

TRIPOLI GOOD

IOM LIBYA

MIGRANT REPORT

ROUND 41

February - April 2022



DTM



Project funded by
the European Union

Photo (cover page):

In April 2022, in coordination with the local organization Tripoli Good, IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism team distributed essential food kits to more than 400 families and individuals in situation of vulnerability from Libya, Sudan, Mauritania, Morocco, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Chad, Niger, Mali and Eritrea.

Throughout the month of Ramadan, daily distributions took place to reach people whose food security is compromised due to increased prices.

© Moayad ZAGHDANI / IOM 2022

© 2022 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).



CONTENTS

Overview	4
Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs.....	9
Migration Flows	15
Migration Routes to Libya.....	19
Regional Analysis - Distribution.....	24
Regional Analysis - Nationalities of Migrants	25
Region of Origin Analysis.....	26
Sub-Saharan and North Africa	27
Middle East and South Asia	29
Maritime Incidents	31
Methodology.....	32

OVERVIEW

IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme identified a total of 649,788 migrants from over 41 nationalities in the 100 Libyan municipalities during Round 41 of data collection (February - April 2022).

In line with a trend that started at the beginning of 2021, data collected by DTM Libya shows that the number of migrants in Libya has continued to increase compared to the previous reporting period (635,051 migrants, [Round 40](#), January 2022) (Fig 1). In 2020, the number of migrants in Libya declined as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing mobility restrictions, security controls as well as economic downturn. While the removal of the COVID-19 related mobility restrictions, improvement in the labour market (as seen in the reduced migrant unemployment rate) and cessation of armed conflict may have contributed to an increase in the number of migrants, this trend also corresponds with the arrival of seasonal migrant workers in Libya (generally between March and May).

A DTM Libya [study](#) on circular migration highlighted that almost one in three seasonal migrant workers reported having arrived in Libya between March and May. The study identified that three out of five seasonal migrant workers originated from Sudan, Niger or Chad. In addition, 12 per cent of seasonal migrant workers in Libya were from Egypt.

The number of migrants in Libya identified during Round 41 is higher than for the corresponding period in 2019

(following the onset of hostilities in Tripoli in April 2019) (641,398 migrants, [Round 25](#), May 2019) although lower than in 2018 (690,351 migrants, [Round 19](#), April 2018).

Employment and socioeconomic situation

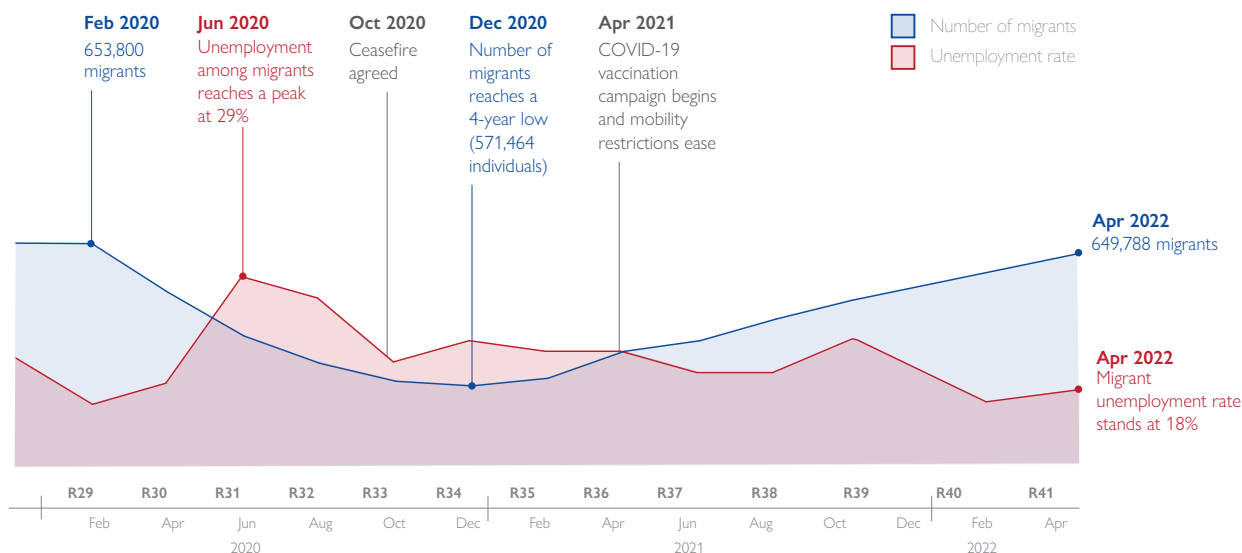
The unemployment rate among migrants interviewed between February and April 2022 (18%) remains comparable to that of the previous round of data collection (17%, [January 2022](#)) and to pre-pandemic levels (17%, [February 2020](#)).

Despite a decline in the unemployment rate since mid-2020, more than half of migrants (57%) identified financial issues as one of the main difficulties they faced at the time of survey. This indicates that [rising prices and inflation](#) as well as the lingering negative socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic combined with the unresolved political and security issues continue to present challenges for migrants in Libya.

Three quarters of migrants (76%) interviewed in January and February 2022 for a (forthcoming) study on COVID-19 and vaccines reported that the pandemic had affected their livelihood, in the majority of cases (67%) because they rely on employment found on a daily basis. At the same time, nearly none of the respondents (2%) reported benefiting from social security benefits.

In addition to financial concerns, issues related to the lack of identity documents (46%) and lack of information (e.g. on migration or available services) (32%) were the

Fig 1 Migrant numbers and migrant unemployment rate between Feb 2020 (Round 29) until Apr 2022 (Round 41)



second and third most cited difficulty faced by migrants. A total of 19 per cent of migrants interviewed highlighted security-related issues, such as attacks and assaults as one of the three main difficulties they faced when surveyed.

Fields of employment

Over two in five migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in between February and April 2022 were employed in elementary occupations¹, such as in construction, farming and manufacturing work (unskilled labourers) as well as cleaners (43%). A minority (14%) were working in the craft and related trades sector, as car mechanics, tailors, blacksmiths or carpenters, for example. A total of 12 per cent of migrants were employed as technicians or in associate professions, in occupations including construction, mine and manufacturing skilled labourers. Other sectors such as service and sales, agriculture and forestry (skilled labourers), plant and machine operations, and management accounted for 32 per cent of employment.

Mental health

Unemployment and adverse socioeconomic conditions [can impact](#) the mental health and well-being of migrants. Unemployed migrants surveyed by DTM Libya in January and February 2022 as part of a (forthcoming) assessment on COVID-19 and vaccines reported that their mental health was affected to a greater extent (61%) than migrants who were employed at the time of survey (50%). Similarly, a larger percentage of migrants who reported that the pandemic had affected their livelihoods stated that their mental health had been affected (62%) than those who did not (21%). A minority of migrants also highlighted that the pandemic had led to reduced, delayed or limited access to wages, which combined with the rising cost of living, had had a negative impact on their livelihoods.

A 2021 OECD [study](#) found that the COVID-19 crisis had increased the risk factors generally associated with poor mental health, such as financial insecurity, unemployment and fear, which translated in worse mental health outcomes for unemployed individuals compared to the general population.

Migration drivers

Over four in five migrants (88%) reported that the primary reason that motivated their decision to migrate

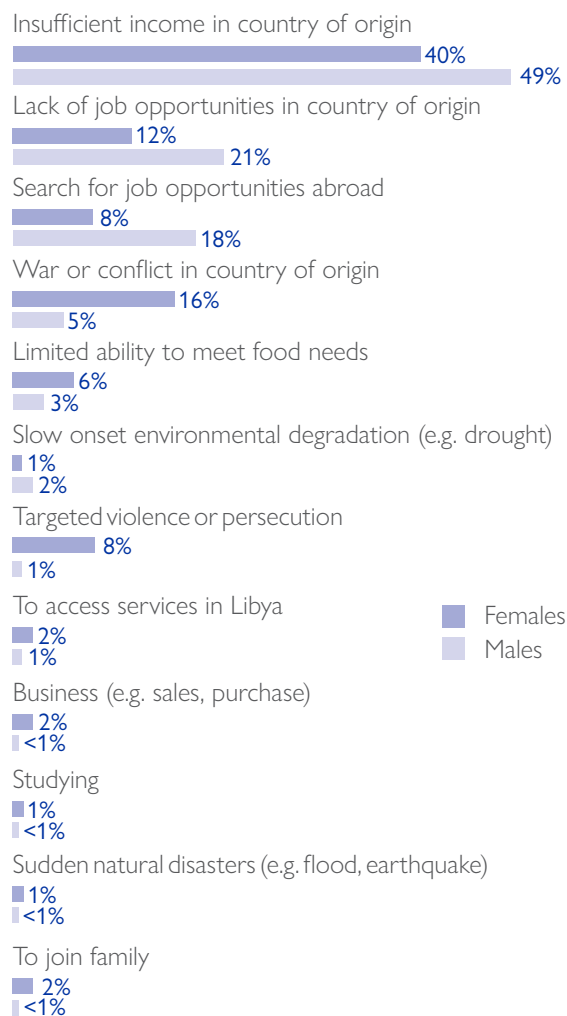
¹ As defined by the International Standard Classification of Occupations, a statistical framework that organizes jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. Elementary occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort.

was related to economic factors and the search for a (better) livelihood. More specifically, a total of 49 per cent stated that insufficient income in their country of origin was the most quoted reason that drove them to migrate to Libya. The lack of job opportunities in the country of origin (20%) and the search for employment abroad (18%) were the second and third most quoted reasons for migration. A significantly greater proportion of migrants interviewed during Round 41 of data collection reported having been unemployed when they left their country of origin (57%) while fewer were unemployed when they were surveyed in Libya (18%).

Migration drivers by gender

The motive most often cited factor that led them to migrate by both female (40%) and male migrants (49%) is insufficient income in the country of origin. However, a greater proportion of male migrants identified the lack of job opportunities in the country of origin (21%) or the search of job opportunities abroad (18%) as their primary reason to migrate compared to females (12%

Fig 2 Primary reasons to leave country of origin by gender



and 8%, respectively). Furthermore, a greater proportion of female migrants (24%) reported that fleeing war, conflict or targeted violence was the primary reason that led them to leave their country compared to male migrants (6%).

COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign

As part of the migrant COVID-19 vaccination campaign, of which the second phase [started](#) on 30 January, a total of 10,385 migrants (9,498 males and 887 females) had been vaccinated as of [02 April 2022](#). In addition, a total of 13,481 migrants had attended awareness raising sessions conducted by the Libyan National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) in collaboration with IOM.

Geographical patterns and trends

The influence of geographical proximity and diasporic ties on migration patterns in Libya remains significant. The majority of migrants in Libya are nationals from neighbouring countries: Niger (25%), Egypt (19%), Sudan (18%) and Chad (13%) (Fig 3).

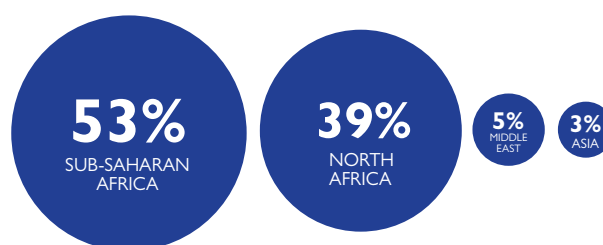
Overall, more than half of migrants in Libya are from Sub-Saharan Africa (53%), over a third are from North Africa (39%) and a minority are from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (3%)² (Fig 4).

The largest migrant populations identified by DTM during Round 41 of data collection were in the regions of Tripoli (17%), Misrata (11%), Benghazi (10%), Ejdabia (9%), Azzawya (7%) and Aljara (6%) (Fig 5).

Fig 3 Proportion of migrants by nationality

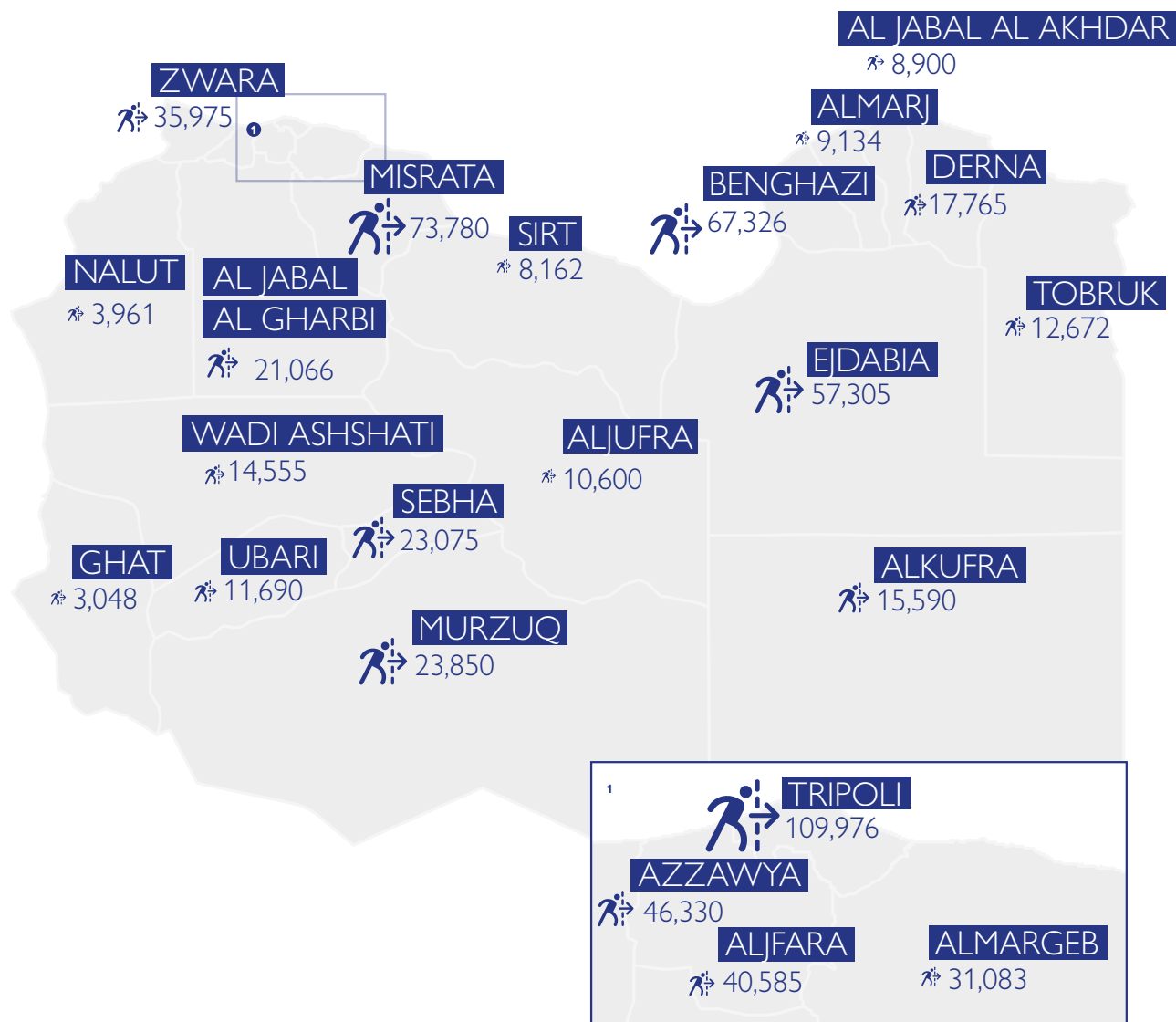
NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% MIGRANTS
Niger	162,272	25%
Egypt	125,274	19%
Sudan	117,234	18%
Chad	84,117	13%
Nigeria	32,049	5%
Syria	22,517	3%
Mali	17,935	3%
Bangladesh	17,409	3%
Ghana	16,042	2%
Tunisia	7,221	1%
Palestine	6,831	1%
Other	6,568	1%
Senegal	6,006	1%
Eritrea	4,547	1%
Burkina Faso	4,111	1%
Pakistan	3,343	1%
Mauritania	2,931	0.5%
Somalia	2,514	0.4%
South Sudan	2,490	0.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	2,210	0.3%
Morocco	2,185	0.3%
Unknown	1,759	0.3%
Zambia	1,183	0.2%
Cameroon	1,040	0.2%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	649,788	100%

Fig 4 Regions of origin of migrants



² Corrigendum: the percentages reported in a previous version of this report were incorrect. The percentages have been corrected in this version.

Fig 5 Number of migrants per region (mantika) during DTM Round 41 data collection.



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

KEY FINDINGS

Round 41 (February - April 2022)



649,788
migrants in Libya

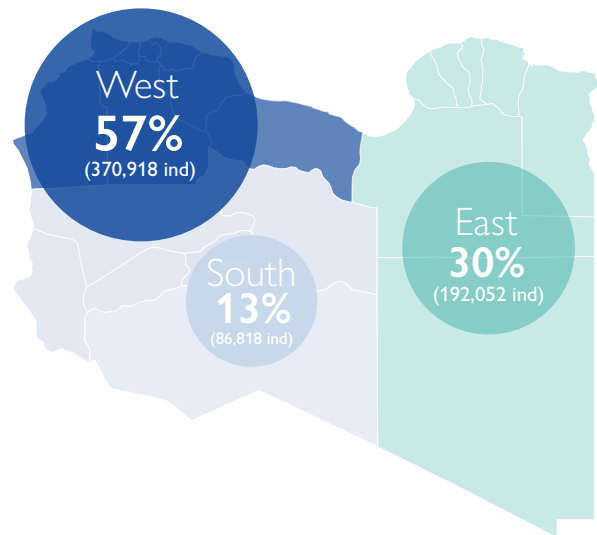


USD 934
migration journey cost
(average per person)

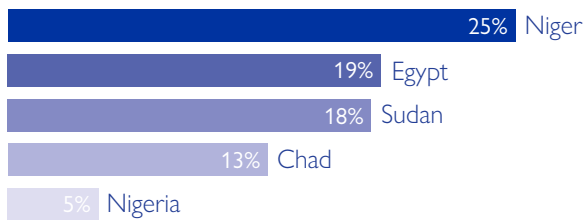


41%
of migrants reported that
the remittances they send
home are the primary
source of income for
their household

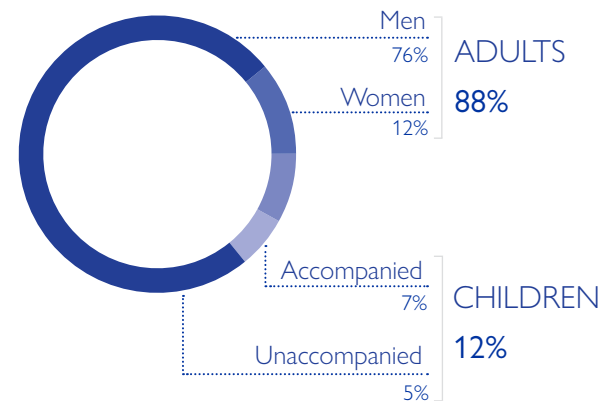
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS



TOP 5 NATIONALITIES



DEMOGRAPHICS



Migrants were present in:

635 COMMUNITIES
(out of 667)

100 MUNICIPALITIES
(out of 100)

IOM Libya conducted:

2,040 INTERVIEWS WITH
KEY INFORMANTS
(Mobility Tracking)

6,921 INTERVIEWS WITH MIGRANTS
(Flow Monitoring Surveys)



Project funded by
the European Union

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



In April 2022, IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) distributed essential humanitarian items, including food to more than 400 families and individuals from various countries, including migrants in situations of vulnerability from Chad, Eritrea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Sudan.

