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IOM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT
ROUND 45

November - December 2022

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Cover photo: Two migrants who took part in an art-based psychosocial workshop on self-expression and psychosocial well-being organised by IOM Libya. © IOM 2022

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KEY FINDINGS

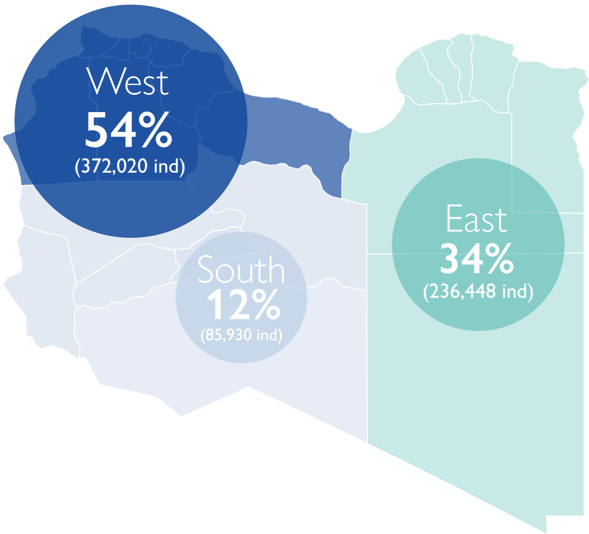
Round 45 (Nov - Dec 2022)

694,398
migrants in Libya

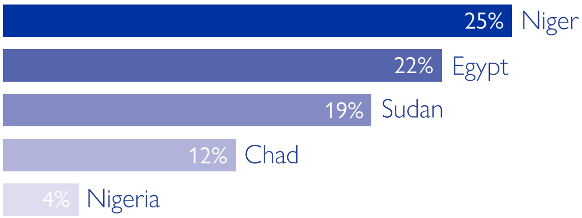
USD 826
migration journey cost
(average per person)

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

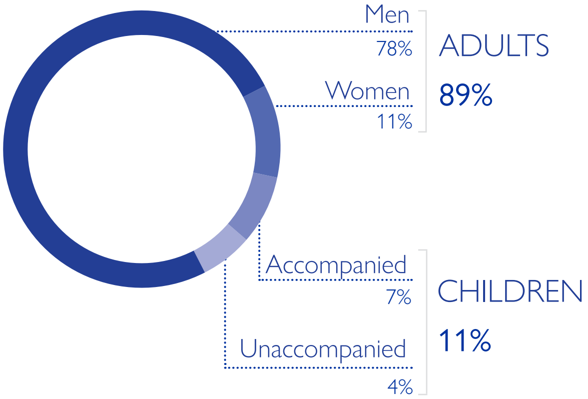
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS



TOP 5 NATIONALITIES



DEMOGRAPHICS



Migrants were present in:

663 COMMUNITIES
(out of 667)

100 MUNICIPALITIES
(out of 100)

IOM Libya conducted:

2,034 INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS
(Mobility Tracking)

6,814 INTERVIEWS WITH MIGRANTS
(Flow Monitoring Surveys)

Project funded by
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OVERVIEW

IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme identified a total of 694,398 migrants from over 42 nationalities in the 100 Libyan municipalities during Round 45 of data collection (November - December 2022). Consistent with previous reports, the number of migrants in Libya has continued to increase slightly compared to the previous round of data collection (683,813 migrants, Round 44, September – October 2022) in line with a trend that started at the beginning of 2021. The number of migrants in Libya identified during Round 45 is the second largest since DTM started collecting data in 2016, after Round 17 (January 2018) when there were an estimated 704,142 migrants.

Socio-economic situation

Across Libya, a quarter of migrants (25%) interviewed in November and December were unemployed – a rate that is higher than pre-pandemic levels (17%, Round 29, February 2020) and only slightly below that of the rate observed at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic and its socioeconomic impact (29% in June 2020 and 27% in August 2020). An inadequate supply of decent work and livelihood opportunities can hamper migrants' ability to meet their needs and responsibilities, making them more vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse.

In line with these findings, financial difficulties remain the most pressing issue for more than three in five migrants (61%) interviewed in November and December 2022 followed by identity documents issues (30%), a lack of information (22%), security concerns (20%) or food and water insecurity (18%). Unsurprisingly, the percentage of migrants who reported financial difficulties as one of the three main issues they faced was greater among those who were unemployed (84%) compared to those who were employed (54%). A lack of financial means has also been highlighted as the main barrier to accessing healthcare services by migrants interviewed in 2022 by DTM Libya in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sebha for a survey on health.

Labour market

Since decades, migrant workers, particularly those from Egypt and bordering sub-Saharan African countries, have been playing a significant role in the Libyan economy. At the same time, migration allows many to diversify their livelihood options by providing access to new employment opportunities. For example, more than twice as many migrants mentioned having been unemployed in their country of origin at the time of departure (55%) compared to while in Libya (25%).

Overall migrants' working conditions remain characterized by considerable insecurity and an absence of contract, which can limit their ability to secure redress in case of unfair treatment, or compensation following workplace incidents, for example. The majority of migrants interviewed (69%) possessed an oral work agreement only and around half (49%) were short-term or casual workers (Fig 1). In line with previous reports, migrants continued to identify a lack of job security (40%) as the main risk they faced at work (Fig 2). Being paid less than the agreed amount (22%) or not being paid on time (18%) were both identified by around a fifth of respondents as the primary risks they faced at work.

Figure 1: Type of employment agreement

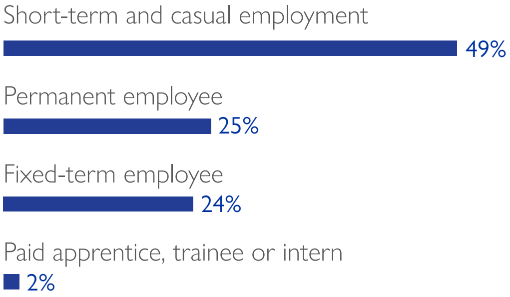
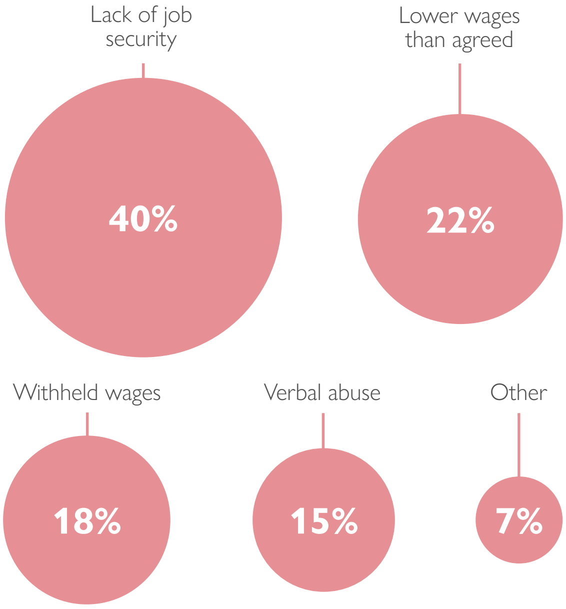


Figure 2: Main risks migrants reported facing at work



A minority of migrants reported having a permit for work (18%) or residency in Libya (19%). Being in an irregular situation may mean that migrants may be unwilling to access social services, such as healthcare, for fear of detection or arrest, even if they are legally entitled to them. Moreover, migrants may be vulnerable to manipulation and exploitation by those who threaten to report them.

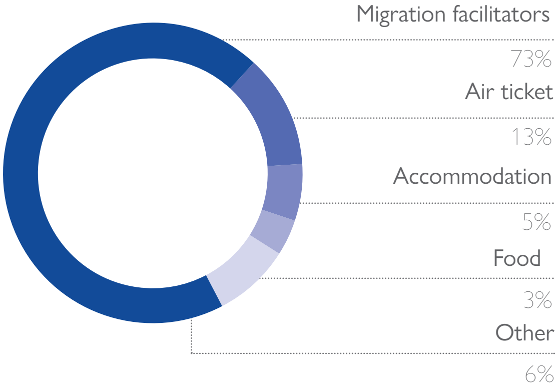
Lack of information

A total of 28 per cent of migrants who were unemployed reported that a lack of information was one of the three main issues they faced compared to 18 per cent of those who were employed. The main type of information migrant reported missing was related to employment opportunities (82%) and to a smaller extent to information about the availability of services (20%), protection- or asylum-seeking process (15%), returning home (14%) or migrating onwards (9%). A minority identified a lack of information in their own language (9%).

Migration journey

Migrants reported that the largest expense incurred during their journey to Libya was related to the services they obtained from migration facilitators (73%) followed by air tickets (13%), accommodation (5%) and food (3%) (Fig 3).

Figure 3: Largest expense incurred by migrants during their journey to Libya



Interviews conducted by DTM Libya with Egyptian migrants for a labour migration study highlighted that their travel experiences varied significantly depending on the mode of transportation they had used. More specifically, individuals who had traveled by car, bus or truck outlined that their travel had been long, stressful and expensive. For example, one interviewee recounted that his journey from Assiut to Benghazi by land had been "arduous and long". He estimated that the trip cost almost USD 1,550 and took around five days during which he felt "very anxious especially when crossing the border".

Remittances

Nearly a third of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya (31%) reported having sent remittances home and a similar proportion mentioned intending to do so upon being able to save enough (29%). Around a fifth mentioned not intending to send money home (20%). A minority did not want to answer the question (20%).

In line with the previous round of data collection, nearly half of migrants stated that the remittances they send home were their household's primary source of income (47%). Around two thirds of remittance-sending migrants (68%) mentioned that the money they send home helps to meet their family's food needs (Fig 4). A greater proportion of migrants from the Middle East (67%) than those from sub-Saharan Africa (49%), Asia (44%) or North Africa (44%) stated that the remittances they send home cover the primary expenses of their family in their country of origin (Fig 5).

Figure 4: Expenses that remittances sent home by migrants working in Libya cover in their country of origin (top 6)

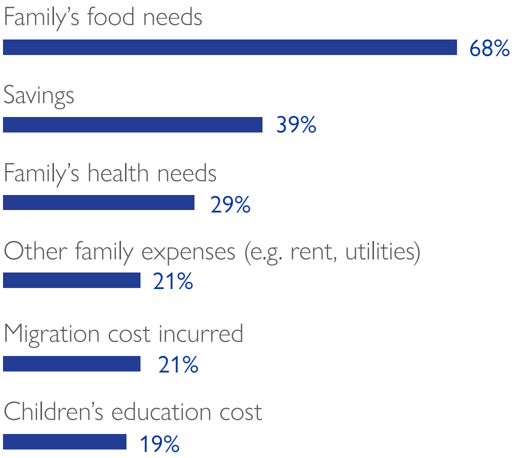
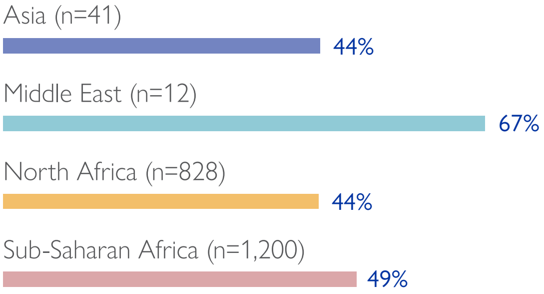
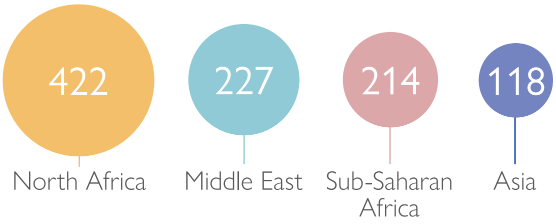


Figure 5: Percentage of migrants who reported that their remittances were the primary source of income of their family by region of origin



Migrants from North Africa reported having sent home the largest sum (422 USD) compared to migrants from the Middle East (227 USD), sub-Saharan Africa (214 USD) or Asia (118 USD).

Figure 6: Average amount of remittances sent home by migrants by region of origin during the last 30 days (USD)



Geographical patterns and trends

Consistent with previous rounds of data collection which have highlighted the influence of geographical proximity and diasporic ties as significant factors influencing migration patterns in Libya, the majority of migrants are nationals from neighbouring countries: Niger (25%), Egypt (22%), Sudan (19%) and Chad (12%) (Fig 7).

Overall, half of migrants in Libya were from sub-Saharan Africa (49%), over two in five were from North Africa (43%) and a minority were from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (3%) (Fig 8).

The largest migrant populations identified by DTM during Round 45 of data collection were in the regions of Tripoli (16%), Benghazi (12%), Misrata (10%), Ejdabia (8%), Azzawya (6%) and Almargeb (6%) (Fig 9).

Figure 8: Regions of origin of migrants

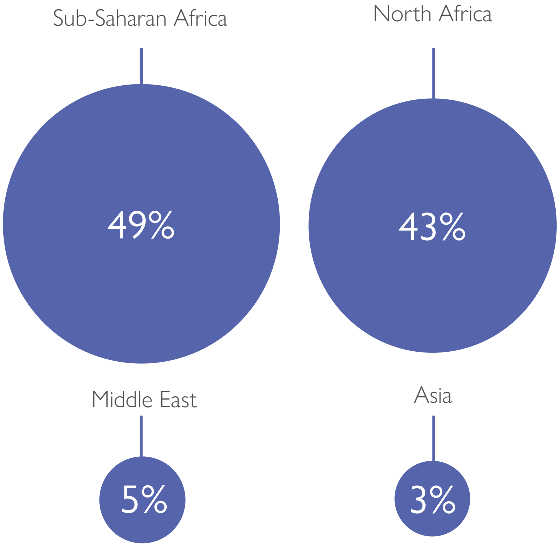
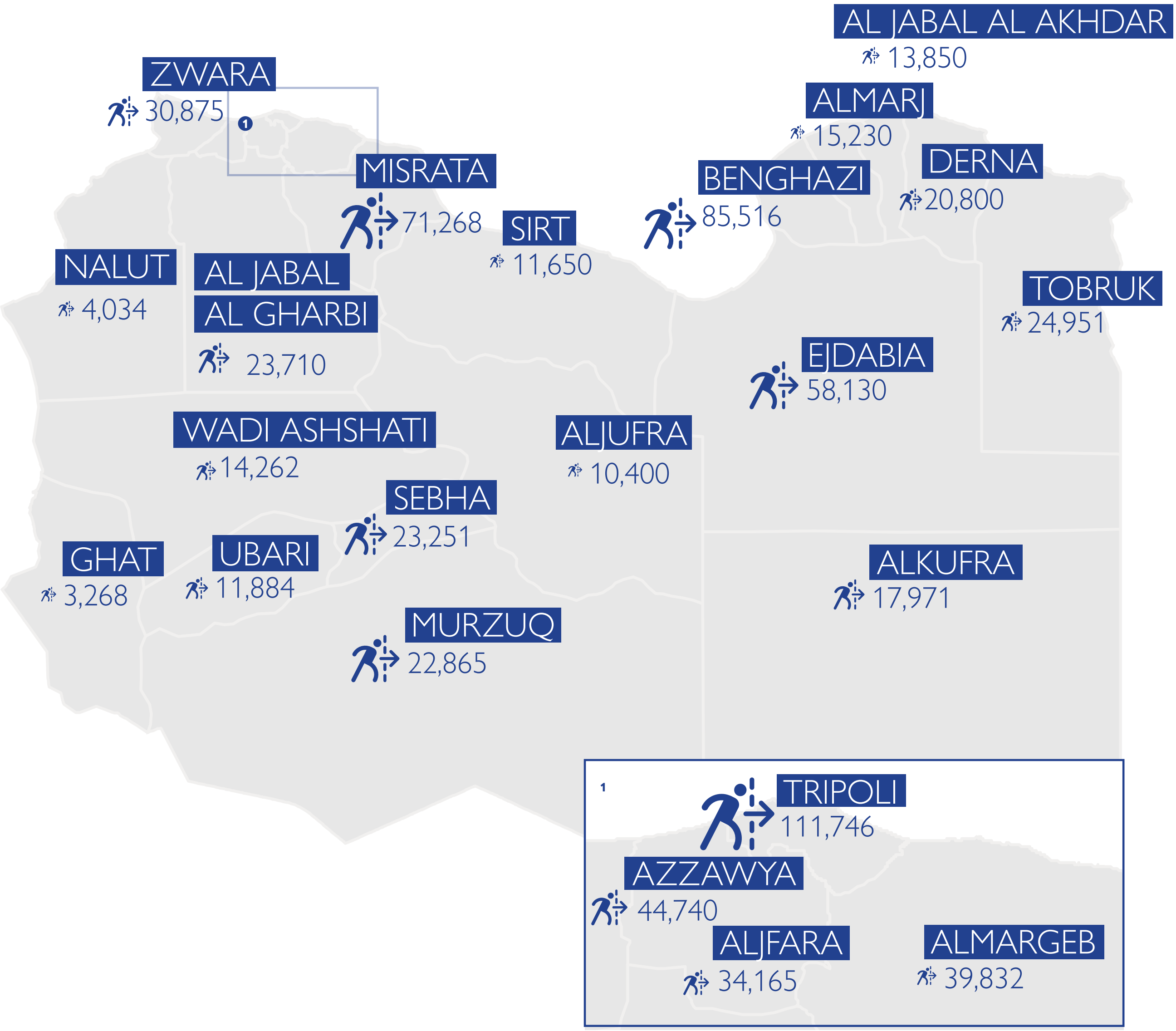


