



IOM LIBYA

MIGRANT REPORT

ROUND 42

May - June 2022



DTM



Photo (cover page):

Upon return to Libyan shores, migrants are assisted by IOM's direct assistance and mental health and psychosocial support teams. IOM teams are present at disembarkation points to provide emergency support to migrants, including basic health assistance and screenings as well as food and non-food items.

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OVERVIEW

IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme identified a total of 667,440 migrants from over 41 nationalities in the 100 Libyan municipalities during Round 42 of data collection (May - June 2022).

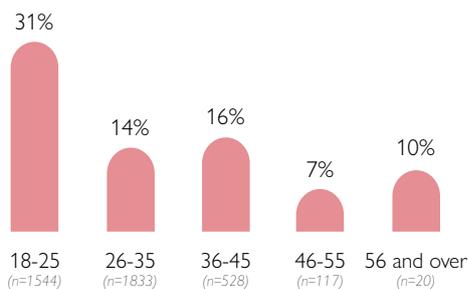
Data collected by DTM Libya continues to show an increase in the number of migrants in Libya compared to the previous reporting period (649,788 migrants, [Round 41](#), April 2022) in line with a trend that started at the beginning of 2021. This increase also corresponds with the arrival of [seasonal migrant workers](#) in Libya (generally between March and May).

The number of migrants in Libya identified during Round 42 is higher than for the corresponding period in 2021 (597,611 migrants, [Round 37](#), June 2021) and slightly above that of 2019 (655,144 migrants, [Round 26](#), July 2019).

Socio-economic situation

The continued political uncertainty in Libya is [negatively impacting](#) the country's economy. This situation remains challenging for migrants, especially new arrivals who face the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation and security issues. The unemployment rate among migrants interviewed in May and June 2022 (22%) increased slightly compared to the previous two rounds of data collection ([Round 41](#) (18%) and [Round 40](#) (17%)) and remains higher than pre-pandemic levels (17%, [Round 29](#), February 2020). The unemployment rate was higher among female migrants (34%) than males (20%) as well as among those who have arrived less than six months ago (54%) and among the younger age groups, particularly those aged 18-25 (31%) (Fig 1) compared to those who have been in the country for longer, or are older.

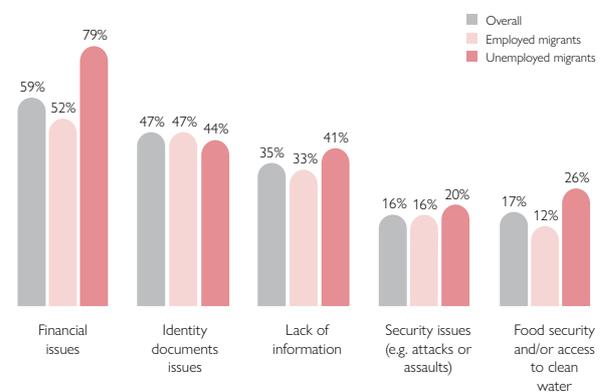
Fig 1 Unemployment rate by age group



Financial difficulties remain the most pressing issue for the majority of migrants (59%) interviewed in May and June 2022 followed by lack of identity documents (47%) and lack of information (e.g. on migration or available services) (Fig 2).

A greater percentage of unemployed migrants reported facing difficulties compared to those who were employed, except for issues related to identity documents.

Fig 2 Top three difficulties faced by migrants by employment status



Security situation

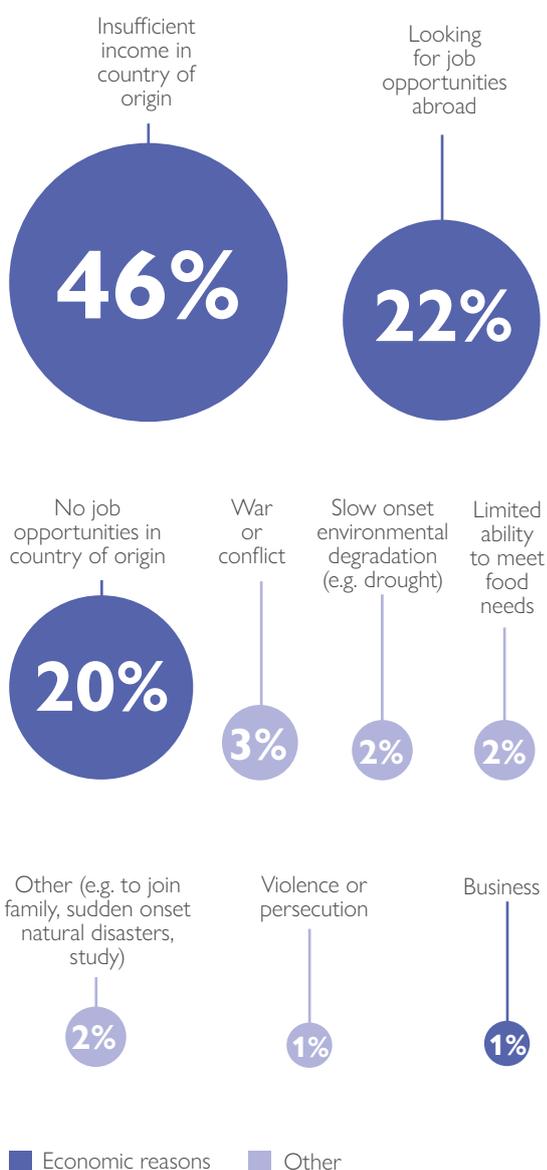
During the reporting period, the security situation remained volatile with [intermittent clashes](#) recorded in Tripoli in May and June. The protracted instability, mobilization of armed elements and low-impact clashes continue to affect migrants and Libyans.

A total of 17 per cent of migrants interviewed in May and June 2022 identified security-related issues, such as attacks and assaults as one of the three main difficulties they faced. A slightly greater percentage of migrants who reported that the lack of identity documents was among the three main difficulties they faced also identified attacks and assaults as one of the top issues they faced compared to those for whom a lack of documents was not a top issue. This finding is in line with analysis from the [Protection Sector](#), according to which individuals missing documentation are more vulnerable to being harassed, facing extortion or detainment at checkpoints, among other risks.

Migration drivers

Nearly nine in ten migrants (89%) identified economic reasons as the primary driver that motivated their decision to migrate (Fig 3). More specifically, a total of 46 per cent stated that insufficient income in their country of origin drove them to migrate to Libya. The search for employment abroad (22%) and the lack of job opportunities in the country of origin (20%) were respectively the second and third most cited reasons for migration to Libya. The percentage of migrants reporting being unemployed in their country of origin prior to migrating (53%) being higher than the percentage of migrants reporting being unemployed in Libya (22%) also highlights the role of economic opportunities as one of the main drivers of migration to Libya.

Fig 3 Migrants' main reasons for migrating (top 3)

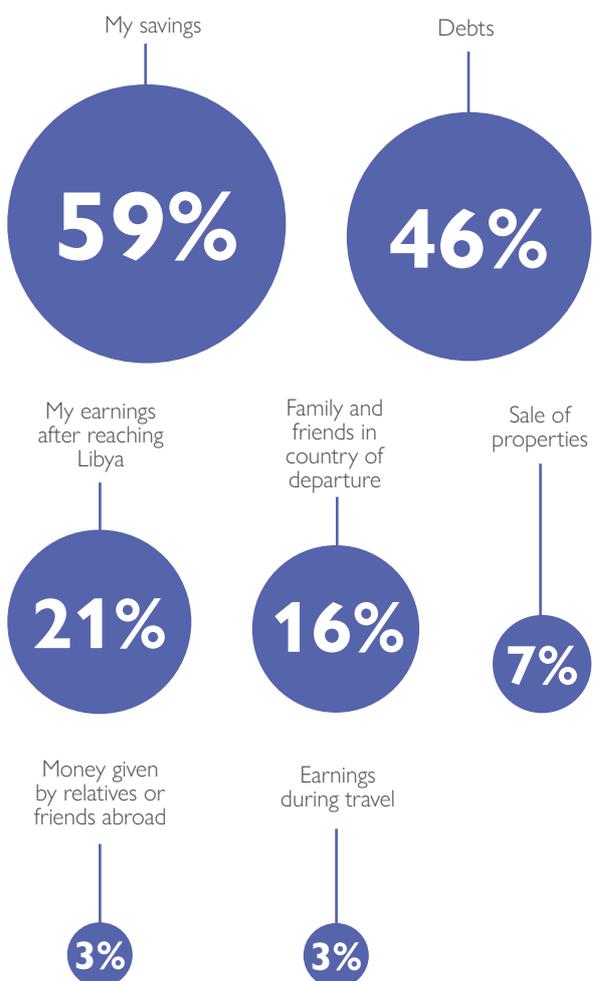


Means used to fund migration journey to Libya

The majority of migrants interviewed by DTM in May and June 2022 reported having paid for their travel to Libya with their savings (59%) (Fig 4). A total of 46 per cent also stated having fallen into debt to finance their journey to Libya while 16 per cent relied on money donated from family and friends in their country of origin.

Having debt is associated with increased vulnerability as it represents an increased challenge to repay debt after migrating while meeting their own and their family's immediate basic needs. In addition, the external pressure of repaying debt may include being forced or coerced, which constitutes an [indicator of vulnerability](#) to abuse and exploitation.

Fig 4 Means used to fund migration journey to Libya (multiple-choice question)



Fields of employment

Over two in five migrants (46%) interviewed by DTM Libya in May and June 2022 were employed in elementary occupations¹, such as in construction, farming and manufacturing work (unskilled labourers) as well as cleaners. 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, including as 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 28 per cent of employment.

COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign

As part of the migrant COVID-19 vaccination campaign, led by the Libyan National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), a total of 12,158 migrants had been vaccinated as of [25 June 2022](#). Out of them, 3,292 migrants (26%) had received two doses and 640 (5%) three doses. The migrants vaccinated were from 38 different countries, including Sudan (15%), Egypt (14%) and Eritrea (14%).

Geographical patterns and trends

In line with previous findings which have highlighted the influence of geographical proximity and diasporic ties in shaping migration patterns in Libya, the majority of migrants are nationals from neighbouring countries: Niger (24%), Egypt (20%), Sudan (18%) and Chad (13%) (Fig 5).

Overall, more than half of migrants in Libya are from Sub-Saharan Africa (52%), two fifths are from North Africa (40%) and a minority are from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (3%) (Fig 6)². The largest migrant populations identified by DTM during Round 42 of data collection were in the regions of Tripoli (17%), Benghazi (11%), Misrata (11%), Ejdabia (9%), Azzawya (7%) and Aljfara (6%) (Fig 7).

22%
unemployment rate

which is 5% higher than the pre-pandemic rate (17%) (Round 29, Jan - Feb 2020) and 4% higher than Round 41 (18%) (Feb-April 2022)

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 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 physical effort.

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

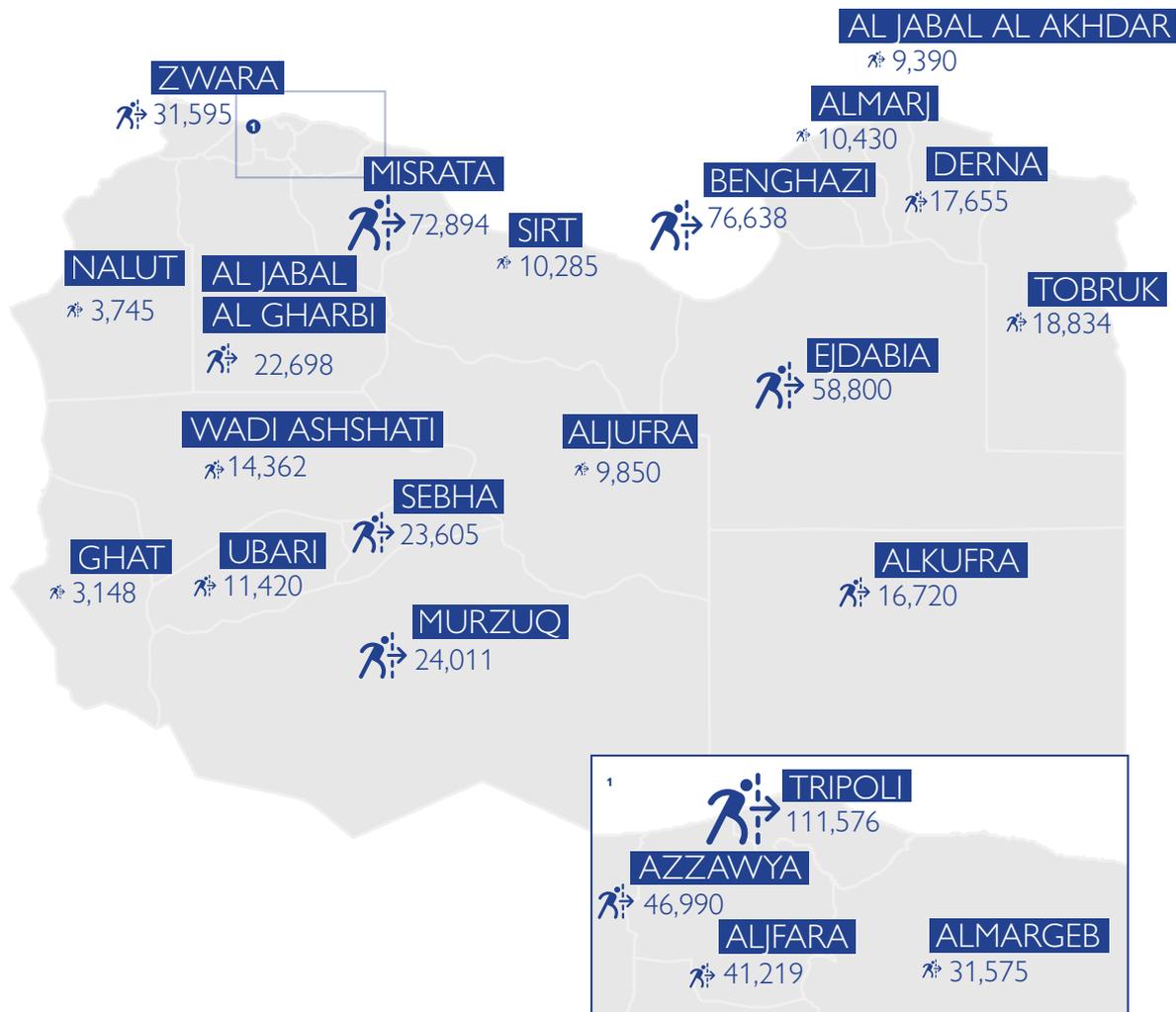
Fig 5 Proportion of migrants by nationality

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% MIGRANTS
Niger	160,685	24%
Egypt	136,388	20%
Sudan	119,570	18%
Chad	88,625	13%
Nigeria	31,067	5%
Syria	23,255	3%
Bangladesh	18,263	3%
Mali	17,205	3%
Ghana	15,846	2%
Tunisia	7,496	1%
Palestine	6,776	1%
Senegal	6,265	1%
Other	6,239	1%
Eritrea	4,971	1%
Burkina Faso	4,022	1%
Pakistan	3,549	1%
Mauritania	3,249	0.5%
South Sudan	3,151	0.5%
Somalia	2,381	0.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	2,318	0.3%
Morocco	2,216	0.3%
Zambia	1,521	0.2%
Unknown	1,365	0.2%
Guinea	1,017	0.2%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	667,440	100%

Fig 6 Regions of origin of migrants



Fig 7 Number of migrants per region (mantika) during DTM Round 42 data collection.



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KEY FINDINGS

Round 42 (May - June 2022)



667,440
migrants in Libya

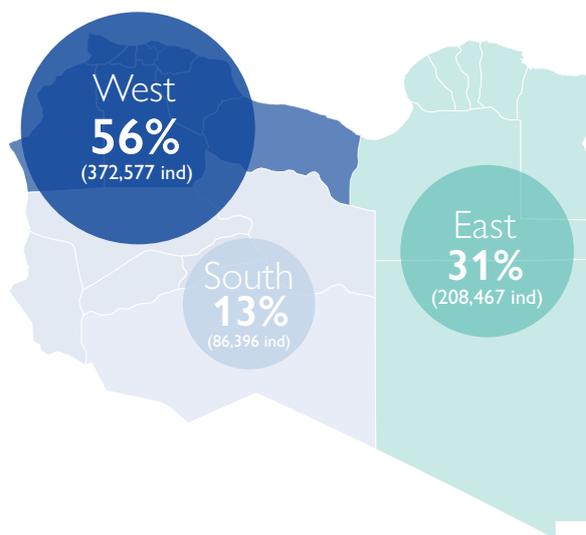


USD 826
migration journey cost
(average per person)

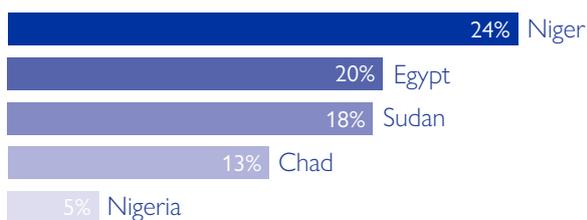


47%
of migrants reported that
the remittances they send
home are the primary
source of income for
their household

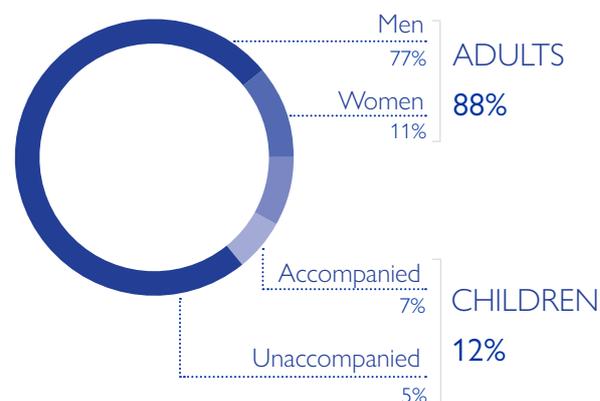
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS



TOP 5 NATIONALITIES



DEMOGRAPHICS



Migrants were present in:

638 COMMUNITIES
(out of 667)

100 MUNICIPALITIES
(out of 100)

IOM Libya conducted:

2,051 INTERVIEWS WITH
KEY INFORMANTS
(Mobility Tracking)

4,077 INTERVIEWS WITH MIGRANTS
(Flow Monitoring Surveys)



Project funded by
the European Union

A photograph of a humanitarian worker from IOM. The worker is wearing a white baseball cap with the IOM logo and 'UN MIGRATION' text. They are also wearing a blue high-visibility vest with the IOM logo on the chest. The worker is wearing a white surgical mask and has their hands held out in front of them, palms facing up. The background is dark and out of focus, showing the arm and torso of another person in a blue shirt.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Upon return to Libyan shores, migrants are assisted by IOM's direct assistance and mental health and psychosocial support teams. IOM teams are present at disembarkation points to provide emergency support to migrants, including basic health assistance and screenings as well as food and non-food items.

MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

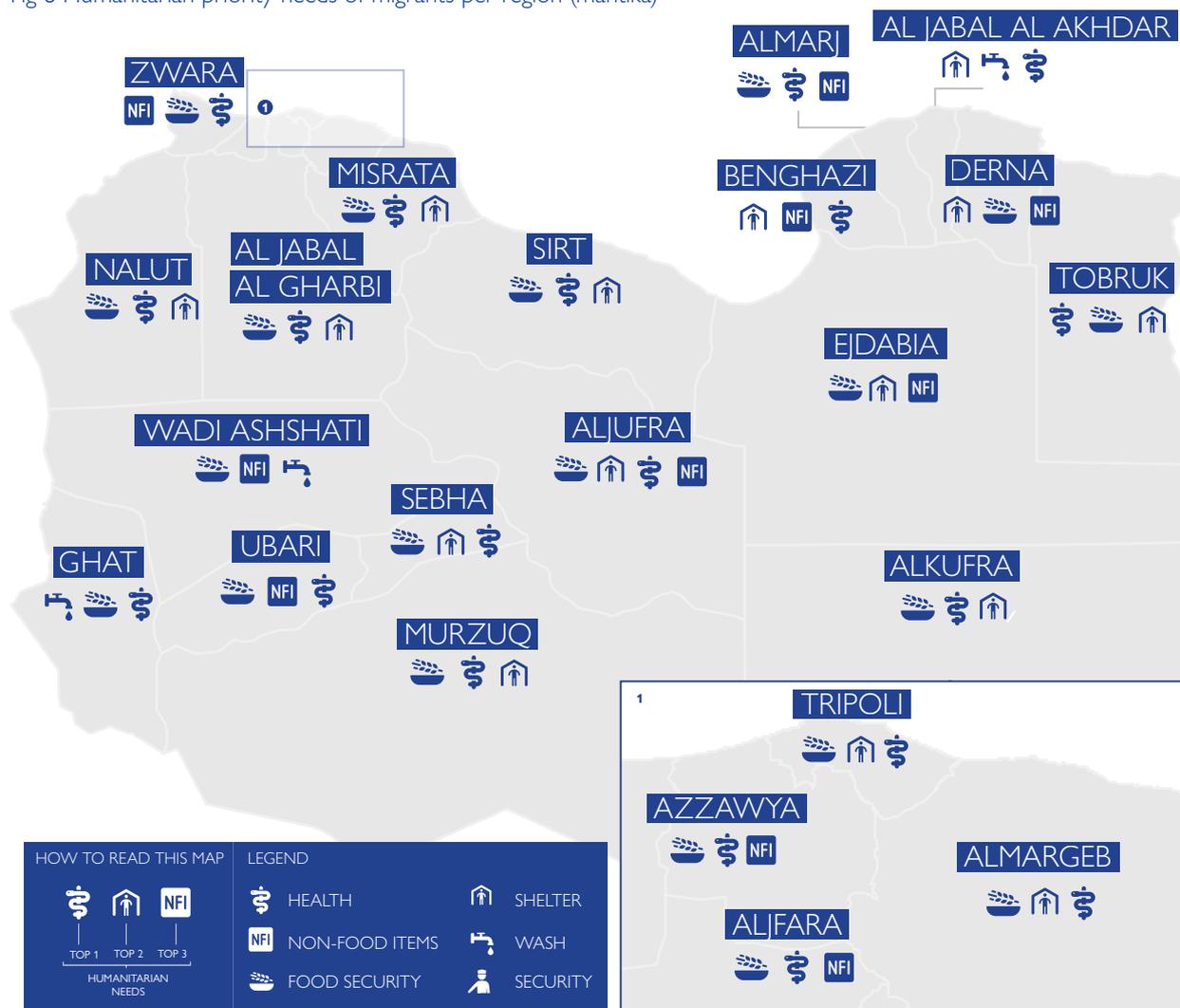
Interviews conducted by DTM Libya with 2,051 key informants across Libya in May and June 2022 highlighted that the primary needs of migrants were centred around health services (70%), accommodation (53%), non-food items (NFIs) (51%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (22%).

Consistent with previous reports, key informant interviews highlighted that cost and affordability of food, non-food items, housing and services, such as healthcare and education, remain the main hurdles for the majority of migrants to fulfil their needs.

The lack of access for migrants to education and the insufficient availability of accommodation were also mentioned by key informants as being important barriers preventing migrants from being able to fulfil their basic needs.

Issues related to the availability of the water network, its unaffordability and the inadequate quality of the water 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) in May and June 2022 mentioned that lack of access to food and clean drinking water was among the main three difficulties they faced in Libya.

Fig 8 Humanitarian priority needs of migrants per region (mantika)

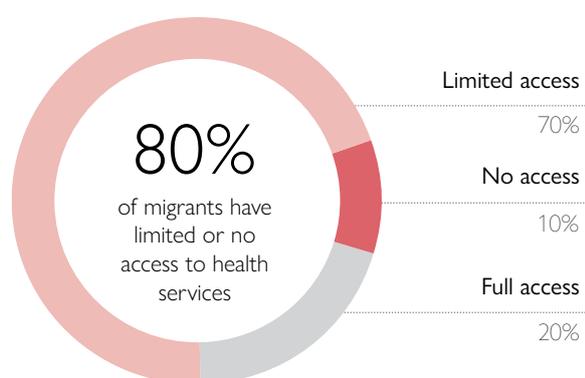


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Health

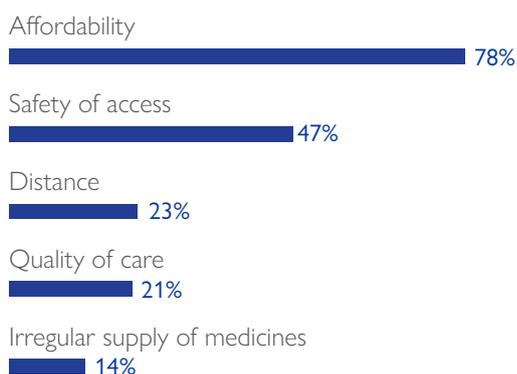
Four in five migrants (80%) interviewed by DTM in May and June 2022 stated having limited or no access to health services in Libya. This issue was more significant among those who were surveyed in the west (86%) and south (78%) than in eastern Libya (58%) and among the youngest (18-25) and oldest age groups (56 or over) than those who are between 26-55 years old. The inability to fully access health services, including life-saving emergency services was similar among both female (78%) and male migrants (80%) interviewed.

Fig 9 Migrants' reported level of access to health services (sample size: 4,024 interviews)



Migrants quoted the unaffordability of care (78%) as the chief obstacle impeding their access to health services (Fig 10). The second most common obstacle (47%) was the inability to safely access health services. According to the [Libya Protection Sector](#), partners received reports of migrants and refugees' personal identification documents such as passports being taken away while seeking access to health services. Replacing personal documents can be [challenging](#) based on whether consular assistance is available in Libya and is impossible for those fleeing persecution. As such, the fear of losing personal documents while visiting health facilities could prevent migrants from accessing health services. A minority of

Fig 10 Main issues hindering migrants' access to healthcare (sample size: 721 interviews)



migrants surveyed also mentioned that distance to health services (23%) and the inadequate quality of care offered in health facilities (21%) were also obstacles faced in accessing health services.

In addition, the lack of health facilities is an issue in some areas as around a third (34%) of public health facilities [assessed](#) in December 2021 by the Primary Health Care Institute (PHCI) with WHO support were reported as being partially or not functioning.

Furthermore, WHO [reports](#) that essential children vaccine stockout was also a challenge, particularly in eastern Libya where 91 per cent of municipalities were affected by at least one stockout, compared to 26 and 21 per cent of municipalities in western and southern Libya, respectively.

Remittances

In line with previous reports, 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 (17%).

A larger proportion of migrants who had been in Libya for longer than a year reported sending remittances compared to those who had arrived more recently. For example, 37 per cent of migrants who arrived in Libya two years ago or longer mentioned having sent remittances, compared to 9 per cent of those who arrived six months ago or more recently.

Migrants interviewed in May and June 2022 indicated having sent home a monthly average of 82 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.

In line with the previous round of data collection, the percentage of migrants who reported that the remittances they send home were their household's primary source of income continued to increase from 28 per cent in December 2020 to 47 per cent in June 2022. Around two thirds of remittance-sending migrants (65%) also mentioned that the money they send home helps meet their family's food needs among other expenses such as rent, children's education and health costs.



65%

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

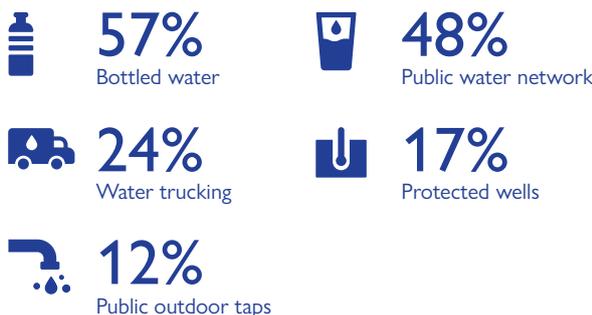
Lower remittances can potentially have substantial socio-economic consequences particularly for remittance dependant countries. A recent IOM Chad study highlighted that the average amount received by Chadians from the diaspora was more than the average monthly salary among those surveyed in the capital N'djamena. By increasing a household's income – or providing an income where there was none, remittances thus make an important difference in the quality of people's lives, particularly in the current context. In June 2022, the government of Chad declared a state of emergency considering the serious impact of food and nutrition insecurity in the country, which is facing the worst lean season in ten years.

WASH

In line with previous reports, a quarter (25%) of migrants interviewed in May and June 2022 reported having insufficient clean drinking water, potentially compromising health and hygiene levels. The issue of lack of access to insufficient clean drinking water continues to be more prominent in southern (29%) and in western Libya (26%) than in the eastern regions (12%).

According to the 2021 WASH needs assessment report the problems of the public water network stem from a lack of regular maintenance, the inability for more than a decade to develop the network and power outages (essential for water pumping). Nearly two thirds (64%) of the population surveyed for this assessment (including migrants) reported that they experience issues with the taste, smell or colour of the water which makes

Fig 11 Migrants' sources of drinking water (multiple-choice question)



it undrinkable. According to the report, officials from the General Company for Water and Wastewater (GCWW) and academics noted several instances of contamination of drinking water sources by sewage, the main contributor of drinking water contamination in the municipalities assessed.

Interviews conducted during Round 42 of data collection highlighted that the main source of drinking water was bottled water (57%) (Fig 11). The 2021 WASH needs assessment found that residents who rely on bottled water for drinking water pay 69 Libyan dinars each month. Insufficient access to clean water was more significant among those who are unemployed compared to those who are employed, highlighting the role of individual socio-economic factors as a determinant of migrant vulnerability beyond structural issues. The second most important source of drinking water was the public water network (48%) while fewer reported also relying on water trucking (24%), protected wells (17%) or public outdoor taps (12%).

A total of 28 per cent of respondents mentioned having rare or no access to the public water network while 43 per cent reported having access on most days. A minority (29%) stated having daily access to the public water network. Among migrants who rarely or never have access to the public water network, the main alternative sources of drinking water were bottled water (74%) and water trucking (65%) while a minority stated relying on protected wells (17%) or public outdoor taps (6%).

Education

When asked if they have family members aged between 5 and 18 in Libya, a minority (8%) of migrants interviewed by DTM in May and June 2022 answered positively. Being with school-aged children in Libya was more common among female migrants surveyed (30%) than males (7%). This is likely related to the fact that among those interviewed more migrant women were married (71%) than men (34%).

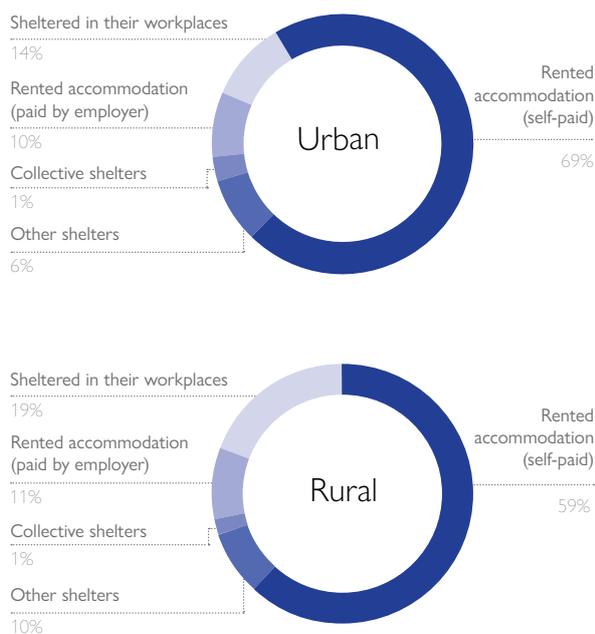
Among migrants who reported having family members aged between 5-18, nearly half (47%) stated that their school-aged children lacked access to education. The main barriers to accessing education were related to a lack of documents (83%), a lack of financial resources (73%) and language barrier (65%). Social isolation and the difficulty to integrate in their community (30%) were also reported as obstacles by nearly a third of respondents.

Accommodation

According to key informant interviews conducted in May and June 2022, around four in five migrants lived in rented accommodation for which they paid for themselves, or that was paid for by their employers or others. In line with previous reports, a greater proportion of migrants in urban areas (69%) than in rural settings (59%) mentioned 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%). In line with previous reports, 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 250³ individuals. A total of 59 per cent of accommodation reviewed by key informants for a [2020 assessment](#) of migrants housing conditions were classified as overcrowded. Overcrowding has been [linked](#) to negative physical and mental health outcomes and is considered a marker of poverty and social deprivation. More than half of migrants (52%) reported sharing one toilet with more than five individuals, among them nearly

Fig 12 Migrants' types of accommodation



3 The size of the rooms varies. One individual reported sharing a room with 250 individuals, which is assumed to be a large collective room or hall.

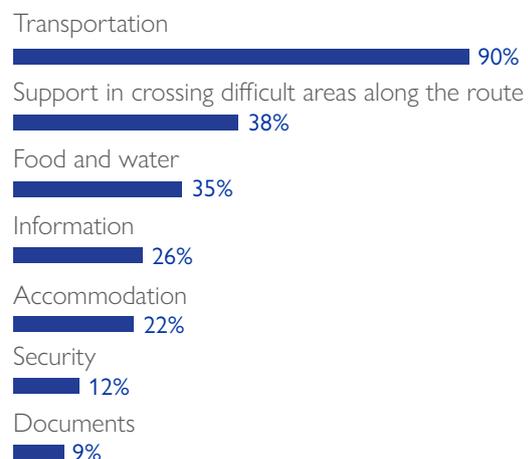
two thirds (65%) mentioned having to share with more than 10 individuals or only having access to a public toilet, pointing to poor access to sanitation and hygiene facilities. A total of one per cent of migrants (59 respondents) interviewed by DTM in May and June reported having been threatened with eviction or evicted, the majority of whom were interviewed in the region of Tripoli (66%). One per cent of respondents, nearly half of whom were interviewed in the region of Tripoli (45%), also stated that they were aware of collective evictions having taken place within the last three months.

Actors in the decision to migrate

Data collected through individual interviews highlights that family and friends play a key role in the decision to migrate. More than three quarters of migrants (77%) reported that family members or friends had been the most influential actor in their decision to migrate to Libya. A greater proportion of female migrants (91%) reported that family or friends had been the main factor in their decision to leave their country of origin compared to male migrants (76%). Fewer than one in five migrants stated that no one had encouraged them to migrate (18%).

A minority (and only male migrants) identified migration facilitators (2%) as having influenced them the most in their decision to migrate. The majority of migrants reported having hired the services of migration facilitators primarily for logistical purposes such as transportation (90%), support in crossing difficult areas along the route (38%), food and water (35%), information (26%), accommodation (22%), security (12%) and documents (9%) (Fig 13).

Fig 13 Top 4 services for which migrants hired migration facilitators (multiple-choice question)





MIGRATION FLOWS

IOM's Migrants Resource and Response Mechanism team in Al-Qatroun provided core relief items and health care to 708 migrants from Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan and South Sudan who escaped the conflict in the district of Kouri Bougoudi in Chad near the border with Libya.

Clashes between gold miners in Kouri Bougoudi erupted in May 2022 leaving hundreds dead and displacing thousands of Chadian and international mine workers to neighbouring towns.

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MIGRATION FLOWS

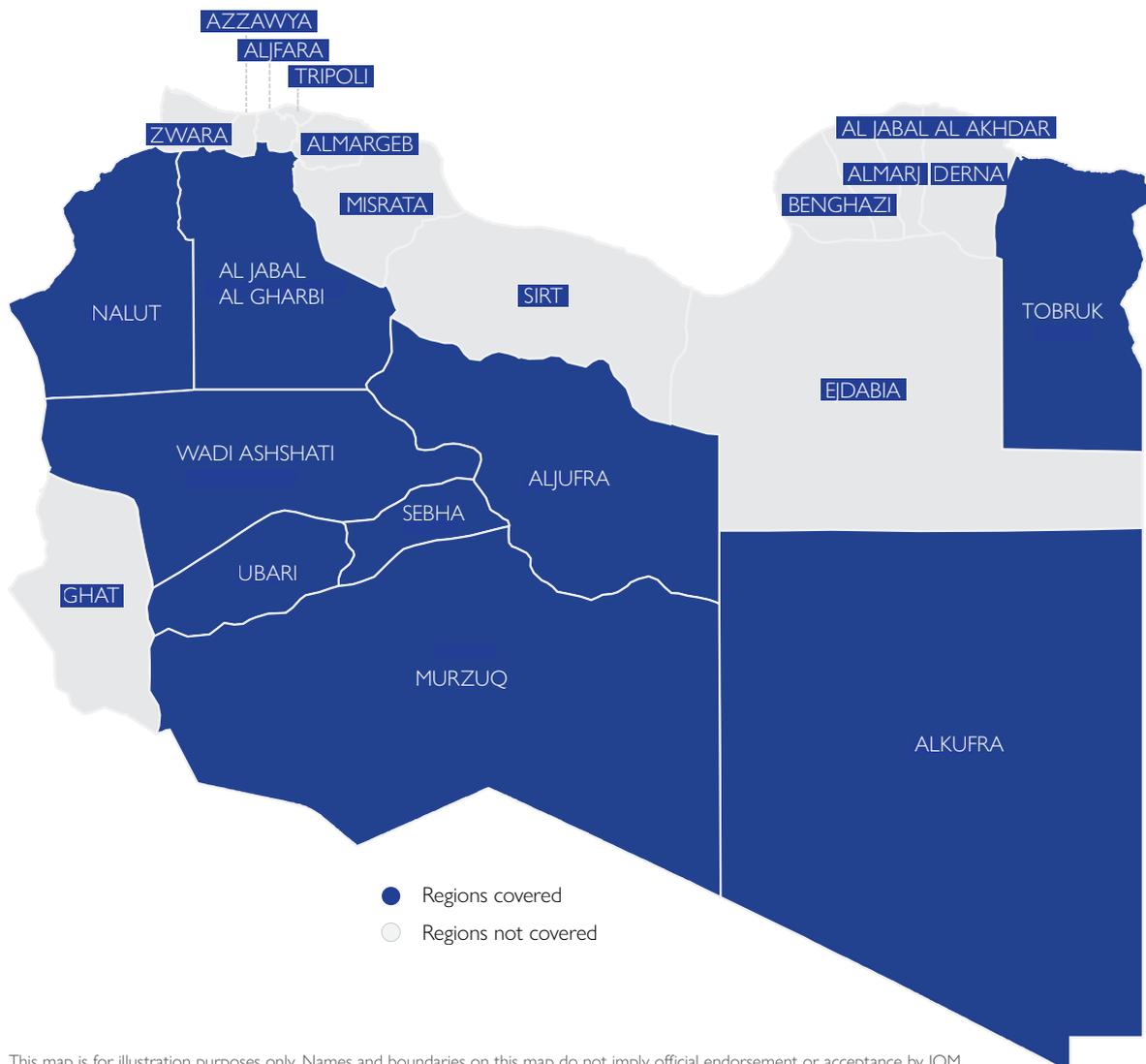
During the reporting period (May - June 2022) DTM Libya's 39 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) monitored migration movements in 13 municipalities and in 9 regions (mantika) of Libya. FMPs are set up at key transit locations along major migration routes within Libya where migrants are observed arriving and departing.

