



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



# Migration in Libya

November 2019

# MIGRATION



## **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.**





# THE ROAD SO FAR



# 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.



# 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.**

- 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.

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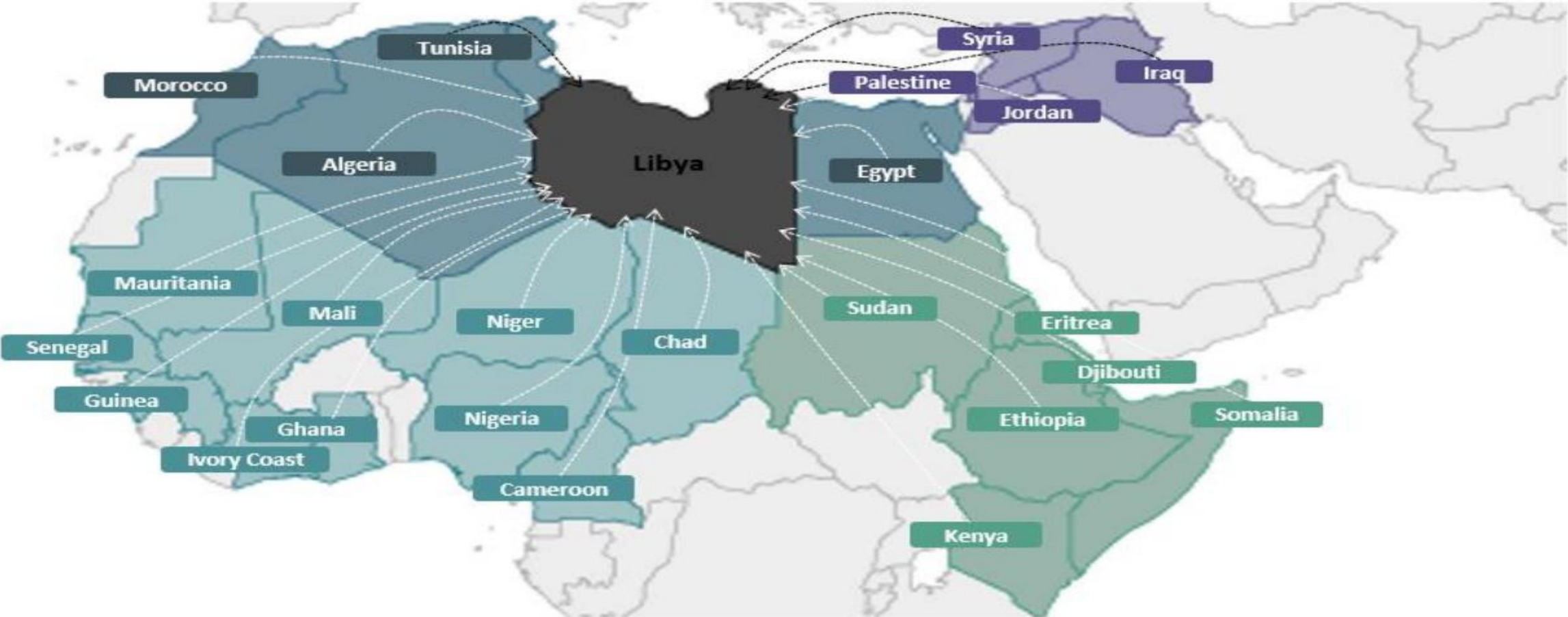
- Nearly 40% of respondents encountered a **debt to finance partially or entirely migration-related** costs. Average cost of the journey is 700 USD.
- Results from face-to-face interviews identified that two-thirds of interviewed migrants were sending remittances to their home countries, with an average 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



