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**NOTE**

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From:	Commission services
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Operationalization of the Pact – Action plans for strengthening comprehensive migration partnerships with priority countries of origin and transit Draft Migration Action Plan: Libya

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Delegations will find attached a draft migration action plan for Libya prepared by the Commission Services.

The Commission would very much appreciate that the text of the draft action plan be handled with discretion.

## Draft Migration Action Plan: Libya

### Overall EU Objectives – Lines to Take

- Achieving a stable, resilient, democratic and united Libya is the EU's key objective, building on the ceasefire agreement and the ongoing political transition supported by the United Nations and the Berlin Process. Sustained peace and stability would offer an opportunity for the EU to build a durable partnership with Libya, including through support for the socio-economic recovery, providing leverage to improve overall migration management and protection, strengthen the rule of law, and address impunity for human rights violations. Promoting respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in the country is a priority.
- The EU contributes to the Berlin Process and UN efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the Libyan crisis, including through the organisation of national elections by 24 December 2021. The EU co-chairs the Economic Working Group for a more prosperous Libya.
- Overall stabilisation is a prerequisite for developing rights-based migration management system in Libya and a comprehensive EU-Libya partnership on migration, asylum and border management.
- The EU's work on community stabilisation demonstrates Europe's support for the Libyan people, in particular in those municipalities most affected by irregular migration flows.
- The EU stands ready to explore political, security and humanitarian/development instruments to help the Libyan government address the interlinked security challenges in Libya's south, including via support for enhanced border management.
- The EU relocated its delegation to Tripoli in May 2021 and continues to increase its presence to enhance cooperation with Libyan authorities.

### Goals for managing migration and addressing forced displacement – Lines to Take

- The EU will seek to build a **comprehensive migration partnership** with Libya's new and future governments. Drawing upon the work of the European Union-African Union-United Nations Task Force, the EU will seek to enhance access to international protection via humanitarian evacuations and resettlement, and will continue encouraging Libya to end the arbitrary detention of migrants. It will provide support for Libya to develop a rights-based migration management and asylum system, as well as capacity-building assistance so that it can benefit from regional labour migration in post-conflict reconstruction. The EU will offer operational support for Libya to prevent, detect, and prosecute the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. Working with EUBAM Libya and Frontex, the EU will provide assistance to shore up Libya's border management capacity at its naval and land borders. The EU will seek to carry out these activities in close collaboration with the proposed Team Europe Initiative on the Central Mediterranean route.

#### **Protection, humanitarian evacuations, and support to host countries**

- The EU will continue to provide life-saving assistance for migrants in vulnerable situations at disembarkation sites, inside the detention centres and in urban settings through improved access to basic services, primary and secondary health care, including psychosocial support, water and sanitation, education, clothing, hygiene kits and necessities.
- Ending arbitrary detention and the unlawful detention of migrants without due process is a key priority. The EU will resolutely pursue this goal, in cooperation with UN Agencies and international NGOs, and explore the possibility of a dialogue with the Ministry of Justice to establish an appeal mechanism for migrants in detention. Non-custodial alternatives to detention are required above all for women, children and vulnerable migrants.
- In relation to detention, the EU's assistance will focus on advocating for unhindered humanitarian access for the UN and civil society actors and providing access to basic services and health care, in particular during the pandemic, as well as measures to

reduce the risks of sexual and gender-based violence.

- The EU will continue to support solutions for those eligible for humanitarian evacuations or direct resettlement. The EU will work with Libyan authorities to unblock and facilitate the evacuation of asylum-seekers and refugees via the Emergency Transit Mechanisms (ETM) in Niger and Rwanda, in cooperation with IOM and UNHCR and in coordination with EU Member States. The EU will continue working with partners in the EU-African Union-UN Task Force to ensure that evacuation flights via the ETMs in Niger and Rwanda, operated by UNHCR, as well as the Voluntary Humanitarian Return flights operated by IOM, recommence as soon as possible.
- The Commission calls on Member States to provide, and deliver on, pledges to resettle vulnerable refugees via ETMs Niger and Rwanda as well as directly from Libya. This will remain a priority for resettlement to the EU also in the period 2021-2022.
- The EU will continue to provide human rights training for Libyan migration and law enforcement agencies, the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy, the General Administration for Coastal Security, the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration, and staff working in migrant detention centres.
- The EU supports Libya's Covid-19 response and prevention, including access to health care and support for vaccination and services, including for vulnerable migrants in detention centres and urban settings.