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.

Flow monitoring points in numbers

-  **9** regions covered
-  **328** assessments
-  **13** municipalities
-  **39** flow monitoring points (FMPs)

Fig 14 Regions (mantika) covered by the network of FMPs monitoring migration flows in Libya



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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

Emsaed

The number of migrants observed in the municipality of Emsaed has increased by 75 per cent since the beginning of 2022 (from 4,000 migrants in Round 40 (January) to 7,000 migrants in Round 42 (May- June)). According to field observers, most of the migrants arriving in Emsaed were driven by the worsening living conditions and the scarcity of job opportunities in their countries of origin, as well as the ability to cross the border more easily during the summer months. Based on 37 individual interviews conducted with migrants, the majority (89%) quoted insufficient income in their country of origin as the main reason that made them decide to migrate while a minority identified the lack of job opportunities in their country of

origin (5%) and the search for job opportunities abroad (5%). The unemployment rate of migrants interviewed in Emsaed in May and June by DTM Libya was three per cent. In comparison, 11 per cent reported having been unemployed in their country of origin at the time of departure.



In June, IOM's Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) mobile teams provided assistance to migrants in Sebha, Libya.

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WESTERN LIBYA

Misrata

The number of migrants identified in Misrata has remained stable since Round 39 (58,434 migrants) which covered the months of December 2021 and January 2022. There were 58,698 migrants present in the municipality during Round 42 of data collection (May - June 2022).

During the reporting period, field observers noted that the limited availability of electricity was impacting migrants and Libyans amid high summer temperatures.

According to field reports, the security situation in the municipality of Misrata remained stable throughout May and June. There were no restrictions on movement and migrants were observed in recruitment areas, cafes and public places. However, 41 per cent of migrants interviewed individually in the municipality reported that security issues, such as attacks or assaults were among the top three difficulties they faced. In comparison, 17 per cent of migrants surveyed across Libya reported the same.

Field observers have noted that the economic situation appears to have worsened and have reported that migrants are being negatively affected by the general increase in prices.

Daraj

The number of migrants present in the western municipality Daraj decreased by one-fifth compared to the previous round of data collection, from 780 migrants in Round 41 to 615 migrants in Round 42 data collection.

Field observers have reported that the living conditions in Daraj are difficult, being in a desertic region and with frequent and long power cuts (that may last up to 7 hours). Moreover, the extreme temperatures in June have been challenging for migrants who must wait for long hours at recruitment points in search of job opportunities.

Field observers have also reported that the situation of migrants is deteriorating in Daraj as a result of the increase in prices and the economic slowdown. According to field reports, the majority of migrants in the municipality are struggling to provide for their basic needs.

SOUTHERN LIBYA

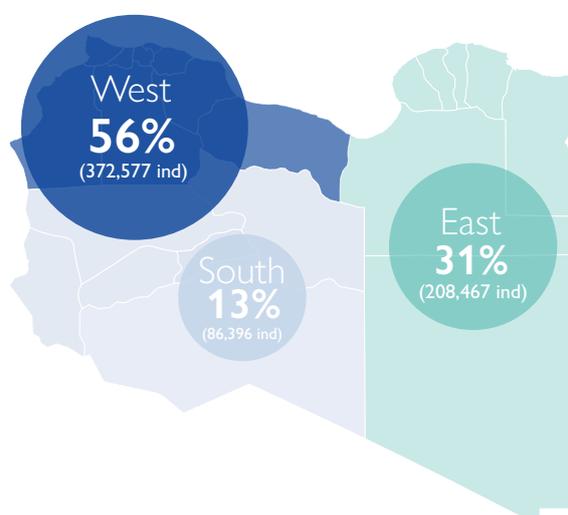
Ubari

The number of migrants present in the municipality of Ubari (5,000 migrants, Round 42, May – June) has been relatively stable since Round 38 of data collection (5,200 migrants, July -September 2021). Migrants in Ubari have been observed moving freely inside the municipality without major security concerns. None of the one hundred migrants interviewed individually by DTM Libya in May and June reported that security issues, such as attacks or assaults were among the three main difficulties they faced at the time of survey.

Field observers highlighted a lack of availability of health services in Ubari. For example, due to financial constraints the response and monitoring group activities and mobile clinics operated by the National Centre for Disease Control were suspended. According to an area-based [assessment](#) conducted by REACH in August 2021, the health sector in the municipality of Ubari was strained and needed urgent improvement following historical underinvestment in public services. All (100%) migrants interviewed by DTM in May and June in Ubari reported having limited access to health services in Libya.

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.

Fig 15 Distribution of migrants by geographical area



Sebha

The number of migrants present in Sebha has increased throughout the first half of 2022 from 20,155 migrants identified in Round 40 (January) to 23,250 migrants in Round 42 (May - June).

During the reporting period, the number of security patrols in the municipality intensified limiting the movement of migrants who fear detention. A total of 43 per cent of migrants interviewed individually in the municipality of Sebha in May and June reported that security issues were one of the three main difficulties they faced compared to 17 per cent of migrants surveyed across Libya.

Field observers also noted frequent power cuts which affect many stores and other workplaces impacting migrants' ability to earn a living. Nearly all migrants interviewed in Sebha by DTM in May and June (95%) identified financial issues as being among the top three difficulties they faced when surveyed. More than half of migrants (58%) interviewed stated being unemployed. In comparison, 22 per cent of migrants interviewed across Libya reported being unemployed.



In May 2022, the IOM Libya team in Tripoli in collaboration with Intersos organized an event to celebrate the world day for cultural diversity, an occasion to highlight the importance of the richness of the world's cultures and the role of intercultural dialogue in achieving peace and development.

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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 12,560 individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya (through DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)) between January and July 2022.

The bulk of migrants in Libya not only originate but transit via neighbouring countries. Over 45,000 migrants were recorded at Flow Monitoring Points in Northern Chad between January and March 2022. Among the migrants surveyed by IOM during that period, 32 per cent were

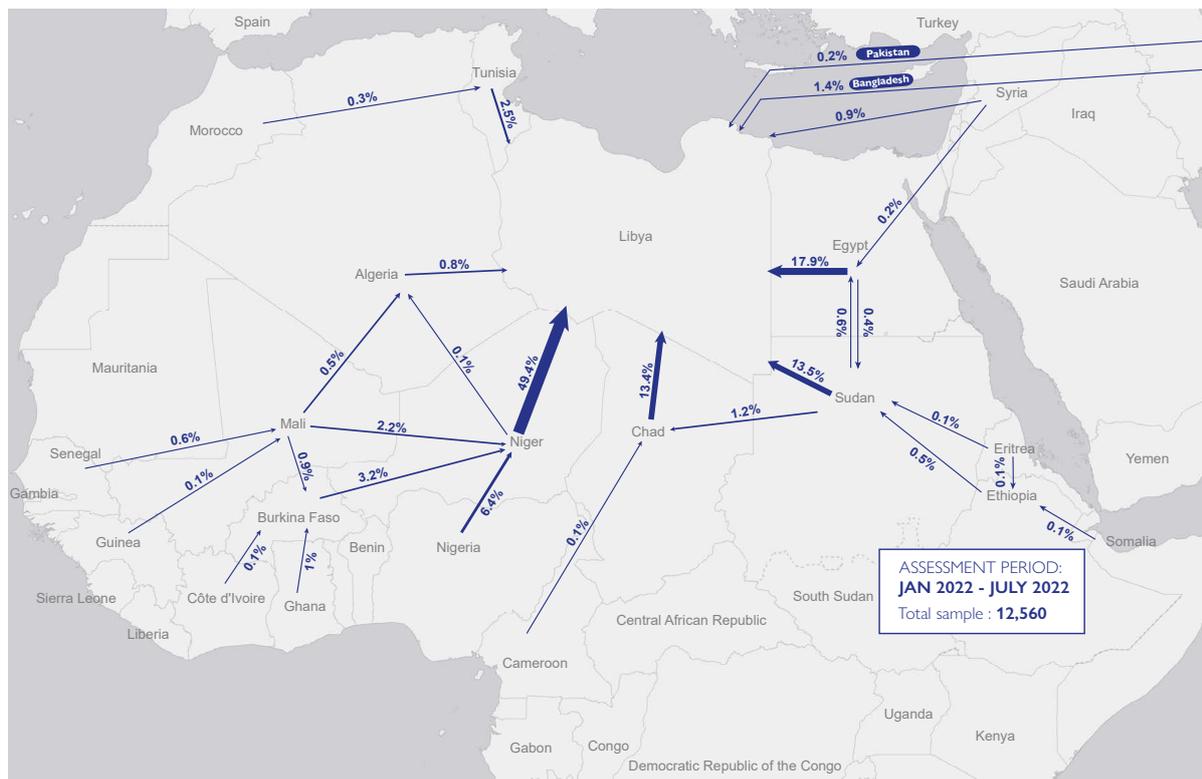
headed towards Libya. On 28 June, the bodies of 18 individuals believed to be Chadians and two Libyans were reportedly recovered near the border with Chad. The Sahara Desert is among the world's most perilous and deadliest migration routes. According to IOM's Missing Migrants Project, more than 2,000 migrant deaths have been documented since 2014 in the Sahara Desert alone, but experts believe the numbers are higher.

Since the intensification of gold mining in northern Chad in 2012, the number of incidents related to migrants being abandoned by traffickers and smugglers, or transporters getting lost has increased in the Chad-Libya border area.

