Migration in Libya

November 2019
Global Compact for Migration:

✓ people-centered.

✓ Principles offer a human rights-based, gender-responsive, child-sensitive approach to making migration work.

✓ Objectives address the rights of all migrants, as well as migration issues such as combatting smuggling and trafficking.

✓ Achieving these objectives: dependent on strengthening national, regional, global cooperation and partnerships.

Libya is a crucial country within this context. We should work based on a principled approach, Needs based and Migration Routes.
BUILDING DATA

- **Migration Pulse**: A web-based survey which allows for high-frequency data regarding the reasons for migration, the importance of food security in migration decisions, migrants’ needs and challenges and migrants’ plans.

- **DTM**: In collaboration with WFP, IOM is monitoring the food security of Migrants in key transit points.

- **MSNA**: In 2019, Migrants were interviewed for the first time in the yearly Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment.

- The Libya Food Security Sector has launched a **dashboard** mapping Food Security in Detention Centers.
WFP and IOM combined face-to-face and web-based interviews. Surveyed over 4,000 migrants +
over 10,000 Libyan citizens.

• 2/3 of interviewed migrants originated from neighbouring countries in Northern and Sub-Saharan Africa, including Algeria, Egypt, Niger, Chad and Sudan.

• The strongest migration drivers identified among respondents are economic reasons, insecurity, persecution and conflict, limited ability to meet food needs, environmental degradation and climate-related shocks.

• Almost half of interviewed migrants during face-to-face surveys reported being aware of potential risks of migration prior to departing from their countries of origin, such as robbery, detention or facing serious transportation accidents.

• Over half of migrants reported to have been worried about not having enough food to eat. The web-based survey highlighted that 33% of migrants and 12% of Libyans reported having to compromise their food consumption by eating only one meal. 1/4 migrants reported to have gone a whole day without eating in the past month.
Data-driven: the latest
Hunger, displacement and migration - a joint innovative approach to assessing needs of migrants in Libya

WFP and IOM combined face-to-face and web-based interviews. Surveyed over 4,000 migrants + over 10,000 Libyan citizens.

- Nearly 40% of respondents encountered a debt to finance partially or entirely migration-related costs. Average cost of the journey is 700 USD.
- Results from face-to-face interviews identified that two-thirds of interviewed migrants were sending remittances to their home countries, with an average cash amount of USD 95 per month.
- 2/3 of interviewed migrants reported they send remittances to their home countries. The main use of remittances in countries of origin were to meet food needs, to pay debts and to cover health and education-related costs.
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

Regions and countries of origin

Libya
Tunisia
Morocco
Algeria
Mauritania
Senegal
Mali
Guinea
Ivory Coast
Niger
Nigeria
Chad
Cameroon
Sudan
Eritrea
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Somalia
Kenya
Jordan
Syria
Palestine
Iraq
Why are people leaving their country of origin?

- Conflict, insecurity, persecution
- Economic marginalization
- Climate related shocks
- Education
- Family related reasons
- Hunger
- Health needs

- West Africans
- East Africans
- North Africans
- Middle Easterns

Keywords:
- War
- Depression
- Support-family
- For-work
- For-money
- For-education
- Insecurity
- Better-life
- Poverty
- Instability
WORKING TOGETHER
The Dialogue was an important first step in opening the conversation. Conclusions of the two-day workshop included:

- Need for better **definitions, terminologies and targeting**
- Need to **build evidence** to understand aspects and dynamics of migration in the region and beyond
- Need to explore the best way to develop existing **normative frameworks on migration** (Global Compact for Migration) in Libya.
- Need to develop a **network of partners** (Government, regions, UN, Donors, NGOs)
- Need to work **together** on common principles on migration.
A NEW WAY OF CONCEIVING MIGRATION

• Libya was and still is a destination country for a majority of migrants

• Libyan Sahara has been framed by migration flows and migrant workers

• Thinking migration as an opportunity for migrants and Libyans rather than a security issue

• NEXUS approach (country vs sub-regional)
DISCUSSION

What mechanisms need to be developed to ensure a well-managed migration policy at the country level and on a regional level?

How can coordination be simplified and how is it possible to improve the effectiveness of national migration policies to attain the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration?