



IOM LIBYA

MIGRANT REPORT

ROUND 40

Dec 2021 - Jan 2022



DTM



Project funded by
the European Union

Photo (cover page):

In December 2021, as part of the Cooperation on Migration and Partnerships for Sustainable Solutions initiative (COMPASS) an IOM employee conducts a visit to provide protection and assistance services to migrants in Azzahra in the region of Aljara.

COMPASS is a global partnership between 12 countries, which is designed to protect people on the move, combat human trafficking and smuggling, and support dignified return while promoting sustainable reintegration.

© Moayad Zaghdani / IOM 2021

© 2022 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).



CONTENTS

Overview	4
Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs.....	9
Migration Flows	17
Migration Routes to Libya.....	22
Regional Analysis - Distribution.....	27
Regional Analysis - Nationalities of Migrants	28
Region of Origin Analysis.....	29
North and Sub-Saharan Africa	30
Middle East and South Asia	40
Maritime Incidents	42
Methodology.....	43

OVERVIEW

DTM Libya identified a total of 635,051 migrants from over 44 nationalities in the 100 Libyan municipalities during Round 40 of data collection (December 2021 – January 2022).

The data collected by DTM Libya shows that the number of migrants in Libya has continued to increase slightly compared to the previous reporting period (621,007 migrants in [Round 39](#), October-November 2021) following a trend which started at the beginning of 2021. However, the number of migrants in Libya in December 2021 – January 2022 still remains lower than for the corresponding period in 2019 (653,800 migrants [Round 29](#), Jan-Feb 2020).

Prior to this, the number of migrants in Libya had been declining in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing mobility restrictions, security controls as well as restrained economic opportunities.

Employment and labour market

Interviews conducted between December 2021 and January 2022 indicate that the unemployment rate has declined and is now as low as that of [February 2020](#) (17%) for the first time since the beginning of the pandemic. Nonetheless, a similar percentage of migrants reported that financial issues were among the three main difficulties they faced during Round 40 (58%) compared to [Round 39](#) (61%), which indicates that the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the negative effects of unresolved political and security issues continue to affect migrants.

The unemployment rate remains highest among recent arrivals. For example, out of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya during Round 40, more than half (57%) of respondents who had been in Libya for less than six months were unemployed compared to six per cent of those who had been in the country for two years or more.

A significant proportion of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in December 2021 and January 2022 were employed in elementary occupations, such as construction, farm and manufacturing work (unskilled) as well as cleaners (43%). A minority (14%) were working in the craft and related trades sector, as car mechanics, tailors, blacksmiths or carpenters, for example. Around one in ten (11%) migrants was employed as a technician

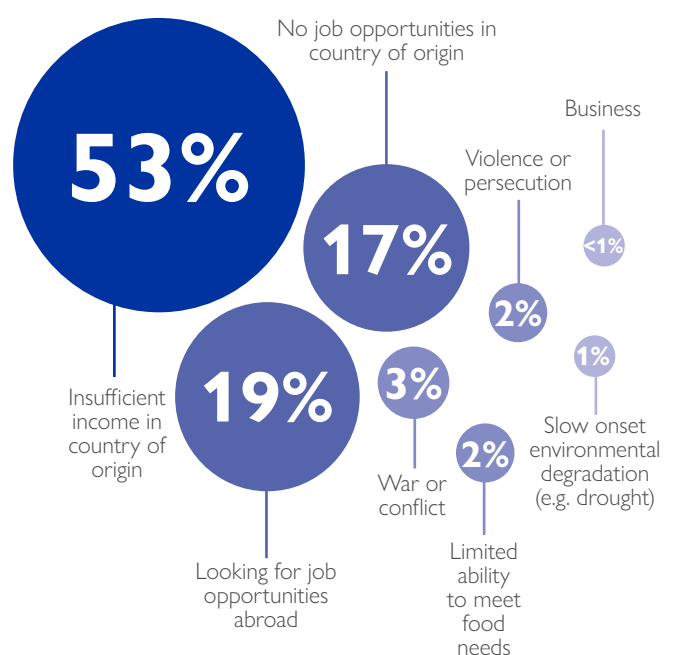
or in associate professions, in occupations including construction, mine and manufacturing labour (skilled). Other sectors such as service and sales, agriculture and forestry (skilled workers), plant and machine operations, and management accounted for 32 per cent of employment.

Drivers of migration

The majority of migrants (90%) reported that the primary reason that motivated their decision to migrate was related to economic factors and the search for a (better) livelihood. More than half of respondents (53%) stated that insufficient income in their country of origin was the core reason that drove them to migrate to Libya (Fig 3). The lack of job opportunities in the country of origin (19%) and the search for job opportunities abroad (17%) were the second and third most quoted reasons for migration. More than half of migrants (53%) interviewed during Round 40 of data collection reported having been unemployed at the time they left their country of origin, while in comparison 17 per cent were unemployed in Libya.

A total of nine per cent of respondents reported that war, conflict or targeted violence was one of the three main reasons that had prompted them to leave their country of origin.

Fig 3 Primary reasons to leave country of origin



Moreover, data collected during Round 40 shows that a total of nine per cent of respondents stated having been internally displaced (IDP) before arriving in Libya.

Overall, a minority of migrants (2%) reported that slow onset environmental degradation (such as drought, land desertification, water scarcity and changing rainfall patterns) were either the first, second or third most important reasons that motivated their decision to leave their country of origin. However, this could potentially be an underestimation as economic drivers, such as the lack of livelihood options and increase rural unemployment can be [closely intertwined](#) with climate-related hazards and environmental degradation.

For example, countries such as Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Chad are particularly vulnerable to climate change because of their heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, which employs more than [70 per cent](#) of their work force. Data collected by DTM Libya during Round 40 shows that one in four migrants who reported working in the agricultural, forestry or fishery sector in their country of origin reported having suffered from crop failure or loss of livestock due to environmental factors, such as droughts or floods.

COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign

The second phase of the migrant vaccination campaign [started](#) on 30 January, and as of 05 February, a total of 1,361 adult migrants (1,067 males, 294 females) had been vaccinated in urban areas of the municipalities of Hai Alandalus, Janzour, Suq Aljumaa and Tajoura, as well as in detention centres. Migrants vaccinated were from 38 different countries of origin, including Eritrea (21%), Egypt (19%), Niger (14%) and Sudan (8%).

The number of COVID-19 infections in Libya [rose significantly](#) during the reporting period and the incidence of community transmission shifted from high to very high.

Geographical patterns and trends

In keeping with previous reports, the significant influence of geographical proximity and diasporic ties on migration patterns in Libya prevails. The majority of migrants are nationals from neighbouring countries: Niger (25%), Egypt (18%), Sudan (18%) and Chad (13%) (Fig 4).

Over half of migrants in Libya are from Sub-Saharan Africa (56%), more than a third are from North Africa (35%) and a minority are from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (4%) (Fig 5).

The largest migrant populations identified by DTM during Round 40 of data collection were in the regions of Tripoli (17%), Misrata (11%), Benghazi (10%), Ejdabia (9%), Azzawya (8%) and Aljfarra (6%) (Fig 6).

Fig 4 Proportion of migrants by nationality

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% MIGRANTS
Niger	159,944	25%
Egypt	117,156	18%
Sudan	116,182	18%
Chad	82,180	13%
Nigeria	32,231	5%
Syria	21,969	3%
Bangladesh	18,344	3%
Ghana	15,087	2%
Mali	13,900	2%
Tunisia	7,406	1%
Palestine	6,947	1%
Senegal	6,896	1%
Burkina Faso	3,897	1%
Pakistan	3,453	1%
Other	3,357	1%
Guinea	3,231	1%
Morocco	2,899	0.5%
Somalia	2,786	0.4%
South Sudan	2,622	0.4%
Mauritania	2,577	0.4%
Eritrea	2,432	0.4%
Zambia	1,920	0.3%
Algeria	1,706	0.3%
Unknown	1,679	0.3%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,660	0.3%
Cameroon	1,327	0.2%
Ethiopia	1,263	0.2%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	635,051	100%

Fig 5 Regions of origin of migrants

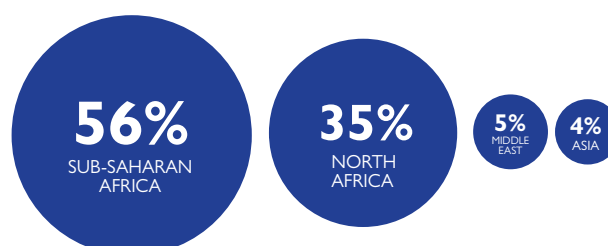
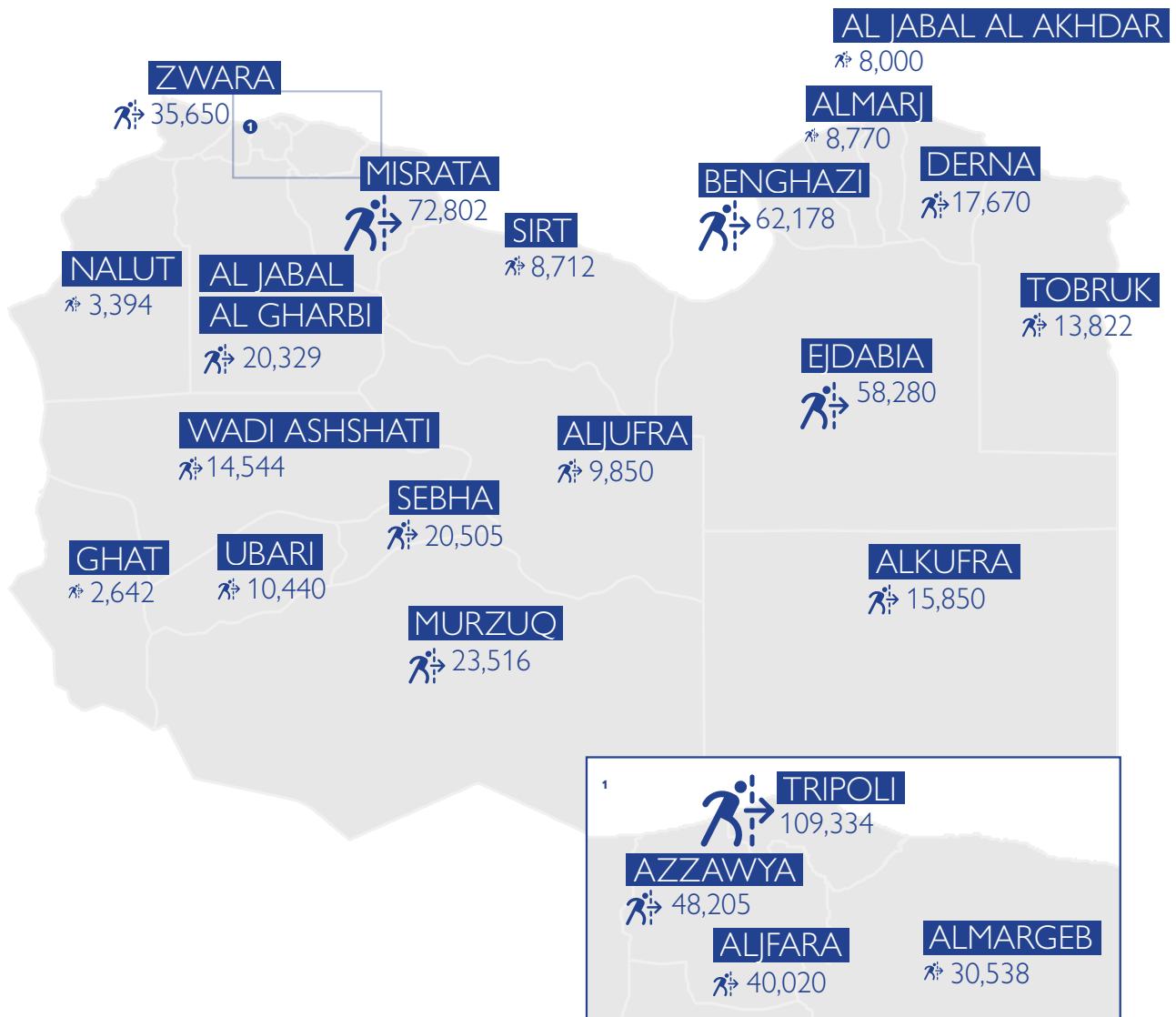


Fig 6 Number of migrants per region (mantika) during DTM Round 40 data collection.



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

KEY FINDINGS

Round 40 (December 2021 - January 2022)



635,051
migrants in Libya

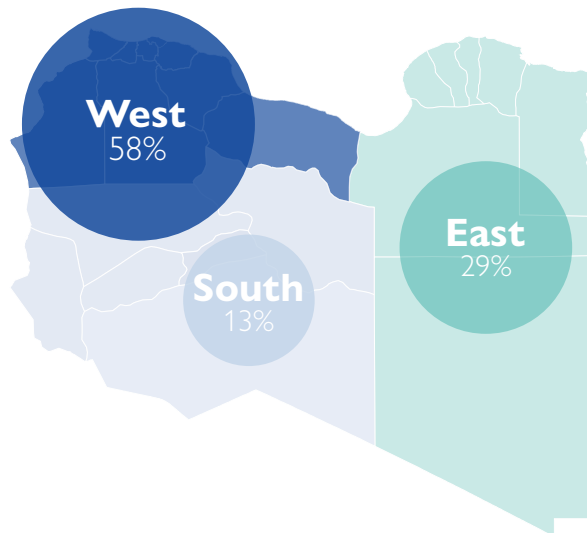


USD 882
migration journey cost
(average per person)

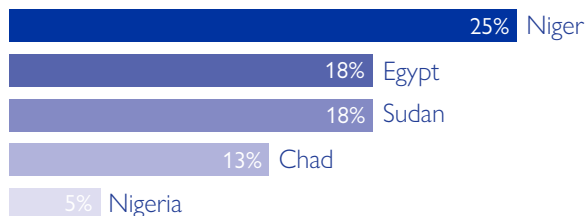


40%
of migrants reported that
the remittances they send
home are the primary
source of income for
their household

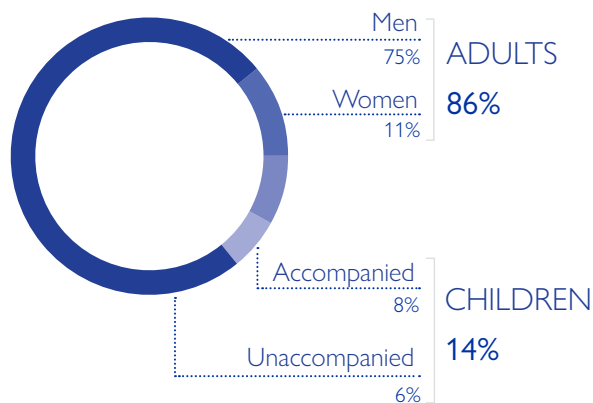
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS



TOP 5 NATIONALITIES



DEMOGRAPHICS



Migrants were present in:

634 COMMUNITIES
(out of 667)

100 MUNICIPALITIES
(out of 100)

IOM Libya conducted:

1,843 INTERVIEWS WITH
KEY INFORMANTS
(Mobility Tracking)

3,251 INTERVIEWS WITH MIGRANTS
(Flow Monitoring Surveys)



Project funded by
the European Union

A photograph showing IOM staff in blue vests and masks distributing aid. One staff member is handing a blue bag to a woman in a red headscarf, while another is kneeling to place items into a red bucket. A young child in a yellow shirt stands nearby. The scene is set in a simple, stone-walled building.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In December 2021, IOM distributed non-food items, such as portable lamps, blankets and hygiene products, to vulnerable migrants in Azzahra in the region of Alfara.