© Moayad ZAGHDANI / IOM 2022

MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

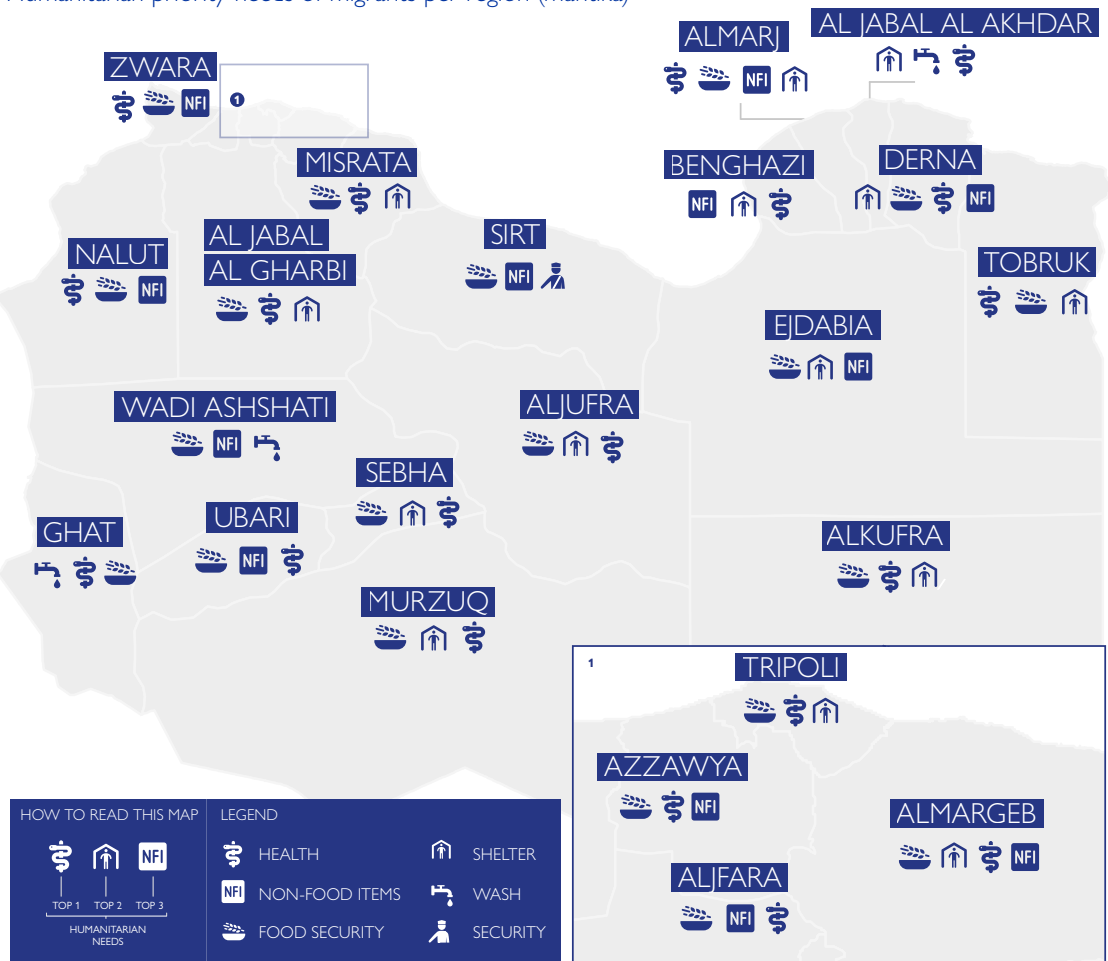
Interviews conducted by DTM Libya with 2,040 key informants across Libya between February and April 2022 highlighted that the primary needs of migrants were centred around health services (67%), non-food items (NFIs) (54%), accommodation (53%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (22%). Consistent with previous reports, key informant interviews highlighted that cost and affordability of food, non-food items, housing and services, such as healthcare, remain the main hurdles for the majority of migrants to fulfil their needs.

Issues related to the availability of the water network, its unaffordability and the lack of waste management services were also underscored by key informants as being essential main WASH concerns affecting migrants' wellbeing. Additionally, 16 per cent of migrants interviewed individually through Flow Monitoring Surveys

(FMS) between February and April 2022 mentioned that lack of access to food and clean drinking water was among the main three difficulties they faced in Libya. Data collected by the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) [highlighted](#) that the average overall cost of the minimum expenditure for basic food items in Libya had increased by seven per cent during March 2022.

Over a third of migrants (36%) interviewed by DTM Libya in January and February 2022 for a (forthcoming) report on COVID-19 and vaccines mentioned having changed their dietary habits since the start of the pandemic. Among those who reported that they had adjusted their dietary habits, more than three quarters of migrants (79%) mentioned buying different products because of increased food prices or the inability to afford the same items.

Fig 6 Humanitarian priority needs of migrants per region (mantika)

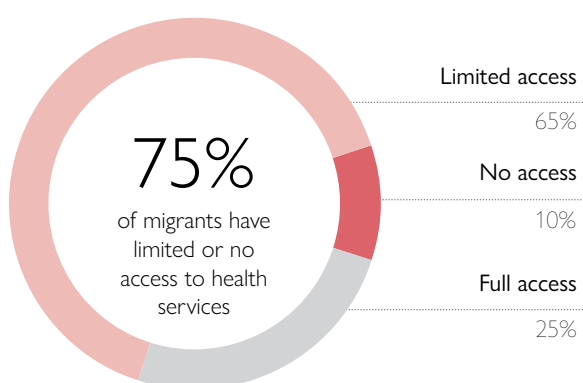


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Health

Three in four migrants interviewed by DTM Libya between February and April 2022 (75%) reported having limited or no access to health services, including life-saving emergency services (Fig 7). The issue of limited or lack of access to health services remains more significant in the West (78%) and South (78%) compared to the East (60%).

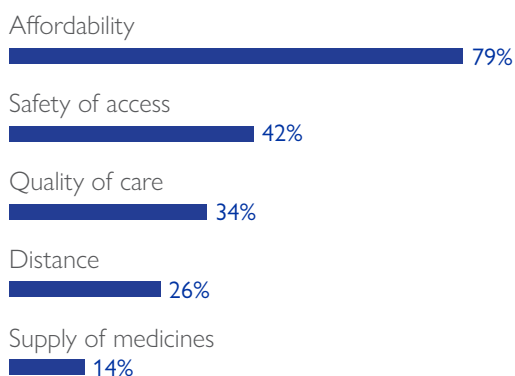
Fig 7 Migrants' reported level of access to health services (sample size: 6,921 interviews)



Migrants interviewed identified the unaffordability of care (79%) as the main barrier hindering their access to health services (Fig 8). The lack of ability to safely access health services was mentioned by 42 per cent of respondents as being one of the main obstacles they faced. According to the WHO and Ministry of Health (MoH)'s latest [joint assessment](#) on the availability of resources and services, less than two in five primary health care facilities (38%) provide services to migrants in irregular situations.

Moreover, in the WHO and MoH [joint assessment](#) nearly a third of health care facilities across Libya were identified as partially functioning mainly due to a lack of funding, equipment or staff. The limited quality of care was mentioned by 34 per cent of migrants interviewed as one of the main obstacles to accessing health services. A

Fig 8 Main issues hindering migrants' access to health services (sample size: 721 interviews)



total of 60 per cent of migrants with no access to health services reported that issues related to lack of identity documents were among the three main difficulties they faced at the time of survey compared to 40 per cent of those with full access.

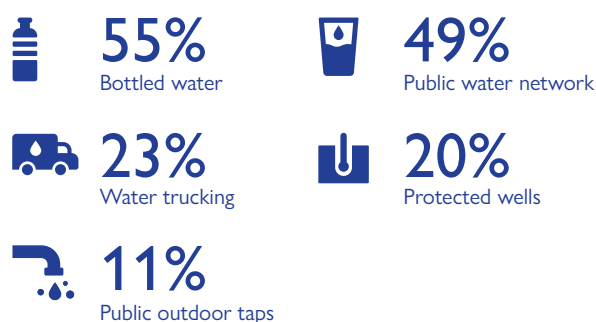
WASH

In line with previous reports, around one in five migrants (19%) interviewed between February and April 2022 by DTM reported having insufficient clean drinking water, potentially compromising health and hygiene levels. A greater percentage of unemployed migrants (24%) reported that they lacked sufficient access to water than those who were employed (18%) indicating that beyond structural issues affecting Libya at large, migrants' access to water is also related to individual or household level socio-economic factors.

The issue of lack of access to insufficient clean drinking water continues to be more prominent in the South (22%) and in the West (20%) than in the East (11%).

Interviews conducted during Round 41 of data collection highlighted that the main sources of drinking water were bottled water (55%) and the public water network (49%) while fewer reported also relying on water trucking (23%), protected wells (20%) or public outdoor taps (11%) (Fig 9).

Fig 9 Main sources of drinking water



A total of 27 per cent of respondents mentioned having rare or no access to the public water network while nearly half (47%) reported having access on *most* days. A minority (27%) mentioned having daily access to the public water network.

The main alternative sources of drinking water for those who quoted having rare or no access to the public water network were bottled water (73%) and water trucking (60%) while a minority stated relying on protected wells (25%) or public outdoor taps (4%).

Remittances

Nearly two thirds of migrants confirmed having either sent remittances (29%) or intending to do so upon earning or securing enough savings (34%). A minority reported not intending to send money home (19%).

Overall, a greater percentage of migrants who have been in Libya for a longer period of time reported having sent remittances compared to those who have arrived more recently. For example, 39 per cent of migrants who arrived in Libya two years ago or longer mentioned having sent remittances, compared to 7 per cent of those who have arrived six months ago or more recently.

Migrants interviewed between February and April 2022 stated having sent home a monthly average of 83 USD in remittances. In comparison, in 2021, migrants reported having sent an average of 103 USD per month, which was lower than both the 2019 and 2020 average of 146 USD and 123 USD per month, respectively. This trend points to a continued decline in the reported remittances sent home by migrants in Libya during and post COVID-19 pandemic.

The percentage of migrants who reported that the remittances they send home were their household's primary source of income increased from 28 per cent in December 2020 to 41 per cent in April 2022. Two thirds of remittance-sending migrants interviewed (67%) also mentioned that the money they send home helped meet their family's food needs.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has warned that the combined effects of conflict, climate shocks, COVID-19 and the soaring food and fuel prices are significantly affecting the food security of millions in [West](#) and [East](#) Africa. More than half of migrants in Libya are from West, Central or East Africa.

Remittances also help pay for other various expenses, such as rent, children's education and health costs, and contribute to building migrants' savings and investments or paying off debts.



of migrants who had sent remittances mentioned that the money they send home helps meet their family's food needs

Education

A minority (8%) of migrants interviewed between February and April 2022 reported having family members aged between 5 and 18 years old in Libya. Among them, around half (49%) reported that their school-aged children lacked access to education. The main barriers to accessing education were related to a lack of documents (86%), language barrier (72%) and a lack of financial resources (72%). Social isolation and the difficulty to integrate in their community (45%) were reported as obstacles among a minority of respondents.

