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**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX**

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JAN  
FEB  
2020

# LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT

## ROUND 29

### JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2020



Project funded by  
the European Union

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Cover Photo: In January 2020 IOM jointly with WFP delivered food assistance to vulnerable migrant households and in in Gergarish urban area of Tripoli, Libya; ©IOM / Majdi El Nakua 2020

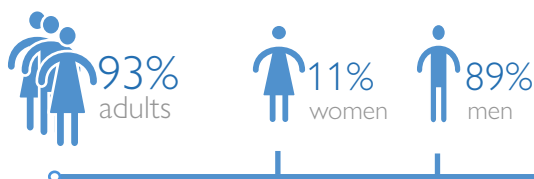
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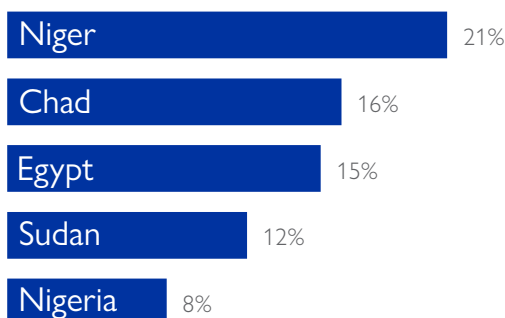
# KEY FINDINGS (ROUND 29)



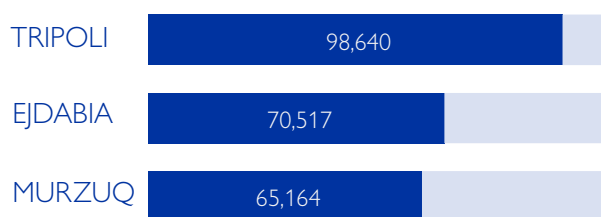
## DEMOGRAPHICS



## MAIN NATIONALITIES



## TOP 3 REGIONS WITH MIGRANTS



### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

**83%** EMPLOYED  
**17%** UNEMPLOYED

### REMITTANCES

AVERAGE PER MONTH  
 160 USD

### ACCOMMODATION COSTS

AVERAGE PER MONTH

50 USD

### MIGRATION COSTS

AVERAGE PER PERSON

>1000 USD

MIGRANTS PRESENT IN  
**569** of **667**  
COMMUNITIES



**100%** of  
MUNICIPALITIES

**2,297** INTERVIEWS WITH  
KEY INFORMANTS  
(ROUND 29, MOBILITY TRACKING)

**3,819** INTERVIEWS WITH  
MIGRANTS  
(JAN - FEB 2020 FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS)

**100% COVERAGE**

# OVERVIEW

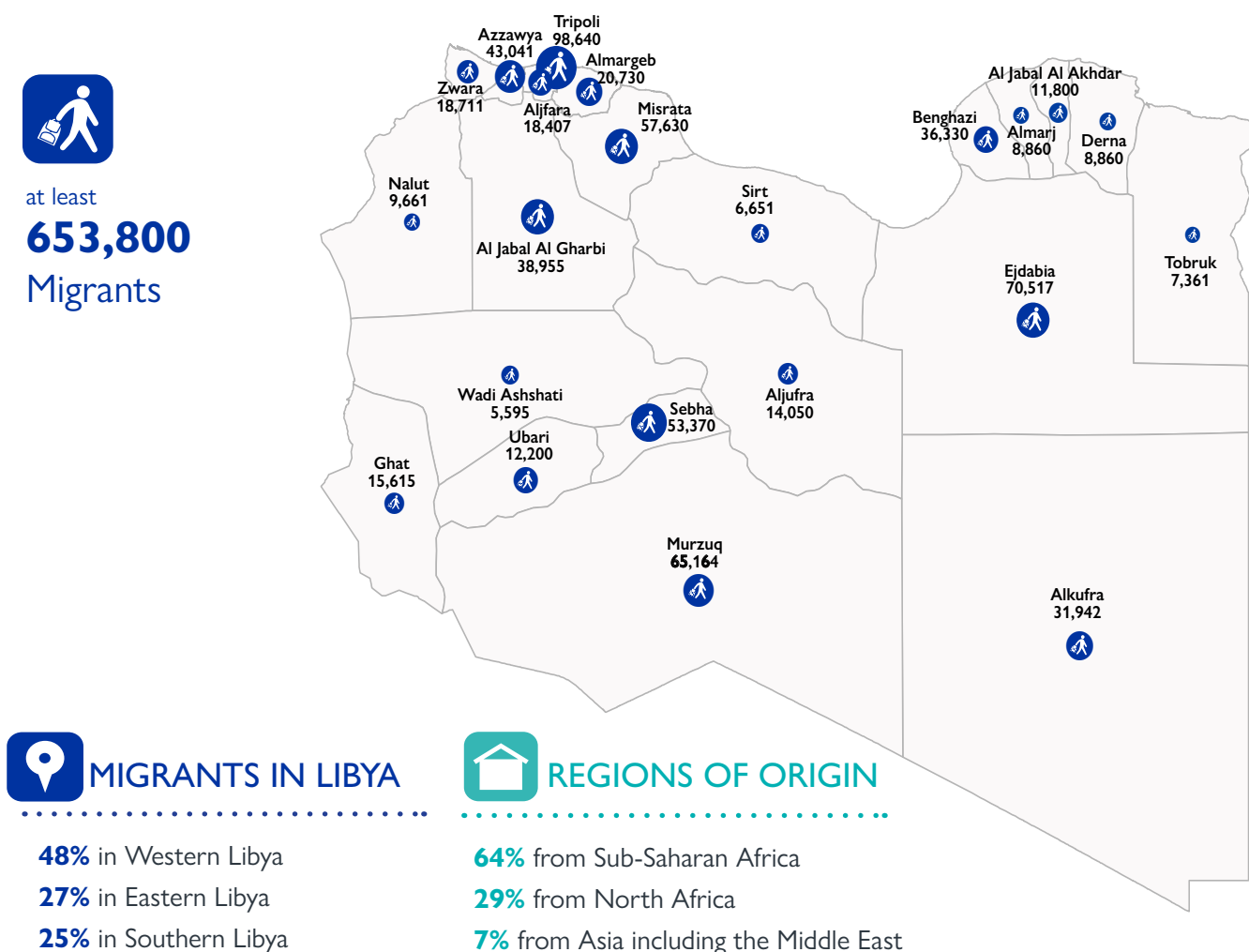
This report presents the findings of DTM Round 29 (January - February 2020) data collection, in which at least 653,800 migrants from over 40 countries of origin were identified in Libya. The majority of migrants (65%) were from neighbouring countries, especially Niger (135,530 migrants), Chad (103,291 migrants), Egypt (100,368 migrants) and Sudan (76,911 migrants). The substantial presence of migrants from neighbouring countries reflects the important influence of historical ties between communities across the Libyan borders and the role of geographical proximity in determining the dynamics of migration to Libya.

Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 569 communities (muhallas) in Libya. The largest migrant populations were identified in the Tripoli region (mantika) in Western Libya, followed by Ejdabia region in Eastern Libya, and Murzuq region in Southern Libya. For more details on geographical and regional analysis of migrant populations in Libya please refer to pages 18 and 19.

Through the analysis of data collected via DTM Mobility Tracking's Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) migrants' access to health services emerged as a critical constraint with 71% of interviewed migrants reported having limited or no access to health services. This is of critical concern especially in the context of Covid-19 pandemic.

Although the vast majority of migrants interviewed through DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) in January and February 2020 reported being employed (83%), the restrictions placed on freedom of movement in Libya as a public health measure to counter the spread of Covid-19 is expected to increase migrant workers' unemployment and its associated negative humanitarian consequences such as food insecurity. DTM Libya's 2019 [Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment](#) had identified unemployment as one of the main factors increasing migrants' vulnerability to harm.

Fig 1 Migrants were identified in all regions (mantika) of Libya during DTM Round 29 data collection.



# MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

During the reporting period DTM Libya continued collecting individual and multi-sectoral location level data to facilitate a better understanding of migrants' vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs in Libya.<sup>1</sup> This section of the DTM migrant report presents a quick update on migrants' humanitarian needs as per the findings of January - February 2020 data collections.

