



DTM



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IOM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT ROUND 47

March - April 2023

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Hay Al Andalus, Tripoli (Libya)
P.O. Box: 6748 Hay Al Andalus Post Office
Tel: +218 21 477 72 25
Email: libyapublicinfo@iom.int
Website: <https://libya.iom.int>

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Cover photo: *To mark international women's day, IOM Libya held a mental health and psychosocial support session for women in Sebha* © Abdolmonem AL-JUHEYMI



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KEY FINDINGS

Round 47 (March - April 2023)



705,746
migrants in Libya



USD 920
migration journey cost
(average per person)

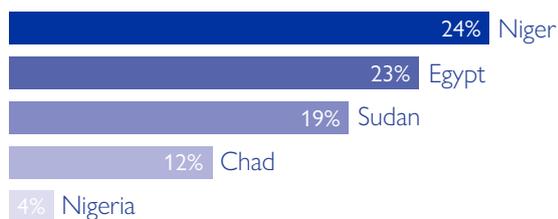


52%
of migrants reported that
the remittances they send
home are the primary
source of income for
their household

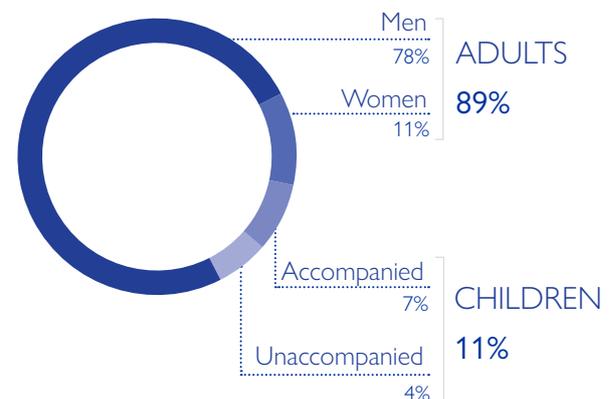
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS



TOP 5 NATIONALITIES



DEMOGRAPHICS



Migrants were present in:

642 COMMUNITIES
(out of 667)

100 MUNICIPALITIES
(out of 100)

IOM Libya conducted:

2,169 INTERVIEWS WITH
KEY INFORMANTS
(Mobility Tracking)

6,076 INTERVIEWS WITH MIGRANTS
(Flow Monitoring Surveys)



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OVERVIEW

IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme identified a total of 705,746 migrants from over 44 nationalities in the 100 Libyan municipalities during round 47 of data collection (March - April 2023).

The number of migrants in Libya has remained stable compared to the previous round of data collection (706,472 migrants, [Round 46](#), January - February 2023). For the first time since December 2020 the number of migrants has not increased. In [March](#) 2023, DTM Niger observed a decrease in the number of migrants traveling to Libya due to a combination of factors including the soaring prices of transportation (because of fuel price hikes), insecurity and increased border patrols. Overall, nearly half of migrants (46%) interviewed in Libya in 2023 had transited through, or came from Niger. Migrants having traveled to their home country for the month of Ramadan may have also contributed to the slight decrease in the number of migrants.

Previously, in 2020, the number of migrants in Libya had [declined](#) as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and its [socioeconomic impact](#) but had been increasing since 2021. Prior to the onset of conflict in 2011 there were an estimated [2.5 million migrants](#) in Libya.

Economic situation and labour market

Overall, a quarter of migrants (25%) interviewed by DTM Libya reported being unemployed in March and April, on par with the rate of the previous four months but slightly [higher](#) than pre-pandemic levels (17%).

In comparison, the World Bank [estimates](#) that the unemployment rate among Libyans continues to stand at 20 per cent and is as high as 27 percent for women and 30 percent for youth¹.

Echoing the trend among the Libyan population, the unemployment rate was higher among female migrants (51%) than males (24%) and among those who are under 30 years of age (Fig 1). More specifically, a total of 39 per cent of female migrants were unemployed and actively seeking work compared to 24 per cent of males. Over four in five (83%) unemployed females who were not actively seeking employment mentioned being involved in house and/or care work.

1

Based on ILO models from 2021.

The unemployment rate was higher among migrants surveyed in southern (39%) and western Libya (22%) than in the east (18%). The percentage of migrants who reported that financial issues were among the main difficulties they faced was also higher in the west (74%) and south of Libya (59%) compared to the east (40%) (Fig 2). In line with these findings, migrants interviewed in the east reported having earned more on average in the last 30 days (LYD 1,457 or USD 306) compared to those in the south (LYD 773 or USD 162) and west (LYD 692 or USD 145).

Figure 1: Unemployment rate among migrants by age group

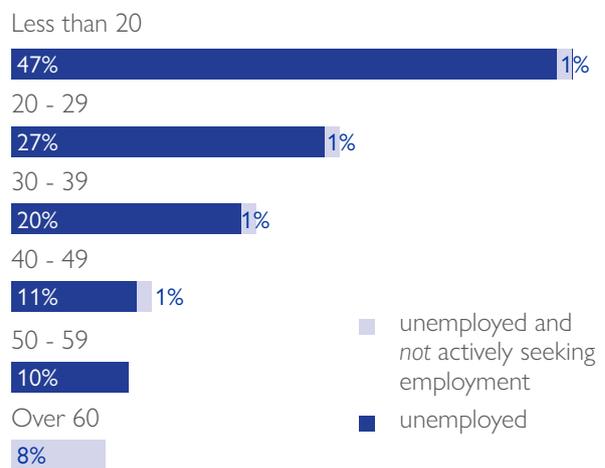
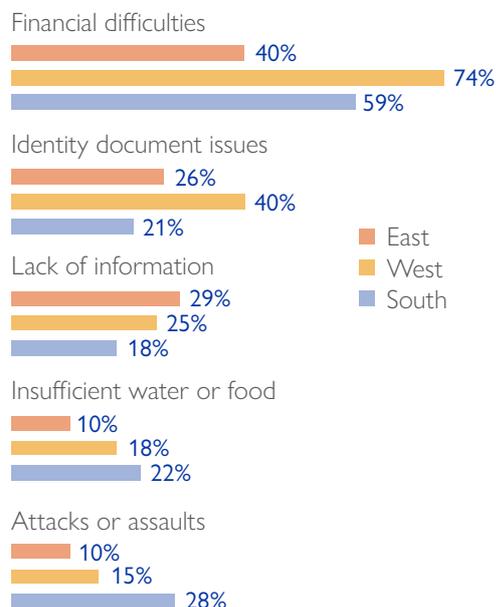


Figure 2: Percentage of migrants who reported difficulties by region of survey



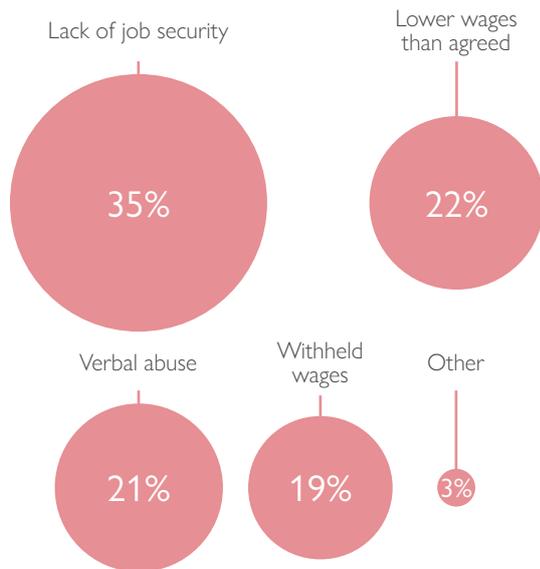
Sectors of employment and types of contract

Over a third of migrants (36%) were employed in the construction sector either as skilled (10%) or unskilled labour (26%). The second and third most common occupations were salesperson (e.g. shop or supermarket) (6%) and cleaner (6%).

Half of migrants interviewed by DTM in March and April declared being employed on a short-term or casual basis. The other half was employed on a permanent (28%) or fixed-term basis (21%). One per cent mentioned being a paid apprentice or trainee.

In line with previous reports, the most commonly reported risk faced at work among migrants interviewed during round 47 of data collection was the lack of job security (35%) followed by being paid less than agreed (22%), verbal abuse (21%) and delays in receiving wages (19%) (Fig 3).

Figure 3: Main risk migrants reported facing at work



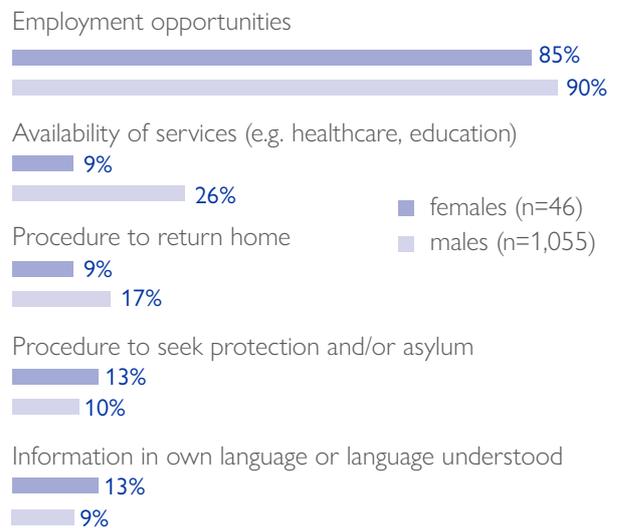
Finding employment

Most migrants (82%) mentioned having found their current employment through their social networks, either through a friend (51%) or an acquaintance (31%). A community and social networks may be of importance to some newly arrived migrants who might be confronted with practical difficulties such as obtaining information regarding employment and housing. In addition, according to a [DTM study](#) on social networks, family and friends may provide temporary shelter to recently arrived migrants while they seek work or while they are unable to work, which can spare them from indebtedness.

Overall, a greater percentage of unemployed migrants (28%) reported that a lack of information — mainly related to employment opportunities (81%) or the availability of services (23%) — was one of the three main difficulties they faced compared to those who were employed (18%).

A larger proportion of male migrants reported a lack of information about the availability of services, employment opportunities and how to return home while a more significant proportion of female migrants stated missing information on the procedure to seek protection and/or asylum or information in their own language (or one that they understand) (Fig 4).

Figure 4: Type of information migrants reported lacking by sex



Environment and climate change

Among migrants interviewed in March and April 2023 by DTM Libya, more than half of those from Chad (59%) reported having been employed in the agricultural sector in their country of origin at the time of departure compared to around a third of those from Niger (37%), Sudan (30%) and Mali (29%) (Fig 5). Fewer of those from Tunisia (10%), Nigeria (8%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (5%) stated having been employed in the agricultural sector in their country of origin.

Overall, more than a third of migrants (36%) who reported having been employed in the agricultural sector in their country of origin mentioned having experienced loss of crops or livestock assets due to environmental factors (e.g. drought, floods). This proportion was greater among migrants from Sudan (50%) and Chad (45%) than those from Niger (31%) and Egypt (28%) (Fig 6).

