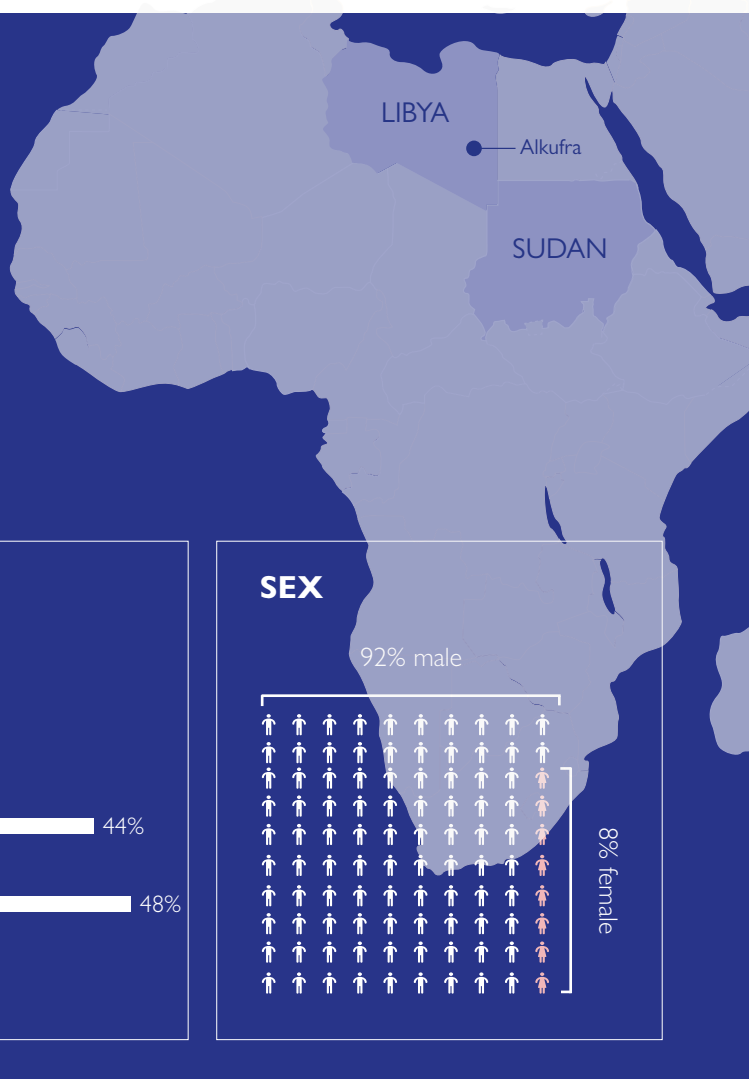


PROFILE OF SUDANESE MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

MAY 2023



In February 2023, Sudanese in Libya accounted for 19 per cent of the total migrant population in the country — the third most-represented nationality.

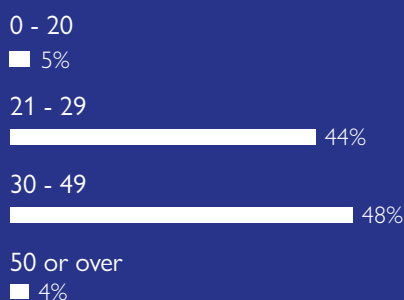
The majority of the 4,376 migrants from Sudan surveyed by [DTM in Libya in 2022](#) were single, male, between the ages of 21 and 49 and had completed a middle school-level education or higher.

POPULATION

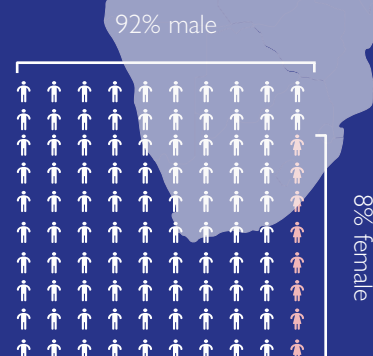
133,979

migrants from Sudan in Libya as of February 2023, including 21,684 refugees registered with [UNHCR](#).

AGE



SEX



TIMELINE OF THE SUDAN CRISIS

FEBRUARY

IOM Libya Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) estimates there are over 133,000 Sudanese migrants in Libya.

15 APRIL

Clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupt in Khartoum.

16 APRIL

DTM Libya activates its emergency tracking activities in Alkufra.

30 APRIL

DTM continues with emergency tracking observing arrivals from Sudan as well as Chad, and in addition has increased its capacity in Alkufra for emergency response, coordination and assessments, when needed



PROFILE OF SUDANESE MIGRANTS IN LIBYA



EMPLOYMENT



One quarter of migrants from Sudan interviewed by DTM Libya were unemployed, on par with the rate across nationalities.

WORK CONTRACT

39%

of employed Sudanese migrants were casual or short-term labourers.

