



DTM



IOM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT

May - June 2021

ROUND 37

Photo (cover page):

In May, the IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) team conducted awareness raising sessions in Hay Alandalus to inform migrants on the risks of irregular migration and the consequences of ill-informed decisions putting them at risk of detention, torture and deprivation of liberty.

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OVERVIEW

DTM Libya identified a total of 597,611 migrants from over 40 nationalities in the 100 Libyan municipalities in May and June 2021 during Round 37 of data collection.

During the reporting period, the number of migrants in Libya remained fairly stable compared to the previous round of data collection (March and April 2021). In line with prior reports, the number of migrants in Libya currently remains lower than pre-pandemic levels.

In May and June, while the migrant unemployment rate decreased to 20 per cent from 22 per cent in April 2021 it remained higher than pre-pandemic levels ([17% in February 2020](#)). A greater proportion of unemployed migrants continue to report being unable to meet their needs than those who are employed. For instance, a larger proportion of unemployed migrants reported facing food insecurity, financial issues or lacking access to safe drinking water than those who were employed.

Furthermore, unemployment is most severe among migrants who have arrived in Libya more recently (Fig 1). For example, nearly half of those who have arrived less than 6 months ago were unemployed (48%) compared to 12 per cent of those who have been in Libya for between one to two years.

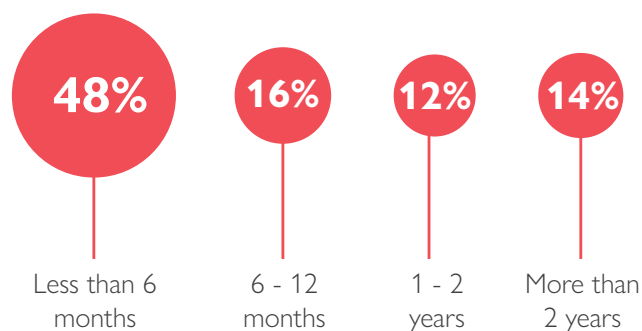
Past studies have shown that migrants who have arrived more recently in Libya are generally less established and may be unable to rely on a local network for assistance. Having newly arrived has therefore been identified as a [significant risk factor](#) adding to migrants' vulnerability at the individual level. In a recently published joint WFP-IOM food security [report](#), migrants who had been in Libya for less than six months were identified as being more vulnerable to food insecurity. Food consumption levels, which are measured by the frequency and diversity of foods consumed over the past seven days, were generally lower among migrants who had arrived more recently in Libya than those who had been in the country for longer than six months.

20%

unemployment rate

which is 3% higher than the pre-pandemic rate (17%) (Round 29, Jan - Feb 2020) but 7% lower than Round 32 (27%) (July - Aug 2020).

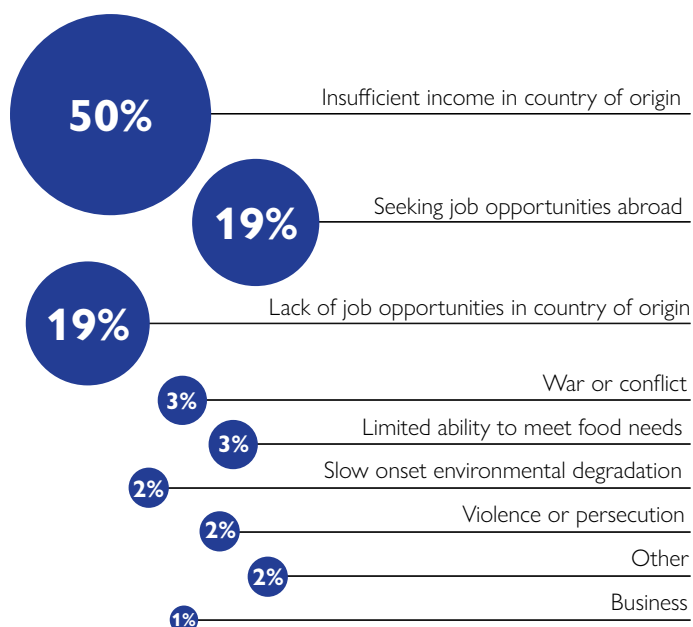
Fig 1 Unemployment rate by length of stay in Libya



Individual interviews with migrants conducted by DTM in May and June highlighted that economic motivations remain in most cases (88%) the primary reason for leaving their country of origin. Half of migrants interviewed reported that insufficient income in their country of origin was the main catalyst that motivated their migration to Libya. Moreover, one in five migrants reported that the search for job opportunities abroad (19%) or the lack of job opportunities in their country of origin was the main driver behind their migration (19%).

In line with [previous findings](#), the majority of migrants who were employed reported working in the fields of construction (33%), domestic and care work (8%), agriculture and fisheries (8%), in factories and manufactures (7%) or in retail or sales (5%). Others (39%) worked in various positions, such as tailors, street vendors, kitchen workers and teachers.

Fig 2 Main reason for leaving country of origin



Departures and rescues at sea

The number of migrants attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea, while only a minority of the total migrant population in Libya, continued to increase significantly during the reporting period.

On 09 May, more than 700 migrants were [rescued](#) at sea off the Libyan coast while at least five deaths, among whom was a child, were recorded. For two consecutive weeks in May, more than 1,000 migrants were rescued at sea every week ([09-15 May](#) and [16-22 May](#)) while more than 2,000 migrants in the second week of June ([06-12 June](#)) were returned to Libyan shores.

By 26 June, the number of rescues at sea had [surpassed](#) the number of migrants returned to Libyan shores for the entire year of 2020.

The total number of arrivals in Italy and Malta in the first half of 2021 (20,810 individuals) is more than twice that of 2020 (8,649 individuals) and over five times that of 2019 (4,055 individuals) although it remains four times fewer than in 2017 (83,753 individuals).

The number of deaths recorded on maritime routes to Europe has increased in 2021 compared to 2020. Overall, migrant deaths in the Mediterranean Sea [increased by 130 per cent](#) in the first half of 2021 compared to the same period in 2020 while the number of people who attempted to cross to Europe via the Mediterranean increased by 31 per cent. The majority of these fatalities (83%) occurred on the Central Mediterranean route, the sea crossing from the shores of Tunisia or Libya to Italy and Malta.

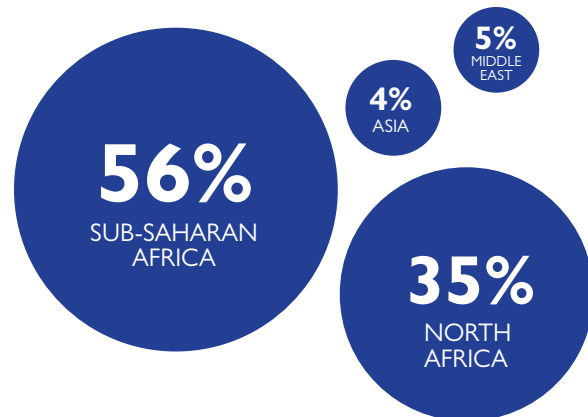
Geographical patterns and trends

In line with previous reports, migration patterns in Libya remain heavily shaped by geographical proximity and diasporic ties. The bulk of migrants remain from neighbouring countries: Niger (21%), Egypt (18%), Sudan (16%) and Chad (14%).

The majority of migrants in Libya are from Sub-Saharan Africa (56%) or North Africa (35%) while a minority were from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (4%) (Fig 3).

In line with previous reports, the largest migrant populations identified by DTM during Round 37 of data collection were in the regions of Tripoli (15%), Ejdabia (11%), Misrata (10%), Azzawya (8%), Benghazi (7%) and Murzuq (6%).

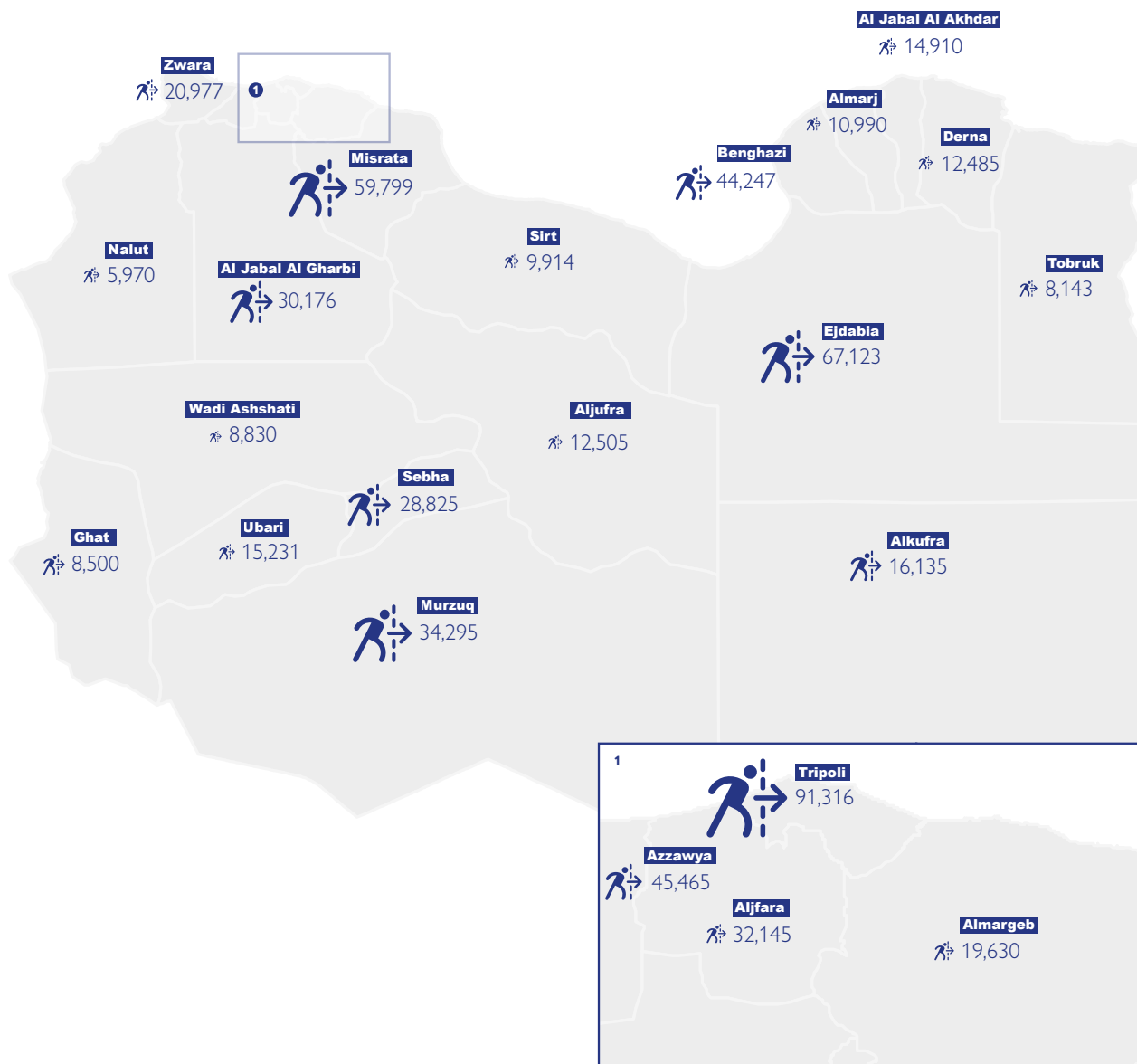
Fig 3 Regions of origin of migrants



88%

of migrants reported that economic reasons were the primary motive behind their migration to Libya

Fig 4 Number of migrants per region (mantika) during DTM Round 37 data collection.



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KEY FINDINGS

Round 37 (May - June 2021)

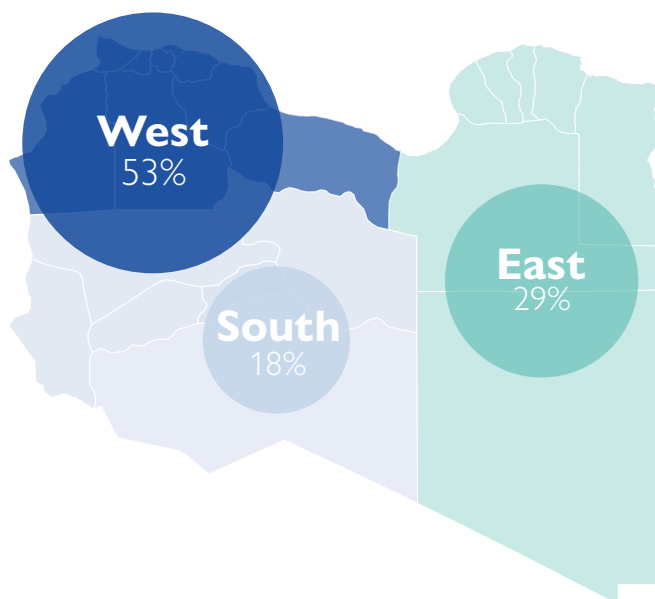


597,611
migrants in Libya

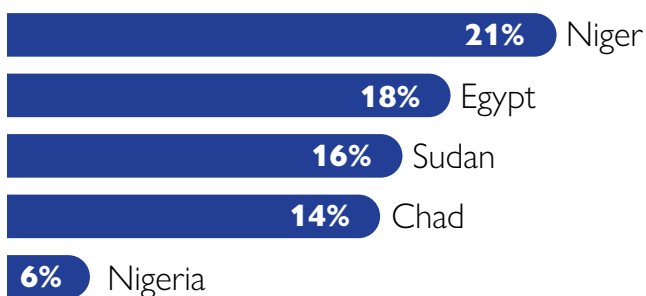
US\$ 754
migration journey cost
(average per person)

36%
of migrants reported that
the remittances they send
home are the primary
source of income for
their household

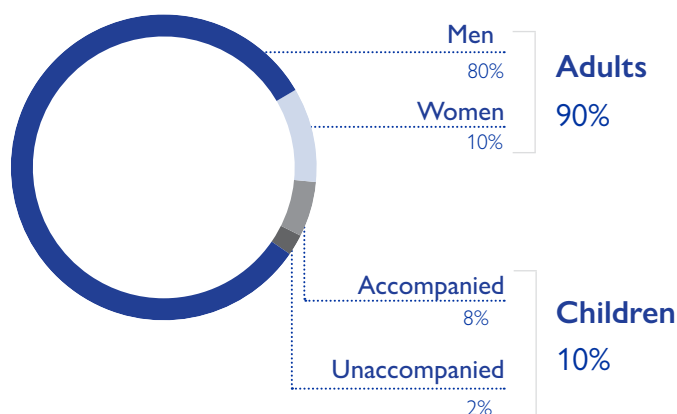
Distribution of migrants per geographical areas



Top 5 nationalities



Demographics



Migrants were present in:

581 communities
(out of 667)

1,912 Interviews with
key informants

100 municipalities
(out of 100)

3,879 Interviews with migrants
(Flow Monitoring Surveys)



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



Photo: IOM and WFP partnered to help improve the food security situation of migrants affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Libya.

In May 2021, IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) mobile teams started the distribution of ready-to-eat kits to vulnerable migrants in Zwara, Bani Waleed and Sebha.

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MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

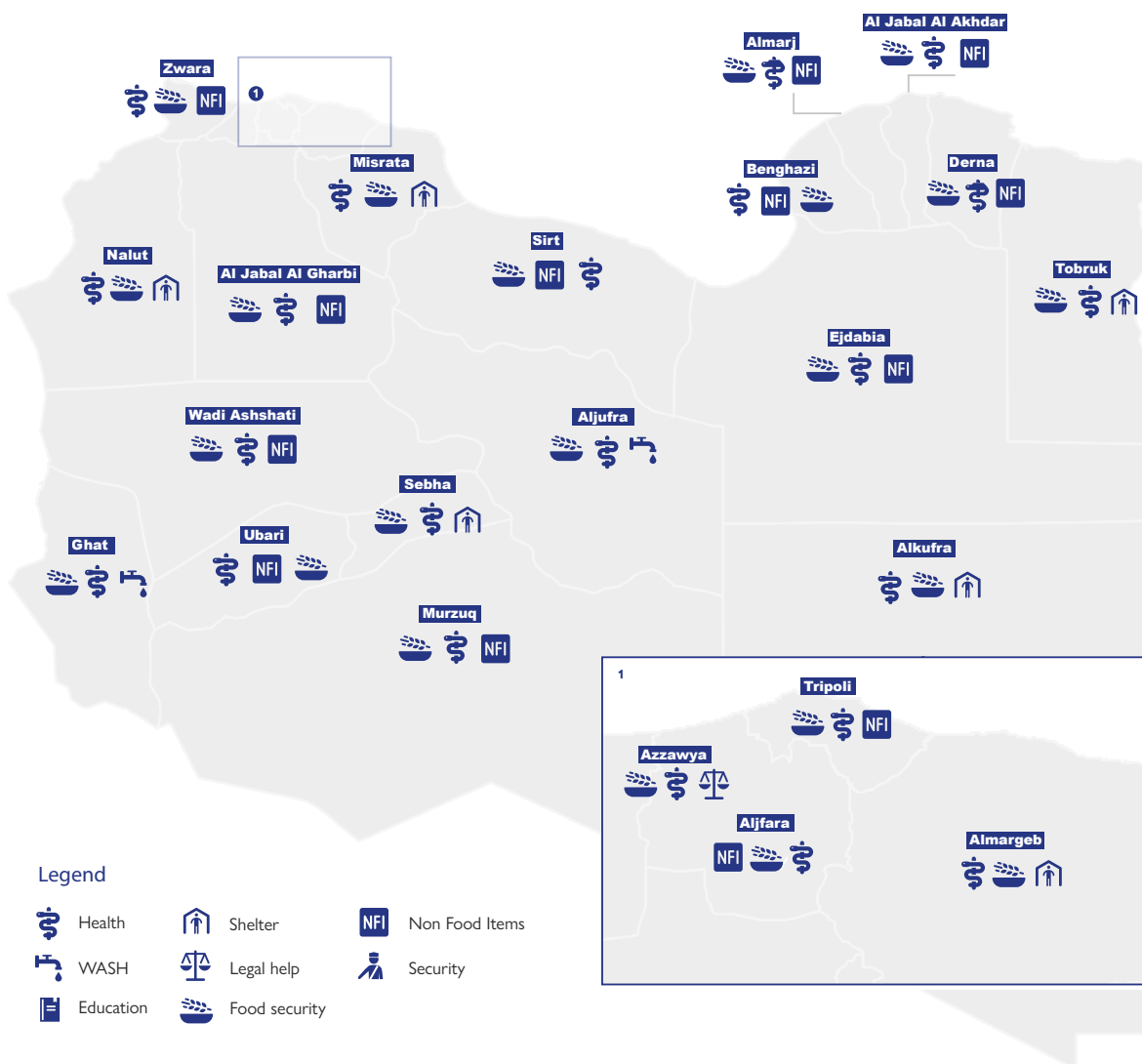
Interviews with 1,912 key informants across Libya in May and June 2021 highlighted that the primary needs of migrants were centred around health services (90%), NFIs (56%), accommodation (30%) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (22%).

In line with previous reports, key informant interviews stressed that cost and affordability of food and other essential items as well as housing and services, such as health care, remain the main obstacles for the majority of migrants to fulfil their needs. Key informants also noted that the inability of migrants to access education was an issue in some cases.

According to the June Libya Joint Market Monitoring initiative, the price of essential food and non-food items remained more than 10 per cent more expensive than pre-COVID-19 levels in March 2020.

Moreover, limited or no access to services for migrants was highlighted by key informants as the main barrier migrants faced in accessing education, protection and legal assistance.

Fig 5 Humanitarian priority needs of migrants per region (mantika)



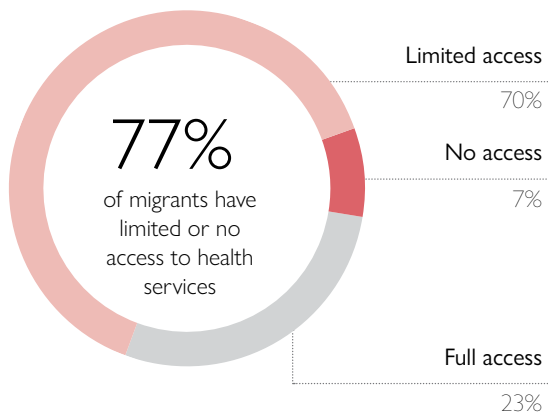
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Health

Over three quarters (77%) of migrants reported having limited or no access to health care. Limited or lack of access to health services was most severe in the West (84%) and South (72%) compared to the East (52%).

Based on key informant interviews, the main issues hindering migrants' access to health services were related to the cost of services. Moreover, the inadequate quality of services and irregular supply of medicines were also mentioned as issues faced by migrants. Lack of safe access was also highlighted as a problem in some cases.

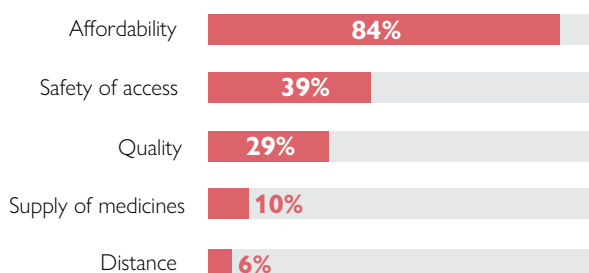
Fig 6 Migrants' reported access to health services (sample size 4,166 interviews)



By the end of June, the vaccination drive for migrants had not yet begun, according to [WHO](#). However, migrants were included in the registration process with over 3,300 reported to have registered.

WHO reported a significant increase number of cases in the municipality of Ashshwayrif (in Al Jabal Al Gharbi, in the West) and in Murzuq (in the South). In May and June, Libya remained [classified](#) as community transmission with the presence of variants of concerns.

Fig 7 Main issues hindering migrants' access to healthcare (sample size 264 interviews)



Food security

Results from face-to-face and web surveys conducted by WFP and IOM [showed](#) that up to one in five migrants were classified as moderately or severely food insecure. The food security status of migrants was determined using key indicators including food consumption, economic vulnerability and asset depletion.

Migrants who are younger, unemployed or daily wage workers, those with low levels of education and those who have arrived recently, and most specifically those who have been in Libya for less than six months, were particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

Moreover, the report highlighted that the use of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies, such as reducing essential expenditure on health care or education, or engaging in high risk jobs or activities to mitigate food consumption challenges increased compared to [May 2020](#). This indicates that some migrants may have eroded their capacity to deal with future shocks, thereby increasing their overall vulnerability to future shocks.

Food insecurity



Up to **1 in 5**

migrants interviewed is food insecure while more than half are considered marginally food secure.

Livelihoods



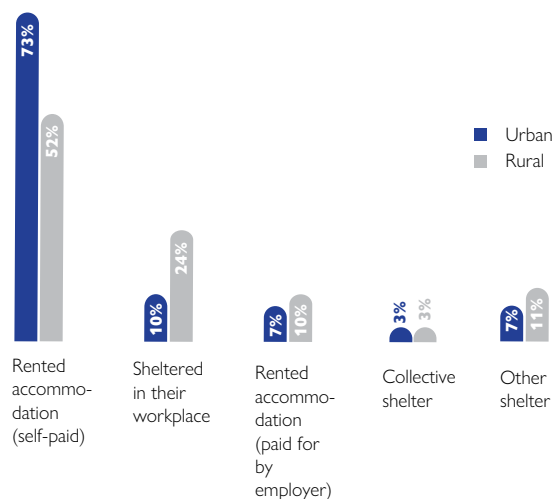
3 in 4

migrants interviewed face-to-face reported that their income had been affected negatively since the start of the pandemic, particularly among daily wage workers.

Accommodation

Consistent with a trend which has held true for the past year, key informant interviews reported that the majority of migrants lived in rented accommodation (76%). More migrants in rural areas lived in their workplaces (24%) or in accommodation paid for by their employers (10%) than in urban areas (10% and 7%, respectively) (Fig 8). However, a similar proportion of migrants (3%) lived in collective shelters in both rural and urban settings.

Fig 8 Migrants' types of accommodation



WASH

One in five migrants (20%) reported having insufficient clean drinking water, with a greater proportion facing this issue among unemployed migrants (24%) than those who are employed (19%). The lack of sufficient drinking water was most severe in the South (36%) compared to the West (16%) or the East (9%). Among those who had irregular or never had access to the public water network the majority of migrants reported having to rely on alternatives such as bottled water (71%), water trucking (36%), protected well water (26%) or a public outdoor tap (5%).

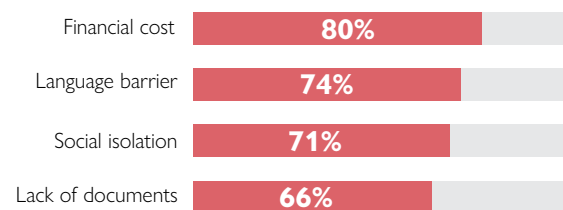
More than two thirds of migrants reported that their source of safe drinking water was outside of their dwelling and in 14 per cent of cases further than 500 meters away from their home.

More than half of migrants interviewed (54%) reported sharing their toilet facilities with more than five individuals, and among them 42 per cent reported using a communal toilet shared by more than 10 individuals. Appropriate, safe, clean and reliable toilets are essential for individual's dignity, safety, health and well-being.

Education

In line with previous reports, a minority of migrants (5%) interviewed by DTM in May and June reported having family members aged between 5 and 18 years old in Libya. A total of 43 per cent of those reported that their school-aged children were unable to access education mainly because of financial barriers (80%) and the language barrier (74%) (Fig 9). Social isolation (71%) and lack of required documents (66%) were also among the issues that prevented migrants' children aged 5-18 years old from accessing education in Libya.

Fig 9 Migrants' reported barriers to accessing education



5%

of migrants in Libya reported living with family members aged 5-18



43%

of migrants in Libya with family members aged 5-18 reported that they were unable to access education

Remittances

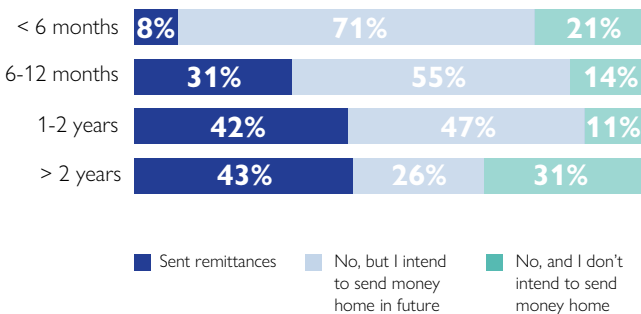
A total of 28 per cent of migrants interviewed by DTM in May and June 2021 reported having sent remittances home while an additional 34 per cent of migrants reported that while they had not yet sent money home they intended to do so in the future.

In line with previous 2021 findings, migrants reported having sent a lower monthly average amount than in 2019 or 2020. Respondents had sent a monthly average of 102 US\$ home in May and June 2021, which is lower than both the 2019 and 2020 average of 146 US\$ and 123 US\$, respectively.

Libya has been a net source of remittance outflows since at least the beginning of 2000, according to a UNESCWA [report](#), but their value has been declining since 2013, after having reached a historical peak. A recent DTM [study](#) on remittances highlighted that the amount of remittances had decreased by 15 per cent from 2019 to 2020.

A total of 36 per cent of migrants reported that the remittances they send home are their household's primary source of income and help cover their family's food or health needs, for example. Migrants also reported that their remittances help them build their savings, investments or pay off debts.

Fig 10 Percentage of migrants who have sent remittances since they have arrived in Libya



NFIs

More than four in five migrants (86%) reported being in urgent need of NFIs, among which mattresses (51%), blankets (49%), clothing (42%) and hygiene products (29%) were the most needed items (Fig 11).

A significantly greater proportion of migrants who were unemployed (99%) reported being in need of NFIs than those who were employed (82%). Similarly, a greater percentage of migrants who have been in Libya for less than six months reported requiring NFIs (92%) compared to those who have been in Libya for one year or longer (83%).

Fig 11 Migrants' reported NFI needs





MIGRATION FLOWS

Photo: In May, the IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) team conducted awareness raising sessions in Hay Alandalus to inform migrants of the risks of irregular migration and the consequences of ill-informed decisions putting them at risk of detention, torture and deprivation of liberty.