Based on key informant interviews conducted between February and April 2022, migrants in 12 per cent of municipalities in Libya were not able to register a birth and/or obtain birth certificates for their new-born children while in 49 per cent of municipalities only a few or some families could do so. In the remaining municipalities (39%), most migrant families could obtain birth certificates.

Non-Food Items

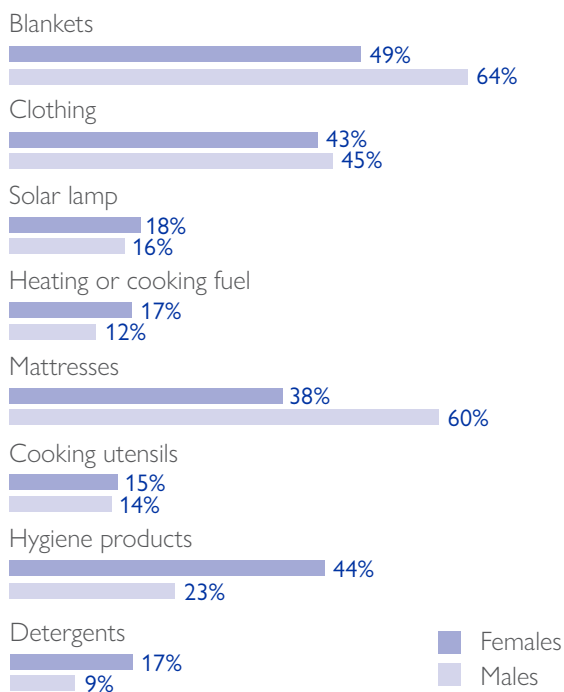
The majority of migrants interviewed between February and April 2022 via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) reported being in need of blankets (64%) or mattresses (60%), indicating inadequate standard of living for migrants in Libya due to the challenging socio-economic and market situation. A minority also identified clothing (45%), hygiene products (24%), solar lamps (16%), cooking utensils (14%) or fuel for heating (13%) as one of the three items they most needed indicating a higher risk to vulnerability from the inability to access basic necessities (Fig 10).

Fig 10 Percentage of migrants in need of NFIs (3 main items)



Overall, a greater percentage of male migrants reported being in need of blankets, clothing and mattresses than females, while a greater percentage of female migrants reported needing solar lamps, fuel for heating or cooking, cooking utensils, detergents and hygiene products than their male counterparts (Fig 11). Furthermore, a larger proportion of unemployed migrants (69%) reported unmet needs for non-food items (NFIs) compared to those who were employed (59%), highlighting the role of migrants' socioeconomic status as a risk factor contributing to vulnerability.

Fig 11 Percentage of migrants in need of NFIs per gender (3 main items)



Accommodation

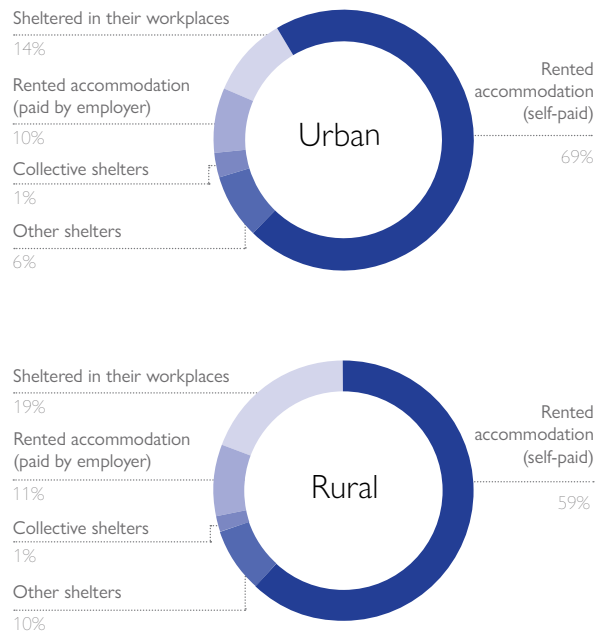
Key informant interviews reported that four in five migrants lived in rented accommodation (80%), which was paid for by themselves, their employers or others. In line with previous reports, a greater proportion of migrants in urban areas (69%) than in rural settings (59%) reported living in rented accommodation (for which they paid for themselves). Conversely, more migrants in rural areas were sheltered in their workplaces (19%) than in urban areas (14%). However, a similar proportion were residing in housing paid for by their employers in both urban (10%) and rural settings (11%) (Fig 12).

On average migrants interviewed by DTM Libya via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) reported sharing their room with five other individuals and the median number of occupants was four individuals but the number of

individuals sharing a room ranged between zero (single occupancy) and 80 individuals. Nearly half of migrants (48%) reported sharing one toilet with more than five individuals signalling poor access to sanitation and hygiene facilities.

A total of two per cent of migrants (119 respondents) interviewed by DTM between February and April 2022 reported having been threatened with eviction or evicted, the majority of whom were interviewed in the municipalities of the Greater Tripoli area (29%) or Sirt (27%).

Fig 12 Migrants' types of accommodation



Actors in the decision to migrate

Around three quarters of migrants (76%) reported that family members or friends had been the most influencing actor in their decision to migrate to Libya. A greater proportion of female migrants (83%) reported that family or friends had been the most critical factor in their decision to leave their country of origin compared to male migrants (76%).

A minority identified migration facilitators (2%) as having influenced them the most in their decision to migrate. However, the majority of migrants reported having hired the services of migration facilitators primarily for logistics purposes including transportation (90%), support in crossing difficult areas along the route (46%), accessing or procuring food and water (35%), information (26%) and accommodation (22%) as well as security (16%) and documents (7%).

KNOW THE RISKS



GRANT RESOURCE A
MECHANISM

On International Women's Day, IOM conducted several activities with migrants across Libya, including sessions to raise awareness of the realities and risks of irregular migration as well as the specific challenges women migrants may face.

© Rawand AL HARES / IOM 2022

MIGRATION FLOWS

During the reporting period (February - April 2022) data on migration movements was collected at DTM Libya's 52 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in 14 municipalities and in 10 regions (mantika) of Libya. FMPs are set up at key transit locations along major migration routes within Libya where migrants are observed arriving and departing.

In addition to monitoring and quantifying migration flows, at these flow monitoring points, DTM field staff conduct surveys with migrants collecting data on demographic profiles, migration intentions as well as humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. The following section presents an overview of both quantitative and qualitative information collected during the reporting period.

Flow monitoring points in numbers





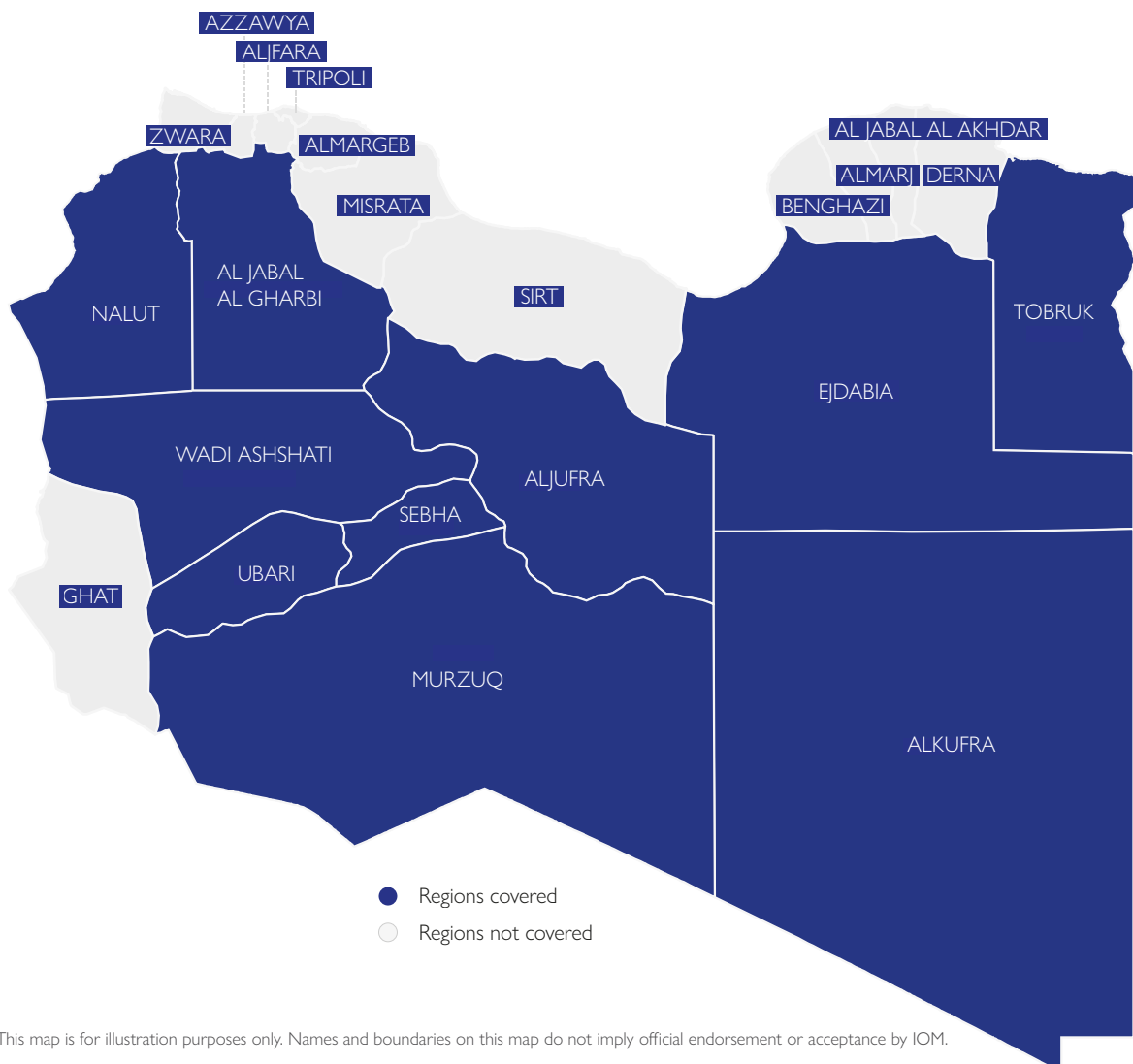
-  **10** regions covered
-  **786** assessments
-  **14** municipalities
-  **52** flow monitoring points (FMPs)

Fig 13 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

Almarj

The number of migrants observed in the municipality of Almarj increased slightly during Round 41 of data collection (4,784 migrants) in comparison to Round 40 (4,440 migrants). As in most eastern areas of the country, field observers reported an improvement in the availability of liquidity in banks. Moreover, road construction works, which had been suspended, have now resumed promoting economic activity in the area.