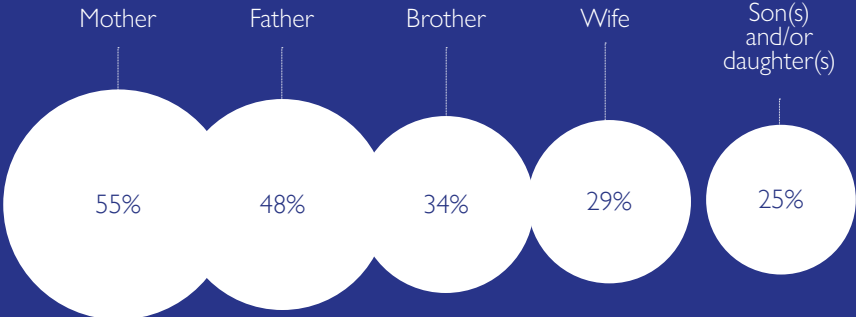
REMITTANCES

26%

of Sudanese migrants in Libya reported having sent remittances since arriving in Libya.

WHO DIRECTLY BENEFITS FROM REMITTANCES?

(multiple-choice question)



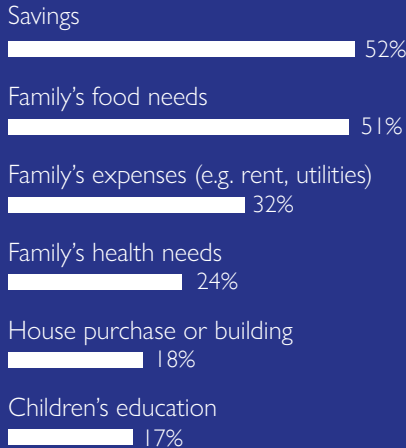
Remittances **build resilience** at the individual level and also serve as a risk mitigation and income diversification strategy for migrants' households in the country of origin. As such remittances can be a lifeline for migrant families.

PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME

Remittances were the primary source of income for 28 per cent of migrants who reported sending remittances to their families.

BREAKDOWN OF REMITTANCE USAGE IN SUDAN

(top 6)



SUDANESE MIGRANTS IN ALKUFRA



So far, all Sudanese and other migrants crossing into Libya have arrived in the region of Alkufra, a largely deserts and sparsely populated area and one of the **main entry points** for migrants traveling to Libya, particularly those coming from or transiting through Chad and Sudan.

28%

of Sudanese migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in January and February 2023 in Alkufra were unemployed and actively seeking employment. This unemployment rate is lower than the unemployment rate among migrants of other nationalities in the municipality of Alkufra (37%) but higher than elsewhere in Libya (25%).

CIRCULAR MIGRATION

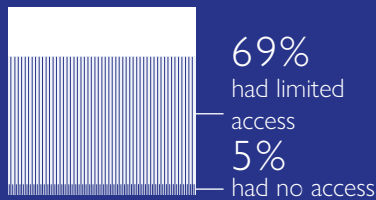
Seven per cent of Sudanese migrants in Alkufra reported travelling to Libya on a regular or seasonal basis compared with 12 per cent of migrants of other nationalities. Across Libya, nine per cent of migrants stated travelling to Libya on a regular or seasonal basis.

REMITTANCES

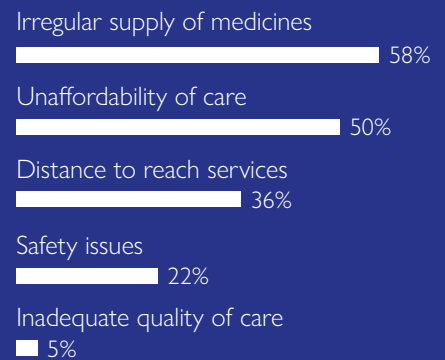


One in two Sudanese migrants in Alkufra who reported having sent remittances since arriving in Libya stated that the money sent home was their household's primary income.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

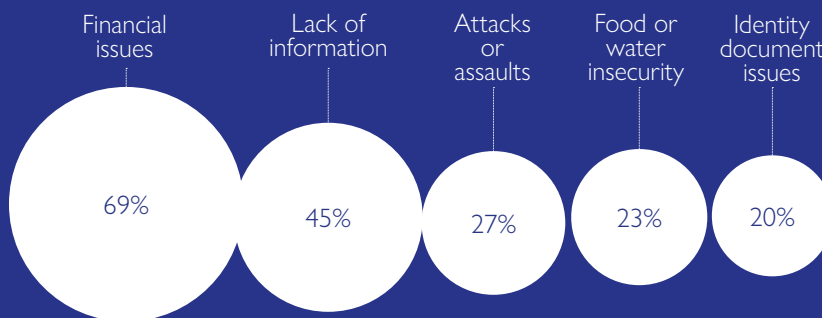


BARRIERS TO ACCESSING HEALTHCARE



WHAT ARE THE THREE MAIN DIFFICULTIES SUDANESE MIGRANTS & REFUGEES FACE?

(multiple-choice question)



ABOUT THIS ASSESSMENT

Methodology: The information pertaining to migrants' situation and vulnerabilities is based on quantitative individual interviews conducted by DTM Libya with 888 migrants in January and February 2023, unless stated otherwise. The migrant population figures are based on data collected via DTM Mobility Tracking through key informant interviews.

Limitations: The individual quantitative interviews were held prior to the onset of armed conflict in April 2023 and therefore do not necessarily reflect the current situation of migrants from Sudan who have recently arrived in Libya. This brief provides a snapshot of a highly heterogeneous group of people on the move in a quickly evolving context. The purposive sampling approach used limits the sex and age breakdown as well as the findings on migrant vulnerabilities from being fully statistically representative of the demographic make-up of the Sudanese migrant population in Libya.