MIGRATION PULSE

Regions and countries of origin



## Why are people leaving their country of origin?

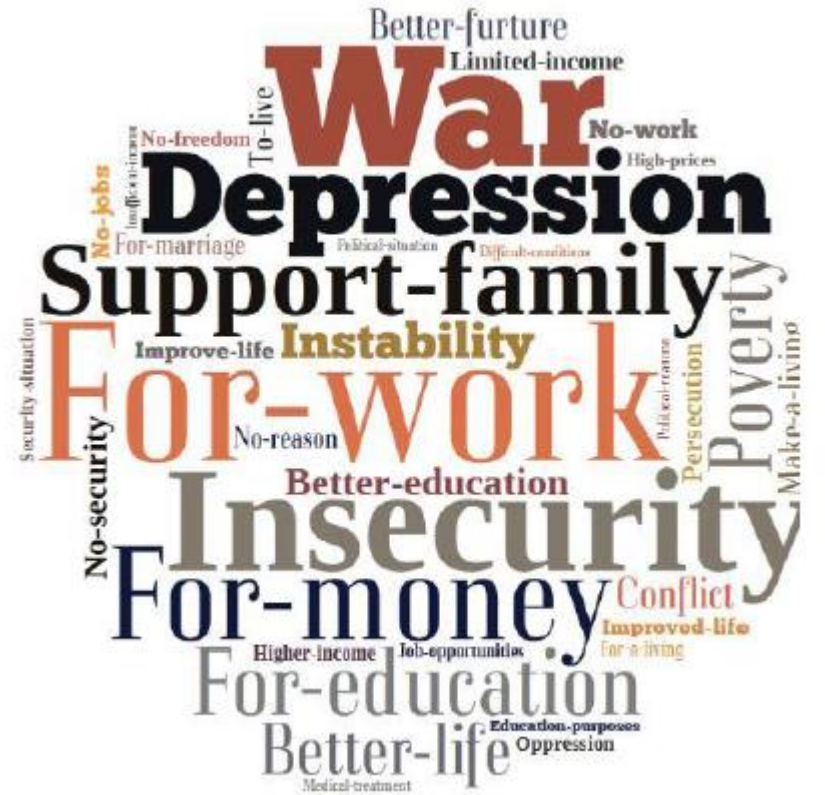
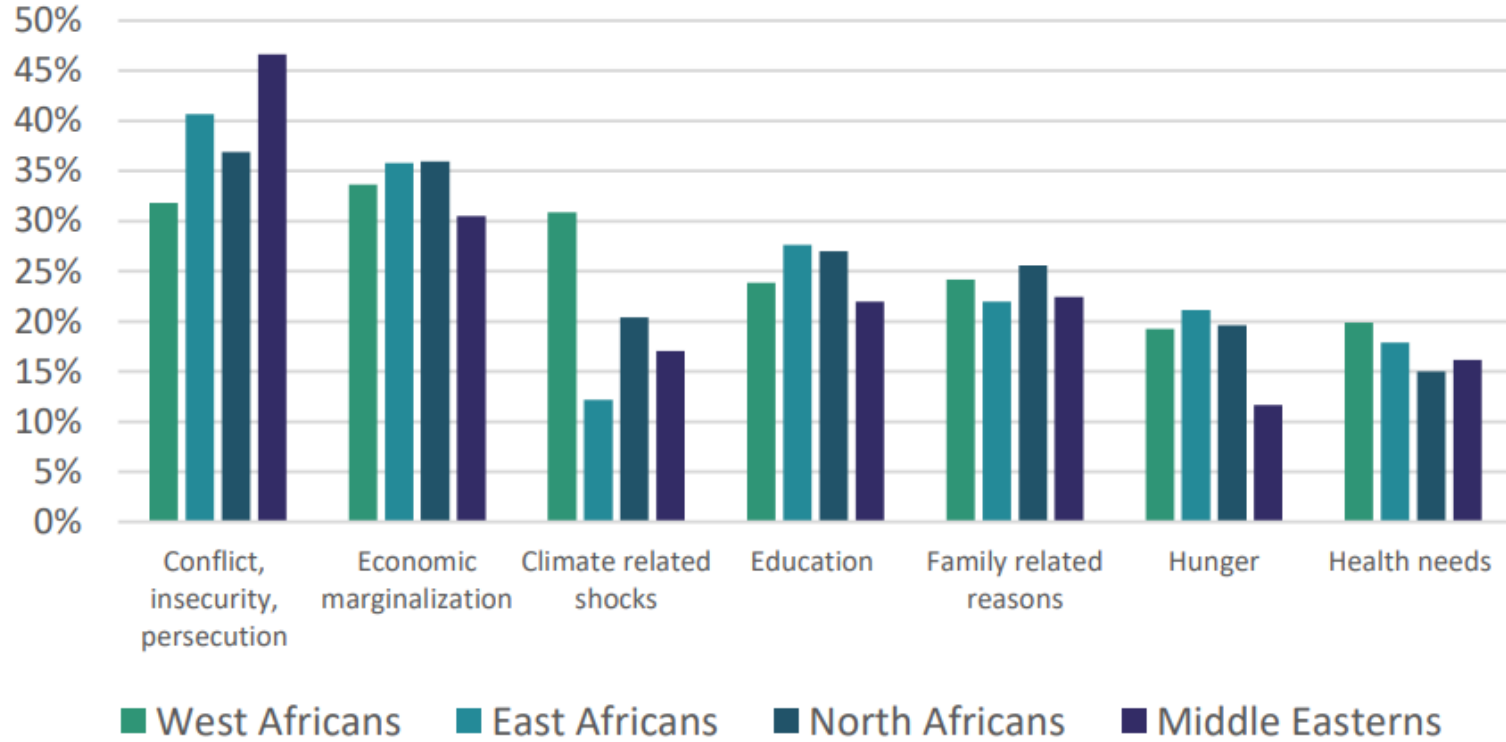