Figure 5: Percentage of migrants who reported having been employed in the agricultural sector in their country of origin

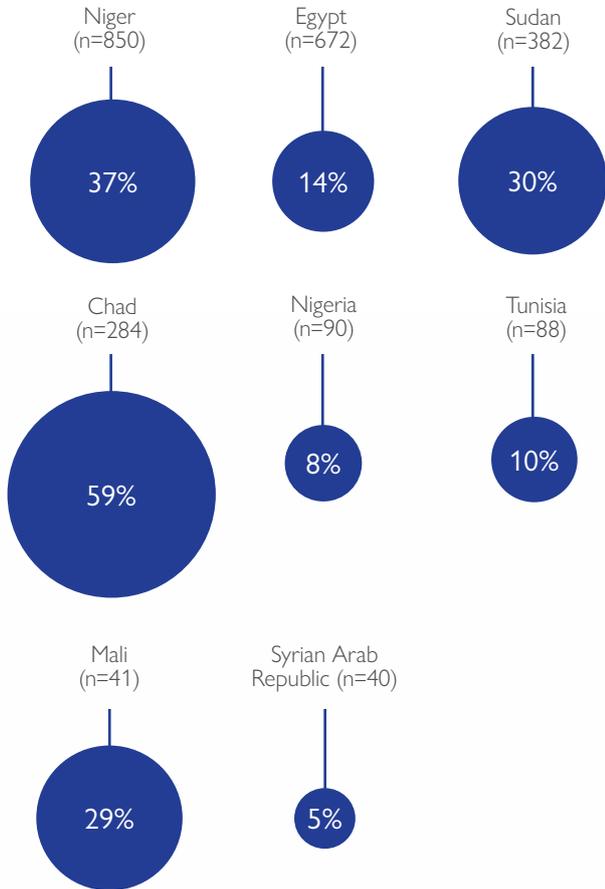
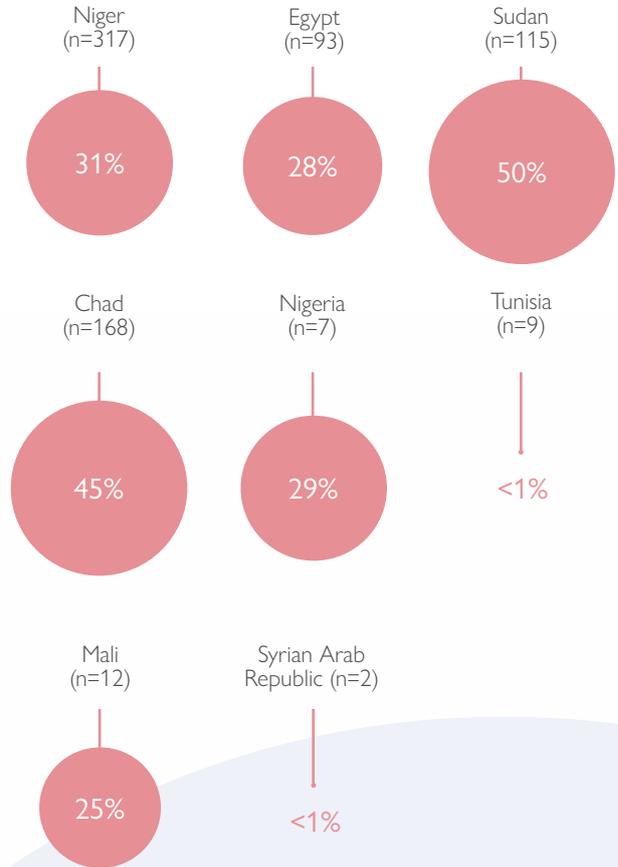


Figure 6: Percentage of migrants who reported having experienced loss of crops or livestock assets by country of origin among those who were employed in the agricultural sector in their country of origin



Remittances

Around a third of migrants (34%) interviewed by DTM Libya in March and April 2023 mentioned having sent remittances since arriving in Libya and nearly a third (29%) stated that they would do so upon earning or saving enough.

Overall, the share of migrants who reported that their remittances is their family's primary source of income has been increasing since June 2020 from 28 per cent to more than half in April 2023 (52%). Around three in five remittance-sending migrants (62%) mentioned that the money they send home helps to meet their family's food needs. Migrants also cited that remittances help their family to accumulate savings (39%), pay for family members' healthcare (36%) or education needs (18%), repay migration costs incurred (19%), as well as pay off debts (15%).

The majority of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa (56%) reported that the remittances they send home are their family's primary income compared to fewer of those from North Africa (48%), Asia (45%) or the Middle East (22%).

A greater proportion of migrants in the east (40%) and west (35%) reported sending money home compared to those in the south (26%). However, a greater percentage of those surveyed in the south (56%) mentioned intending to send money home once they earn or save enough than those in the west (23%) or east (16%). This is likely explained by the fact that more migrants surveyed in the south of Libya reported being unemployed (39%) and facing financial issues (74%) than in the west (22% and 59%) or east (18% and 40%).

Among migrants who reported being employed, a larger proportion of males (42%) mentioned having sent remittances home to their families compared to females (15%). However, a slightly greater proportion of female migrants (58%) than males (52%) mentioned that their remittances were their family's primary source of income.

A greater proportion of individuals from Egypt (45%), Niger (39%), Tunisia (38%) and Bangladesh (34%) reported having sent remittances compared to those of Nigeria (29%), Ghana (29%), Sudan (26%), Mali (26%), Chad (23%), Syria (23%) (Fig 7). In the last 30 days, respondents from Syria reported having sent the most money home (LYD 2,471), followed by those from Tunisia (LYD 1,547), Bangladesh (LYD 1,457), Egypt (LYD 1,360), Sudan (LYD 1,064), Nigeria (LYD 1,017), Chad (LYD 907), Mali (LYD 870) and Niger (LYD 834) (Fig 8).

Figure 7: Percentage of migrants who reported having sent remittances since they arrived in Libya by country of origin in March - April 2023

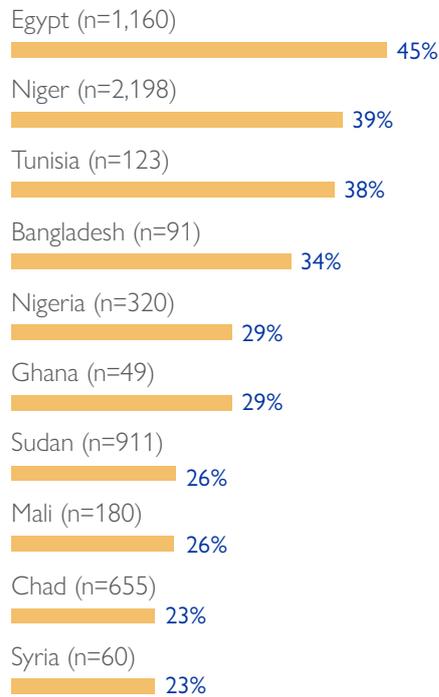
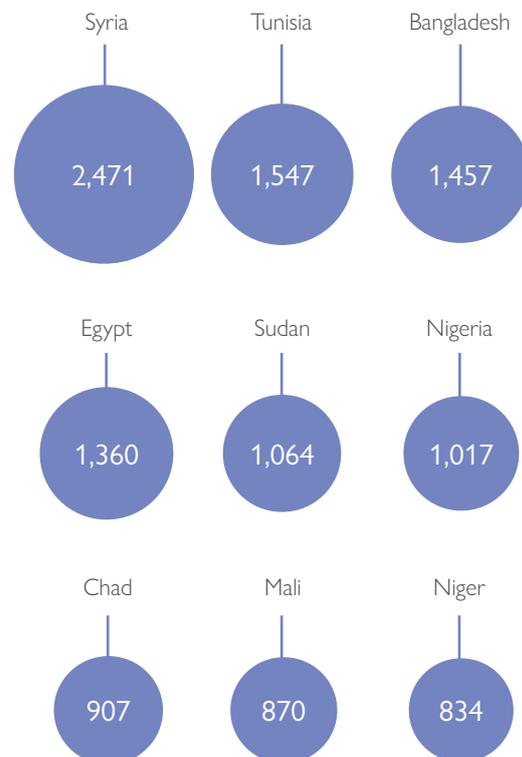


Figure 8: Amount in Libyan dinars that respondents reported having sent home in the last 30 days by country of origin



Geographical patterns and trends

As in previous rounds of data collection the majority of migrants in Libya were nationals from neighbouring countries: Niger (24%), Egypt (23%), Sudan (19%) and Chad (12%) (Fig 9). This trend is a reflection of the significant influence of geographical proximity and diasporic ties on migration patterns to Libya.

Overall, around 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 (4%) or Asia (4%) (Fig 10).

The largest migrant populations identified by DTM during round 47 of data collection were in the coastal regions of Tripoli (16%), Benghazi (12%), Misrata (10%), Ejdabia (8%), Azzawya (6%) and Almargeb (6%) (Fig 11). The coastal area is home to the [majority of urban settlements and crop land](#), while the rest of Libya (more than 95% of the total area) is mainly deserts or arid areas.