MIGRATION FLOWS

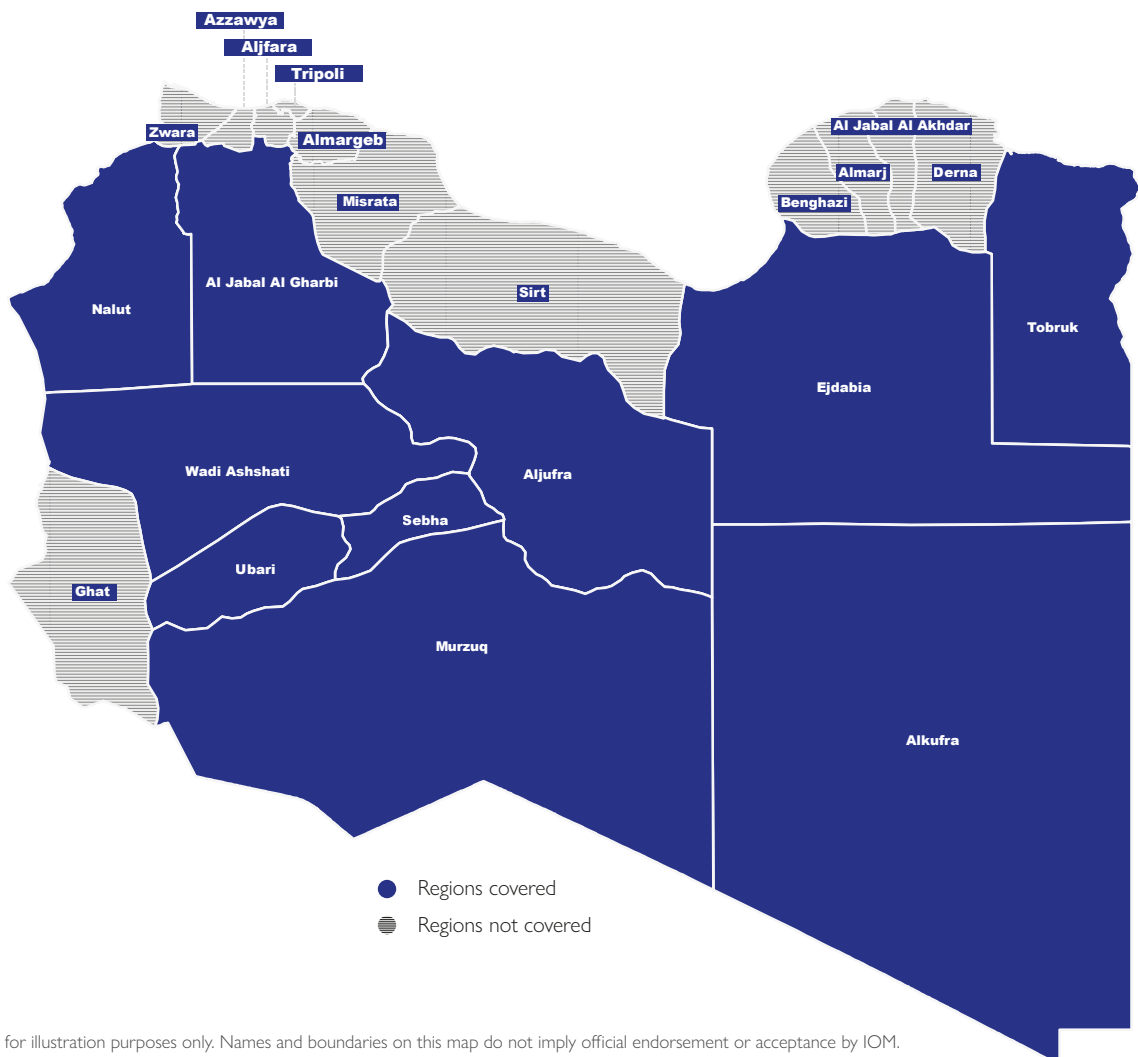
During the reporting period (May - June 2021) DTM Libya's 43 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) monitored migration movements in 13 municipalities and in 10 regions (mantika) of Libya. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up at key transit locations along major migration routes within Libya where migrants are observed arriving and departing.

At these flow monitoring points, DTM field staff regularly conduct surveys with migrants concerning their intentions, profiles, humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. The following section presents an overview of both quantitative and qualitative information collected during the reporting period. During the reporting period, security-related closures at border crossing points represented a challenge for flow monitoring in Ghat.

Flow monitoring points in numbers

- 10** regions covered
- 332** assessments
- 13** municipalities
- 43** flow monitoring points (FMPs)

Fig 12 Regions (mantika) covered by the network of FMPs monitoring migration flows in Libya



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION FLOWS & PRESENCE

The analysis of migration flows is based on the mobility trends observed on the ground during the reporting period, in addition to primary data collected through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs).

EASTERN LIBYA

Albayda

In Albayda, the number of migrants identified by DTM during Round 37 of data collection in May and June 2021 increased by 16 per cent in comparison to Round 36 (from 9,380 to 10,870 migrants).

In May and June, field observers reported that security services implemented precautionary measures at points of entry in collaboration with the municipal health affairs in response to a surge in COVID-19 cases. In addition, security patrols in Albayda also reportedly monitored migrants for official documents and were clamping down on migrants begging.

Daily work opportunities were available for migrants especially in the sector of construction. Egyptians represent the main cohort of migrants working in this sector in the municipality of Albayda.

Alkufra

DTM identified 15,530 migrants in Alkufra, a number which has remained stable throughout the first half of the year 2021.

According to field observers, throughout the reporting period, the security situation in Alkufra was deemed stable and migrants residing in this municipality were able to move safely.

More work opportunities for migrants became available following improvements in the delivery of some public services, such as electricity.

In May, many migrant workers moved from Rubyana to Alkufra (and Jalu) to work on farms. Rubyana is a transit location with inadequate public infrastructures and there are no significant industrial activities nor health facilities. As a result, migrants arriving to Rubyana are willing to pay high transportation fees to move to other areas.

Photo: In May, IOM organized a series of cultural activities for migrants in Tripoli (pictured), Algatroun, Sebha, Bani Waleed and Zwara to mark the World Day for Cultural Diversity. © Moayad ZAGHDANI / IOM 2021



WESTERN LIBYA

Misrata

The number of identified migrants in the municipality of Misrata has remained stable during Round 37 in comparison to Round 36 data collection (46,310 during Round 36 and 46,755 migrants in Round 37).

During the reporting period, field observers noted an improvement in the security and economic situation in Misrata. Trade movements between Misrata and other municipalities increased, for instance.

However, in June, there was a significant decrease in job opportunities available for migrants mostly due to the high temperatures and the frequent power cuts. As a result, fewer migrants were observed at recruitment points.

A recent [study](#) mapping labour skills of migrants in Misrata highlighted that rather than facing solely an issue of lack of jobs, migrants more commonly reported lacking the necessary skills to obtain and perform the available jobs and were eager to receive training. The report also found that low salaries and irregular salary payment, the rising cost of living in Misrata as well as the risk of theft and armed robbery were among the issues faced by migrants living in the municipality.

Azzintan

The number of identified migrants in the municipality of Azzintan (15,900 individuals) remained stable during the reporting period compared to Round 36 data collection (16,100 migrants).

According to field observers, several migrants had left to go back to their country of origin before Ramadan due to a scarcity of job opportunities but subsequently returned after Eid.

Throughout the reporting period, the security situation was stable, despite power cuts and gas shortages.

According to field observers, while there are migrants in the municipality of Azzintan who benefit from a stable income, others are struggling to provide for themselves.

SOUTHERN LIBYA

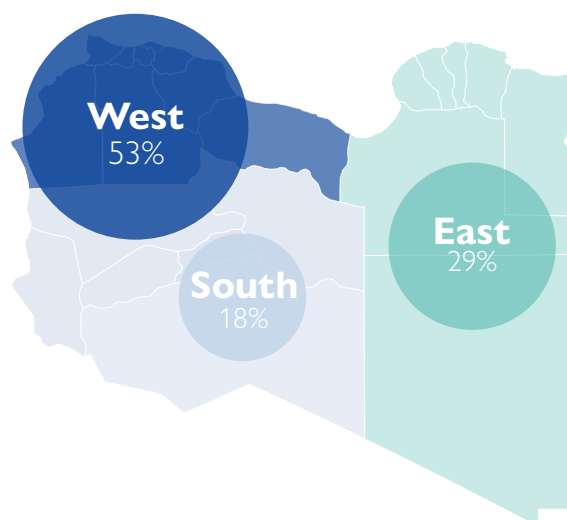
Sebha

The number of migrants identified in Sebha remained relatively stable throughout the first half of the year 2021 (27,350 in Round 35 (January and February 2021) compared to 27,400 in Round 37).

According to field reports, migrants were feeling unsafe in the municipality of Sebha due to reports of kidnappings for ransom and armed theft. Migrants (as well as Libyans) were also affected by the lack of employment opportunities as well as a shortage of liquidity.

In June, UNSMIL [condemned](#) an ISIS-claimed attack on the city of Sebha that killed a number of military officers and injured others, according to local reports.

