



DTM



Project funded by the European Union



IOM LIBYA

MIGRANT REPORT

ROUND 43

July - August 2022

الجمعية الدولية للهجرة
International Organization for Migration
The UN Migration Agency

COMPAS

Photo (cover page):

IOM distributing food assistance and providing awareness-raising sessions on COVID-19 prevention as part of the third phase of the Libyan national COVID-19 vaccination campaign led by the Libyan National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC).

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KEY FINDINGS

Round 43 (July - August 2022)



679,974
migrants in Libya

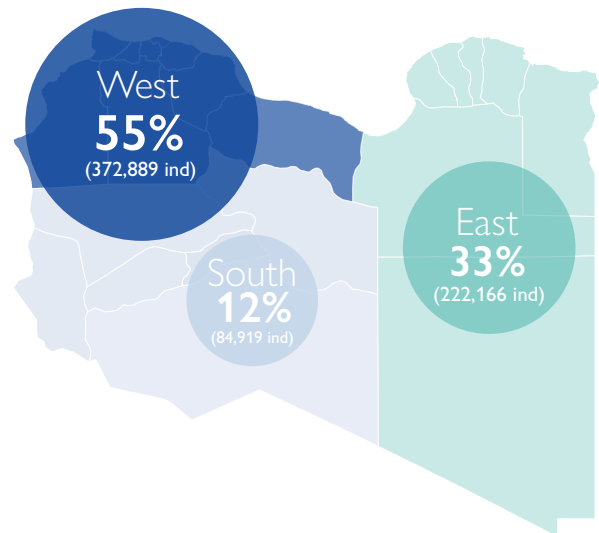


USD 919
migration journey cost
(average per person)

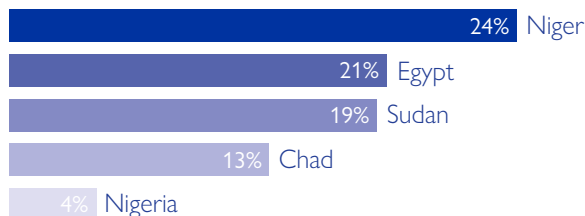


47%
of migrants reported that
the remittances they send
home are the primary
source of income for
their household

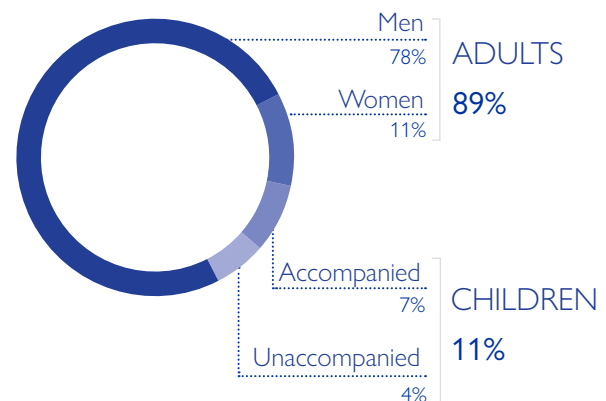
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS



TOP 5 NATIONALITIES



DEMOGRAPHICS



Migrants were present in:

639 COMMUNITIES
(out of 667)

100 MUNICIPALITIES
(out of 100)

IOM Libya conducted:

1,993 INTERVIEWS WITH
KEY INFORMANTS
(Mobility Tracking)

4,790 INTERVIEWS WITH MIGRANTS
(Flow Monitoring Surveys)



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OVERVIEW

IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme identified a total of 679,974 migrants from over 41 nationalities in the 100 Libyan municipalities during Round 43 of data collection (July - August 2022).

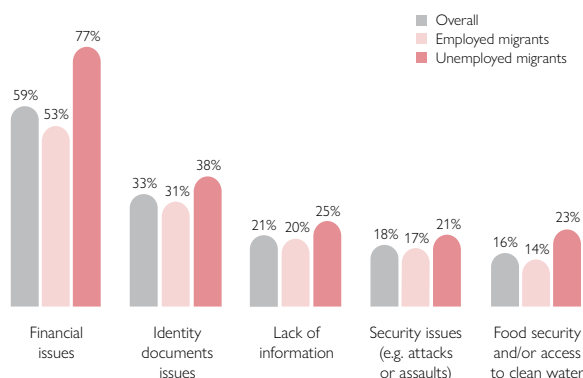
The number of migrants in Libya has continued to increase slightly compared to the previous reporting period (667,440 migrants, Round 42, June 2022) in line with a trend that started at the beginning of 2021. Prior to 2021 the number of migrants in Libya had been decreasing following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The number of migrants in Libya identified during Round 43 is also higher than the number of migrants for the corresponding period in 2019 (636,426 migrants, Round 27, September 2019).

Socio-economic situation

The unemployment rate among migrants interviewed in July and August (24%) increased slightly compared to the three previous rounds of data collection (Round 42, June 2022 (22%), Round 41, April 2022 (18%) and Round 40, January 2022 (17%)) and stands higher than pre-pandemic levels (17%, Round 29, February 2020). A greater percentage of unemployed migrants consistently reported facing difficulties than those who were employed (Fig 1).

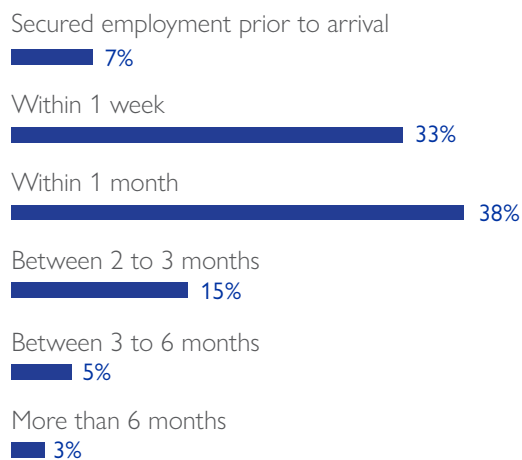
Financial difficulties remain the most pressing issue for over half of migrants (59%) interviewed in July and August 2022 (Fig 1). Consistent with previous reports, the unemployment rate was higher among migrants who had most recently arrived in Libya than those who have been in the country for longer.

Fig 1 Top three difficulties faced by migrants by employment status



For example, half of those who arrived less than six months ago were unemployed compared to 18 per cent of those who have been in Libya for more than two years. A minority of migrants mentioned having secured work prior to arriving in Libya (7%). The majority (53%) reported having found work within one to three months after arrival (Fig 2).

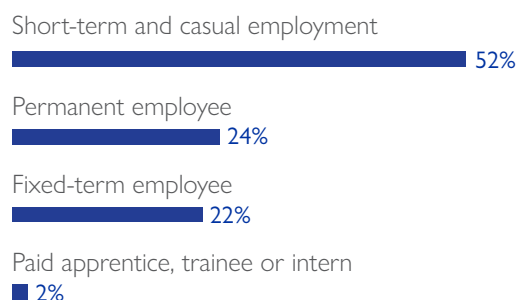
Fig 2 Length of time required to find work in Libya upon arrival



When asked about the main risks faced at work, the lack of job security was reported by the highest proportion of migrants interviewed (40%), followed by employers paying less than the agreed wage (20%) or delayed payment (17%). Over half of migrants surveyed mentioned having short-term or casual employment (52%) while a minority claimed holding permanent (24%) or fixed-term employment (22%) (with regular and predictable monthly salaries) (Fig 3).

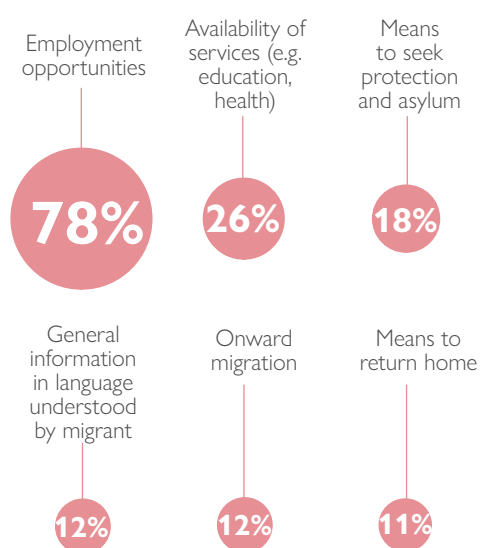
A lack of identity documents (33%) and a lack of information (21%) were the second and third most important issues cited by migrants at the time of the survey (Fig 1).

Fig 3 Type of employment agreement



Among those who identified a lack of information as one of the top three difficulties they faced, the majority (78%) mentioned lacking information about employment opportunities (Fig 4). Fewer reported lacking information about availability of services (e.g. education, health) (26%), means to seek protection or the asylum seeking process (18%), onwards migration (12%) or means to return home (11%). A total of 12 per cent of migrants identified a lack of essential information available in a language they understand.

Fig 4 Type of missing information among migrants who identified a lack of information as one of the top 3 difficulties they faced when surveyed (n=880)



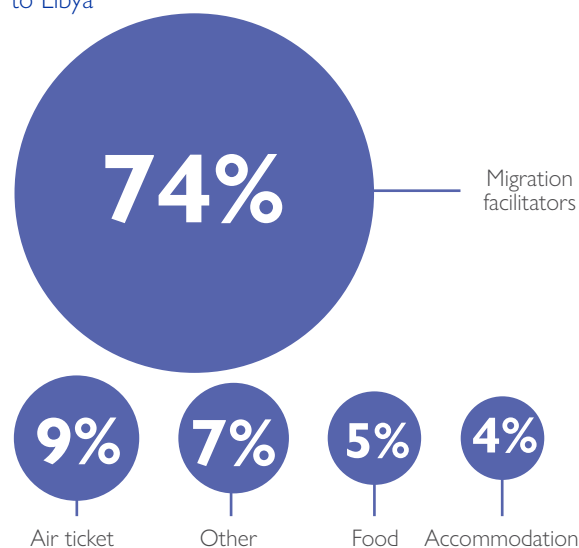
Migration journey

Migrants reported that the largest expense incurred during their journey to Libya was the cost of migration facilitators services (74%) followed by air tickets (9%), food (5%), and accommodation (4%) (Fig 5).