Figure 7: Proportion of migrants by nationality

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% MIGRANTS
Niger	170,903	25%
Egypt	155,691	22%
Sudan	132,349	19%
Chad	85,286	12%
Nigeria	29,164	4%
Syria	24,096	3%
Bangladesh	21,653	3%
Ghana	14,671	2%
Mali	13,189	2%
Palestine	6,947	1%
Tunisia	6,828	1%
Other	4,937	1%
Eritrea	3,574	1%
Senegal	3,288	0.5%
Burkina Faso	3,272	0.5%
South Sudan	3,251	0.5%
Mauritania	2,598	0.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	2,436	0.4%
Morocco	1,927	0.3%
Somalia	1,797	0.3%
Pakistan	1,607	0.2%
Unknown	1,375	0.2%
Ethiopia	1,275	0.2%
Cameroon	1,156	0.2%
Guinea	1,128	0.2%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	694,398	100%

Figure 9: Number of migrants per region (mantika) during DTM Round 45 data collection.



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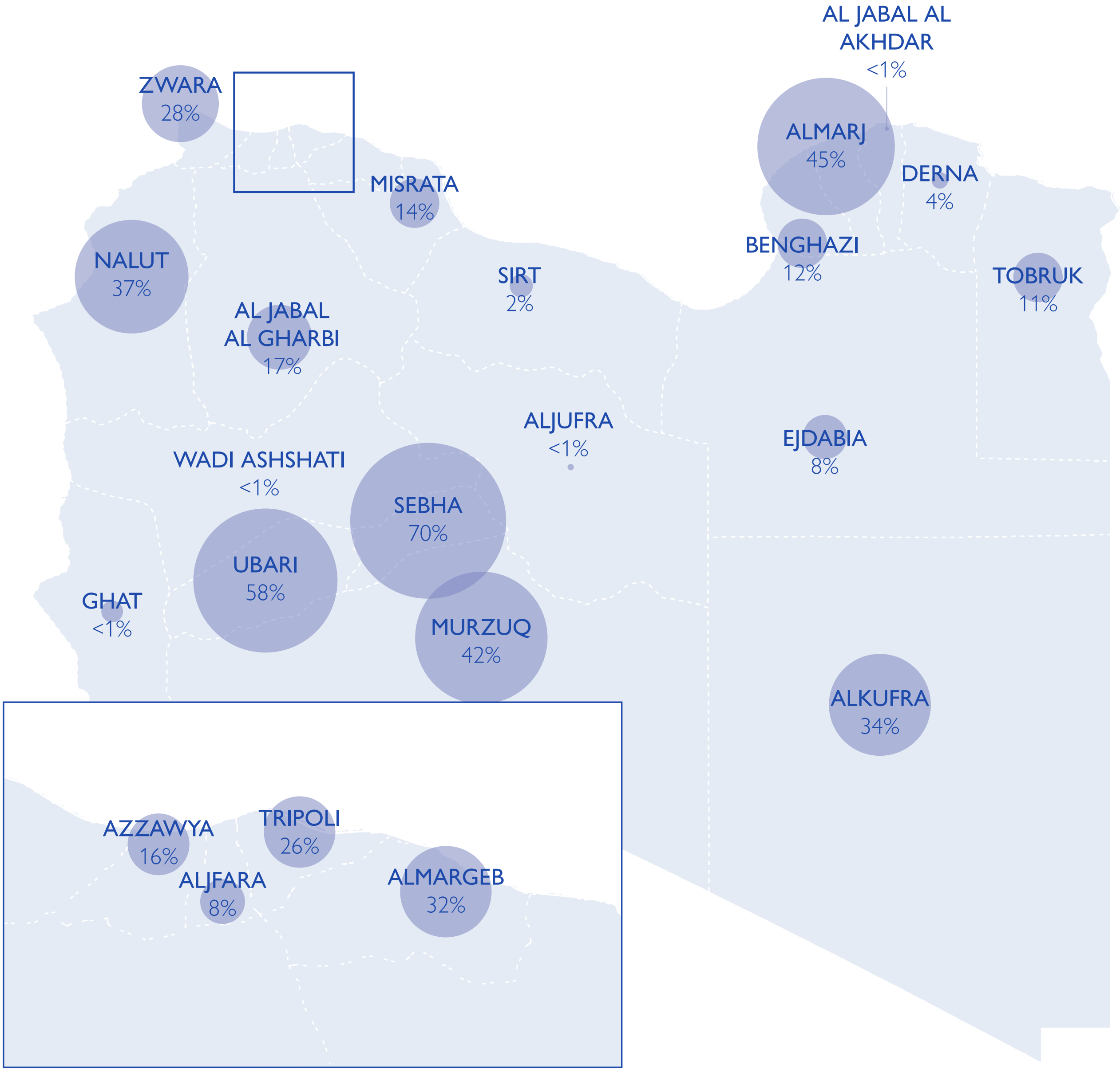
Unemployment rate by geographical location

The percentage of migrants who were unemployed and actively looking for work was highest in the southern regions of Sebha (70%), Ubari (58%) and Murzuq (42%) (Fig 10). In western Libya, the unemployment rate among migrants was highest in the regions of Almagerb (32%), Zwara (28%) and Tripoli (26%). In eastern Libya, the highest unemployment rate was recorded among migrants in the regions of Almarj (45%) and Alkufra (34%).

Figure 10: Percentage of migrants unemployed and actively looking for work in November and December 2022 by region of survey



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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

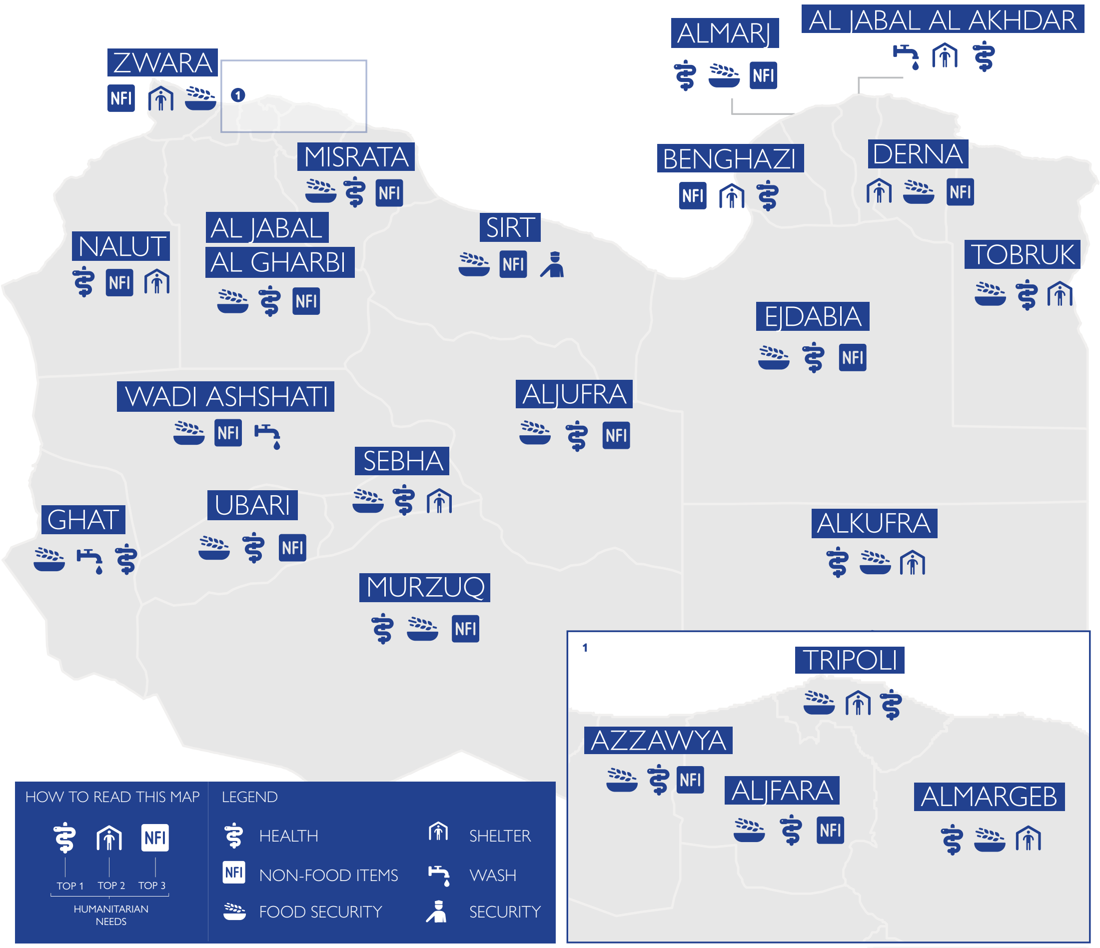
To better understand migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, DTM conducted 6,814 individual interviews with migrants in Libya in November and December 2022. The thematic findings presented in this section rely largely on these interviews.

In parallel, interviews conducted by DTM Libya with 2,034 key informants across Libya in November and December 2022 highlighted that the main needs of migrants were related to health services (77%), non-food items (NFIs) (55%), accommodation (51%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (22%). In line with previous reports, key informant interviews identified that cost and affordability of food, non-food items, housing and healthcare, remain the main difficulties for the majority of migrants to fulfil their basic needs.

The lack of accommodation options and unaffordability of rent prices was also mentioned by key informants as important barriers preventing migrants from being able to secure housing.

Issues related to the lack of availability of the water network, its unaffordability and the lack of waste management or disposal system at the local level were also highlighted by key informants as being essential WASH concerns affecting migrants' wellbeing. Moreover, a fifth of migrants interviewed individually through Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) in November and December 2022 mentioned that a lack of access to food and clean drinking water were among the main three difficulties they faced in Libya.

Figure 11: Humanitarian priority needs of migrants per region (mantika)



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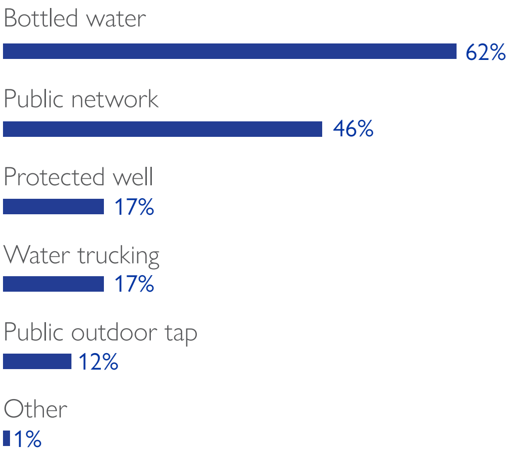
WASH

A total of 17 per cent of migrants interviewed individually in November and December 2022 mentioned having insufficient clean drinking water, potentially compromising their health and hygiene levels. The lack of access to clean drinking water continued to be more prominent in southern (20%) and western Libya (20%) than in the eastern regions (5%).

Overall, the main sources of water migrants reported relying on were bottled water (62%) and the public water network (46%) (Fig 12). A minority also mentioned that they relied on protected wells (17%), water trucking (17%) and public outdoor taps (12%) for clean drinking water.

Unsurprisingly, more migrants who lacked sufficient drinking water also stated having no or rare access to the public water network (39%) compared to those who mentioned having sufficient clean drinking water (15%). Access to the public water network appeared most limited in the west where a smaller proportion of migrants (31%) mentioned having daily access compared to those in the south and east (44% and 51%, respectively). For the majority of migrants in the east (62%) and south of Libya (68%) the main source of water was the public water network whereas it was bottled water for those in the west (74%).

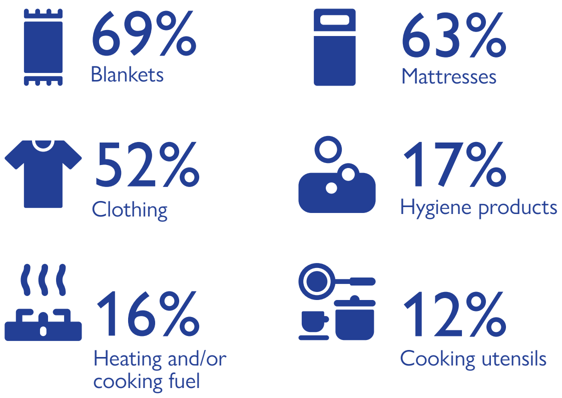
Figure 12: Main sources of drinking water



NFIs

The majority of migrants surveyed by DTM Libya in November and December 2022 reported needing blankets (69%), mattresses (63%) and clothing (52%) (Fig 13). Fewer identified hygiene products (17%), heating or cooking fuel (16%), cooking utensils (12%), solar lamps (12%) and detergents (8%) as items they needed.

Figure 13: Top three main NFI needs (multiple-choice question)

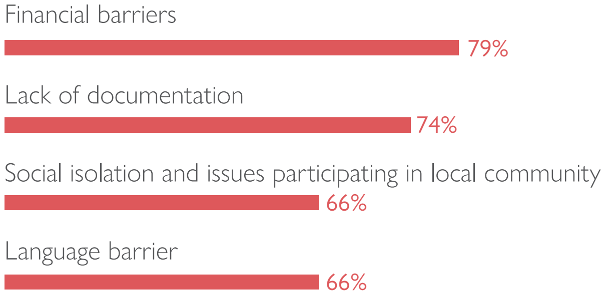


Education

A minority of migrants (7%) interviewed by DTM in November and December 2022 stated having family members aged between 5 and 18 in Libya.

Among migrants who had school-aged family members, fewer than half (46%) reported that their children could not access school. The main obstacles they mentioned were related to financial barriers (79%), lack of documents (74%), problems related to social isolation and participation in the local community (66%) and language barrier (66%) (Fig 14).

