In June, 2,000 rescued migrants have been assisted at the disembarkation points and in detention centres with medical treatment and non-food aid. After around 20 hours at sea, 97 migrants were rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard on 27 June off Zuwara. Following the rescue operation, IOM provided food at the disembarkation point. The following day, on 28 June, 144 migrants were rescued off Azzawya after having spent hours under the burning sun. The migrants in need of health assistance received preliminary treatment at IOM’s health clinic at the disembarkation point. The majority of the migrants were men of Malian nationality but among the rescued were also three children. IOM has also conducted a fumigation of the Libyan Coast Guard boat “Al Kifah” in Tripoli following a rescue at sea operation on 26 May. The fumigation operation will prevent spread of for example scabies.

112 migrants were reportedly found in a truck in Garaboli after being held by smugglers. They were transferred to detention centres. In addition, six migrants (2 from Cameroon and 4 from Nigeria) were reported kidnapped and assaulted between Sabha and Ashshwayrif. One of the migrants reportedly died as a result, the remaining were found in poor health in Bani Waleed.

A peace agreement was signed on 19 June between the mayor of Misratah and the Tawergha Local Council. The agreement would enable the return of Tawergha IDPs, the majority of whom had been displaced in 2011, safely to their homes. According to DTM Data, 42% of those displaced between 2011 and 2014 were Tawergha IDPs from Misratah. As of the time of publication, no IDPs had been reported to have yet returned. (DTM Displacement Tracker)
IOM DONORS

» Whilst advocating for upholding the human rights of migrants in detention and advocating for open centres and alternatives to detention, IOM continues to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants inside Libya’s government-led detention centres. Medical treatment has been provided to 319 detained migrants, including 97 urgent cases, for upper respiratory tract infection, pregnancy, deliveries etc. At Trig al Seka a joint intervention with UN and other partners assisted the centre’s more than 250 migrants with a fogging campaign and anti-scabies treatment, as well as provision of new clothes. IOM has also worked on the maintenance of the water desalination machine in Gharyan Al Hamra detention centre. This will remove salts and minerals from the drinking water and enhance its quality. In addition to the migrants assisted following rescue at sea operations, IOM provided non-food aid to another 836 migrants in the detention centres of Zleiten, Al Khums, Meetiga, Trig Al Seka etc. Migrants in Al Kwifia prison and others outside detention centres also received the same aid. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) launched a Detention Centre Profile component with the first round of assessments profiling 13 detention centres across the East, West and South of Libya with the aim to deliver routine and reliable data on Libya’s DCIM-led detention centres to enhance the humanitarian response.

» IOM, through two local enterprises, has completed the rehabilitation of 18 water wells in 12 out of 14 neighbourhoods of the southern city of Sabha. The provision of new electrical pumps for wells to allow the restoration of a domestic water supply comes at a critical time when the city of Sabha has been suffering from an ongoing water crisis, which is particularly critical during the summer season when water consumption increases. Community members in the various neighbourhoods, all identified water supply as their top priority.

» 275 IDP families (1,562 individuals) in the camp of Sidi Sayeh and Al Fallah as well as in Tripoli have also received non-food aid including hygiene kits. Another 187 individuals in Al Kwifia prison received similar assistance.

319 Migrants received health assistance
836 Migrants received non-food aid in detention
1,562 Internally displaced persons received non-food aid
18 Water wells rehabilitated in the south

“I dream every night of returning to my country after all my dreams of going to Europe faded away. Time goes by very slow during the day but at night, we get to speak about our dreams and plans when we finally leave the detention centre. We also joke a lot, most of the time I am the one making the jokes, trying to cheer everyone up,”
said thirty-five-year-old Charles who worked as a barber in Nigeria before travelling to Libya. He volunteered to assist IOM during a non-food aid distribution at a detention centre as he is currently waiting to return home with the help of IOM.
DTM: LATEST KEY FINDINGS

240,188 IDPs

Main Driver of Displacement

96% Threat/fear from general conflict and armed group presence

Main Baladiyas of Residence

Benghazi (18%)
Misrata (9%)
Abusliem (8%)

Main Baladiyas of Origin

Benghazi (35%)
Sirt (16%)
Misrata (14%)

351,382 Migrants Identified

Main Transit Routes Used by Migrants from West and Central Africa

249,298 Returnees

76% returned in 2016
24% returned in 2017

Main Baladiyas of Return

Benghazi (53%)
Sirt (23%)
Ubari (10%)

Returnees mainly back from

Benghazi
Tripoli
Bani Waleed

351,382 Migrants Identified

Main Nationalities

Niger (18%)
Egypt (17%)
Chad (12%)

Main Locations

MISRATA (18%)
TRIPOLI (15%)
ALMARGEB (11%)

Length of Stay

0-6 months (32%)
6-12 months (33%)
12+ months (35%)

Pre-departure Employment Status

70% unemployed
30% employed

Demographics

Adult
Minors

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