The majority of migrants mentioned having hired the services of migration facilitators primarily for transportation (86%). A minority reported having paid for migration facilitator services to help them cross difficult areas along the route (49%), to provide them with information (33%), food and water (29%), accommodation (21%), security (15%) and documents (9%).

Migrants cited a lack of knowledge of other alternatives (38%) as the top reason for having employed the services of migration facilitators.

Fig 5 What was the largest expense during your journey to Libya



Remittances

In line with previous reports, nearly two thirds (61%) of migrants confirmed having either sent remittances (29%) or intending to do so upon earning or securing enough savings (32%). A minority reported not intending to send money home (21%) or did not want to answer (17%). An IOM [study](#) on labour migration and remittances found that the factors preventing migrants from sending remittances ranged from unemployment, lack of adequate earnings or slow pace of earnings (as migrants often try to accumulate savings before sending remittances) to lack of reliable money transfer services.

Migrants interviewed in July and August 2022 indicated having sent home a monthly average of 66 USD in remittances. In comparison, in 2021, migrants reported having sent an average of 103 USD per month, which was lower than both the 2019 and 2020 averages of 146 USD and 123 USD per month, respectively. This points to a sustained decline in the amount of money sent home by migrants in Libya since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In line with the previous round of data collection, the percentage of migrants who mentioned that the remittances they send home are their household's primary source of income stands at 47 per cent – a percentage which has increased significantly since December 2020 when it was 28 per cent. A greater proportion of migrants from Asia (62%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (49%) reported that the money they sent home was the primary source of income for their households compared to those from North Africa (44%) or the Middle East (0%)¹.

¹ Two respondents from the Middle East reported having sent remittances since their arrival in Libya.

Two thirds of remittance-sending migrants (66%) mentioned that the money they send home helps to meet their family's food needs. A minority of migrants also cited that remittances help their family to build savings (37%), repay migration costs incurred (25%), pay for family members' health (29%) and education needs (16%) as well as to pay off debts (13%). While the majority of migrants reported having financed their journey through savings (62%), a minority reported having incurred debts (28%). Other means of funding their travels to Libya included money given by family or friends (27%), earnings after having reached Libya (21%), sale of properties (11%) or earnings during travel (2%).

Security situation

During the reporting period, the political stalemate between Libya's two political entities, the Government of National Unity and the House of Representatives, and fragile stability prevailed with violent clashes reported in Tripoli on [27 August](#), which continue to affect migrants and Libyans. A total of 18 per cent of migrants identified security-related issues, such as attacks and assaults as one of the three main difficulties they faced when surveyed in July and August 2022.

Migration drivers

Nearly nine in ten migrants (87%) identified economic reasons as the main reason that motivated their decision to migrate. More specifically, a total of 49 per cent stated that insufficient income in their country of origin drove them to migrate to Libya. The lack of job opportunities in their country of origin (20%) and the search for employment abroad (17%) were respectively the second and third most cited reasons for migration to Libya.

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 (24%), Egypt (21%), Sudan (19%) and Chad (13%) (Fig 6).

Overall, half of migrants in Libya are from Sub-Saharan Africa (50%), over a third are from North Africa (42%) and a minority are from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (3%) (Fig 7).

The largest migrant populations identified by DTM during Round 43 of data collection were in the regions of Tripoli (16%), Benghazi (12%), Misrata (11%), Ejdabia (8%), Azzawya (7%) and Aljara (5%) (Fig 8).

Fig 6 Proportion of migrants by nationality

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% MIGRANTS
Niger	162,825	24%
Egypt	144,543	21%
Sudan	129,782	19%
Chad	87,050	13%
Nigeria	30,019	4%
Syria	23,205	3%
Bangladesh	18,538	3%
Ghana	15,789	2%
Mali	14,922	2%
Tunisia	7,471	1%
Palestine	6,803	1%
Eritrea	5,457	0.8%
Other	5,110	0.8%
Senegal	4,713	0.7%
Burkina Faso	3,239	0.5%
South Sudan	3,200	0.5%
Mauritania	3,138	0.5%
Côte d'Ivoire	2,386	0.4%
Somalia	2,097	0.3%
Morocco	1,976	0.3%
Pakistan	1,628	0.2%
Zambia	1,521	0.2%
Ethiopia	1,260	0.2%
Unknown	1,171	0.2%
Cameroon	1,123	0.2%
Guinea	1,008	0.1%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	679,974	100%

Fig 7 Regions of origin of migrants

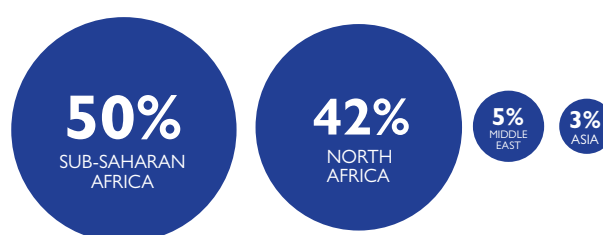
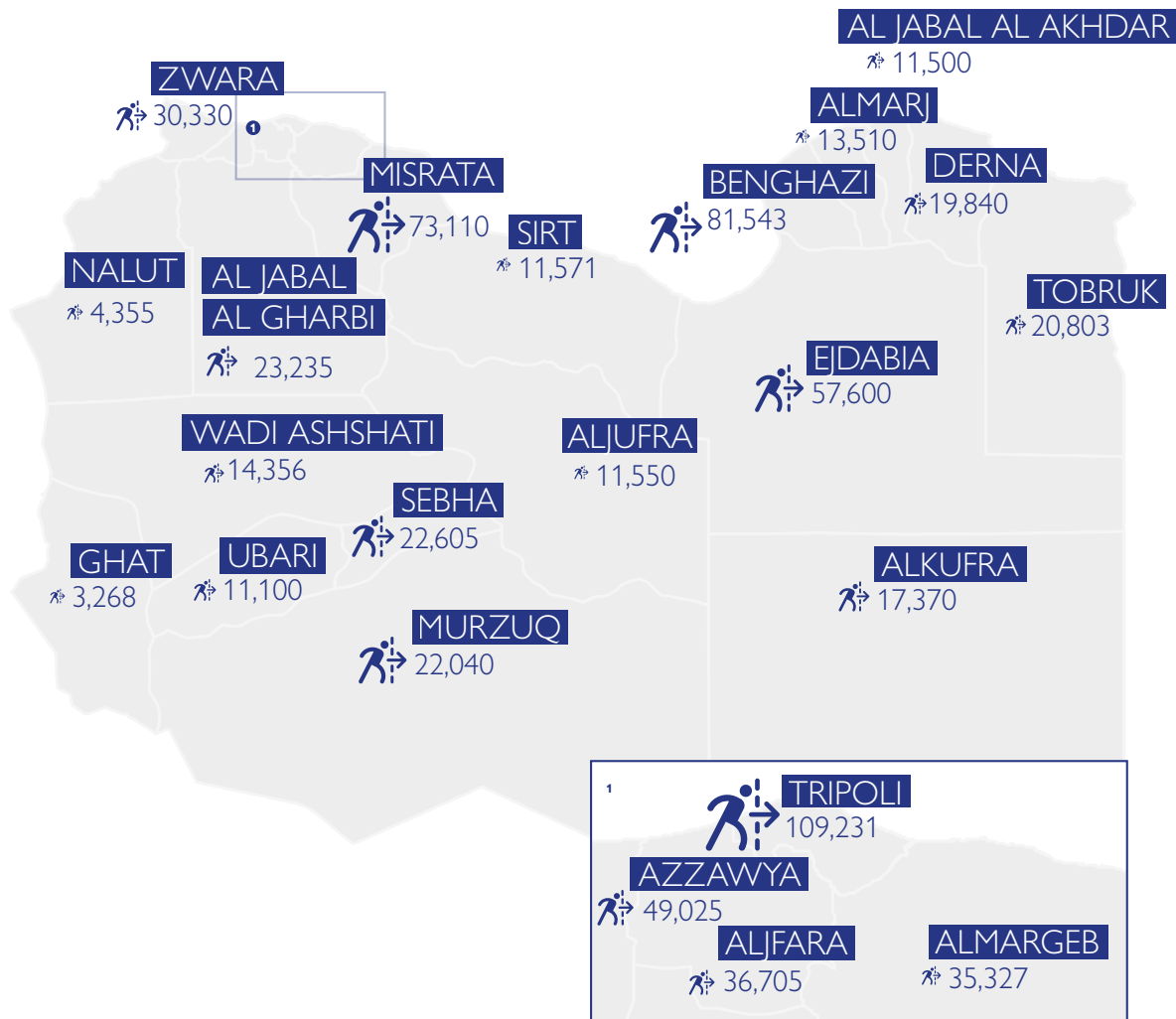


Fig 8 Number of migrants per region (mantika) during DTM Round 43 data collection.



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

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



IOM provided awareness-raising sessions on COVID-19 prevention as part of the third phase of the Libyan national COVID-19 vaccination campaign led by the Libyan National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC).

