



IOM • OIM

LIBYA: HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT TO MIGRANTS AND IDPS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • OCTOBER 2016



Before departure to Burkina Faso on 27 October. Photo: © IOM 2016

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■ IOM has established three fully **equipped medical clinics** at the migrant disembarkation points in Tripoli, Garaboli and Zliten.

■ DTM Libya has released its Round 6 Mobility Tracking Report, which identified and located **313,236 IDPs, 462,957 returnees** and **256,690 migrants** in Libya

Situation Overview

Following the no-confidence vote from the House of Representatives (HoR), based in the north-eastern city of Tobruk, the UN-backed Government of National Accord (GNA) led by Fayeze al-Sarraj continues to face challenges as the General National Congress (GNC) and its Salvation Government attempted a coup, seizing key state buildings and a TV station. The development signifies the GNA's most serious crisis since its creation. In addition, UNSMIL has warned that the constitutional validity of the Skhirat-signed agreement is ending in December.



At the same time, tensions have been high in Tripoli. A death of a Tawerghan woman in the IDP camp in Fallah district by the Airport Road was reported and six other camp occupants were also injured including a child. In addition, a Dutch photojournalist was killed by an Islamic State sniper in Sirte, the jihadists' last bastion in Libya. At the same time, the Libyan forces, backed by the US, continue to report that they have reduced the extremist group's influence in Sirte as the airstrikes continue. Furthermore, both Russia and NATO have expressed a preparedness to support the country's security developments.

On an economic note, Libya has resumed production at the key Waha oilfield bringing overall production to 580,000 barrels per day. Libya's oil production is reportedly set to reach a three-year high by December as production and ports reopen after five years of crisis crippled sales.

In addition, the European Union has started a training for the Libyan Coast Guard as part of its anti-smuggling Operation Sophia in the Mediterranean. Migrants continue to travel on the Central Mediterranean Route, in October 2,143 migrants have been rescued outside the country's coast. To better meet the needs of these migrants, IOM has installed three medical centres at disembarkation points, which will provide migrants with the necessary medical support upon rescue by the Libyan Coast Guard. In addition, IOM is supporting the Coast Guard with direct assistance, including snack, water and hygiene kits for rescued migrants. So far 14,725 migrants have been rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard this year.

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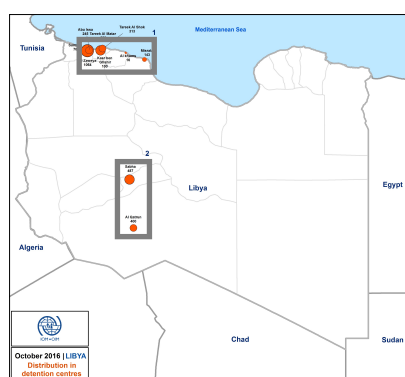
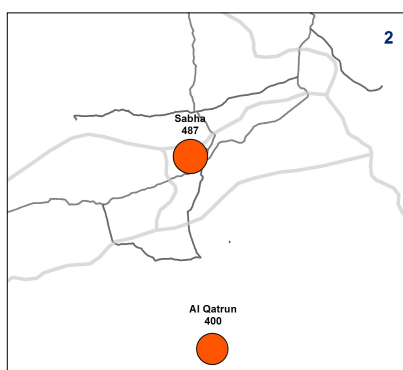
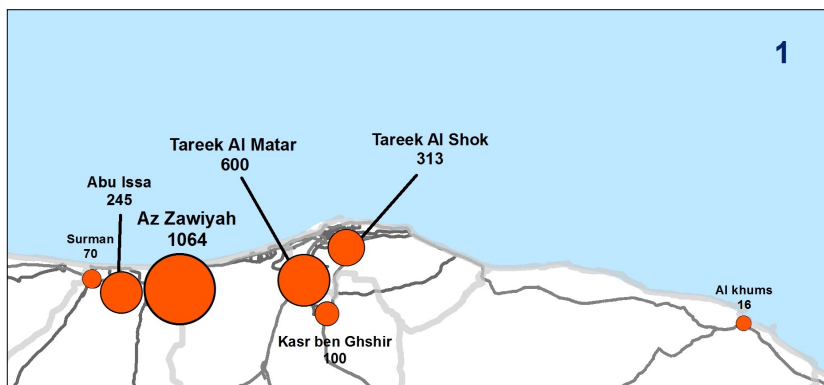
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Direct Assistance