Figure 10: Regions of origin of migrants

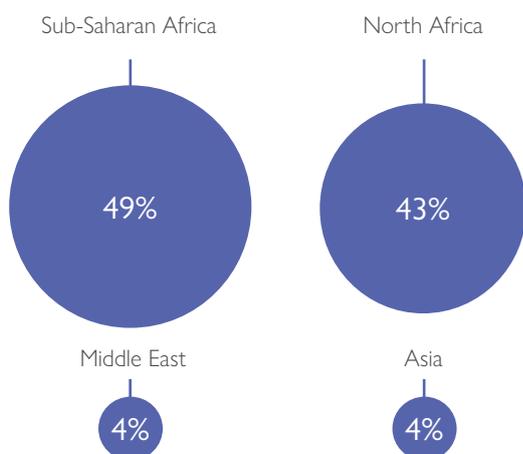
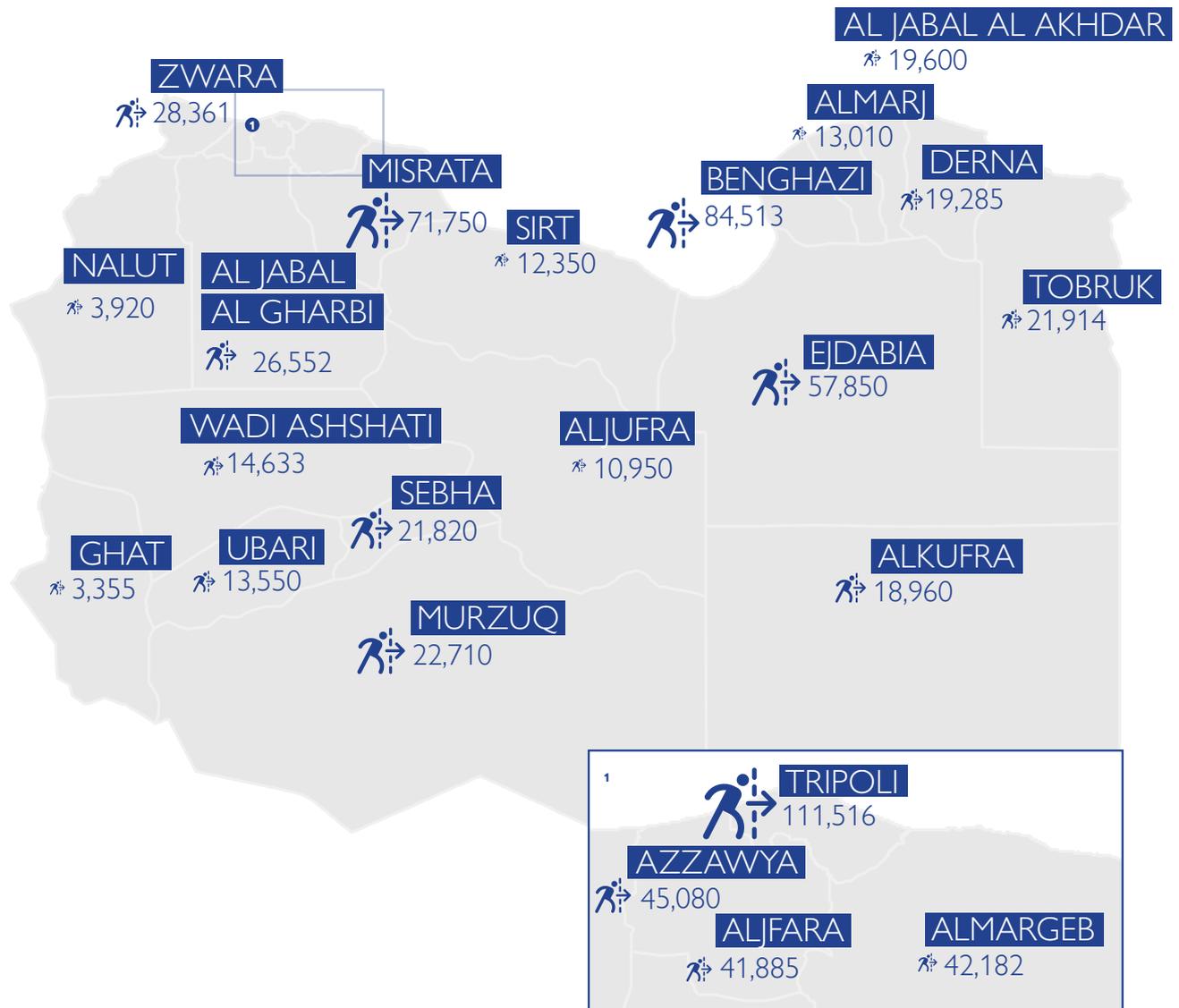


Figure 9: Proportion of migrants by nationality

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% MIGRANTS
Niger	172,907	24%
Egypt	160,163	23%
Sudan	131,207	19%
Chad	84,989	12%
Nigeria	29,854	4%
Syria	25,887	4%
Bangladesh	21,848	3%
Ghana	14,448	2%
Mali	13,507	2%
Tunisia	6,814	1%
Palestine	6,735	1%
Other	5,538	0.8%
South Sudan	4,150	0.6%
Burkina Faso	4,056	0.6%
Eritrea	3,814	0.5%
Senegal	3,565	0.5%
Pakistan	2,640	0.4%
Mauritania	2,628	0.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	2,419	0.3%
Somalia	1,862	0.3%
Morocco	1,862	0.3%
Ethiopia	1,280	0.2%
Unknown	1,255	0.2%
Guinea	1,211	0.2%
Cameroon	1,107	0.2%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	705,746	100%

Figure 11: Number of migrants per region (mantika) during DTM round 47 data collection.



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

IOM providing mental health and psychosocial
to migrant children at a school in Sebha in
collaboration with UNICEF.

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MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

To better understand migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, DTM conducted 6,076 individual interviews with migrants in Libya in March and April 2023. The thematic findings presented in this section rely largely on these interviews.

In parallel, interviews conducted by DTM Libya with 2,169 key informants across Libya in March and April 2023 highlighted that the main needs of migrants were related to health services (77%), non-food items (NFIs) (48%), accommodation (53%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (21%). Moreover, one in five migrants (19%) interviewed individually identified insufficient food or water as one of the three main difficulties they faced.

According to key informant interviews, adverse economic conditions, including the unaffordability of food was the main issue. These findings are further corroborated by the results of interviews with migrants which showed

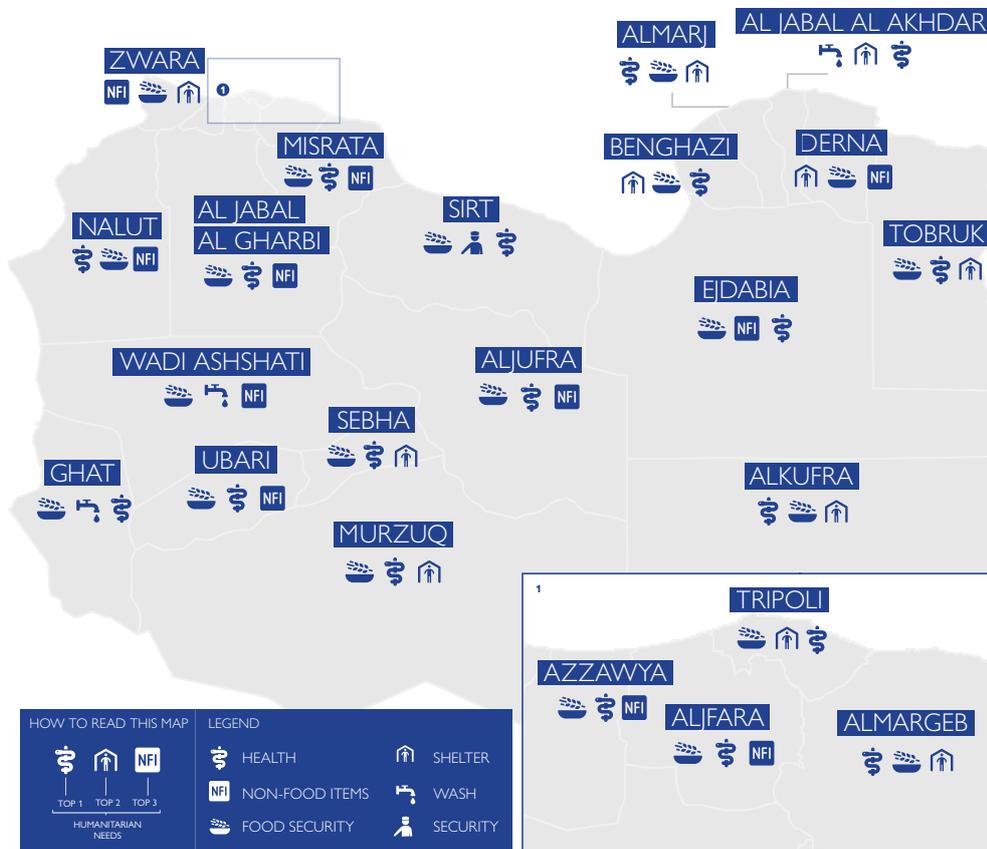
that a greater proportion of unemployed respondents (31%) reported facing difficulties related to insufficient food or water compared to those who were employed (16%).

Moreover, according to key informants interviewed by DTM Libya the unaffordability of non-food items, housing and healthcare also remain primary barriers for the majority of migrants to fulfil their basic needs.

According to the [World Bank](#), inflation – mainly driven by rising food, housing and electricity prices - has been moderate but significant in Libya.

Key informants also cited issues related to the lack of availability of the public water network, the unaffordability of clean drinking water and the lack of waste management or disposal system at the local level as affecting migrants' wellbeing.

Figure 12: Humanitarian priority needs of migrants per region (mantika)



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

WASH

In line with the previous round of data collection around one in five migrants (17%) interviewed individually in March and April 2023 mentioned having insufficient clean drinking water. The lack of access to clean drinking water remains more problematic in western (20%) and southern Libya (18%) than in the eastern regions (5%). Moreover, a greater share of migrants surveyed in eastern Libya (52%) reported having daily access to the public water network compared to those in the west (33%) or south (48%) (Fig 13). However, at the same time, a greater proportion of migrants surveyed in the west (12%) and east (8%) than in the south (1%) mentioned having never access to the public water network.

Overall, two thirds of migrants reported relying on bottled water (66%) and nearly half (47%) on the public water network as their main sources of water. A minority also mentioned that they relied on water trucking (18%), protected wells (16%) and public outdoor taps (10%) for clean drinking water.

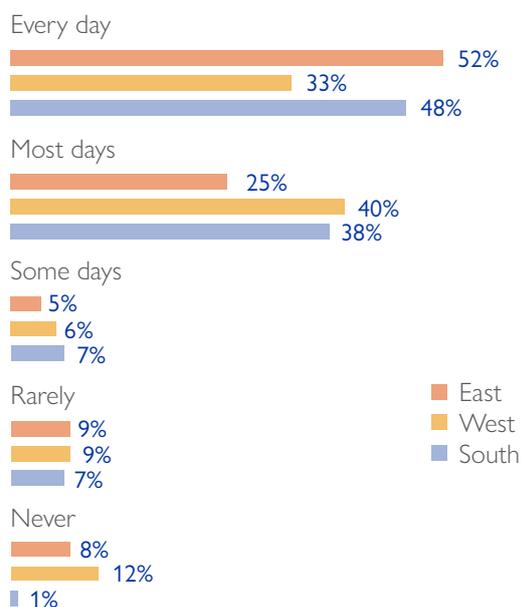
Among those who stated having insufficient access to drinking water, the main alternative was bottled water (72%) in the west and protected wells (76%) in the east of Libya. In comparison, in the south a minority of those who mentioned having insufficient access to clean water reported having alternative sources of clean drinking water (mainly water trucking (36%)). This may be related to the fact that the unemployment rate among migrants interviewed by DTM in the south (39%) was around twice that of the west (22%) and east (18%).

Overall, more migrants in the south (51%) and west (59%) mentioned having to resort to a communal toilet shared with more than six individuals than in the east (34%). Fewer migrants who were housed in their workplace stated that they had to use a communal or public toilet (30%) compared to those living in rented accommodation (56%) or with host families (44%). More male migrants (53%) than females (43%) stated using a communal toilet shared with more than six individuals. However, having to use a public toilet or sharing facilities with men and boys may [increase](#) women and girls' risk of abuse and assault.