© Moayad Zaghdani / IOM 2021

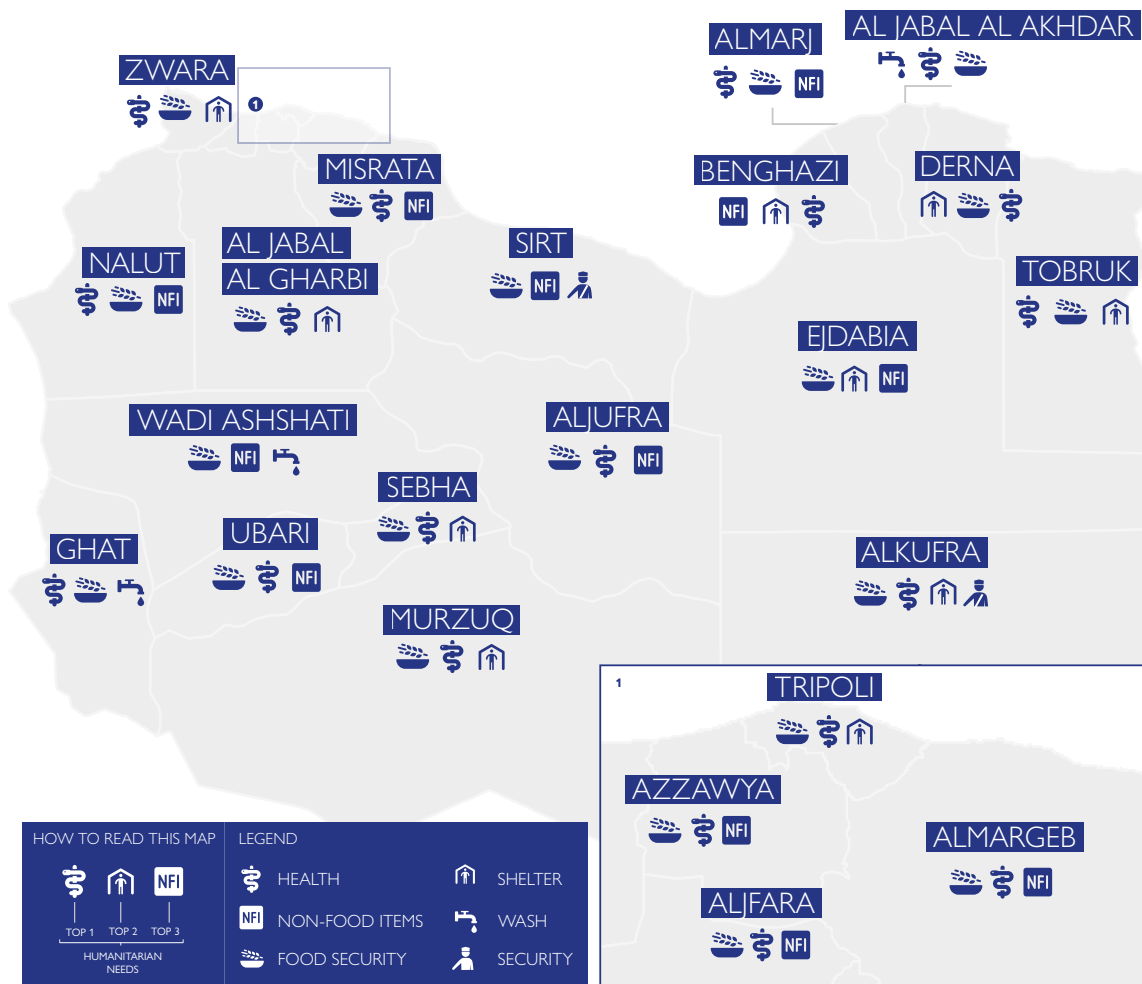
MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Interviews conducted by DTM Libya with 1,843 key informants across Libya in December 2021 and January 2022 highlighted that the primary needs of migrants were centred around health services (74%), non-food items (NFIs) (54%), accommodation (50%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (23%). Consistent with previous reports, key informant interviews highlighted that cost and affordability of food, non-food items, housing and services, such as health care, remain the main hurdles for the majority of migrants to fulfil their needs.

According to the latest Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI)¹ November [report](#), the cost for a household to meet its essential needs, including food and non-food items, has increased by 30 per cent compared to pre-pandemic levels (March 2020) likely as a result of a combination of factors including inflation.

Access to the public water network was mentioned as the main issue related to unmet water, sanitation and hygiene needs.

Fig 7 Humanitarian priority needs of migrants per region (mantika)



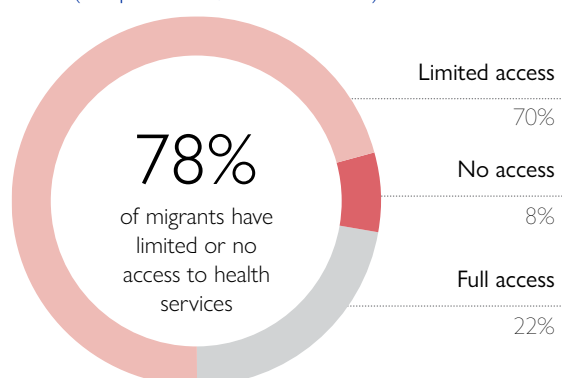
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

¹ The JMIMI was created by the Libya Cash & Markets Working Group (CMWG) in June 2017 to inform cash-based interventions and better understand market dynamics in Libya. The initiative is led by REACH and supported by the CMWG members.

Health

In line with previous reports, over three quarters of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in December 2021 and January 2022 (78%) reported having limited or no access to healthcare services, including life-saving emergency services (Fig 8). Limited or lack of access to healthcare remains a more severe constraint in the West (89%) and South (81%) compared to the East (52%).

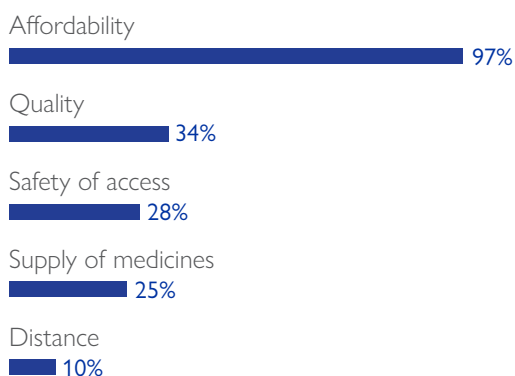
Fig 8 Migrants' reported level of access to health services (sample size: 3,240 interviews)



Individual interviews with migrants conducted in December 2021 and January 2022 highlighted that the main barrier hindering migrants' access to health services was the unaffordability of care in nearly all cases (97%) (Fig 9). The inadequate quality of care and the lack of safe access to services were also mentioned by 34 and 28 per cent of respondents.

According to the [Libya Health Sector](#), in 2021, the majority of all primary health care (PHC) centres remained closed. One third of all health facilities in the South and East of Libya were not functional while 73 per cent in the South and 47 per cent in the East were partially functioning mainly due to a shortage of medical supplies and lack of

Fig 9 Main issues hindering migrants' access to healthcare (sample size: 268 interviews)

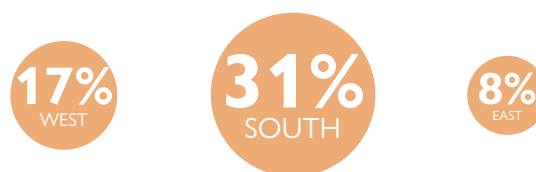


human resources. Moreover, only a fifth of communities benefited from child health and emergency services while 15 per cent offered services for reproductive health care and noncommunicable and communicable diseases. According to key informants interviewed by DTM Libya in December 2021 and January 2022, online mental health and psychosocial support to address psychosocial distress caused by the pandemic was available in 10 per cent of municipalities.

WASH

Data collected by DTM Libya through individual interviews in December 2021 and January 2022 highlights that nearly one in five migrants (19%) had insufficient clean drinking water, compromising health and hygiene levels. Among migrants who lacked access to drinking water, three quarters were employed while a quarter were unemployed. In line with previous reports, the issue of lack of access to insufficient clean drinking water continues to be more prominent in the South (31%) than in the West (17%) or East (8%) (Fig 10).

Fig 10 Percentage of migrants without sufficient clean drinking water by geographical location in Libya



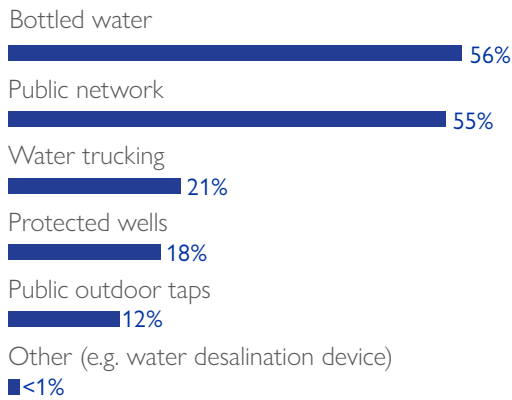
Migrants interviewed by DTM in December 2021 and January 2022 stated that their main sources of drinking water were bottled water (56%) and the public water network (55%) while fewer reported also relying on water trucking (21%), protected wells (18%) or public outdoor taps (12%) (Fig 11).

One in five migrants (21%) quoted having rarely or never access to the public water network while nearly half stated they had access on most days. A minority (29%) reported having daily access to the public water network.

The main alternative sources of drinking water for those who reported having rarely or never access to the public water network were bottled water (76%) and water trucking (54%) while a minority reported relying on protected wells (24%) or public outdoor taps (4%).

According to the 2021 WASH sector [report](#), water, sanitation and hygiene needs have increased in Libya due to a lack of maintenance of facilities and continued deterioration in service delivery while at the same time needs have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fig 11 Migrants' sources of drinking water



Remittances

Nearly a third of migrants reported having sent remittances home since they have arrived in Libya (31%) while 35 per cent stated that while they had not yet been able to, they would do so in future upon earning or saving sufficiently. Among migrants who stated that the primary reason that motivated them to migrate was economic in nature, more than two in five reported having sent money home (40%) while 45 per cent intended to send remittances in the future.

Overall, interviews with migrants conducted in December 2021 and January 2022 indicate that they sent a monthly average of 104 USD home. In 2021, migrants reported sending an average of 103 USD per month, which is lower than both the 2019 and 2020 average of 146 USD and 123 USD per month, respectively (Fig 12).

The percentage of migrants who reported that the remittances they send home are their household's primary source of income has increased from 28 per cent in December 2020 to 40 per cent in January 2022. Migrants interviewed for whom remittances they send home are their household's primary source of income

Fig 12 Average amount of remittances sent by migrants



reported that the money they send help pay for various expenses, such as food, rent, children's education and health costs, and contribute to building their savings, investments or paying off debts.

An IOM [study](#) on labour migration and remittances found that 32 per cent of migrants interviewed during 2020 who had sent money home reported that their remittances were the primary source of income for their households in their country of origin. In comparison, 37 per cent of migrants in 2021 reported the same.

Fig 13 Percentage of migrants who reported that their remittances were the primary source of income for their households

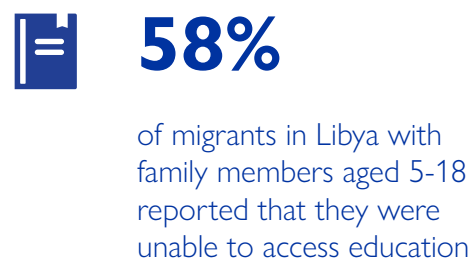


Education

Among migrants interviewed by DTM in December 2021 and January 2022, a minority of migrants (8%) reported having family members aged between 5 and 18 years old in Libya. Among them, more than half (58%) reported that their school-aged children lacked access to education.

The main obstacles reported included a lack of documents (89%) and financial barriers (82%). Language barrier (79%) and social isolation (58%) were other difficulties commonly highlighted by respondents.

According to key informant interviews conducted in December 2021 and January 2022, migrants in 10 per cent of municipalities in Libya were not able to register a birth and/or obtain birth certificates for their newborn children. Key informants in 39% of municipalities reported that most children could not register a birth and/or obtain birth certificates.

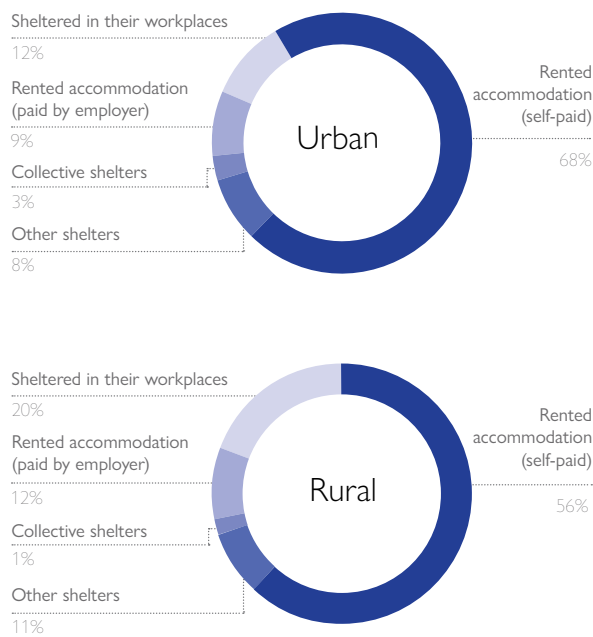


Accommodation

In line with previous reports, key informant interviews reported that the majority of migrants lived in rented accommodation (79%). However, a greater proportion of migrants in urban areas (68%) than in rural settings (56%) reported living in rented accommodation (for which they paid themselves). On the contrary, more migrants in rural areas were sheltered in their workplaces (20%) or in accommodation paid for by their employers (12%) than in urban areas (12% and 9%, respectively) (Fig 14).

On average migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported sharing their room with five other individuals, although the number of individuals sharing a room ranged between zero (single occupancy) and 250 individuals (median number of occupants was 4 individuals).

Fig 14 Migrants' types of accommodation



A total of one per cent of migrants (37 respondents) interviewed by DTM in December 2021 and January 2022 reported having been threatened with eviction, the bulk of whom were in the municipality of Ain Zara (51%). A total of four respondents stated having been evicted within the past three months of the time of the survey.

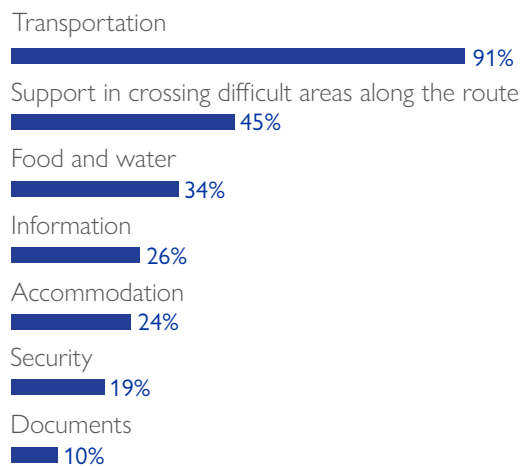
Actors in the decision to migrate

Although the majority of migrants interviewed by DTM in December 2021 - January 2022 (72%) reported having used the services of migration facilitators, only four per cent mentioned that they had been the ones to have encouraged them most to migrate.

The majority of migrants reported having hired the services of migration facilitators for logistics purposes, mainly transportation (91%), support in crossing difficult areas along the route (45%), food and water (34%), information (26%) and accommodation (24%) (Fig 15).

Among those who used the services of migration facilitators, 90 per cent arrived with a group while 10 per cent arrived alone.

Fig 15 Services for which migrants hired migration facilitators



MALE AND FEMALE MIGRANTS' PROFILES

The below analysis is based on data collected through 26,137 individual interviews conducted between January and December 2021, unless stated otherwise.

Region and countries of origin

More than three quarters of female migrants (76%) interviewed by DTM Libya in 2021 were from Sudan, Niger or Nigeria. In comparison, the majority of male migrants (73%) were nationals of Niger, Egypt or Sudan. A greater proportion of male migrants interviewed by DTM in Libya were from West and Central African countries (61%) than females (52%) while slightly more females were from North Africa (39%) and the East and Horn of Africa (4%) than males (36% and 1%, respectively).

Age

Analysis of data collected by DTM over the course of 2021 showed that female migrants were on average older (31 years old) than male migrants (29 years old). For example, two thirds (62%) of males were under the age of 30 compared to 51 per cent of females.

Marital and family status

The majority of male migrants (65%) were single while in the contrary most females were married (62%). Among those who were married or in a partnership, four in five male migrants (81%) were without their spouse in Libya while most females were with their partners (83%). Correspondingly, a greater proportion of female migrants (35%) reported being with their children in Libya than male migrants (5%).

The majority of migrants (80% of females, 75% of males) reported that family or friends had encouraged them the most in their decision to migrate. However, a greater percentage of females were reportedly influenced most by their family at home (41%) than males (24%). Males were most convinced to migrate by friends at home (39%) while less than a fifth of females (18%) reported the same. A greater proportion of female respondents reported that family or friends abroad (22%) had been the strongest factor in their decision to migrate compared to males (12%). This appears to confirm the results of a number of studies¹ that found that women, being generally more risk-averse, tend to migrate internationally when and if they have a strong social network in place,

¹ Curran, S. R. and Saguy, A.C. (2001), "Migration and Cultural Change: A Role for Gender and Social Networks?". Available at <https://vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1619&context=iaws>; IOM (2009), "Gender and Labour Migration in Asia". Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/gender_and_labour_migration_asia.pdf.

such as family members, as it is perceived as offsetting some of the risks involved in the process of migration.