In October, **3,458 beneficiaries** received IOM's direct assistance through local partners: STACO, Ayadi Al Khir, Moltakana and LRC Benghazi. *Please see below maps for number of distributions per location.*



Health support

In the month of October, IOM, together with local partners, assisted **293 migrant** patients in need of medical care.

Date	Location	Beneficiaries	Symptoms/Treatment
1 October	Shuhada Nasr detention centre (DC)	24	13 women migrants were treated for vitamin and mineral deficiency. The rest of the male migrants received medical assistance for cold and gastrointestinal problems.
3 October	Az Zawiyah DC	10	Eight of them received medical treatment for scabies.
4 October	Misratah DC	18	Medical assistance for gastritis, cold and scabies.
4 October	Al Khums DC	8	Medical assistance for scabies.
7 October	Surman DC	9	Treatment for scabies, upper respiratory tract infection. (8 male and 1 female)
8 October	Shuhada' Nasr DC	33	Five patients received medical assistance for scabies, urinary tract infection and skin infection.
9 October	Abu Eissa DC	8	Medical assistance for scabies, cough and urinary tract infection.
9 October	Surman DC	46	Medical assistance for scabies, upper respiratory tract infection and dental problems. Three babies were treated for gastrointestinal discomforts and vitamin deficiency. (2 male and 44 female)
12 October	Al Khums DC	7	Three migrants were treated for scabies, while the rest received assistance for gastritis and sore throat.
12 October	Misratah DC	17	Patients received medical assistance for scabies, post traumatic injuries and gastritis.
15 October	Shuhada' Nasr, Surman, Gharyan DC	28	Medical assistance for otitis, tonsillitis, dental problems, scabies and urinary infection. Three pregnant women were treated for vitamin deficiency and spasm of the gastrointestinal tract.
16 October	Abu Eissa DC	2	Treated for joint pain and urinary tract infection.
18 October	Shahat, Misratah, Al Khums DC	22	Treated for chest pain, urinary tract infection, sinusitis, scabies, eye infection.
22 October	Misratah, Shuhada' Nasr, Surman DC	53	Treated for scabies, gastroesophageal reflux disease, dehydration, upper respiratory tract infection, cough, fever, headache.
23 October	Abu Eissa DC	-	-
25 October	Al Khums DC	7	Patients being treated for hydrocele, tonsils and constipation.
31 October	Shuhada' Nasr DC	1	One woman received medical assistance as she gave birth to a healthy baby girl.
Total:		293	





Humanitarian Repatriation

- On 10 October, IOM assisted 154 stranded Nigerian migrants, including 98 women, one infant and three children, to return home to Nigeria from Libya. Of the group, 153 had spent several months in the Al Fallah and Abu Saleem detention centres in Libya.

The voluntary repatriation, in close co-operation with Libyan authorities, the Nigerian Embassy in Tripoli and the IOM mission in Nigeria, was by charter flight which departed Tripoli's Mitiga airport and arrived in Abuja, Nigeria. Before departure, all migrants were provided with clothes and shoes. A mobile patrol from the Libyan Directorate of Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) escorted the buses to Mitiga airport. The circumstances of this group were similar to other migrants who were previously repatriated by IOM from Libya. Some of the migrants who spoke to IOM explained why they felt compelled to embark on their perilous journeys and also shared some of their experiences in Libya.

