



A graffiti of hope at one of the migrant detention centres in Tripoli/Libya

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OVERVIEW

Since June 2014, Libya has witnessed relentless civil unrest due to fighting between rival militia groups, with a number of assassinations, kidnapping and armed clashes, particularly in Benghazi and Derna (Eastern Libya). In July, heavy fighting erupted in the city of Tripoli, with militia shells attacking the international airport, and violence gradually expanding to other parts of the city, directly affecting civilians.

Libya was, and is still, a host for a large number of migrant workers from a number of African nations and further afield from countries such as India, Philippines, Vietnam, China and Pakistan. In the past month more than 6,000 Egyptians left Libya, per day crossing into Egypt at the Salloum border crossing or across the Tunisian frontier. Though that translates into more than 100,000 Egyptians who have left Libya, that number is only a small percentage of the estimated two million Egyptians working in the country.

HIGHLIGHTS

Evacuation of **200 migrants** from various countries accomplished via Tunisia, Cairo or directly out of Tripoli

Over **900 NFI kits** distributed among people in need within Tripoli city area and **departing migrants and** those in detention centres

More than **7.000 TCN** from different countries tracked and provided with basic support through IOM network

IOM estimates there are more than 200,000 migrant workers in Libya of which 7,000 are vulnerable and in need of evacuation assistance, transit or border reception, health services and psychosocial support. Based on IOM's previous experience and response to the crisis in 2011, and recognizing the importance of providing reintegration assistance, there is also a need for post-arrival and family reunification support in countries of origin. As the security situation in Libya

continues to deteriorate, there have also been a high number of third country nationals (TCNs) trapped inside Libya, since the border between Libya and Egypt/Tunisia remains practically closed to them. Without valid travel documents and confirmed airline reservations, authorities will not allow migrants to cross the border. Many also do not have sufficient means to organize their onward travel to their country of origin.

The consequences have exacerbated the flood of migrants trying to leave Libya and reach Italy via the Mediterranean Sea. This is reflected in the extraordinary high numbers of migrants arriving at the Italian shores during this summer. Migrants who are in destitute conditions risk getting into overcrowded and dilapidated boats which has led to the deaths of more than 2,000 migrants at sea and hundreds of bodies washed on the Libyan shores in recent weeks.

IOM RESPONSE

In Libya

IOM Libya is continuously supporting the Multakana Psychosocial Center in Abu Salim and NGOs of the Psychosocial Network in Tripoli, to assess displaced families and distribute Hygiene Kits to IDPs and migrants. IOM is also coordinating and training a network of civil society organizations based in Tripoli to provide further support to families affected by the conflict or displaced in other areas of the city.



Pakistani citizens at an overcrowded shelter

Particularly women and children shall be part of the distribution of non-food items and benefit from psychosocial support as an immediate response to the stressful environment they are living in.

At the border with Tunisia

IOM Libya, with the support by the IOM offices in Cairo and Tunisia are coordinating and providing assistance to migrants that have either left Libya on their own, or revert to IOM for support to reach the Libyan/Tunisian border, in order to get back to their home countries. Vulnerable migrants also receive



Traumatized women receive medical support

medical treatment and psychosocial assistance, in order to overcome their traumatic experiences made during their ordeal in Libya.

>900 NFI kits

Distributed among migrants and IDPs in need

12 women

Evacuated out of migrant detention centres and provided with medical and psychosocial assistance

200 TCN (Third-Country-Nationals)

Supported upon arrival at the Libyan/Tunisian border

More than 2.800 TCN

Tracked inside Libya, in order to provide evacuation and travel assistance when travel ready