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MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

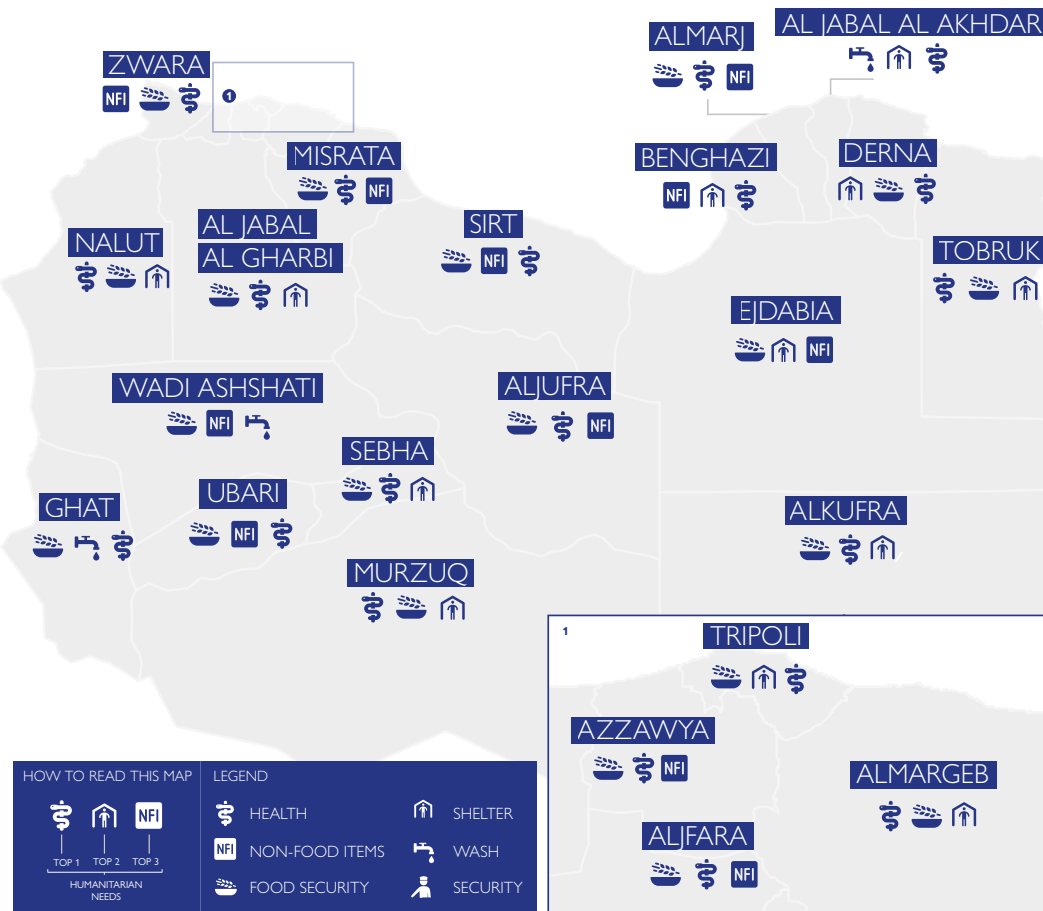
To better understand migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, DTM conducted 4,790 individual interviews with migrants in Libya in July and August 2022. Thematic findings presented in this section rely largely on these interviews.

In parallel, interviews conducted by DTM Libya with 1,993 key informants across Libya in July and August 2022 highlighted that the main needs of migrants were related to health services (74%), non-food items (NFIs) (54%), accommodation (50%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (21%). Consistent with previous reports, key informant interviews confirmed that cost and affordability of food, non-food items, housing and healthcare, remain the main difficulties for the majority of migrants to fulfil their needs.

The lack of access for migrants to education and insufficient available accommodation were also mentioned by key informants as important barriers preventing migrants from being able to send their children to school and secure housing.

Issues related to the availability of the water network, its unaffordability and the inadequate quality of the water were also underscored by key informants as being essential WASH concerns affecting migrants' wellbeing. Moreover, 16 per cent of migrants interviewed individually through Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) in July and August 2022 mentioned that lack of access to food and clean drinking water were among the main three difficulties they faced in Libya. According to [recent WFP data](#), a total of 17 per cent of refugees and migrants receiving assistance from WFP and 25 per cent of those who ceased to receive assistance were classified as moderately or severely food insecure¹.

Fig 9 Humanitarian priority needs of migrants per region (mantika)



¹ This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

² Based on the Consolidated Food Security Index (CARI) methodology, which is an approach used to aggregate different food security indicators into one index to report on overall food security status.

WASH

Over 4,700 individual interviews with migrants in Libya conducted in July and August 2022 highlighted that nearly one in five (17%) had insufficient clean drinking water, potentially compromising health and hygiene levels. The lack of access to clean drinking water continues to be more prominent in southern (21%) and western Libya (19%) than in the eastern regions (8%). Moreover, a greater proportion of migrants in the south (59%) mentioned having access to only one source of water compared to those in the east (56%) or west (46%). However, a greater proportion of migrants in the west (28%) reported having rarely or no access to the public water network compared to those in the east (14%) or south (12%).

Three quarters of migrants interviewed in the west reported that bottled water was among the main sources of drinking water whereas the most widely relied upon source of water in the east and south was the public network (60% and 61%, respectively). Among migrants who reported having sufficient drinking water, 35 per cent mentioned having daily access to the public water network compared to five per cent of those who lacked sufficient drinking water.



1 in 5
migrants reported having insufficient clean drinking water compromising their health and hygiene levels.

Water infrastructure in Libya has suffered considerable [damage and destruction](#) which has affected production and service capacity and led to shortages.

Interviews conducted in July and August revealed that a third of migrants only have access to a communal toilet shared with more than 10 individuals. A greater proportion of male migrants (33%) than females (27%) reported sharing a toilet with 10 or more individuals. A greater proportion of migrants interviewed in the east (64%) mentioned sharing a toilet with five individuals or fewer compared to those in the south (51%) or west (45%). Research from across the world has [found](#) that shared toilets are linked to poor health outcomes including diarrhea, fecal-oral diseases and adverse maternal or birth outcomes.

NFIs

The majority of migrants surveyed by DTM Libya in July and August 2022 reported needing mattresses (58%) and blankets (53%) (Fig 10). Fewer migrants identified clothing (47%), hygiene products (28%), solar lamps (18%), cooking utensils (14%), detergents (12%) and heating or cooking fuel (11%) as items they needed.

Fig 10 Top three main NFI needs (multiple-choice question)

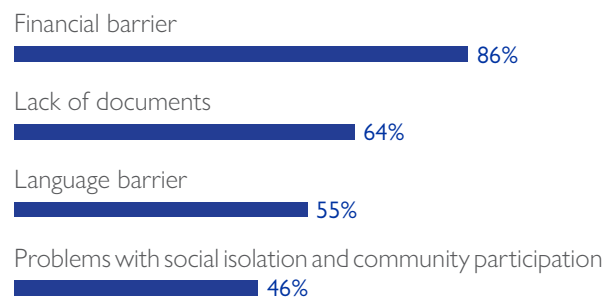


Education

A minority (6%) of migrants interviewed by DTM in July and August 2022 stated having family members aged between 5 and 18 in Libya. In line with previous reports, of the survey respondents, the number of female migrants with school-aged children in Libya was higher (at 31%) than male migrants (5%).

Among migrants who had school-aged family members, half reported that their children could not access school. The main obstacles they mentioned were related to financial barriers (86%), lack of documents (64%) and language barriers (55%) (Fig 11). Nearly half (46%) also reported that problems linked to social isolation and the difficulty to participate in their community was an issue.

Fig 11 Main issues hindering migrants' ability to send their children to school (n=140)



Accommodation

According to key informant interviews conducted in July and August 2022, around four in five migrants (79%) lived in rented accommodation for which they paid for themselves, or that was paid for by their employers or others (Fig 12). Consistent with prior reports, a greater proportion of migrants in urban areas (69%) than in rural settings (57%) mentioned living in rented accommodation (for which they paid for themselves). Conversely, more migrants in rural areas were sheltered in their workplaces (21%) than in urban areas (15%). In line with previous reports, a similar proportion were residing in housing paid for by their employers in both urban (9%) and rural settings (10%) (Fig 13).

On average migrants interviewed by DTM Libya via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) reported sharing their room with five other individuals and the median number of occupants was four individuals but the number of individuals sharing a room ranged between zero (single occupancy) and 44 individuals. More than half of accommodation (59%) assessed by key informants for a 2020 study of migrant housing conditions were [classified](#) as overcrowded. Overcrowding has been [linked](#) to poor physical and mental health outcomes and as such is a marker of poverty and social deprivation.

A total of two per cent of migrants (91 respondents) interviewed by DTM in July and August reported having either been threatened with eviction or evicted. The largest share of those who had suffered eviction or threat thereof were surveyed in the region of Tripoli (42%) or in the municipality of Albayda (13%). One per cent of respondents also stated that they were aware of collective evictions having taken place within the last three months.