Fig 14 Main barriers to accessing education for their children (multiple-choice question) (n = 194)



Accommodation

In line with previous reports, according to key informant interviews conducted in November and December 2022, four in five migrants (80%) lived in rented accommodation for which they paid for themselves, or that was paid for by their employers or others (Fig 15). According to key informants, a greater proportion of migrants in urban areas (70%) than in rural settings (59%) lived in rented accommodation (for which they paid for themselves). On the contrary, more migrants in rural areas were sheltered in their workplaces (20%) than in urban areas (14%) (Fig 16). In line with previous reports, a similar proportion were residing in housing paid for by their employers in both urban and rural settings (9% and 10%, respectively).

On average, migrants interviewed by DTM Libya via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) reported sharing their room with five others and the median number of occupants was four individuals but the number of individuals sharing a room ranged between zero (single occupancy) and 75 individuals. Living in overcrowded accommodation may be an indicator of vulnerability and can lead to unsanitary conditions that can increase the likelihood of outbreaks of food- and waterborne diseases.

A total of two per cent of migrants (127 respondents) interviewed by DTM in November and December reported having either been threatened with eviction or evicted. More migrants were evicted or threatened with eviction in western Libya (3%) than in the east (1%) or south (<1%).

The largest share of those who had been evicted or threatened to be evicted were surveyed in the region of Tripoli (in the municipalities of Ain Zara (10%), Hai Alandalus (8%), Tripoli (8%), Suq Aljumaa (6%) and Swani Bin Adam (6%)), as well as in the municipalities of Albayda (26%) and Ghat (6%).

One per cent of respondents also stated that they were aware of threats of collective eviction having taken place within the last three months. A minority (<1%, 22 respondents) reported having witnessed collective evictions.

Figure 15: Migrants' types of accommodation

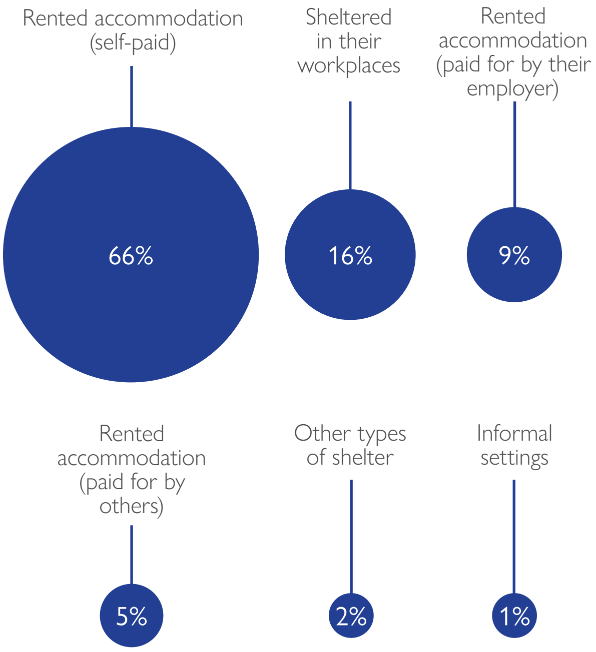
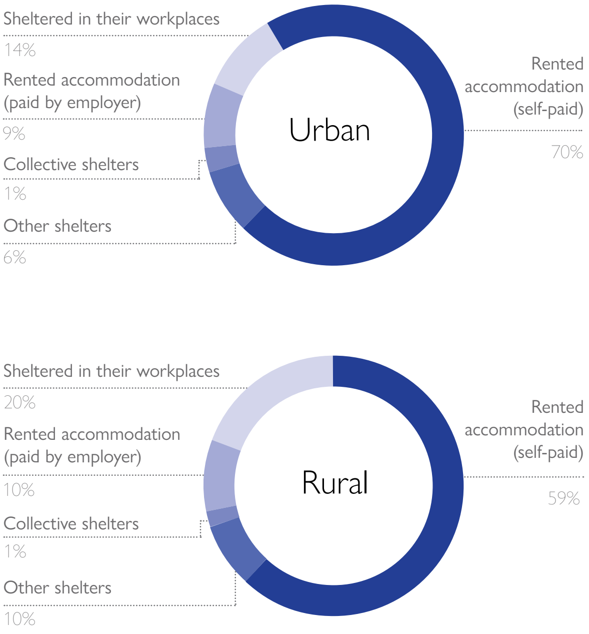


Figure 16: Migrants' types of accommodation in urban and rural settings



MALE AND FEMALE MIGRANTS' PROFILES

The below analysis is based on data collected through 29,370 individual interviews conducted between January and December 2022, unless stated otherwise.

Region and countries of origin

More than half of both male (61%) and female (53%) migrants interviewed by DTM in Libya were from sub-Saharan Africa. A greater proportion of male (2%) than female migrants (<1%) were from Asia. On the contrary, more females were from North Africa (39%) or the Middle East (8%) than males (36% and 1%, respectively). More than three quarters of female migrants (66%) interviewed by DTM Libya in 2022 were from Sudan, Niger or Nigeria. In comparison, the majority of male migrants (69%) were nationals of Niger, Egypt or Sudan.

Age

Overall, the majority of migrants regardless of sex were of working age and more than half of both female and male migrants were between the ages of 20 and 29 (56% and 55%, respectively). Analysis of data collected by DTM in 2022 shows that more female migrants (14%) were 40 years old or above than males (10%).

Marital and family status

The majority of male migrants (64%) were single while on the contrary most females were married (68%). Among those who were married or in a partnership, four in five male migrants (81%) were without their spouse in Libya while most females were with their partners (90%).

Length of stay

Overall, female migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in 2022 had generally been in the country for a longer period of time than their male counterparts. A smaller proportion of female migrants (22%) interviewed had been in Libya for less than a year compared to male migrants (36%). Similarly, a greater proportion of female had been in Libya for more than two years (61%) than male migrants (40%).

Education

A slightly greater proportion of female migrants (46%) reported having no formal schooling, or not having completed primary school than male migrants (43%). However, an equal proportion of female and male migrants mentioned having completed middle and high school (30% in both cases) and a similar percentage had completed a post-secondary education (7% and 5% for female and male migrants, respectively).

Employment rate

More than twice as many female migrants (44%) mentioned being unemployed and actively looking for work compared to male migrants (21%). Moreover, a larger percentage of female migrants stated being unemployed and not looking for work (16%) than males (<1%), mainly because they are involved in household work (e.g. caring for children) or because they do not intend to stay in Libya for an extended period of time.

Fields of employment

In both cases, the largest proportion of female (47%) and male (42%) migrants was employed in elementary occupations[1], which include manufacturing or factory labourers, construction and mine workers (without specific skills), cleaners, garbage collectors, kitchen workers and street vendors.

The service and sales (e.g. salesperson, hairdresser, waitress, cook or chef) and craft and related trades (e.g. production of handicrafts and foodstuffs) sectors accounted for the second and third highest shares of female migrant employment respectively.

In comparison, the second and third largest percentage of male migrants were employed in crafts and related trades (14%) (e.g. car mechanic, carpenter, electrician, blacksmith) or as technicians and associate professionals (13%) (e.g. manufacturing technician, construction workers with specific skills, mining technicians).

Work contracts

A greater proportion of female migrants interviewed by DTM Libya mentioned having a written and signed employment contract than their male counterparts (15% compared to 3%). However, a higher percentage of males (71%) reported possessing an oral agreement than females (58%). A similar proportion of both female and male migrants stated having no employment contract (27% and 26%).

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[1] As defined by the International Standard Classification of Occupations, elementary occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort.

Figure 17: Male and female migrants' profiles

FEMALE

There is a total of

79,543

adult female migrants in Libya

Female migrants account for

11%

of the *adult* migrant population in Libya

Source: *DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 45*

Age

20 or younger	5%
21 - 29	56%
30 - 49	35%
50 or over	4%

Length of stay in Libya

< 6 months	13%
6 months - 1 year	9%
1 - 2 years	18%
> 2 years	61%

Education level

No formal schooling or incomplete primary school	46%
Primary school	18%
Middle or high school	20%
Post secondary	7%

Marital status

Single	21%
Married	68%
Separated, divorced, widowed	11%

MALE

There is a total of

544,472

adult male migrants in Libya

Male migrants account for

78%

of the *adult* migrant population in Libya

Source: *DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 45*

Age

20 or younger	5%
21 - 29	55%
30 - 49	38%
50 or over	2%

Length of stay in Libya

< 6 months	21%
6 months - 1 year	14%
1 - 2 years	25%
> 2 years	40%

Education level

No formal schooling or incomplete primary school	43%
Primary school	22%
Middle or high school	31%
Post secondary	5%

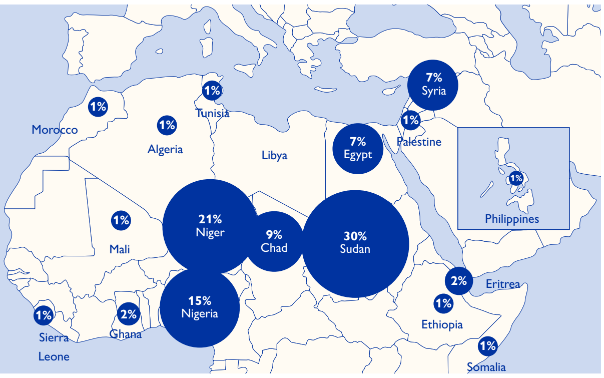
Marital status

Single	64%
Married	34%
Separated, divorced, widowed	2%

Source: *DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (29,370 individual interviews conducted in between January and December 2022)*

FEMALE

Top countries of origin



Employment status in country of origin

Employed
19%

Unemployed (actively seeking work)
59%

Unemployed (not seeking work)
16%

Student or retired
4%

Employment status in Libya

Employed
38%

Unemployed (actively seeking work)
44%

Unemployed (not seeking work)
16%

Student or retired
2%

Top 3 jobs

Cleaner (e.g. domestic, hotel, office, laundry)
35%

Housekeeper
10%

Tailor or garment worker
7%

Employment contract

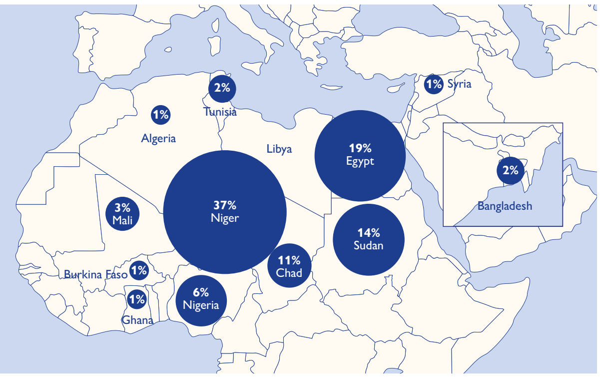
Written and signed
15%

Oral
58%

No contract
27%

MALE

Top countries of origin



Employment status in country of origin

Employed
42%

Unemployed (actively seeking work)
54%

Unemployed (not seeking work)
3%

Student or retired
1%

Employment status in Libya

Employed
78%

Unemployed (actively seeking work)
21%

Unemployed (not seeking work)
<1%

Student or retired
1%

Top 3 jobs

Construction worker (without specific skills)
21%

Construction worker (with technical skills)
9%

Cleaner (e.g. domestic, hotel, office, laundry)
5%

Employment contract

Written and signed
3%

Oral
71%

No contract
26%

Source: *DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (29,370 individual interviews conducted in between January and December 2022)*

MIGRATION FLOWS

On 20 November for World Children's Day, IOM teams in Tripoli conducted a series of activities for 32 children and mothers, including recreational activities for children and awareness sessions on the impact of family separation during migration.

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MIGRATION FLOWS

During the reporting period (November - December 2022) DTM Libya's 44 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) monitored migration movements in 14 municipalities and in 8 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 observe and measure migration flows in addition to conducting surveys (FMS) 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

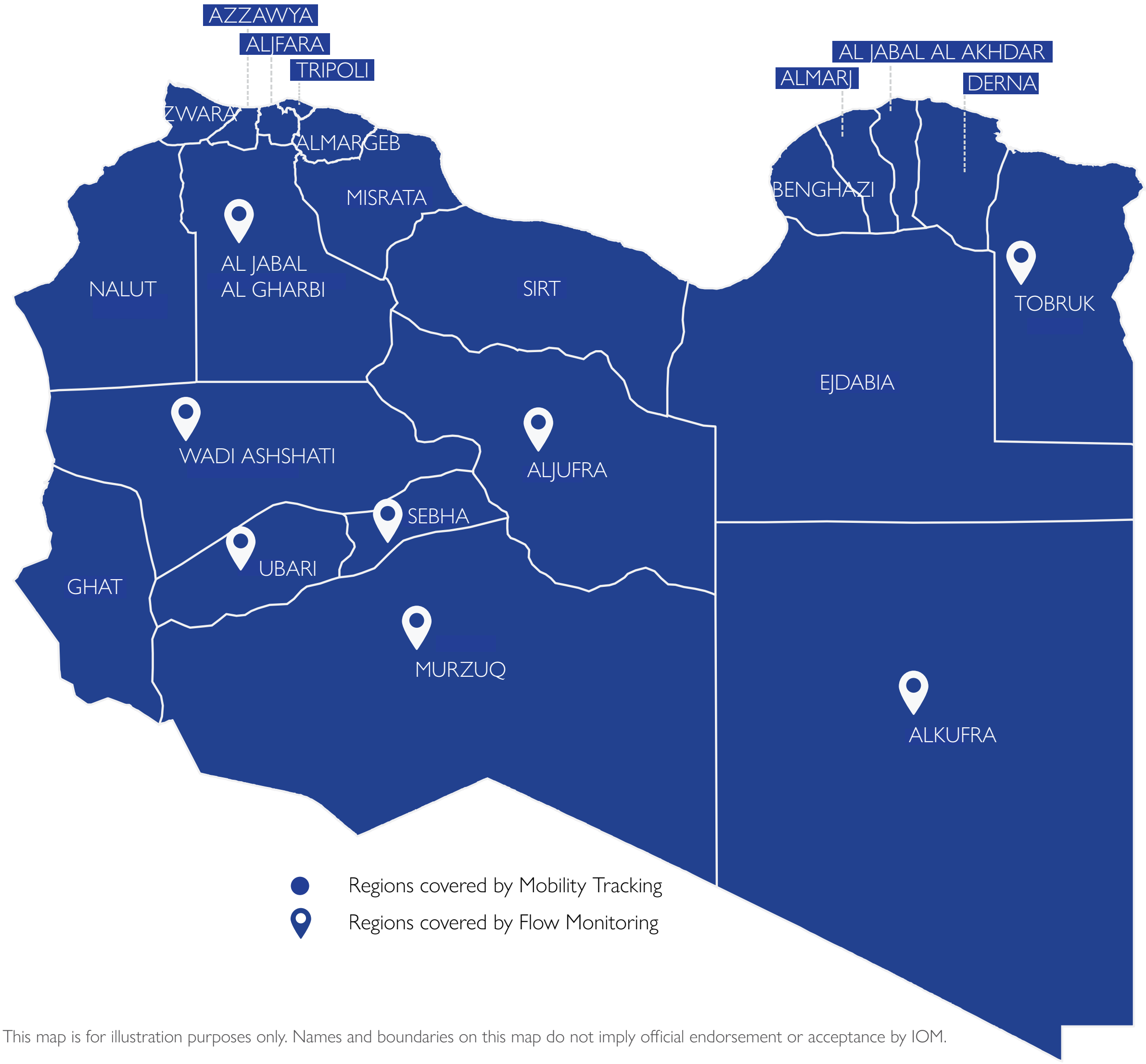
8 regions covered

482 assessments

14 municipalities

44 flow monitoring points (FMPs)

Figure 18: Regions (mantika) covered by flow monitoring and mobility tracking activities 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 quantitative migration flow data collected through Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs).