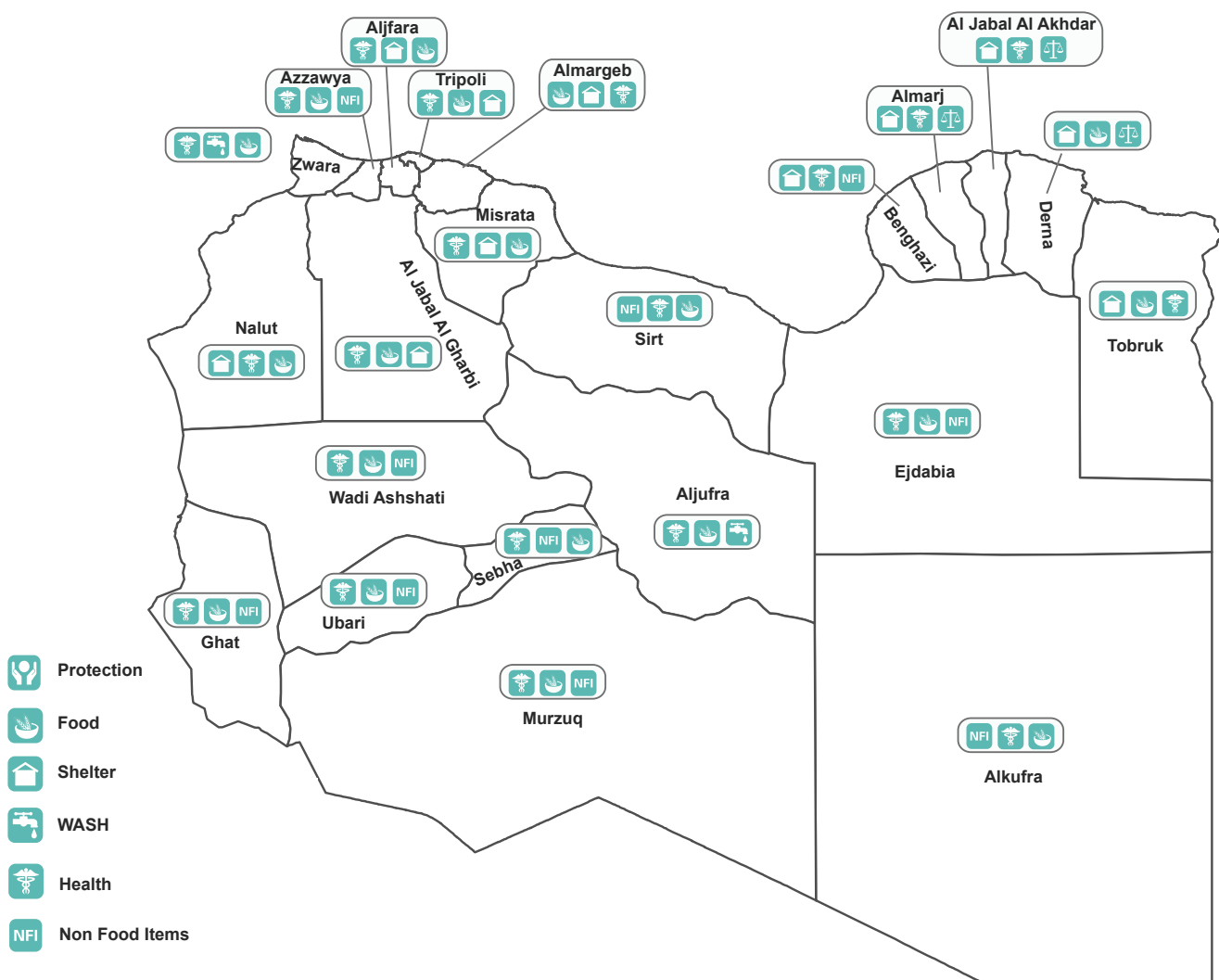
The DTM Mobility Tracking includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) implemented via key informant interviews (KIIs) that is crucial in identifying key locations and sectors of interest and priority for humanitarian response and programming, while the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) that include thematic sections are aimed at gathering individual data from migrants to add an additional layer of micro-level evidence to facilitate a better understanding of migrants' living situation, humanitarian circumstances, vulnerabilities

and needs in Libya, in addition of the migration histories and aspirations.

Figure 2 below shows the map of top priority needs reported per region (mantika) of Libya as identified by the KIIs covering entire Libya under the Mobility Tracking's MSLA section. The priority needs presented per region (mantika) are identified as per the findings of MSLA KII data collected (2,297 interviews) between January - February 2020.

Subsequently, an analysis of the situation along these top sectoral priority needs is presented using a combination of MSLA KI data and Flow Monitoring Survey micro-level data (3,819 interviews conducted with migrants during January - February 2020).

Fig 2 Map showing top three priority humanitarian needs of migrants per region (mantika) of Libya



1 This data collection and rolling assessment follows the methodological approach adopted in the DTM Libya report on Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment (published 20 December 2019), accessible at: <https://migration.iom.int/reports/libya-migrant-vulnerability-and-humanitarian-needs-assessment>

Fig 3 Migrants' priority needs identified during the Mobility Tracking Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (KILs)



### Priority Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian priority needs of migrants identified during round 29 data collection can be seen in the figure above as per the relative rank based on the percentage of locations identifying needs in these thematic areas.

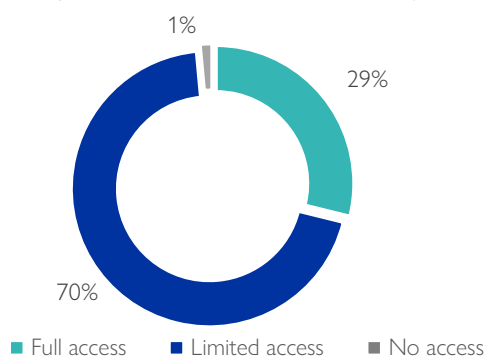
### Health Services

A section of the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) is aimed at determining the general status of interviewed migrants' health conditions, and access to health services. In response to the question on diagnosed medical conditions, during the months of January - February 2020, 3% of the migrants assessed reported to have been diagnosed with chronic illnesses. Of these migrants who reported to have been diagnosed with chronic illnesses, 46% reported suffering from high blood pressure whereas 44% reported to have diabetes mellitus.

In response to the question on syndromic self-reported acute illnesses, 2% of the sample reported suffering from acute illnesses at the time of the interview. The highest syndromic self-reported illnesses were acute respiratory conditions such as flu or cough (40%), followed by acute watery diarrhoea (28%), possible urinary infections (21%), and skin diseases (20%).

However, access to health services was reported as a major constraint for migrants in Libya. The majority of the assessed migrants reported only having limited or no access to the health services in Libya (71%).

Fig 4 Migrants' reported access to health services. (n = 3,715)



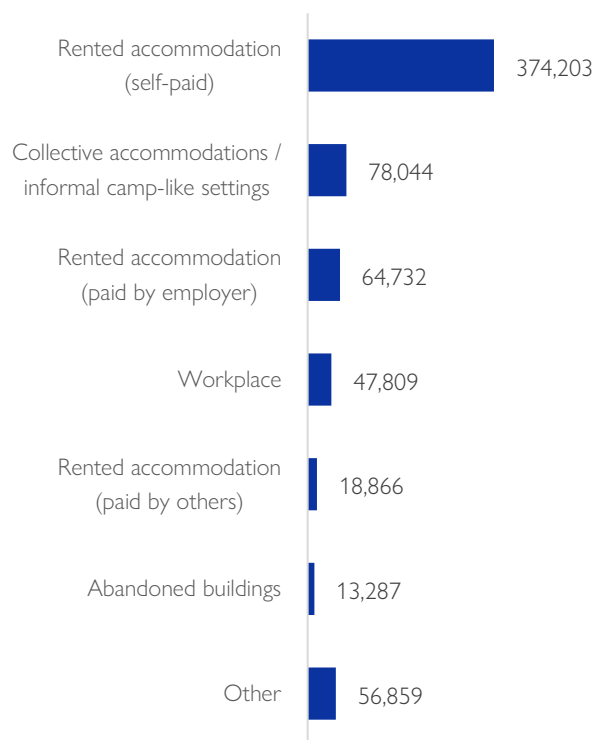
### Accommodation

Concerning the accommodation of migrants present in Libya, DTM's Mobility Tracking Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment found that 70% of the migrants (457,801 individuals) were reported to be living in rented accommodations of various types. Of those living in the rented accommodations, 57% of the migrants (374,203 individuals) were reported to be paying for their own accommodation, whereas 10% (64,732 individuals) were living in housing rented by their employers, and 3% (18,866 individuals) were living in rented accommodations paid for by other people who were not their employers.

Furthermore, 12% of the migrants (78,044 individuals) were reported to be living in other collective accommodations with other migrants. A significant number of migrants (47,809 individuals; 7%) were reported to be living in their workplaces.

Comparative analysis shows significant variation in the number of migrants using different types of accommodations between rural and urban migrant populations. A larger proportion of migrants in the urban locations (muhallas) were living in rented accommodations in comparison to rural locations, whereas the proportion of migrants in collective accommodations was higher for migrants reported in rural locations.