Fig 13 Distribution of migrants by geographical area



MIGRATION ROUTES TO LIBYA

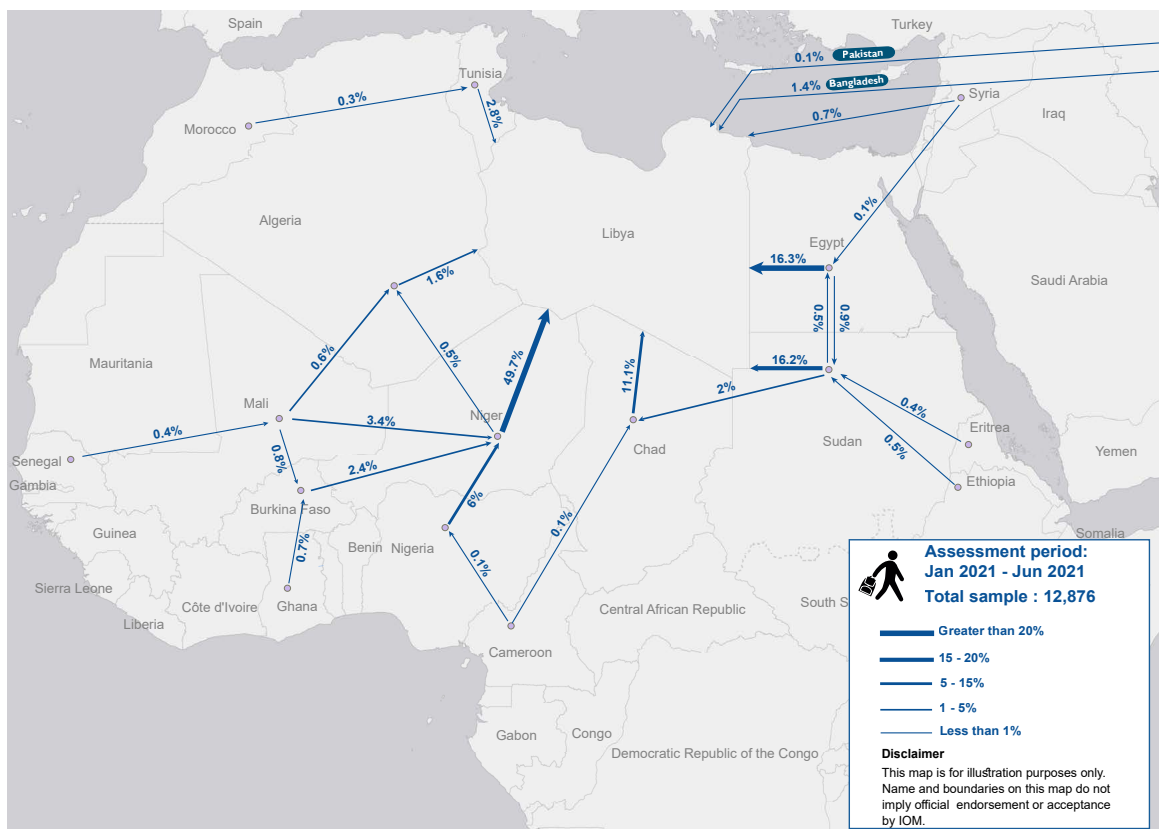
Libya shares more than 4,300 km of land borders with six countries. This section maps the major migration routes used by migrants from different countries of origin to reach Libya. This analysis is based on 12,876 individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya (through DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)) between January 2020 and June 2021.

Despite the pandemic, the analysis of migrants' journeys confirms that Libya's neighbouring countries, and particularly Niger, Chad, Sudan and Egypt, continue to play a key role as transit countries along the main migration routes. Nationals of countries bordering Libya also constitute the majority of migrants in the country.

Fig 14 Major migration routes reported by migrants interviewed via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)

How to read this map

The percentages shown along each route segment in the map below represent the percentage of migrants reporting to have travelled along the respective route. For example, more than 49 per cent of migrants in Libya reported having arrived directly from or transited through Niger, including almost all migrants from Niger and those from Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Nigeria.



MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

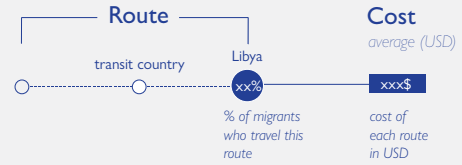
This section of the report outlines the different routes taken by migrants (i.e. through which countries they transit before reaching Libya) and the percentage of migrants who use these routes by country of origin.

This table also includes the average cost of each route, the means of transportation migrants use and the total number of migrants from each country as well as their geographical distribution by regions of Libya.

How to read this infographic

Country of departure

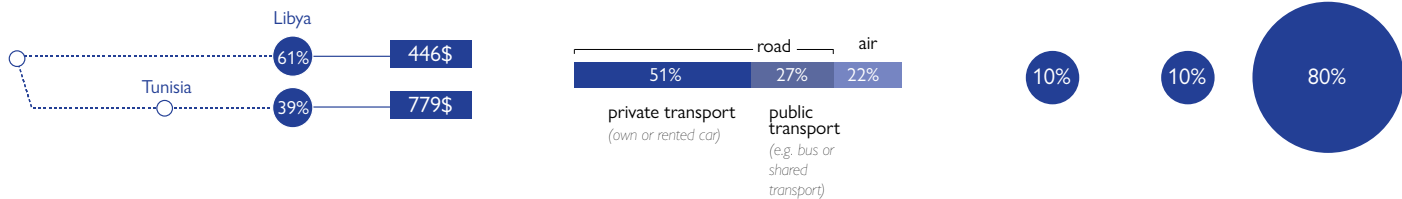
number of migrants from this country in Libya



ROUTES	COST average (USD)	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
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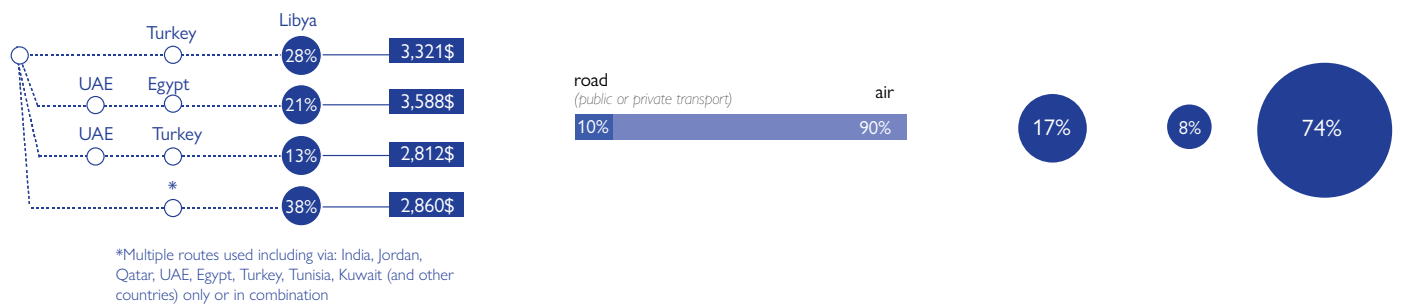
Algeria

1,529 migrants



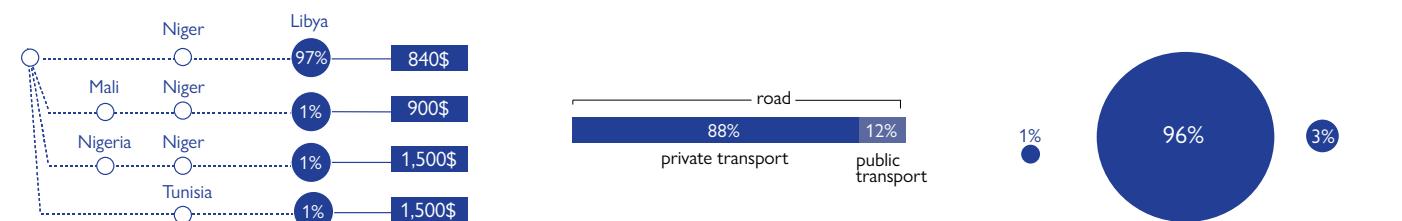
Bangladesh

20,058 migrants



Burkina Faso

2,445 migrants

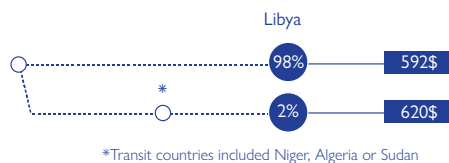


ROUTES	COST average (USD)	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS		
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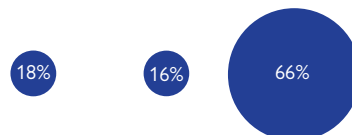
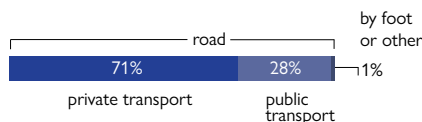
Chad

84,381 migrants

East South West

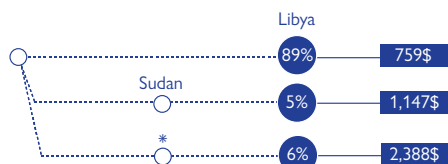


*Transit countries included Niger, Algeria or Sudan

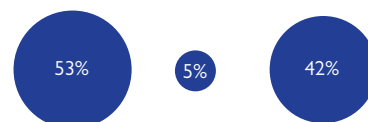
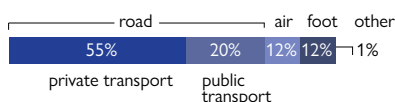


Egypt

108,224 migrants

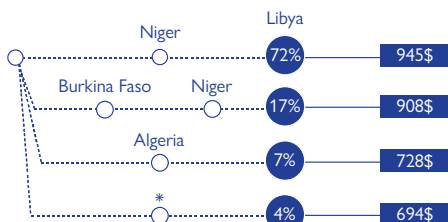


*Multiple routes used that included one or a combination of the following countries: United Arab Emirates, Syria, Turkey, Tunisia, Kuwait, Jordan and Sudan

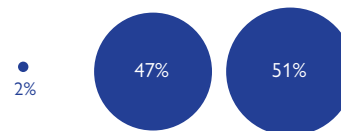
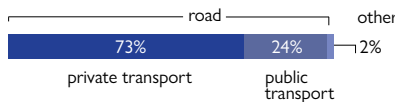


Mali

24,191 migrants

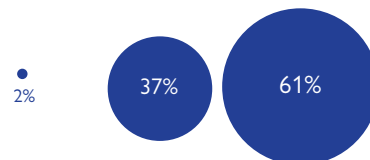
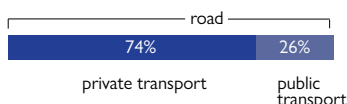


*Multiple routes used including via one or a combination of the following countries: Niger, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad and Sudan.