WESTERN LIBYA

Tarhuna

The number of migrants in Tarhuna during Round 45 of data collection (November - December) increased slightly compared to the last reporting period (September - October) from 7,489 migrants to 8,162 migrants. This slight increase could be linked to the olive harvest season in the area, which generally attracts migrant workers. Previous studies have shown that October-November is one of the three periods when agricultural migrant workers travel to Libya.

Field observers noted that migrants reported that the price of medical treatment and maternal health follow-up care were not affordable. This finding is in line with the results of a survey conducted among migrants in urban centres in September and October 2022 which highlighted that a lack of financial resources was the most frequently cited barrier to accessing healthcare facilities in Libya (61% of those who reported facing access issues).

EASTERN LIBYA

Benghazi

The number of migrants observed in the municipality of Benghazi has been steadily increasing since January 2021 (Round 34) from 34,094 migrants to 70,606 migrants (Round 45, November - December 2022).

During the reporting period, according to field observers, the economic situation was difficult, including for many migrants who struggled to find casual labour opportunities. A total of 27 per cent of migrants surveyed in Benghazi reported being unemployed compared to 25 per cent across Libya. Moreover, nearly half of migrants mentioned that financial issues were among the top three difficulties they faced.

Field observers also reported that many migrants were living in inadequate and overcrowded accommodation. According to a DTM study, the number of migrants who shared accommodation in municipalities surveyed, including Benghazi, varied greatly, but on average each setting, which varied in size, housed 21 individuals.

SOUTHERN LIBYA

Ubari

The number of migrants in the municipality of Ubari has remained stable throughout the year — ranging from 4,890 migrants in January (Round 40) to 4,909 migrants in December (Round 45 of DTM data collection).

According to field observers, migrants in Ubari were able to move freely within the municipality with minimal security concerns during the reporting period. In line with this finding, none of the migrants interviewed in the municipality of Ubari in November and December reported that security issues, such as attacks of assaults, were among the top three difficulties they faced compared to 23 per cent of migrants surveyed across Libya.

According to field reports the economic situation was difficult, which affected all population groups, including migrants. Nearly all migrants interviewed in November and December 2022 (96%) mentioned being unemployed and actively looking for work compared to 25 per cent across Libya.

Moreover, field observers noted a substantial increase in the prices of food items which left many struggling to fulfill their needs. The cost of goods, services and utilities required by a household to ensure survival has continued to increase in the majority of municipalities across Libya in between October and December 2022, and by more than 50 per cent compared to March 2020, according to the latest Joint Market Monitoring Initiative report. In Ubari, between October and November 2022 alone, the prices of essential food and non-food items increased by an average of seven per cent.

MIGRATION ROUTES TO LIBYA

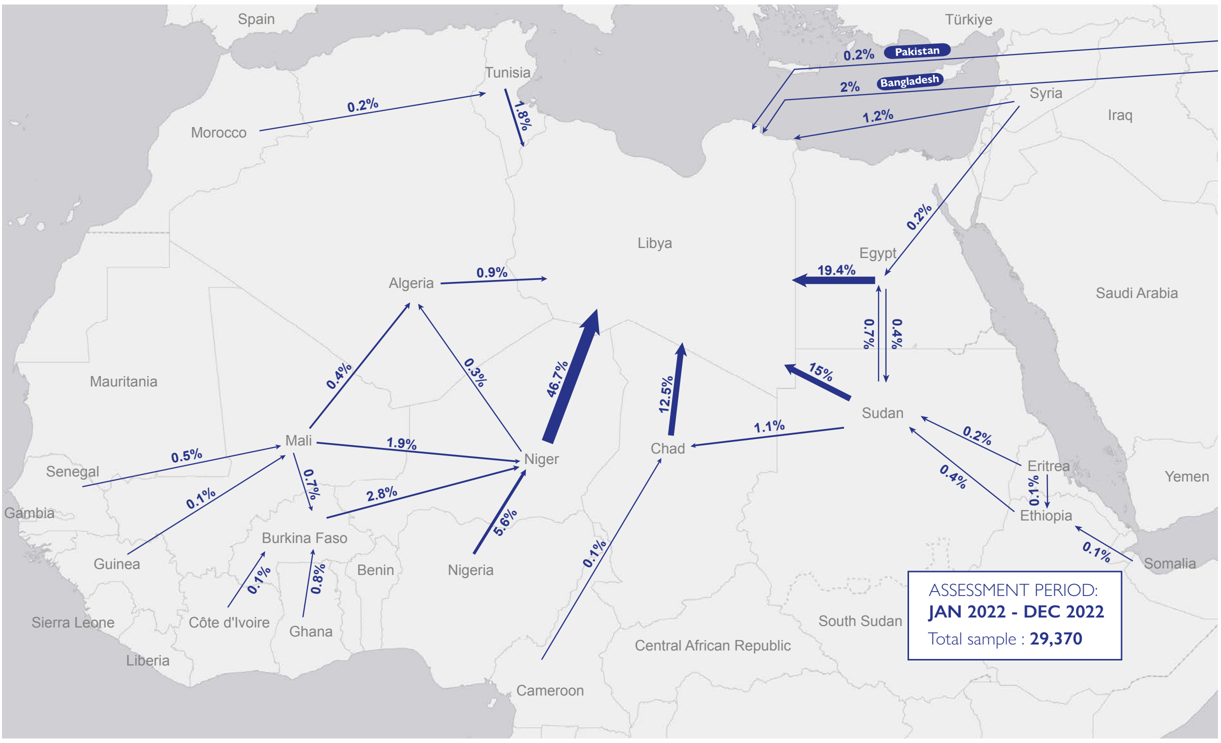
Libya shares more than 4,300 km of land borders with six countries. This section maps the major migration routes that migrants from different countries of origin use to reach Libya. This analysis is based on 29,370 individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya (through DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)) between January and December 2022.

The majority of migrants in Libya not only originate but transit via neighbouring countries 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.

Figure 19: 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.



ASSESSMENT PERIOD:
JAN 2022 - DEC 2022
Total sample : **29,370**

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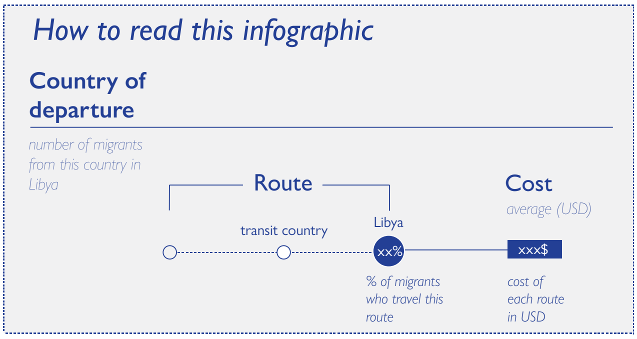
MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

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 - December 2022.

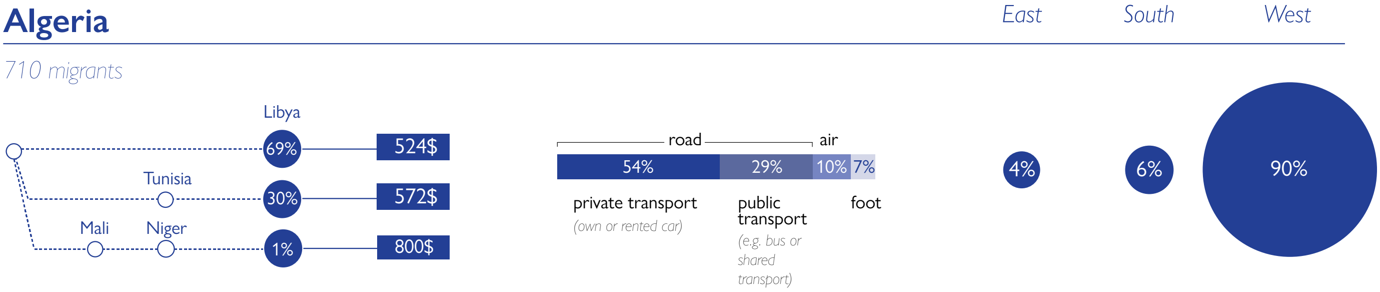
This table also includes the average cost of each route, the means of transportation migrants use and the total number of migrants from each country as well as their geographical distribution by regions of Libya.



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

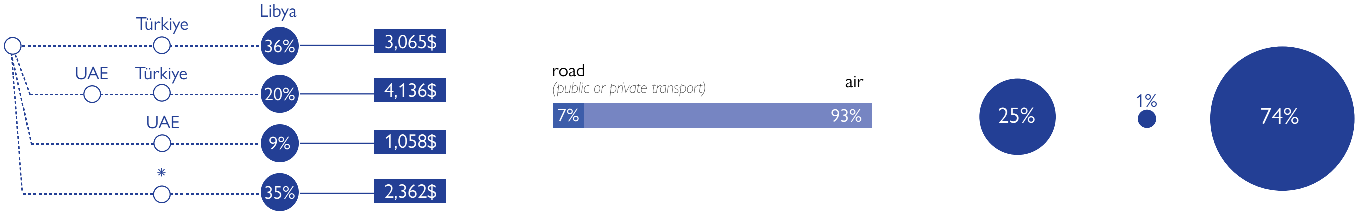
Algeria

710 migrants



Bangladesh

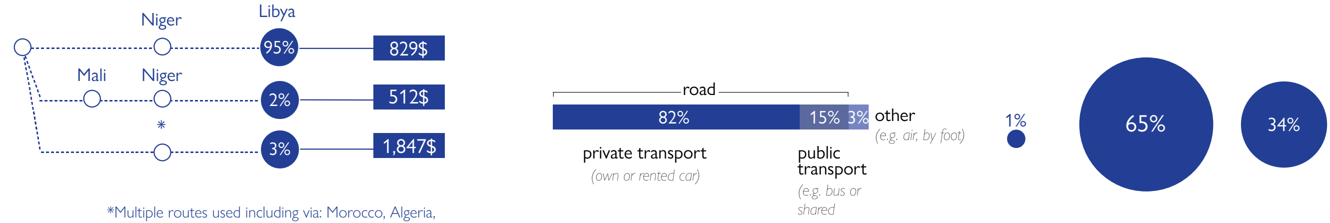
21,653 migrants



*Multiple routes used that included one or a combination of the following countries: Egypt, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Türkiye, Tunisia, UAE (and other countries)

Burkina Faso

3,272 migrants



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

ROUTES

COST
average (USD)

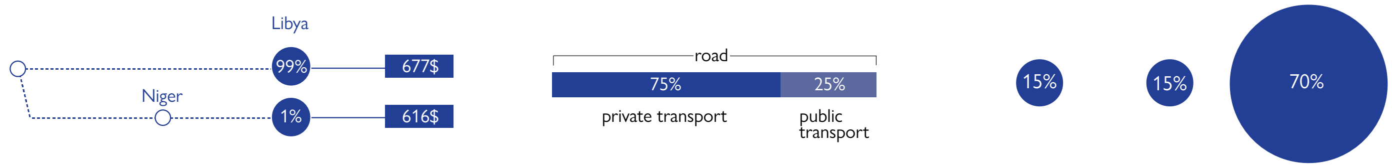
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

East *South* *West*

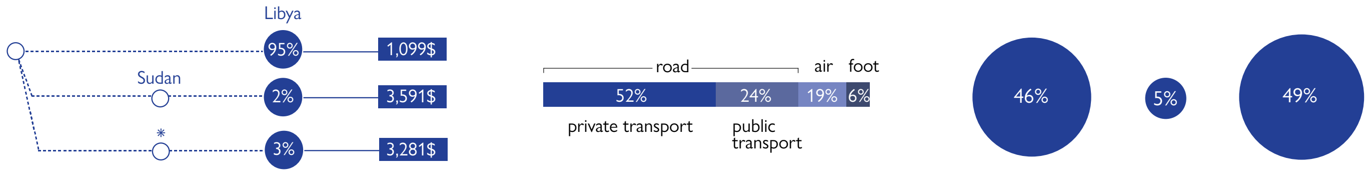
Chad

85,286 migrants



Egypt

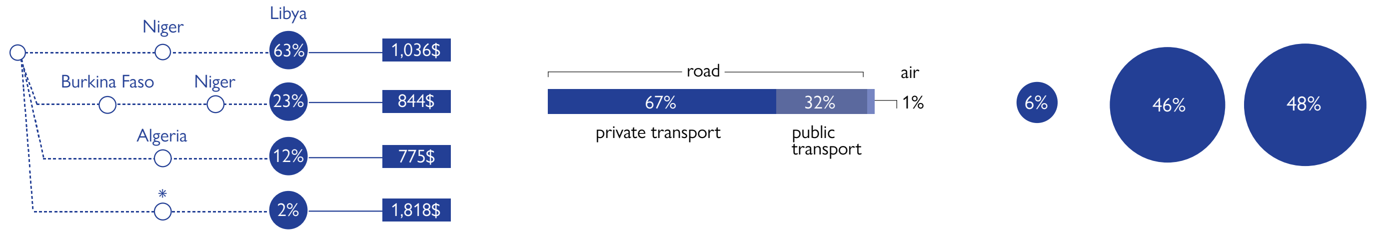
155,691 migrants



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

Mali

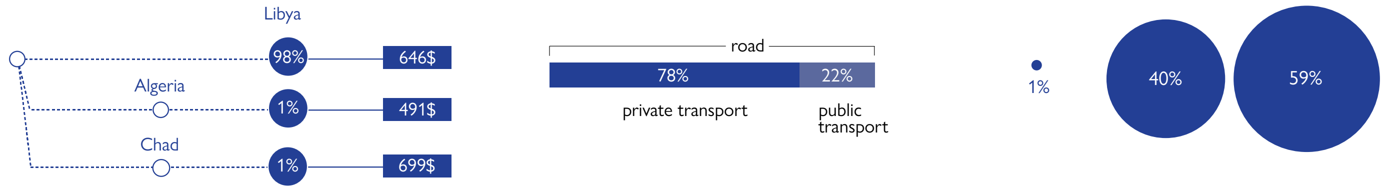
13,189 migrants



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

Niger

170,903 migrants



ROUTES

COST
average (USD)

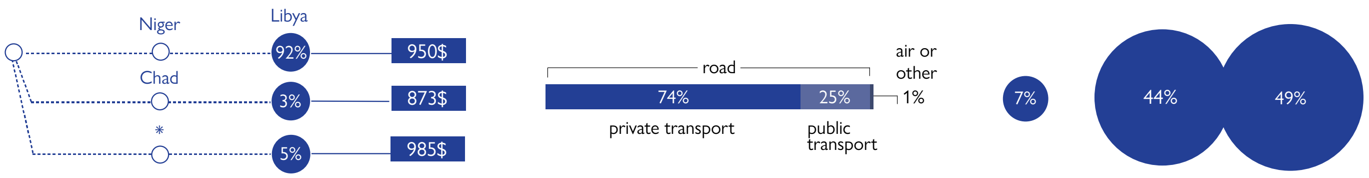
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

East *South* *West*

Nigeria

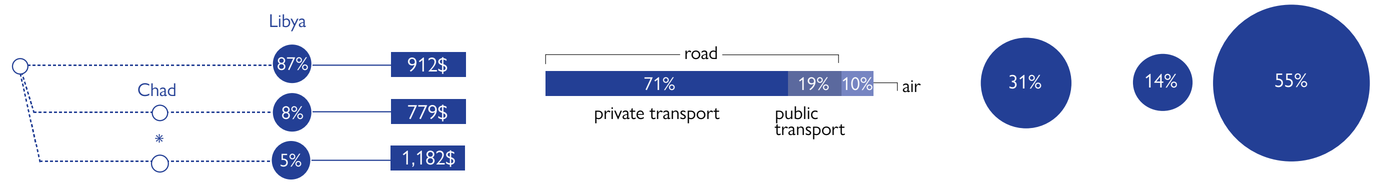
29,164 migrants



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

Sudan

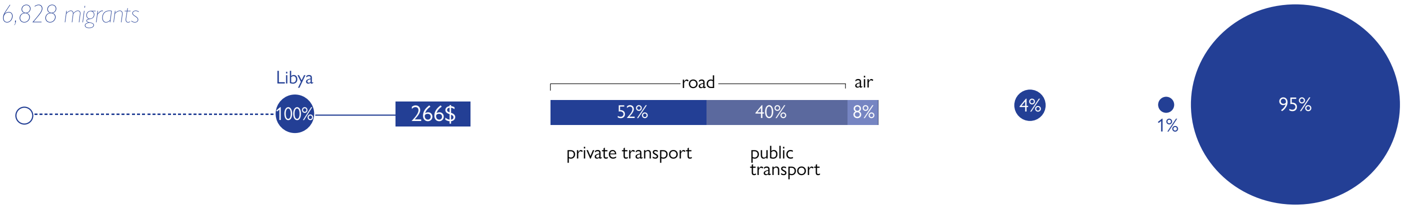
132,349 migrants



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

Tunisia

6,828 migrants



REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In February, IOM organized the Global Migration Film Festival in Benghazi with the participation of the House of Representative Foreign Affairs Committee, Italian consul, Libyan stakeholders and migrants to bring attention to social issues and create space for meaningful interactions. © IOM 2023

REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Key informant interviews conducted by DTM Libya in November and December 2022 revealed that over half of migrants were located in the west (54%), while a minority were in the east (34%) or the south (12%).