Health

Seven in ten migrants reported having limited (62%) or no access (8%) to healthcare services in Libya. A greater proportion of migrants reported that their access to healthcare was constrained in the south (84%) and west of Libya (76%) compared to the east (43%).

Figure 13: Frequency at which migrants reported having access to the public water network by region of survey

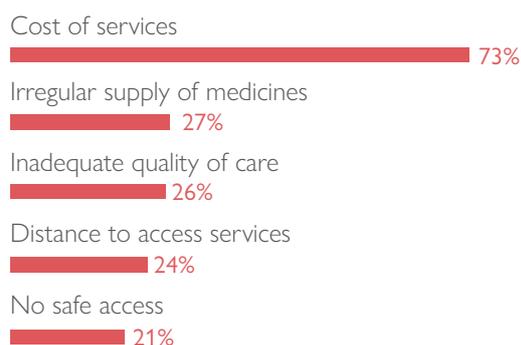


A greater percentage of unemployed migrants mentioned lacking access to healthcare services in Libya (85%) compared to those who were employed (65%).

More than twice as many females (18%) than male migrants (8%) stated having no access to healthcare. This trend held true among employed (15% of females had no access compared to 6% of males) and unemployed migrants (21% of females had no access compared to 12% of males).

Those who reported having limited or no access to services identified being constrained by the cost of services (73%), the irregular supply of medicines (27%), the inadequate quality of care (26%), the distance to reach care (24%), or the lack of safe access (21%) (Fig 14).

Fig 14 Main barriers to accessing healthcare services identified by migrants (multiple-choice question)



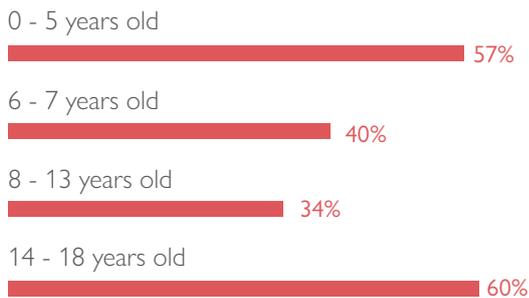
Education

A minority of migrants (7%) interviewed by DTM in March and April 2023 reported having family members aged between 5 and 18 in Libya. Among migrants who had school-aged family members, more than half (53%) reported that their children could not access school. The main obstacles they cited were related to financial barriers (75%), lack of documents (72%), language barrier (58%) and problems related to social isolation and participation in the local community (53%). For example, the majority of migrants (73%) who reported speaking Arabic as a first language mentioned that their children could access education compared to a minority (11%) of those who were non-native Arabic speakers.

A total of 85 per cent of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa who mentioned having school-aged family members stated that their children could not access school compared to 28 per cent of those from North Africa and 12 per cent of those from the Middle East.

A total of 60 per cent of migrants who have school-aged teens (14 - 18 years old) mentioned they lacked access to education, the highest proportion among all age groups (Fig 15). Fewer mentioned that their children aged 0-5 (57%), 6-7 (40%) and 8-13 (34%) did not have access to education.

Figure 15: Percentage of migrants who reported that their children lacked access to education (by children's age group)



Accommodation

According to key informants, the majority of migrants (81%) lived in rented accommodation for which they paid for themselves, or that was paid for by their employers or others (Fig 16) — a proportion which was greater in urban than rural settings (Fig 17).

Overall, a total of two per cent of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in March and April 2023 reported having been evicted or threatened with eviction in the past

three months. A greater proportion of unemployed migrants (2%) mentioned having been threatened with eviction or evicted than those who were employed (1%). Moreover, a larger percentage of female migrants (6%) stated having been evicted or threatened with eviction than male migrants (1%).

Overall, a greater proportion of migrants reported having been evicted or threatened with eviction in the region of Tripoli (5%) as well as in the municipalities of Albayda (13%), Zwara (10%) and Swani Bin Adam (7%) than in other municipalities such as Benghazi (1%) and Sebha (<1%).

Figure 16: Migrants' types of accommodation

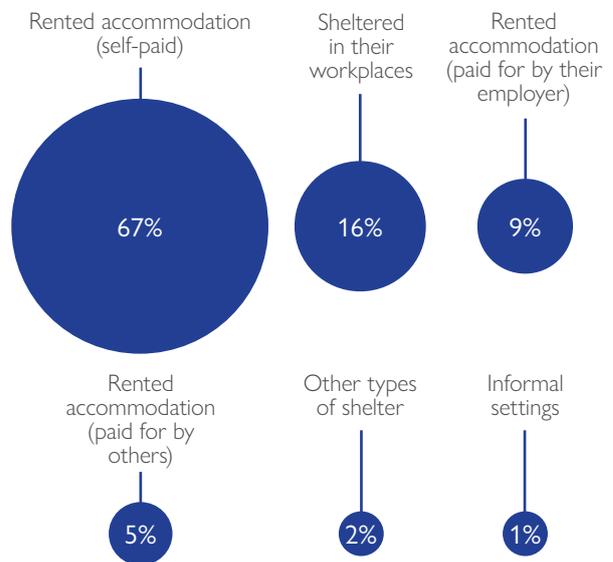
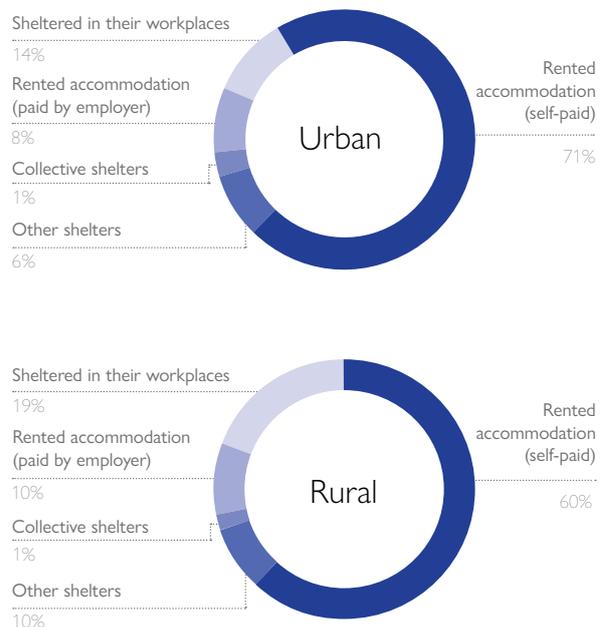


Figure 17: Migrants' types of accommodation in urban and rural settings



MIGRATION FLOWS

ما هي الإسعافات النفسية الأولية؟

الإسعافات النفسية الأولية تصف استجابة إنسانية داعمة لأشخاص يتعرضون للمعاناة وقد يكونون بحاجة إلى الدعم. وتتطوي الإسعافات النفسية الأولية على الجوانب التالية:

- تقديم الرعاية والمساندة العمليتين من دون تطفل.
- تقدير الاحتياجات والمخاوف.
- مساعدة الناس على تلبية احتياجاتهم الأساسية (مثل الغذاء والماء والمعلومات).
- الاستماع إلى الناس، من دون ممارسة الضغط عليهم كي يتكلموا.
- إراحة الناس ومساعدتهم على الشعور بالهدوء.
- مساعدة الناس في الوصول إلى المعلومات والخدمات والدعم الاجتماعي.
- حماية الناس من التعرض لمزيد من الأذى.

MIGRATION FLOWS

During the reporting period (March - April 2023) DTM Libya's 43 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 monitor migration flows and conduct individual interviews (Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)) to shed light on migrants' 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

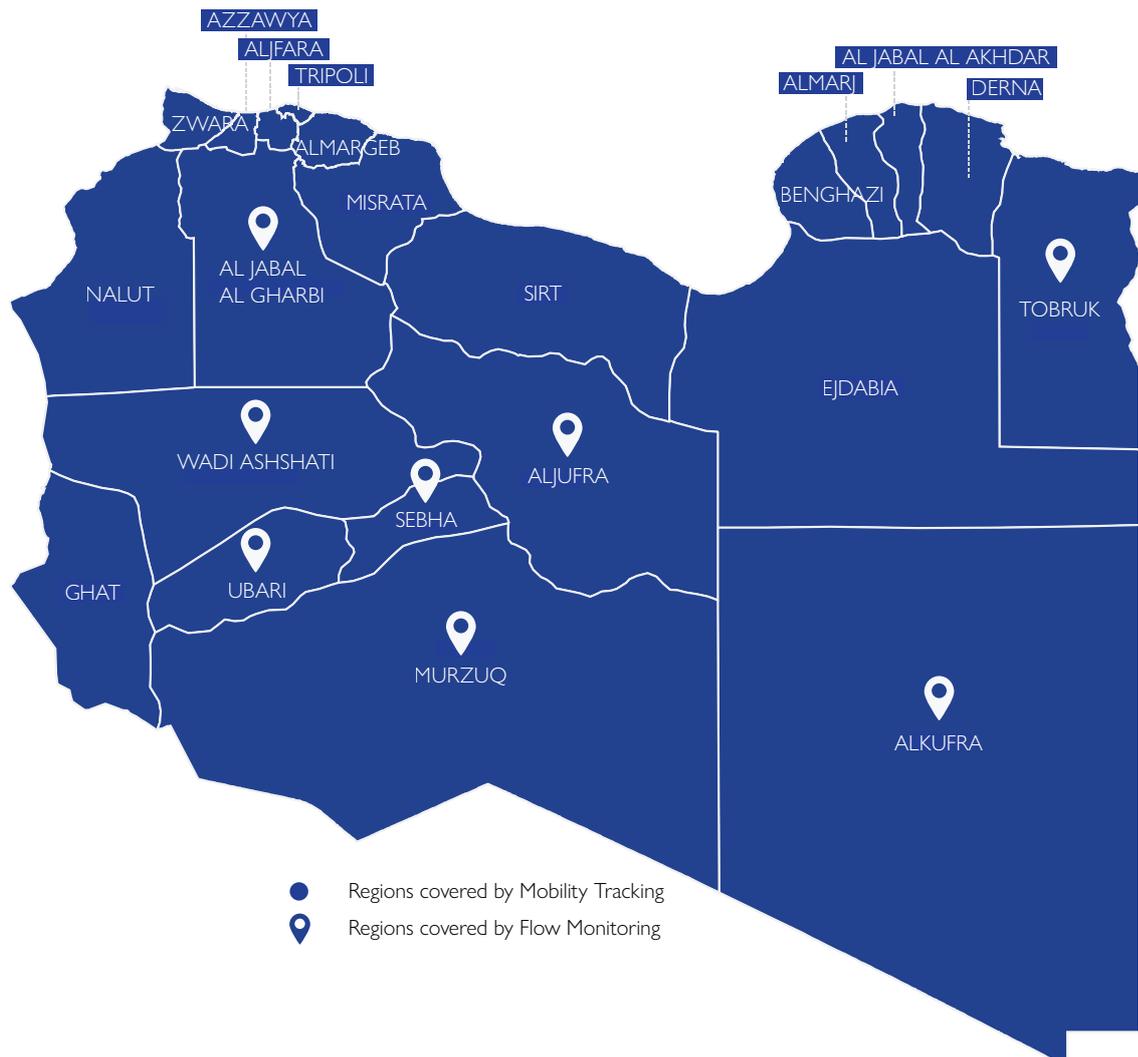
8 regions covered

448 assessments

14 municipalities

43 flow monitoring points (FMPs)

Figure 18: Regions (mantika) covered by flow monitoring and mobility tracking activities in Libya



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

Sabratha

The number of migrants in the municipality of Sabratha during round 47 of data collection (1,285 migrants) decreased compared to the previous reporting period (round 46, February 2023, 6,390 migrants). Nearly two thirds of migrants who were interviewed by DTM Libya in March and April 2023 in the municipality of Sabratha reported being unemployed (64%) which is significantly more than the unemployment rate across Libya (25%)

Swani Bin Adam

The number of migrants in Swani Bin Adam during round 47 data collection (April 2023, 8,590 migrants) increased slightly compared to the previous reporting period (round 46, February 2023 8,190 migrants). According to field reports, this increase is likely due to a range of factors including the number of available work opportunities. None of the migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in March and April 2023 in the municipality of Swani Bin Adam were unemployed compared to 25 per cent across Libya.

