MARCH & APRIL 2017

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Libya's Migrant Report

Round 9

2017

March - April

Yakhlef Al-Tweni 2017

MIGRANTS IN LIBYA
KEY FINDINGS[1], APRIL 2017

DTM

351,382
MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN

466 OF 667 MUHALLAS

100 OF 100 BALADIYAS

MAIN LOCATIONS
MISRATA (18%)
TRIPOLI (15%)
ALMARGEB (11%)

MAIN NATIONALITIES
NIGER (18%)
EGYPT (17%)
CHAD (12%)

LENGTH OF STAY
0-6 MONTHS (32%)
6-12 MONTHS (33%)
12+ MONTHS (35%)

AVERAGE AGE OF MIGRANTS
29 YEARS (MALES AND FEMALES)

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS
70% UNEMPLOYED
30% EMPLOYED

DEMOGRAPHICS
90% ADULTS
10% MINORS

REASONS FOR LEAVING HOME COUNTRIES
93% ECONOMIC

5% WAR, CONFLICT, INSECURITY, OR POLITICAL REASONS

MAIN SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT PRE-DEPARTURE
50% WORKED IN AGRICULTURE, PASTORALISM, FISHING, AND FOOD INDUSTRY

REASONS FOR CHOOSING DESTINATION COUNTRIES
87% APPEALING SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

CONSIDERATIONS OF RETURN TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
23% CONSIDERED RETURNING WHILE IN LIBYA

LIBYA'S MIGRANT POPULATIONS: MOBILE & VISIBLE AND MOBILE & INVISIBLE

DTM Libya categorizes migrant populations in Libya as **Mobile & Visible and Mobile & Invisible.**

The Mobile & Visible populations are primarily regarded as migrants that reside in Libya either for a short period or an extended period for the purpose of work.

The Mobile & Invisible are migrants that are primarily considered as transiting Libya through smuggling and trafficking networks.

The Mobile & Visible and Mobile & Invisible categories can be further refined into three different groups: Long-term migrants (mainly from Egypt, Niger, Chad, Sudan), circular migrants (mainly from Niger, Egypt, Bangladesh, Chad, Sudan, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), and transit migrants (mainly West and East African migrants).

Circular and transit migrants are more likely to seek to leave the country either for Europe or back to their countries of origin in the case of an escalation of conflict, While long-term migrants are considered to as having been in Libya for extended periods of time for work.

It is worth noting that these categories are fluid and migrants may transition between these different categories at various parts of their journey. As a country of destination and transit for migrant flows in the region, Libya is an important site for the study of regional flows to feed into a broader understanding of migratory drivers and dynamics. IOM's DTM programme aims to analyse Libya's migration profile towards developing more articulated and evidenced-based picture of migration in Libya.

Yakhlef Al-Tweni 2017

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

This report and dataset present two sets of data from two different DTM operations. The first set of data originates from DTM's round 9 Mobility Tracking (MT) data collection operations which took place between March 2017 establishing a total of 351,382 migrants in Libya. Mobility Tracking data was collected from all of Libya's 22 mantikas, 100 baladiyas and 667 muhallas across Libya. Migrants were identified as residing in 22 mantikas, 100 baladiyas and 466 muhallas.

The second set of data derives from DTM's Flow Monitoring (FM) operations from April 2017. Collected during the same reporting period as Mobility Tracking, Flow Monitoring presents a cumulative dynamic quantitative analysis from a sample of migrant-focused surveys in 9 regions in the country.

Chapter 2 of the report presents DTM's Mobility Tracking Methodology and DTM's Flow Monitoring Methodology.

Chapter 3 of the report presents DTM's Mobility Tracking findings presenting a total baseline number of migrants in Libya, the number of nationalities by muhallas and the conditions under which they reside. The first set of data provides a broad overview of Libya's migration dynamics and aims to establish how many migrants are currently in country, where migrants are located and what their primary vulnerabilities are.

Chapter 4 of the report presents DTM's Flow Monitoring findings based on 686 surveys conducted using random sampling at key migrant gathering points across 9 different regions. The data presents an analysis of migration drivers influencing surveyed migrants' motivations to depart and their reasons for choosing their destination. DTM's Flow Monitoring operations look to deliver greater analysis on the data presented by its Mobility Tracking efforts by sampling

a portion of the mobile and visible migrant population to examine the main nationalities transiting through Libya, their vocational attributes, intended destinations and routes they utilized to arrive to Libya.

The purpose of this report is to present a comprehensive migration profile of Libya. It provides the total number of migrants identified in Libya, the total number migrants by muhalla, baladiya and mantika and the quantitative breakdown of nationalities of migrants present per location. Additionally the report delivers a dynamic analysis into the origins, routes, intentions and characteristics of the journey (cost, duration, mode of transport) of mobile migrants in Libya, along with the drivers of migration of specific sample of migrants.

CHAPTER 2 - DTM 2017 METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

DTM's Mobility Tracking was initiated in the January 2016. Based on a two-fold methodology, Mobility Tracking firstly identifies and routinely assesses at the municipality administrative geographical area (Baladiya) where migrants reside and secondly to review this process at a lower administrative geographical location (Muhalla). IOM implements two different assessment forms for each of these administrative level referred to as the 'B1f' for Areas (Baladiyas) and 'B2f' for Locations (Muhalla). Each assessment is implemented separately from another with one capturing data at an aggregate level (B1f) and the other used to triangulate and verify the data at a finer and more granulated level (B2f). The results of the location assessments (B2f) are used to verify the information collected at the area level (B1f). The location assessments are carried out in all settlements identified as having migrants identified in the area assessments.

DTM Libya's Flow Monitoring module was initiated in July 2016. Two data collection methodologies are employed: statistical analysis tracking the number of migrants passing through key migrant crossing points in Libya on a daily basis, and regular surveys of a sample of those migrants that obtain a more holistic picture of their backgrounds, intentions, and demographic profiles. The objective of Flow Monitoring is to track moving flows of migrant groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination. The data related to DTM's Flow Monitoring component of this report is extracted from its profile surveys conducted with a sample of migrants.

Profile Surveys gather information about migrant profiles, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, cost of journey, motives, and intentions. In contrast to the baseline assessments, responses are analysed by nationality rather than being based on where the

interviews were conducted. Profile surveys are used to periodically collect comprehensive information at monitoring points to understand the general and humanitarian situation at monitoring points.

IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. For DTM programmatic purposes in Libya, a migrant is considered any person present in Libya who does not possess Libyan nationality.

Accordingly, DTM does not differentiate between migrant statuses, length of residence in the country, or migratory intentions. It counts as migrants those who may have come from refugee producing countries, along with long-term residents and labour migrants who engage in a circular migration pattern between Libya and their homes.

For more details, please see DTM Libya's 2017 Methodologies please refer DTM's Flow Monitoring and Mobility Tracking methodologies at:

www.globaldtm.info/libya

CHAPTER 3 - NUMBER OF MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

In March 2017 **DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking identified 351,382 migrants* across all 22 mantikas in Libya.** Migrants were identified in 100 baladiyas and 466 muhallas. The main three regions where migrants were recorded as present were Misrata (64,890 individuals), Tripoli (51,733 individuals) and Almagreb (39,410 individuals).

The rest of Libya's migrant population was recorded as being dispersed across all other regions as shown in Map 1 on page 8.

For a full breakdown of the number of migrants by nationality at each of Libya's administrative levels (mantika, baladiya, muhalla) please consult the dataset part of this information package (available at ww.globaldtm.info/libya).

Migrant Demographics in Libya

Out of the 351,382 migrants identified 90% were reported as adults and 10% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were recorded as being male (87%) and the remaining 13% as female.

Migrant Demographics			
Adult		Minors	
90%		10%	
Male	Female	Accompanied Minors	Unaccompanied Minors
87%	13%	59%	41%

Table 1: Demographics of 351,382 migrants identified in Mobility Tracking Round 9

Migrant Nationalities in Country

There are **37 different nationalities** recorded in Libya. The most prominent nationalities recorded continue to be Nigerien, Chadian, Egyptians, Sudanese and Nigerian. DTM Round 9 Dataset provides a complete breakdown of all the nationalities present in Libya by muhalla, baladiya and mantika. The Dataset provides the granulated level of data required to measure what nationalities are present in which muhalla and under what conditions.

During the reporting period 63,139 Nigerien nationals were identified, 59,102 Egyptian nationals, 41,259 Chadian nationals, 28,256 Sudanese nationals and 22,155 Nigerian nationals. For a full breakdown of all nationalities please see DTM Round 9 Dataset.

The distribution of nationalities within the country changes from one region to the other. The locality in which specific nationalities are found correlates with the proximity of the countries of origin that migrants come from. For example a high proportion of Egyptians were recorded as residing in Eastern Libya while a large number of Nigeriens were identified as residing in the Southern regions of Libya.

Map 2 on page 9 demonstrates the distribution of nationalities by region. Only the main nationalities in each region are mentioned.

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* DTM findings on migrants may include individuals from refugee-producing countries

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Table 2: Number of Migrants by Region (Mantika)

Distribution of migrants identified by region		
Region	**#Migrants (IND)**	**% by region**
Misrata	64890	18%
Tripoli	51733	15%
Almargeb	39410	11%
Ejdabia	28763	8%
Azzawya	23425	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	20769	6%
Sebha	18727	5%
Aljfara	16535	5%
Aljufra	14435	4%
Zwara	12976	4%
Murzuq	12208	3%
Benghazi	10285	3%
Alkufra	9510	3%
Ubari	5268	1%
Sirt	4155	1%
Derna	3550	1%
Ghat	3500	1%
Nalut	3480	1%
Tobruk	2650	1%
Almarj	1870	1%
Wadi Ashshati	1708	0%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1535	0%
Grand Total	**351382**	**100%**

For DTM's full dataset for Round 9 please visit:

www.globaldtm.info/libya

Table 3: Number of Migrants by Nationality

Nationalities		
Nationality	**#Migrants**	**%Migrants**
Niger	63139	18%
Egypt	59102	17%
Chad	41259	12%
Sudan	28256	8%
Nigeria	22155	6%
Ghana	18388	5%
Mali	16757	5%
Bangladesh	14900	4%
Senegal	7819	2%
Tunisia	6849	2%
Syria	*	*
CôtedIvoire	5521	2%
BurkinaFaso	3969	1%
Guinea	3569	1%
Ethiopia	3038	1%
Eritrea	*	*
Somalia	*	*
Morocco	1819	1%
Cameroon	1696	0%
Gambia	1421	0%
Zambia	1115	0%
Mauritania	1021	0%
Palestine	*	*
Algeria	764	0%
Pakistan	708	0%
Madagascar	195	0%
SierraLeone	150	0%
Gabon	144	0%
Kenya	100	0%
Turkey	98	0%
Togo	66	0%
GuineaBissau	50	0%
Iraq	*	*
India	28	0%
Philippines	25	0%
SouthAfrica	12	0%
Unknown	34646	10%
Grand Total	**351382**	**100%**

*The total number of migrants in Libya identified by DTM may include individuals from refugee-producing countries. While included in the migrant total, the numbers of Syrian, Palestinian, Eritrean and Somali nationals are not displayed. For matters related to refugee-producing countries please refer to UNHCR. For data on Iraqi refugees refer to UNHCR Iraq.