In April, field observers noted frequent and lengthy power outages. Furthermore, there was an increase in the prices of food items such as meat and dairy. Based on field reports, there is a larger number of migrant workers seeking employment compared to the number of job opportunities available, which means that rather than settling in the municipality many transit to other areas.



Vaccines are one of the most important, cost-effective tools to prevent outbreaks and keep communities safe and healthy. To support Libya's national immunization efforts, IOM conducted outreach to over 13,000 migrants on COVID-19 and vaccines since the start of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign.

WESTERN LIBYA

Azzawya

In Azzawya, the number of migrants identified during Round 41 of data collection (33,800 migrants) decreased slightly in comparison to Round 40 (34,600 migrants) which covered the months of December 2021 and January 2022.

According to field reports, the number of migrants looking for livelihood opportunities has increased. The majority of them arrived in Libya recently together with their families and children from Niger, Chad, Mali, and Sudan. Field observers noted that the lack of official documents and proof of COVID-19 vaccination hindered some in their search for employment as these are required by some employees. The majority of migrants were reportedly looking for employment in seasonal income-generating activities, such as farming and animal husbandry. According to key informants interviewed as part of an IOM Libya [study](#) on circular migration, the majority (53%) of migrants engaged in circular migration were employed in the agricultural sector.

Field observers also identified access to education for migrant children and medical services, as well as the provision of water, food and non-food items as the most common needs of migrants in the municipality of Azzawya.

Tajoura

During the reporting period, the number of migrants identified in Tajoura decreased marginally by one per cent compared to the previous reporting period (23,405 in Round 41 in comparison to 23,675 in Round 40). In March and April, field observers noted a decrease in the number of migrants at recruitment points. According to field observations, daily work opportunities, including farm work, were limited in Tajoura between February and April 2022. Moreover, the sudden rise in the prices of food commodities following the Russian invasion of Ukraine was reported to have negatively affected both Libyan and migrant populations by eroding their purchasing power. A total of 61 per cent of migrants interviewed in Tajoura reported that financial issues were among the three main difficulties they were facing, compared to 57 per cent across Libya, despite the unemployment rate being lower among migrants in Tajoura (8%) than across the whole of Libya (18%). Field observers noted that the municipality of Tajoura has stationed security forces to clamp down on crime. Around half (51%) of migrants

interviewed mentioned that attacks or assaults was one of the three main difficulties they faced in Tajoura at the time of survey, compared to 19 per cent of migrants surveyed across Libya.

SOUTHERN LIBYA

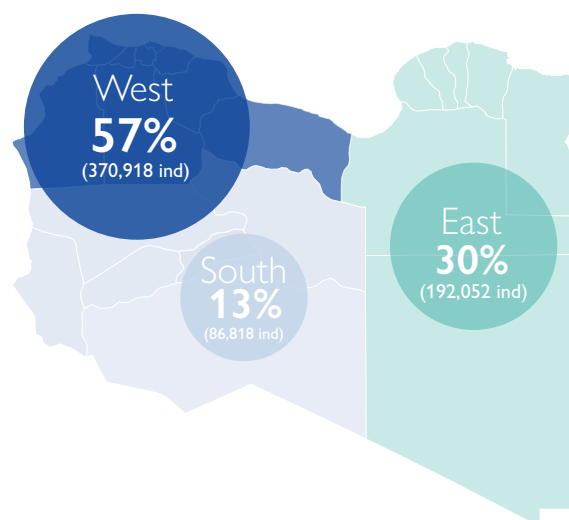
Bint Bayya

The number of migrants in the municipality of Bint Bayya has been increasing steadily for the past two years. Overall, there was a tenfold increase in the number of migrants between Round 41 (4,200 migrants) and Round 24 (415 migrants, January – February 2019).

During the reporting period, the security situation in the municipality of Bint Bayya was reportedly stable and according to field observers there were no incidents affecting migrants. These findings are in line with the results of individual interviews with migrants which highlighted that a minority (7%) reported that attacks or assaults were among the three main difficulties they faced, a smaller proportion than for general migrant population surveyed across Libya (19%).

According to field observers, the economy in the municipality of Bint Bayya is recovering and the availability of cash increasing liquidity is potentially encouraging agricultural and construction migrant workers to move there.

Fig 14 Distribution of migrants by geographical area



Health services in Bint Bayya are reportedly inadequate, leading some who need care to seek medical services and treatment elsewhere. According to the [Libya Health Sector](#), in 2021, one third of all health facilities in the South were not functioning, mainly due to a shortage of medical supplies and lack of human resources.

Field observers also noted that the water networks and sewage system in some of the neighbourhoods where migrants reside require maintenance. This finding is corroborated by the results of individual interviews with migrants in the municipality of Bint Bayya conducted by DTM Libya between February and April 2022 where only a minority of migrants (26%) reported having daily access to the public water network

According to field reports, most migrants in Bint Bayya stated being in need of food assistance due to the rise in the prices of essential items. Individual interviews with migrants in Bint Bayya carried out throughout Round 41 also highlighted that 29 per cent of respondents mentioned that food security and/or access to water was one of the three main issues they faced compared to 16 per cent of migrants surveyed across Libya.

Alsharguiya

The number of migrants identified in Alsharguiya has remained stable throughout data collection for Mobility Tracking Rounds 40 and 41 (8,450 migrants).

Based on field reports, the stable security situation in the municipality of Alsharguiya was among the factors promoting economic activity in the region. However, individual interviews with migrants in Alsharguiya highlight the precarious socio-economic situation of some. For example, nearly all migrants (94%) reported that financial issues were among the three main difficulties they faced compared to 57 per cent of migrants surveyed across Libya. Moreover, half of respondents surveyed in Alsharguiya reported being unemployed, a significantly greater proportion than across Libya where the migrant unemployment rate stands at 18 per cent.



A member of IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) team provides medical support to a girl in Bani Waleed. On the same day the team also distributed hygiene kits and core relief items to migrants in situation of vulnerability.

MIGRATION ROUTES TO LIBYA

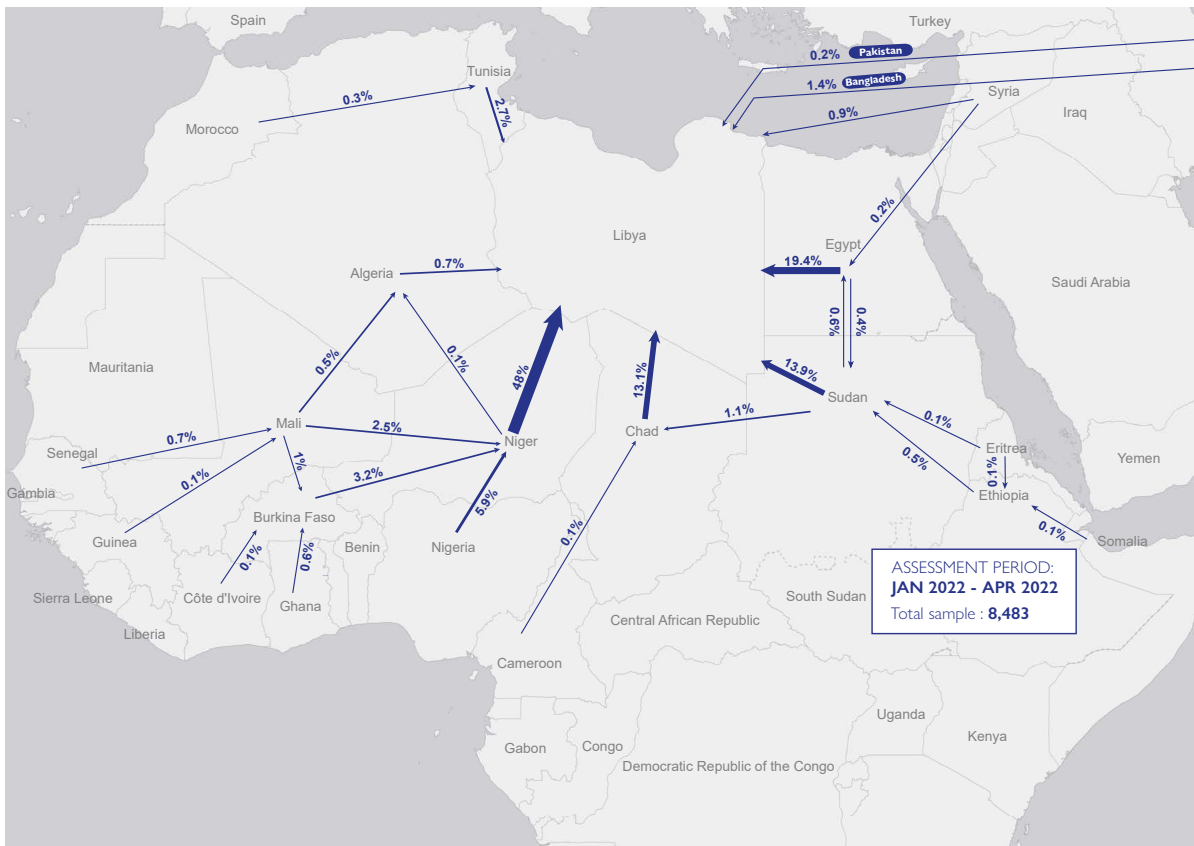
Libya shares more than 4,300 km of land borders with six countries. This section maps the major migration routes that migrants from different countries of origin use to reach Libya. This analysis is based on 8,484 individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya (through DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)) between January and April 2022.

The majority of migrants in Libya originate from neighbouring countries, mainly Niger, Egypt, Sudan and Chad as a result of the influence of historical linkages and social networks that developed through human mobility, trade as well as cultural and social exchanges between and within populations across borders.

Fig 15 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, nearly half 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

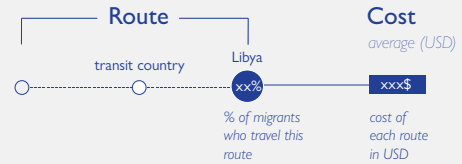
This section outlines the different routes taken by migrants (showing the countries they reported to have transited through before reaching Libya) and the percentage of migrants who use these routes by country of origin drawing on data collected by DTM Libya between January and April 2022.