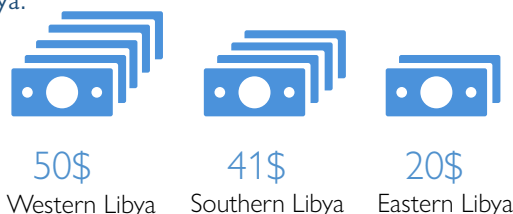
Fig 5 Accommodation types utilized by migrants as identified during the Mobility Tracking MSLA.



The cost migrants reported to be paying for self-paid rented accommodation differed substantially between different regions in

Libya, with the highest average cost reported in western Libya at 50 USD per month compared to 41 USD in southern Libya, and 20 USD in eastern Libya.

Fig 6 Cost of accommodation reported by migrants during FMS interviews compared by geographical regions of residence in Libya.



### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

As per the findings of the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) conducted between January - February 2020, around one in ten migrants interviewed (11%) reported lack of access to sufficient drinking water. This challenge was observed among migrants interviewed in Western Libya to a higher extent (20%) than the migrants in other geographical parts of Libya.

### Non-Food Items

The analysis of FMS data obtained via interviews with individual migrants also helps to identify the non-food item (NFI) needs of vulnerable migrants. Figure 8 on the right shows that the non-food item most in need (especially during the winter months) were blankets and mattresses.

Fig 7 The non-food items (NFI) identified as per the percentage of migrants reporting needs via FMS interviews. (n = 12,185)

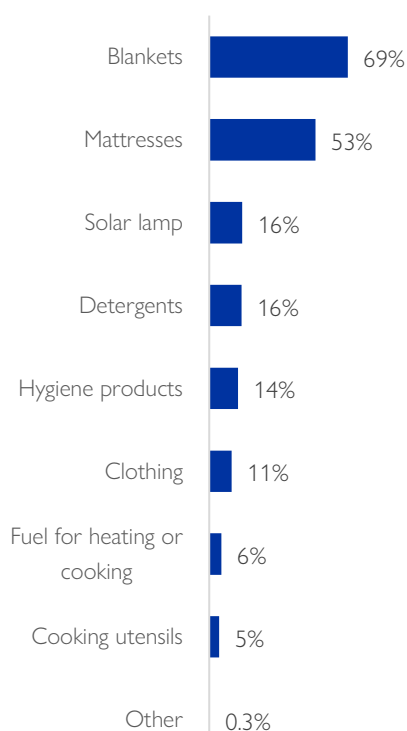
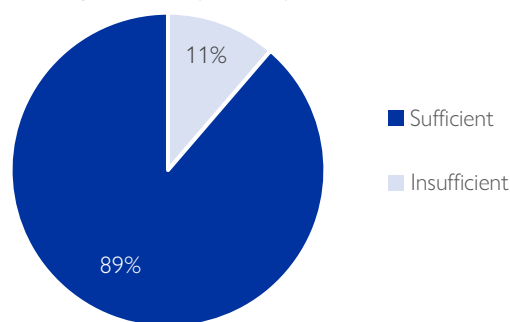


Fig 8 One in ten migrants (11%) reported lack of access to sufficient drinking water. (n=2,828)



### Covid-19 Risks and Migrant Vulnerabilities

In addition to the updates presented here based on Round 29 data collected in January and February 2020, it is important to note that DTM Libya Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment<sup>1</sup> had identified three key factors that significantly affect migrants' vulnerability and have implications on migrants' humanitarian needs:

- i. Unemployment,
- ii. Gender (female), and
- iii. Duration of stay in Libya.

As increased restrictions on freedom of movement as a public health measure to counter the spread of Covid-19 are put in place, the risk of pushing migrants towards increased unemployment and its associated negative humanitarian consequences such as food insecurity.

Furthermore, migrants are at increased risk of facing constraints in accessing health care during the Covid-19 outbreak, as 71% of the migrants interviewed in January - February 2020 had reported to have either limited or no access to health services.

### Migrants' Social Networks in Libya

A vast majority of migrants interviewed (93%) between January - February 2020 reported to have travelled to Libya in a group. These groups were reported to be composed of fellow migrants from the same countries of origin, friends, and even family members. Furthermore, a quarter of the migrants travelling in groups reported to have travelled along with their families or relatives. While in terms of motivations for migration, a majority of migrants interviewed (74%) also reported that their families had encouraged them to migrate to Libya.

Together with the demographic findings (pg. 16) indicating that migration trends to Libya are greatly shaped via cross border communal links, these findings indicate that most migrants in Libya also depend on and benefit from the presence of social networks.

<sup>1</sup> DTM Libya - Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment report can be accessed at the link below: <https://migration.iom.int/reports/libya-migrant-vulnerability-and-humanitarian-needs-assessment>



## MIGRATION FLOWS

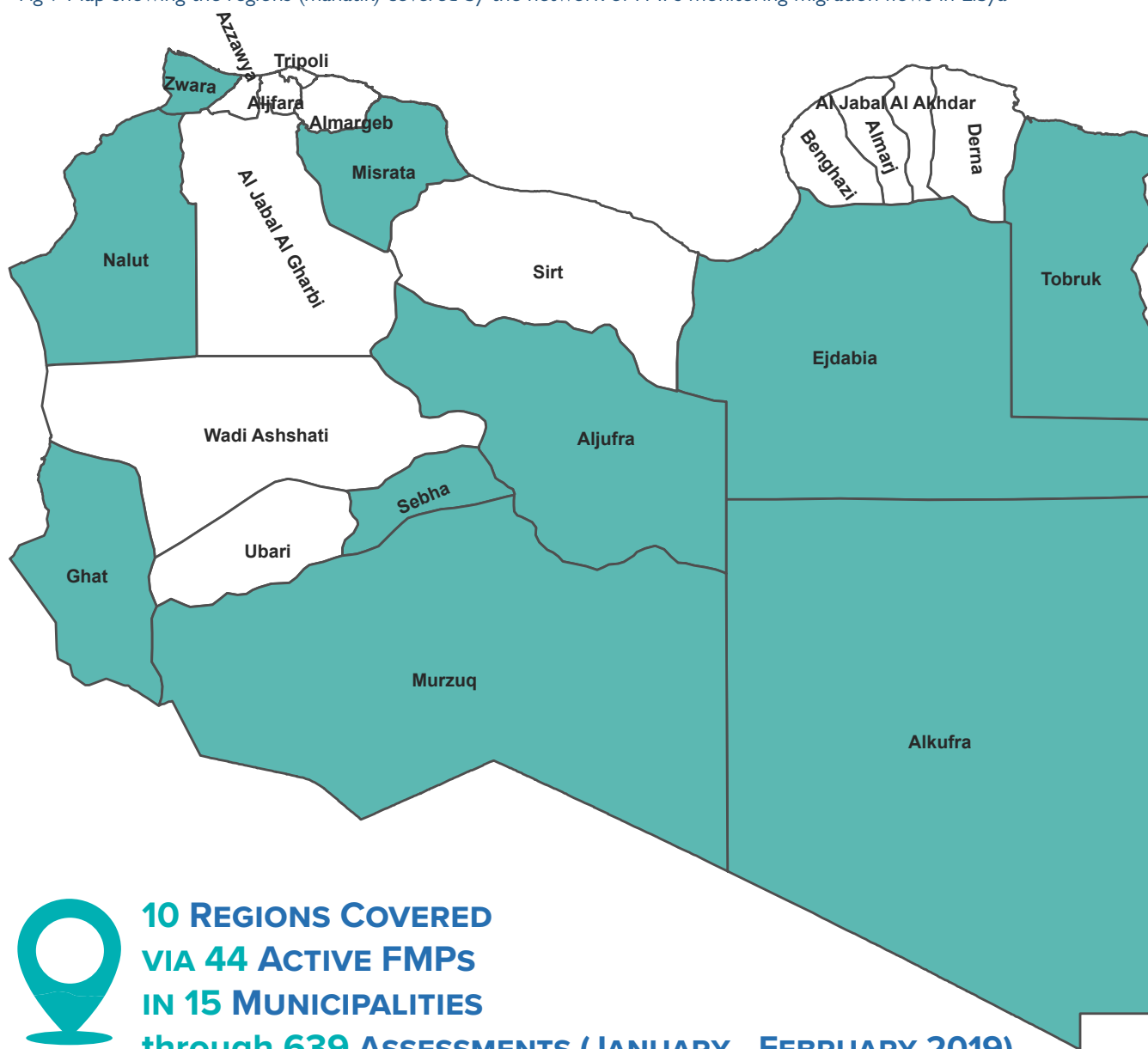
This section of the migrant report presents the findings of flow monitoring activities aimed at providing observed statistics and analysis of migration inflows and outflows across Libya. During the reporting period (January - February 2020) DTM Libya's 44 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) monitored migration flows at key transit points covering 15 municipalities in 10 regions (manatik) of Libya.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up at key transit locations along major migration routes within Libya where migrants are observed arriving and departing. Given the high mobility of migrants within Libya, it is possible that during the reporting period a small proportion of migrants may have been counted at more than one flow monitoring points, therefore the aggregated arrivals

and departures presented in the follow statistical tables should be broadly considered as indicative of the general mobility trends observed in the different parts of the country.