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Map 1: Number of Migrants by Region (Mantika) of Libya
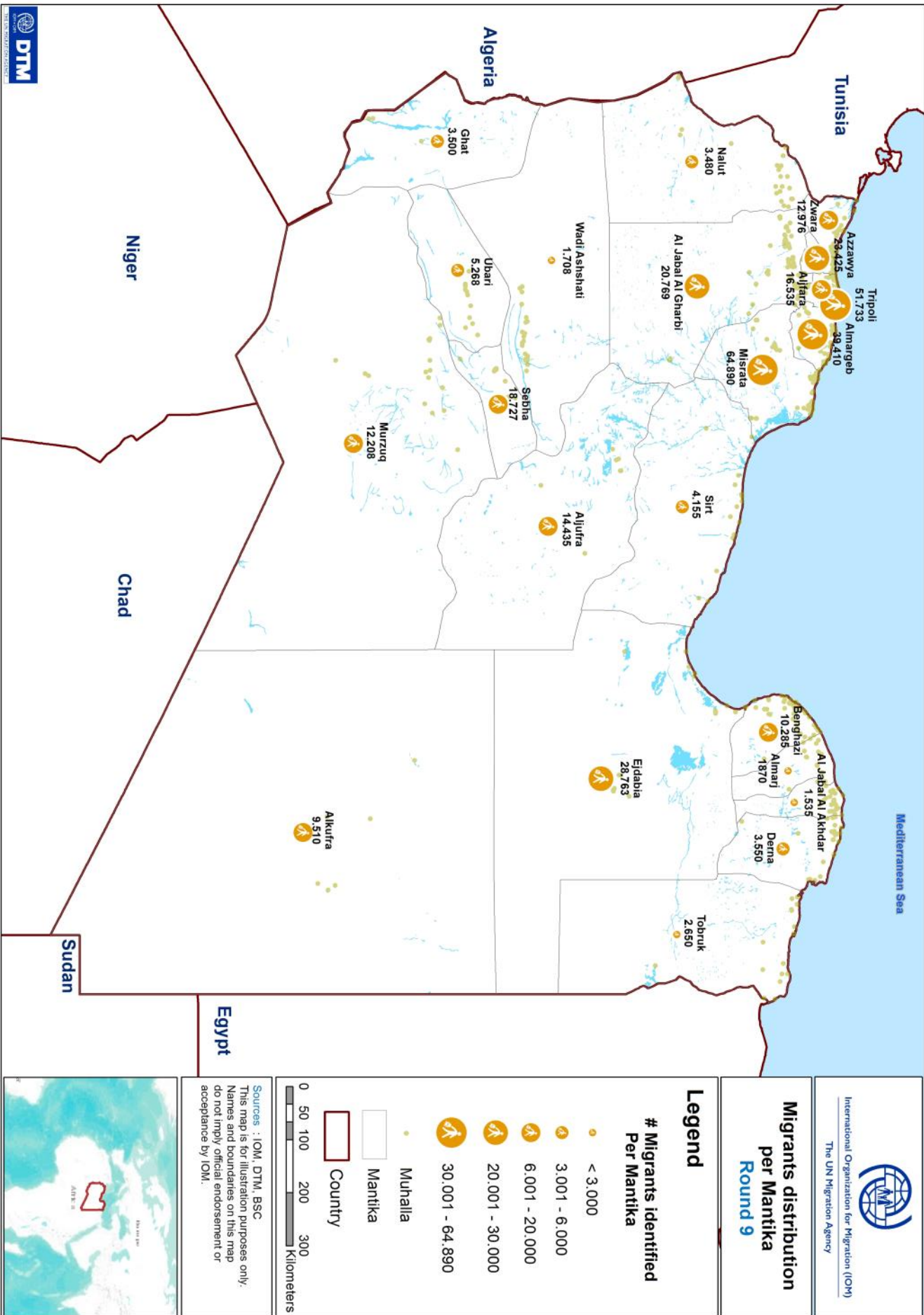
Algeria

Tunisia

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Mediterranean Sea

Ghat
3.500

Nalut
3.480

Zwara
12.976

Azzawya
23.425

Aljfara
16.535

Tripoli
51.733

Almargeb
39.410

Al Jabal Al Gharbi
20.769

Misrata
64.890

Wadi Ashshati
1.708

Ubari
5.268

Sebha
18.727

Murzuq
12.208

Aljufra
14.435

Sirt
4.155

Benghazi
10.285

Almarj
1870

Al Jabal Al Akhdar
1.535

Ejdabia
28.763

Derna
3.550

Alkufra
9.510

Tobruk
2.650

Migrants distribution per Mantika
Round 9

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Legend

Migrants identified Per Mantika

- < 3.000
- 3.001 - 6.000
- 6.001 - 20.000
- 20.001 - 30.000
- 30.001 - 64.890

Muhalla

Mantika

Country

0   50   100   200   300 Kilometers

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

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Map 2: Top nationalities of migrants in Libya by mantika (region)