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

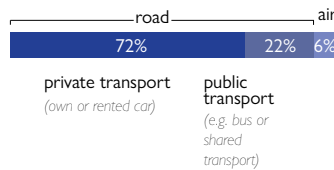
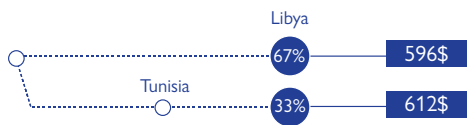
number of migrants from this country in Libya



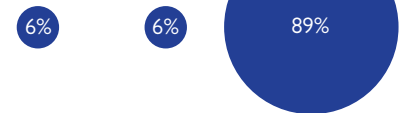
ROUTES	COST average (USD)	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS		
--------	--------------------	-------------------------	---	--	--

Algeria

825 migrants

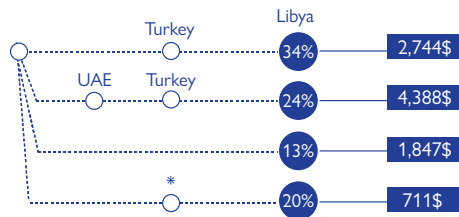


East South West

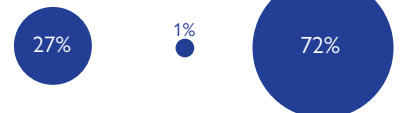


Bangladesh

17,409 migrants

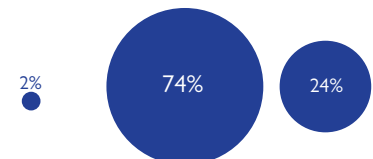
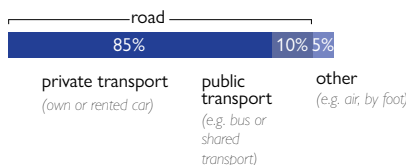
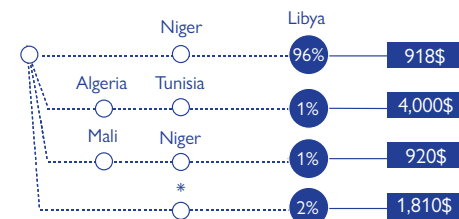


*Multiple routes used including via: India, Jordan, Qatar, UAE, Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan (and other countries) only or in combination



Burkina Faso

4,111 migrants



ROUTES

COST
average
(USD)

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

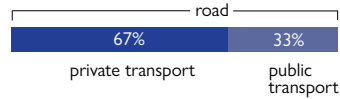
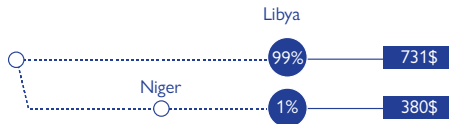
Chad

East

South

West

84,117 migrants



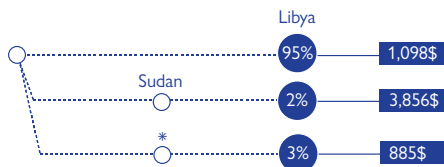
15%

18%

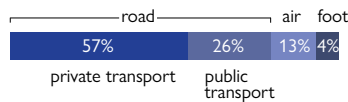
67%

Egypt

125,274 migrants



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



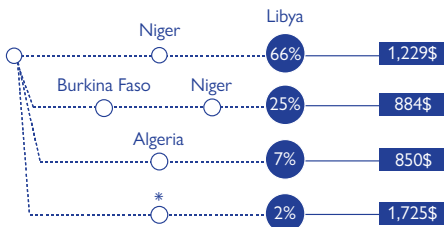
45%

6%

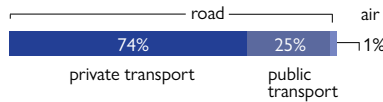
49%

Mali

17,935 migrants



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



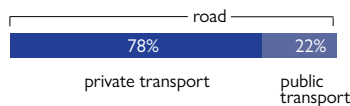
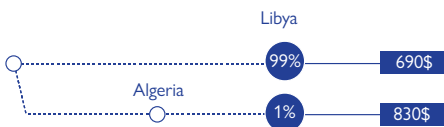
6%

54%

40%

Niger

162,272 migrants



1%

44%

54%

ROUTES

COST
average
(USD)

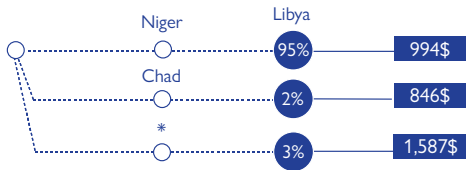
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

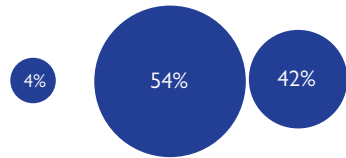
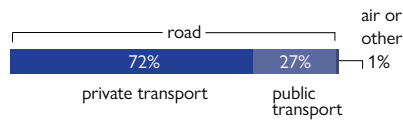
East South West

Nigeria

32,049 migrants

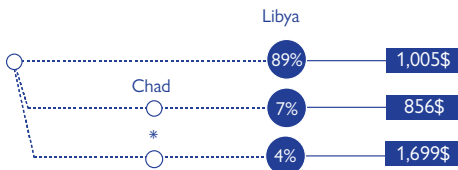


*Multiple routes used that included one or a combination of the following countries: Niger, Chad, Sudan, Mali, Tunisia, Cameroon and Algeria

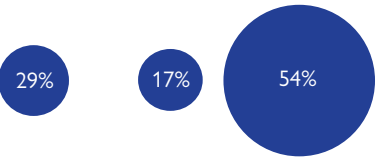
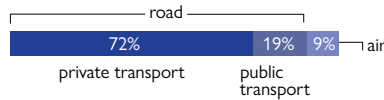


Sudan

117,234 migrants

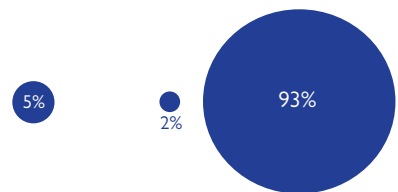
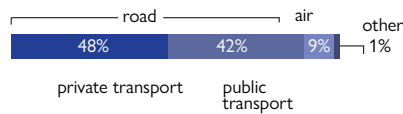
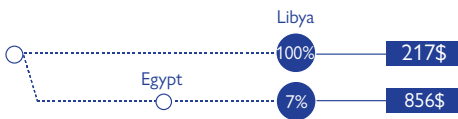


*Multiple routes used that included one or more of the following countries: Chad, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Niger, Tunisia, South Sudan, Kenya and Central African Republic



Tunisia

7,221 migrants



In April 2022, IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) distributed essential humanitarian items, including food to more than 400 families and individuals from various countries, including migrants in situations of vulnerability from Chad, Eritrea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Sudan.

© Moayad ZAGHDANI / IOM 2022

REGIONAL ANALYSIS



REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Key informant interviews conducted between February and April 2022 highlighted that over half of migrants were in western Libya (57%), while a minority were in eastern (30%) or southern Libya (13%).

More than one in two migrants (55%) were located in the coastal regions (mantikas) of Tripoli (17%), Misrata (11%), Benghazi (10%), Ejdabia (9%) and Azzawya (8%), in line with a long-standing trend.

Based on key informants interviewed between February and April 2022, two in three migrants (67%) lived in urban settings while only a third (33%) resided in rural areas. In comparison, an estimated 80 per cent of the Libyan population live in urban areas, mainly [concentrated](#) in the major urban centers along the Mediterranean, such as Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi.

1 in 3

migrants identified by DTM Libya during Round 41 lived in rural areas

Fig 16 Migrants in Libya by region (mantika) (based on Mobility Tracking data)

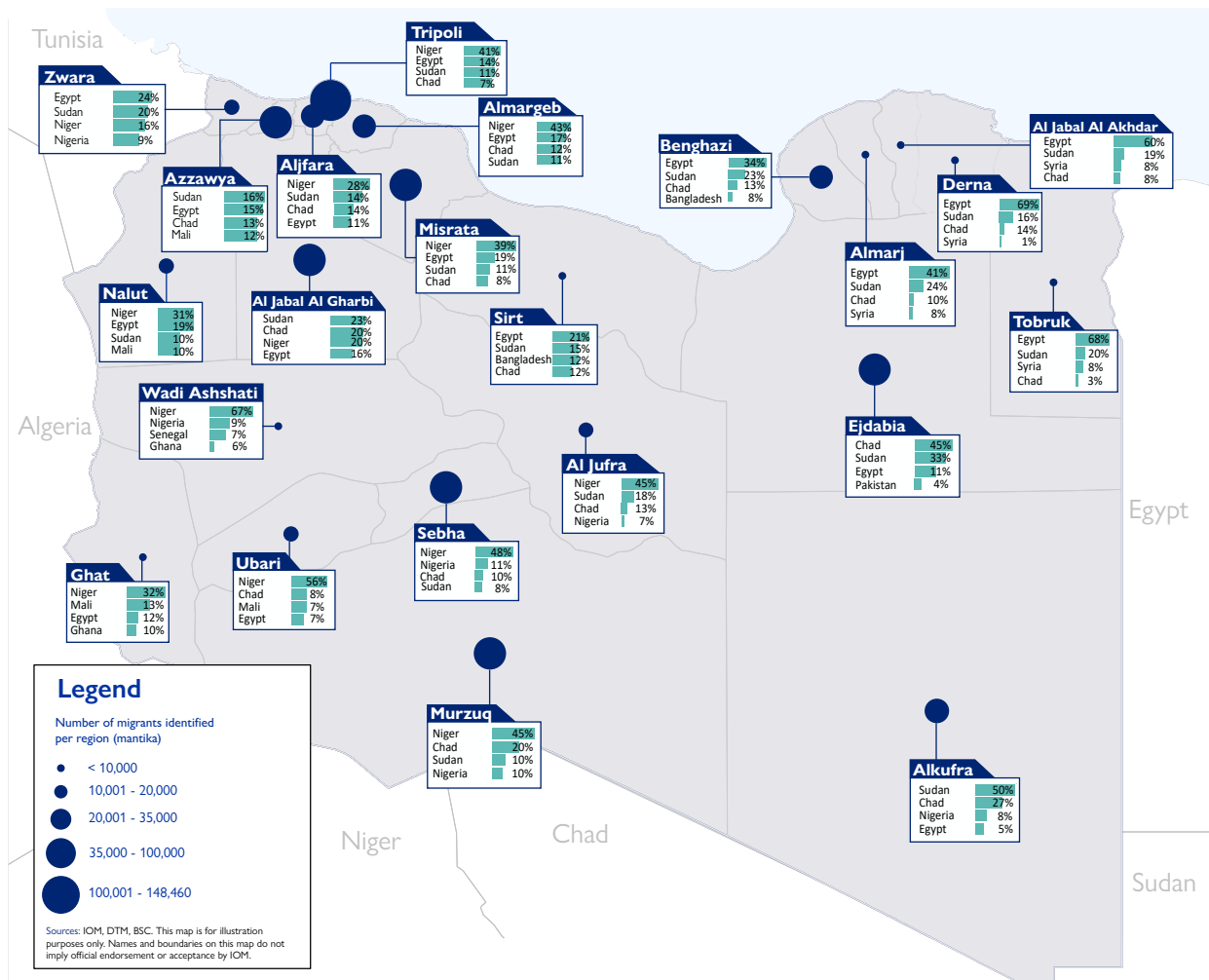
REGION (MANTIKA)	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% BY REGION
Tripoli	109,976	17%
Misrata	73,780	11%
Benghazi	67,326	10%
Ejdabia	57,305	9%
Azzawya	46,330	7%
Aljgara	40,585	6%
Zwara	35,975	6%
Almargeb	31,083	5%
Murzuq	23,850	4%
Sebha	23,075	4%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	21,066	3%
Derna	17,765	3%
Alkufra	15,950	2%
Tobruk	15,672	2%
Wadi Ashshati	14,555	2%
Ubari	11,690	2%
Aljufra	10,600	2%
Almarj	9,134	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	8,900	1%
Sirt	8,162	1%
Nalut	3,961	1%
Ghat	3,048	<1%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	649,788	100%