#### **Root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement**

- The EU will seek to launch a robust socio-economic investment plan for Libya that aims at supporting Libya's post-pandemic socio-economic recovery and addressing the root causes of migration and onward movement of those in transit, in line with the Economic and Investment Plan for the Southern Neighbourhood. Libya's south in particular needs a holistic integrated approach to address the drivers of irregular migration, migrant smuggling, and trafficking in human beings.
- Through community stabilisation actions, the EU aims to rehabilitate or provide equipment for social infrastructure, such as health care centres, clinics, schools and electrical stations, for the benefit of both Libyans and migrants. EU actions focus on supporting resilience, economic development and socio-economic integration of vulnerable groups, notably Libyan youth, women, migrants, refugees and IDPs, as well the recovery of the local economy, including job creation and livelihoods, e.g. start-up incubators in Benghazi, Sabha and Tripoli, specifically targeting women and unemployed youth.

#### **Migration governance and management**

- The EU will seek to establish a constructive dialogue and comprehensive cooperation on migration governance, border management and protection issues with the new Libyan government following the elections scheduled for 24 December 2021. This may be underpinned by the work initiated by EUBAM with Libyan Ministry of Interior and broader plans for security sector reform to be devised.
- The EU will provide appropriate policy and financial support for Libya to develop a rights-based migration and management and asylum system. The EU encourages Libyan authorities to revise the legislative framework on migration and asylum to align it with international law and core international human rights standards and principles, including through the creation of safe spaces to address the needs of the most vulnerable. The EU will continue to advocate Libya's ratification of the 1951 UN Refugee Convention.
- To prevent the loss of lives at sea, the EU aims to continue strengthening the capacity of the Libyan Coast Guard (LCGPS) and Navy and the General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS) to carry out effective search and rescue operations in line with international human rights standards, through provision of equipment and training, in close cooperation with key Member States.
- The EU will provide policy support, including by drawing upon the technical resources of Member States participating in the proposed Team Europe Initiative on the Central Mediterranean route, for the registration of migrants, data management, referral and safe and accountable transfer at and from disembarkation points and in detention centres to ensure traceability of individuals and transparent treatment of those on the move.

- The EU stands ready to support Libyan authorities in countering migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings and dismantling criminal networks, including in the context of a Renewed EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling and a dedicated financial programme under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI). This support should include: development of regional and international partnerships to monitor, investigate and dismantle criminal migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks; capacity building for victim identification, referral and assistance; capacity building and training for the Libyan judiciary and prosecution. The EU aims to make full use of its sanctions and restrictive measures, including travel bans, against individuals and entities responsible for human rights violations, including members of human trafficking and migrant smuggling networks.

#### **Voluntary humanitarian return from Libya and reintegration**

- Working closely with the Libyan authorities and in the framework of the EU-African Union-United Nations Task Force, the EU will aim to unblock voluntary humanitarian return flights, operated by IOM, from Libya to countries of origin as an immediate priority. The EU will also seek to ensure delivery of the associated reintegration support for returnees.
- The EU urges Libyan authorities to resume voluntary humanitarian return flights immediately, to waive existing visa fees, and to provide the necessary administrative support.

#### **Whole-of-route approach**

- The EU and its Member States will step up their joint action to prevent and combat irregular migration upstream, looking at the entire migration route from Sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa while addressing the root causes of irregular migration.
- The EU will work to enhance the capacity of the Libyan Border Guard to effectively control Libya's southern land borders with Niger, Sudan, and Chad. The EU's efforts will draw upon the capacity-building and operational support provided by EUBAM Libya and Frontex, including via a working arrangement that these two actors are about to conclude. Similar working arrangements are expected to be negotiated by EUCAP Sahel Niger and Frontex, providing a triangular framework for the EU to provide structured support to the Government of Libya and Niger for effective border management at their mutual border.
- In addition to the above, IOM has started implementing a component of the "Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya" programme in the South of the country. A future action likely to be supported under NDICI (multi-country migration programme) will aim to continue and expand on these activities by IOM.