Algeria

Tunisia

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Mediterranean Sea

Ghat 1.1%

Nalut 1.1%

Zwara 4.1%

Azzawya 7.39%

Ubari 1.66%

Wadi Ashshati 0.54%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi 6.56%

Aljfara 5.22%

Tripoli 16.33%

Almargeb 12.44%

Misrata 9.56%

Sebha 5.91%

Murzuq 3.85%

Aljufra 4.56%

Sirt 1.31%

Benghazi 3.25%

Ejdabia 9.08%

Alkufra 3%

Almarj 0.59%

Al Jabal Al Akhdar 0.48%

Derna 1.12%

Tobruk 0.84%

N
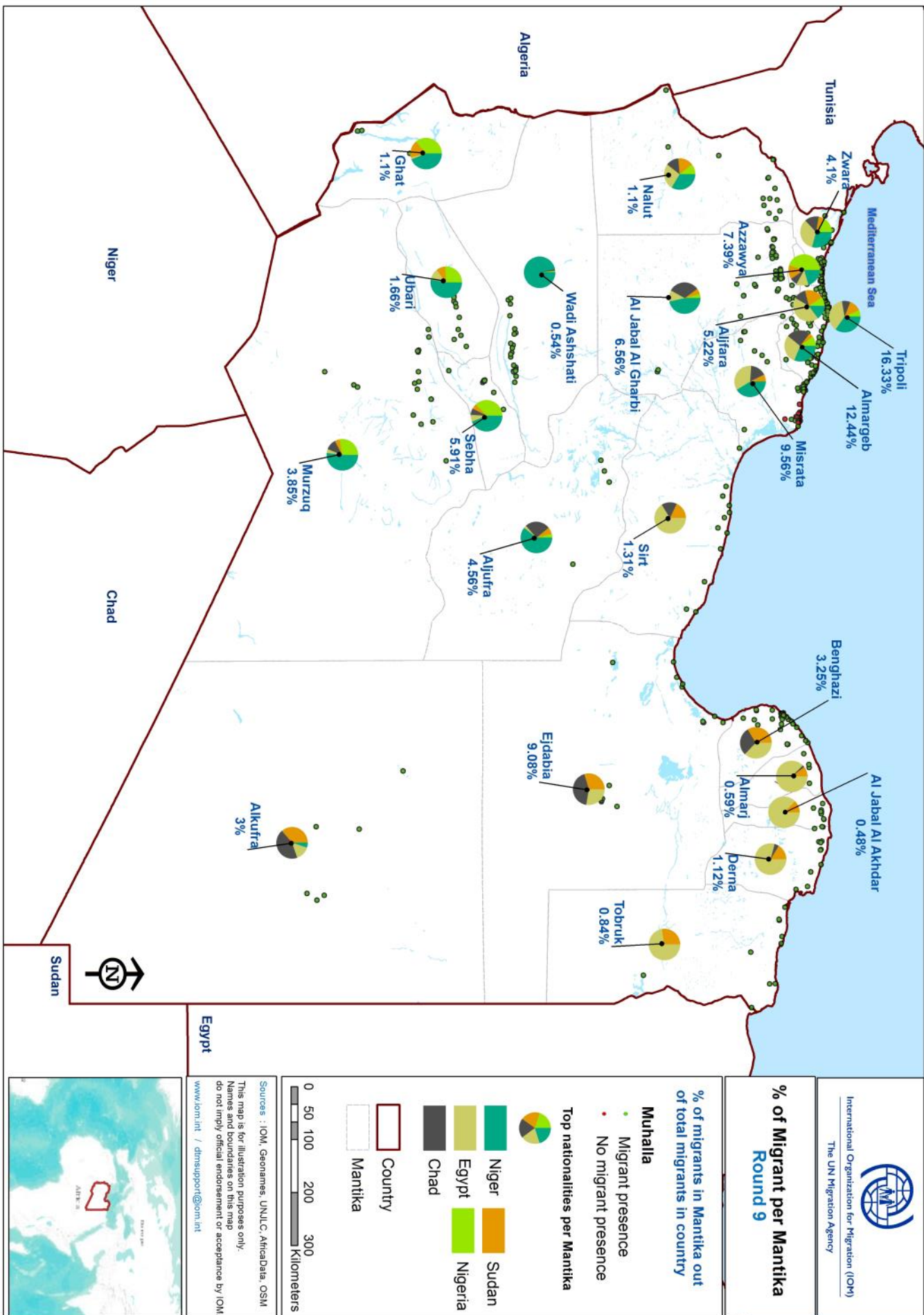
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

% of Migrant per Mantika
Round 9

Top nationalities per Mantika

Muhalla
- Migrant presence
- No migrant presence

% of migrants in Mantika out
of total migrants in country

Niger
Egypt
Chad
Sudan
Nigeria

Country
Mantika

0   50   100   200   300 Kilometers

Sources : IOM, Geonames, UNJLC, AfricaData, OSM

This map is for illustration purposes only.
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do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

www.iom.int / dtmsupport@iom.int

Migrant Vulnerability Overview

This section presents an overview of Libya's migrant populations' vulnerabilities as captured by DTM's Mobility Tracking. DTM has developed several indicators to identify and define the most vulnerable migrants in Libya. This includes identifying baladiyas with migrants where relations with the host community are reported to be bad with repeated incidents of tension. Muhallas are also identified where the majority of migrants present are reported as possessing work or residence permits. Migrants' lack of documentation places them in a more precarious status in their community as it exposes them to greater risk of arrest or detainment.

The section analyzes the relationship between Libya's migrant populations and the host communities by region reported, the perception of migrants' impact on the local labour market and public services in each baladiya and migrants' documentation status in the country as defined by access to valid residence or work permits.