This section presents statistical tables showing absolute and estimated daily observed arrivals and departures, by nationality and area of departure. Data collected at each location is aggregated and reported at municipality level to facilitate statistical analysis of migration flows and trends.

Fig 9 Map showing the regions (manatik) covered by the network of FMPs monitoring migration flows in Libya



**10 REGIONS COVERED  
VIA 44 ACTIVE FMPs  
IN 15 MUNICIPALITIES  
through 639 ASSESSMENTS (JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2019)**

## ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION FLOWS

The analysis of migration flows presented here relies on the mobility trends observed on the ground during the reporting period, in addition to the primary data collected through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The analysis is presented for key regions as per the broader geographic areas of Libya.

### SOUTHERN LIBYA

#### Ghat

The number of migrants present in Ghat during January - February (round 29) slightly increased to 15,615 migrants in comparison to 14,715 migrants present during round 28 data collection. Most of the migrants present in Ghat were identified to be migrant workers looking for casual / daily work opportunities, while a smaller proportion of migrants were also reported to be transiting through Ghat. The general lack of access to adequate medical facilities in the municipality and infrequent supply of drinking water continues to negatively affect the situation of migrants in Ghat.

#### Sebha

During the reporting period Sebha remained an important destination for migrants in Libya as the number of migrants present in Sebha was reported to have increased due to continued arrivals (53,370 migrants were present during round 29 in comparison to 50,980 in round 28). However, during the reporting period, an increase in general insecurity due to criminal activity was reported, and migrants were also reported to have been negatively affected by it. Furthermore, the general economic situation of the municipality was also reported to have deteriorated as migrants were reported to be affected by increase in the prices of food items and medical services.

### EASTERN LIBYA

#### Derna

The number of migrants in the Derna significantly increased during the reporting period (from 7,220 migrants in Round 28 to 8,570 migrants in round 29). The security situation was reported to have remained relatively stable over the past several months. While, an increase in the number of work opportunities in the sectors of services, sales, construction and agriculture was reported to have resulted in a higher number of migrants arriving in Derna than was previously observed.

#### Emsaed

During the reporting period a decrease in the number of migrants arriving to Emsaed through informal routes was observed, as restrictions at the official border crossing point remained in

place. Upon confirmation of first case of Covid-19 in Egypt, the authorities in Emsaed were reported to have initiated health screening campaigns at the official border crossing point during the last two weeks of February.

#### Ejdabia

The overall security situation in the municipality of Ejdabia remained stable during the reporting period, and work opportunities were reported to be available for migrants looking for casual labour in the informal sector. The number of migrants observed at work recruitment points remained stable during the reporting period.

#### Alkufra

During the months of January and February, an increase in the numbers of migrants arriving in the municipality of Alkufra from Sudan was observed. This was mainly reported to be a result of the restrictions on migrants' movement inside the municipality being eased.

### WESTERN LIBYA

#### Abusliem

Migrants on the outskirts of Abusliem were reported to have displaced towards the centre of the Abusliem municipality as a result of ongoing clashes that intensified during the month of February, 2020. Main nationalities present in the municipality are Chadian, Sudanese and Nigerian and most of them are reported to intend to stay until the security situation stabilizes and they can return to their usual places of residence in Libya.

#### Hai Alandalus

During the reporting period an increase in the number of migrants arriving to Hai Alandalus was observed, as the number of migrants present in Hai Alandalus increased to 7,790 in round 29 from 7,520 in round 28. Most of the newly arriving migrants were reported to be from Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire and were reported to be looking for work opportunities.

#### Zwara

As the conflict in south of Tripoli continues, migrants are increasingly being displaced to safer areas along the western coast of Libya such as Zwara. During the reporting period 18,711 migrants were reported to be present in Zwara, an increase of 10% from 17,060 migrants reported in round 28. Similarly, more migrants were observed to be present at work recruitment points searching for casual labour during the months of January and February 2020 than during the previous months.

# MIGRATION ROUTES TO LIBYA

This section of the migrant report presents an analysis of the major migration routes used by migrants from different countries of origin to reach Libya. Analysis of the migration routes presented here is based on primary micro-level data collected via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) between September 2019 and February 2020. FMS is implemented in the form of individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya.

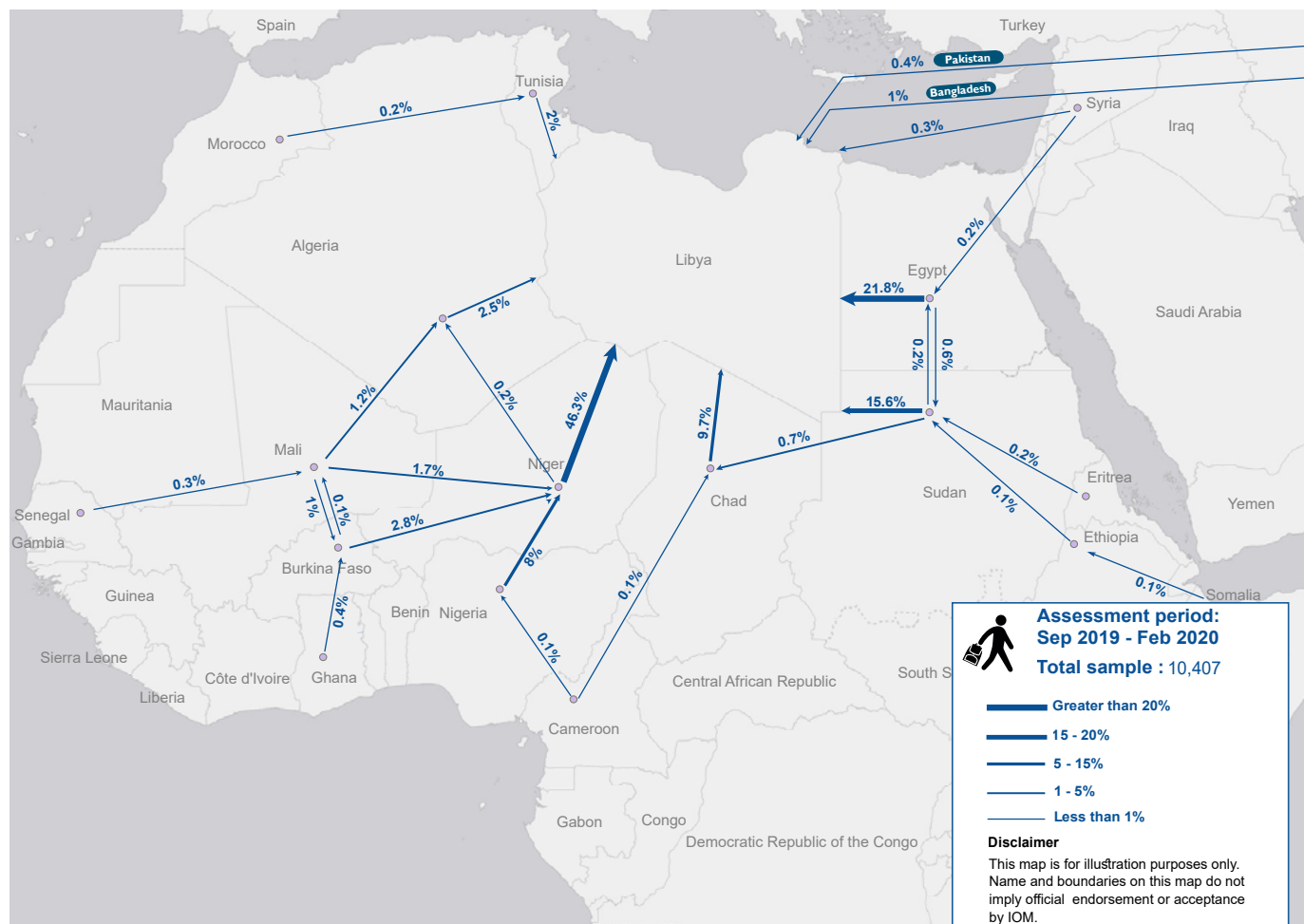
Between September 2019 and February 2020, DTM interviewed more than 11,000 migrants via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) out of which 10,407 migrants shared details of the migration routes used by them to reach Libya.