#### **Legal migration and mobility**

- Libya is a major country of destination. Almost 600 000 migrants from over 40 nationalities are estimated to be present in Libya with an employment rate of 80%. Libya's rapidly growing economy will continue to need foreign workers. The EU encourages international cooperation on labour migration and the process started by the Libyan Ministry of Labour aimed at granting work visas to nationals of a number of African countries with the goal of reducing the number of irregular migrants in Libya and increasing identification.
- The new Erasmus+ programme will bring more opportunities for mobility. While cooperation to date under Erasmus with Libya has been limited due to the difficult security situation in the country, future possibilities could be explored.
- As the country stabilises, the EU and its Member States could explore legal pathways for regular migration, in cooperation with the private sector, drawing upon Erasmus+ and, depending on the interests of Member States, labour migration pilot projects and, if appropriate, Talent Partnerships.

#### **Measures**

- **Political engagement:** The EU continues to engage with the Libyan Government through a range of political contacts, including the Berlin ministerial conference, visits to Tripoli by the President of the European Council, the High Representative, several European Prime

Ministers, Commissioners Johansson and Várhelyi and permanent liaison via the EU Delegation, which has recently relocated from Tunis to Tripoli.

- **Deploying a wide range of policy tools:** cooperation on protection issues in particular in close co-operation with UNHCR and IOM; with the EU-African Union-United Nations Trilateral Task Force to address the evacuation of persons of concern from Libya; the Emergency Transit Mechanisms in Niger and Rwanda; direct resettlement from Libya to EU Member States; voluntary humanitarian return programme. The impending working arrangements between Frontex, on the one hand, and EUBAM Libya and EUCAP Sahel Niger are expected to contribute to strengthened border management at Libya's southern border.
- In the area of **EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)**: EUBAM Libya works with the Libyan authorities on border management, law enforcement and criminal justice, and facilitates donor coordination in these areas. It supports the Libyan authorities in their efforts to disrupt organised criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling, human trafficking, and terrorism. EUNAVFOR MED IRINI contributes to capacity building and training of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy as well as the disruption of migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks at sea.
- **Funding activities from EU budget under Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 (for migration and border management):** Libya is the biggest beneficiary under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa North Africa window, with a current total of €455 million. Over half of the funding is dedicated to the protection of migrants, refugees and vulnerable people, and one-third to community stabilisation in Libyan municipalities, alongside actions for border management (in close co-operation with Member States), which have the objective of saving the lives of those making dangerous journeys by sea or land.
- **Future funding from EU budget under Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027:** A new multi-country migration programme for the Southern Neighbourhood will focus on North Africa, including Libya, and will provide a flexible source of funding to respond to changing needs and routes. In Libya, the programme may be expected to focus on protecting those in need, on supporting migration governance and border management, including preventing irregular migration, improving search and rescue operations, the fight against smuggling and trafficking networks, regional cross-border cooperation in the fight against smuggling, fostering return, readmission and reintegration and providing a comprehensive approach to legal migration and mobility. Other EU instruments, notably the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Border Management and Visa Instrument (BMVI) may under strict conditions provide complementary funding opportunities for the external dimension of migration.
- **Member States' bilateral engagement (see Annex II):** Libya will be included in the scope of the Team Europe Initiative on the Central Mediterranean migration route proposed by France and Italy. The proposal covers 1) legal migration and mobility; 2) protection and asylum; 3) prevention of irregular migration, fight against migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings; 4) return, readmission and sustainable reintegration; as well as 5) addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement.

#### Timelines for action

##### A. Next Steps for engagement by EU and by Member States

- **AU-EU-UN Taskforce** to be further strengthened before the end of 2021 and to engage collectively with the Libyan authorities, potentially on the basis of a broadened mandate, and with the express purpose of unblocking evacuation flights to the ETMs in Niger and Rwanda and scaling up such operation in 2022.
- **A migration dialogue with Libya** could be established after the holding of parliamentary and presidential elections on 24 December 2021. Such a dialogue would cover protection issues, migration and border management, related aspects of security sector reform and policy advice on the potential opportunities offered by legal migration

from neighbouring countries. In this context, the EU will also seek to organise a follow-up meeting with Libyan senior officials to operationalise the political commitments.