Fig 12 Migrants' types of accommodation

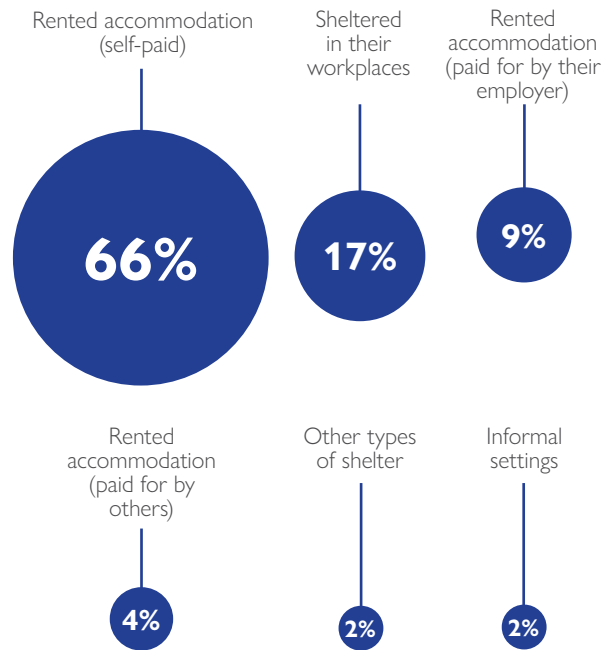
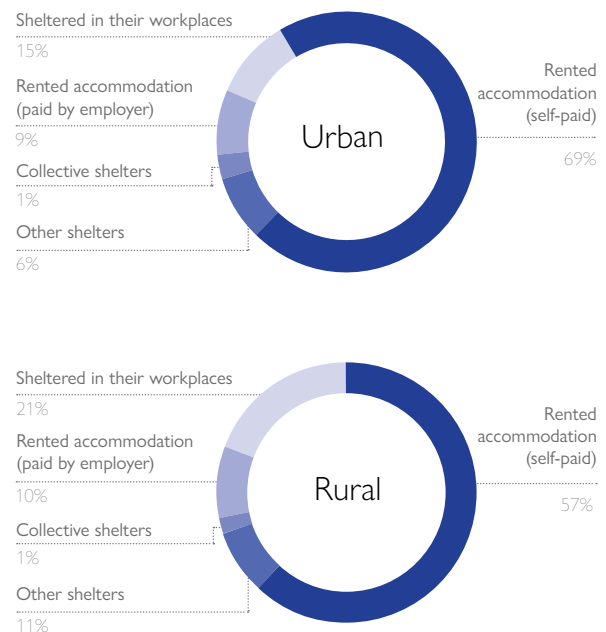


Fig 13 Migrants' types of accommodation for urban and rural populations





MIGRATION FLOWS

IOM distributing food assistance and providing awareness-raising sessions on COVID-19 prevention as part of the third phase of the Libyan national COVID-19 vaccination campaign led by the Libyan National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC).

MIGRATION FLOWS

During the reporting period (July - August 2022) 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 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




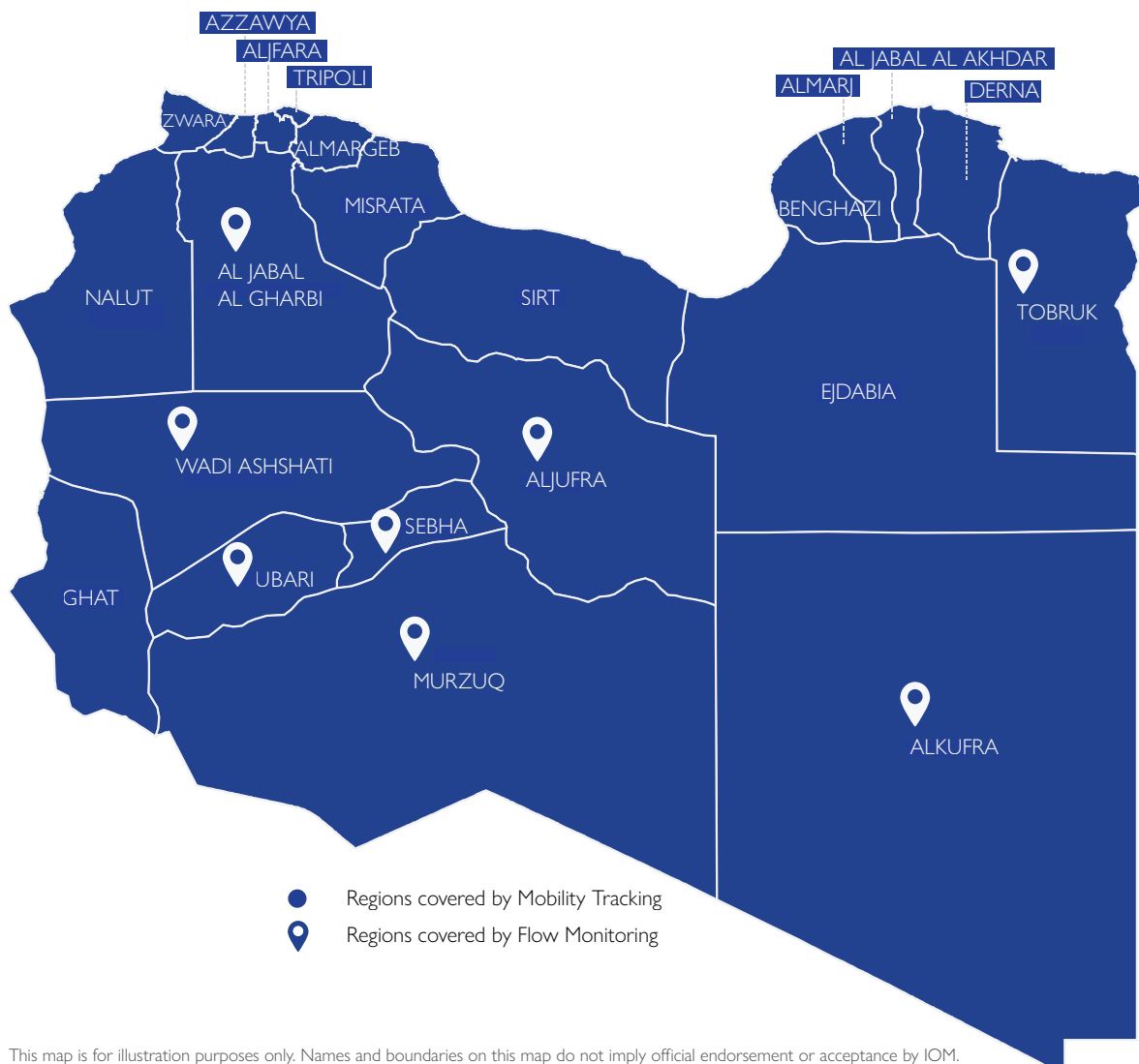
-  **8** regions covered
-  **402** assessments
-  **14** municipalities
-  **43** flow monitoring points (FMPs)

Fig 14 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

Tajoura

The number of migrants present in Tajoura during Round 43 of data collection (August, 22,149 migrants) has been relatively stable since the last reporting period (Round 42, June, 23,405 migrants). Field observers reported that the number of migrants present at roadside work recruitment points in the municipality of Tajoura and at border points decreased in July and August. More than half of migrants (57%) surveyed in Tajoura reported that attacks or assaults were among the three main difficulties they faced. According to individual interviews conducted with migrants in Tajoura a total of eight per cent of respondents were unemployed, compared to 24 per cent across Libya.

SOUTHERN LIBYA

Sebha

The number of migrants identified in the municipality of Sebha has decreased slightly compared to the previous round of data collection, from 23,250 migrants in May - June (Round 42) to 22,250 migrants in July - August (Round 43). During the reporting period field observers noted security incidents, such as robberies. Nearly a third (30%) of migrants interviewed individually in Sebha by DTM Libya in July and August mentioned that attacks or assaults were among the three main difficulties they faced, a significantly greater percentage than among migrants surveyed across Libya (18%). Field observers also reported continued and frequent power cuts in Sebha, which were affecting many workplaces, where the majority of migrants are employed. Three in five migrants (60%) interviewed by DTM in Sebha reported being unemployed at the time of survey compared to 24 per cent across Libya.

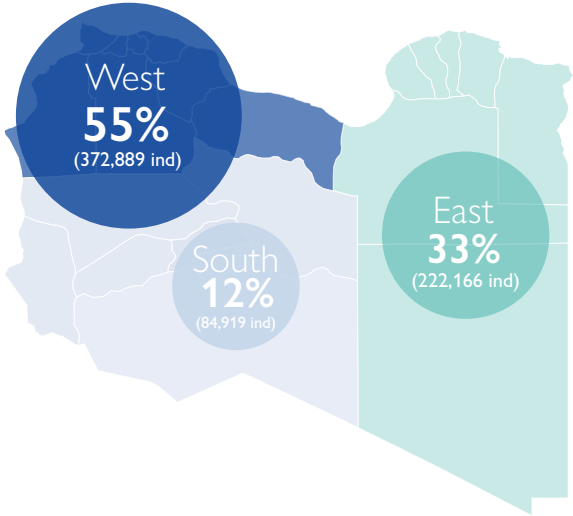
Bint Bayya

The number of migrants present in Bint Bayya during the reporting period (Round 43, July - August, 3,950 migrants) has been relatively stable compared to the last reporting period (Round 42, May - June, 3,990 migrants).

During the month of August, a stalled fuel tanker caught fire, as individuals were scrambling to get fuel, and exploded [killing](#) at least nine people, including migrants, and wounding more than 70 others.

According to field observers, migrants come to the municipality of Bint Bayya because of the availability of job opportunities, particularly in the farming and construction sectors, as well as for the economic situation, which is perceived as better than in other surrounding areas. A total of 41 per cent of migrants interviewed individually in Bint Bayya by DTM in July and August worked either in the construction (28%) or the agricultural sector (13%). A smaller percentage of migrants interviewed in Bint Bayya reported financial difficulties as one of the main issues they faced (35%) compared to migrants interviewed across Libya (59%).

Fig 15 Distribution of migrants by geographical area



EASTERN LIBYA

Tobruk

The number of migrants recorded in the municipality of Tobruk has been steadily increasing over the past year, from 5,235 migrants in August 2021 to 8,103 migrants August 2022. According to key informants the majority (63%) of migrants in Tobruk were from Egypt.

Based on field observers, Egyptian migrants were also reported to have travelled to Libya to find seasonal work, perceived to be driven by the general increase in commodity prices in Egypt. A total of 22 per cent of Egyptian migrants interviewed individually in Tobruk by DTM in July and August reported regularly traveling back and forth (e.g. on a seasonal or regular basis) between Egypt and Libya compared to 13 per cent of those surveyed across Libya.

Overall, field observers reported that the security situation in the municipality of Tobruk was safe and that migrants could generally easily secure casual labour in many fields of employment. Based on interviews conducted by DTM with migrants in Tobruk, 14 per cent of respondents mentioned being unemployed, which is lower than among migrants surveyed across Libya (24%).