REGIONAL ANALYSIS - NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

The map below (Fig 17) shows the top four nationalities of migrants by region as per Mobility Tracking Round 41 data collection (February - April 2022). The majority of migrants in the southern regions of Murzuq, Sebha, Aljufra, Ubari, Wadi Ashshati and Ghat were from neighbouring Niger. Migrants from Chad and Sudan represented the majority of migrants in the region of Alkufra, which borders Chad and Sudan. Migrants from Chad were also the second or third largest cohort of migrants in most southern regions such as Murzuq, Ubari and Sebha. Similarly, Egyptians constituted the largest share of migrants in the eastern regions of Libya, such as Al Jabal Akhdar, Derna, Almarj, Tobruk and Benghazi.

This map (Fig 17) highlights that the distribution of migrants in Libya is significantly influenced by the geographical proximity as well as the socioeconomic, ethnic, cultural and historical ties that developed over time through the [circular migration](#) of populations from neighbouring countries, particularly Niger, Egypt, Sudan and Chad. Tunisians and Algerians do not constitute the majority of migrants in bordering Libyan regions and accounted for only one per cent or less of migrants across Libya.

Fig 17 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

Based on key informant interviews conducted between February - April 2022, migrants from North African countries (including Egypt and Sudan) continue to account for the majority of migrants in eastern Libya (63%) while migrants from Sub-Saharan African countries (such as

Niger and Chad) represent the majority of migrants in southern and western Libya (87% and 60%, respectively). The complete disaggregation of migrants' region of origins by regional location (mantika) in Libya is shown in the table below (Fig 18).

Fig 18 Migrants' region of origin by region in Libya

REGION (MANTIKA)		MIGRANTS FROM ASIA (including middle east)		MIGRANTS FROM SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		MIGRANTS FROM NORTH AFRICA	
EAST	Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,029	5%	817	2%	7,054	6%
	Alkufra	223	1%	7,002	13%	8,725	7%
	Almarj	1,334	6%	1,857	4%	5,943	5%
	Benghazi	12,457	56%	16,358	32%	38,511	32%
	Derna	130	1%	2,412	4%	15,223	13%
	Ejdabia	5,761	26%	19,422	45%	32,122	26%
	Tobruk	1,350	6%	494	1%	13,828	11%
EASTERN LIBYA TOTAL		22,284	12%	48,362	25%	121,406	63%
SOUTH	Aljufra	-	0%	8,252	10%	2,348	22%
	Ghat	-	0%	2,395	3%	653	6%
	Murzuq	206	22%	20,886	31%	2,758	26%
	Sebha	504	53%	20,304	25%	2,267	22%
	Ubari	187	20%	9,798	12%	1,705	16%
	Wadi Ashshati	50	5%	13,698	19%	807	8%
SOUTHERN LIBYA TOTAL		947	1%	75,333	87%	10,538	12%
WEST	Al Jabal al Gharbi	700	3%	11,121	5%	9,235	8%
	Aljfara	1,568	6%	26,715	12%	11,887	10%
	Almargeb	992	4%	20,981	10%	9,110	8%
	Azzawya	1,580	6%	28,154	13%	16,017	13%
	Misrata	5,865	21%	43,020	20%	24,895	21%
	Nalut	126	<1%	2,403	1%	1,420	1%
	Sirt	3,122	11%	2,231	1%	2,809	2%
	Tripoli	12,388	45%	68,545	31%	28,053	23%
	Zwara	1,392	5%	17,214	8%	17,369	14%
WESTERN LIBYA TOTAL		27,733	8%	220,384	60%	120,795	33%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA		50,964		344,079		252,739	

Note: 2,006 migrants from other minority nationalities (including those whose nationalities could not be established) are not included in the table above.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

More than half of migrants in Libya were nationals of countries of Sub-Saharan Africa (53%³ of the total migrant population or 344,079 individuals). In line with previous reports, migrants from neighbouring countries such as Niger (47%) and Chad (24%) constituted the two most common nationalities among Sub-Saharan African migrants in Libya (Fig 19 and 20).

Overall, the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants in Libya increased compared to the previous round of data collection (336,334 migrants, [Round 40](#)).

Fig 19 Number of migrants from countries of origin in Sub-Saharan Africa (top 6 nationalities)

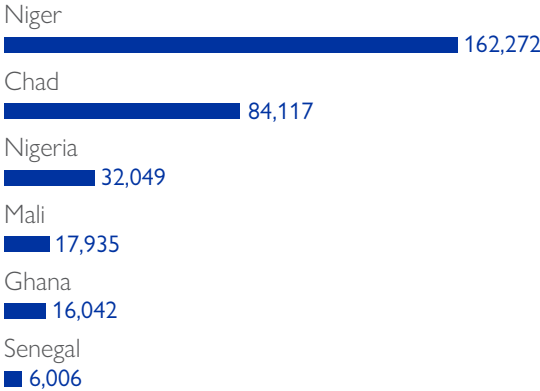
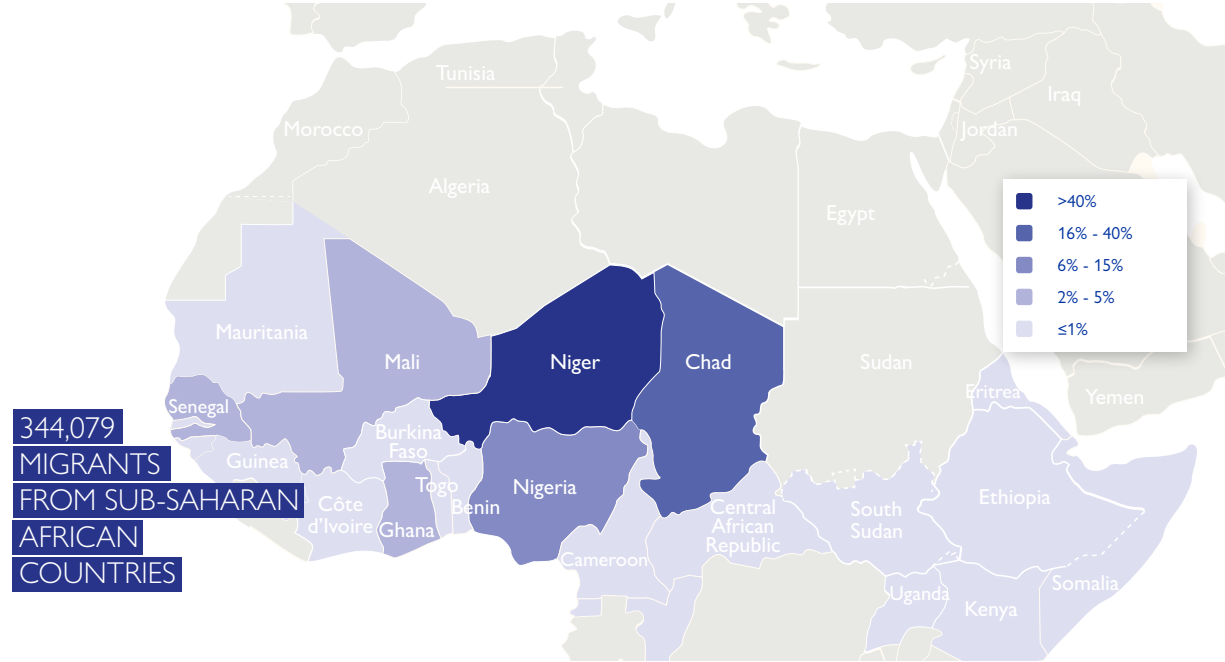


Fig 20 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Sub-Saharan Africa region



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

3 Corrigendum: the percentage of Sub-Saharan African migrants in Libya reported in a previous version of the report (56%) was incorrect. The percentage has been corrected in this version.

NORTH AFRICA

Consistent with previous reports and with a long-standing trend, the majority of North African migrants in Libya were from Egypt (50%) and Sudan (46%) while migrants from Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria together accounted for four per cent (Fig 22). Migrants from Egypt and Sudan made up the second and third largest migrant groups in Libya, respectively.

Overall, the number of migrants from North Africa (252,739 individuals) increased compared to the previous three rounds of data collection (212,561 individuals ([Round 38](#)), 218,242 individuals ([Round 39](#)) and 245,349 individuals ([Round 40](#))).