The map below shows the main routes connecting Libya to its neighbouring countries and to other major countries of origin as reported by the migrants interviewed in Libya. Analysis of the data collected on migration routes shows that the countries neighbouring Libya also play a key role as transit countries along the migration routes apart from being countries of origin for a majority of migrants in Libya.

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, 46.3% of the migrants reported to have arrived in Libya from Niger, including almost all migrants from Niger and those from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria who transited through Niger.

For further details on migration routes undertaken by migrants as per their countries of origin, departure, and transit please refer to the analysis by country presented on the next page.

Fig 10 Map showing major migration routes reported by migrants interviewed via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)



## MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS



### Algeria

87% of the migrants from Algeria who shared details of their migration journey, reported to have directly crossed border between Algeria and Libya. The remaining 13% reported to have travelled through Tunisia; 40% of these migrants reported to have not felt safe during their journey.

23% of the migrants from Algeria in this sample were interviewed in Western Libya, 58% in the Southern and only 18% in Eastern Libya. The average cost of journey to Libya reported by migrants from Algeria was 805 USD per person.



### Bangladesh

97% of the migrants from Bangladesh interviewed in Libya between September 2019 and February 2020, who shared details of the migration routes they took, reported to have travelled to Libya by air. This included transiting through major airline hubs of Turkey and the Middle East before reaching Libya via connecting flights, or transiting through one of Libya's neighbouring countries including Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, and Niger.

85% of the migrants from Bangladesh interviewed reported to have travelled to Libya in a group, including 16% who reported to have travelled along with their family members, whereas the remaining reported to have travelled in groups comprised of fellow migrants. Only 15% of the migrants from Bangladesh reported to have travelled alone.

Migrants from Bangladesh on average reported the highest costs of journey to travel to Libya in comparison to migrants from other countries of origin. The average cost of journey from Bangladesh to Libya was estimated at 3,200 USD per person.



### Burkina Faso

87% of migrants departing from Burkina Faso reported to have travelled through Niger whereas 9% reported to have travelled to Mali, followed by Algeria to reach Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

96% of migrants from Burkina Faso interviewed in Libya reported to have travelled in groups, using cars as means of transportation for their journey. The average cost of journey from Burkina Faso to Libya was reported as 1,220 USD per person.



### Chad

Almost all migrants from Chad interviewed in January and February 2020 in Libya reported to have travelled directly from Chad to Libya across the border.

In terms of perceptions of safety along the migration routes, 30% of migrants from Chad who were interviewed in Libya reported to have not felt safe during their journey. Concerning means of transport, 96% of the migrants reported using trucks or cars to reach Libya.



### Egypt

Similar to previous data collection cycles, the vast majority of migrants from Egypt (94%) reported to have entered Libya directly by crossing the Egypt-Libya border, while 2.5% reported to have travelled through Sudan and 2.4% reported transiting through Tunisia. Those who reported to have transited through Tunisia, reported travelling by air to Tunis to continue onwards to Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

Depending on where migrants from Egypt were surveyed in Libya, the routes taken differed significantly indicating that migrants from Egypt preferred to travel to their intended destination within Libya through the nearest country bordering Libya.

The average cost of journey reported by those who entered Libya directly from Egypt was 750 USD per person, while the average cost reported by those transiting through other countries was higher and varied significantly.



### Mali

The most common route reported by migrants from Mali interviewed in Libya was through Niger (69%), while less than a third (29%) reported to have travelled through Algeria. A significant number of migrants (21%) also reported to have transited through Burkina Faso before travelling through Niger to reach Libya. Nearly all (98%) of the migrants from Mali interviewed in Libya reported to have utilized cars, trucks, and buses as means of transportation.



Nearly all migrants from Niger who were interviewed in Libya reported to have directly crossed the Niger-Libya border to arrive to Libya. Less than 1% of the migrants who reported to have departed from Niger also reported going to Algeria first before reaching Libya.

With regards to perceptions of safety along the migration routes, 22% of migrants from Niger who were interviewed in Libya reported to have not felt safe during their journey.



99% of the migrants departing Nigeria who were interviewed in Libya reported to have transited through Niger. The remaining 1% reported to have used various routes through Chad, Egypt and Sudan. The majority of Nigerian migrants reported to have travelled in a group, while only 3% reported to have travelled alone.

The average cost of journey reported for migrants departing Nigeria was recorded at 1,500 USD to reach Libya.



98% of migrants from Sudan interviewed in Libya, reported entering Libya directly, whereas the rest reported to have transited through either Chad or Egypt. A vast majority of migrants from Sudan (92%) reported to have arrived in Libya in groups, that often included their family members (as reported by 28% of migrants from Sudan).



Migrants from Tunisia interviewed in Libya reported entering Libya through official entry points. The reported cost of migration journey from Tunisia to Libya was on average 315 USD per person. 75% of the migrants from Tunisia were interviewed in Western Libya, whereas a quarter was interviewed in Eastern Libya.

# MIGRATION FLOW STATISTICS

## JANUARY

Fig 11 Table showing migration flow statistics from FMPs in Libya for the month of January

Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of FMPs	Migrants present (IND)	Estimated daily migrant arrivals	Estimated daily migrant departures	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Main nationalities of those arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended next location for departures	Main countries of final destination for departures
<b>East</b>											
Alkufra	4	31,356	31	25	489	453	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Chad Ejdabia	Murzuq Ejdabia Sudan	Libya Italy Sudan
Emsaed	2	460	113	109	3,311	3,323	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Jalu	2	16,100	12	10	79	51	Sudan Senegal Bangladesh	Sudan Niger Ghani	Sudan Alkufra Chad	Ejdabia Azzawya Zwara	Spain France Germany
Tobruk	4	6,366	23	18	226	269	Egypt Sudan Chad	Egypt Chad Sudan	Egypt Ejdabia Tobruk	Ejdabia Tobruk Egypt	Libya Egypt Italy
<b>South</b>											
Albawanees	2	1,060	11	7	59	33	Niger Nigeria Chad	Chad Niger Mali		Aljufra Wadi Ashshati Misrata	France Italy Libya
Algatroun	6	20,147	265	227	3,000	2,690	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria Niger Chad	Niger Chad	Sebha	Libya Italy Germany
Aljufra	4	14,050	45	37	280	237	Niger Sudan Chad	Niger Sudan Chad	Sebha Ejdabia Wadi Ashshati	Sirt Almargeb Misrata	Libya France Italy
Alsharguiya	2	25,697	4	2	34	20	Niger Nigeria BurkinaFaso	Nigeria Mali Burkina Faso	Murzuq	Sebha	United Kingdom France Italy
Ghat	2	15,615	4	8	26	62	Niger Mali BurkinaFaso	Niger Mali Burkina Faso	Algeria Ubari	Ubari Algeria	Niger Mali Burkina Faso
Sebha	4	52,310	16	19	112	130	Niger Nigeria Mali	Nigeria Burkina Faso Mali	Sebha Murzuq	Sebha Wadi Ashshati	Libya Burkina Faso Nigeria
Taraghin	2	17,685	4	4	25	21	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger
<b>West</b>											
Bani Waleed	2	2,200	4	6	5	-	Chad Niger Algeria	Ethiopia Sudan Niger	Sebha Aljufra	Misrata Aljara Almargeb	Libya Italy France
Ghadamis	2	2,830	-	-	-	-					
Nalut	2	702	-	-	-	-					
Zwara	2	4,066	28	11	84	105	Ghana Nigeria Côte d'Ivoire	Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Ghana	Azzawya Tunisia	Europe	France Germany Sweden

## FEBRUARY

Fig 12 Table showing migration flow statistics from FMPs in Libya for the month of February

Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of FMPs	Migrants present (IND)	Estimated daily migrant arrivals	Estimated daily migrant departures	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Main nationalities of those arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended next location for departures	Main countries of final destination for departures
<b>East</b>											
							Sudan	Sudan	Sudan	Murzuq	Italy
Alkufra	4	31,356	33	30	301	275	Chad Ethiopia	Chad Ethiopia	Chad Ejdabia	Ejdabia Sudan	Libya Egypt
Emsaed	2	460	129	116	1,286	1,158	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Jalu	2	16,100	11	10	87	75	Chad Sudan Nigeria	Sudan Senegal Somalia	Sudan Chad Egypt	Ejdabia Zwara Azzawya	Greece Spain United Kingdom
Tobruk	4	6,366	18	17	169	167	Egypt Sudan Chad	Egypt Sudan Chad	Egypt Ejdabia Tobruk	Ejdabia Egypt Derna	Italy Egypt Libya
<b>South</b>											
Albawanees	2	1,060	13	7	67	37	Niger Nigeria Mali	Chad Niger Egypt	Sebha	Ubari Aljufra Sirt	Libya Italy Spain
Algatroun	5	20,147	267	206	2,180	1,690	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Chad	Sebha	Libya Italy Germany
Aljufra	4	14,050	50	39	223	175	Niger Sudan Chad	Niger Sudan Chad	Ejdabia Sebha Wadi Ashshati	Sirt Almargeb Misrata	Libya France Italy
Alsharguiya	2	25,697	4	2	31	18	Niger Nigeria BurkinaFaso	Nigeria Mali Chad	Murzuq	Sebha	United Kingdom France Italy
Ghat	2	15,615	3	7	11	24	Niger Mali Nigeria	Niger Mali Nigeria	Algeria Ubari	Ubari	Mali Nigeria
Sebha	4	52,310	19	8	69	29	Niger Mali Nigeria	Nigeria Benin Niger	Sebha Murzuq	Wadi Ashshati Sebha	Nigeria Italy Libya
Taraghin	2	17,685	2	3	14	24	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger
<b>West</b>											
Bani Waleed	1	2,200	4	1	20	6	Niger Cameroon Nigeria	Nigeria Somalia	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Almargeb	Italy
Ghadamis	2	2,830	3	3	8	8	Mali Niger Guinea	Mali Niger Guinea	Algeria	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Libya Italy
Nalut	2	702	5	4	39	29	Niger Mali Ghana	Niger	Sebha	Sebha	Niger Libya France

## MIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS

During round 29 DTM Mobility Tracking data collection (January - February 2019), 653,800 migrants were identified in Libya. 93% of the migrants in Libya were reported to be adults, whereas 7% were reported as children. The majority of adult migrants were reported to be male (89%), whereas 11% of the adult migrants in Libya were reported to be female. Furthermore, of the 7% migrant children reported, 23% were reported to be unaccompanied children.

The majority of female migrants (57%) and migrant children (77%) were identified in the Western Libya.

Mobility Tracking identified migrants in Libya originating from a diverse range of countries. Migrants from Niger (135,530 migrants, 21%), Chad (103,291 migrants, 16%), Egypt (100,368 migrants, 15%), Sudan (76,911 migrants, 12%), Tunisia (6,279 migrants, 1%) and Algeria (1,474 migrants, 0.2%) represent 65% of the total migrant population in Libya, indicating that geographical proximity and historical cross-border connections, including well established migrant networks play a strong role in shaping the population trends and dynamics of migration to Libya.

This demographic aspect of the migrant population in Libya was also verified by DTM's data individual migrant interviews conducted under the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) component where the proportion of the migrants interviewed from Libya's neighbouring countries showed a similar trend.

The complete nationality or country of origin distribution for migrants in Libya can be seen in the figure on right, where other important countries of origin with significant contribution to the migrant population in Libya include Nigeria (8%), Ghana (5%), Mali (5%), and Bangladesh (3%).

Fig 13 Gender and age demographic disaggregation

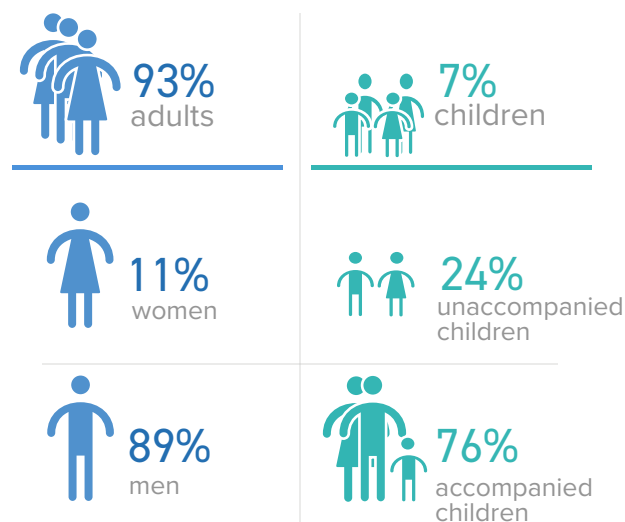


Fig 14 Nationality breakdown of migrants in Libya

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Niger	135,530	21%
Chad	103,291	16%
Egypt	100,368	15%
Sudan	76,911	12%
Nigeria	50,464	8%
Ghana	35,267	5%
Mali	33,091	5%
Bangladesh	21,038	3%
Syria	17,012	3%
Somalia	15,812	2%
Guinea	8,490	1%
Ethiopia	8,412	1%
Eritrea	8,020	1%
Tunisia	6,279	1%
BurkinaFaso	6,053	1%
Senegal	4,529	1%
Morocco	3,999	1%
Cameroon	3,670	1%
Palestine	3,293	1%
CôteIvoire	2,690	0.4%
Pakistan	1,629	0.2%
Zambia	1,625	0.2%
Algeria	1,474	0.2%
Other	4,853	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>653,800</b>	<b>100%</b>



## REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Geographic analysis of the migrant population identified in Libya during round 29 data collection shows that 48% of the migrants in Libya were present in the western regions of Libya, while 27% were present in the eastern and 25% in the southern regions of Libya.

The region (mantika) with the highest migrant population in Libya was Tripoli where 15% of the migrants in Libya (98,640 migrants) were present in January - February 2020.

The region (mantika) with the second largest migrant population identified was Ejdabia (70,517 migrants, 11%) in the eastern Libya.

The third largest migrant population by region (mantika) in Libya was identified in Murzuq (65,164 migrants, 10%) in southern Libya along the Libyan borders with Algeria, Chad and Niger.

For the complete distribution of migrants in Libya by regions (manatik) based on the DTM Mobility Tracking data refer to the table on the right.

The distribution of Libya's migrant population is considerably different in its geographical and regional spread than the distribution of population representing Libyan citizens where a larger proportion of the population resides in urban locations along the Mediterranean coast.

Fig 15 Migrants in Libya by region (mantika)

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Tripoli	98,640	15%
Ejdabia	70,517	11%
Murzuq	65,164	10%
Misrata	57,630	9%
Sebha	53,370	8%
Azzawya	43,041	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	38,955	6%
Benghazi	36,330	6%
Alkufra	31,942	5%
Almargeb	20,730	3%
Zwara	18,711	3%
Aljfar	18,407	3%
Ghat	15,615	2%
Aljufra	14,050	2%
Ubari	12,200	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	11,800	2%
Nalut	9,661	1%
Almarj	8,860	1%
Derna	8,570	1%
Tobruk	7,361	1%
Sirt	6,651	1%
Wadi Ashshati	5,595	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>653,800</b>	<b>100%</b>

Migrant workers in search of work at a roadside recruitment point in Suq Aljuma, Tripoli. ©2020 / IOM Outreach