Ejdabia

The number of migrants observed in the municipality of Ejdabia increased by six per cent in comparison to the previous round of data collection (from 12,400 migrants during Round 42 to 13,200 migrants during Round 43).

While the security situation remained calm in the municipality, field observers continued to report that the economic situation in Ejdabia was difficult, including the rising cost of living, the lack of liquidity and the high prices of construction materials. In addition, there were daily power cuts lasting up to four hours in some cases. Nearly all migrants interviewed individually by DTM in July and August 2022 in Ejdabia reported being employed (99%). However, around a quarter of respondents (26%) mentioned having three or more income generating activities, a significantly greater proportion compared to migrants interviewed across Libya (5%). This could potentially signal the precarious or low-paid nature of work available to some migrants in the municipality. Having a less stable or insufficient level of income is [associated](#) with greater vulnerability and greater risk-taking behaviour to earn a living.

Nearly half (47%) of migrants interviewed in Ejdabia reported that their main occupation in Libya was related to the construction sector (e.g. construction worker with or without technical skills, building supervisor, carpenter, electrician).



IOM distributing food assistance and providing awareness-raising sessions on COVID-19 prevention as part of the third phase of the Libyan national COVID-19 vaccination campaign led by the Libyan National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC).

MIGRATION ROUTES TO LIBYA

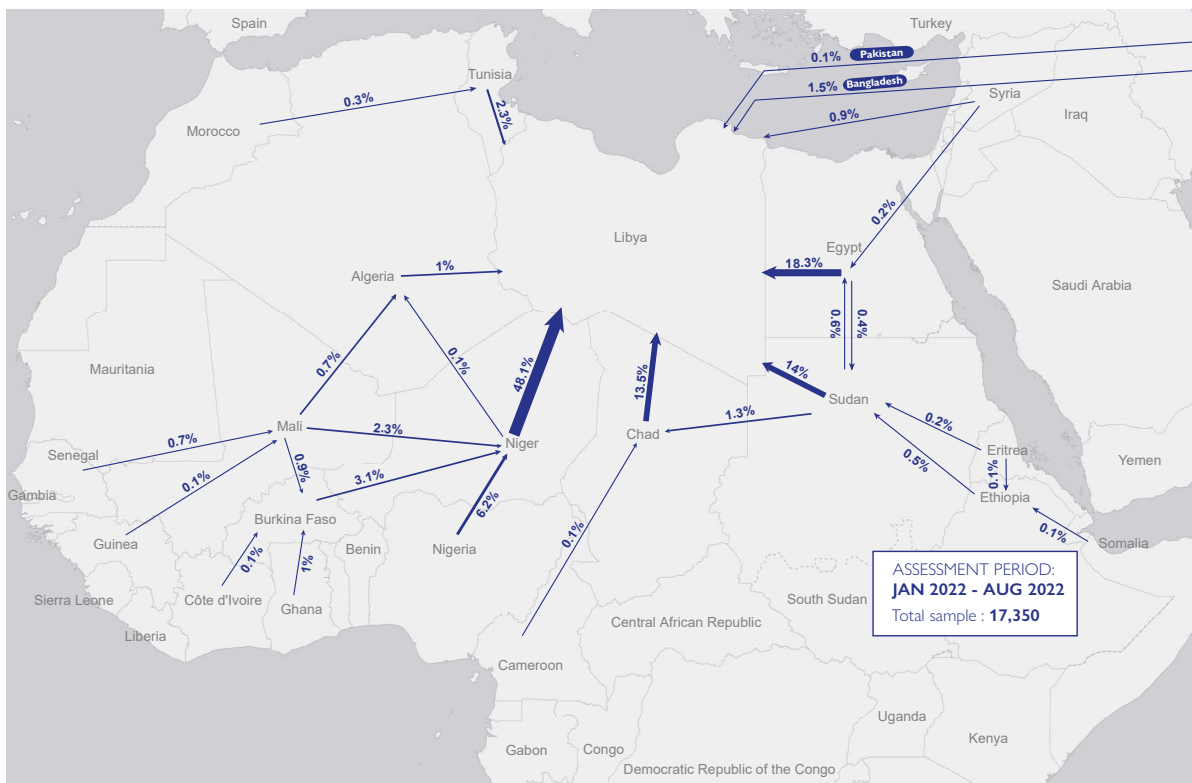
Libya shares more than 4,300 km of land borders with six countries. This section maps the major migration routes that migrants from different countries of origin use to reach Libya. This analysis is based on 17,350 individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya (through DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)) between January and August 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.

Fig 16 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.

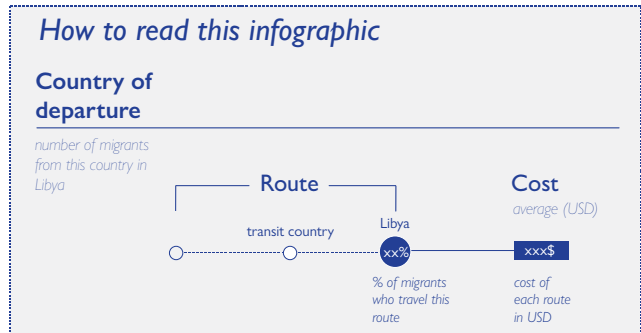


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MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

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 - August 2022.

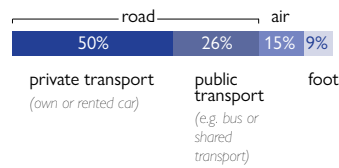
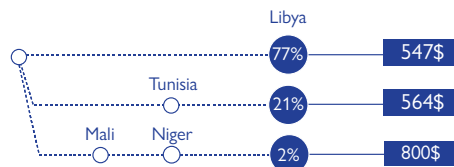
This table also includes the average cost of each route, the means of transportation migrants use and the total number of migrants from each country as well as their geographical distribution by regions of Libya.



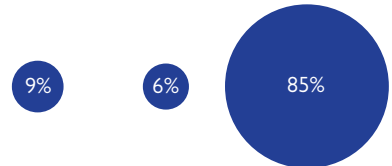
ROUTES	COST average (USD)	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
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Algeria

782 migrants

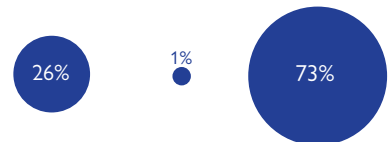
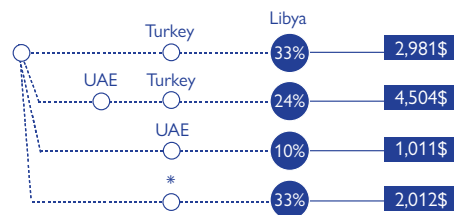


East South West



Bangladesh

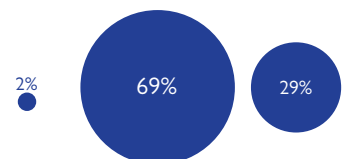
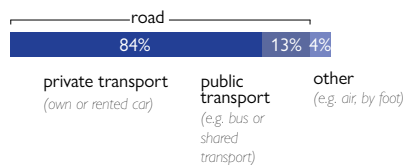
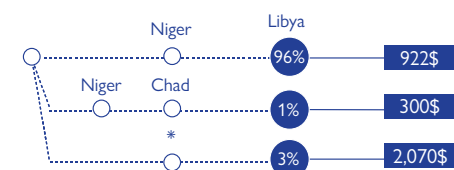
18,538 migrants



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

Burkina Faso

3,239 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

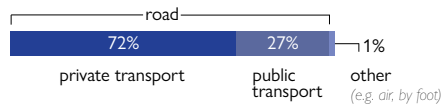
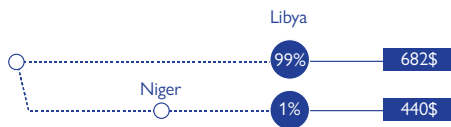
Chad

87,050 migrants

East

South

West



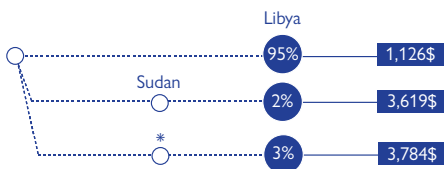
15%

16%

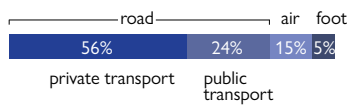
69%

Egypt

144,543 migrants



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



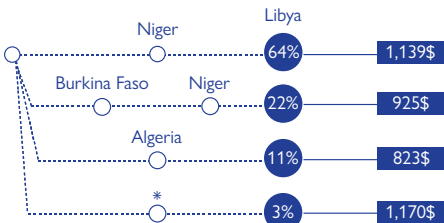
47%

5%

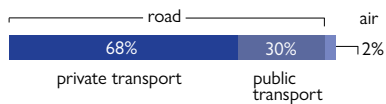
48%

Mali

14,922 migrants



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



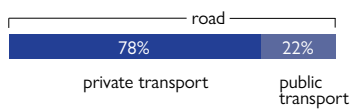
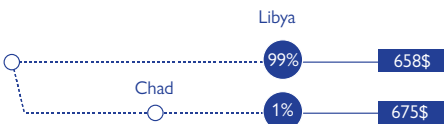
7%

46%

47%

Niger

162,825 migrants



1%

42%

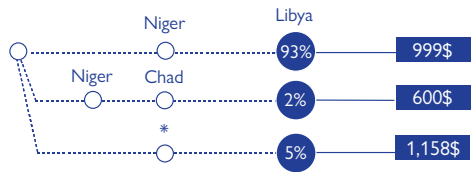
57%

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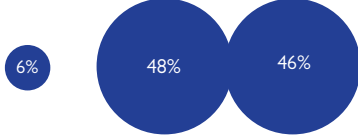
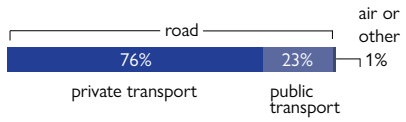
Nigeria