- **Rabat Process:** To establish Libya's interest in attending upcoming meetings of the Rabat Process, namely 13-14 October 2021 study visit to Geneva on protection and asylum; 17-18 November 2021 Senior Officials Meeting in Malabo; and the 16-17 December 2021 thematic meeting on legal migration in Lisbon.
- **Khartoum Process:** To establish Libya's interest in attending upcoming meetings of the Khartoum Process, including a November 2021 senior officials' meeting (TBC) for the change of chairmanship (from the Netherlands to Sudan).

#### **B. Next steps for funding measures**

- **NDICI-Global Europe – country/regional MIPs:** Second high-level geopolitical dialogue with the European Parliament (11 October 2021); Comitology procedure (November 2021); adoption of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Indicative Programmes (December 2021).
- **Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on the Central Mediterranean Route, next steps:** TEI proposed by France and Italy. The concept note has been revised. The TEI was validated by Member States at the meeting with the Member States' development agencies on 4 October 2021, with agreement to go ahead with the design and implementation of the TEI.

## ANNEX I

### Existing EU cooperation and areas of engagement under the New Pact

#### I. Protection

EU action focuses on protecting migrants, refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) while supporting social cohesion and vulnerable local communities. Protection support provided under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa includes facilitating access to basic services, assistance and protection to vulnerable migrants, fostering shelter and alternatives to detention, and ensuring protection monitoring notably through improving conditions for migrants and refugees at disembarkation points and in detention centres as well as in urban areas with multi sector assistance services, and providing employment opportunities and resilience at community level

*Concrete projects under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa include:*

- Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya - DRC, CESVI, IRC, IMC - €6.9 million
- Managing mixed migrations flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development' protection pillar - IOM, UNHCR, WHO - € 99.6 million (overall programme € 178.2 million)
- Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya' - IOM, UNHCR - € 29 million
- Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification – UNHCR - € 800 000
- Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID-19 pandemic in Libya - WHO, IOM and UNICEF - € 20 million
- PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services – addressing protection, GBV assistance, host families in Misrata medical assistance, community-based health-care targeting migrants and refugees - CESVI/IMC - € 5 million
- Regional Development and Protection Programme II (development pillar) – in case of Libya, focusing on Labour Mobility and Human Development, to strengthen labour migration governance in Libya – IOM € 8 million
- Regional Development and Protection Program III (development pillar) – in case of Libya, reinforcing inclusive services and fostering social cohesion and employment opportunities – Norwegian Refugee Council, INTERSOS, ACTED, IMPACT, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee - € 6 million
- Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa (RDPP), protection pillar, co-funded under the EU budget and managed by the Italian Ministry of the Interior (2020/2021):
  - Refugee status determination, resettlement and direct assistance - UNHCR - €630 000
  - Direct assistance to vulnerable migrants in Libya - IOM - €900 000
  - Protection and health for refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants in Libya - CEFA - €900 000.

#### II. Humanitarian evacuations, voluntary humanitarian return of vulnerable migrants to countries of origin and the sustainable reintegration of returnees

The main objective of EU support in this area is to strengthen migration governance in the region and provide protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route. This is done by providing emergency protection and life-saving assistance to persons of concern to UNHCR, in the framework of the Evacuation Transit Mechanism (ETM) and by providing support to resettlement and complementary pathways for persons in need of international protection in the framework of the ETM.

Moreover, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative enables migrants who decide to return to their countries of origin to do so in a safe and dignified way, in full respect of international human rights standards and the principle of non-refoulement. It also provides sustainable reintegration assistance to

returning migrants to help them restart their lives in their countries of origin through an integrated approach to reintegration that supports both migrants and their communities.

*Concrete projects under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa include:*

- Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central-Mediterranean Route - in Libya: Evacuation Transit Mechanism – IOM, UNHCR - €56 million (overall programme: €122 million)
- Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya – IRC, IOM - €19.8 million

### **III. Humanitarian assistance**

In 2020, €9 million was provided in 2020 and €9 million in 2021 from the EU budget for humanitarian assistance programmes, including health, protection, education in emergencies and other basic needs of vulnerable people regardless of their status. €3 million of the total of €9 million for 2021 are for the COVID-19 response and in support of the vaccination campaign.