Fig 15 Major migration routes reported by migrants interviewed via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)

How to read this map

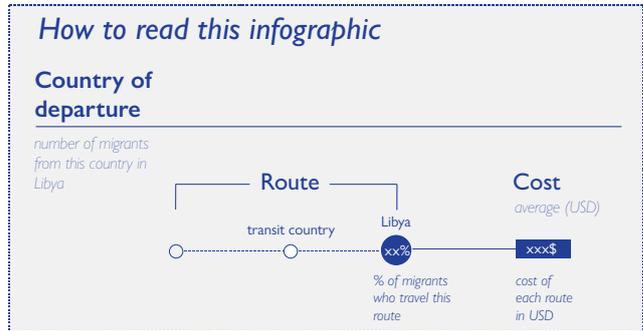
The percentages shown along each route segment in the map below represent the percentage of migrants reporting to have travelled along the respective route. For example, nearly half of migrants in Libya reported having arrived directly from or transited through Niger, including almost all migrants from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



MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

This section outlines the different routes taken by migrants (i.e. through which countries they transit before reaching Libya) and the percentage of migrants who use these routes by country of origin drawing on data collected by DTM Libya over the period January - July 2022.

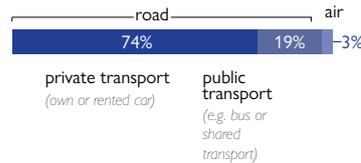
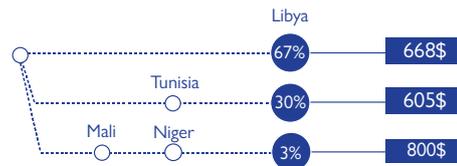
This table also includes the average cost of each route, the means of transportation migrants use and the total number of migrants from each country as well as their geographical distribution by regions of Libya.



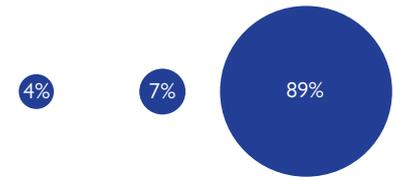
ROUTES	COST average (USD)	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
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Algeria

799 migrants

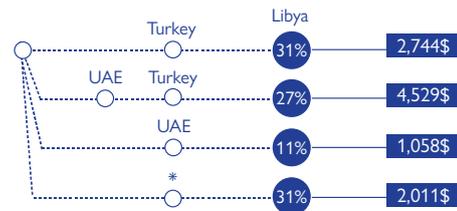


East South West

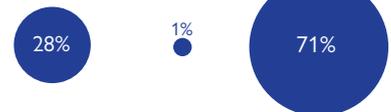


Bangladesh

18,263 migrants

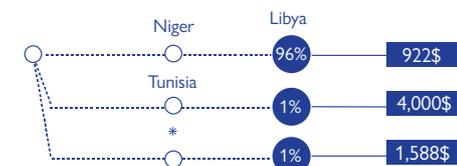


*Multiple routes used including via: Jordan, Qatar, UAE, Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan (and other countries) only or in combination

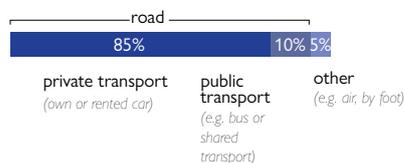


Burkina Faso

4,022 migrants



*Multiple routes used including via: Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Niger and/or Tunisia



ROUTES

COST
average
(USD)

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

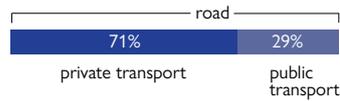
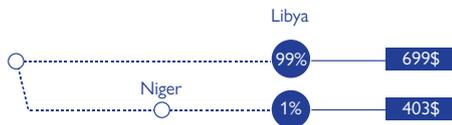
Chad

88,625 migrants

East

South

West



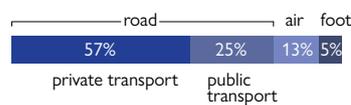
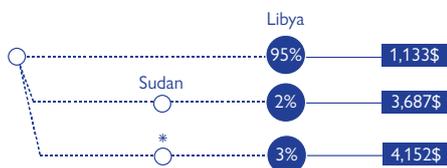
15%

17%

68%

Egypt

136,388 migrants



45%

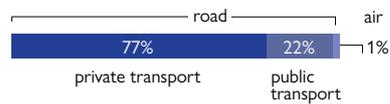
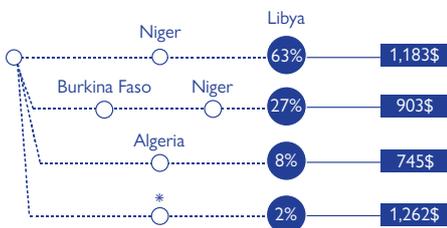
5%

50%

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

Mali

17,205 migrants



7%

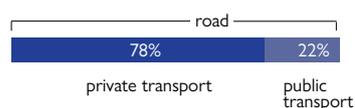
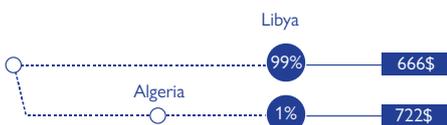
53%

40%

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

Niger

160,685 migrants



1%

43%

56%

ROUTES

COST
average
(USD)

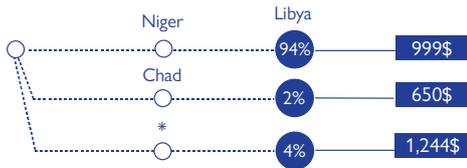
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

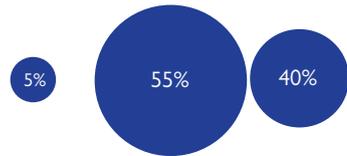
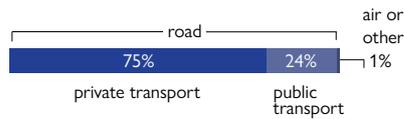
East South West

Nigeria

31,067 migrants

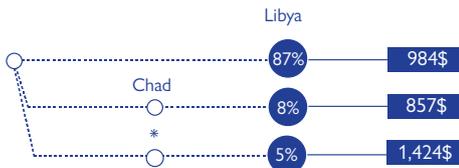


*Multiple routes used that included one or a combination of the following countries: Niger, Chad, Sudan, Mali, Tunisia, Cameroon and Algeria

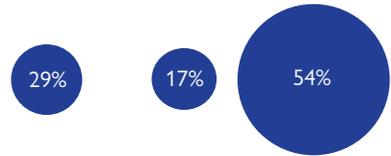
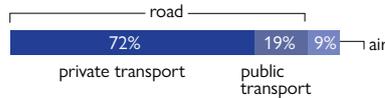


Sudan

119,570 migrants

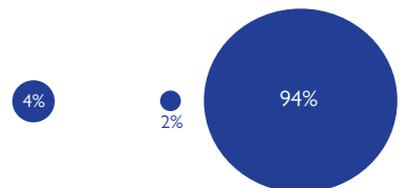
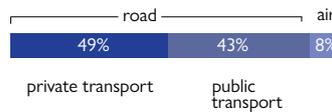


*Multiple routes used that included one or more of the following countries: Chad, Egypt, Niger and/or Tunisia



Tunisia

7,496 migrants



IOM facilitated the return of 141 migrants on a charter flight from Sebha in Libya to Bamako in Mali.

IOM applies a **rights-based approach** to addressing the needs of migrants, particularly those impacted by conflict or natural disaster-related displacement. In line with this approach, IOM Libya facilitates access to safe, dignified, and durable solutions to displacement. When protection services can no longer be provided in host countries, the IOM Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration (VHR) programme supports migrants to voluntarily return to their countries of origin. Services under the VHR programme are designed to provide tailored support to migrants in Libya and upon return to their countries of origin. © IOM 2022

REGIONAL ANALYSIS



REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Key informant interviews conducted in May and June 2022 highlighted that over half of migrants were located in the west (56%), while a minority were in the east (31%) or the south (13%).

More than one in two migrants (55%) were located in the coastal regions of Tripoli (17%), Benghazi (11%), Misrata (11%), Ejdabia (9%) and Azzawya (7%), in line with previous reports.

Key informant interviewed in May and June 2022, estimated that around two in three migrants (68%) live in urban settings while a third (32%) reside in rural areas. In comparison, around 80 per cent of the Libyan population live in urban areas, mainly concentrated in the major urban centres along the Mediterranean, such as Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi.

1 in 3

migrants identified by DTM Libya during Round 42 lived in rural areas

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

MANTIKA (REGION)	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% BY REGION
Tripoli	111,576	17%
Benghazi	76,638	11%
Misrata	72,894	11%
Ejdabia	58,800	9%
Azzawya	46,990	7%
Aljgara	41,219	6%
Zwara	31,595	5%
Almargeb	31,575	5%
Murzuq	24,011	4%
Sebha	23,605	4%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	22,698	3%
Tobruk	18,834	3%
Derna	17,655	3%
Alkufra	16,720	3%
Wadi Ashshati	14,362	2%
Ubari	11,420	2%
Almarj	10,430	2%
Sirt	10,285	2%
Aljufra	9,850	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	9,390	1%
Nalut	3,745	1%
Ghat	3,148	<1%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	667,440	100%