East South West

30,019 migrants

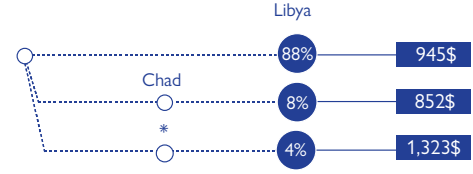


*Multiple routes used that included one or a combination of the following countries: Niger, Chad, Sudan, Mali, Tunisia, Cameroon and Algeria

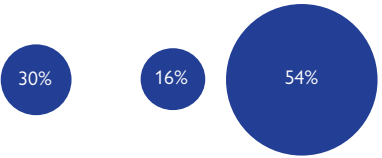
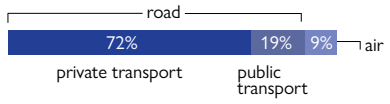


Sudan

129,782 migrants

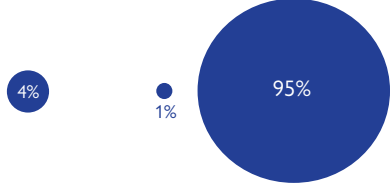
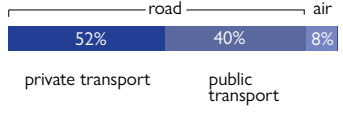


*Multiple routes used that included one or more of the following countries: Chad, Egypt, Niger and/or Tunisia



Tunisia

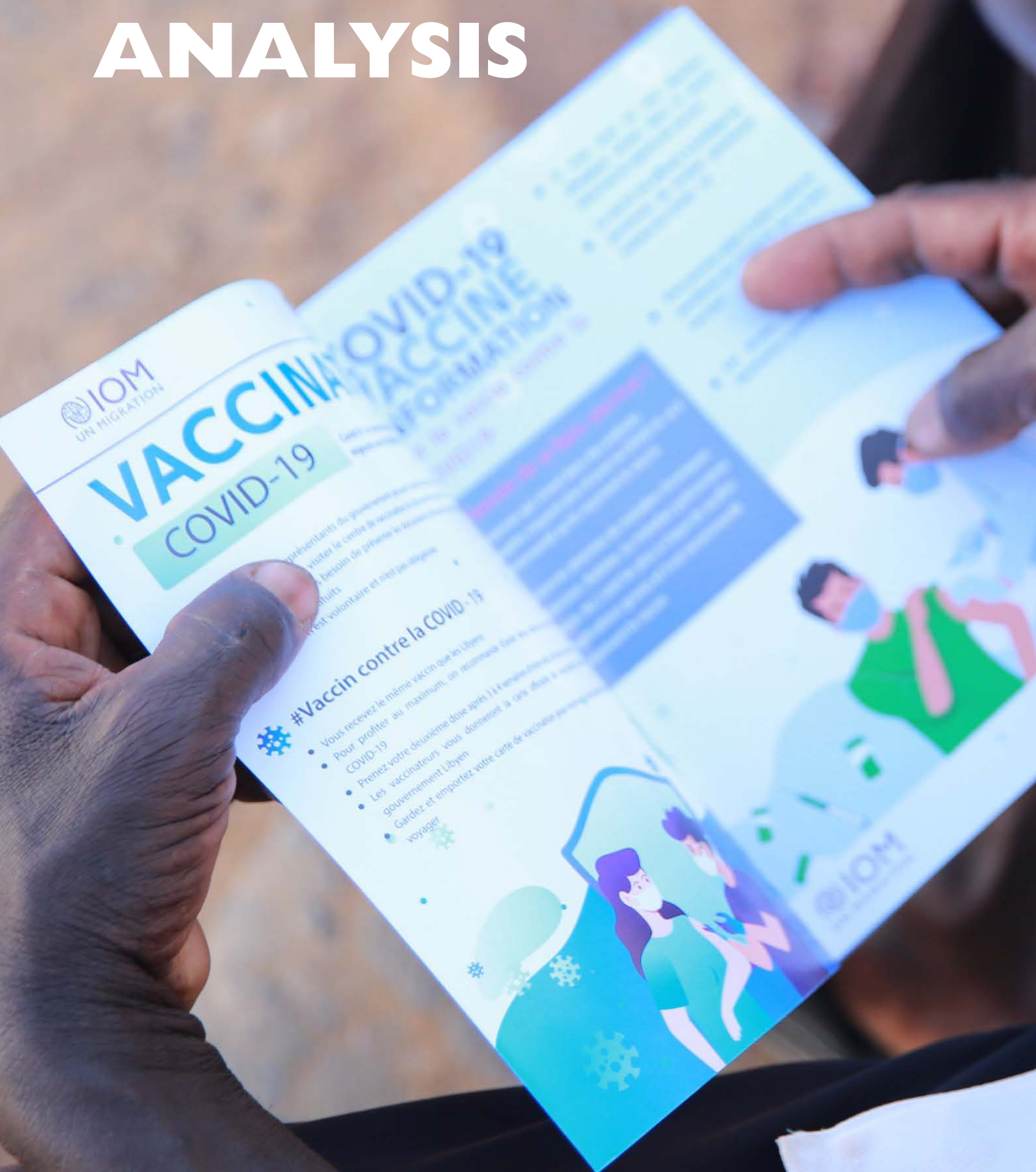
7,471 migrants



As part of the third phase of the Libyan national COVID-19 vaccination campaign led by National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) IOM provided COVID-19 awareness-raising sessions and administered COVID-19 vaccines to migrants and host community members.

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REGIONAL ANALYSIS



VACCIN COVID-19

COVID-19 VACCINE INFORMATION

#Vaccin contre la COVID-19

- Vous recevrez le même vaccin que les Libyens.
- Pour profiter au maximum, on recommande deux doses de vaccin.
- Prenez votre deuxième dose après 14 jours de la première.
- Les vaccinés Libyens du gouvernement vous donneront la 1^{re} dose à domicile.
- Gardez et emportez votre carte de vaccination pour voyager.



REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Key informant interviews conducted by DTM Libya in July and August 2022 revealed that over half of migrants were located in the west (55%), while a minority were in the east (33%) or the south (12%).

More than half of migrants (54%) were located in the coastal regions of Tripoli (16%), Benghazi (12%), Misrata (11%), Ejdabia (8%) and Azzawya (7%), in line with previous reports.

Key informant interviewed in July and August 2022, estimated that around two in three migrants (69%) live in urban settings while a third (31%) reside in rural areas. In comparison, around 80 per cent of the Libyan population live in urban areas, mainly [concentrated](#) in the major urban centres along the Mediterranean, such as Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi.

2 in 3

migrants identified by DTM Libya during Round 43 lived in urban areas

Fig 17 Migrants in Libya by region (mantika) (based on Mobility Tracking data)

MANTIKA (REGION)	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% BY REGION
Tripoli	109,231	16%
Benghazi	81,543	12%
Misrata	73,110	11%
Ejdabia	57,600	8%
Azzawya	49,025	7%
Aljfarā	36,705	5%
Almargeb	35,327	5%
Zwara	30,330	4%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	23,235	3%
Sebha	22,605	3%
Murzuq	22,040	3%
Tobruk	20,803	3%
Derna	19,840	3%
Alkufra	17,370	3%
Wadi Ashshati	14,356	2%
Almarj	13,510	2%
Sirt	11,571	2%
Aljufra	11,550	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	11,500	2%
Ubari	11,100	2%
Nalut	4,355	1%
Ghat	3,268	<1%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	679,974	100%

REGIONAL ANALYSIS - NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

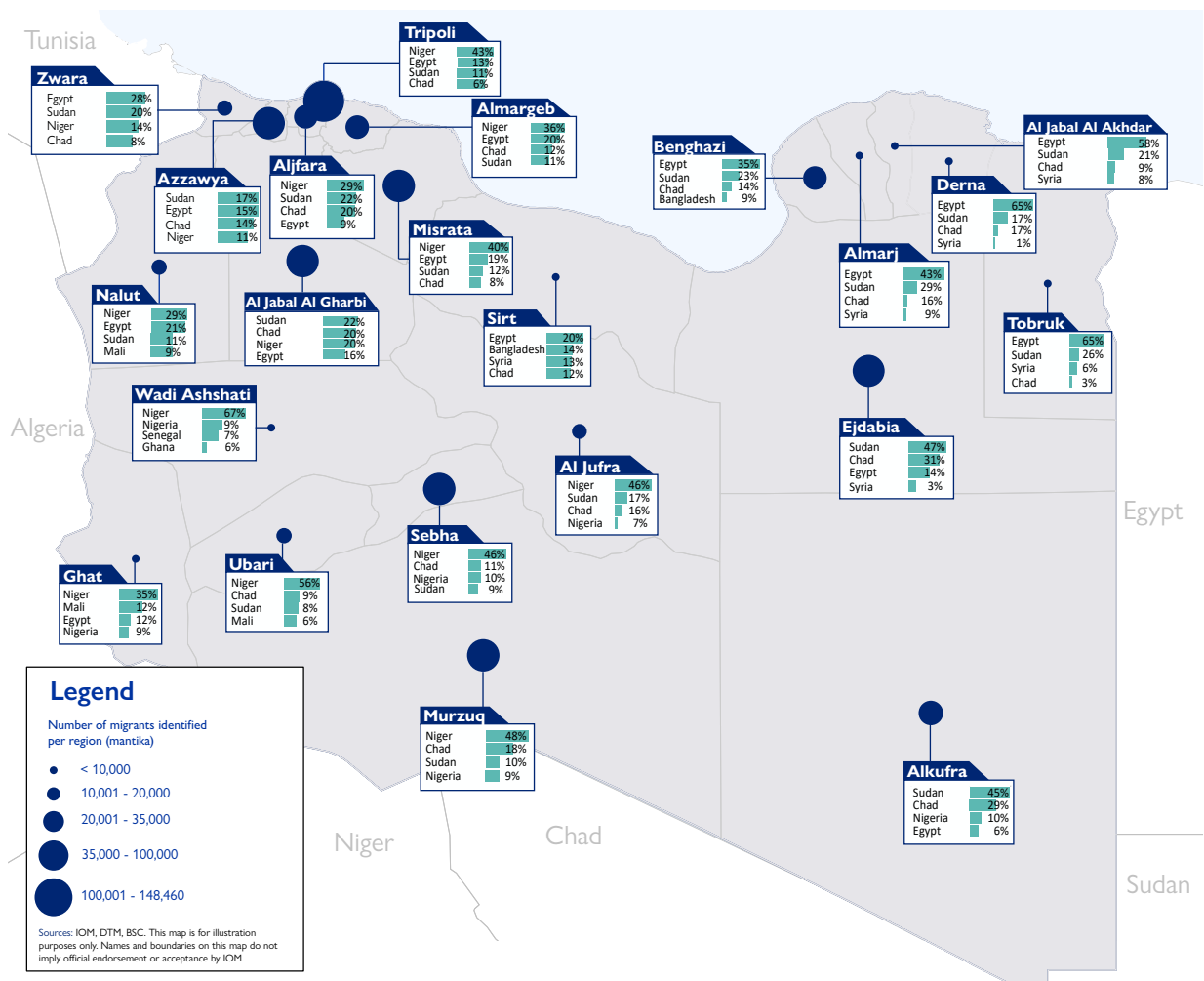
The map below (Fig 18) shows the top four nationalities of migrants by region as per Mobility Tracking Round 43 data collection (July and August 2022). This map highlights that the distribution of migrants in Libya is largely shaped by the influence of geographical proximity as well as the socioeconomic, ethnic and cultural ties that developed over time through the [circular migration](#) of populations from neighbouring countries, particularly Niger, Egypt, Sudan and Chad.