### **IV. Root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement**

The main objective of EU support in this area is to improve the living conditions of host communities, internally displaced persons and migrants in the Libyan municipalities by improving access to basic services, including health, education, infrastructure and public services. It also aims to promoting a culture of social cohesion and peace.

*Concrete projects under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa include:*

- Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development – local governance and socio-economic development pillar - UNDP, GiZ, UNICEF - €78.6 million (overall programme: €148 million)
- Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya - to support local communities including migrants and IDPs across Libya with improved basic social services and socio-economic initiatives, such as vocational training and entrepreneurship - AICS, UNDP, UNICEF- € 75 million
- Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) phase II (development pillar) - IOM - € 1.2 million
- Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) phase III (development pillar) - Norwegian Refugee Council, INTERSOS, ACTED, IMPACT, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee - € 6 million

### **V. Migration management**

The EU supports the establishment of legislative and institutional framework for migration management in Libya both for migrants and for Libyans, as well as a rights-based approach for all migrants and developing new legislation on asylum in line with core international human rights standards:

- A project to improve border management both at maritime borders and at the southern land border building on the current Phase I and II of the “Support for Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya (SIBMMIL)”, implemented by the Italian MOI, with €59 million funded under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.
- Managing mixed migration flows in Libya (mediation, community dialogue, social cohesion) - UNICEF €7million under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.

*Countering migrant smuggling*

- Common Operational Partnership along African migratory routes, work package on combatting organised migrant smuggling groups that are active in the Horn of Africa and Libya (activities

implemented in Ethiopia and possibly Niger) – Dutch Public Prosecutor’s Office – €1.25 million from the EU budget for all recipients, including Libya

- Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking (North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) – UNODC - €15 million (Libya €5.2 M) from the EU budget.

#### *Border management*

- Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya - SIBMMIL"- Italian Ministry of Interior and IOM - (2 Phases: Phase I - adopted in December 2017 with € 42.2 million and Phase II – adopted in December 2018 with €15 million)

### **VI. Supporting a comprehensive approach to legal migration and mobility**

Under the last call for proposals for pilot projects on labour migration launched on 28 February 2020, the priority remained North Africa. The geographical scope of future Talent Partnerships should be kept wide and, if appropriate, opportunities should be sought for Libya.

## ANNEX II

### Member States' bilateral engagement (to be completed by EU MS)

Austria	1. Co-funding of IOM project (RDPP NA).	Existing
	2. Enforced cooperation in the fight against counter-smuggling and human trafficking incl. workshops, training and work shadowing.	Planned
	3. Co-Participation EUBAM Libya (Secondment of 5 officials).	Existing
Czechia	1. Support of the Libyan coast guards.	Existing
	2. V4 financial support for the implementation of project focusing on the integrated border and migration management.	Planned
	3. Protecting and assisting refugees and asylum seekers in Libya, in cooperation with UNHCR.	Existing
	4. Support of vulnerable migrants, IDPs, refugees and host communities through the creation of economic opportunities along migration routes (in cooperation with WFP).	Planned
Germany	1. IOM project: To broaden the outreach to migrants in Tripoli as well as municipalities with high populations of migrants in transit or living in urban areas to provide them with necessary information on the dangers of and alternative options to irregular migration.	Planned
Denmark	1. Support for Emergency Transit Mechanism (vulnerable refugees from Libya to Rwanda with UNHCR and Rwanda as implementing partners)	Existing
Hungary	1. V4 contribution to the "Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya. Phase II: V4 countries have agreed to revisit the structure of the second phase, which has been divided into two separate projects: strengthening the Libyan border guard (15 million EUR) and supporting fighting against COVID-19 (20 million EUR).	Existing
Italy	1. Project "Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya – First Phase", co-funded under EUTF for Africa, that includes technical assistance and capacity building initiatives in the areas of preventing and tackling irregular migration and migrant smuggling, border security, search and rescue at sea and in the desert.	Existing
	2. Supply of additional means and equipment, as well as delivery of training within the aforesaid Project "Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya – First Phase" through a further financing under EUTF for Africa.	Existing
	3. Supply of two "second-hand" rubber boats to the Libyan Coast Guard and Port security (LCGPS).	Planned
	4. Technical assistance to the Libyan Coast Guard and Port security (LCGPS) and maintenance of its naval fleet.	Existing
Malta	Malta is also considering providing its expertise on reception facilities. The two coordination centres have now been physically set up but work is still in the preliminary stages. Malta will also be sponsoring the maintenance of one asset of the Libyan coastguard. A technical team has already visited Tripoli to assess the vessels available to the Libyan coastguard.	Planned
Netherlands	1. Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism, IOM	Existing
	2. Protection and Assistance in Libya, UNHCR	Existing
	3. Document and ID fraud trainings by the Royal Netherlands Maréchaussée	Existing