A DTM Libya [study](#) on social networks highlighted that a minority of female migrants reported having travelled independently and that females were in general more likely to base their decision to migrate on family and close friends than males.

Length of stay

Overall, female migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in 2021 had generally been in the country for a longer period of time than their male counterparts. A smaller proportion of female migrants (24%) interviewed had been in Libya for less than a year compared to male migrants (31%). Similarly, a greater proportion of female had been in Libya for over five years (28%) than male migrants (10%).

Education

A greater proportion of female migrants (50%) reported having no formal schooling, or not having completed primary school than male migrants (40%). However, an equal proportion of female and male migrants reported having completed high school (12% in both cases) and a similar proportion had completed a post-secondary education (9% and 6% for female and male migrants, respectively).



© Moayad ZAGHDANI / IOM 2021

MALE AND FEMALE MIGRANTS' PROFILES

Employment rate

A greater proportion of female migrants (25%) than males (21%) reported being unemployed and actively seeking employment. Moreover, a larger percentage of female migrants stated being unemployed and not looking for work (14%) than males (<1%).

Fields of employment

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

The second and third highest proportion of female migrants were employed in the service and sales sector (19%) (e.g. salesperson, hairdresser, waitress, cook or chef) or as professionals (10%) (e.g. teacher, pharmacist, nurse or paramedic).

In comparison, the second and third highest proportion of male migrants were employed in crafts and related trades (13%) (e.g. car mechanic, carpenter, electrician,

blacksmith) or as technicians and associate professionals (13%) (e.g. manufacturing technician, construction workers with specific skills, mining technicians).

A greater proportion of female migrants interviewed by DTM Libya mentioned having a written and signed employment contract (15%) than their male counterparts (3%). However, a higher percentage of females mentioned a lack of written or oral contract (40%) than males (25%). Among male migrant workers, this proportion was greater among those who worked as construction workers without specific skills (31%) than in other common occupations such as cleaners (23%), construction workers with skills (21%), or manufacturing or factory labourer worker without specific skills (18%).

Among female migrant workers, the proportion of respondents who reported having no written or oral work agreement was greater among street vendors (83%), tailor or garment workers (74%) and cleaners (46%) than in other common occupations such as kitchen workers (23%) or housekeepers or domestic workers (10%).

In December 2021, the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) mobile teams conducted field visits in Azzahra in the region of Alfara and provided medical assistance to vulnerable migrants.

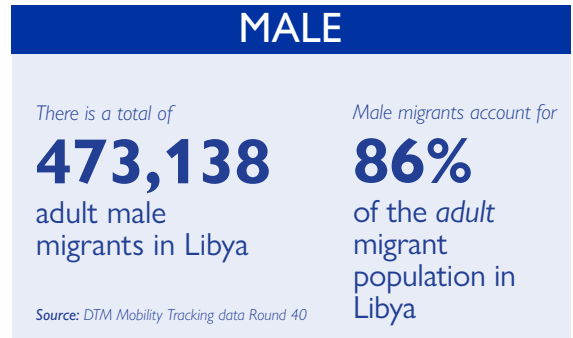
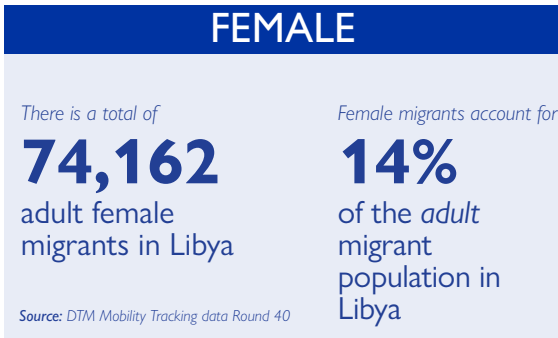
The MRRM in Libya was established in 2018 and aims to provide direct assistance services such as food and non-food items, medical assistance, protection and mental health and psychosocial support, awareness-raising and information of the risks of irregular migration and its alternatives, as well as referral services, such as medical referrals to external health facilities, and referrals to other units inside IOM including the Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme or other partners as per their mandate.

© Moayad ZAGHDANI / IOM 2021

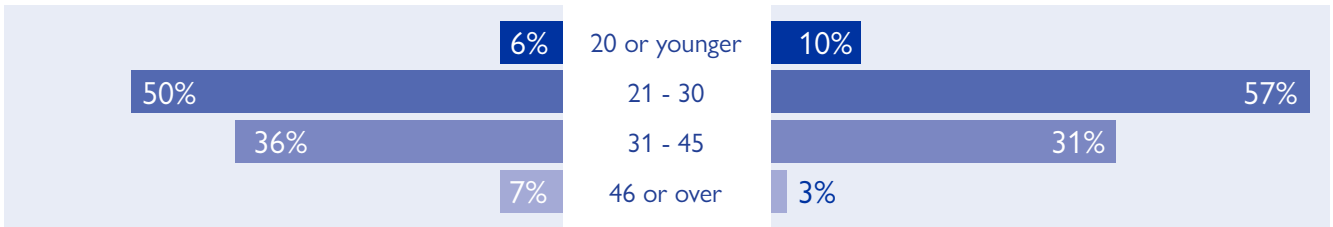


MALE AND FEMALE MIGRANTS' PROFILES

This analysis is based on data collected through 26,137 individual interviews conducted between January and December 2021, unless stated otherwise.



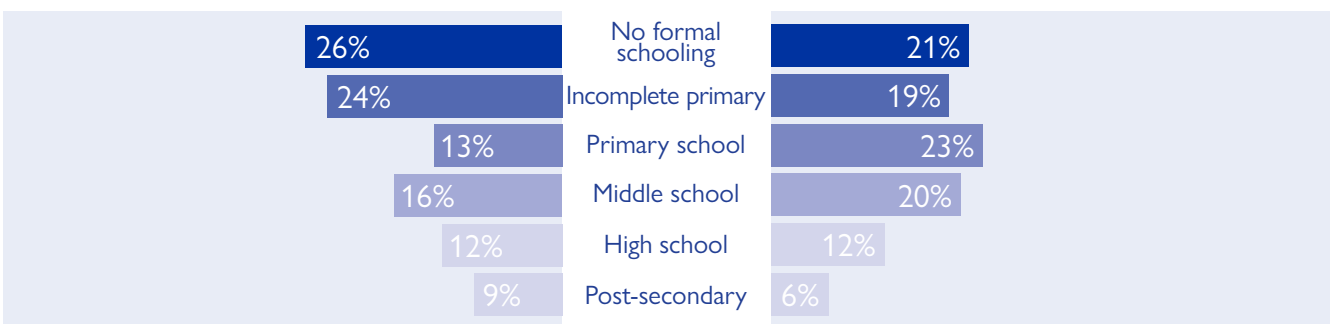
AGE



LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA



EDUCATION LEVEL



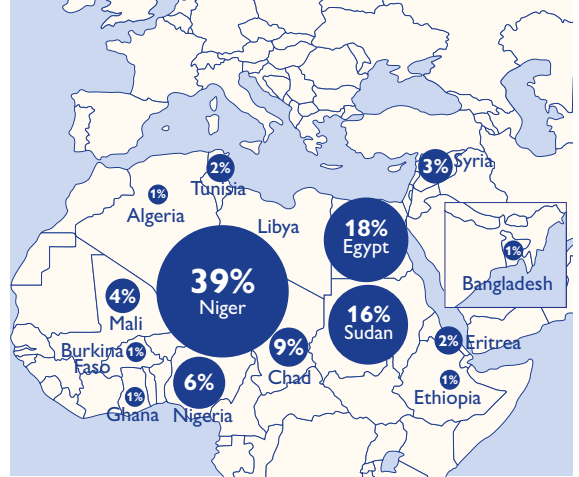
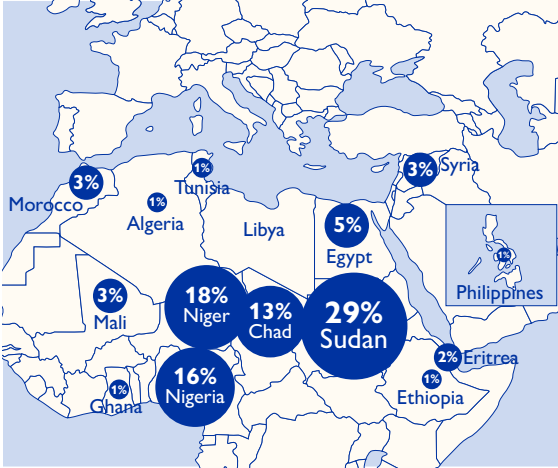
MARITAL STATUS



FEMALE

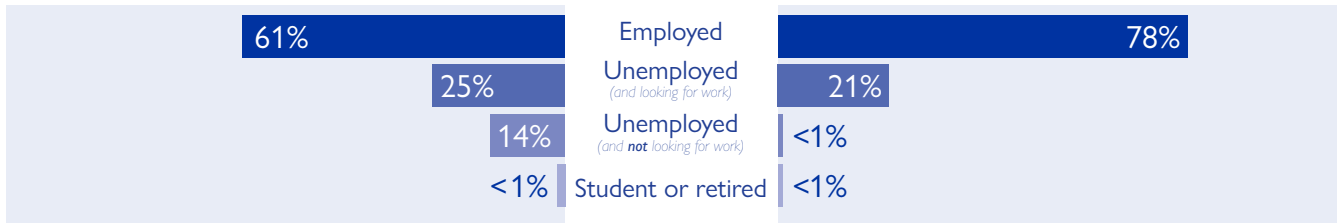
MALE

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

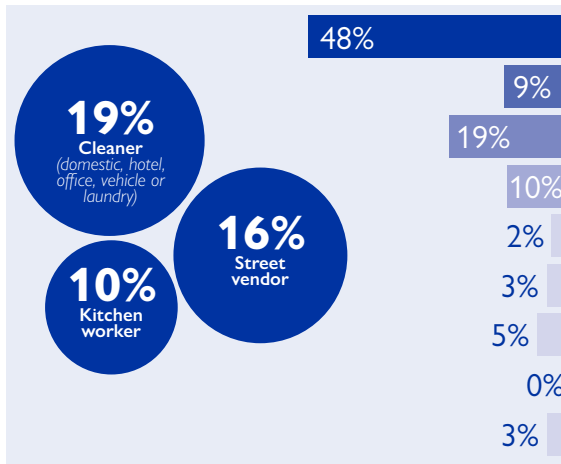


Note: These maps only showcase the countries of origin of migrants accounting for ≥1%. These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

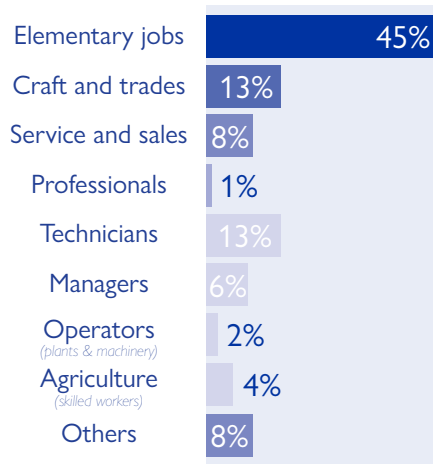
EMPLOYMENT STATUS



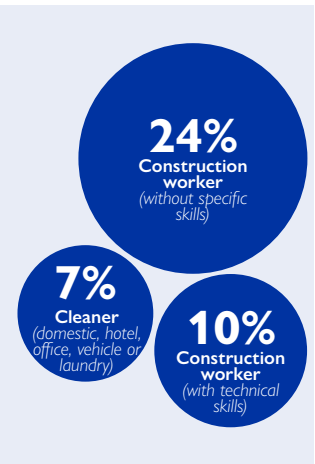
TOP 3 JOBS



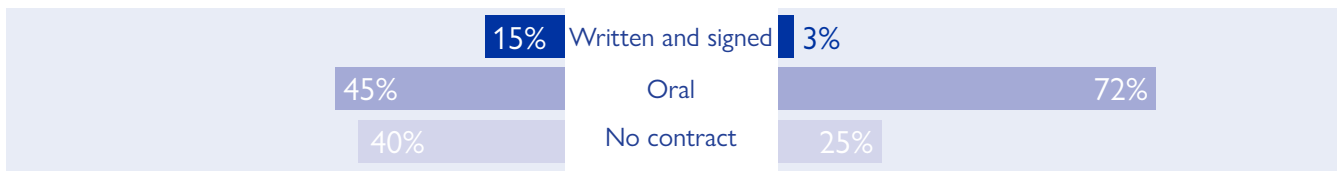
FIELDS OF OCCUPATION



TOP 3 JOBS



EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT



MIGRATION FLOWS

In December 2021, the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) mobile teams conducted field visits in Azzahra in the region of Aljara and provided medical assistance to vulnerable migrants.

© Moayad ZAGHDANI / IOM 2021

MIGRATION FLOWS

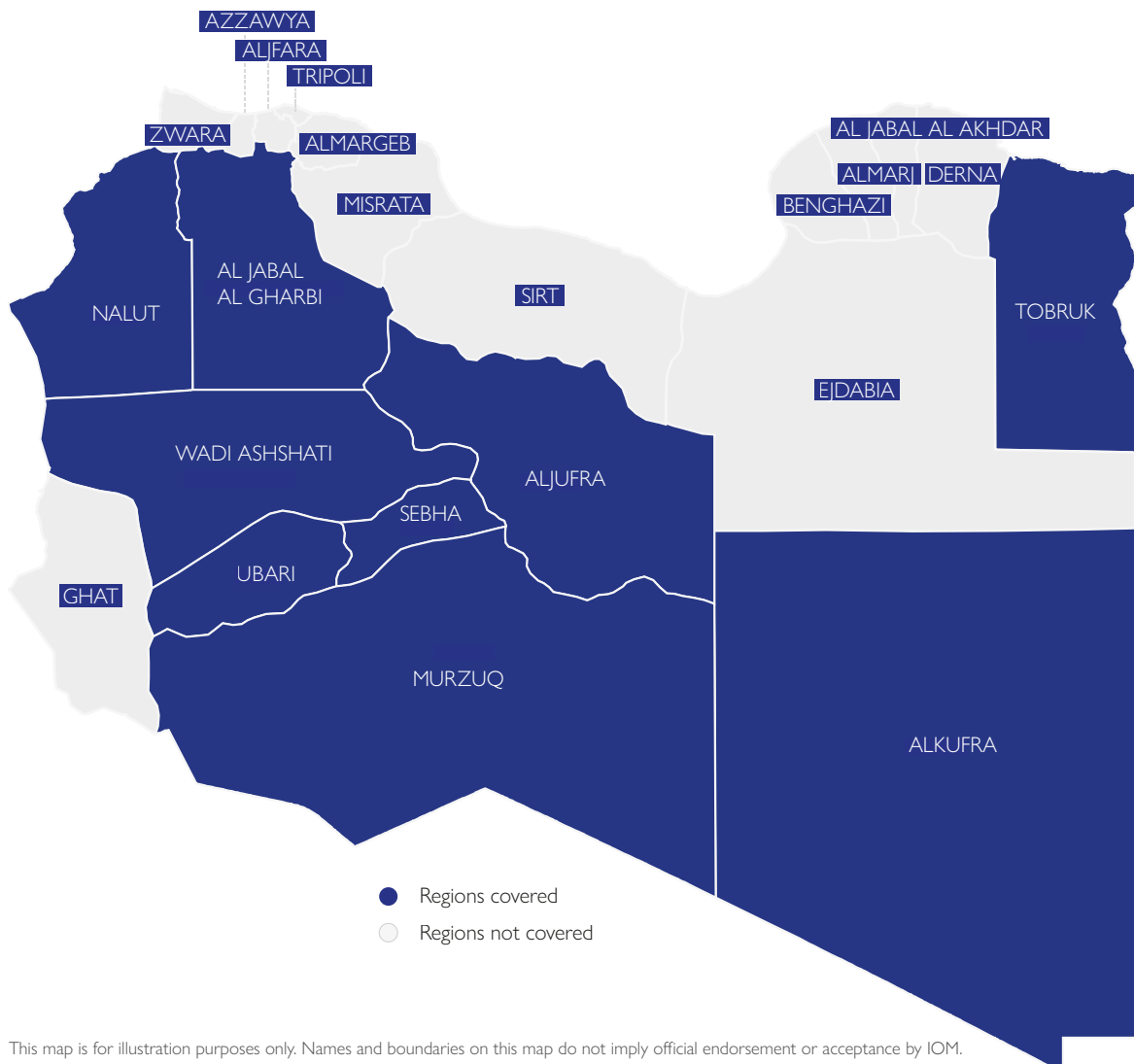
During the reporting period (December 2021 - January 2022) DTM Libya's 33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) monitored migration movements in 12 municipalities and in 9 regions (mantika) of Libya. FMPs are set up at key transit locations along major migration routes within Libya where migrants are observed arriving and departing.