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

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

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

Fig 18 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 July and August 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 (86% and 58%, respectively). The complete disaggregation of migrants' region of origins by regional location (mantika) in Libya is shown in the table below (Fig 19).

Fig 19 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	1,309	6%	1,091	2%	9,100	6%
	Alkufra	187	1%	8,348	13%	8,835	6%
	Almarj	1,344	6%	2,519	4%	9,647	7%
	Benghazi	14,672	64%	19,337	32%	47,534	33%
	Derna	120	1%	3,390	4%	16,330	11%
	Ejdabia	3,929	17%	18,195	45%	35,476	24%
	Tobruk	1,366	6%	545	1%	18,892	13%
EASTERN LIBYA TOTAL		22,927	10%	53,425	24%	145,814	66%
SOUTH	Aljufra	-	0%	9,054	10%	2,496	24%
	Ghat	-	0%	2,532	3%	736	7%
	Murzuq	398	37%	19,172	31%	2,470	24%
	Sebha	514	47%	19,697	25%	2,394	23%
	Ubari	128	12%	9,346	12%	1,626	15%
	Wadi Ashshati	47	4%	13,535	19%	774	7%
SOUTHERN LIBYA TOTAL		1,087	1%	73,336	86%	10,496	12%
WEST	Al Jabal al Gharbi	871	3%	12,473	6%	9,881	8%
	Alfara	373	1%	20,145	9%	16,081	13%
	Almargeb	1,648	6%	22,906	11%	10,773	8%
	Azzawya	1,525	6%	30,018	14%	17,482	14%
	Misrata	5,856	22%	42,505	20%	24,749	19%
	Nalut	148	1%	2,513	1%	1,667	1%
	Sirt	4,418	16%	3,327	2%	3,826	3%
	Tripoli	11,466	42%	69,132	32%	27,575	22%
	Zwara	831	3%	13,289	6%	16,210	13%
WESTERN LIBYA TOTAL		27,136	7%	216,308	58%	128,244	34%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA		51,150		343,069		284,554	

Note: 1,201 migrants from other minority nationalities (including those whose nationalities could not be established) are not included in the table above.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

In contrast with previous reports, the number of Sub-Saharan migrants as well as the percentage they represent among the overall migrant population decreased slightly compared to the previous round of data collection from 346,900 (52%, Round 42²) to 343,069 individuals (50%, Round 43).

However, in line with previous rounds of data collection, migrants from neighbouring countries such as Niger and Chad constitute the two most common nationalities (48% and 26%, respectively) among Sub-Saharan African migrants in Libya (Fig 20 and 21).

Between April and June 2022, DTM Chad observed a decrease in the flow of migrants traveling to Libya through the Ounianga-Kébir flow monitoring point, compared to the first quarter of 2022. This was likely a result of the heightened presence of checkpoints near the entrance of the Kilinja goldmines (located on the Libyan side of the border), which could have discouraged individuals to travel to and through the area.

Moreover, DTM Niger has noted difficult road conditions on popular migration routes due to the rainy season and higher transportation costs as a result of increased fuel prices. According to DTM Niger these conditions have

led to a decrease in cross-border flows between Niger and Libya (and Niger and Algeria) in July and August compared to June.

Overall, more than 60 per cent of migrants interviewed in Libya between January and August 2022 had transited or come from Niger or Chad.

Fig 20 Number of migrants from countries of origin in Sub-Saharan Africa (top 6 nationalities)

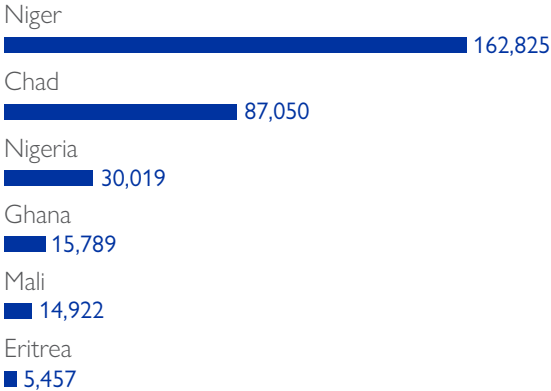
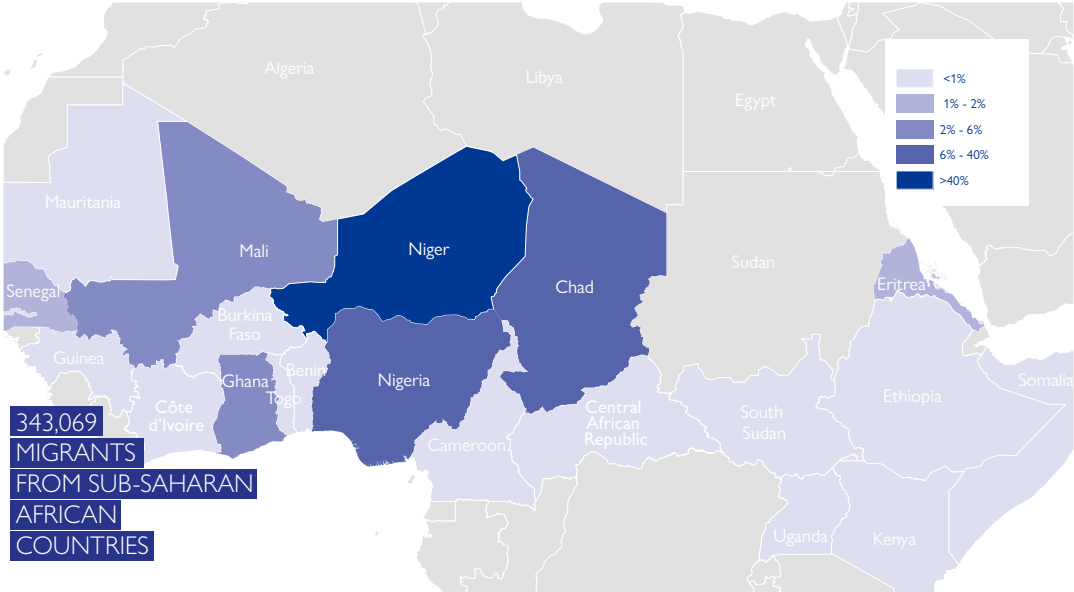


Fig 21 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Sub-Saharan Africa region



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

² Corrigendum: The percentage of Sub-Saharan African migrants as a proportion of the overall migrant population quoted in IOM Libya Migrant Report Round 42 was incorrect and should have been 52 per cent (instead of 56%).

NORTH AFRICA

The number of North African migrants as well as the percentage they represent among the overall migrant population increased compared to the previous round of data collection from 266,469 (40%³ of overall migrant population, Round 42) to 284,554 individuals (42% of overall migrant population, Round 43).

More specifically, the number of Egyptian migrants increased slightly from 136,388 in June 2022 to 144,543 in August 2022. Similarly, the number of Sudanese migrants rose from 119,570 during the previous round of data collection to 129,782 individuals.

Economic hardship, such as [currency depreciation against the US dollar, inflation and rising food prices](#) as well as human rights factors potentially explain an increase in the number of Egyptian migrants in Libya. The majority (64%) of Egyptian migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in July and August reported that the top reason for having migrated to Libya was insufficient income in their country of origin. Among those who had been in Libya for less than six months (163 individuals) a greater proportion identified that a lack of job opportunities in their country

of origin (24%) was the primary driver behind their journey to Libya compared to those who had been in the country for longer (for which the percentage ranged between 10-16%).

Moreover, seasonal migrant workers, a large share of whom are from [Egypt and Sudan](#), have been known to travel during the period of July and August for activities such as [fruit picking and sheep shearing](#).

Fig 22 Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa



Fig 23 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.