REGIONAL ANALYSIS - NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

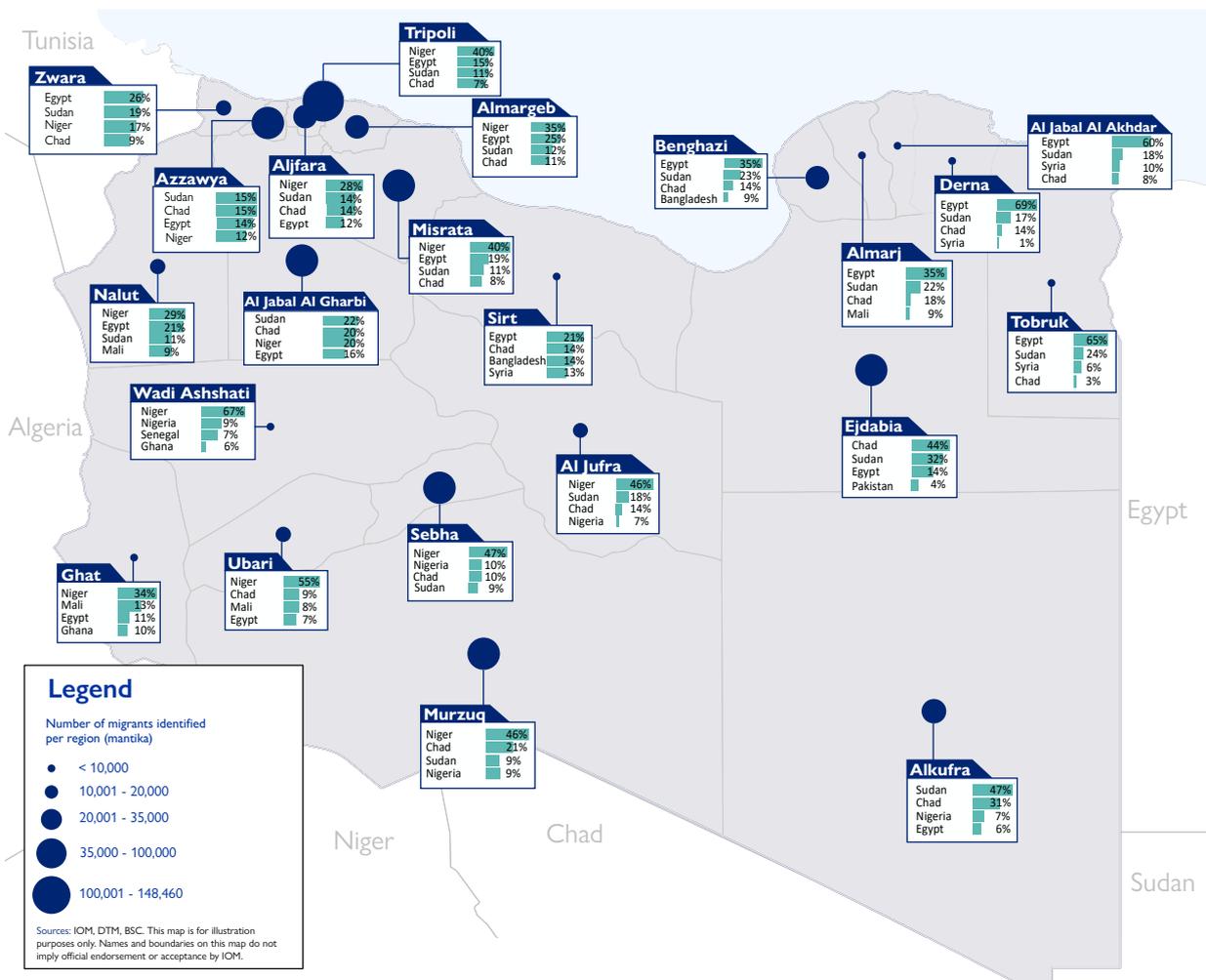
The map below (Fig 17) shows the top four nationalities of migrants by region as per Mobility Tracking Round 42 data collection (May and June 2022). This map highlights that the distribution of migrants in Libya is significantly influenced by the geographical proximity as well as the socioeconomic, ethnic, cultural and historical ties that developed over time through the [circular migration](#) of populations from neighbouring countries, particularly Niger, Egypt, Sudan and Chad.

The largest cohort of migrants in the southern and western regions of Murzuq, Sebha, Aljufra, Ubari, Wadi

Ashshati and Ghat is from neighbouring Niger. Chadians and Sudanese represent the majority of migrants in the region of Alkufra, which borders Chad and Sudan. Migrants from Chad are also the second or third largest cohort of migrants in most southern and western regions such as Aljufra, Sirt, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Murzuq, Ubari and Sebha.

Similarly, Egyptians constitute the largest share of migrants in the eastern coastal regions of Libya, such as Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Derna, Almarj, Tobruk and Benghazi.

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 in May and June 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 bulk 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	1,177	5%	851	2%	7,362	6%
	Alkufra	296	1%	8,038	13%	8,386	6%
	Almarj	907	4%	3,511	4%	6,012	5%
	Benghazi	13,726	59%	18,381	32%	44,531	34%
	Derna	120	1%	2,441	4%	15,094	11%
	Ejdabia	5,755	25%	19,237	45%	33,808	26%
	Tobruk	1,371	6%	563	1%	16,900	13%
EASTERN LIBYA TOTAL		23,352	11%	53,022	25%	132,093	63%
SOUTH	Aljufra	-	0%	7,700	10%	2,150	21%
	Ghat	-	0%	2,489	3%	659	6%
	Murzuq	206	22%	21,278	31%	2,527	24%
	Sebha	503	54%	20,538	25%	2,564	25%
	Ubari	182	19%	9,514	12%	1,724	17%
	Wadi Ashshati	47	5%	13,530	19%	785	8%
SOUTHERN LIBYA TOTAL		938	1%	75,049	87%	10,409	12%
WEST	Al Jabal al Gharbi	758	3%	12,051	6%	9,879	8%
	Aljfara	1,552	5%	27,141	12%	12,134	10%
	Almargeb	1,038	4%	19,068	9%	11,469	9%
	Azzawya	1,505	5%	30,104	14%	15,381	12%
	Misrata	5,750	20%	42,402	19%	24,726	20%
	Nalut	143	1%	2,210	1%	1,367	1%
	Sirt	3,877	14%	3,251	1%	3,157	3%
	Tripoli	13,040	46%	67,927	31%	29,659	24%
	Zwara	725	3%	14,675	7%	16,195	13%
WESTERN LIBYA TOTAL		28,388	8%	218,829	59%	123,967	33%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA		52,678		346,900		266,469	

Note: 1,393 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 are nationals of countries of Sub-Saharan Africa (52%⁴ of the total migrant population or 346,900 individuals). In line with previous reports, migrants from neighbouring countries such as Niger (46%) and Chad (26%) constitute 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 has increased compared to the previous two rounds of data collection (344,079 individuals, [Round 41](#) and 336,334 migrants, [Round 40](#)).

In May, DTM Niger [observed](#) an increased flow of migrants traveling to Libya through the Séguédine flow monitoring point likely as individuals began searching for economic activities following the end of the month of Ramadan and to avail of seasonal migration opportunities.

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

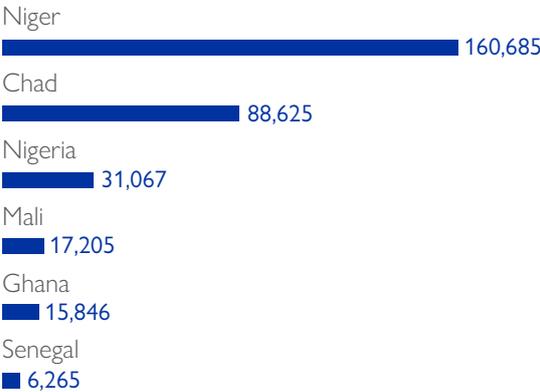
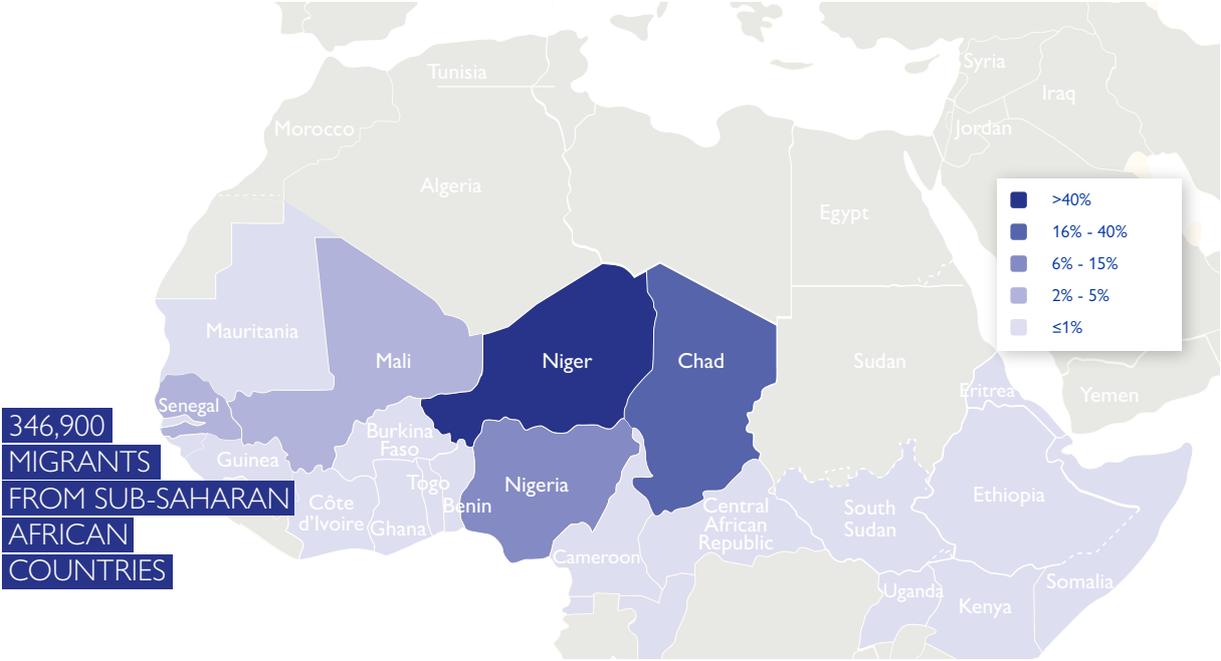


Fig 20 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Sub-Saharan Africa region



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

⁴ 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 are nationals of Egypt (51%) and Sudan (45%) while migrants from Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria together account for four per cent of the overall number of migrants from North Africa (Fig 22). Nationals of Egypt and Sudan make up respectively the second and third largest migrant groups in Libya.