At these flow monitoring points, DTM field staff regularly conduct surveys with migrants concerning their intentions, profiles, humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. The following section presents an overview of both quantitative and qualitative information collected during the reporting period.

Flow monitoring points in numbers

-  **9** regions covered
-  **355** assessments
-  **12** municipalities
-  **33** flow monitoring points (FMPs)

Fig 16 Regions (mantika) covered by the network of FMPs monitoring migration flows 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 primary data collected through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs).

EASTERN LIBYA

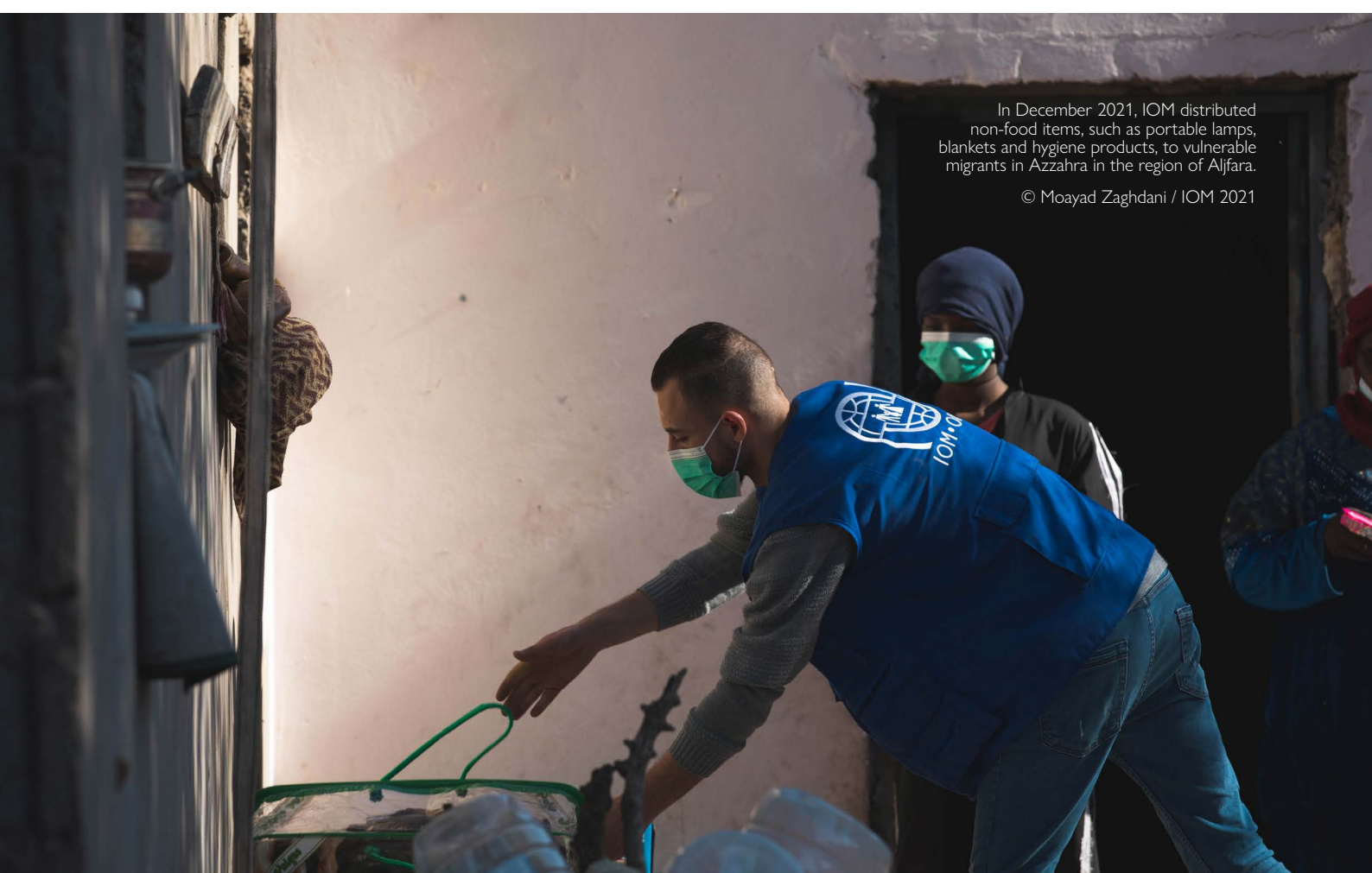
Alkufra

The number of migrants observed in the municipality of Alkufra has been relatively stable throughout the last year. There were 15,530 migrants during Round 35 of data collection (Jan - Feb 2021) compared to 14,350 migrants during Round 40 (Dec 2021 - Jan 2022).

According to field observers most migrants transit through Alkufra and continue their journey north to coastal cities. Alkufra is the [main entry point](#) for migrants from North, East and Horn of Africa traveling to Libya, especially for those migrants coming from or transiting through Chad and Sudan. A minority of migrants stay in Alkufra and earn a living through employment found on a daily or casual basis, or farm work. Based on individual interviews conducted by DTM Libya in December 2021 and January 2022, a greater proportion of migrants in the municipality of Alkufra reported financial difficulties

(74%) among the three main issues they faced compared to migrants surveyed across Libya (58%).

Field observers identified a need to provide assistance to help migrants keep warm in cold weather. This is also confirmed by individual interviews conducted by DTM Libya which highlight that a greater proportion of migrants in the municipality of Alkufra systematically reported being in need of items such as blankets (73%), clothing (51%) and fuel for heating or cooking (42%) than migrants interviewed across the country (66%, 49% and 19%, respectively).



In December 2021, IOM distributed non-food items, such as portable lamps, blankets and hygiene products, to vulnerable migrants in Azzahra in the region of Aljfar.

© Moayad Zaghdani / IOM 2021

WESTERN LIBYA

Misrata

In Misrata, the number of migrants identified during Round 40 of data collection (58,381 migrants) remained fairly stable in comparison to the last two rounds of data collection (57,483 migrants (Round 38, July – Sep 2021) and 58,434 migrants (Round 39, Oct – Nov 2021)). Field observers reported that the security situation in the municipality has improved and that the supply of electricity has become more regular. Field reports also highlight that migrants were getting vaccinated against COVID-19 through the national campaign.

In January 2022, field observers noted a heightened demand for migrant daily workers coinciding with the beginning of the agricultural season. Furthermore, the decrease in the prices of essential building materials also helped revive the local construction sector in Misrata, which is perceived to have contributed to an increased availability of job opportunities for migrant workers. These findings are in line with the results of individual interviews conducted by DTM Libya in December 2021 and January 2022 which found that the unemployment rate in the municipality of Misrata (7%) was significantly lower than for migrants across Libya (17%). Overall, 93 per cent of migrants interviewed in Misrata were employed.

During the reporting period, field observers reported that some migrants were wearing light clothes (inadequate for the weather) at work recruitment points. Interviews conducted by DTM Libya in December 2021 and January 2022 highlight that a greater proportion of migrants in Misrata reported needing clothing (66%) compared to migrants surveyed across Libya (49%).

Sirte

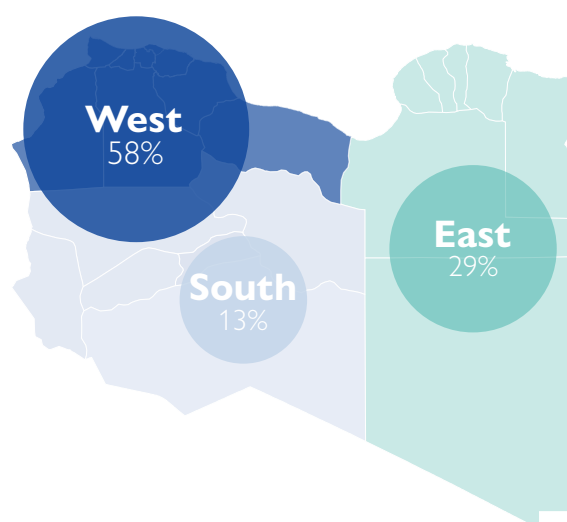
During the reporting period, the number of migrants identified in Sirte increased by 12 per cent from 5,980 during Round 39 to 6,707 during Round 40 likely due to the security situation having stabilized in the municipality. Based on individual interviews, only one per cent of migrants in Sirte reported attacks or assaults as one of the three main issues they faced at the time of survey compared to 17 per cent for migrants across Libya.

Field observers noted the inadequate quality of medical services in public hospitals leading most population groups to seek medical care in private clinics at a higher cost. All migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in December 2021

and January 2022 reported having limited (99%) or no access (1%) to health care services.

Field observers identified an urgent need among households with limited income, including some migrant households, for blankets and heaters to keep warm in the cold weather. Moreover, they reported that power cuts continued to be frequent in the municipality of Sirte. Nearly all migrants interviewed in the municipality of Sirte by DTM Libya in December 2021 and January 2022 reported needing blankets (96%) and clothing (96%).

Fig 17 Distribution of migrants by geographical area



SOUTHERN LIBYA

Algatroun

The number of migrants present in Algatroun has been declining in recent months. During Round 40 of data collection there were 6,490 migrants (Dec 2021 – Jan 2022) a decrease of 59 per cent compared to the number recorded during Round 36 (15,655 migrants, Mar – Apr 2021).

In December, the security situation in the municipality of Algatroun deteriorated due to a series of robberies affecting all population groups in the area. According to field observers, some migrants had been victims of robberies, kidnapping and shooting incidents. As a result, security patrols were strengthened to clamp down on crime, which, based on local observers, led to a decrease in reported incidents involving migrants in January 2022 compared to December 2021. A total of 22 per cent of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in December 2021 and January 2022 reported that attacks or assaults were among the three main issues they faced, compared to an average of 17 per cent of migrants interviewed across Libya.

Ubari

During the reporting period, the number of migrants present in the municipality of Ubari (4,890 individuals in Round 40) remained stable compared to the previous round (5,000 individuals in Round 39). Field observers reported that migrants were able to move freely inside the municipality without major security concerns. They also noted an improvement in the employment situation of migrants in the municipality as an increase in job opportunities was reported. According to individual interviews carried out by DTM in December 2021 and January 2022, all migrants (100%) stated being employed.

Field reports highlight the need for improvement in water, sanitation and hygiene services in some neighborhoods where migrants reside. This is confirmed by individual interviews conducted by DTM Libya with migrants in Ubari which showed that nearly all (98%) reported lacking sufficient access to clean drinking water -- a significantly greater percentage than among migrants across the rest of Libya (19%). Moreover, three quarters of migrants in the municipality of Ubari reported never having access to the public water network, while 24 per cent reported rarely having access. Only one per cent of respondents reported having access on most days.

Field observers also mentioned that food prices were fluctuating, which could impact migrants' economic and food security situation. Nearly all migrants interviewed by DTM Libya in the municipality of Ubari in December 2021 and January 2022 reported that financial issues were among the three main difficulties they faced. According to the latest Joint Market Monitoring Initiative [report](#) the prices of essential food and non-food items in November 2021 in the region of Ubari were more than 26 per cent higher than pre-COVID-19-pandemic levels.

Furthermore, field reports highlight that access to health care services is deteriorating due to a lack of medical staff and equipment forcing those in need of care to seek services elsewhere. All migrants surveyed individually by DTM reported having limited access to health services in Libya compared to 70 per cent of migrants surveyed across the country. According to the [Libya Health Sector](#), in 2021, one third of all health facilities in the South were not functioning, mainly due to a shortage of medical supplies and lack of human resources.

MIGRATION ROUTES TO LIBYA

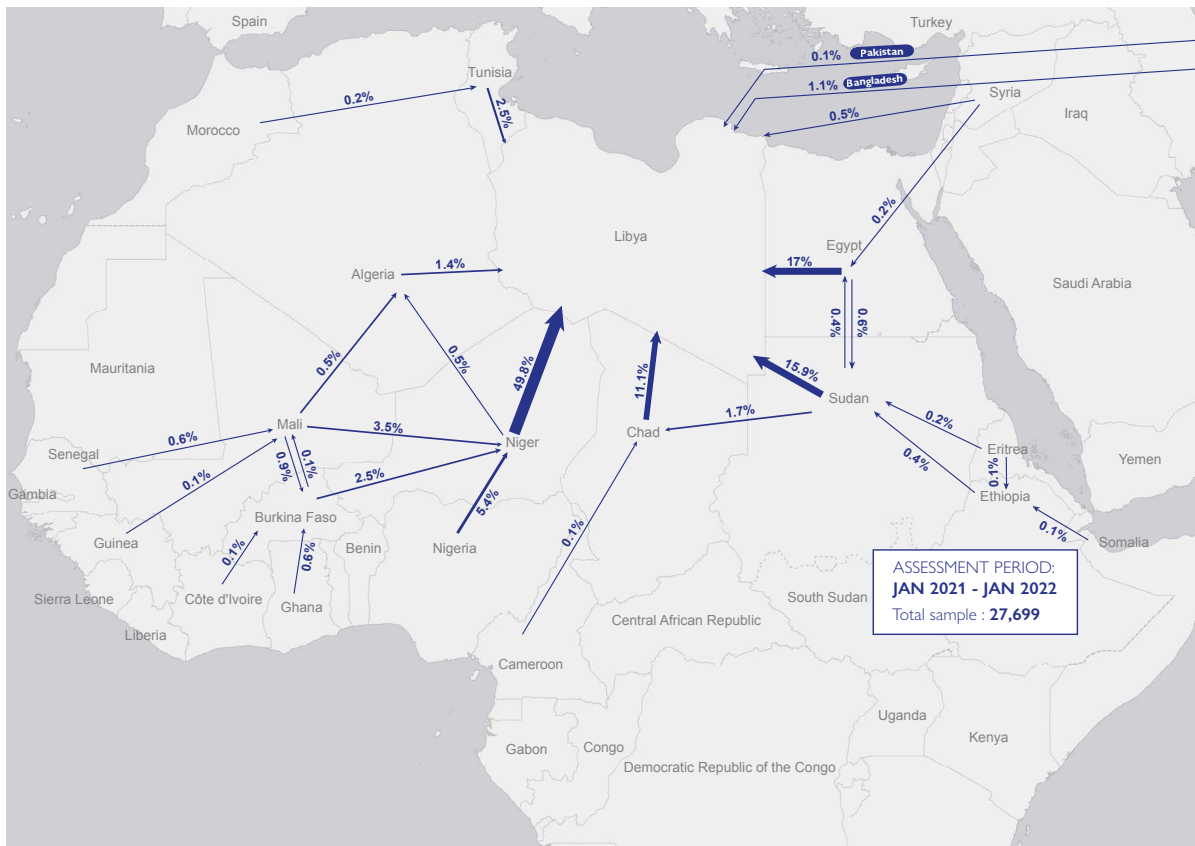
Libya shares more than 4,300 km of land borders with six countries. This section maps the major migration routes that migrants from different countries of origin use to reach Libya. This analysis is based on 27,699 individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya (through DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)) between January 2021 and January 2022.

DTM Libya data highlights that the majority of migrants in Libya are nationals of neighbouring countries. This can be primarily explained by the linkages and social networks that have developed over time through human mobility, trade as well as cultural and social exchanges between and within populations from Libya's bordering countries, particularly Niger, Egypt, Sudan and Chad.

Fig 18 Major migration routes reported by migrants interviewed via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)

How to read this map

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



MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

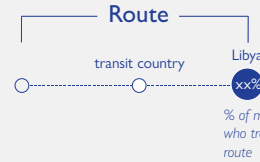
This section outlines the different routes taken by migrants (i.e. through which countries they transit before reaching Libya) and the percentage of migrants who use these routes by country of origin drawing on data collected by DTM Libya over the period January 2021 and January 2022.