Niger

125,660 migrants

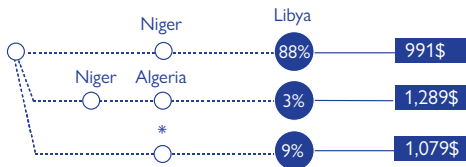


ROUTES	COST <i>average</i> (USD)	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS		
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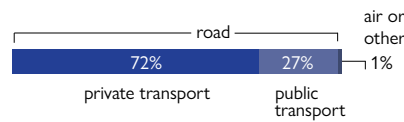
Nigeria

38,021 migrants

East South West

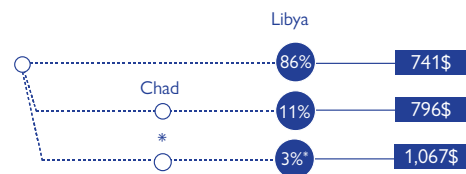


*Multiple routes used that included one or a combination of the following countries: Niger, Chad, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Turkey, Cameroon, Algeria and Sudan

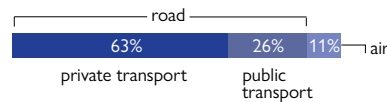


Sudan

94,173 migrants

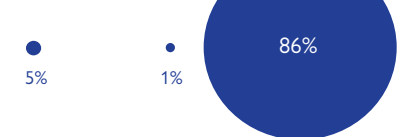
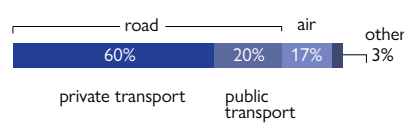


*Multiple routes used that included one or more of the following countries: Chad, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Niger, Tunisia, South Sudan, Kenya and Central African Republic



Tunisia

4,094 migrants





REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Photo: In May 2021, leading up to World Day for Cultural Diversity IOM facilitated a 'Map Your Journey' activity at the French school in Tripoli. A total of 58 migrants took part in the activity sharing their culture, their journey to Libya and discussing the risks of irregular migration.

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REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Consistent with previous reports, most migrants interviewed in May and June 2021 were located in the West (53%), while nearly a third were in the East (29%) and less than a fifth (18%) in the South.

Half of migrants (51%) were located in the coastal regions of Tripoli (15%), Ejdabia (11%), Misrata (10%), Azzawya (8%) and Benghazi (7%).

Based on key informants interviews held in May and June 2021, an estimated 64 per cent of migrants live in urban areas. In comparison, it is [estimated](#) that more than 90 per cent of the Libyan population is concentrated in the major urban centers along the Mediterranean, such as Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi.

51%

of migrants are located in the coastal regions of Tripoli, Ejdabia, Misrata, Benghazi and Azzawya

Fig 15 Migrants in Libya by region (mantika) (based on Mobility Tracking data)

Mantika (Region)	# Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	91,316	15%
Ejdabia	67,123	11%
Misrata	59,799	10%
Azzawya	45,465	8%
Benghazi	44,247	7%
Murzuq	34,295	6%
Aljbara	32,145	5%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	30,176	5%
Sebha	28,825	5%
Zwara	20,977	4%
Almargeb	19,630	3%
Alkufra	16,135	3%
Ubari	15,231	3%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	14,910	2%
Aljufra	12,505	2%
Derna	12,485	2%
Almarj	10,990	2%
Sirt	9,914	2%
Wadi Ashshati	8,830	1%
Ghat	8,500	1%
Tobruk	8,143	1%
Nalut	5,970	1%
Total for Libya	597,611	100%

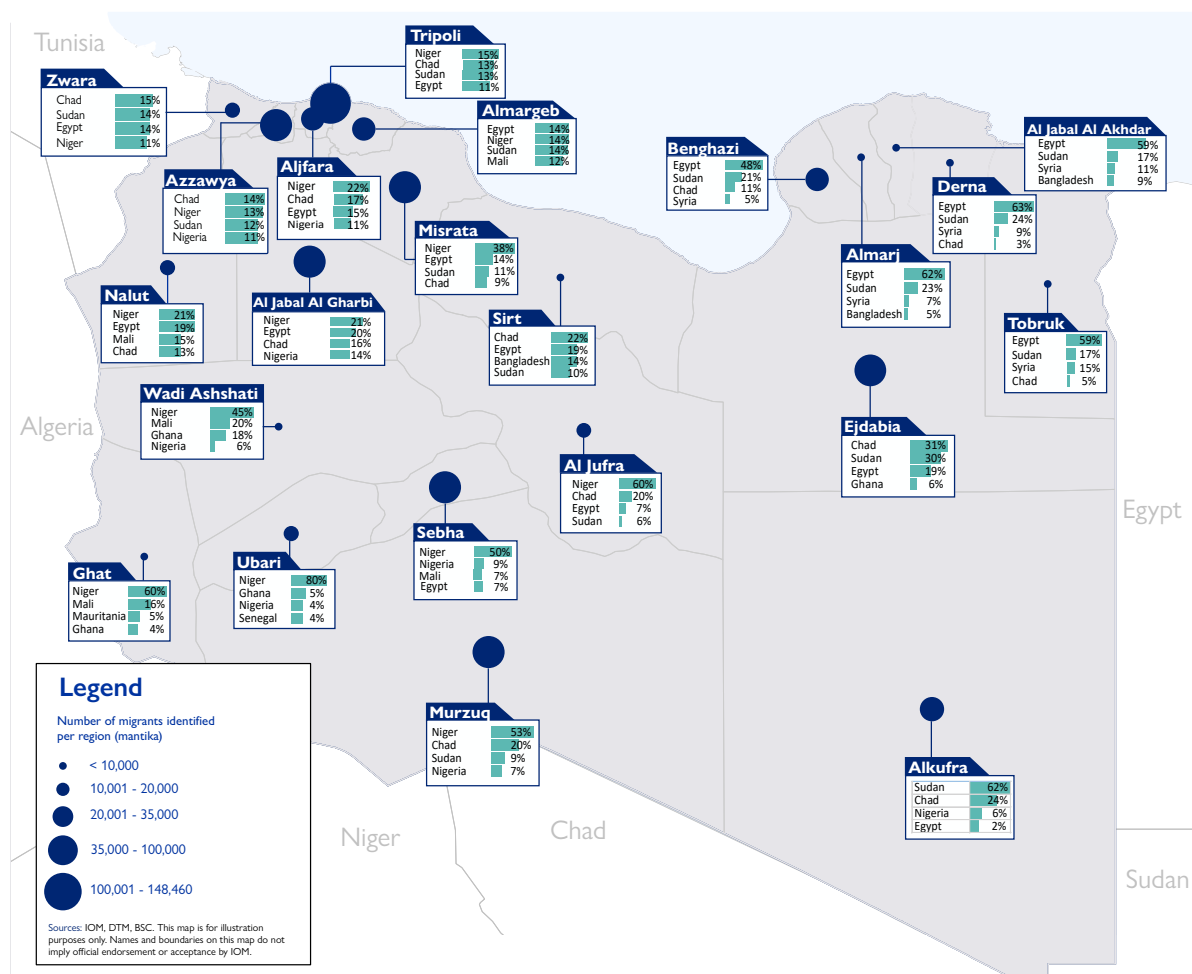
REGIONAL ANALYSIS - NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the regional distribution of migrants within Libya remains heavily shaped by geographical proximity as well as socio-economic, ethnic and historical linkages (Fig 15). This distribution is likely indicative of the more stable as well as [circular migration](#) patterns between Libya and its neighbouring countries.

The map below shows the top four nationalities of migrants by region as per Mobility Tracking Round 37 data collection (May - June 2021). The majority of migrants in the Southern and Western regions of Murzuq, Sebha, Aljufra, Ubari, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Wadi Ashshati and Ghat are from neighbouring Niger. Chadians and Sudanese constitute the bulk of migrants in the region

of Alkufra, which borders Chad and Sudan to the north. Migrants from Chad are also the second most important cohort of migrants in most Southern and Western regions such as Murzuq and Al Jufra. Similarly, Egyptians constitute the bulk of migrants in the eastern coastal regions of Libya, such as Al Jabal Akhdar, Derna, Almarj, Tobruk and Benghazi. However, Tunisians and Algerians do not constitute the majority of migrants in bordering regions and only constitute 1% and 0,3%, respectively, of migrants in Libya.

Fig 16 Map of top 4 migrant nationalities per region (mantika)



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

REGION OF ORIGIN ANALYSIS

Despite the pandemic, migrants from North African countries (including Egypt and Sudan) continue to represent the majority of migrants in Eastern Libya (64%) while migrants from Sub-Saharan African countries (such as Niger and Chad) account for the bulk of migrants in Southern and Western Libya (89% and 62% respectively). The complete disaggregation of migrants' region of origins by regional location (mantika) in Libya is shown in the table below (Fig 17).

This analysis highlights the connections and social networks that shape migration to Libya and that developed over time through the circular migration of populations from bordering countries. There are multiple factors involved in the decision to migrate and social networks is one among them. Individual interviews with migrants conducted by DTM in May and June highlighted that three in four migrants reported having been most encouraged to migrate by family or friends at home or abroad.

Fig 17 Migrants' region of origin by regions in Libya

Region (Mantika)		Migrants from Asia (Including Middle East)		Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa		Migrants from North Africa	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
East	Al Jabal Al Akhdar	3,100	16%	370	1%	11,440	10%
	Alkufra	-	0%	5,739	13%	10,396	9%
	Almarj	1,215	6%	395	1%	9,380	8%
	Benghazi	5,465	29%	8,046	19%	30,686	27%
	Derna	1,120	6%	555	1%	10,810	10%
	Ejdabia	6,825	36%	27,092	63%	33,206	30%
	Tobruk	1,380	7%	634	1%	6,129	5%
Eastern Libya total		19,105	11%	42,831	25%	112,047	64%
South	Aljufra	660	30%	10,087	11%	1,758	17%
	Ghat	3	0%	7,846	8%	651	6%
	Murzuq	25	1%	30,830	32%	3,440	34%
	Sebha	1,390	64%	23,645	25%	3,660	36%
	Ubari	110	5%	14,901	16%	220	2%
	Wadi Ashshati	-	0%	8,470	9%	360	4%
Southern Libya total		2,188	2%	95,779	89%	10,089	9%
West	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	655	2%	18,489	10%	10,995	12%
	Aljfara	1,031	4%	21,632	11%	9,302	10%
	Almargeb	1,870	6%	12,235	6%	5,525	6%
	Azzawya	3,150	11%	30,315	16%	12,000	13%
	Misrata	4,212	14%	39,081	20%	16,506	18%
	Nalut	242	1%	3,765	2%	1,963	2%
	Sirt	3,191	11%	3,503	2%	2,943	3%
	Tripoli	13,515	46%	54,192	28%	23,609	26%
	Zwara	1,210	4%	11,369	6%	8,398	9%
Western Libya total		29,076	9%	194,581	62%	91,241	29%
Total for Libya		50,369	8%	333,191	56%	213,377	36%

Note: 674 migrants from other minority nationalities (including those whose nationalities could not be established) are not counted in the table above.