Overall, the number of North African migrants (266,649 individuals) increased compared to the previous four rounds of data collection (212,561 individuals ([Round 38](#)), 218,242 ([Round 39](#)), 245,349 individuals ([Round 40](#)) and 252,739 individuals ([Round 41](#))).

Fig 21 Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa

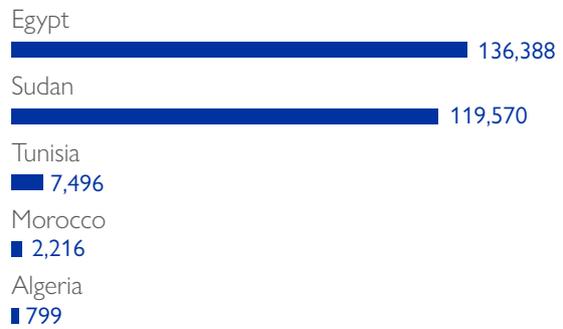


Fig 22 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the North African region



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 52,678 individuals) identified during Round 42 were from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (3%⁵), in line with previous reports.

Among migrants from Asia and the Middle East, the majority came from Syria (23,255 individuals) and Bangladesh (18,263 individuals) accounting for 44 and 35 per cent of migrants (including refugees), respectively (Fig 24). Syrians and Bangladeshi migrants account for each three per cent of the overall migrant population in Libya. In addition, there were 6,776 migrants who self-identified as Palestinians (13% of all migrants from the Middle East and South Asia in Libya) and 3,549 migrants from Pakistan (7%).

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

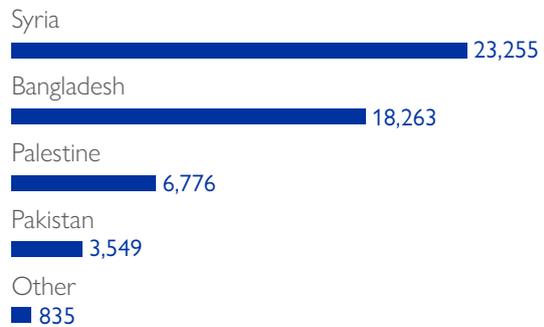
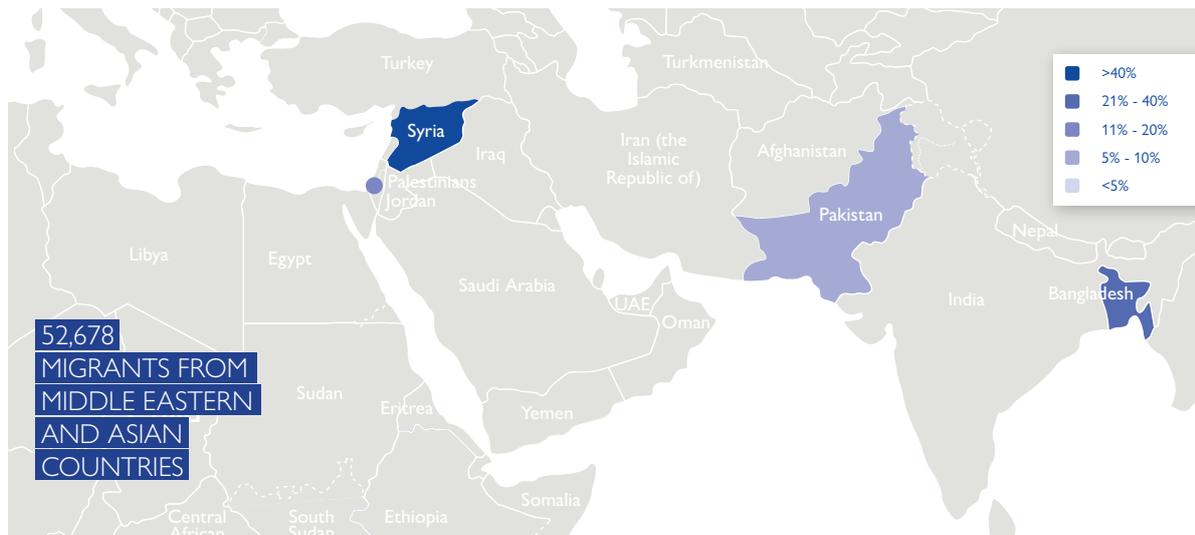


Fig 24 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Middle East and South Asia



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

⁵ 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.



Upon return to Libyan shores, migrants are assisted by IOM's direct assistance and mental health and psychosocial support teams. IOM teams are present at disembarkation points to provide emergency support to migrants, including basic health assistance and screenings as well as food and non-food items.

MARITIME INCIDENTS

Arrivals to Italy and Malta

During the months of May and June 2022, a total of 16,905 migrants [arrived in Italy and Malta](#) from Libya and Tunisia via the Central Mediterranean Sea compared to 11,690 individuals during the corresponding period in 2021 (Fig 25).

In 2022, a total of 27,667 individuals had arrived in Italy and Malta as of 30 June, compared to 20,782 for the corresponding period in 2021, 8,649 in 2020 and 4,055 in 2019. Although the number of arrivals in 2022 represents a substantial increase compared to the previous two years, it remains significantly below that of both 2016 (70,222 individuals) and 2017 (80,752 individuals) (over the period 01 January – 30 June).

Rescues at sea

Between January and June 2022, a total of [9,973 migrants](#) were rescued at sea and returned to Libyan shores (as of 02 July). Among the returned migrants, there were 8,933 men (90%), 678 women (7%) as well as 269 boys (3%) and 93 girls (1%).

Fatalities at sea

A total of 765 deaths and disappearances were [recorded](#) on the Central Mediterranean route between January and June 2022, which is on par with that of 2021 (769) and is significantly higher than in 2019 (358) and 2020 (249) over the corresponding period (Fig 26).

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

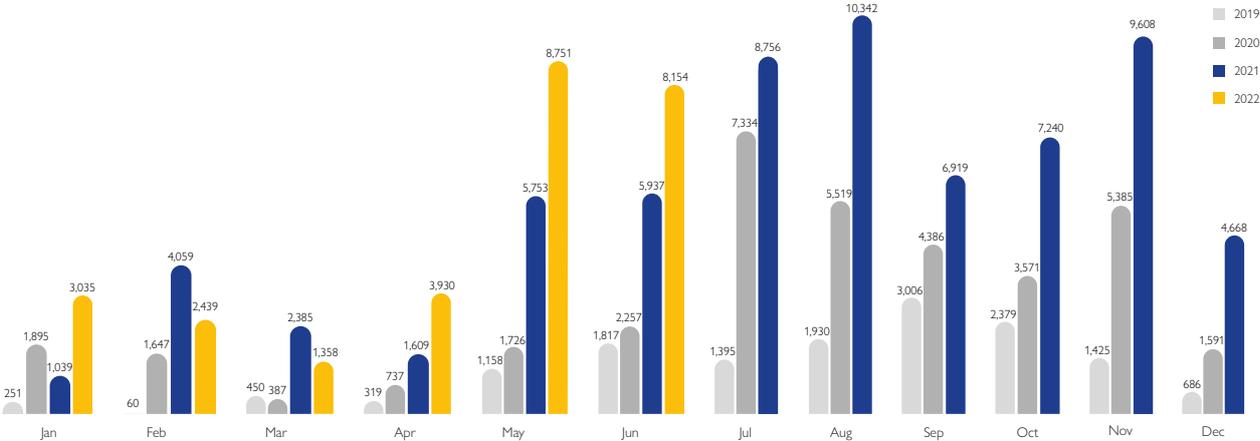
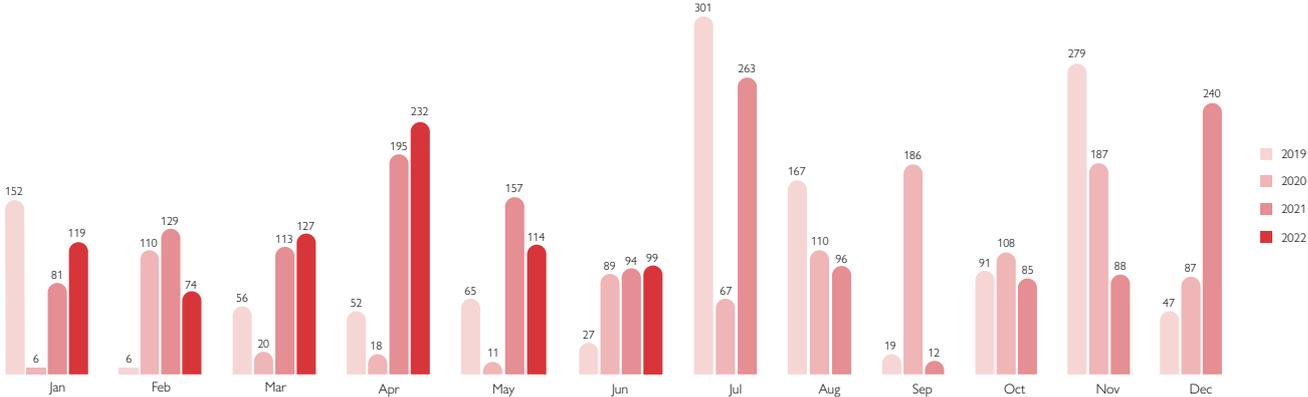


Fig 26 Number of deaths and missing individuals on the Central Mediterranean route by year (2019 - 2022)



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 39 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	
<p>96 Enumerators</p>	<p>4,077 migrants interviewed <small>(Round 42, Flow Monitoring Survey)</small></p>	<p>2,051 key informant interviews</p>
<p>3 Team leaders</p>	<p>39 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) <small>are active in 9 regions (mantikas) of Libya</small></p>	

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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