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.

How to read this infographic

Country of departure

number of migrants from this country in Libya



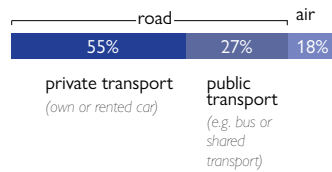
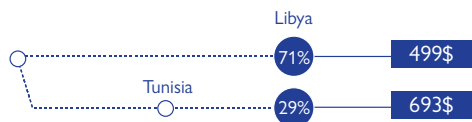
Cost

average (USD)
xxx\$
cost of each route in USD

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

Algeria

1,706 migrants

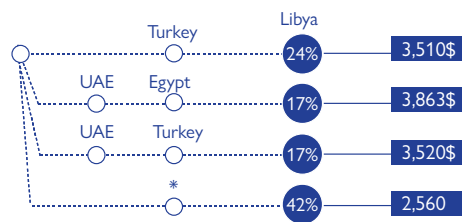


East South West



Bangladesh

18,344 migrants

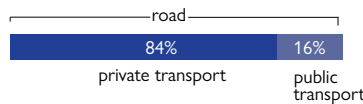
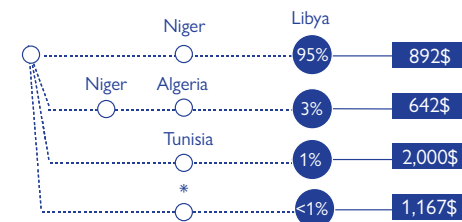


*Multiple routes used including via: India, Jordan, Qatar, UAE, Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia, Kuwait (and other countries) only or in combination



Burkina Faso

3,897 migrants



ROUTES

COST
average
(USD)

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

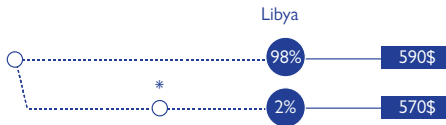
Chad

82,180 migrants

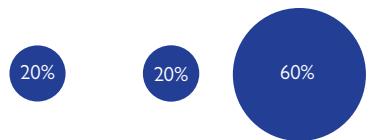
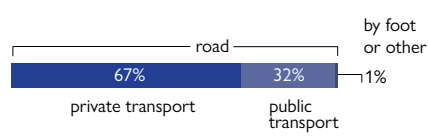
East

South

West

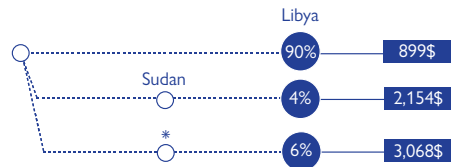


*Transit countries included Niger, Algeria or Sudan

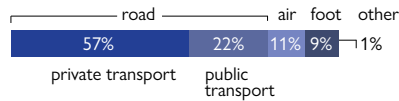


Egypt

117,156 migrants

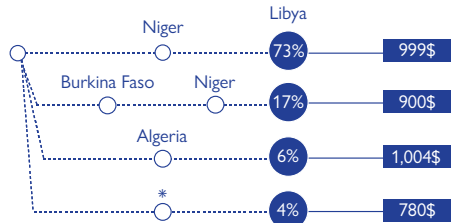


*Multiple routes used that included one or a combination of the following countries: United Arab Emirates, Syria, Turkey, Tunisia, Kuwait, Jordan and Sudan

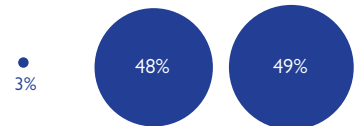
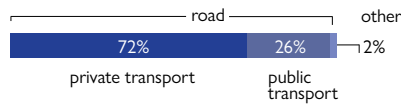


Mali

13,900 migrants

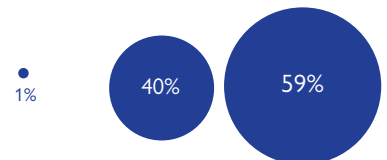
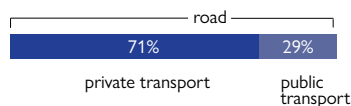
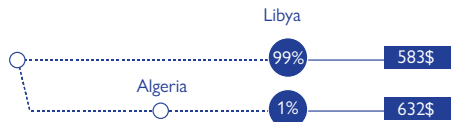


*Multiple routes used including via one or a combination of the following countries: Niger, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad and Sudan.



Niger

159,944 migrants



ROUTES

COST
average
(USD)

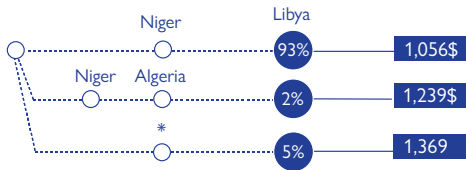
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENCE IN LIBYA BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

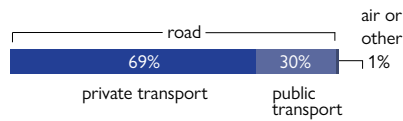
East South West

Nigeria

32,231 migrants

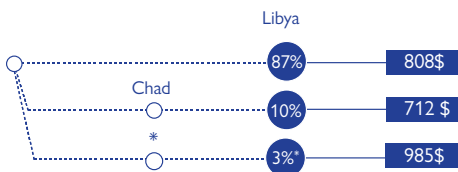


*Multiple routes used that included one or a combination of the following countries: Niger, Chad, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Turkey, Cameroon, Algeria and Sudan

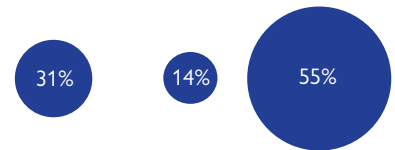
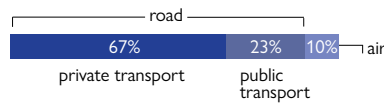


Sudan

116,182 migrants

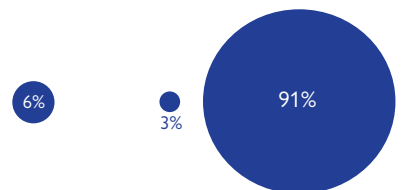
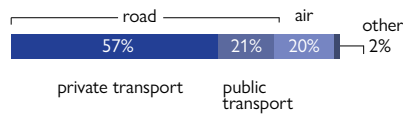


*Multiple routes used that included one or more of the following countries: Chad, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Niger, Tunisia, South Sudan, Kenya and Central African Republic



Tunisia

7,406 migrants



In December 2021, the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) mobile teams conducted field visits in Azzahra in the region of Aljbara and provided medical assistance to vulnerable migrants.

The MRRM in Libya was established in 2018 to provide direct assistance services such as food and non-food items, medical assistance, protection and mental health and psychosocial support. Mobile teams also raise awareness and provide information on the risks of irregular migration, and provide referrals based on needs, to, for example, external health facilities, IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme or partners.

© Moayad ZAGHDANI / IOM 2021

REGIONAL ANALYSIS



REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Based on key informant interviews conducted in December 2021 and January 2022, more than half of migrants were located in the West (58%), while a minority were recorded in the East (29%) or the South (13%).

In keeping with previous reports, more than half (55%) of migrants were located in the coastal regions of Tripoli (17%), Misrata (11%), Benghazi (10%), Ejdabia (9%) and Azzawya (8%).

According to key informant interviews held in December 2021 and January 2022, it is estimated that 69 per cent of migrants live in urban areas while 31 per cent reside in rural settings. Comparatively, around 80 per cent of the Libyan population live in urban areas, mainly [concentrated](#) in the major urban centers along the Mediterranean, such as Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi.

55%

of migrants identified by DTM Libya during Round 40 were located in the coastal regions of Tripoli, Misrata, Benghazi, Ejdabia and Azzawya.

Fig 19 Migrants in Libya by region (mantika) (based on Mobility Tracking data)

MANTIKA (REGION)	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	% BY REGION
Tripoli	109,334	17%
Misrata	72,802	11%
Benghazi	62,178	10%
Ejdabia	58,280	9%
Azzawya	48,205	8%
Aljgara	40,020	6%
Zwara	35,650	6%
Almargeb	30,538	5%
Murzuq	23,516	4%
Sebha	20,505	3%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	20,329	3%
Derna	17,670	3%
Alkufra	15,850	2%
Wadi Ashshati	14,544	2%
Tobruk	13,822	2%
Ubari	10,440	2%
Aljufra	9,850	2%
Almarj	8,770	1%
Sirt	8,712	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	8,000	1%
Nalut	3,394	1%
Ghat	2,642	0%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA	635,051	100%

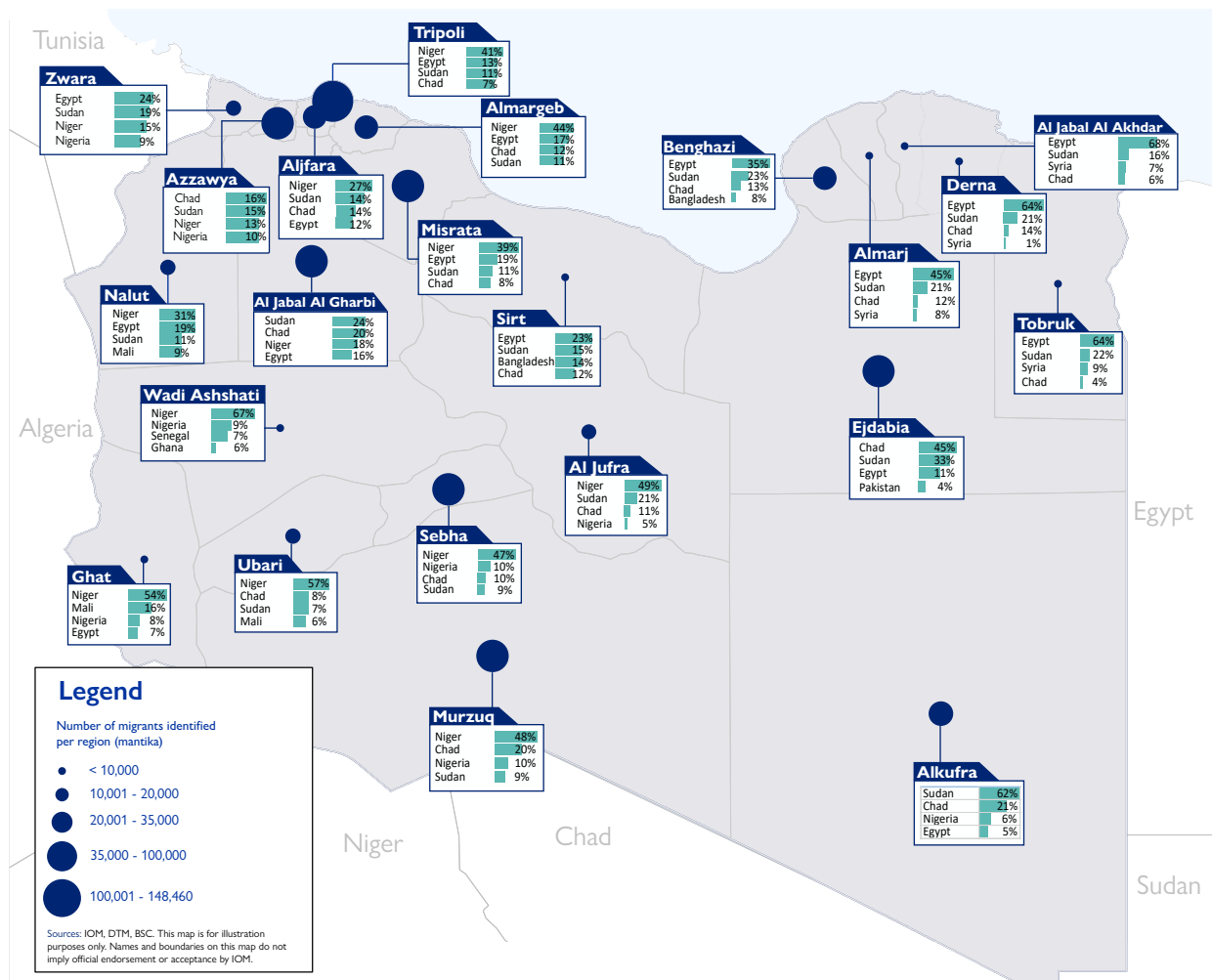
REGIONAL ANALYSIS - NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

The map below (Fig 20) shows the top four nationalities of migrants by region as per Mobility Tracking Round 40 data collection (December 2021 - January 2022). The majority of migrants in the Southern and Western regions of Murzuq, Sebha, Aljufra, Ubari, Wadi Ashshati and Ghat are from neighbouring Niger. Chadians and Sudanese represent the majority of migrants in the region of Alkufra, which borders Chad and Sudan to the north. Migrants from Chad are also the second largest cohort of migrants in most southern and western regions such as Murzuq, Ubari and Sebha. Similarly, Egyptians constitute

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

Overall, the geographic distribution of migrants in Libya remains heavily shaped by spatial proximity as well as socioeconomic, ethnic and historical linkages. Except in the cases of Tunisians and Algerians who do not constitute the majority of migrants in bordering regions and only constitute 1 per cent and 0.3 per cent, respectively, of migrants across Libya.

Fig 20 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

Consistent with previous reports, migrants from North African countries (including Egypt and Sudan) continue to represent the majority of migrants in Eastern Libya (64%) while migrants from Sub-Saharan African countries (such as Niger and Chad) account for the bulk of migrants in southern and western Libya (88% and 60%, respectively). The complete disaggregation of migrants' region of origins by regional location (mantika) in Libya is shown in the table below (Fig 21).

This data points to the links and social networks that have shaped and continue to shape migration patterns to Libya and that developed over time through the [circular migration](#) of populations from neighbouring countries. An [IOM study](#) on social networks found that more than half of migrants (54%) reported having friends in Libya prior to migrating. Individual interviews with migrants conducted by DTM in December 2021 and January 2022 highlighted that over three quarters of migrants (77%) stated having been most encouraged to migrate by family or friends at home or abroad.

Fig 21 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	821	4%	482	2%	6,697	6%
	Alkufra	300	1%	4,989	13%	10,561	9%
	Almarj	1,249	6%	1,794	4%	5,727	5%
	Benghazi	11,579	53%	14,427	32%	36,172	30%
	Derna	130	1%	2,439	4%	15,101	13%
	Ejdabia	6,300	29%	19,486	45%	32,494	27%
	Tobruk	1,377	6%	597	1%	11,848	10%
EASTERN LIBYA TOTAL		21,756	12%	44,214	24%	118,600	64%
SOUTH	Aljufra	-	0%	7,300	10%	2,550	27%
	Ghat	-	0%	2,306	3%	336	4%
	Murzuq	46	3%	21,079	31%	2,391	25%
	Sebha	422	29%	17,981	25%	2,102	22%
	Ubari	75	5%	8,995	12%	1,370	14%
	Wadi Ashshati	50	3%	13,684	19%	810	8%
SOUTHERN LIBYA TOTAL		593	1%	71,345	88%	9,559	12%
WEST	Al Jabal al Gharbi	868	3%	10,206	5%	9,245	8%
	Aljifara	1,538	5%	25,864	12%	11,943	10%
	Almargeb	950	3%	21,087	10%	8,501	7%
	Azzawya	2,688	9%	31,863	14%	13,654	12%
	Misrata	5,914	20%	42,012	19%	24,582	21%
	Nalut	106	<1%	1,994	1%	1,284	1%
	Sirt	3,026	10%	2,411	1%	3,275	3%
	Tripoli	12,849	44%	68,185	31%	27,600	24%
Zwara	1,391	5%	17,153	8%	17,106	15%	
WESTERN LIBYA TOTAL		29,330	8%	220,775	60%	117,349	32%
TOTAL FOR LIBYA		51,679		336,334		245,349	

Note: 1,689 migrants from other minority nationalities (including those whose nationalities could not be established) are not included in the table above.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

More than half of migrants in Libya are nationals of countries of Sub-Saharan Africa (56% of the total migrant population or 336,334 individuals). Migrants from neighbouring countries such as Niger (48%) and Chad (24%) constitute the two most common nationalities among Sub-Saharan African migrants in Libya (Fig 22).