Nearly half of migrants (58%) were located in the coastal regions of Tripoli (16%), Benghazi (12%), Misrata (10%), Ejdabia (8%), Azzawya (6%) and Almargeb (6%), in line with previous reports.

Key informants interviewed in November and December 2022, estimated that two in three migrants (68%) lived in urban settings while a third (32%) resided in rural areas. In comparison, it is estimated that 80 per cent of the Libyan population reside in urban areas, mainly concentrated in the major urban centres along the Mediterranean, such as Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi.

2 in 3

migrants identified by DTM Libya during Round 45 lived in urban areas

Figure 20: Distribution of migrants by geographical area

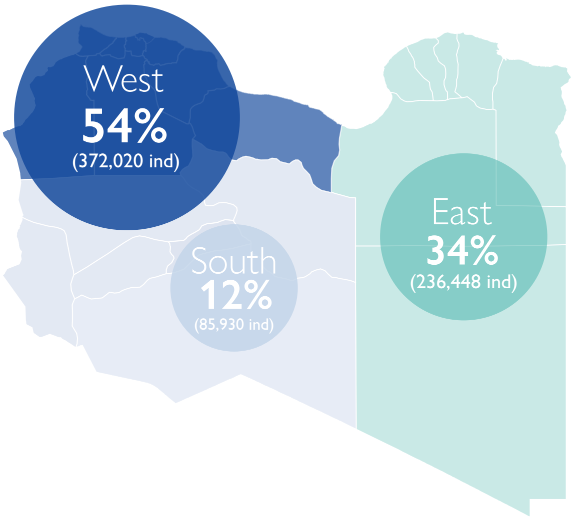


Figure 21: Migrants in Libya by region (mantika) (based on Mobility Tracking data)

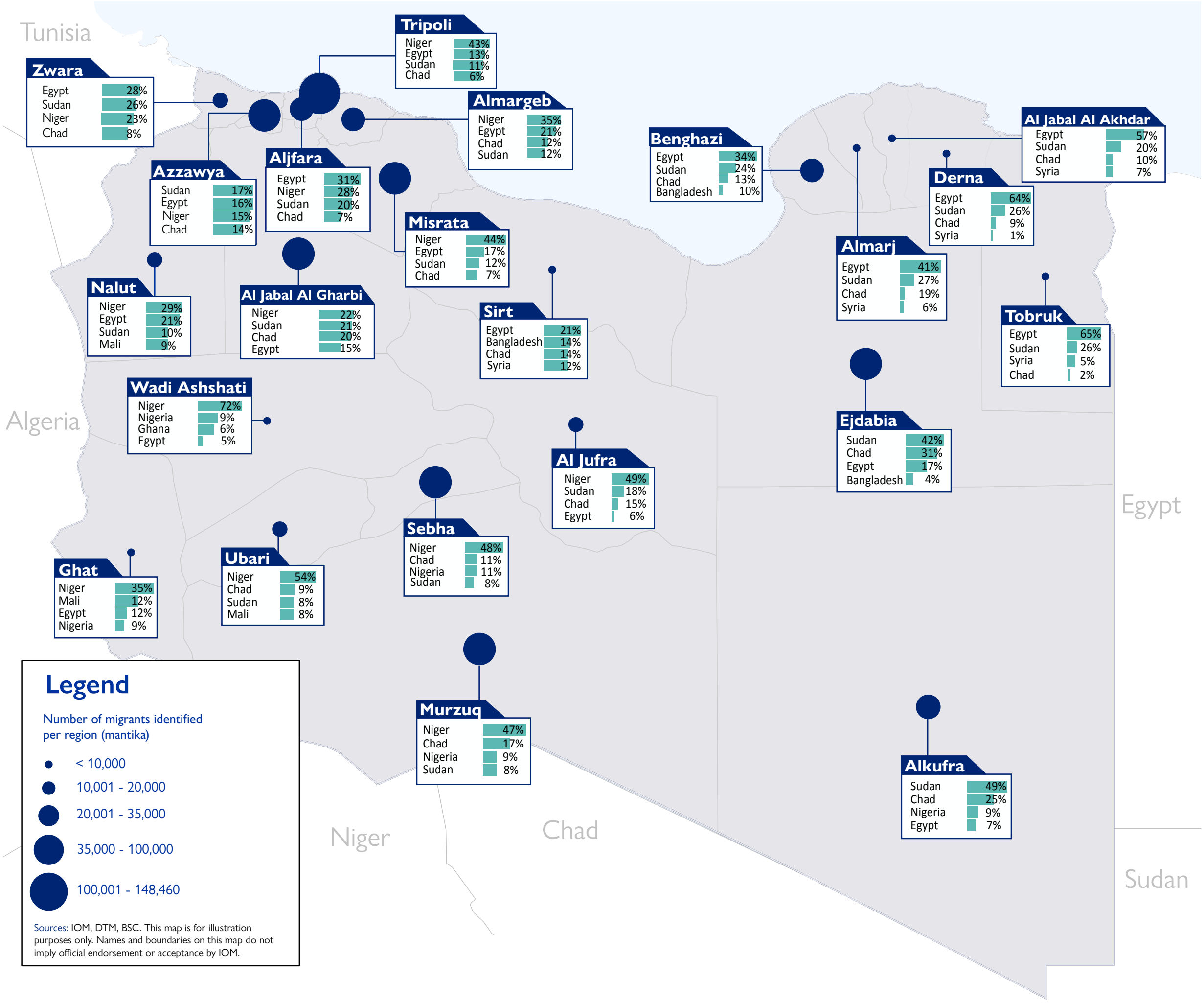
MANTIKA (REGION)	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% BY REGION
Tripoli	111,746	16%
Benghazi	85,516	12%
Misrata	71,268	10%
Ejdabia	58,130	8%
Azzawya	44,740	6%
Almargeb	39,832	6%
Aljfara	34,165	5%
Zwara	30,875	4%
Tobruk	24,951	4%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	23,710	3%
Sebha	23,251	3%
Murzuq	22,865	3%
Derna	20,800	3%
Alkufra	17,971	3%
Almarj	15,230	2%
Wadi Ashshati	14,262	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	13,850	2%
Ubari	11,884	2%
Sirt	11,650	2%
Aljufra	10,400	2%
Nalut	4,034	1%
Ghat	3,268	<1%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	694,398	100%

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

The map below (Fig 22) shows the top four nationalities of migrants by region as per Mobility Tracking Round 45 data collection (November and December 2022). This map highlights that the distribution of migrants in Libya is largely influenced by the socioeconomic, ethnic and cultural ties that developed over time through the circular migration of populations from neighbouring countries, particularly Niger, Egypt, Sudan and Chad.

Migrants from neighbouring Niger and Chad were the most-represented nationalities in the southern and western regions of Murzuq, Sebha and Ubari. Sudanese and Chadians represented the majority of migrants in the region of Alkufra, which borders Chad and Sudan. Similarly, migrants from Egypt constituted the largest share of migrants in the eastern coastal regions of Libya, such as Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Derna, Almarj, Tobruk and Benghazi.

Figure 22: Map of top 4 migrant nationalities per region (mantika)



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REGION OF ORIGIN ANALYSIS

Based on key informant interviews conducted in November and December 2022, migrants from North African countries (including Egypt and Sudan) continue to account for the majority of migrants in eastern Libya (66%) while migrants from sub-Saharan African countries (such as Niger and Chad) represent the bulk of migrants in southern and western Libya (87% and 57%, respectively). The complete disaggregation of migrants' region of origins by regional location (mantika) in Libya is shown in the table below (Fig 23).

Figure 23: 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	1,585	6%	1,587	3%	10,678	7%
	Alkufra	385	1%	7,638	14%	9,948	6%
	Almarj	1,112	4%	3,666	7%	10,452	7%
	Benghazi	16,325	63%	19,453	36%	49,738	32%
	Derna	135	1%	1,837	3%	18,828	12%
	Ejdabia	4,945	19%	18,504	35%	34,681	22%
	Tobruk	1,454	6%	612	1%	22,885	15%
EASTERN LIBYA TOTAL		**25,941**	**11%**	**53,297**	**23%**	**157,210**	**66%**
SOUTH	Aljufra	-	-	7,878	11%	2,522	24%
	Ghat	-	-	2,518	3%	750	7%
	Murzuq	392	35%	20,322	27%	2,151	21%
	Sebha	515	46%	20,579	28%	2,157	21%
	Ubari	146	13%	9,944	13%	1,794	17%
	Wadi Ashshati	66	6%	13,231	18%	965	9%
SOUTHERN LIBYA TOTAL		**1,119**	**1%**	**74,472**	**87%**	**10,339**	**12%**
WEST	Al Jabal al Gharbi	716	3%	13,337	6%	9,647	7%
	Aljfara	585	2%	16,123	8%	17,457	13%
	Almargeb	1,985	7%	24,608	12%	13,239	10%
	Azzawya	1,377	5%	26,675	13%	16,688	13%
	Misrata	6,091	21%	42,184	20%	22,993	18%
	Nalut	139	<1%	2,258	1%	1,609	1%
	Sirt	4,170	15%	3,652	2%	3,828	3%
	Tripoli	12,493	44%	69,703	33%	28,183	22%
	Zwara	815	3%	13,748	6%	16,312	13%
WESTERN LIBYA TOTAL		**28,371**	**8%**	**212,288**	**57%**	**129,956**	**35%**
TOTAL FOR LIBYA		**55,431**		**340,057**		**297,505**	

Note: 1,405 migrants from other minority nationalities (including those whose nationalities could not be established) are not included in the table above.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

In line with previous reports, migrants from neighbouring countries such as Niger and Chad constituted the two most common nationalities (50% and 25%, respectively) among sub-Saharan African migrants in Libya (Fig 24 and 25). The number of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa, including nationals of Niger and Chad, has risen slightly compared to the previous round of data collection from 332,774 to 340,057 individuals.

In line with this finding, DTM Niger noted an increase in the outgoing flux of individuals traveling to Libya (and Algeria) in both November and December corresponding to a surge of migrants seeking economic opportunities after the end of the rainy season and harvest in their countries of origin as well as insecurity in Northern Niger. Overall, nearly 60 per cent of migrants interviewed in Libya in 2022 had transited through, or came from Niger or Chad.

Figure 24: Number of migrants from countries of origin in sub-Saharan Africa (top 6 nationalities)

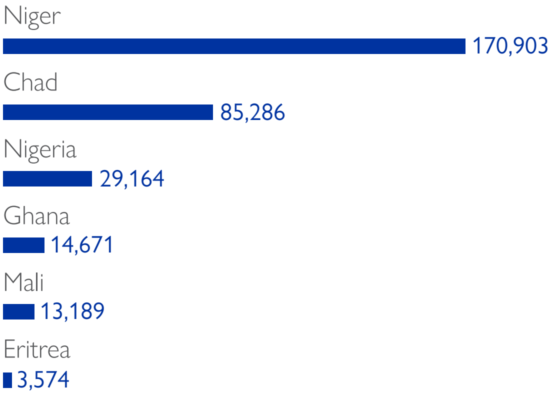
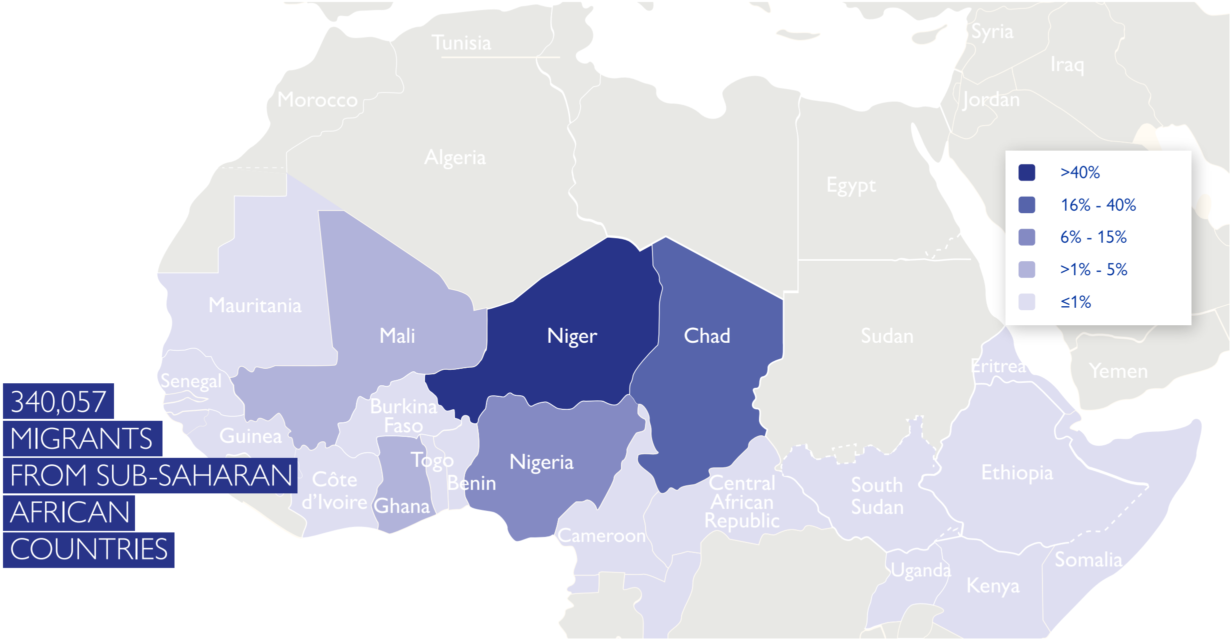


Figure 25: Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the sub-Saharan Africa region



340,057 MIGRANTS FROM SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM NIGER

Source: *10,578 individual DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and December 2022 (unless stated otherwise)*

Overview

There is a total of 170,903 migrants from Niger in Libya which accounts for 25 per cent of the total migrant population in the country — the top most-represented nationality. The majority of migrants from Niger surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2022 were single, male, less than 30 years old and had not completed a primary level education.