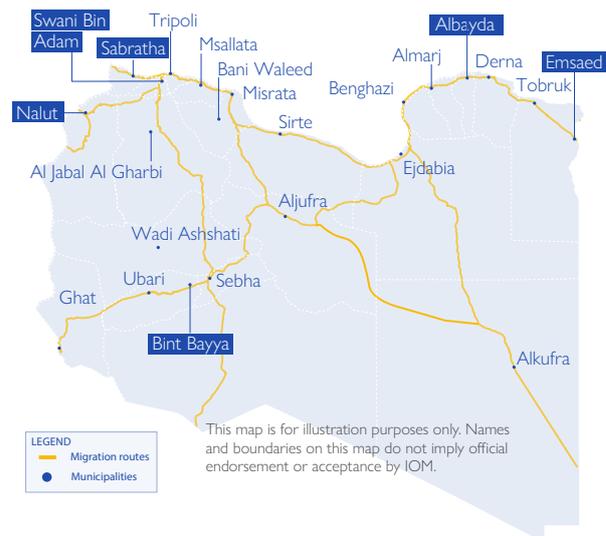
SOUTHERN LIBYA

Bint Bayya

The number of migrants in Bint Bayya during round 47 data collection (April 2023, 5,550 migrants) increased slightly compared to the previous reporting period (round 46, February 2023, 4,750 migrants). According to field reports the continued supply of job opportunities in the municipality of Bint Bayya, including in the agricultural sector, likely contributes to attracting many migrants.

Moreover, Bint Bayya is located halfway between two strategically significant towns: Ubari and Sebha and as such is a transit location for migrants on their way or returning from the northern coastal municipalities. Among migrants who were interviewed by DTM in March and April 2023, two in five mentioned their intention to return to their country of origin (41%) or had no specific plan (42%). A minority intended to stay in Libya (11%) or migrate onwards (5%).

Figure 19: Map of municipalities analysed



EASTERN LIBYA

Emsaed

The number of migrants in Emsaed during round 47 data collection (April 2023, 4,000 migrants) decreased compared to the previous reporting period (Round 46, February 2023, 9,000 migrants). According to key informants, the majority of migrants in Emsaed come from Egypt and tend to return to their home country during Ramadan. In addition, many Egyptian migrants are employed in the construction industry, which typically experiences a lull in activity during the month of Ramadan.

Albayda

The number of migrants in Albayda during round 47 data collection (February, 16,100 migrants) increased compared to the previous reporting period (round 46, February 2023, 14,300 migrants). According to field reports, Albayda is known among migrants as a municipality where there are job opportunities, particularly in the agricultural sector. All migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in March and April 2023 were employed. Among them, a third were employed as skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers and a quarter were employed in [elementary occupations](#), which include cleaning staff as well as domestic and unskilled construction workers.

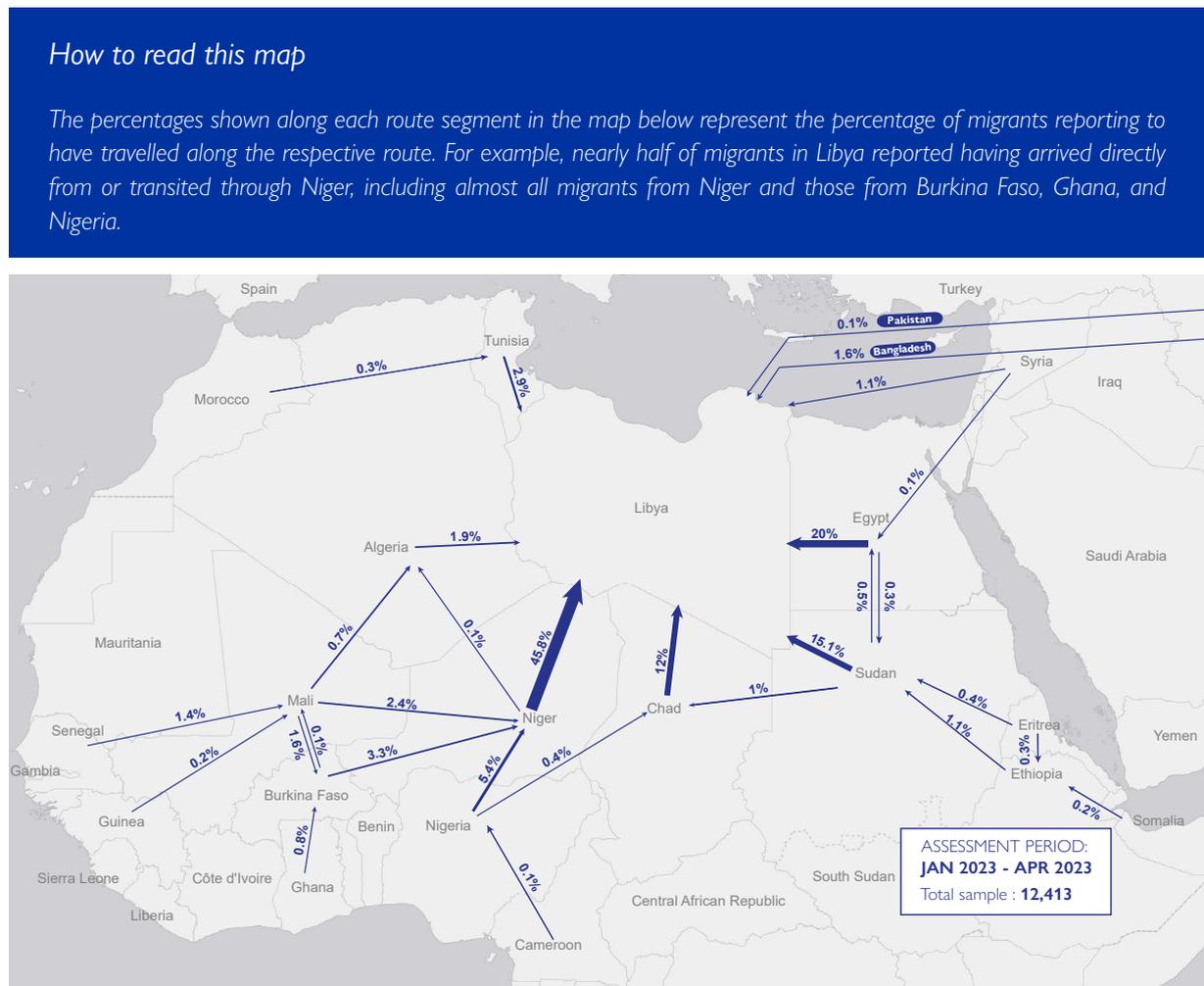
MIGRATION ROUTES TO LIBYA

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 6,337 individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya (through DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)) between January and April 2023.

incurred for three quarters of migrants (75%) during their journey to Libya. The majority of migrants mentioned having hired the services of migration facilitators primarily for transportation (93%) or to help them cross difficult areas along the route (52%). A minority used the services of migration facilitators to help with food and water (22%), information (22%), housing (15%), security (14%) and documents (4%).

Two thirds of migrants (65%) interviewed in March and April 2023 reported having used the services of migration facilitators, which also represented the largest expense

Figure 20: Major migration routes reported by migrants interviewed via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)

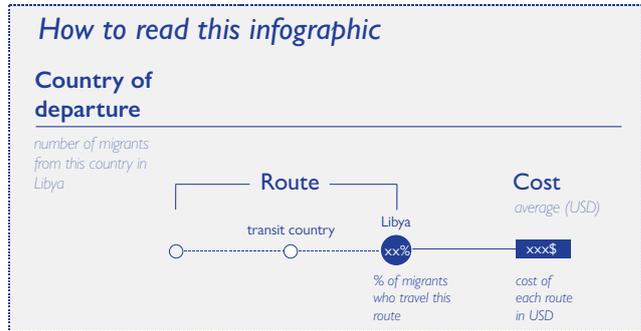


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MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

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 - April 2023.

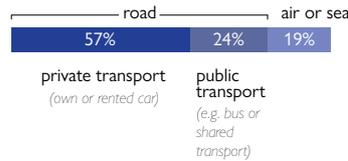
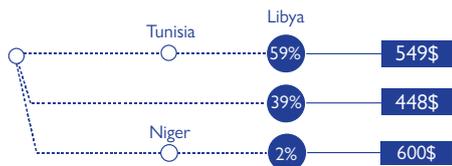
This table also includes the average cost of each route, the means of transportation migrants use and the total number of migrants from each country as well as their geographical distribution by regions of Libya (i.e. where individual interviews occurred).