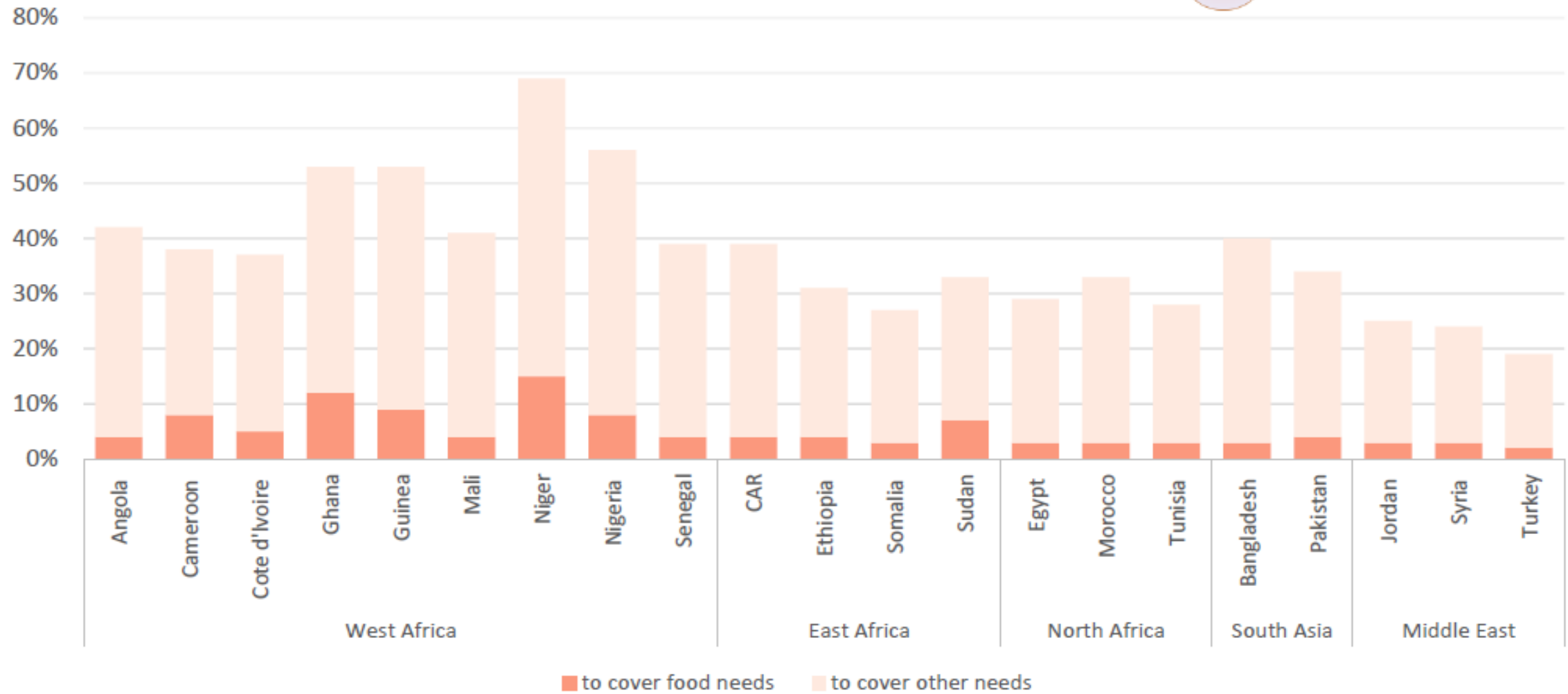




Chart 10: Remittances by country and region of origin



# WORKING TOGETHER





# MIGRATION DIALOGUE CONCLUSIONS NOVEMBER 2018



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?