³ Corrigendum: The percentage of North African migrants as a proportion of the overall migrant population quoted in IOM Libya Migrant Report Round 42 was incorrect and should have been 40 per cent (instead of 35%).

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

A minority of migrants (7% or 51,150 individuals) identified during Round 43 were from the Middle East (4%) or Asia (3%), in line with previous reports.

Among migrants from Asia and the Middle East, the majority came from Syria (23,205 individuals) and Bangladesh (18,538 individuals) accounting for 45 and 36 per cent of migrants (including refugees), respectively (Fig 24). Syrians and Bangladeshi migrants each account for three per cent of the overall migrant population in Libya. In addition, there were 6,803 migrants who self-identified as Palestinians (13% of all migrants from the Middle East and South Asia in Libya) and 1,628 migrants from Pakistan (3%).

Fig 24 Migrants from countries of origin in Asia and the Middle East

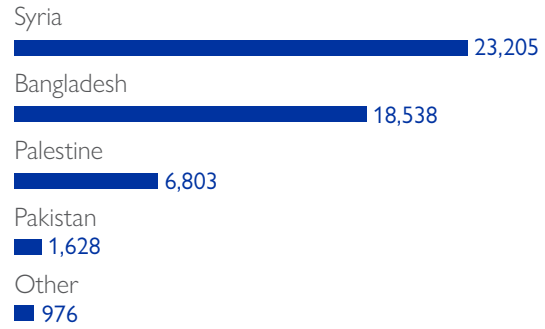
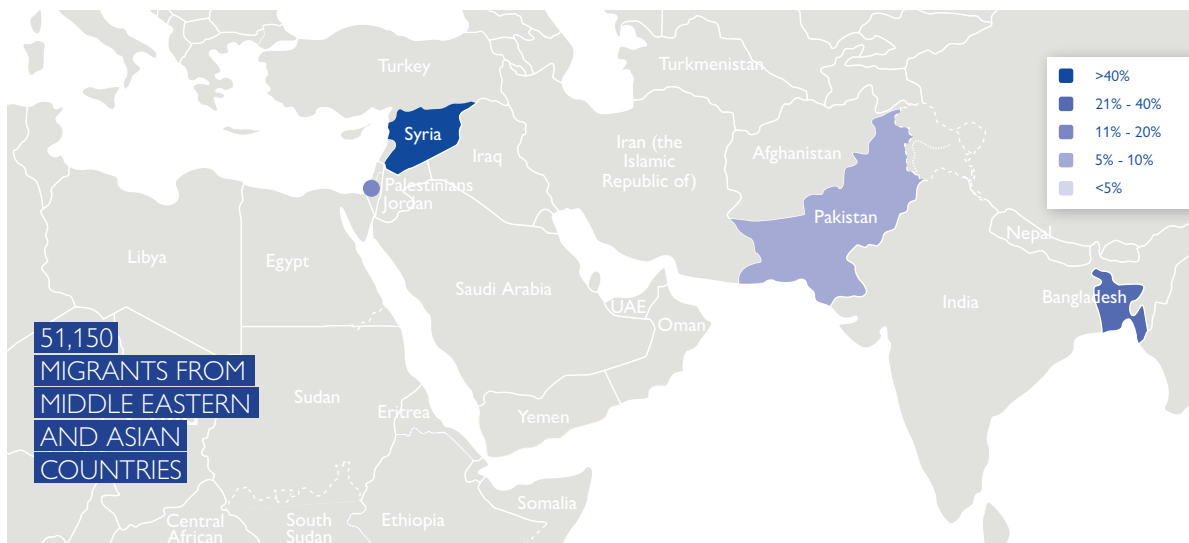


Fig 25 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Middle East and South Asia



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 July and August 2022, a total of 30,703 migrants arrived in [Italy and Malta](#) from Libya and Tunisia via the Central Mediterranean Sea compared to 19,098 individuals during the corresponding period in 2021 (Fig 26).

Returns to Libyan shores

As of 3 September, a total of 15,076 migrants had been rescued at sea and returned to Libyan shores. Among the returned migrants, there were 13,632 men (90%), 884 women (6%) as well as 383 boys (3%) and 140 girls (1%).

Fatalities at sea

A total of 999 deaths and disappearances were recorded on the Central Mediterranean route between January and August 2022, which is slightly lower than in 2021

(1,106) and is significantly higher than in 2019 (426) and 2020 (826) over the corresponding period (Fig 27).

IOM's Missing Migrants Project (MMP) [documented](#) the highest number of recorded fatalities in any year since 2016 on migration routes to and within Europe in 2021 in large part due to the increase in the number of lives lost on the Central Mediterranean route. The majority of deaths on the Central Mediterranean route [occurred off Libyan shores](#) where 871 people died in 36 shipwrecks. This number is likely an underestimation of the total number of deaths as throughout the year the remains of 123 individuals who could not be linked to any known shipwreck washed ashore in various locations, which is an indication that more shipwrecks occurred than are currently recorded.

Fig 26 Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean route to Italy and Malta (2019 - 2022) (number of individuals)

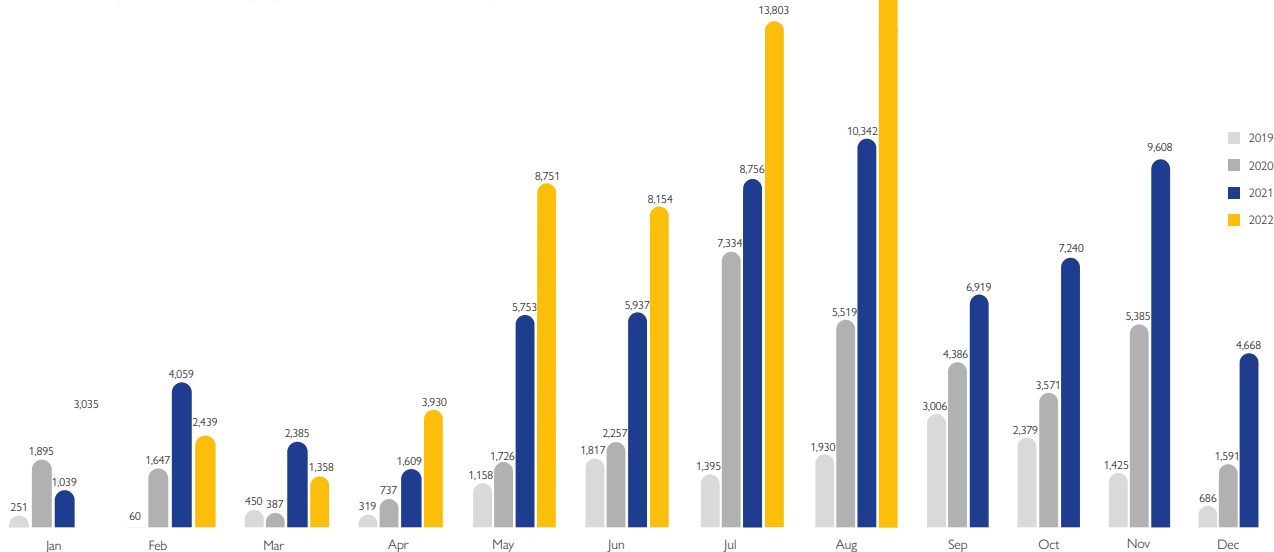
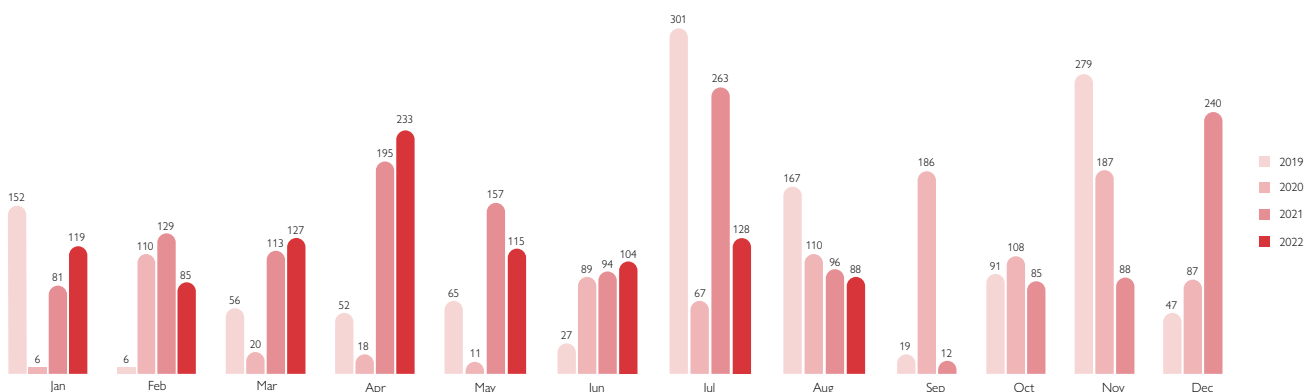


Fig 27 Number of deaths and missing individuals on the Central Mediterranean route by year (2019 - 2022)



METHODOLOGY

DTM's Migration Information Package includes DTM Libya Migrant Report and Migrant Public Dataset and is part of the IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations that ensure regular delivery of data and information on migration to, through and from Libya.

This DTM Libya Migrant Report utilizes data collected via different regular DTM data collection activities.

The migrant population figures (stock figures), and their analysis is based on the data collected via DTM Mobility Tracking (including Multisectoral Location Assessment) that identifies the overall population figures in Libya including that of migrants and helps identify priority humanitarian needs via Key Informant Interviews conducted at municipality (admin 3: baladiya), and community (admin 4: muhalla) levels.

Statistics of migration flows are based on the data collected via a network of 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 with migrants via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).

Definition of migrant

IOM characterizes 'migrant' as an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moved away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes 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	
120 Enumerators	4,790 migrants interviewed <small>(Round 43, Flow Monitoring Survey)</small>	1,993 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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