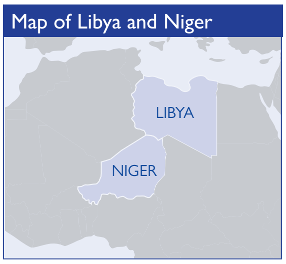
There is a total of

170,903

migrants from
Niger in Libya

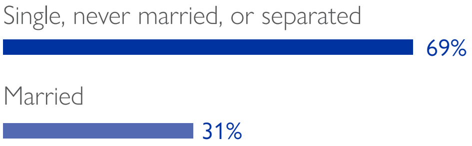
Source: *DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 45*

Map of Libya and Niger

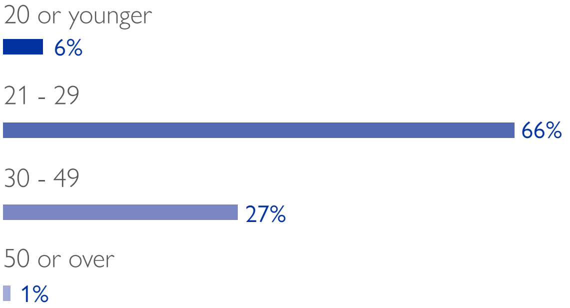


Sex

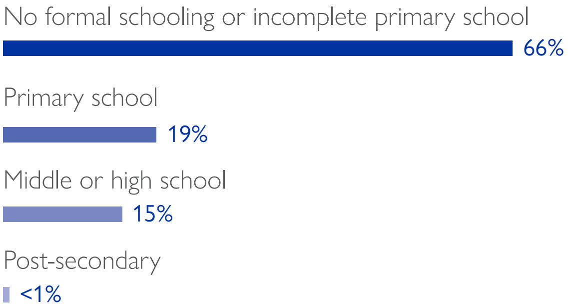
Marital status



Age

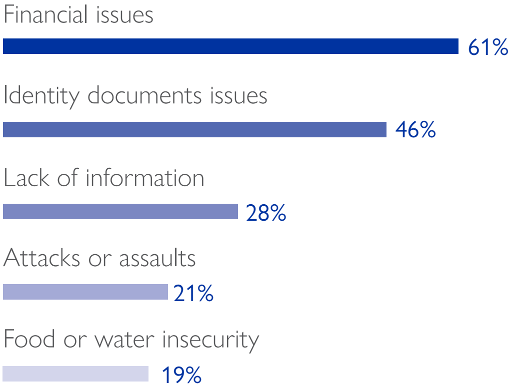


Education level



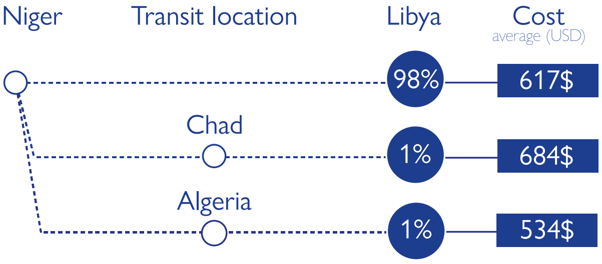
Top difficulties faced

(when asked to select three)

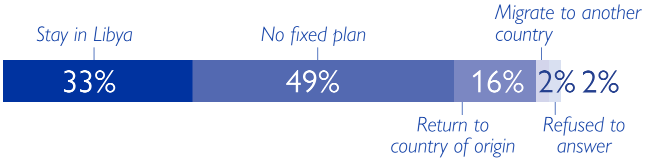


Migration routes and costs

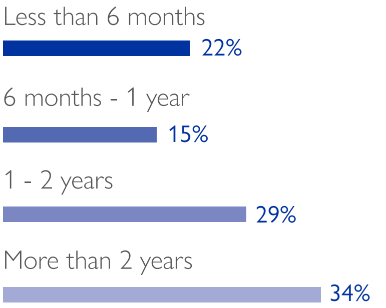
The majority of migrants (98%) from Niger surveyed by DTM in 2022 had reached Libya directly while a minority had traveled through Chad (1%) or Algeria (1%) before reaching Libya. Migrants paid an average of USD 617 to reach Libya.



Current planned final destination



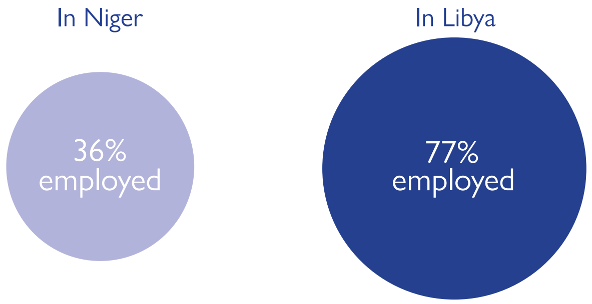
Length of stay in Libya



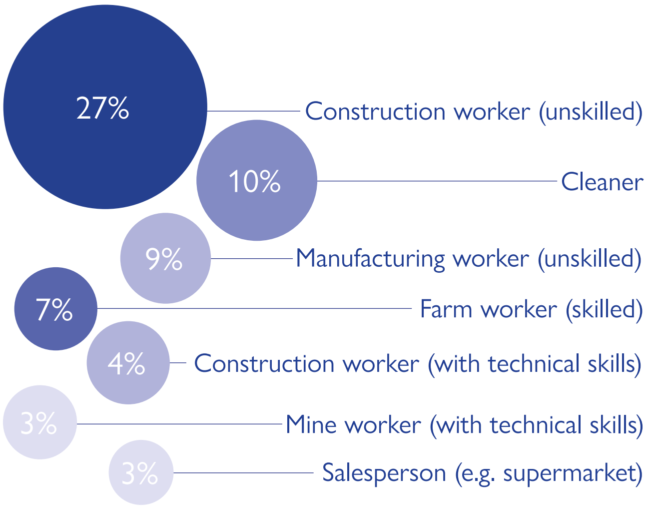
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM NIGER

Employment

More than twice as many Nigeriens were employed in Libya (75%) compared to when in their country of origin (34%). More than half of migrants from Niger who were interviewed in Libya (56%) were employed in elementary professions including as (unskilled) construction and farm workers as well as cleaners.

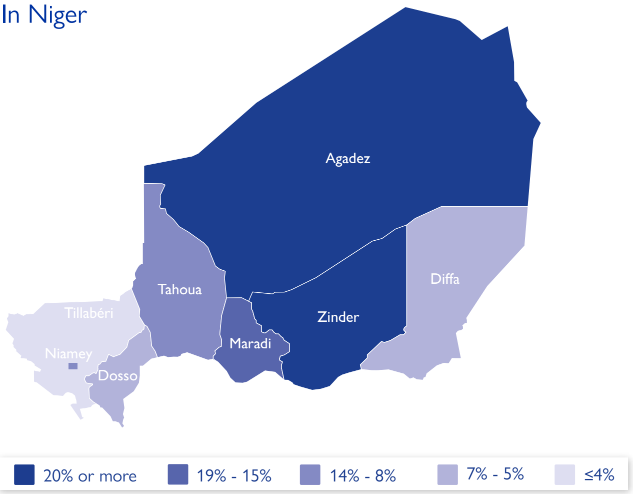


Top fields of employment



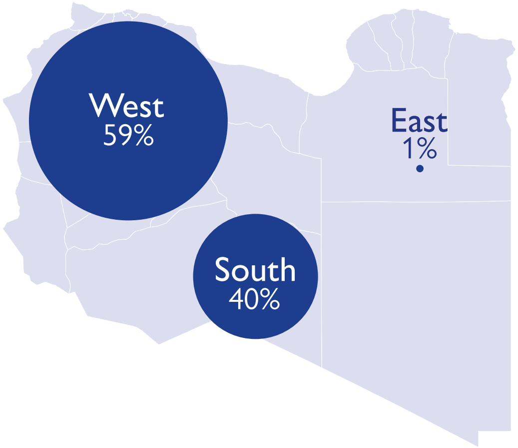
Origin of migrants

In Niger



Geographical distribution

The majority of migrants from Niger interviewed by DTM Libya in 2022 were located in the West and South of Libya while a minority are in the East.

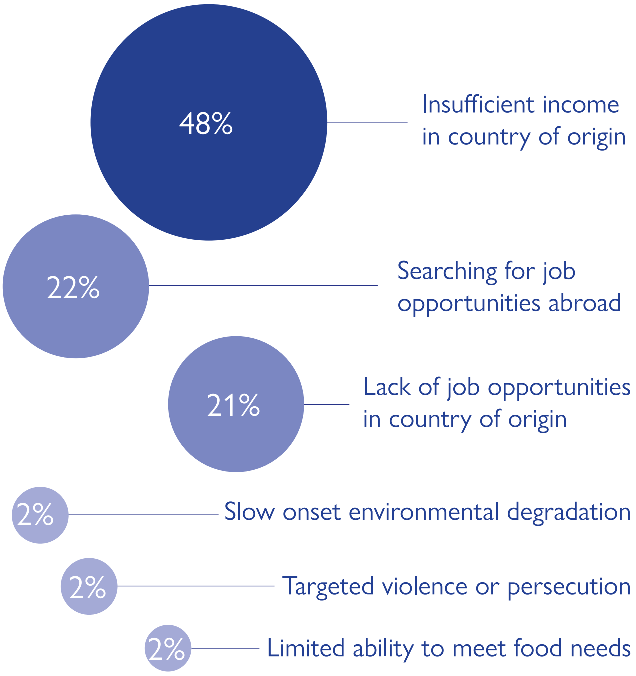


Remittances

36%

of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported having sent remittances since they have arrived in Libya (48 USD/month on average) while 49% intend to send money but have not yet been able to do so.

Top reasons to migrate



PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM CHAD

Source: *3,306 individual DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and December 2022 (unless stated otherwise)*

Overview

There is a total of 85,286 migrants from Chad in Libya accounting for 12 per cent of the total migrant population in the country - the fourth most-represented nationality. The majority of migrants from Chad surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2022 were single, male and had not completed a primary-level education.

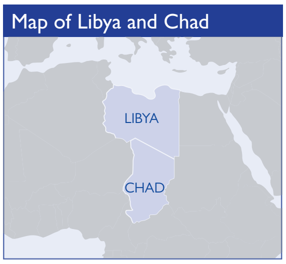
There is a total of

85,286

migrants from
Chad in Libya

Source: *DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 45*

Map of Libya and Chad



Sex

Male

96%

Female

4%

Marital status

Single, never married or separated

65%

Married

35%

Age

20 or younger

8%

21 - 29

65%

30 - 49

26%

50 or over

1%

Education level

No formal schooling or incomplete primary school

66%

Primary school

20%

Middle or high school

13%

Post-secondary

<1%

Top difficulties faced

(when asked to select three)

Financial issues

68%

Identity documents issues

38%

Lack of information

31%

Food or water insecurity

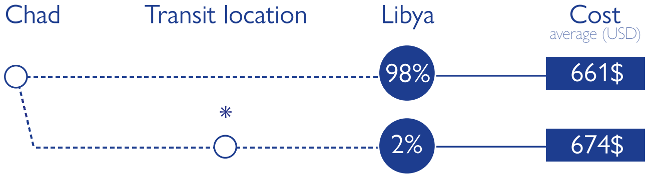
21%

Attacks or assaults

14%

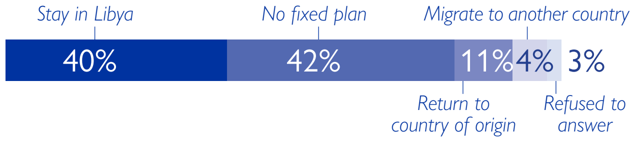
Migration routes and costs

The majority of migrants (98%) from Chad surveyed by DTM in 2022 had reached Libya directly while a minority (2%) had transited through Niger, Algeria or Sudan before reaching Libya. Migrants paid an average of USD 660 to reach Libya.



*Transit countries included Niger, Algeria or Sudan

Current planned final destination



Length of stay in Libya

Less than 6 months

24%

6 months - 1 year

15%

1 - 2 years

24%

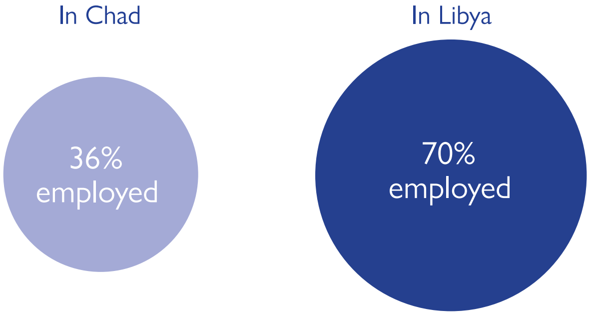
More than 2 years

37%

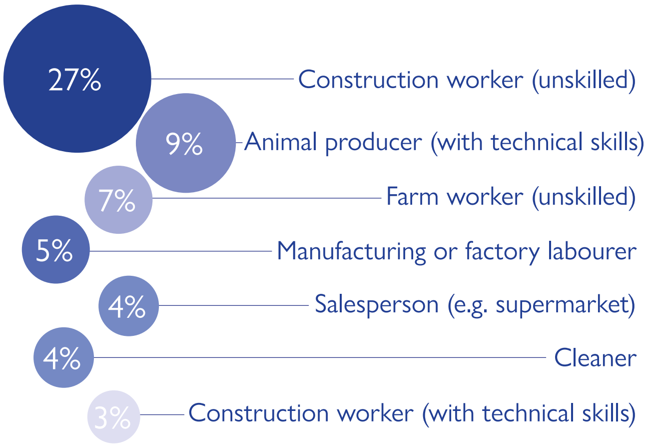
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM CHAD

Employment

A greater percentage of Chadians reported being employed in Libya (70%) than in their country of origin (36%). Half of migrants from Chad in Libya were employed in elementary occupations, which include (unskilled) construction and manufacturing workers as well as cleaners.

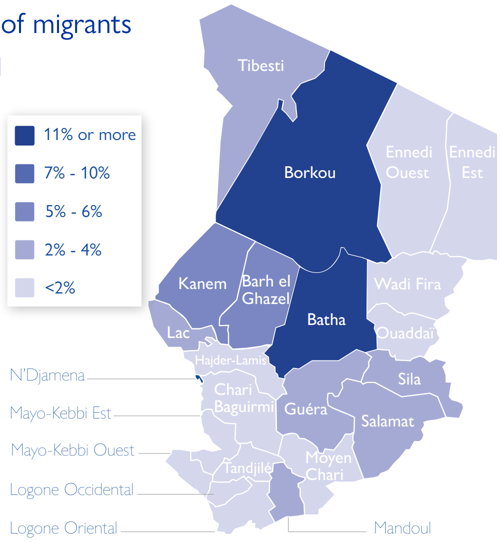


Top fields of employment



Origin of migrants

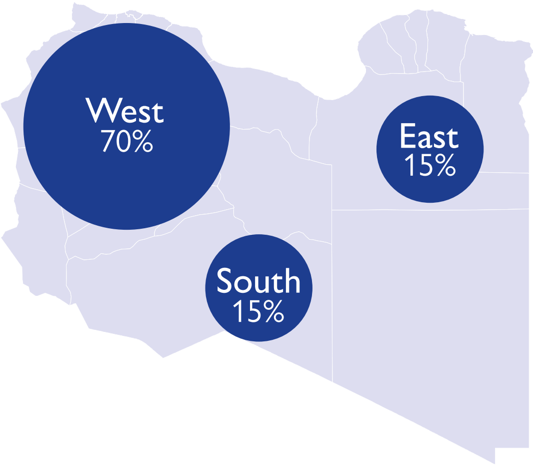
In Chad



All maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on all maps included in this report do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Geographical distribution

The majority of migrants from Chad who were interviewed by DTM in 2022 were located in the West of Libya while a minority are in the South and East.