Fig 21 Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa

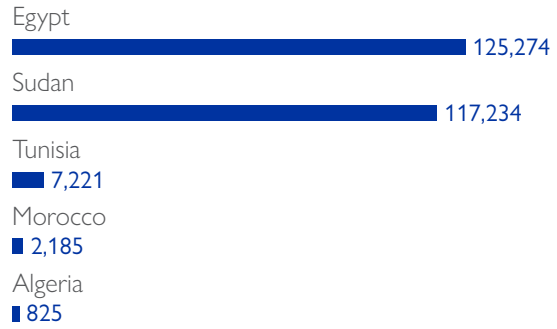


Fig 22 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the North African region



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

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

A minority of migrants (8% or 50,964 individuals) identified during Round 41 were from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (3%⁴), in line with previous reports.

Among migrants from Asia and the Middle East, the majority came from Syria (22,517 individuals) and Bangladesh (17,409 individuals) accounting for 44 and 34 per cent of migrants (including refugees) from these regions, respectively (Fig 24). Migrants from Syria and Bangladesh each accounted for three per cent of the overall migrant population in Libya. In addition, there were 6,831 migrants who self-identified as Palestinians (13% of all migrants from the Middle East and South Asia in Libya) and 3,343 migrants from Pakistan (7%).

Fig 23 Migrants from countries of origin in Asia and the Middle East

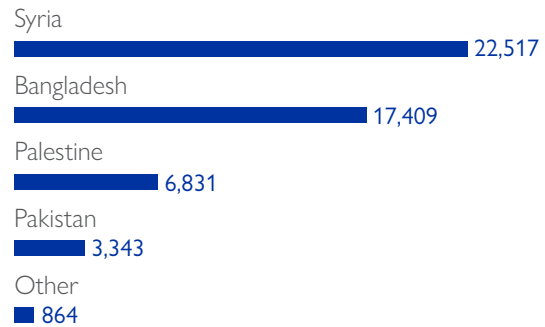
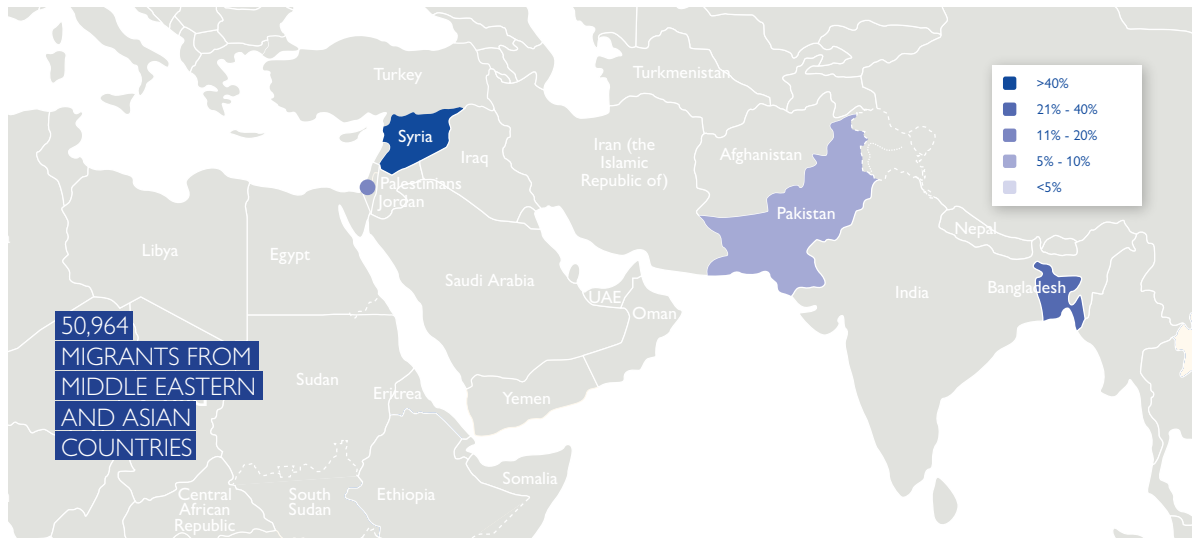


Fig 24 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Middle East and South Asia



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

⁴ Corrigendum: the percentage of Asian migrants in Libya reported in a previous version of the report (4%) was incorrect. The percentage has been corrected in this version.



In mid-February 2022, IOM supported around 300 migrants in Bani Waleed through medical consultation (pictured) as well as the distribution of hygiene kits and core relief items.

MARITIME INCIDENTS

Arrivals to Italy and Malta

During the months of February, March and April 2022, a total of 6,858 migrants [arrived in Italy and Malta](#) from Libya and Tunisia via the Central Mediterranean route compared to 8,053 individuals during the corresponding period in 2021 (Fig 25).

So far, in 2022, a total of 9,892 individuals had arrived in Italy and Malta as of 30 April, compared to 9,092 for the corresponding period in 2021, 4,666 in 2020 and 1,080 in 2019. Although the number of arrivals in 2022 represents an increase compared to the previous two years, it remains significantly below that of both 2016 (27,926 individuals) and 2017 (37,235 individuals) (over the period 01 January – 30 April).

Rescues at sea

As of 30 April 2022, a total of 4,461 migrants had been rescued at sea and returned to Libyan shores compared to 6,992 in 2021 over the same period. Among those

who were returned to Libyan shores, there were 3,876 men (87%), 410 women (9%) as well as 126 boys (3%) and 49 girls (1%). During the week of 27 February to 05 March alone a total of 452 migrants were [rescued](#) at sea and returned to Libya.

Fatalities at sea

By 30 April, a total of 114 deaths and 436 disappearances had been [recorded](#) on the Central Mediterranean route in 2022. The number of deaths and disappearances recorded in April 2022 (232) was the highest for a single month so far this year (Fig 26). Notably, on 15 April, 35 migrants died or are presumed dead after their boat capsized near Sabratha, bringing the total to [53 dead or missing migrants](#) in that week alone. Moreover, over the first two weeks of March, [at least 70 migrants](#) went missing at sea and are presumed dead off the coast of Libya. On 27 February, [around 50 people](#) lost their lives or have been reported missing after their boat sank off the coast of the Libyan town of Sabratha.

Fig 25 Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean route to Italy and Malta (2019 - 2022) (number of individuals)

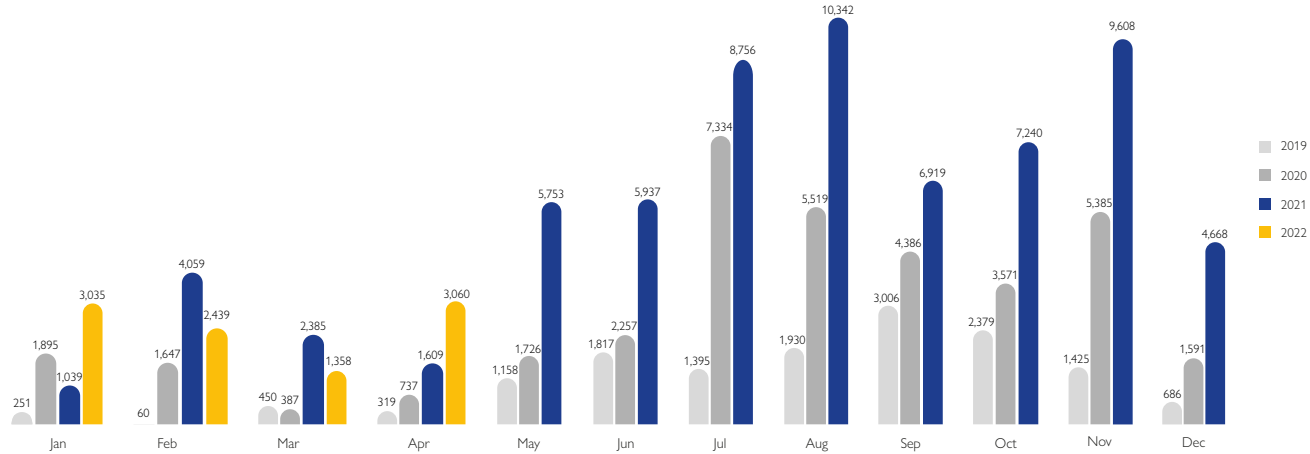
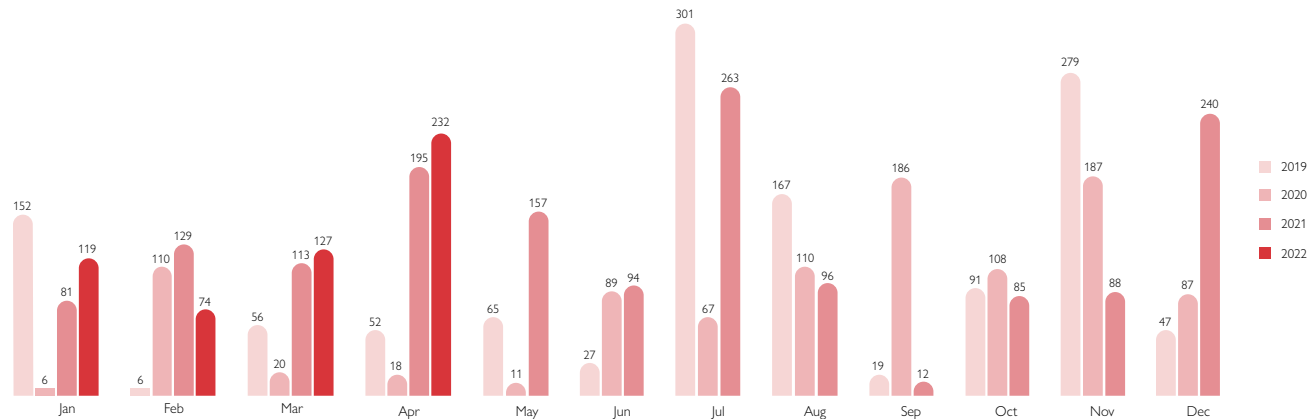


Fig 26 Number of dead or missing individuals on the Central Mediterranean route by year



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 Multisectoral 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 municipality (admin 3: baladiya), and community (admin 4: muhalla) levels.

Statistics of migration flows are based on the data collected via a network of 52 flow monitoring points (FMPs) in nine regions of Libya.

Analysis of migrant routes along with other aspects of migration, including migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs is based on the microlevel 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		
TEAM	IN NUMBERS	
93 Enumerators	6,921 migrants interviewed <small>(Round 41, Flow Monitoring Survey)</small>	2,040 key informant interviews
3 Team leaders	52 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) <small>are active in 10 regions (mantikas) of Libya</small>	

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

 @IOM_Libya