NORTH AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

During the reporting period the number of Sub-Saharan and North African migrants in Libya increased slightly compared to Round 36.

Consistent with previous reports and despite the impact of the pandemic, migrants in Libya continue to originate mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa (56% or 333,191 individuals). Migrants from neighbouring Niger (38%) and Chad (25%) constitute the two main nationalities among Sub-Saharan African migrants in Libya (Fig 18).

The number of West and Central African migrants in Libya has continued to increase slightly during the reporting period compared to April 2021, which is in line with DTM Niger June [data](#) captured at flow monitoring points that showed that outgoing flows (to Libya) were greater than incoming flows (to Niger). Moreover, there was an increase in the number of people observed at FMPs, which could be explained by the opening of land borders, previously closed to curtail the spread of COVID-19. Nearly half of migrants recorded by [DTM Niger](#) were heading to Libya (55%) while a little over a quarter (27%) were entering Niger (and the rest (18%) were moving internally).

The majority of West and Central African migrants [transit](#) through Niger on their way to Libya.

Fig 18 Migrants from countries of origin in Sub-Saharan Africa

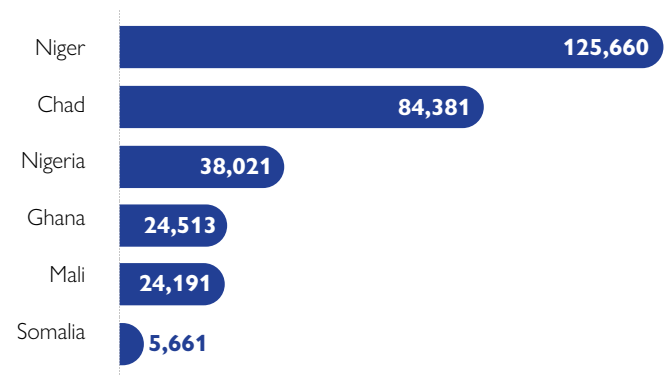
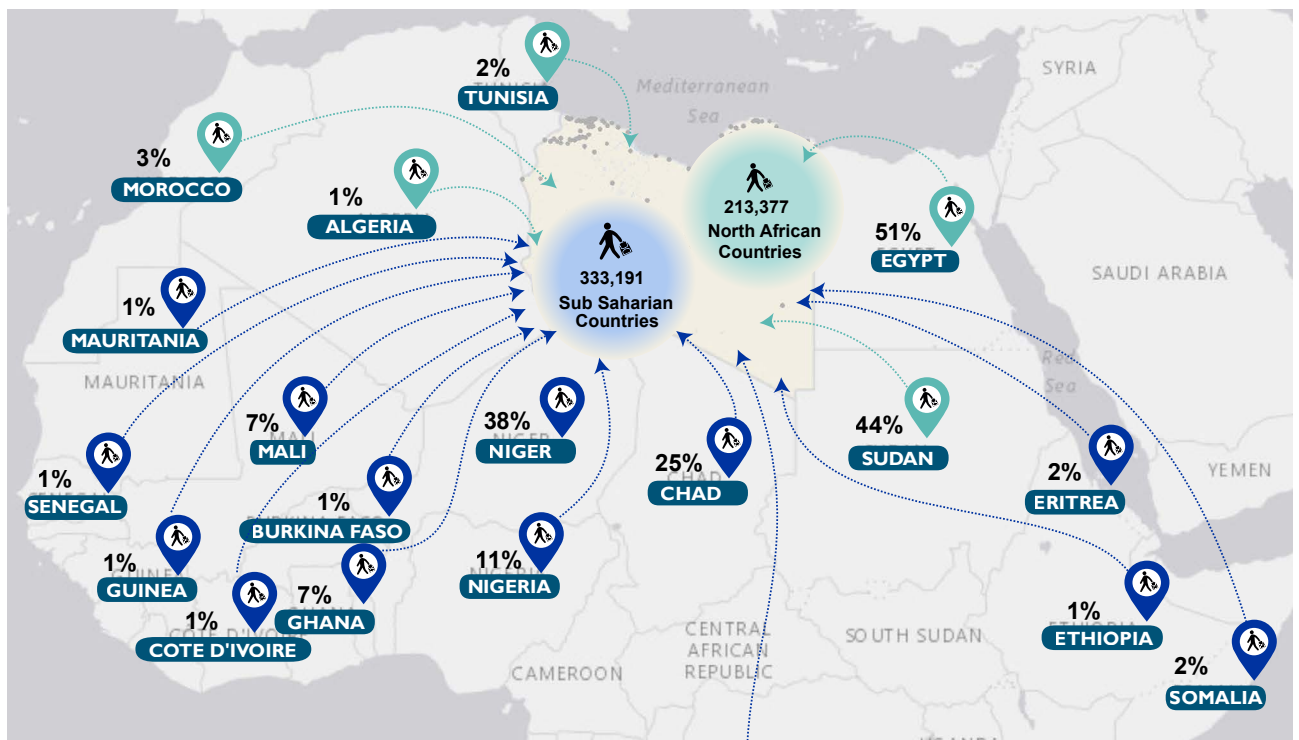


Fig 19 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the North and Sub-Saharan Africa regions.



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

In line with previous reports, the majority of North African migrants in Libya are nationals of Egypt (51%) and Sudan (44%) while migrants from Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria together account for 5 per cent of the total number of migrants from North Africa. A total of 36 per cent of migrants in Libya are from North Africa (213,377 individuals), a proportion which remains in line with previous reports.

The proportion of Northern African migrants remained fairly stable compared to [previous reports](#).

Fig 20 Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa

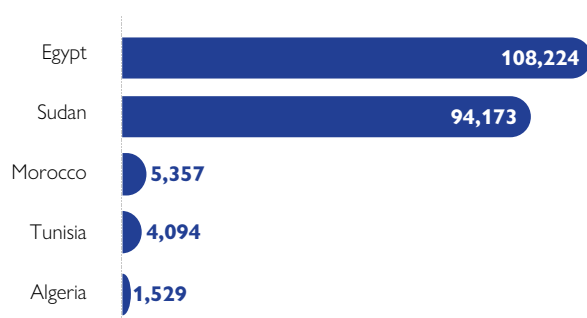


Fig 21 Proportion of migrants by nationality

Nationality	Number of migrants (ind)	% Migrants
Niger	125,660	21%
Egypt	108,224	18%
Sudan	94,173	16%
Chad	84,381	14%
Nigeria	38,021	6%
Ghana	24,513	4%
Mali	24,191	4%
Syria	21,569	4%
Bangladesh	20,058	3%
Palestine	5,718	1%
Somalia	5,661	1%
Morocco	5,357	1%
Guinea	5,152	1%
Eritrea	5,007	1%
Senegal	4,840	1%
Tunisia	4,094	1%
Côte d'Ivoire	3,154	1%
Mauritania	3,142	1%
Other	2,646	0.4%
BurkinaFaso	2,445	0.4%
Pakistan	2,103	0.4%
Ethiopia	1,892	0.3%
Zambia	1,775	0.3%
Algeria	1,529	0.3%
Gambia	1,297	0.2%
Cameroon	1,009	0.2%
Grand Total	597,611	100%

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

In line with previous reports, a minority of migrants (9% or 50,369 individuals) identified during Round 37 were from Asia (4%) or the Middle East (5%). Among migrants from Asia and the Middle East, the majority came from Syria (21,569 individuals) and Bangladesh (20,058 individuals) accounting for 43 and 40 per cent of migrants (including refugees), respectively. Syrians and Bangladeshi migrants account for four and three per cent, respectively, of the overall migrant stock population in Libya. In addition, there were 5,718 migrants who self-identified as Palestinians (11%) and 2,103 from Pakistan (4%).

In May, 160 Bangladeshi migrants [returned](#) home from Benghazi via IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return programme.