In line with the previous three rounds of data collection, the number of Sub-Saharan African migrants in Libya continued to increase slightly over the reporting period compared to July, August and September 2021.

Similarly, the number of nationals from Niger continued to increase slightly compared to the previous round of data collection. These findings are in line with [DTM Niger](#) data which indicates that the percentage of outgoing flows to Libya (64%) was greater than that of incoming flows to Niger from Libya (21%) recorded at the Séguédine and Madama flow monitoring points² in December.

² Note: The flow monitoring point of Séguédine captures outgoing flows from Niger to Libya, while Madama captures incoming flows from Libya to Niger. A minority of migrants were also going to Chad or moving internally within Niger.

The majority of West and Central African migrants [transit](#) through Niger on their way to Libya. Overall, more than half of migrants (60%) interviewed by DTM Libya between January 2021 and January 2022 reported having either departed from or transited through Chad and/or Niger before reaching Libya.

Fig 22 Number of migrants from countries of origin in Sub-Saharan Africa (top 6 nationalities)

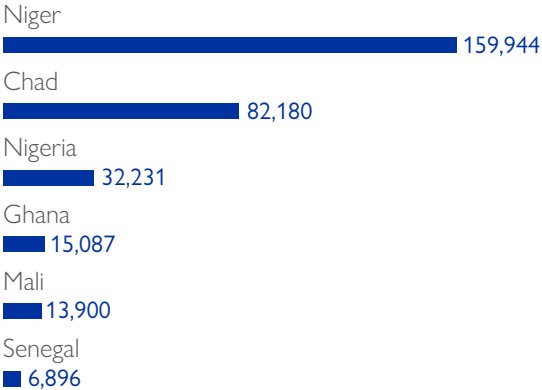
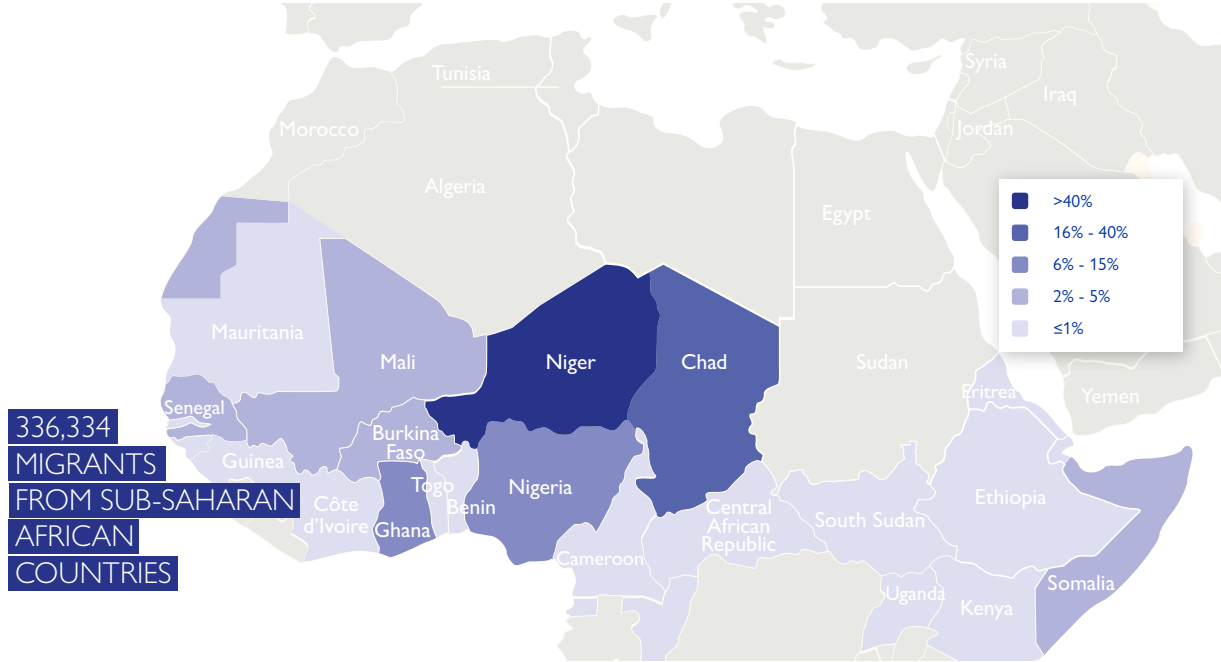


Fig 23 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Sub-Saharan Africa region



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

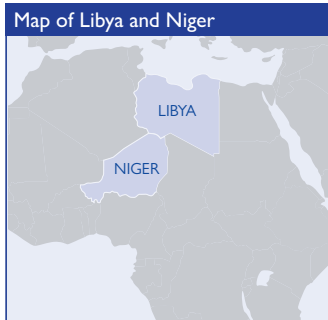
OVERVIEW

There is a total of 159,944 migrants from Niger in Libya which represents 25 per cent of the total migrant population in the country - the largest share among all other nationalities.



There is a total of
159,944
migrants from
Niger in Libya

Source: DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 40



MIGRATION ROUTES & COSTS

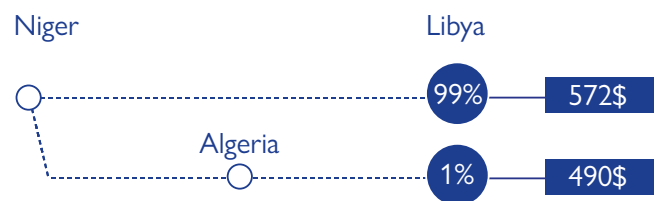
The majority of migrants from Niger surveyed by DTM in 2021 had reached Libya directly while a minority had traveled through Algeria before reaching Libya. Migrants paid an average of USD 578 to reach Libya. Nearly all migrants used road transport (99%) on their journey from Niger to Libya and the majority used private transportation while a minority used public transportation.

MIGRATION ROUTES

transit locations and % of migrants traveling on each route

COST

average (USD)



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Nov 2021

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS

The majority of migrants from Niger surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2021 were single, male and had not completed a primary level education.

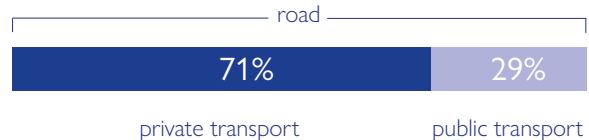
GENDER



AGE

On average
27
years old

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION



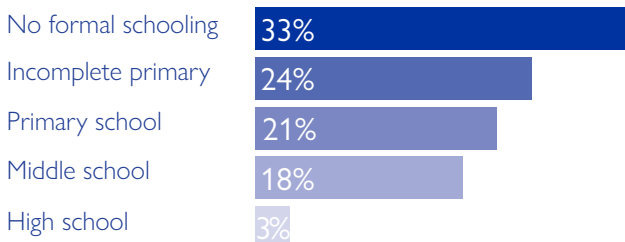
MARITAL STATUS



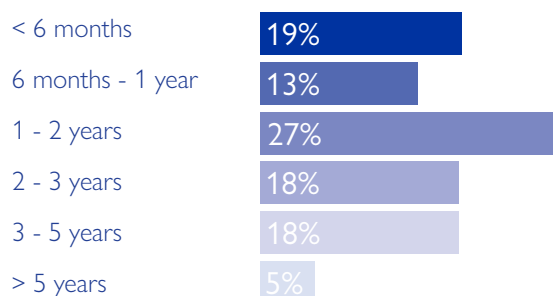
ARRIVAL IN LIBYA



EDUCATION LEVEL



LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

PROFILES OF MIGRANTS FROM NIGER

EMPLOYMENT

More than twice as many Nigeriens were employed in Libya (77%) compared to when in their country of origin (36%). Most migrants from Niger who were interviewed in Libya were employed in elementary professions including as (unskilled) construction and farm workers as well as cleaners.

In Niger

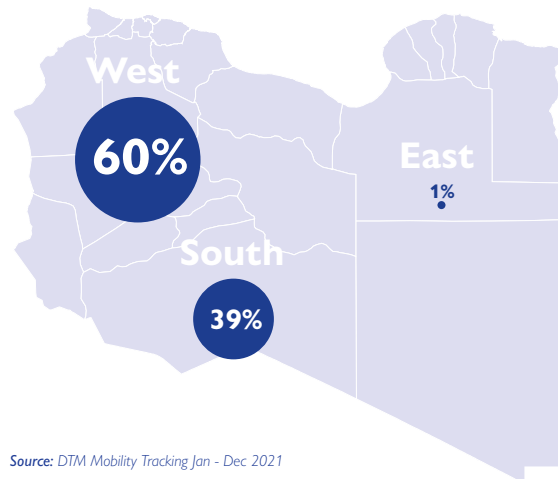


In Libya



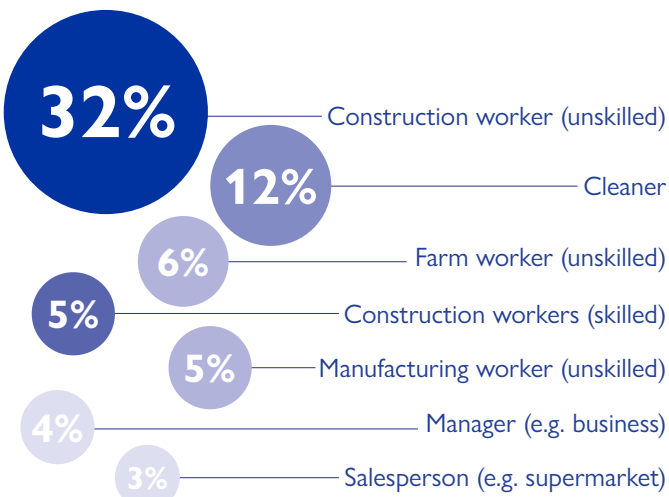
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The majority of migrants from Niger are located in the West and South of Libya while a minority are in the East.



Source: DTM Mobility Tracking Jan - Dec 2021

TOP FIELDS OF EMPLOYMENT



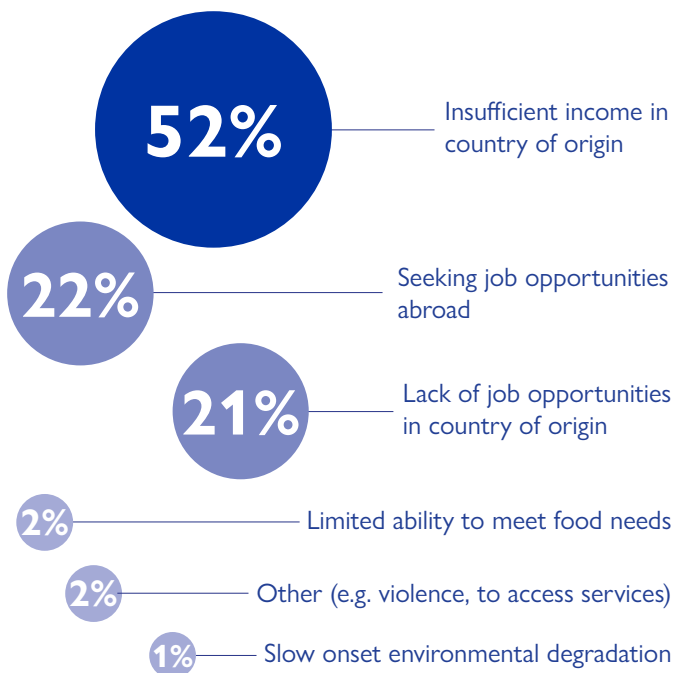
REMITTANCES



23%

of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported having sent remittances since they arrived in Libya while 43% intend to send money but have not yet been able to do so.

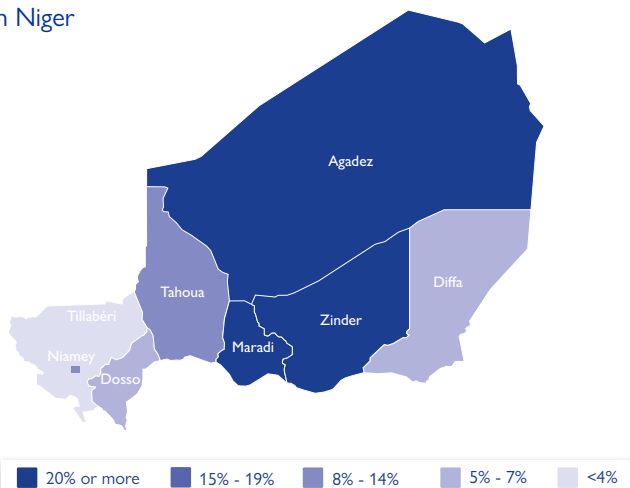
TOP REASON TO MIGRATE



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS

In Niger



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

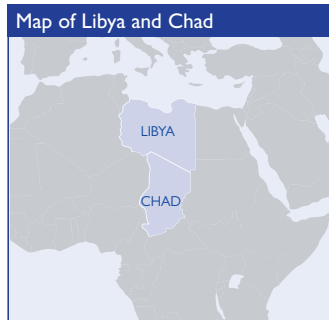
OVERVIEW

There is a total of 82,180 migrants from Chad in Libya which represents 13 per cent of the total migrant population in the country – the fourth largest share among all nationalities.



There is a total of **82,180** migrants from Chad in Libya

Source: DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 40



MIGRATION ROUTES & COSTS

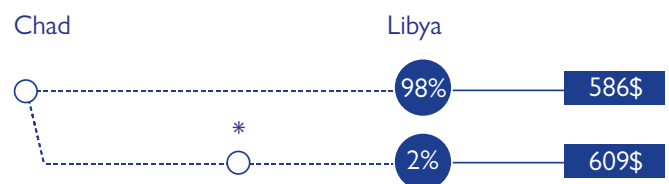
The majority of migrants from Chad surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2021 had reached Libya directly while a minority had transited through countries including Niger, Algeria or Sudan before reaching Libya. Migrants paid an average of USD 588 to reach Libya. Nearly all migrants used road transport on their journey from Chad to Libya.

MIGRATION ROUTES

transit locations and % of migrants traveling on each route

COST

average (USD)



*Transit countries included Niger, Algeria or Sudan

Source: DTM Mobility Tracking Jan - Nov 2021

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS

The majority of migrants from Chad surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2021 were single, male and had not completed a primary-level education.

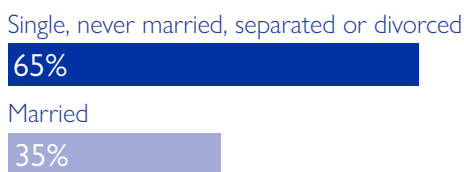
GENDER



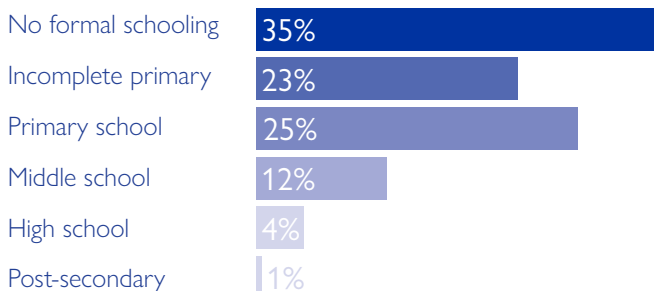
AGE

On average **28** years old

MARITAL STATUS

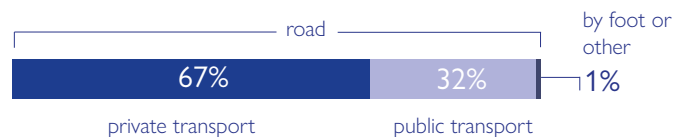


EDUCATION LEVEL



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

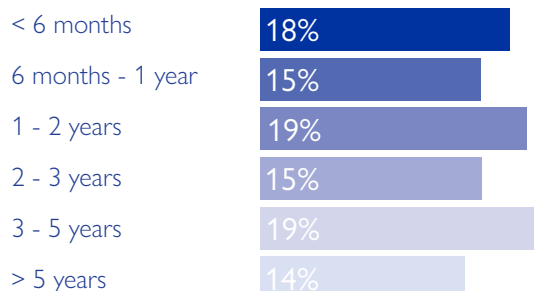
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION



ARRIVAL IN LIBYA



LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

EMPLOYMENT

A greater percentage of Chadians reported being employed in Libya (69%) than in their country of origin (46%). More than a third of migrants from Chad in Libya were employed in elementary occupations, which include (unskilled) construction and manufacturing workers as well as cleaners.