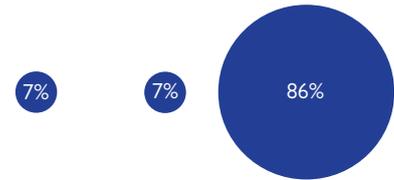
ROUTES	COST average (USD)	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS		
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Algeria

719 migrants

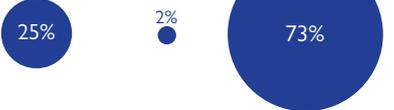
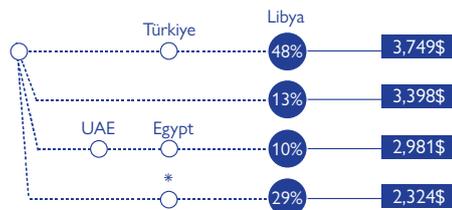


East South West



Bangladesh

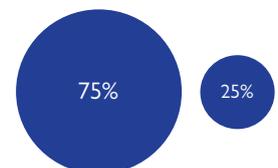
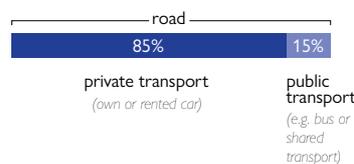
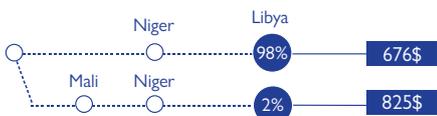
21,848 migrants



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

Burkina Faso

4,056 migrants

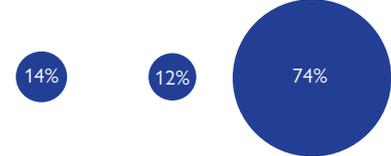
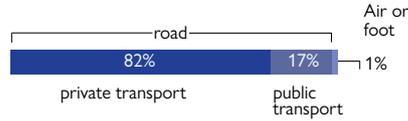
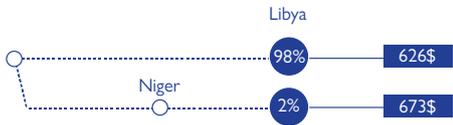


ROUTES	COST average (USD)	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
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Chad

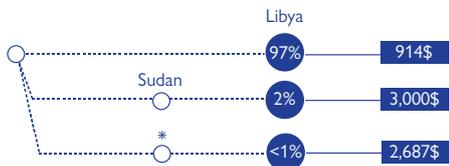
84,989 migrants

East South West

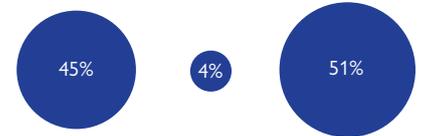
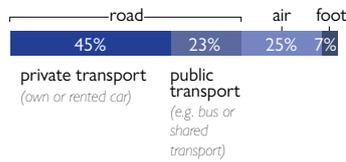


Egypt

160,163 migrants

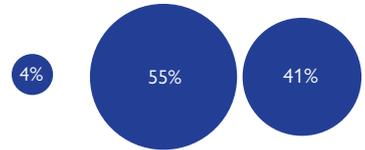
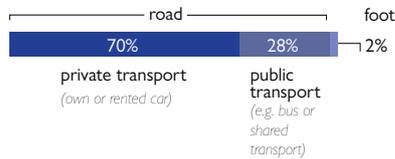
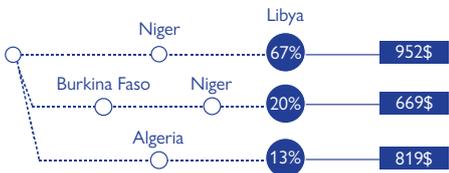


*Multiple routes used that included one or a combination of the following countries: United Arab Emirates, Chad, Sudan and Tunisia.



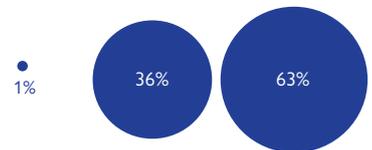
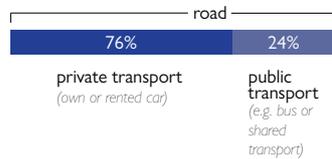
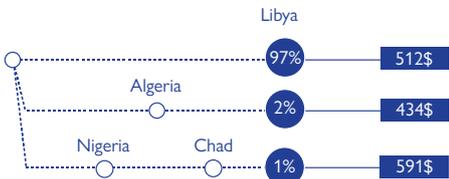
Mali

13,507 migrants



Niger

172,907 migrants

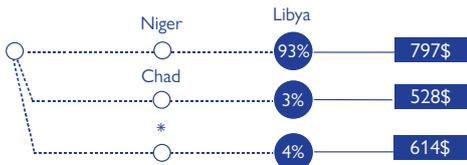


ROUTES	COST average (USD)	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
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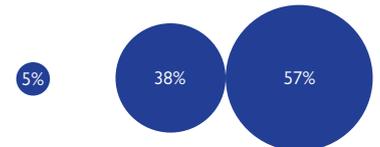
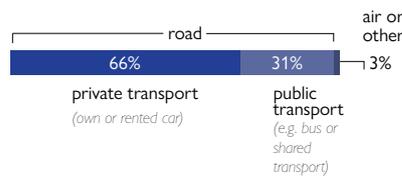
Nigeria

29,854 migrants

East South West



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

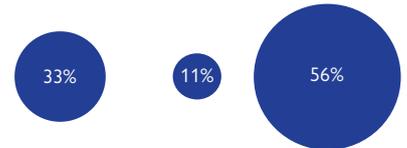
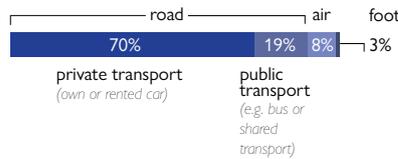


Sudan

131,207 migrants

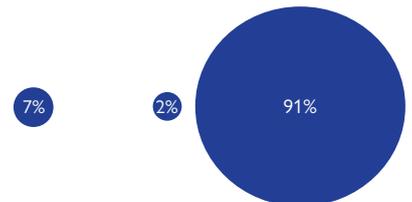
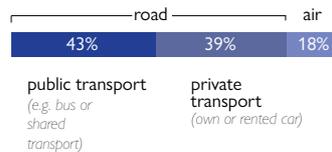


*Multiple routes used that included one or more of the following countries: Chad, Egypt, Niger and/or Tunisia



Tunisia

6,814 migrants





REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Before being assisted to return home, a migrant's health is being assessed by an IOM employee in Benghazi. Migrants who sign up for the Voluntary Humanitarian Return programme are also provided with pre-departure transportation assistance, counselling services and undergo a protection screening.

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REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Key informant interviews conducted by DTM Libya in March and April 2023 revealed that over half of migrants were located in the west (55%), while a minority were in the east (33%) or the south (12%) (Fig 21).

More than half of migrants (59%) 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 (Fig 22).

Key informants interviewed in March and April 2023, estimated that two in three migrants (67%) lived in urban settings while a third (33%) 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.

Figure 21: Distribution of migrants by geographical area

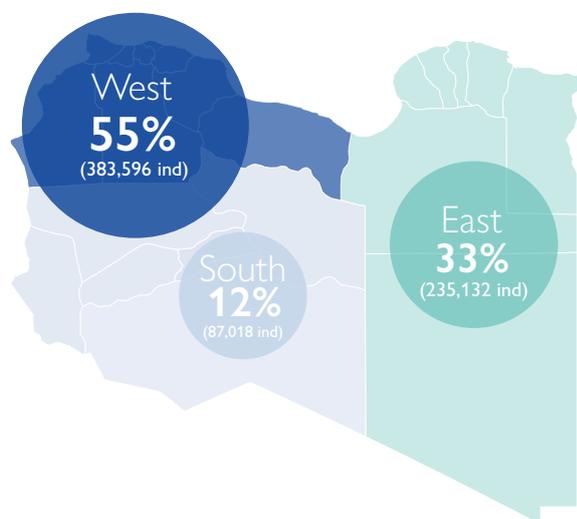


Figure 22: Migrants in Libya by region (mantika) (based on Mobility Tracking data)

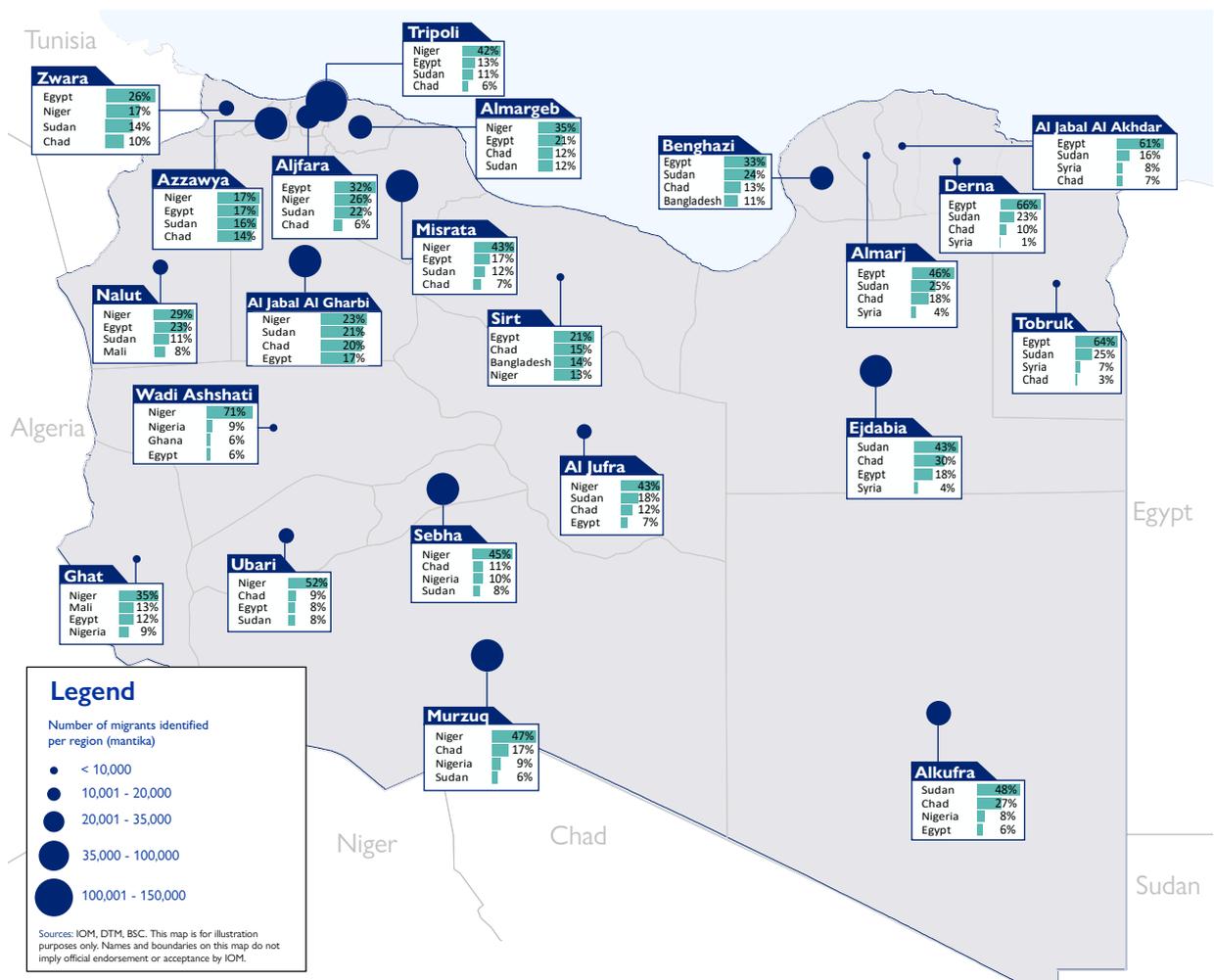
MANTIKA (REGION)	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% BY REGION
Tripoli	111,516	16%
Benghazi	84,513	12%
Misrata	71,750	10%
Ejdabia	57,850	8%
Azzawya	45,080	6%
Almargeb	42,182	6%
Aljifara	41,885	6%
Zwara	28,361	4%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	26,552	4%
Murzuq	22,710	3%
Tobruk	21,914	3%
Sebha	21,820	3%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	19,600	3%
Derna	19,285	3%
Alkufra	18,960	3%
Wadi Ashshati	14,633	2%
Ubari	13,550	2%
Almarj	13,010	2%
Sirt	12,350	2%
Aljufra	10,950	2%
Nalut	3,920	1%
Ghat	3,355	<1%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	705,746	100%

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

The map below (Fig 23) shows the top four nationalities of migrants by region as per Mobility Tracking round 47 data collection (March and April 2023). This map highlights that the distribution of migrants in Libya is largely influenced by the historical socioeconomic, ethnic and cultural ties that developed through the [circular migration](#) of populations from bordering 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 is the [main entry point](#) for migrants traveling to Libya particularly those coming from or transiting through 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 23: 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 March and April 2023 and in line with previous reports, migrants from North African countries (including Egypt and Sudan) continue to account for over two thirds 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 (86% and 57%, respectively). The complete disaggregation of migrants' region of origins by regional location (mantika) in Libya is shown in the table below (Fig 24).