Relationship between migrants and the local community

In the majority of the baladiyas assessed (62%) the relationship between migrants and the local community was reported as good, defined as the situation being fine with some tension at some times. In 22% of baladiyas the relationship was reported as excellent; no problems or tensions between migrants and the host community were reported.

On the other hand in the remaining 15% of the baladiyas repeated incidents of tension were recorded.

Figure 1: Relationship between migrants and local community
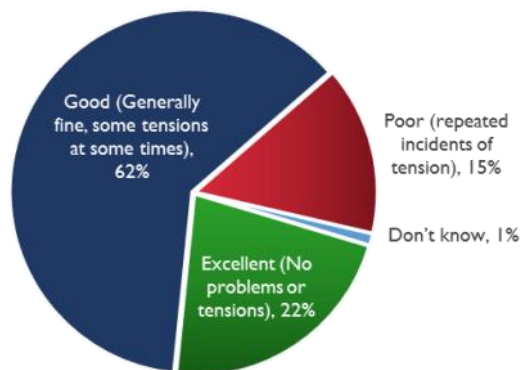
Figure 2: Relationship between migrants and local community by region
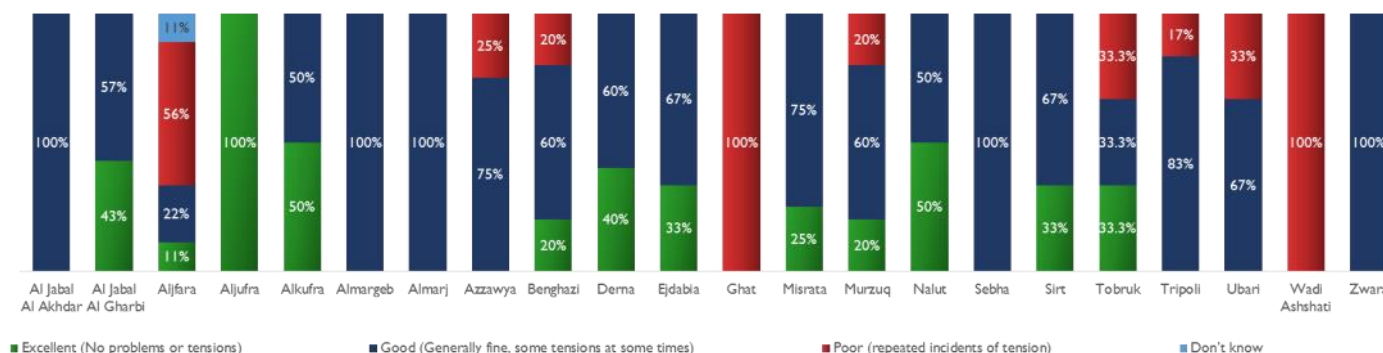
The chart above shows the reported status of the relationship between the migrant population and the host community by region. In all the baladiyas within Aljufra the relationship was reported as excellent between migrants and local community; no problems or tensions were reported. **Problems and tensions**

continue being reported as common in Ghat, Wadi Ashshati and Aljfara where incidents of tension are reported as frequent in all baladiyas in both regions.

Migrants' impact on labour market in baladiya

In 34% of Libya's baladiyas migrants were reported as not having a significant impact on the job market inside the baladiya; in 34% baladiyas migrants' presence was reported as having a positive impact by contributing to developing a stronger economy and creating more jobs.

On the other hand in 30% of the baladiyas the presence of migrants was reported as having a negative impact on the job market, with job opportunities becoming more scarce.

In the remaining 2% of the baladiyas the impact of migrants' presence was unknown.