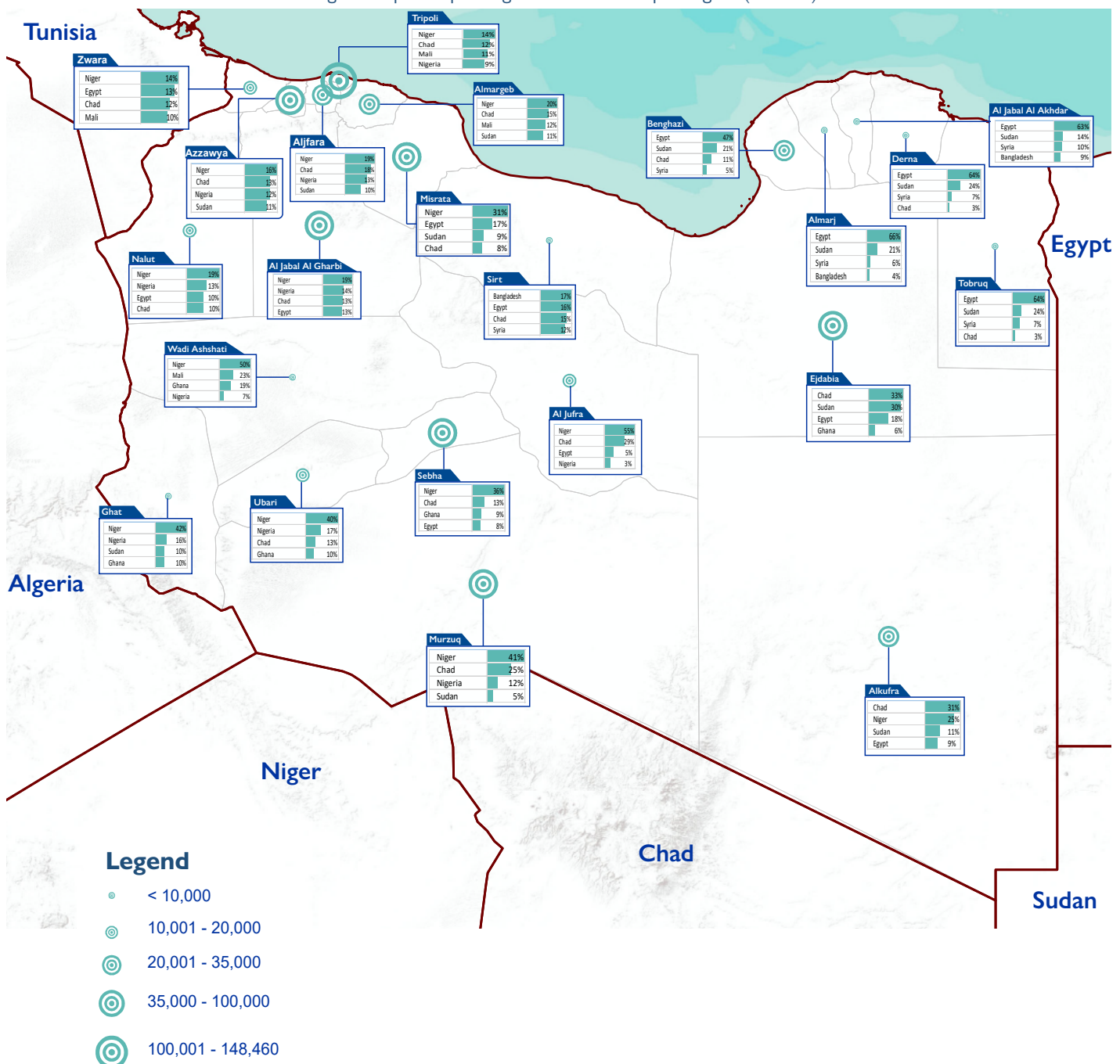


# REGIONAL ANALYSIS - NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

The map in figure below shows the top four nationalities of migrants for each of the regions (manatik) of Libya as per the Mobility Tracking round 29 data collection (January - February 2020). The data indicates considerable geographical variation in terms of the distribution of migrants by nationality, and points towards the role played by geographical proximity.

For instance, migrants from Egypt constitute the top cohort in the eastern coastal regions of Libya, while migrants from Niger constitute the top cohort in most western and south-western regions of Libya, along with migrants from Chad constituting the second top cohort in several of the western regions and southern regions (manatik). See figure below for the full distribution of top 4 migrant nationalities per region.

Fig 16 Map of top 4 migrant nationalities per region (manatika).



## REGION OF ORIGIN ANALYSIS

The region of origin analysis for migrants in Libya shows that migrants from countries in North Africa (including Egypt and Sudan) constitute the majority of migrants in eastern Libya (54%), whereas migrants from the countries of origin located in the geographical area of Sub-Saharan Africa (such as Niger and Chad) constituted a majority in the southern and western regions of Libya (89% and

67% respectively). The complete region of origin disaggregation by regions (manatik) of Libya is shown in the table below.

Further analysis by nationality and regions of origin for migrants in Libya is available on the next two pages.

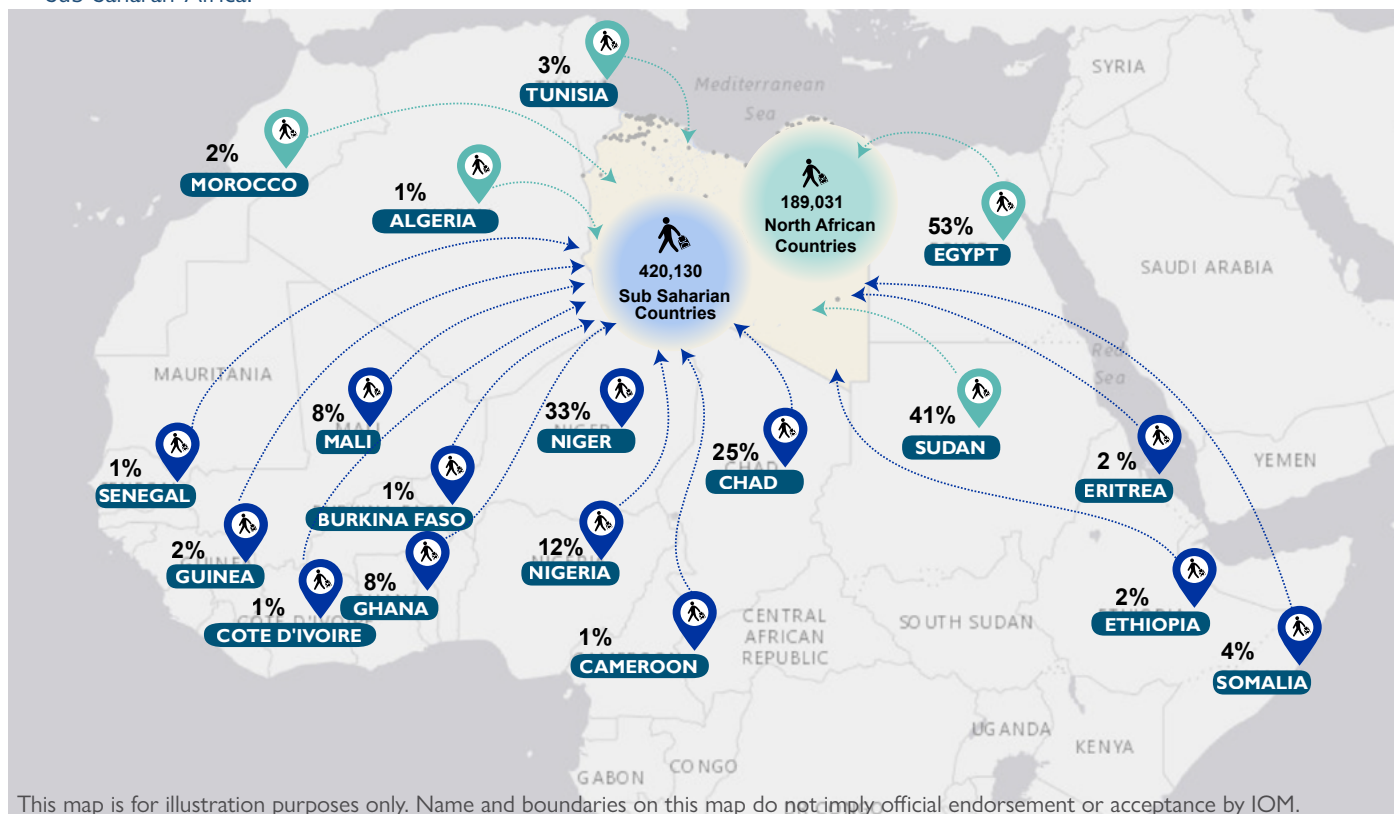
Fig 17 Table showing the migrant population as per the region of origin for each region (mantika) of Libya from the three geographical parts of Libya.

	Region (mantika)	Migrants from Asia (including Middle East)		Migrants from Sub- Saharan Africa		Migrants from North Africa	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Eastern Libya	Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,305	5%	390	0.1%	9,105	5%
	Alkufra	-	-	25,402	6%	6,540	3%
	Almarj	925	2%	300	0.1%	7,635	4%
	Benghazi	4,209	10%	7,571	2%	24,550	13%
	Derna	610	1%	445	0.1%	7,515	4%
	Ejdabia	6,831	15%	29,308	7%	34,378	18%
	Tobruk	1,365	3%	456	0.1%	5,540	3%
	<b>Eastern Libya Total</b>	<b>16,245</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>63,872</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>95,263</b>	<b>54%</b>
Southern Libya	Aljufra	316	2%	12,507	3%	1,227	1%
	Ghat	-	-	13,625	3%	1,990	1%
	Murzuq	75	1%	58,132	14%	6,957	4%
	Sebha	420	1%	47,055	11%	5,895	3%
	Ubari	-	-	10,700	2%	1,500	1%
	Wadi Ashshati	-	-	5,595	1%	-	-
<b>Southern Libya Total</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>147,614</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>17,569</b>	<b>10%</b>	
Western Libya	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	1,077	2%	27,412	3%	10,389	5%
	Aljfara	796	2%	13,968	1%	3,563	2%
	Almargeb	2,363	5%	13,821	3%	4,543	2%
	Azzawya	2,789	6%	29,996	7%	10,256	5%
	Misrata	3,720	8%	34,968	8%	18,922	10%
	Nalut	983	2%	6,266	3%	2,412	1%
	Sirt	2,635	6%	1,813	6%	1,859	1%
	Tripoli	11,975	27%	67,775	16%	18,870	10%
Zwara	701	2%	12,625	0.4%	5,385	3%	
<b>Western Libya Total</b>	<b>27,039</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>208,644</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>76,199</b>	<b>24%</b>	
<b>Total for Libya</b>		<b>44,095</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>420,130</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>189,031</b>	<b>29%</b>

**Note:** 544 migrants from other minority nationalities (including those whose nationalities could not be established) are not counted in the table above.

