



Airborne Monthly Factsheet

November 2020 - January 2021

This factsheet presents a summary of distress cases witnessed by *Sea-Watch's Airborne* crew from the aircraft *Moonbird*¹ From November 2020 to January 2021, primarily due to bad weather in the Central Mediterranean Sea, we flew only **16 missions** with a total flight time of **73 hours and 22 minutes.** We spotted around 165 persons in distress and 2 empty boats.

1. Overview of Distress Cases and Empty Boats Spotted

- 1 Since 2017, together with the Swiss NGO Humanitarian Pilots Initiative, Sea-Watch monitors the Central Mediterranean with the airplanes Moonbird and, recently, Seabird.
- 2 These numbers are based upon the estimations of *Moonbird's* crew, as well as numbers which the initiative *Watch The Med Alarm Phone*, the UNHCR and IOM have provided to us.



Libyan Search-and-Rescue (SAR) zone

- 3 distress cases were intercepted by the so-called Libyan Coast Guard and pulled back to Libya
- Estimated² number of persons in distress: 165



2. Details and Outcome of the Distress Cases

20.01.2021, distress case A, 48 persons: interception by the so-called *Libyan Coast Guard* and pullback to Libya. The initiative *Watch The Med - Alarm Phone* was called by the people on board and alerted authorities. The civilian aircraft *Colibri 2* then spotted the people in the Libyan Search-and-Rescue (SAR) zone, and the NGO vessel *Ocean Viking* began heading to the boat. *Moonbird's* crew spotted the people being intercepted by the so-called *Libyan Coast Guard* patrol boat *Fezzan*. The people were pulled back to Libya.

20.01.2021, unresponsiveness of the Libyan authorities regarding a shipwreck and people in distress. According to reports provided to the initiative *Watch The Med - Alarm Phone* and later confirmed by the IOM and UNHCR, a boat with around 53 persons capsized on 19.01. where only 10 persons survived. When *Moonbird's* ground crew attempted to call the Libyan authorities 16 times that day to request more information and offer support in looking for the missing persons, they were unreachable. In 2 cases, an exchange was not possible due to a lack of English. For 1 number the line was occupied, and in 4 other cases the call ended automatically, the phone was switched off or one person immediately hung up. In 9 cases, nobody answered.

21.01.2021, distress case B, 36 persons: interception by the so-called *Libyan Coast Guard* and pullback to Libya, despite an NGO vessel present in the Central Mediterranean. The initiative *Watch The Med - Alarm Phone* was called by the people on board and alerted the authorities. *Moonbird's* crew later spotted the interception of the people by the so-called *Libyan Coast Guard* patrol boat *Ubari*, in the Libyan SAR zone. The people were pulled back to Libya.

22.01.2021, distress case C, 81 persons: interception by the so-called *Libyan Coast Guard*, likely under *Frontex* supervision. The initiative *Watch The Med - Alarm Phone* was called by the people on board and alerted the authorities. The civilian aircraft *Colibri 2* then spotted the people in distress in the Libyan SAR zone. Meanwhile, *Moonbird's* ground crew observed the track of *Frontex* aircraft *Osprey3*, which orbited above the persons and then left the







scene, first flying towards Tripoli and then back again to the people in distress. We assume that the *Frontex* aircraft was likely guiding the so-called *Libyan Coast Guard* to the distress case. In total, according to the observations of *Moonbird's* ground crew, *Osprey3* orbited for more than 40 minutes above the persons in distress. By the time *Moonbird's* aircrew spotted the people in the Libyan SAR zone, *Osprey3* had already left the scene and was heading back to its home base. The so-called *Libyan Coast Guard* patrol boat *Fezzan* was then only 1 nautical mile (nm)³ away. *Moonbird's* crew observed *Fezzan* intercepting and pulling the people back to Libya.

On 24. and 26.11.2020, *Moonbird's* crew **spotted 2 empty boats adrift in the Libyan SAR zone**, which could not be matched with any known cases.

These missions highlight once again:

- the deadly consequences of European migration and border policies
- the systematic non-assistance of European Member States and the delegation of rescue operations to the so-called Libyan Coast Guard
- the participation of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency Frontex in the interceptions and pullbacks undertaken by the so-called Libyan Coast Guard
- the need for NGO vessels in the Central Mediterranean in order to uphold the law and save human lives

3 "Nautical Miles" is the unit of measurement used at sea. 1 nautical mile is equal to 1.852 kilometers.