## ANNEX III

<b>Key figures and trends</b>
<p><b>Irregular departures from Libya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total number of arrivals in Italy and Malta in 2021 via all countries on the Central Mediterranean route: 45 237 (compared to 25 679 in the same nine-month period in 2020)</li> <li>• Libya was the main country of departure towards Italy in 2021 (20 082 migrants), followed by Tunisia (16 453), Turkey (6 237) and Algeria (857)</li> <li>• Libya was the country of departure for all arrivals in Malta in 2021. Total number of arrivals in Malta in 2021: 470 (compared to 2 162 arrivals in the same period in 2020)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Irregular migration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irregular border-crossing of Libyan nationals to the EU: 1 069 in 2020 (379 in 2019) of which 607 in Hungary, 386 in Italy, 32 in Malta</li> <li>• Illegal stay of Libyan nationals in the EU: 4,995 in 2020 (4,025 in 2019) of which 1 730 in France, 1 215 in Germany, 835 in Hungary</li> </ul>
<p><b>Return</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Libyan nationals ordered to leave the EU: 2 535 in 2020 (2 745 in 2019) of which 1 065 in France, 355 in Greece and 330 in Germany</li> <li>• Return rate: 3% in 2020 (10% in 2019)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Asylum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First time asylum applications: 1 755 in 2020 (2 310 in 2019) of which 535 in Germany, 270 in France, 230 in Italy</li> <li>• First instance asylum decisions: 1 635 in 2020 (2 185 in 2019)</li> <li>• EU recognition rate excluding humanitarian protection: 50% in 2020 (49% in 2019)</li> <li>• EU recognition rate including humanitarian protection: 53% in 2020 (51% in 2019)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Forced displacement in Libya, migrants in detention, evacuations, voluntary return</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 42 458 registered refugees and asylum-seekers; 223 949 IDPs; 642 408 IDP returnees;</li> <li>• 16 026 disembarkations in Libya in 2021 (until 12 July 2021);</li> <li>• 6 134 migrants in detention centres (on 12 July 2021);</li> <li>• 6 379 persons of concern evacuated by UNHCR since November 2017 via ETMs in Niger/Rwanda for resettlement in the EU and globally:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 738 persons: resettlement departures directly from Libya</li> <li>○ 3 318 persons: Humanitarian evacuations to ETM Niger</li> <li>○ 515 persons: Humanitarian evacuations to ETM Rwanda</li> <li>○ 808 persons: Humanitarian evacuations to Italy ( in 2017-2018- 2019)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 53 135 migrants returned by IOM since May 2015 via humanitarian evacuation flights</li> </ul>
<p><b>Legal migration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First time residence permits: 3 669 in 2019 of which 1 859 in Germany, 299 in Italy, 268 in France. No available data for 2020</li> <li>• Total valid residence permits: 18 365 in 2019 of which 7 020 in Germany, 2 596 in Italy, 1 756 in France. No available data for 2020</li> </ul>
<p><b>Visas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short stay visa applications in the EU: 2 964 in 2020 (11 254 in 2019)</li> <li>• Share of Multiple Entry Visas (MEVs): 91.4% in 2020 (81% in 2019). Top Member State of multiple-entry visa issuance in 2020: Italy (1 994)</li> <li>• Visa refusal rate: 23.8% 2020 (20.5% in 2019)</li> </ul>