



I. CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVE

The objective of DTM's (Displacement Tracking Matrix) Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements.

Since 16 April 2020, a total of **229 individuals deported from Libya and quarantined in the town of Ounianga Kébir** (Ennedi-Ouest Province) were identified by DTM. Their arrivals were reported in two ETT dashboards (see the [COVID-19 ETT report #4](#) and the [ETT report #47](#)).

2. METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report was collected through the **individual registration** of these individuals, conducted **on 26 and 27 April 2020** by local authorities, with the support of IOM staff, in order to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. This report aims to provide information on the profiles, characteristics, migratory experiences and intentions of these travellers, in order to get a better understanding of their backgrounds and to better target the assistance provided to them.

3. TRAVELLERS' PROFILES

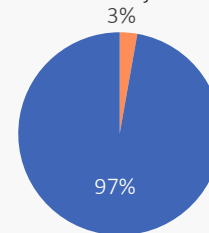
Almost all (97%) of the individuals deported and quarantined in Ounianga Kébir are **male**. **More than half (51%) are young adults** aged between 18 and 25 years old, and 40 per cent are aged between 26 and 45 years old. **Minors (all unaccompanied) and elderly persons (aged 60 or older)** each represent **2 per cent** of the population quarantined in Ounianga Kébir. Most travellers (69%) are married. In addition, **69 per cent of the registered individuals were self-employed** during their stay in Libya, and **31 per cent were employed**. The most common sectors of activity are **agriculture (47%)** and **construction (25%)**.

While the majority of travellers are **Chadian nationals (83%)**, other nationalities were also identified, notably **Nigeriens (8%)** and **Nigerians (6%)**. However, it must be kept in mind that the nationalities hereby presented are declarations that were not duly verified. As a matter of fact, **only 20 per cent of individuals possess an identity document**.

229 INDIVIDUALS IN QUARANTINE

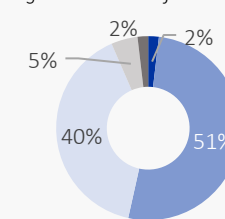
SEX AND AGE

Sex distribution of travellers



Female Male

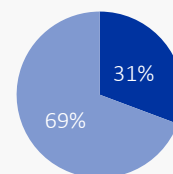
Age distribution of travellers



< 18 18 - 25 26 - 45 46 - 59 60 +

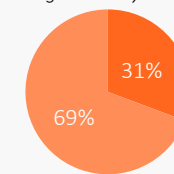
MARITAL STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Marital status of travellers



Single Married

Employment status of travellers during their stay in Libya



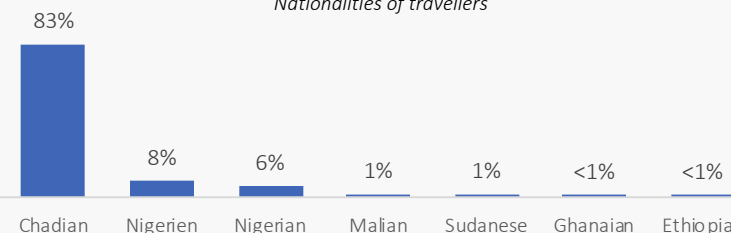
Employed Self-employed

Travellers' sectors of activity during their stay in Libya

Sectors of activity	% of individuals
Agriculture	47%
Construction	25%
Transport	7%
Commerce	7%
Domestic work	4%
Other sectors	10%

NATIONALITIES AND IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

Nationalities of travellers



20%
possess an
identity
document



4. ORIGINS, DESTINATIONS AND TRAVEL CONDITIONS

The vast majority (89%) came from North-East Libya, notably from the towns of Benghazi (which accounts for 55% of travellers' origins), Ejdabia (14%) and Alkufra (14%).

Most travellers stayed in Libya for more than six months (76%), but 11 per cent of them had been in Libya for less than a month when they were deported.

In addition, 84 per cent had funded their journey to Libya thanks to savings accumulated prior to travel, and 10 per cent had received financial support from their friends and family who were already in Libya.

Upon the end of the quarantine period, travellers mainly intend to go back to their location of origin. Hence, the graph on travellers' nationalities (see page 1) exactly matches the graph on their intended destinations. Results show that 83 per cent of individuals intend to head toward Chadian provinces, notably Ouaddaï (32% of the intended destinations) and Guéra (10%) Provinces.

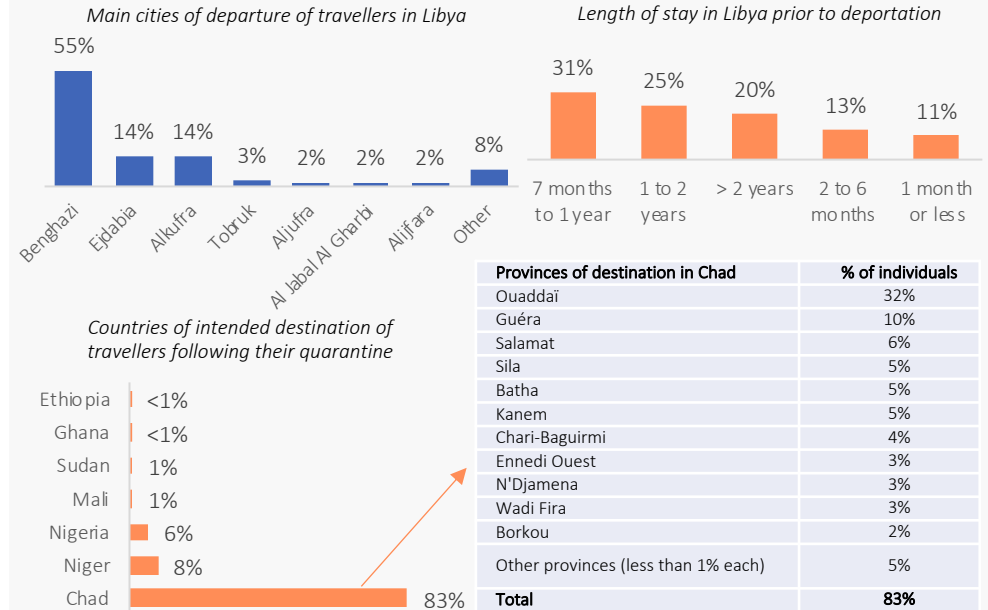
With regards to travel conditions, the great majority of travellers (90%) indicated that they were deported and quarantined on their own (which means that they were not accompanied during their deportation journey).

5. DIFFICULTIES AND PRIORITY NEEDS

The travellers indicated that they faced difficulties during their stay in Libya or during their deportation journey, mainly threats (mentioned by 77% of the registered individuals) and arbitrary detentions (20%). It should be mentioned that 45 per cent of individuals indicated that they have been subjected to torture at least once during their stay in Libya.

With regards to priority needs, almost all of the registered individuals indicated that they need food (98%). Other priority needs expressed are drinking water (75%), shelter (60%) and Non-Food Items (NFI) [35%]. No medical measure has been taken yet in the quarantine location. Furthermore, 11 varicella cases have been identified among the travellers. It should be noted that IOM is currently providing NFI and food assistance.

ORIGINS, DESTINATIONS AND TRAVEL CONDITIONS



DIFFICULTIES AND PRIORITY NEEDS