Figure 24: 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	2,293	8%	1,850	4%	15,432	10%
	Alkufra	293	1%	8,358	16%	10,309	7%
	Almarj	819	3%	2,953	6%	9,238	6%
	Benghazi	17,128	63%	18,978	36%	48,407	31%
	Derna	206	1%	1,887	4%	17,192	11%
	Ejdabia	4,648	17%	17,417	33%	35,785	23%
	Tobruk	1,858	7%	638	1%	19,418	12%
EASTERN LIBYA TOTAL		27,245	12%	52,081	22%	155,781	66%
SOUTH	Aljufra	-	-	8,121	11%	2,829	26%
	Ghat	-	-	2,591	3%	764	7%
	Murzuq	228	23%	20,464	27%	1,861	17%
	Sebha	528	54%	19,174	26%	2,118	19%
	Ubari	161	16%	11,105	15%	2,284	21%
	Wadi Ashshati	69	7%	13,466	18%	1,098	10%
SOUTHERN LIBYA TOTAL		986	1%	74,921	86%	10,954	13%
WEST	Al Jabal al Gharbi	731	2%	14,828	7%	10,983	8%
	Aljfara	821	3%	18,343	8%	22,721	17%
	Almargeb	2,386	8%	26,026	12%	13,770	10%
	Azzawya	1,386	5%	27,112	12%	16,582	12%
	Misrata	6,272	21%	42,319	19%	23,159	17%
	Nalut	159	1%	2,105	1%	1,630	1%
	Sirt	4,337	15%	3,939	2%	4,034	3%
	Tripoli	12,981	43%	69,430	32%	28,054	21%
	Zwara	788	3%	14,476	7%	13,097	10%
WESTERN LIBYA TOTAL		29,861	8%	218,578	57%	134,030	35%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA		58,092		345,580		300,765	

Note: 1,309 migrants from other minority nationalities (including those whose nationalities could not be established) are not included in the table above.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Niger and Chad are the first and second most represented nationality from sub-Saharan Africa in Libya (50% and 25%, respectively) (Fig 25 and 26). In line with previous reports, the number of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa, including nationals of Niger, has continued to rise slightly compared to the previous two rounds of data collection from 340,057 (round 45) to 343,538 (round 46) to 345,580 individuals (round 47).

This slight increase in the number of migrants corresponds to the arrival of seasonal migrant workers [from Chad and Niger in Libya](#) (generally travelling between March and May to seek work during the lean season in their regions of origin). Overall, more than half of migrants (58%) interviewed in Libya in 2023 had transited through, or came from Niger or Chad.

Figure 26: Number of migrants from countries of origin in sub-Saharan Africa (top 6 nationalities)

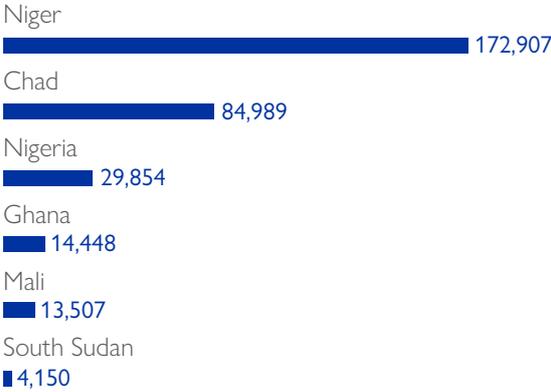
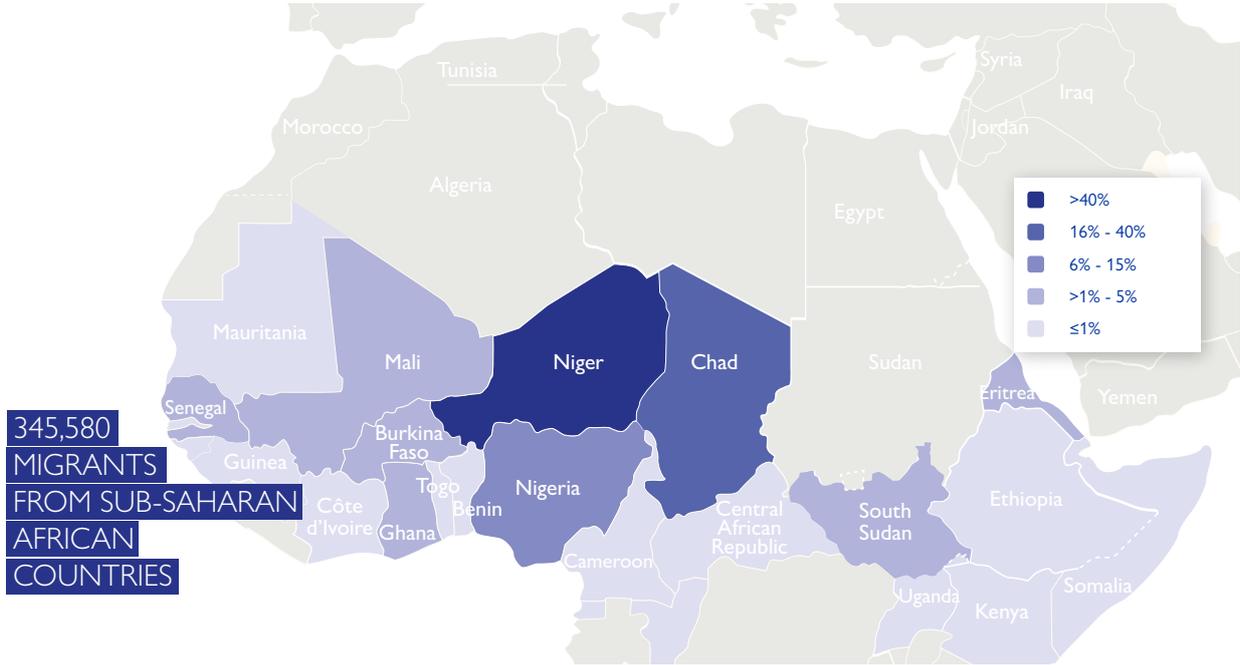


Figure 25: Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the sub-Saharan Africa region



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NORTH AFRICA

The number of North African migrants decreased slightly during round 47 (from 304,545 in [February 2023](#) to 300,765 individuals) after having been on the rise since the [end of 2021](#). However, migrants from neighbouring Egypt and Sudan continue to be the two most represented nationalities among those from North Africa (53% and 44% respectively).

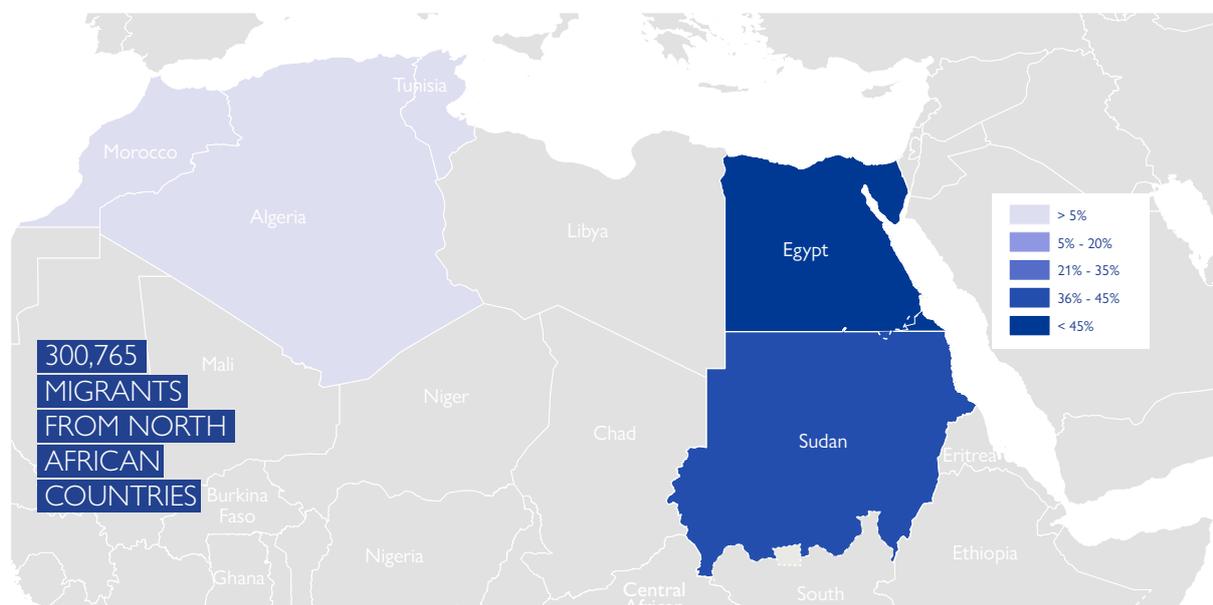
Migrants from Tunisia and Morocco together accounted for three per cent of the total number of migrants from North Africa. Overall, more than two in five migrants in Libya were from North Africa (43%).

Based on field reports collected by DTM Libya, many Egyptian migrants returned to their country of origin during the month of Ramadan. Moreover, according to [UNHCR](#), Egyptians and Tunisians were the third and sixth most represented nationalities among those having arrived in Italy across the Mediterranean sea between January and April 2023.

Figure 28: Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa



Figure 27: Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the North African region



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MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

A minority of migrants (8% or 58,092 individuals) identified during round 47 were from the Middle East (4%) or Asia (4%).