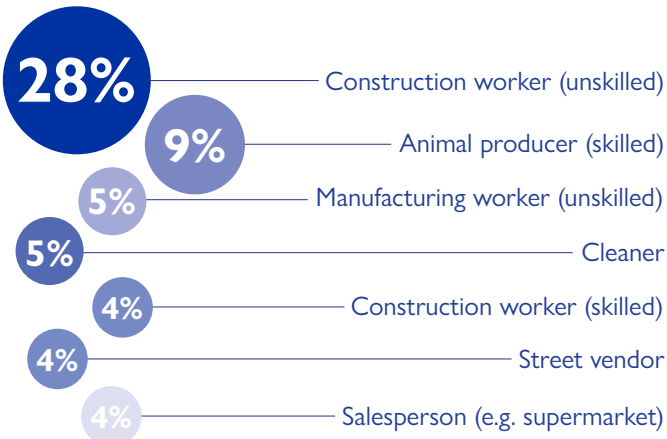
In Chad



In Libya

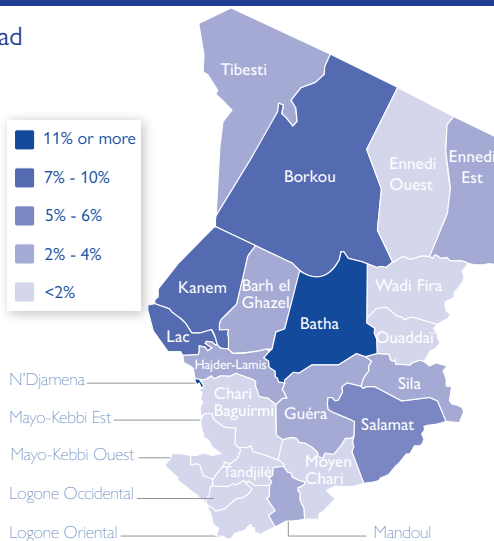


TOP FIELDS OF EMPLOYMENT



ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS

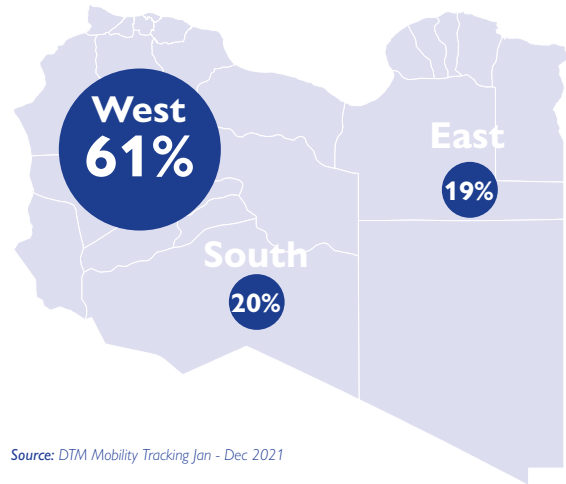
In Chad



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

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The majority of migrants from Chad are located in the West of Libya while a minority are in the South and East.



Source: DTM Mobility Tracking Jan - Dec 2021

REMITTANCES



of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported having sent remittances since they have arrived in Libya. An additional 31 per cent reported that while they had been unable to send remittances, they intend to do so in future

TOP REASON TO MIGRATE



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

NORTH AFRICA

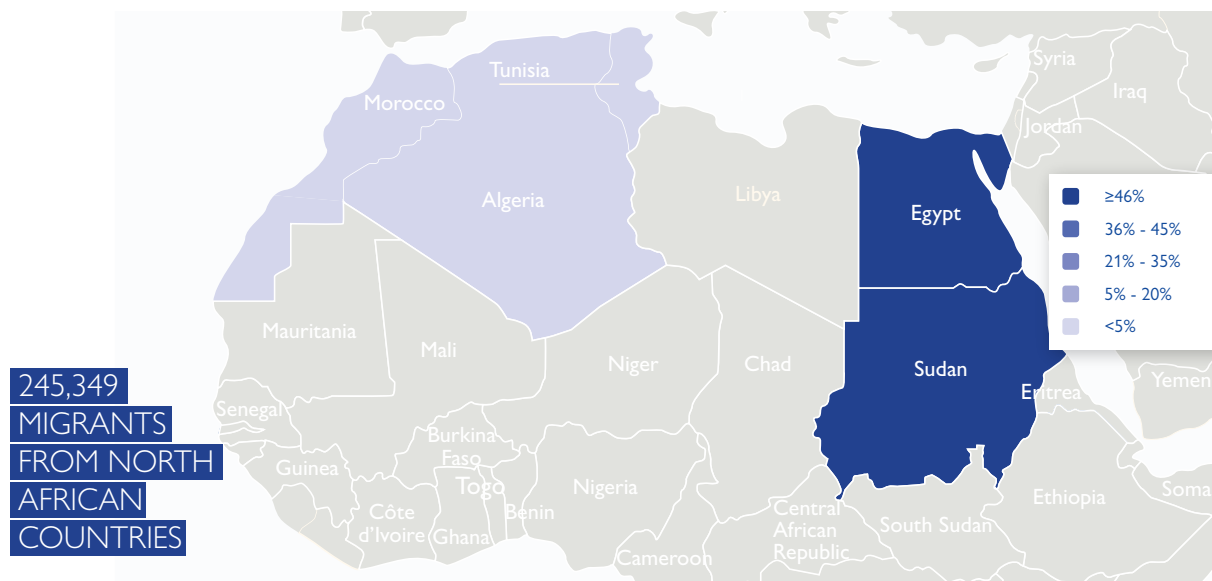
Consistent with previous reports and with a long-standing trend, the majority of North African migrants in Libya are nationals of Egypt (48%) and Sudan (47%) while migrants from Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria together account for five per cent of the overall number of migrants from North Africa (Fig 24). Nationals of Egypt and Sudan represent respectively the second and third largest migrant groups in Libya.

Overall, the number of North African migrants (245,349 individuals) increased compared to the previous two rounds of data collection (212,561 individuals, Round 38 and 218,242, Round 39), but the proportion they represent of the overall migrant population stock remains in line with previous reports (35%).

Fig 24 Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa



Fig 25 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.

PROFILES OF MIGRANTS FROM EGYPT

OVERVIEW

There is a total of 117,156 migrants from Egypt in Libya which represents 18 per cent of the total migrant population in the country – the second largest share among all nationalities.



There is a total of **117,156** migrants from Egypt in Libya

Source: DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 40



MIGRATION ROUTES & COSTS

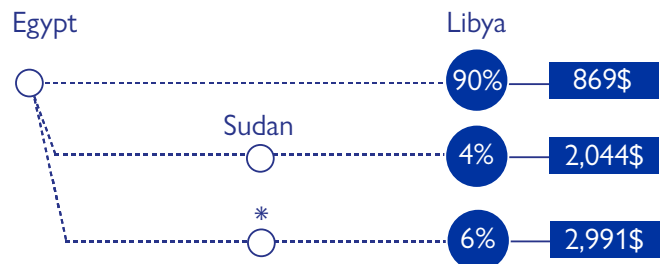
The majority of migrants from Egypt surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2021 had reached Libya directly while a minority had transited via Sudan, or traveled through countries including the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia or Turkey before reaching Libya. Migrants paid an average of USD 1,060 to reach Libya.

MIGRATION ROUTES

transit locations and % of migrants traveling on each route

COST

average (USD)



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

Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS

The majority of migrants from Egypt surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2021 were single, male and had a middle-school level education or higher.

GENDER



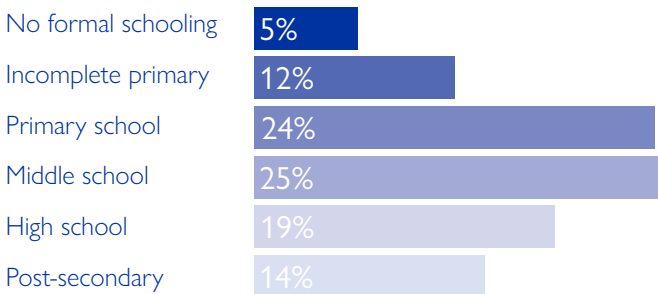
AGE

On average **30** years old

MARITAL STATUS

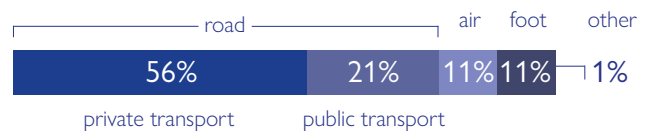


EDUCATION LEVEL



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

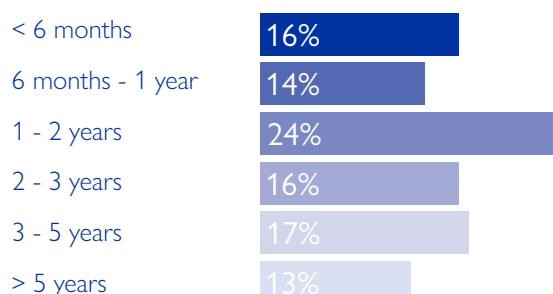
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION



ARRIVAL IN LIBYA



LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

EMPLOYMENT

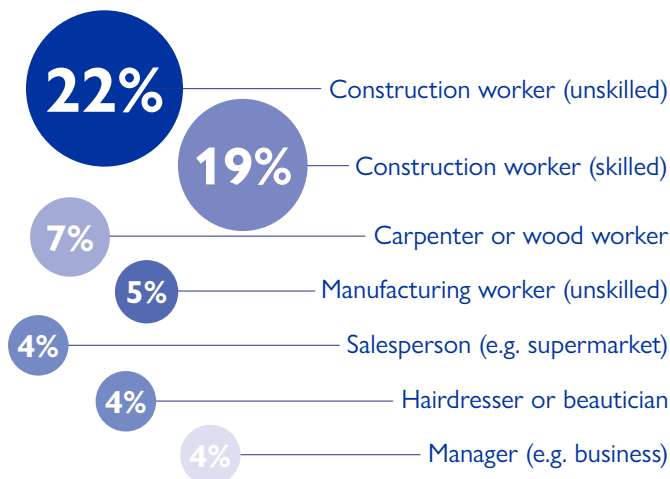
A greater percentage of Egyptians reported being employed in Libya (92%) than in their country of origin (58%). Most migrants from Egypt in Libya were employed in elementary occupations, which include (unskilled) construction and manufacturing workers.

In Egypt

In Libya

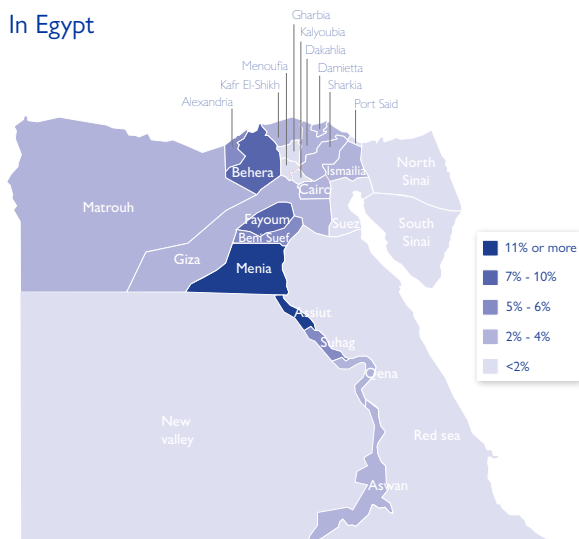


FIELDS OF EMPLOYMENT



ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS

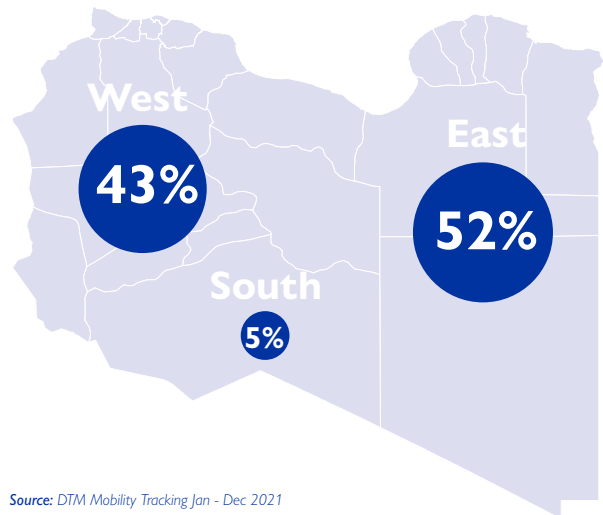
In Egypt



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

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The majority of migrants from Egypt are located in the East or the West of Libya while a minority are in the South.



Source: DTM Mobility Tracking Jan - Dec 2021

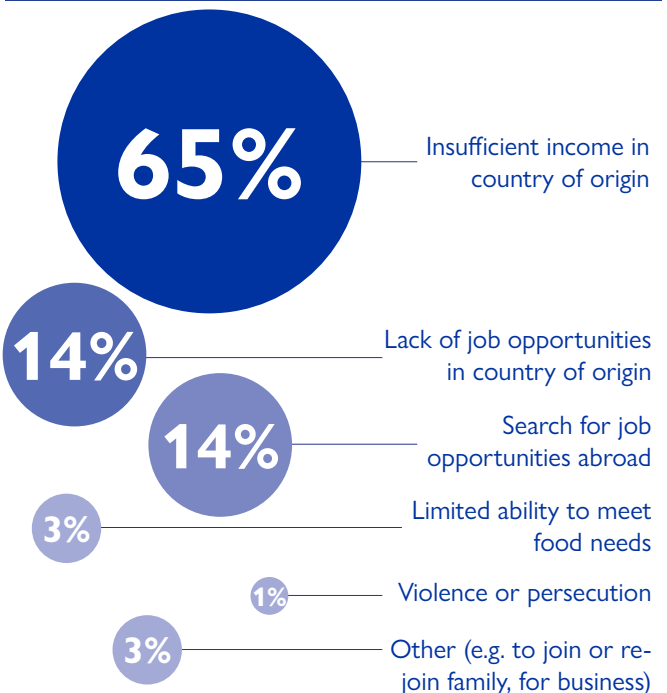
REMITTANCES



46%

of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported having sent remittances since arriving in Libya and an additional 21 per cent reported that while they had been unable to send remittances, they intend to do so in future.

TOP REASON TO MIGRATE



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

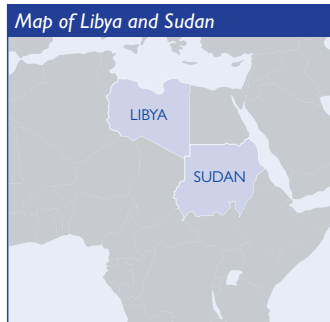
PROFILES OF MIGRANTS FROM SUDAN

OVERVIEW

There is a total of 116,182 migrants from Sudan in Libya which represents 18 per cent of the total migrant population in the country – the third largest share among all nationalities.



There is a total of **116,182** migrants from Sudan in Libya

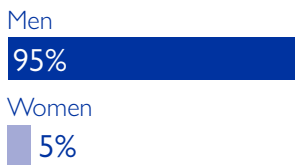


Source: DTM Mobility Tracking data Round 40

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS

The majority of migrants from Sudan surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2021 were single, male and had completed a middle school-level education or higher.

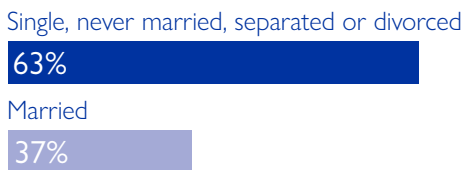
GENDER



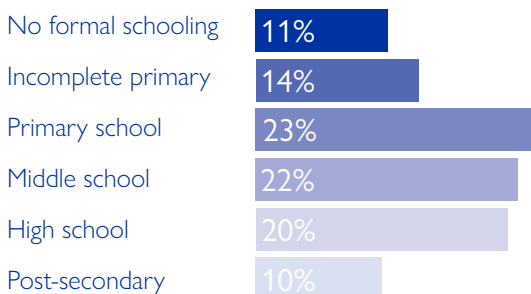
AGE

On average **30** years old

MARITAL STATUS



EDUCATION LEVEL



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

MIGRATION ROUTES & COSTS

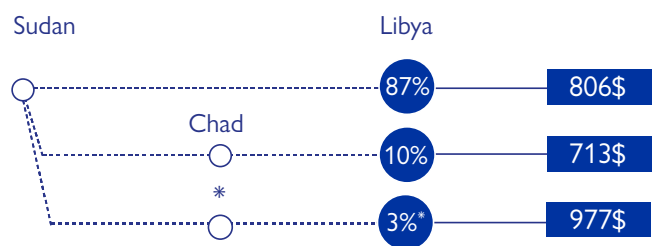
The majority of migrants from Sudan surveyed by DTM in Libya in 2021 had reached Libya directly while a minority had transited via Chad, or traveled through countries including Egypt and Niger before reaching Libya. They paid an average of USD 797 to reach Libya. The majority of migrants used road transport on their journey from Sudan to Libya.