Fig 22 Migrants from countries of origin in Asia and the Middle East

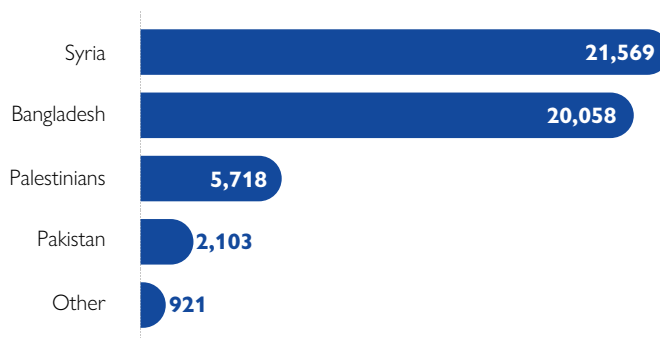
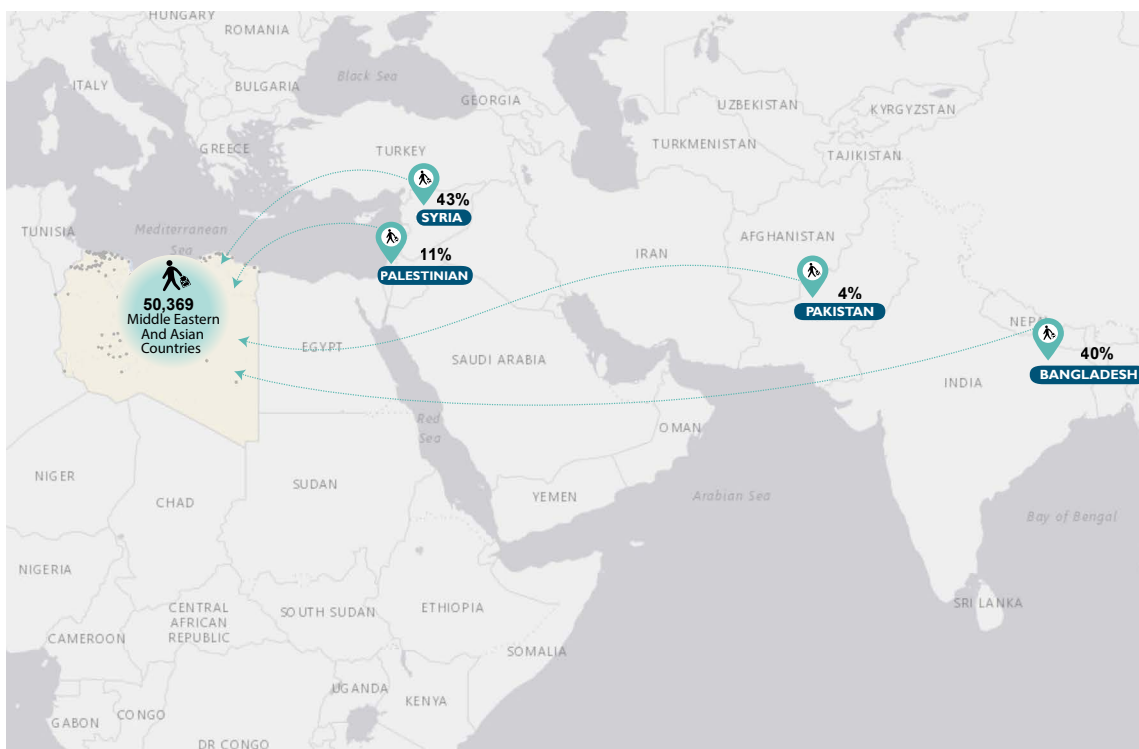


Fig 23 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Middle East and South Asia



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



Photo: In May 2021, WFP and IOM Libya partnered IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) mobile teams to provide emergency food assistance kits to vulnerable migrants and conducted awareness-raising sessions on the risks of irregular migration.

MARITIME INCIDENTS

Arrivals to Italy and Malta

Between 01 January and 30 June 2021, a total of 20,782 migrants reportedly arrived in Italy and Malta via the Central Mediterranean Sea, which represents a 140 per cent increase in comparison to the number of arrivals reported during the same period last year (8,649 individuals).

The arrival of 11,690 migrants in Italy and Malta was recorded in May and June 2021 only, which is more than half the number of arrivals recorded for 2021, so far. Out of the total number of arrivals to Italy and Malta, 12,947 (61%) are reported to have departed from Libya, mainly from the coastal cities of Zuwara, Zawya and Abu Kammash. The number of monthly arrivals of migrants and refugees in Italy and Malta by sea has been consistently higher in 2021 since February than in 2020 and 2019 (Fig 24).

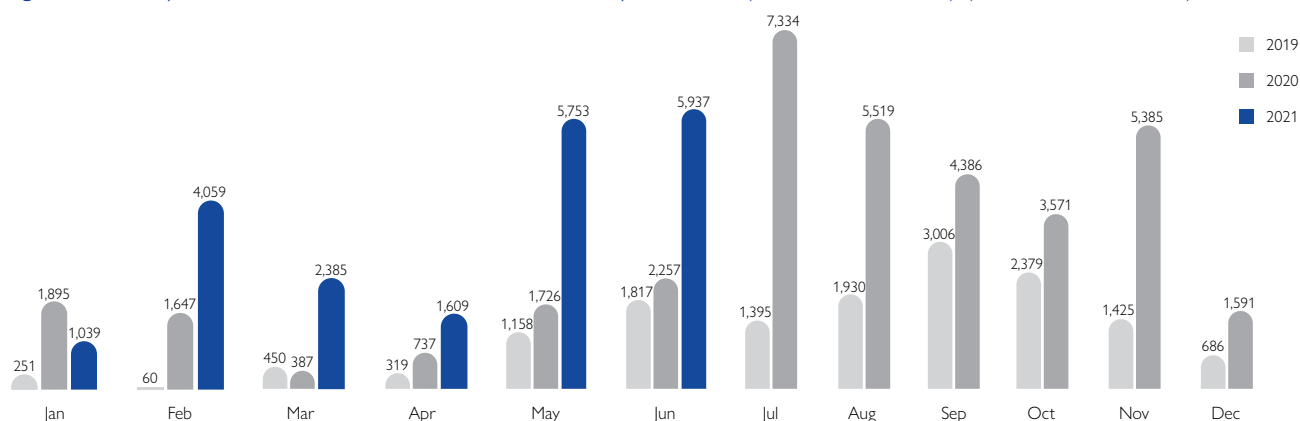
Rescue at sea

In May and June 2021, a total of 8,514 migrants were rescued at sea and disembarked in Libya compared to 2,272 for the corresponding periods of time in 2020, respectively.

As of 03 July, over 15,700 people had been rescued at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard during the first six months of 2021, nearly three times the number of migrants who were rescued during the same period in 2020 (5,475 migrants), and already surpassing the number of people intercepted or rescued and disembarked in all of 2020.

Among those who were taken back to shores by Libyan Coast Guards, there were 13,980 men, 1,001 women and 558 children. There was no sex and age disaggregated data available for 161 individuals.

Fig 24 Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean Route to Italy and Malta (2019 / 2020 / 2021) (number of individuals)



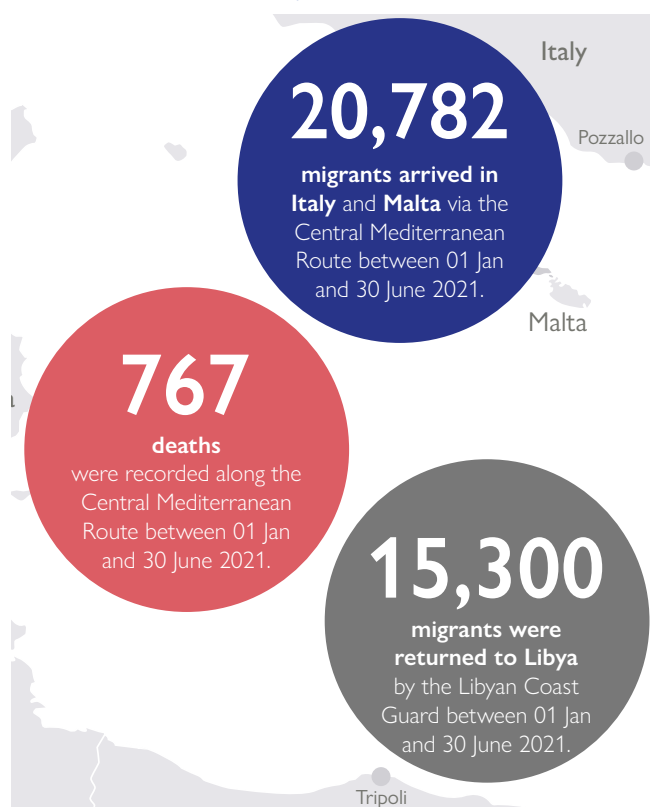
For more information, visit : <https://migration.iom.int/europe>

Fatalities at sea

At least 767 deaths off the coast of Libya were recorded in the first half of 2021, among which 325 occurred over the months of May and June.

As of June 2021, there has been a total of 10,385 deaths recorded on the Central Mediterranean Route since 2014, around half of the fatalities recorded in the Mediterranean on all three routes (Eastern, Western and Central Mediterranean routes) (over 20,000).

Fig 25 Arrivals by sea, returns and deaths on the Central Mediterranean Route to Italy and Malta in 2021



METHODOLOGY

DTM's Migration Information Package includes DTM Libya Migrant Report and Migrant Public Dataset, and is part of the IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations that ensure regular delivery of data and information on migration to, through and from Libya.

This DTM Libya Migrant Report utilizes data collected via different regular DTM data collection activities.

The migrant population figures (stock figures), and their analysis is based on the data collected via DTM Mobility Tracking (including Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment) that identifies the overall population figures in Libya including that of migrants, and helps identify priority humanitarian needs via Key Informant Interviews conducted at regional (admin 2: mantika), and municipality (admin 3: baladiya) levels.

Statistics of migration flows are based on the data collected via a network of 43 flow monitoring points (FMPs) in 11 regions of Libya.

Analysis of migrant routes along with other aspects of migration, including migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs is based on the micro-level data collected through quantitative interviews with migrants via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).

Definition of migrant

IOM characterizes 'Migrant' as an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moved away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

For the purposes of collecting data on migration, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) defines "international migrant" as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence" (UN DESA, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998) para. 32).

This report only takes into consideration the "international migrants" in Libya as defined above.

IOM Data collection in numbers



88

Enumerators



3,879

migrants interviewed

(Round 37, Flow Monitoring Survey)

100%
coverage



3

Team leaders



43

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)

are active in 10 regions (mantikas) of Libya



5

Implementing Partners

Funded by the European Union, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information to support the humanitarian community with the needed demographic baselines to coordinate evidence-based interventions.

To consult all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and dashboards, please visit:

DTM LIBYA

 dtm.iom.int/libya

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