## NORTH AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Fig 18 Map showing migrants by country of origin as percentage of the total migrants from the regions of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.



Migrants from Niger and Chad (33% and 25% respectively) constituted the majority of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa. Whereas amongst the countries from North Africa, migrants from Egypt and Sudan (53% and 41% respectively) accounted for over 94% of migrants from North Africa currently present in Libya. All four of these countries share borders with Libya, and communities on either side of these borders share historical, trade and cultural connections.

Fig 19 Migrants from countries of origin in Sub-Saharan Africa

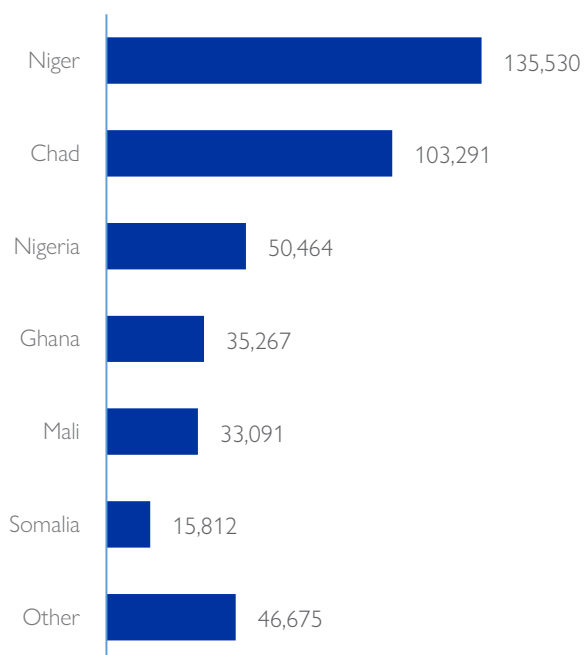
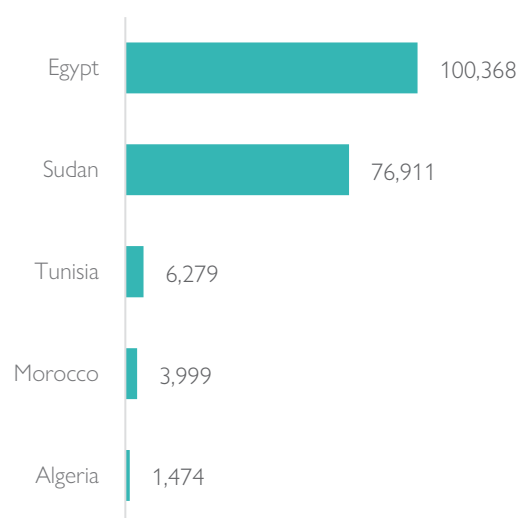


Fig 20 Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa



# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

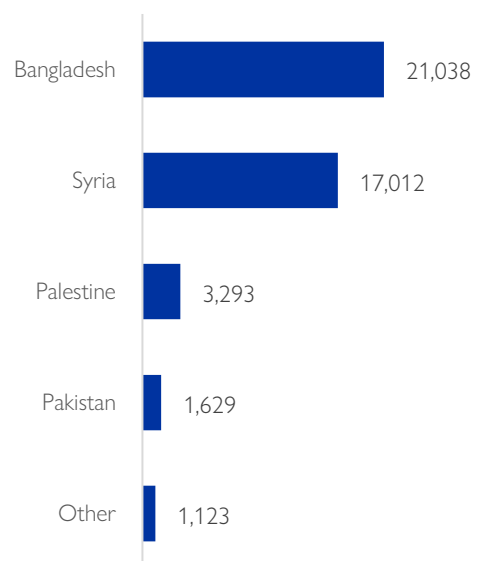
Fig 21 Map showing migrants by country of origin as percentage of the total migrants from Asia including the Middle East.



Among the 653,800 migrants identified by DTM in round 29 data collection, a total of 44,095 migrants were from countries in Asia (including Middle East).

Migrants from Bangladesh represented the largest cohort with 21,038 migrants (47% of the migrants from Asia/Middle East) identified during the reporting period. This was followed by 17,012 Syrians (including refugees) identified in Libya, and 3,293 Palestinians.

Fig 22 Migrants from countries of origin in Asia (including Middle East)



## MARITIME INCIDENTS

Between 01 January and 29 February 2020, a total of 2,554 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy via the Mediterranean Sea, representing a significant increase in comparison to the number arrivals reported in January and February 2019 (262 individuals).

In the first two months of this year, a total of 2,181 migrants were rescued and subsequently returned to the Libyan shores by the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG). Among the total number of rescued migrants, there were 142 children as well as 257 women. A large proportion of these migrants were returned during the first two weeks of January (almost 44%; 954 migrants).

Furthermore, the number of reported fatalities remains extremely worrying. At least 97 individuals were reported to have died during the first two months of 2020 while attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea via the Central Mediterranean Route.

IOM Libya continues to monitor trends and patterns between migrants identified in Libya and those who continue their journey onward to Europe.

**2,554** MIGRANTS ARRIVED

in Italy via the Central Mediterranean Route during January - February 2020

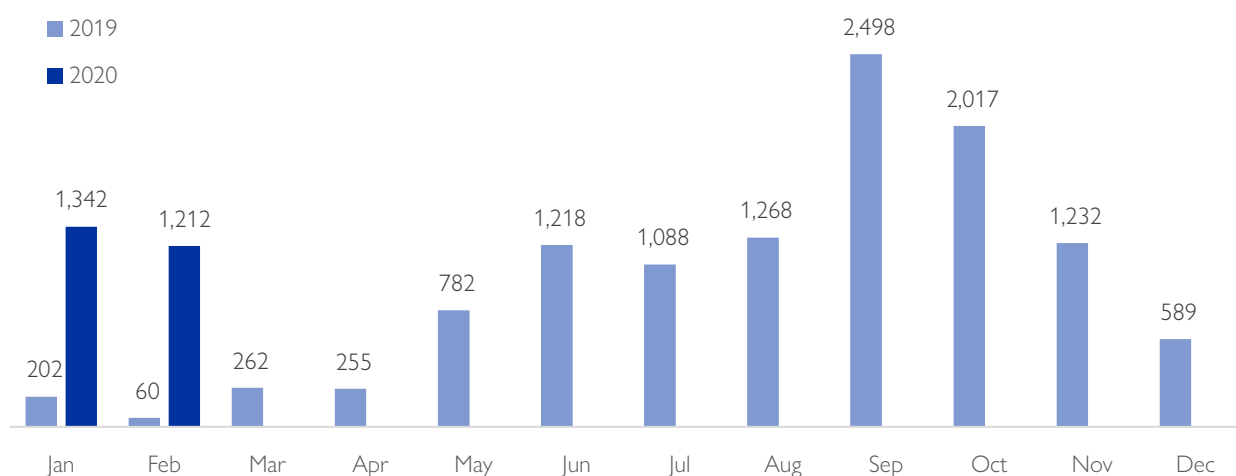
**97** DEATHS

recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route during January - February 2020

**2,181** MIGRANTS RETURNED

to Libya by the Libyan Coast Guard during January - February 2020

Fig. 23 Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean Route to Italy (2019 / 2020)



\* For more global details on the migration flows, please visit IOM website: <http://migration.iom.int/>

## METHODOLOGY

DTM's Migration Information Package includes DTM Libya Migrant Report and Migrant Public Datasets, 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 Multi-Sectoral 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 two different geographical levels of region (admin 2: mantika), and municipality (admin 3: baladiya).

Statistics of migration flows and its analysis is based on the data collected via DTM Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) that cover ten regions (mantika) via a network of 44 active flow monitoring points in 15 municipalities of Libya.

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

For further details on specific methodologies, situational updates on Libya, datasets and more, check out the DTM Libya website at [dtm.iom.int/libya](http://dtm.iom.int/libya) You can also find the latest DTM IDP and Returnee report on the same website.

### 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



100% COVERAGE



3,819  
Migrants interviewed via  
FMS during Jan-Feb 2020



44 Flow Monitoring Points  
(FMPs) are active in 10 re-  
gions (mantikas) of Libya



Project funded by  
the European Union

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 packages on Libya's populations on the move. DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence-based interventions.

For all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and interactive dashboard please visit DTM Libya website:

[dtm.iom.int/libya](https://dtm.iom.int/libya)