The majority of individuals from Asia and the Middle East were from Syria (25,887 individuals) and Bangladesh (21,848 individuals) accounting for 45 and 38 per cent of migrants (including refugees), respectively (Fig 29). Individuals from Syria and Bangladesh accounted for respectively three and four per cent of the overall migrant population in Libya. In addition, there were 6,735 migrants who self-identified as Palestinians (12% of all migrants from the Middle East and Asia in Libya) and 2,640 migrants from Pakistan (5%). There were 982 individuals from other nationalities who accounted for two per cent of the migrant population from the Middle East and South Asia.

Figure 30: Migrants from countries of origin in Asia and the Middle East

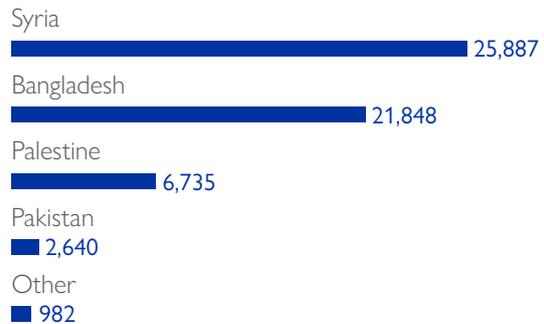


Figure 29: Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Middle East and South Asia



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 March and April 2023, a total of 27,864 migrants [arrived](#) in Italy and Malta from Libya and Tunisia via the Central Mediterranean Sea compared to 5,288 individuals during the corresponding period in 2022 and 3,994 in 2021 (Fig 31).

Between January and April 2023, a total of 42,293 migrants [arrived](#) in Italy and Malta from Libya and Tunisia via the Central Mediterranean Sea compared to 10,762 individuals during the corresponding period in 2022 and 9,092 in 2021 (Fig 32).

According to [UNHCR](#), of the 14,500 migrants including refugees who arrived in Italy in April 2023, 57 per cent had departed from Tunisia and 41 per cent from Libya.

Interceptions and returns to Libyan shores

In 2023, and as of 29 April, a total of 4,819 migrants who attempted the Central Mediterranean Sea crossing had been intercepted and [returned](#) to Libyan shores which is more than in [2022](#) (4,461 individuals) but fewer than in [2021](#) (6,992 individuals) over the corresponding period.

Fig 31 Arrivals by sea, returns and deaths on the Central Mediterranean Route to Italy and Malta

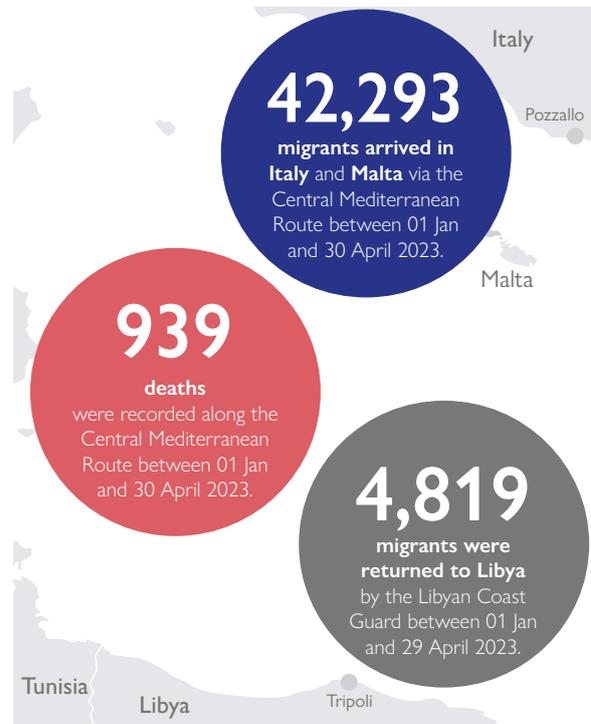
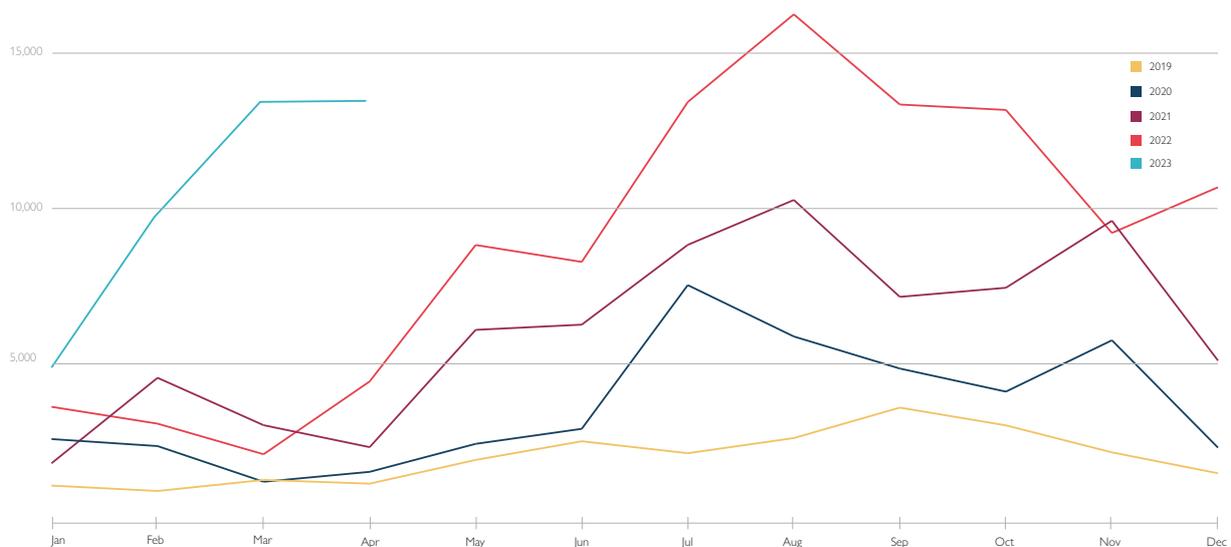


Figure 32: Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean route to Italy and Malta (2019 - 2023) (number of individuals)



Fatalities at sea

In March and April 2023, a total of 660 deaths and disappearances were recorded on the Central Mediterranean route, which is more than in 2022 (362), 2021 (308) and 2020 (38) during the same period (Fig 33). In comparison, in 2022, a total of 1,417 deaths and disappearance were recorded on the Central Mediterranean route, a decrease from 2021 (1,533) but an increase from 2020 (1,001). In 2022, most deaths occurred off the coasts of Libya (807). The majority of deaths in Libya occurred off the city of Sabrata (201) followed by Zwara (147) and Garabulli (106). At least 123 deaths were recorded in the east of Libya, which was more frequently used as place of departure in 2022 compared to the previous year.

The first four months of 2023 were the deadliest on record since 2017 (Fig 34).

Fatalities and disappearances on land routes

According to the Missing Migrant Project, a total of 203 deaths were recorded on land in Northern Africa in 2022 with more than half having occurred in the Libyan Sahara Desert (117) as was the case in 2020 and 2021. However, the difficulty of access by civil society and international organizations means that the number of deaths recorded is an underestimation.

Figure 34: Comparisons of the number of deaths and missing individuals on the Central Mediterranean route during the period January - April for the years 2018 - 2023

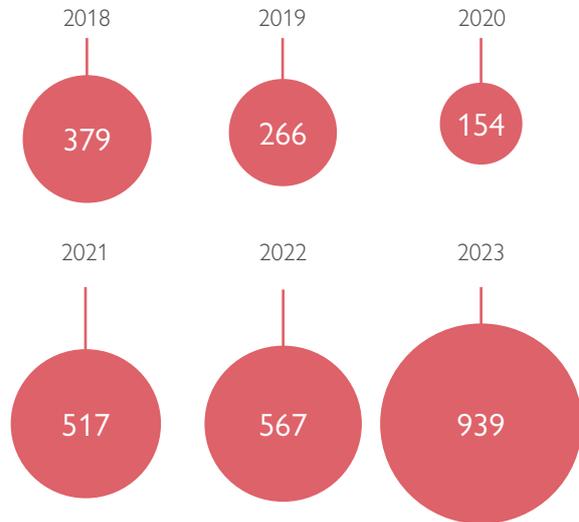
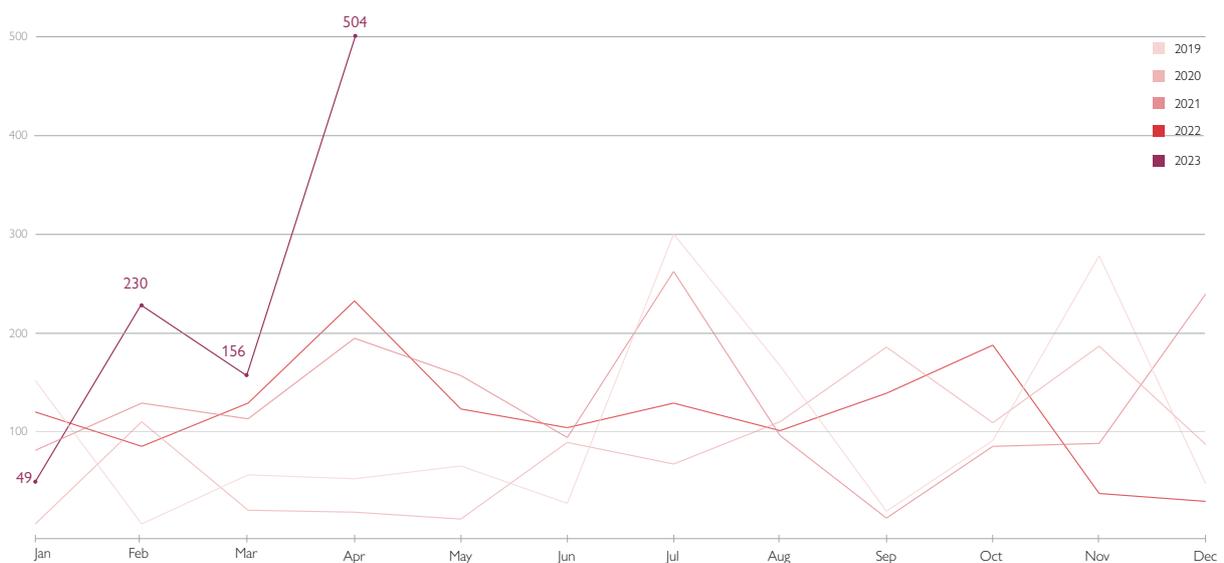


Figure 33: Number of deaths and missing individuals on the Central Mediterranean route by year (2019 - 2022)



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	
112 enumerators	6,076 migrants interviewed <small>(round 47, Flow Monitoring Survey)</small>	2,169 key informant interviews
3 team leaders	43 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) <small>are active in 8 regions (mantikas) of Libya</small>	

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

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

DTM LIBYA

 dtm.iom.int/libya

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