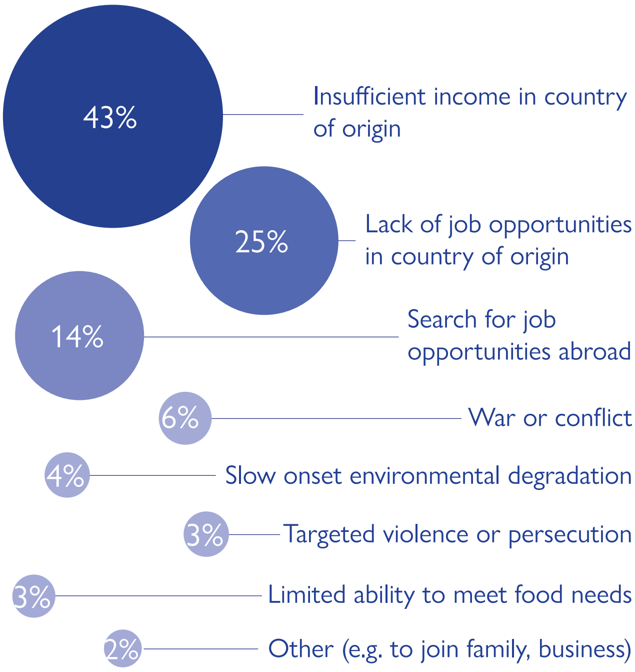


Remittances

29%

of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported having sent remittances (58 USD/month on average) since they have arrived in Libya. An additional 39 per cent reported that while they had been unable to send remittances, they intend to do so in future

Top reasons to migrate



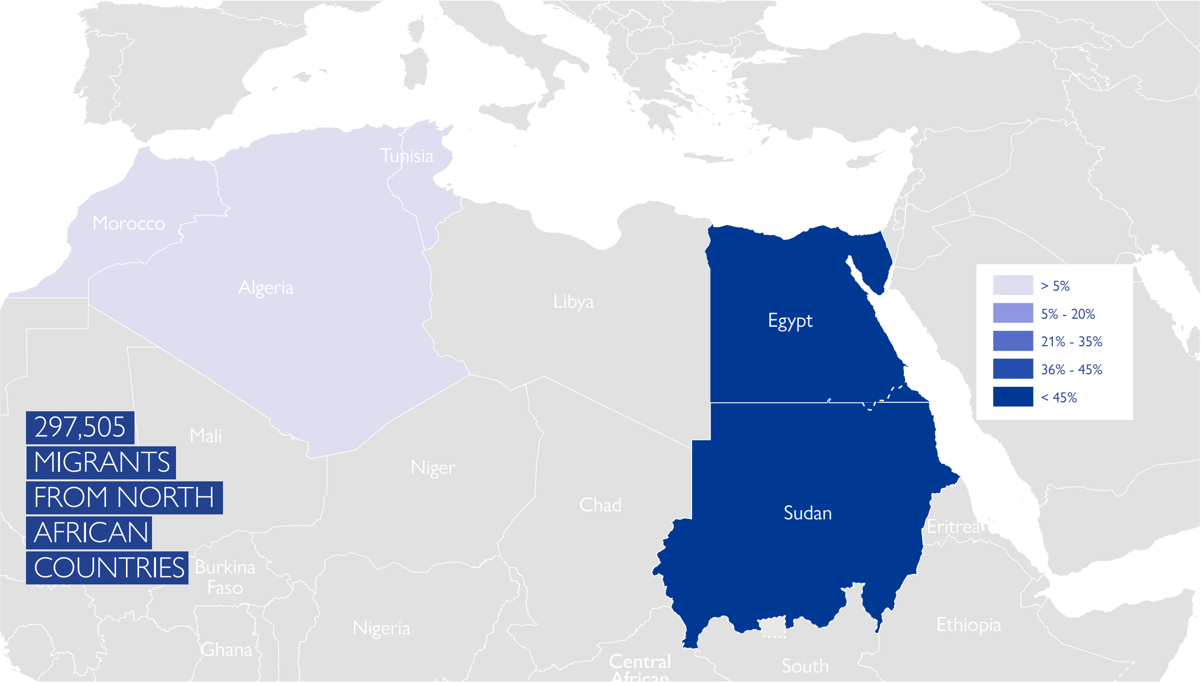
NORTH AFRICA

In line with the previous report, the number of North African migrants continued to rise slightly compared to the previous round of data collection from 295,351 in October to 297,505 individuals in December 2022.

In line with previous reports, the majority of North African migrants in Libya were nationals of Egypt (52%) and Sudan (44%) while migrants from Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria together accounted for 4 per cent of the total number of migrants from North Africa. More than two in five migrants in Libya were from North Africa (43% or 297,505 individuals), a proportion which is in line with the previous round of data collection (September - October 2022). The number and percentage of migrants from North Africa has been increasing in the last year and since Round 39 of data collection (35% in October - November 2021).

Figure 26: Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa

Figure 27: 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.

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM EGYPT

Source: *5,413 individual DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and December 2022 (unless stated otherwise)*

Overview

There is a total of 155,691 migrants from Egypt in Libya accounting for 22 per cent of the total migrant population in the country -- the second most-represented nationality. The majority of migrants from Egypt surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2022 were single, male and had a middle-school level education or higher.

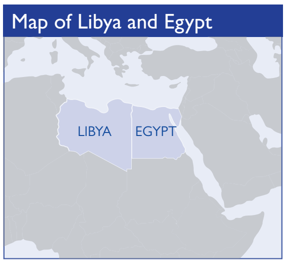
There is a total of

155,691

migrants from
Egypt in Libya

Source: *DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 45*

Map of Libya and Egypt



Sex

Male
99%

Female
1%

Marital status

Single, never married or separated
58%

Married
42%

Age

20 or younger
3%

21 - 29
44%

30 - 49
50%

50 or over
3%

Education level

No formal schooling or incomplete primary school
16%

Primary school
23%

Middle or high school
50%

Post-secondary
12%

Top difficulties faced

(when asked to select three)

Financial issues
41%

Identity document issues
25%

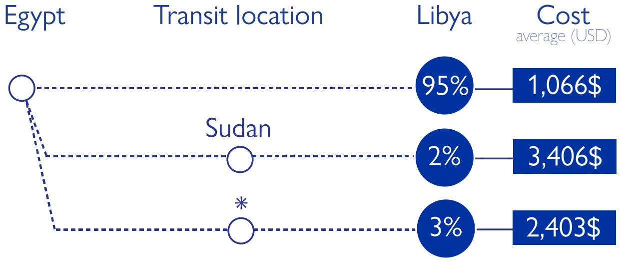
Lack of information
19%

Attacks or assaults
13%

Food or water insecurity
7%

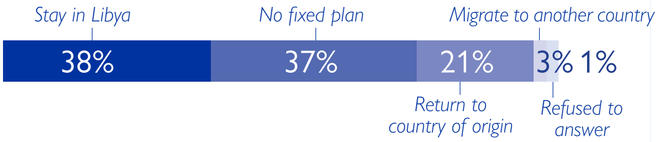
Migration routes and costs

The majority of migrants from Egypt surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2022 (95%) had reached Libya directly while a minority had transited via Sudan, or traveled through countries including the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia or Türkiye before reaching Libya. Migrants paid an average of USD 1,183 to reach Libya.



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

Current planned final destination



Length of stay in Libya

Less than 6 months
19%

6 months - 1 year
16%

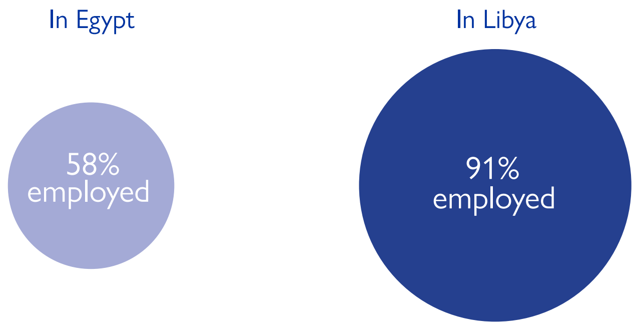
1 - 2 years
25%

More than 2 years
40%

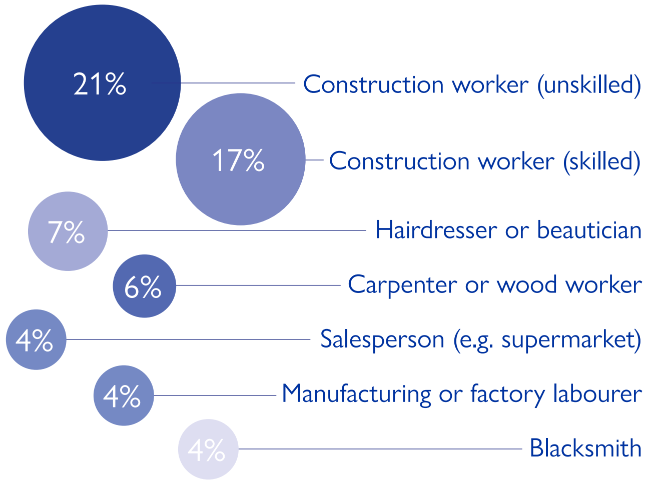
PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM EGYPT

Employment

A greater percentage of Egyptians reported being employed in Libya (91%) than in their country of origin (58%). The largest share of migrants from Egypt in Libya (32%) were employed in elementary occupations, which include unskilled construction and manufacturing workers.

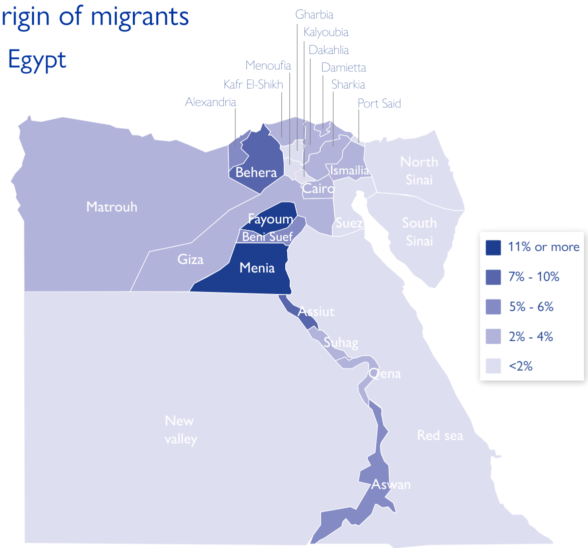


Top fields of employment



Origin of migrants

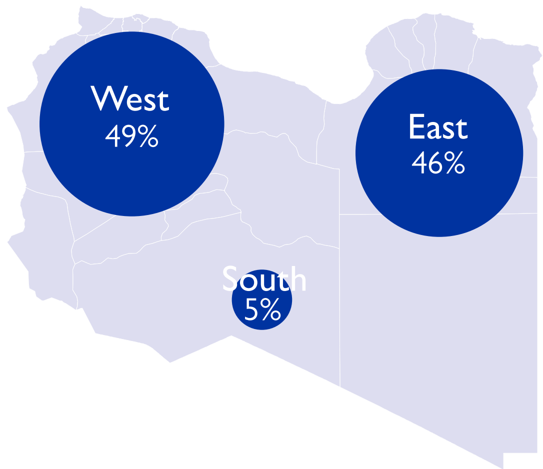
In Egypt



All maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on all maps included in this report do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Geographical distribution

The majority of migrants from Egypt interviewed by DTM in 2022 were located in the East or the West of Libya while a minority are in the South.

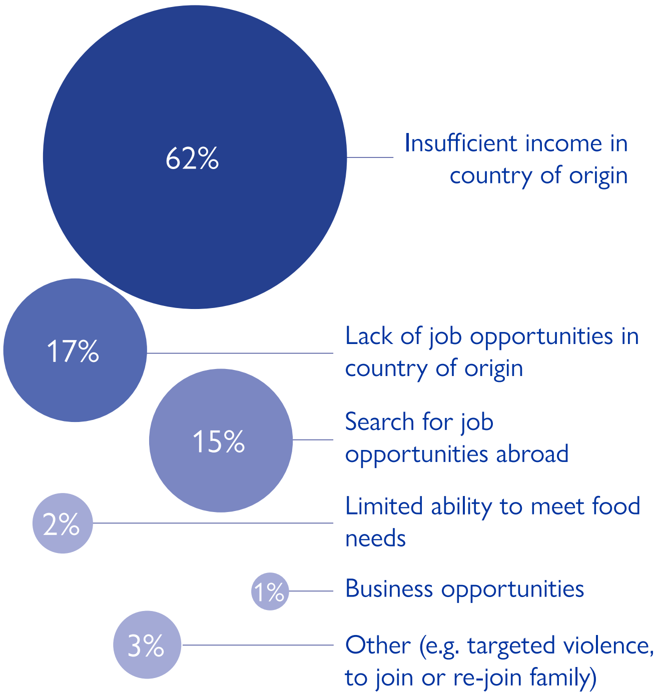


Remittances

54%

of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported having sent remittances since arriving in Libya (80 USD/month on average) and an additional 30 per cent reported that while they had been unable to send remittances, they intend to do so in future.

Top reasons to migrate



PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM SUDAN

Source: *4,376 individual DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between January and December 2022 (unless stated otherwise)*

Overview

There is a total of 132,249 migrants from Sudan in Libya accounting for 19 per cent of the total migrant population in the country -- the third most-represented nationality. The majority of migrants from Sudan surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2022 were single, male, between the ages of 21 and 49 and had completed a middle school-level education or higher.

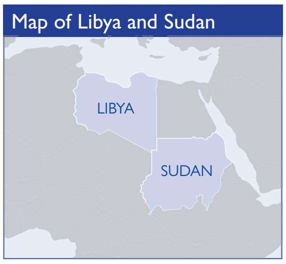
There is a total of

132,349

migrants from
Sudan in Libya

Source: *DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 45*

Map of Libya and Sudan



Sex

Male 92%

Female 8%

Marital status

Single, never married or separated 64%

Married 36%

Age

20 or younger 5%

21 - 29 44%

30 - 49 48%

50 or over 4%

Education level

No formal schooling or incomplete primary school 21%

Primary school 24%

Middle or high school 47%

Post-secondary 3%

Top difficulties faced

(when asked to select three)

Financial issues 61%

Identity document issues 35%

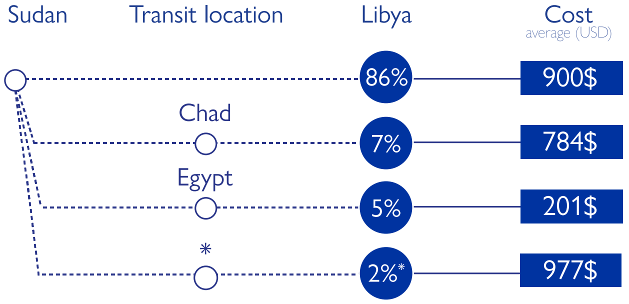
Lack of information 28%

Attacks or assaults 23%

Food or water insecurity 19%

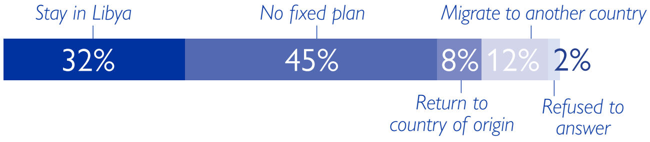
Migration routes and costs

The majority of migrants from Sudan surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2022 (86%) had reached Libya directly while a minority had transited via Chad (7%), Egypt (5%) or through other countries including Niger before reaching Libya. They paid an average of USD 903 to reach Libya.