Figure 3: Impact of migrants on labour market
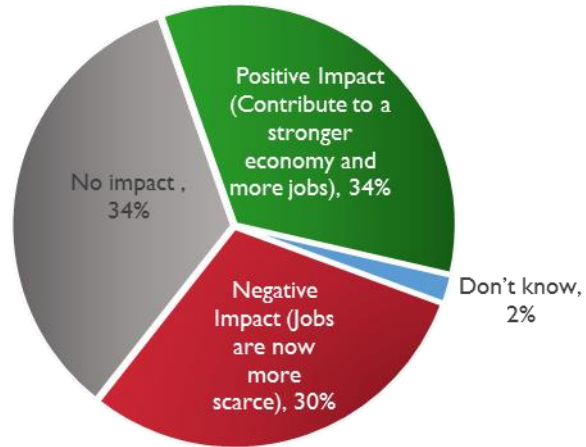
Figure 4: Impact of migrants on labour market by region
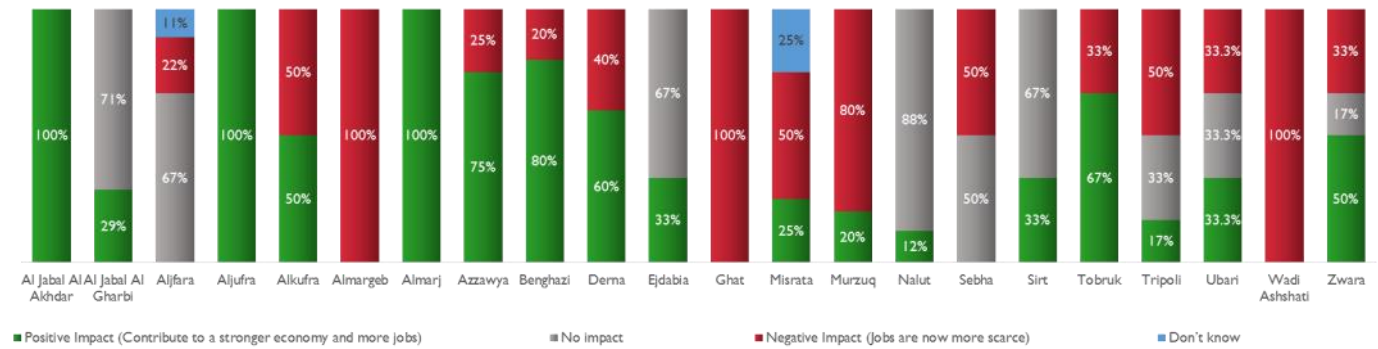
The above chart demonstrates the impact of migrants on local labour markets in Libya's different regions. While in all the baladiyas of Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Aljufra and Almarj migrants were reported as having a positive impact on the job market, a negative impact was recorded in all baladiyas in Ghat, Almageb Murzuq and Wadi Ashshati regions.

Migrants' impact on public services in baladiya

In 65% of baladiyas migrants were reported as having no significant impact on public services, in 24% of baladiyas public services were reported as strained because of the presence of the migrants.

In the remaining 11% of the baladiyas the impact was reported as unknown.

Figure 5: Impact of migrants on public services
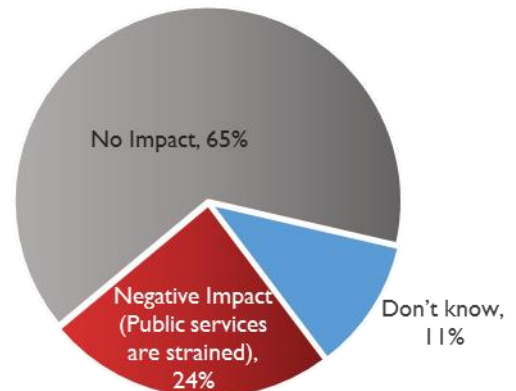
Figure 6: *Impact of migrants on public services by region*
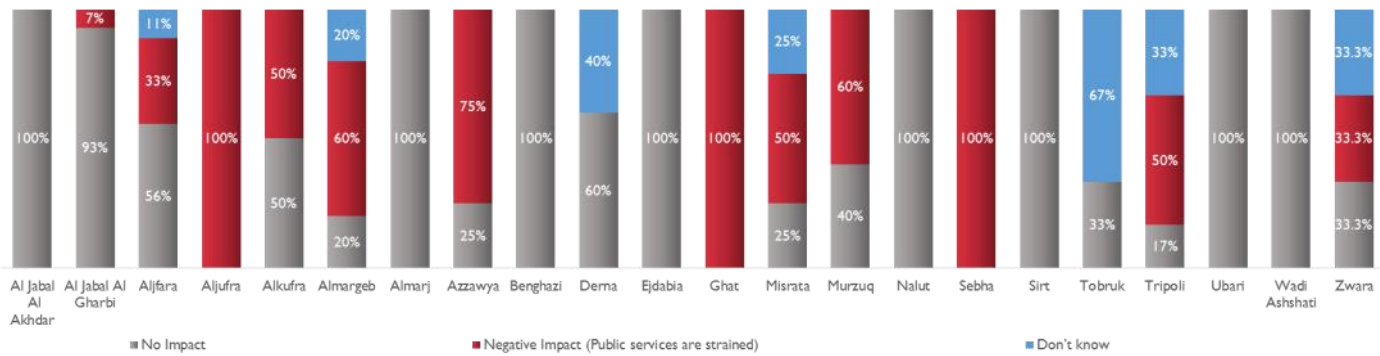
The above chart demonstrates the diverse impact of migrants on public services by region. The presence of migrants was reported as having a negative impact on public services mainly in Sebha, Aljufra and Ghat; the impact was reported as negative in all the baladiyas within both regions.