Malika, a 25-year-old pregnant migrant shared:



I paid USD 1,500 to a smuggler in Nigeria to join my husband in Libya and then go to Italy together. I was smuggled through Agadez, Niger, the desert, then Murzug, southern Libya, where I was reunited with my husband. Then we went to Tripoli and then Misrata where we were jailed for three months. After that my husband was killed and I was transferred to Al Fallah



On arrival, the repatriated migrants were met by IOM Nigeria at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport and were provided with cash grants. All the returnees were given money to pay for their onward transportation to their final destinations in Nigeria.

Among the group, the most vulnerable returnees will be provided with reintegration assistance facilitated by IOM Nigeria.

The charter was funded by the European Union's Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), as part of an IOM project "Repatriation Assistance for Vulnerable Migrants Stranded inside Libya and Promoting Stability in Libya's Southern Regions."



Child migrant gets new clothes and shoes before departure. Photo: © IOM 2016

- On 27 October, IOM assisted 142 stranded Burkinabe migrants, including one vulnerable migrant in need of medical assistance, to return home to Burkina Faso from Libya. Before departure, all migrants were hosted at a shelter organized by the Burkinabe embassy in Tripoli, where IOM Libya staff provided food, drinks and hygiene kits. A mobile patrol from the Tripoli Security Committee then escorted the buses to Mitiga airport.

Among the migrants were 30-year-old Feras who arrived to Libya to work. But one day, a car stopped next to him as he was walking by the road and demanded him to get in, when he refused one of the passengers started shooting. Feras was shot multiple times before the car fled, leaving him bleeding on the pavement. Wounded, he was admitted to Abu Sleem hospital in Tripoli. Suffering from several leg fractures, he was immediately taken into surgery. After two months of hospital treatment the Burkina Faso Embassy coordinated with IOM to facilitate his return home. Grateful for the support, Feras is now happily back in his country.



Before the departure to Burkina Faso. Photo: © IOM 2016

In addition, on 18 October, IOM Libya assisted two Nigerian migrants, 31-year-old Obilor and 18-year-old Milton, to return home on commercial flights to Nigeria from Al Bayda, Libya. Furthermore, on 25 October, two migrants were assisted on commercial flights home to Chad and on 26 October, two migrants were assisted on commercial flights to their respective homes in Ethiopia and Kenya.



- On 21 October, IOM Libya assisted two migrants from Gambia, 27-year-old Sally Jatta and 22-year-old Shekou Konteh to return home from Tripoli, Libya.

The two migrants who received IOM's voluntarily repatriation services, departed from Al Mitiga airport in Tripoli on 21 October and reached Banjul, Gambia, on Saturday, 22 October.

One of them, Sally, used to work as a housemaid in Libya. But as she started considering leaving for better opportunities in Europe, she decided to end her contract. Then, on the way to a meeting with a new Libyan employer, she was in a car accident. Her aunt was killed and Sally was the only survivor. Injured, Sally was taken to Az Zawiyah hospital but because she needed urgent spinal fixation, she was transferred to Sbeaa hospital in Tripoli.

Paralyzed from the waist down, Sally stayed here for about five months while the medical staff, with the help of IOM, cared for her. IOM, which followed her case closely, contacted Sally's family and assisted with issuing her travel documents. Today, Sally is happily re-united with her family.

Shekou, who left Gambia in February, also intended to go to Libya. "I wanted to find work so I can take care of my daughter and my family that I left behind," he explained to IOM. "I thought the journey would be easy," he added. But Shekou travelled from Gambia through Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and then through Niger. From the Nigerian city of Agades, Shekou crossed through the desert.



“
**Many of my friends died in the
 desert because we ran out of
 food and water. I had to bury my
 friends but forced myself to
 continue the journey**
 ”

Shekou explained as he continued to describe how he moved within Libya, from Al Qatrun to Sabha and then continued to Bani Walid. "We were caught on the way and thrown in prison for four or five months before we managed to escape."

Shekou then went to Tripoli hoping to find a job and finally manage to support his family. But from this point, things got worse by the day. "I was attacked and beaten by a gang. I had a broken arm and they left me with a fractured knee. I needed help so badly. I managed to contact IOM and told them my story and then left them a number so they can contact me. They soon called saying that an IOM doctor was on his way."



