



We have launched a field questionnaire highlighting the situation of migrants, asylum seekers and workers in remote and remote areas as well as in municipalities and villages that need to know the most important problems and obstacles facing workers and migrants. To provide the most important observations and recommendations to the mayors and those concerned, All our observations and recommendations are not binding but we all hope that they will be taken from a volunteer team that provides sap surveys and field meetings with a wide range of migrants, workers and unaccompanied children with their parents.

Municipalities targeted by the team of researchers are:

(Municipality of Tobruk, Municipality of Haraba, Municipality of Benghazi, Municipality of Ajdabiya, Municipality of Misrata, Municipality of Tripoli Centre, Municipality of Surman, Municipality of Sabha, Municipality of Darj, Sabrata)



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## Highlights from most municipalities

1. There is a very significant lack of access to information and recommendations for migrants and workers even working in government departments, so that they receive information that is incomplete or distorted, especially for those who do not challenge Arabic.
2. There is no real communication between local and municipal authorities with workers and migrants and they lack good knowledge to access their rights and know their duties
3. Most migrants and workers wishing to return to their countries voluntarily find no means and channels to inform them of legal methods, the method of registration and request to return, except through experiences of former persons or during their arrest in detention centres
4. The majority of workers and immigrants suffer from smear campaigns and hate speech against them by many individuals, entities and some media, especially radio channels.



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5. All workers, immigrants and foreigners in the municipality do not feel safe and confident because of the security campaigns carried out by multiple organs, even people with good legal status said we fear any search campaigns even though we are working officially.
6. In all 10 municipalities from which we took the swabs, there is a phenomenon of migrant foreign children being employed, some working in harsh and dangerous jobs, some not even receiving adequate pay.
7. Most of the municipalities where we monitored the conditions of the workers in the State Hygiene Company complain about the delay in their salaries and some of them occur on the deprivation of salaries for several months.
8. Cases of minor migrant children who were sexually abused and raped were monitored, not cared for, not provided with psychological or medical support, and three families were forced to change their homes for fear of repeating the same act by Libyan teenagers and young men who were neither held accountable nor investigated.



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9. Migrants and workers include persons with disabilities who use wheelchairs, are unable to provide the health materials they use and are unable to reach organizations and entities that support their segment. All of them have not informed us that they have been counselled or subjected to social research within the municipalities in which they live.

10. In most municipalities there are families without the breadwinner, where the mother lives from her children and has great difficulty in obtaining her day's subsistence, and not even an amount of connectivity for international organizations and aid and guidance providers.

Recommendations:

My country's foundation recommends to municipal officials and its service, information and outreach offices some recommendations, perhaps the most important of which are:

I: Publications and instructions in three languages (Arabic, French and English) issued by the Municipal Council are recommended to be placed in the most prominent places inhabited by workers and migrants as well as within municipal headquarters. The instructions include services that the municipality can provide such as



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- Emergency Numbers Ambulance Help Fire are close to their accommodation
- IOM Figures of International Voluntary Return Organizations
- UNHCR Registration Figures for Evacuation or Resettlement Flights in a Third Country
- Figures of authorized medical organizations working in Libya such as Médecins sans frontières
- Figures of Libyan Red Crescent Societies
- Telephone numbers of civil society organizations interested in assisting this segment
- A municipal hotline for filing complaints,
- Telephone numbers for elders and preachers for religious preachers, instructions and tutorials that guide them to adhere to a balanced behaviour within the host community and any questions concerning Muslims
- The use of the Zakat Fund, which previously had contributions to resolve certain cases, as regards the treatment of migrants (Abri Sebel)

Second: It is good that the mayor has days a year when he meets foreigners and workers in the city as many mayors do in the countries of Europe where he meets workers, migrants and representatives periodically and listens to



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the most important obstacles and problems facing them as well as informs them and recommends their most important duties to the municipality and the country in which they reside

Third: It is important that municipalities recommend to the Ministry of Social Affairs the category of unaccompanied migrant children. There are many cases where fathers disappear or only children arrive in Libya, engage in the labour market or stay in workers' homes without local authorities knowing them. The Ministry of Social Affairs must have a role in protecting children. This is Libya's international and domestic commitment.

Fourth: The right to education is guaranteed to all children regardless of their legal status. This right Libya has committed itself to in accordance with the conventions it has ratified. It is important that the municipality endeavour to urge the Ministry of Education to introduce educational programmes for children in municipal points, even in stages. Whatever the legal situation of children, it means those in the category of workers and residents of Libya who are allowed to enter schools and receive basic education.



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Fifth: All children have the right to protection regardless of their legal status. Municipalities must play a key role in protecting any child within their work from harassment and sexual abuse in schools and workers' places of imprisonment. A hotline must be provided to report such violations and after the municipalities transmit their recommendations specifically to the relevant authorities.

Sixth: It is good to issue a periodic bulletin on municipalities on the situation of workers and migrants living within their administrative boundaries.

Seventh: We encourage the role of some municipalities in involving money within the municipality in sports and community activities. Such activities limit hate speech and build the wall of trust between municipalities and foreigners and facilitate municipalities to deal with them even in legal proceedings from the accounting and demand of health and security disclosures from them. The role of municipalities must be of social service and benefit to all parties.