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

Current planned final destination



Length of stay in Libya

Less than 6 months 19%

6 months - 1 year 15%

1 - 2 years 26%

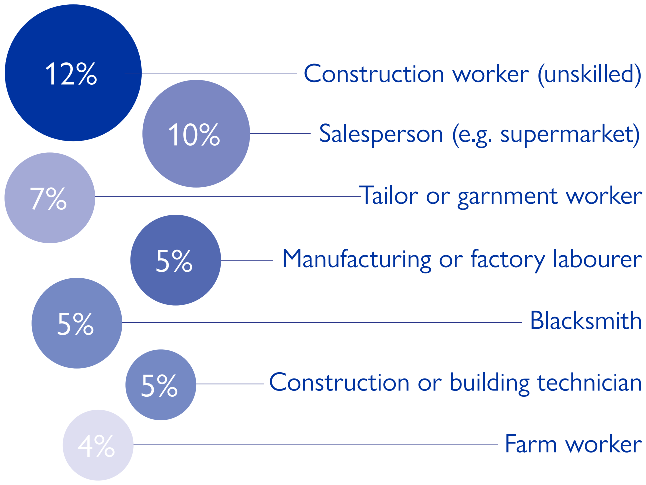
More than 2 years 40%

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM SUDAN

Employment

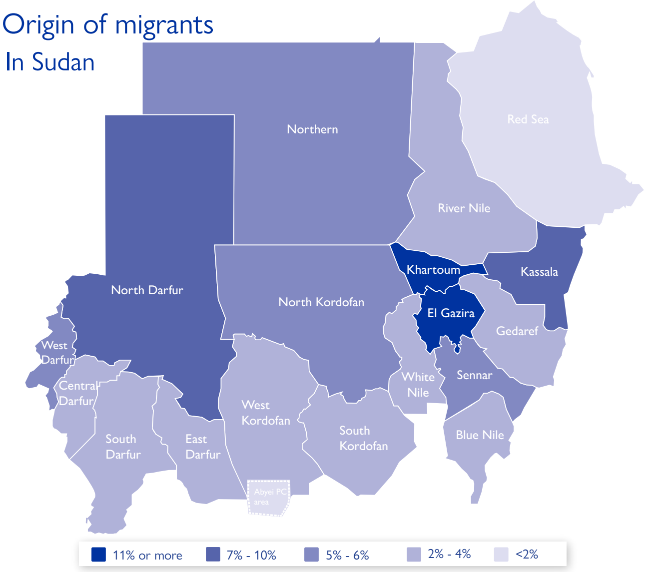
A greater percentage of Sudanese reported being employed in Libya (76%) than in their country of origin (39%). Nearly a third of migrants from Sudan in Libya (31%) were employed in elementary occupations, which include (unskilled) construction and manufacturing workers. Nearly all (95%) migrants surveyed who were employed were without a written employment contract.

Top fields of employment



Origin of migrants

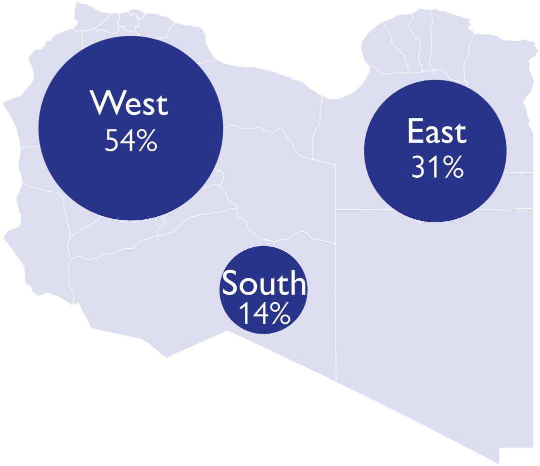
In Sudan



All maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on all maps included in this report do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Geographical distribution

The majority of migrants from Sudan interviewed by DTM Libya in 2022 were located in the East or the West of Libya while a minority were in the South.

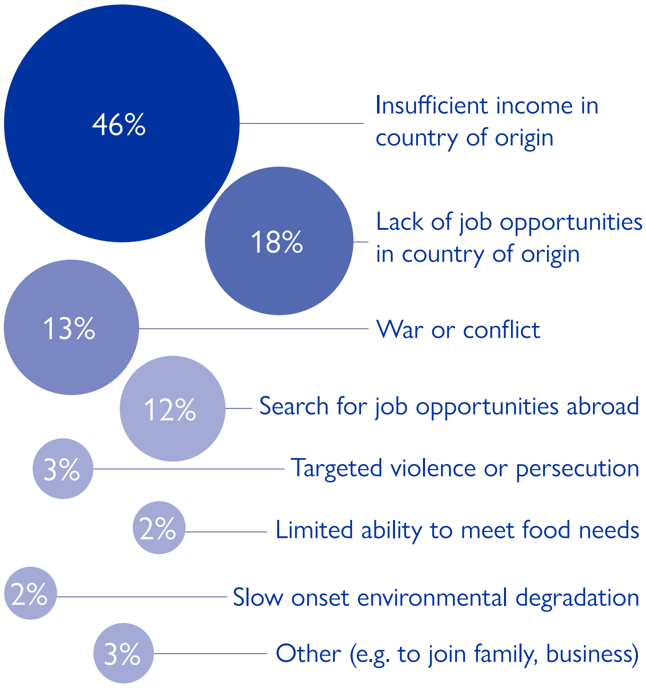


Remittances

33%

of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported having sent remittances since arriving in Libya (88 USD/month on average). An additional 32 per cent reported that while they had been unable to send remittances, they intend to do so in future.

Top reasons to migrate



MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

A minority of migrants (8% or 55,431 individuals) identified during Round 45 were from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (3%), in line with previous reports.

Among migrants from Asia and the Middle East, the majority came from Syria (24,096 individuals) and Bangladesh (21,653 individuals) accounting for 43 and 39 per cent of migrants (including refugees), respectively (Fig 28). Syrians and Bangladeshi migrants each accounted for three per cent of the overall migrant population in Libya. In addition, there were 6,947 migrants who self-identified as Palestinians (13% of all migrants from the Middle East and Asia in Libya) and 1,607 migrants from Pakistan (3%). There were 1,128 individuals from other nationalities who accounted for two per cent of the migrant population from the Middle East and South Asia.

Figure 28: Migrants from countries of origin in Asia and the Middle East

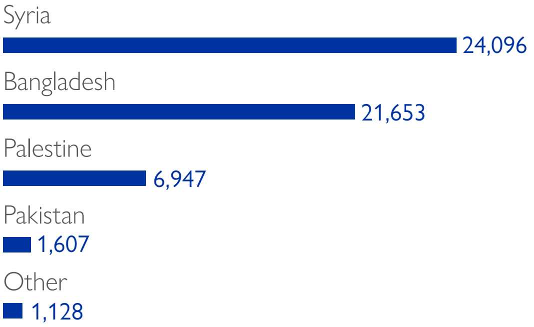
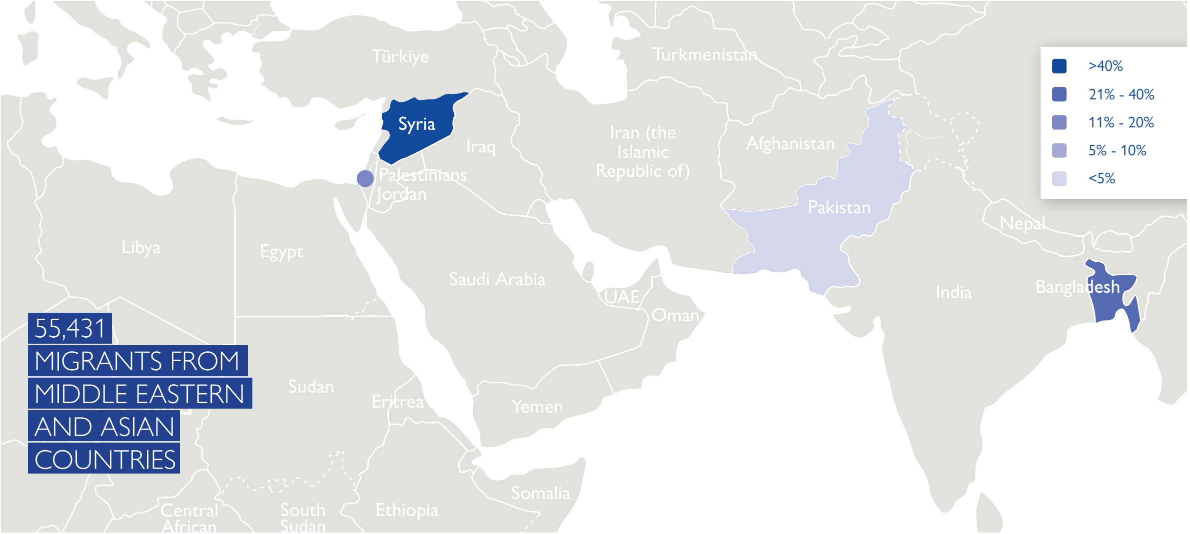


Figure 29: Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Middle East and South Asia



55,431 MIGRANTS FROM MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN COUNTRIES

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

MARITIME INCIDENTS

Arrivals to Italy and Malta

During the months of November and December 2022, a total of 19,968 migrants arrived in Italy and Malta from Libya and Tunisia via the Central Mediterranean sea compared to 14,276 individuals during the corresponding period in 2021 (Fig 29). A total of 105,575 migrants arrived in Italy and Malta from Libya and Tunisia in 2022 compared to 68,315 in 2021.

Interceptions and returns to Libyan shores

In 2022, a total of 24,684 migrants who attempted the Central Mediterranean Sea crossing were intercepted and returned to Libyan shores which is fewer than in 2021 (32,425 individuals) but more than in 2020 (11,891 individuals). Among those who were intercepted and returned in 2022, there were 22,667 men (92%), 1,241 women (5%) as well as 776 children (3%). During the week of 25 – 31 December 2022 alone, a total of 1,088 migrants were disembarked on Libyan shores.

Fatalities at sea

Overall, a total of 1,417 deaths and disappearances, including those of 69 children, were recorded on the Central Mediterranean route in 2022, which is slightly fewer than in 2021 (1,567) but higher than in 2020 (1,000) and in 2019 (1,262) over the corresponding period (Fig 30). The Missing Migrant Project recorded 163,474 attempted crossings, one per cent of which resulted in the death or disappearance of a person. Of those who were reported as dead or missing, 13 per cent were identified as male, 5 per cent as female while for the majority (82%) it was unknown.

Figure 29: Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean route to Italy and Malta (2019 - 2022) (number of individuals)

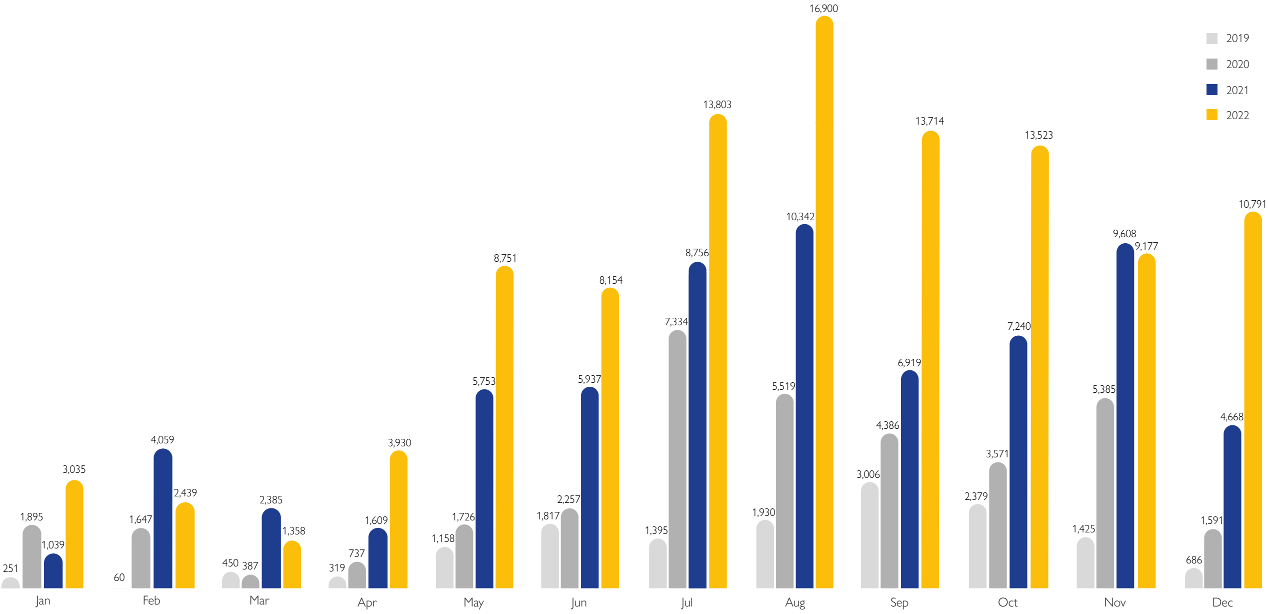
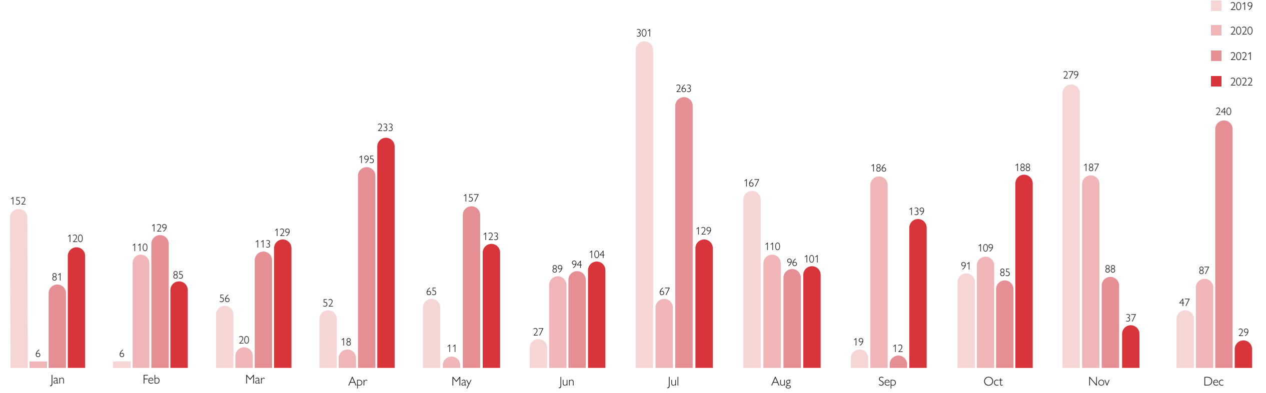


Figure 30: Number of deaths and missing individuals on the Central Mediterranean route by year (2019 - 2022)



METHODOLOGY

DTM's Migration Information Package includes DTM Libya Migrant Report and Migrant Public Dataset and is part of 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 43 flow monitoring points (FMPs) in eight 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 via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) with migrants who provided their informed consent.

Limitations

Migrants in Libya are a highly heterogenous group and their situation is very dynamic. The face-to-face interviews took place mainly in markets, public buildings, work recruitment points, collective accommodations and transit points along key migration routes, which means that the results of the assessment are representative of migrants who frequent these public places. Migrants who may not be able to frequent these public places are less likely to have been included in the assessment. While this (purposive) sampling approach limits the findings on migration routes and migrant vulnerabilities from being fully statistically representative of the demographic make-up of the entire migrant stock in Libya, it represents a large-scale assessment of migrants present in Libya.

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 several 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	
109 **enumerators**	**6,814** **migrants interviewed** (Round 45, Flow Monitoring Survey)	**2,034** **key informant interviews**
3 **team leaders**	**44** **Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** are active in 8 regions (mantikas) of Libya	

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:

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UN MIGRATION