"The doctor is a good man, he gave me medicine and took good care of me. Now I am feeling better, I am on my way home and I am very grateful and thankful. I can't thank IOM enough. I am still dreaming. I never thought that I had the chance to get out of Libya."

Now, Shekou is back home with his family in Gambia.



Rescue at Sea

IOM Libya, in coordination with the Libyan Coast Guard and Libyan Port Security, has established three fully equipped medical clinics at the country's main migrant disembarkation points in Tripoli, Garaboli and Zliten.

The clinics, funded by UK's Department for International Development (DFID), are part of an IOM project: "Direct assistance to migrants rescued at sea and tracking displaced populations inside Libya."

They are the first in a series of steps aimed at supporting Libyan authorities and civil society organizations engaged in receiving migrants, refugees and asylum seekers returned to Libya by the authorities in response to actual or perceived distress-at-sea situations.



Health check-up during the instalment of three medical clinics. Photo: © IOM 2016

The clinics will be able to immediately assist rescued-at-sea migrants, including women and children, who arrive, often suffering from dehydration and in a dire need of medical assistance.

The Libyan Coast Guards' limited resources are still insufficient to respond to incidents, given the thousands of migrants and refugees trying to reach Europe in often poorly equipped and unseaworthy boats.

IOM Libya has assessed the needs of the service and made recommendations that in future may save lives at sea. "In spite of our efforts and those of our international and national partners, the needs are still huge and people are still dying," says IOM programme officer Maysa Khalil.

An additional clinic is ready to be delivered to the main port in Zuwara, as soon as the local security situation permits.

The project coincides with a spike in maritime incidents. Some 1,201 migrants have been rescued in Libyan waters since the beginning of the year.



One of the three installed medical clinics. Photo: © IOM 2016

The migrants continue making the journey at great risk, travelling under precarious conditions and on unseaworthy boats, leaving them highly vulnerable to drowning and exploitation by organized criminal networks. Brutal treatment during the trip results in many rescued migrants needing of immediate medical assistance.



Following rescue at sea operation by the Libyan Coast Guard. Photo: © IOM 2016

As of 1 November, **14,725 migrants** have been rescued off the Libyan coast. In 2016 (as of 30 October) 158,205 arrivals were recorded by sea to Italy through the Central Mediterranean route. The main countries of origin are Nigeria, Eritrea and Guinea.

On the same route, as of 31 October, 3,463 deaths were recorded in 2016, 390 so far in the month of October. The number of fatalities in 2016 remains higher than the same period last year (2,860 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean route between January and November 2015).





Capacity Building

IOM Libya organized a two day coordination meeting (12- 13 October) on enhancing Saving Lives at Sea Operations by the Libyan Coast Guard and Support humanitarian repatriation of vulnerable migrants out of Libya; funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The meeting, which brought together representatives from the Libyan Coast Guard and the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration took place in Tunis and discussed the outcome of the several assessments conducted by SAR staff and engineers active at the main disembarkation points across Libya.

In addition, on 27 October, IOM Libya's local partners held a coordination meeting in Tripoli to evaluate and plan up-coming activities.



Community Stabilization

IOM Libya's community stabilization program brought 24 participants from southern Libya – 12 from Al Qatrun and 12 from Sabha – to participate in a 13-day intensive Training of Trainers (TOT) programme.

The training, held in Tunis, aims to support NGOs and CSOs in capacity-building and business start-ups. The methodology is highly interactive and aims to develop skills and habits.

"The aim is to strengthen their skills and encourage collaboration as they work to build local community cohesion through social and economic development," said program manager Sandra Huang.

The training, funded by the Government of Germany, is part of IOM Libya's community stabilization program focusing on Sabha and Al Qatrun in southern Libya.



The program aims at promoting peace and stability for IDPs, migrants and local host communities in Libya, and to build local capacity and promote peace initiatives with local authorities, NGOs and CSOs through training activities and support community dialogue.