MIGRATION ROUTES

transit locations and % of migrants traveling on each route

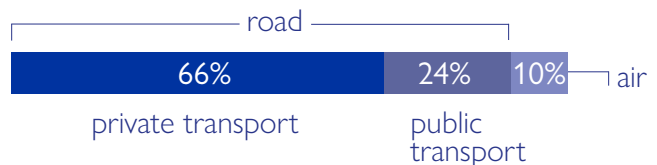
COST

average (USD)



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

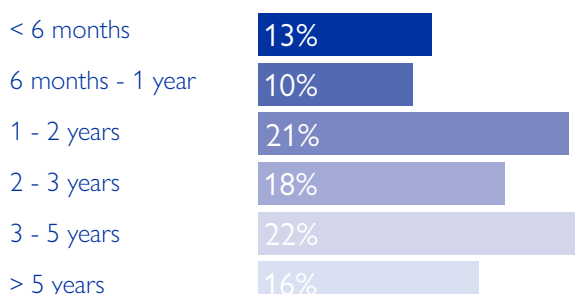
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION



ARRIVAL IN LIBYA



LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

PROFILES OF MIGRANTS FROM SUDAN

EMPLOYMENT

A greater percentage of Sudanese reported being employed in Libya (76%) than in their country of origin (38%). Nearly a third of migrants from Sudan in Libya were employed in elementary occupations, which include (unskilled) construction and manufacturing workers.

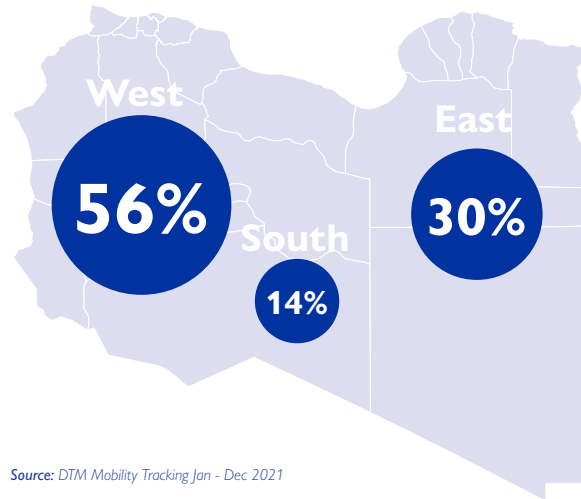
In Sudan

In Libya



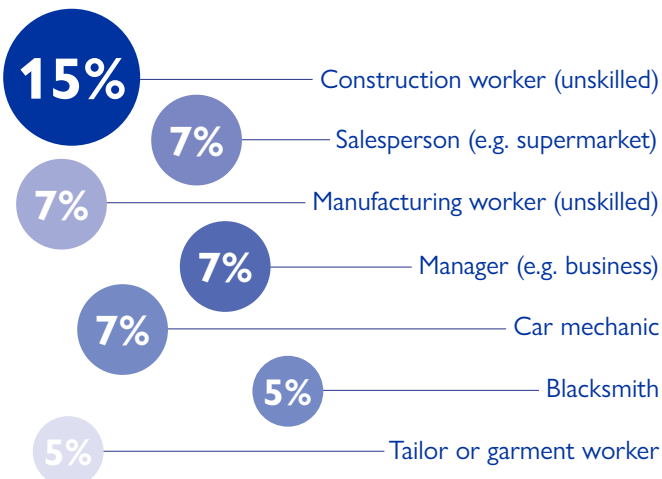
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

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



Source: DTM Mobility Tracking Jan - Dec 2021

TOP FIELDS OF EMPLOYMENT



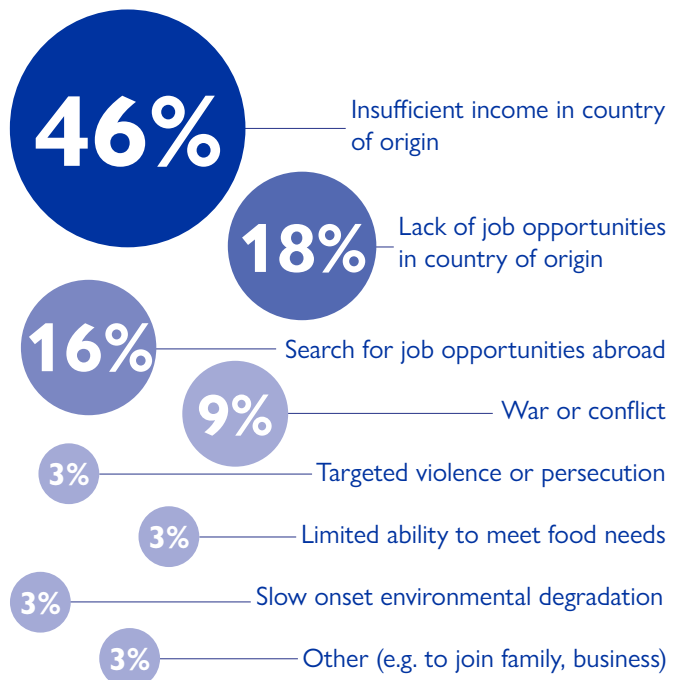
REMITTANCES



27%

of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported having sent remittances since arriving in Libya. An additional 26 per cent reported that while they had been unable to send remittances, they intend to do so in future.

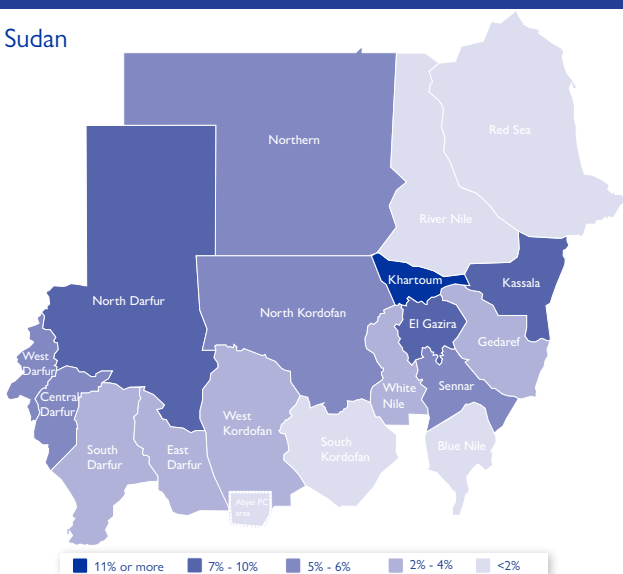
TOP REASON TO MIGRATE



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Jan - Dec 2021

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS

In Sudan



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

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Similar to previous reports, a minority of migrants (9% or 51,679 individuals) identified during Round 40 were from Asia (4%) or the Middle East (5%).

Among migrants from Asia and the Middle East, the majority came from Syria (21,969 individuals) and Bangladesh (18,344 individuals) accounting for 42 and 35 per cent of migrants (including refugees), respectively (Fig 26). Syrians and Bangladeshi migrants account for each three per cent of the overall migrant stock population in Libya. In addition, there were 6,947 migrants who self-identified as Palestinians (13% of all migrants from the Middle East and South Asia in Libya) and 3,453 migrants from Pakistan (7%).

Fig 26 Migrants from countries of origin in Asia and the Middle East

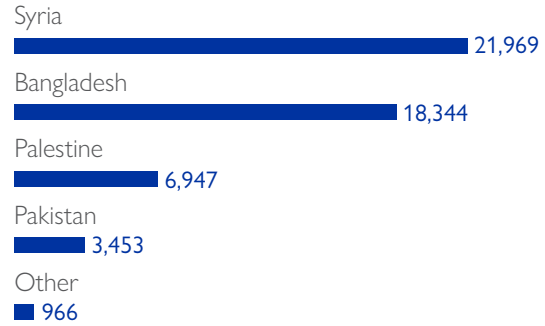
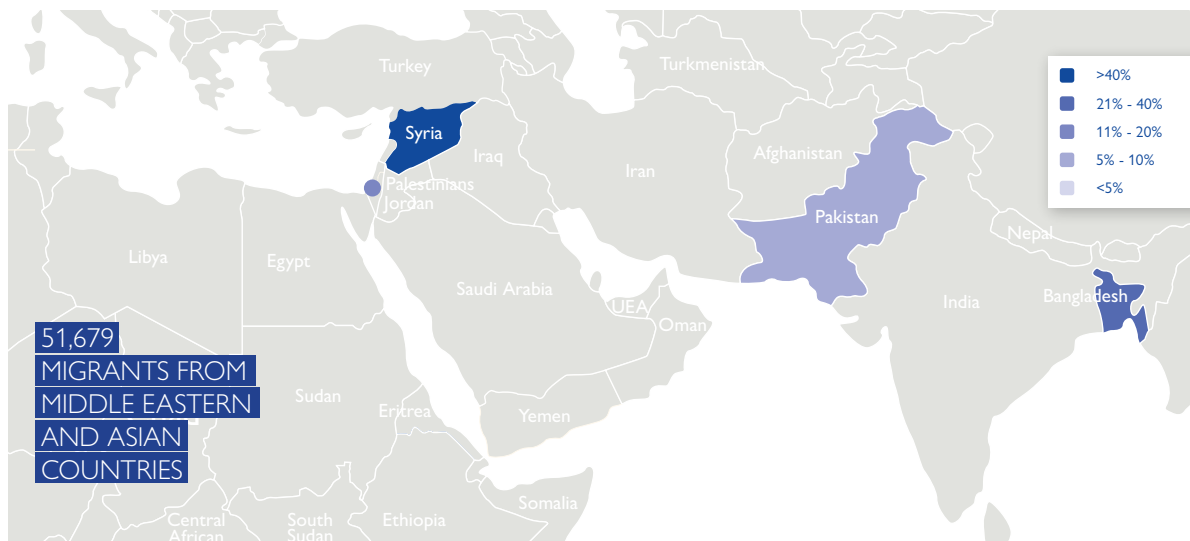


Fig 27 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Middle East and South Asia



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



In December 2021, the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM) mobile teams conducted field visits in Azzahra in the region of Aljara and provided medical assistance to vulnerable migrants.

© Moayad ZAGHDANI / IOM 2021

MARITIME INCIDENTS

Arrivals to Italy and Malta

During the months of December 2021 and January 2022, a total of 7,703 migrants [arrived in Italy and Malta](#) from Libya and Tunisia via the Central Mediterranean Sea compared to 2,630 for the corresponding period of time a year ago (Fig 30).

Overall, in 2021, a total of 68,315 individuals arrived in Italy and Malta, compared to 36,435 in 2020 and 14,876 in 2019. Although the number of arrivals in 2021 represents a substantial increase compared to the previous two years, it remains significantly below that of 2016 (181,460 individuals) and 2017 (119,389 individuals).

Rescues at sea

In 2021, the number of migrants rescued at sea and returned to Libyan shores [nearly tripled](#) compared to 2020. Overall, in 2021, a total of 32,425 migrants were intercepted by the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) and returned to Libya compared to 11,891 individuals in 2020, which represents a 173 per cent increase (Fig 28).

As of [05 February 2022](#), a total of 1,476 migrants had been rescued at sea and returned to Libyan shores. Among those who were taken back to shore by the Libyan Coast Guards there were 1,337 men, 96 women, 35 boys and 8 girls.

Fatalities at sea

In total, in 2021, there were 662 deaths and 891 disappearances [recorded](#) on the Central Mediterranean route. Among those recorded as dead or missing, there were 44 children, which represents an increase compared

to 2020 (36) and 2019 (38). The number of deaths and disappearances recorded in December 2021 (240) was the second highest for the whole year. Notably, over 160 migrants [drowned](#) in shipwrecks off the coast of Libya over the International Migrants' Day weekend.

Moreover, the number of dead and missing persons in 2021 (1,553) represents an increase compared to the two previous years (Fig 29). So far in 2022, a total of 32 deaths and 87 missing persons were recorded, as of 05 February.

Fig 28 Number of migrants returned to Libyan shores by the Libyan Coast Guards by year between 2017 and 2021

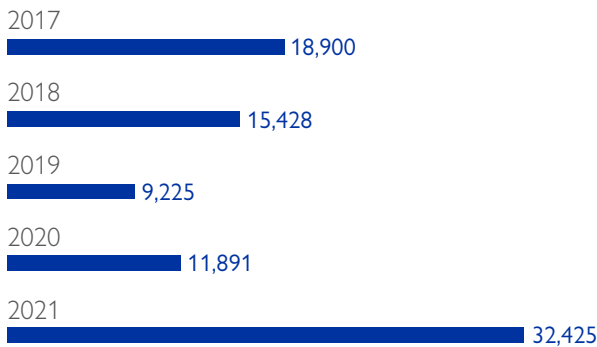


Fig 29 Number of dead or missing children on the Central Mediterranean Route by year

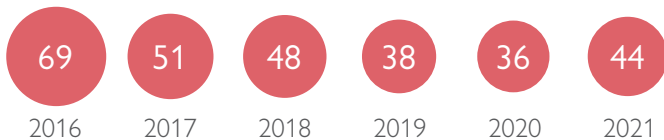
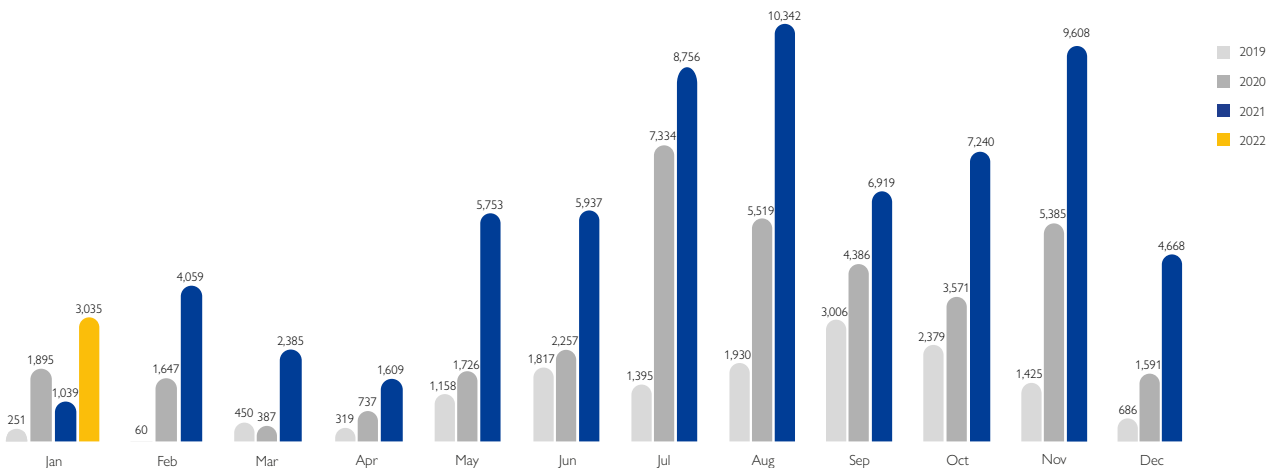


Fig 30 Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean Route to Italy and Malta (2019 / 2020 / 2021 / 2022) (number of individuals)



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 33 flow monitoring points (FMPs) in nine regions of Libya.

Analysis of migrant routes along with other aspects of migration, including migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs is based on the microlevel data collected through quantitative interviews with migrants via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).

Definition of migrant

IOM characterizes 'migrant' as an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moved away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

For the purposes of collecting data on migration, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) defines "international migrant" as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence" (UN DESA, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998) para. 32).

This report only takes into consideration the "international migrants" in Libya as defined above.

IOM DATA COLLECTION		
TEAM	IN NUMBERS	
88 Enumerators	3,251 migrants interviewed <small>(Round 40, Flow Monitoring Survey)</small>	1,843 key informant interviews
3 Team leaders	33 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) <small>are active in 9 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

 @IOM_Libya