In addition to business development, the training program includes social entrepreneurship and conflict management.

"The activities consist of different rounds and the goal is to see the behaviour change from one round to another," one of the trainers, Mona Hawashy, explained.

One of the participants, Mohammed Ismail, was happy about the training, telling IOM:

“

Entrepreneurship is an important factor to serve society, it creates a sort of security stabilization to the community and gives people a chance to grab opportunities

”



IOM Libya's community stabilization programme, which has the full support of the Ministry of Local Governance, aims to promote stability and development for IDPs, migrants and local host communities in Libya. The programme is funded by Germany and the European Union's Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP).



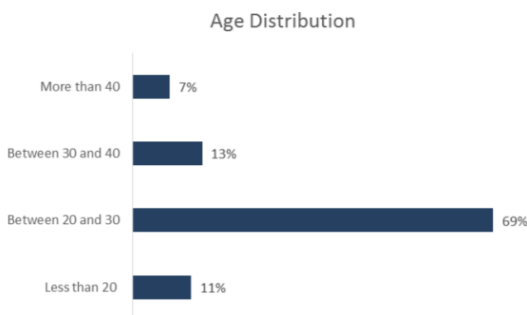


Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has released a special Flow Monitoring Analytical report presenting the demographic and socio-economic profile of **female migrants** in Libya. Results were obtained from surveys conducted with 2,988 migrants between 12 July and 16 September 2016, of whom 145 were female (5 percent).

The respondents came from 23 different countries, with the top four represented nationalities being from Ghana (17 percent), Egypt (14 percent), Sudan (10 percent) and Niger (8 percent).

Eight out of 10 of female migrants surveyed reported having departed their countries for economic reasons, with the majority also choosing their countries of intended destination for economic factors. Thirty-eight percent of those interviewed cited Libya as their country of destination, with other countries being frequently cited including Italy (23 percent) and France (15 percent). The presence of relatives was also a big factor influencing migrants' choice of destination, particularly Germany. Three percent of respondents cited Germany as their country of intended destination with 25 percent of them choosing it due to their relatives being there. The vast majority of females interviewed (83 percent) were unemployed in their countries of origin.



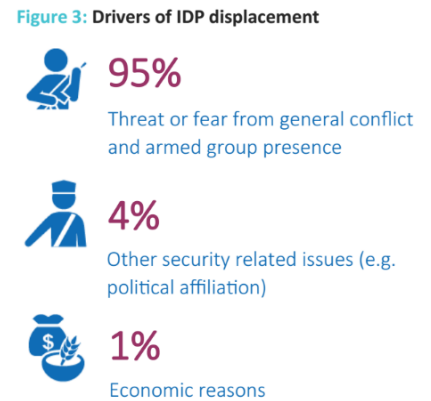
See the age distribution above.

For the full report, please see [here](#).

DTM Libya has released its **Round 6 Mobility Tracking Report**. While there has been an increase in the number of IDPs in some areas, the main findings of this round reflect the ongoing trend of IDPs returning to their homes in many areas across Libya.

DTM identified and located **313,236 IDPs, 462,957 returnees and 256,690 migrants** in Libya. DTM maintained its baseline geographic coverage, assessing 100 accessible areas out of 104 areas in the country.

For the full report, see [here](#).



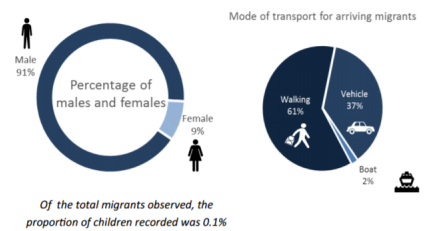
On 12 October, DTM Libya released its third Flow Monitoring Statistical Report, covering the reporting period from September 5th to 25th. The full report is available [here](#).

Main Observed Nationalities:

1. Sudan
2. Egypt
3. Nigeria

Main Countries of Intended Destination:

1. Libya
2. Germany
3. Italy



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