Migrants' documentation status by length of stay

Migrants identified by Mobility Tracking in Libya were classified into three main groups based on their reported length of stay in the country:

Transit:

Those who had spent less than 6 months in Libya at the time of reporting

Short stay:

Those who spent between 6 months and 1 year in Libya.

Long stay:

Those who had been in the country for more than 1 year.

Table 4: *Impact of migrants on public services by region*

Length of Stay		
0-6 months (IND)	6-12 months (IND)	12+ months (INDs)
111,541	115,560	124,280

Transit migrants were not considered in the following analysis due to the different nature of their mobility patterns.

The following section presents an analysis of migrants' access to residence and work permits disaggregated by the length of time they had been in Libya as reported in each muhalla.

1) Migrants who had been in Libya between 6 and 12 months (Short stay)

In 48% of muhallas it was reported that the majority of migrants who had been in Libya for short period did not possess residence permits. In 9% of muhallas, the majority of migrants were reported as possessing residence permits. 43% of the muhallas did not provide information on migrant residence permits.

Figure 7: *Proportion of muhallas where majority[i] of migrants had residence permits (short stay)*

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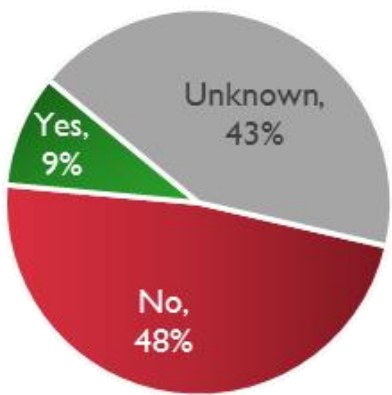
i Migrants are considered a majority if their proportion exceeds 60%

Figure 8: *Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had residence permits by region (short stay)*
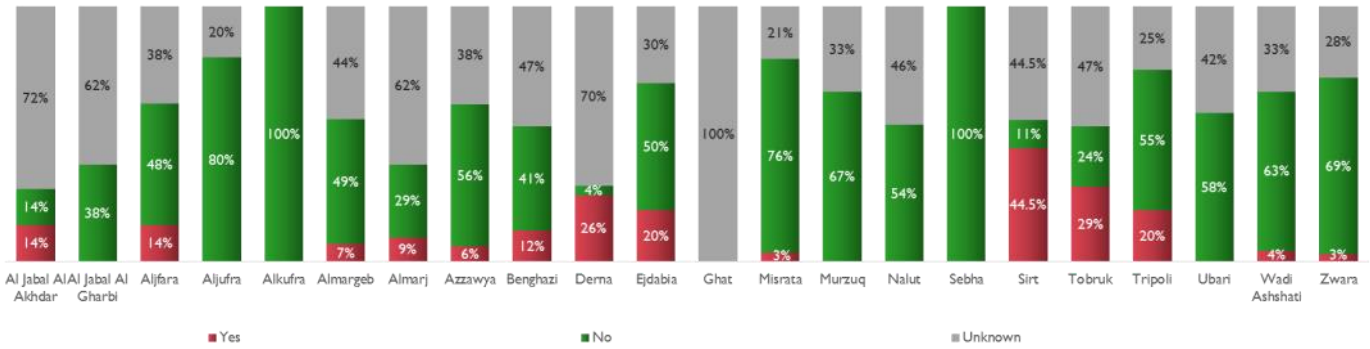
The above chart demonstrates the percentage of migrants reported as residing in Libya for a short period who were reported to possess residence permits by region. In all the muhallas within Aljufra, Alkufra, Sebha, Zwara and Wadi Ashshati the majority of migrants were recorded as not having residence permits.

In 52% of muhallas the majority of migrants who were in Libya for less than one year were reported to have no valid work permits. The majority of migrants in 4% of muhallas were reported to have work permits and in the remaining 44% of muhallas the status was unknown as shown in Figure 9.
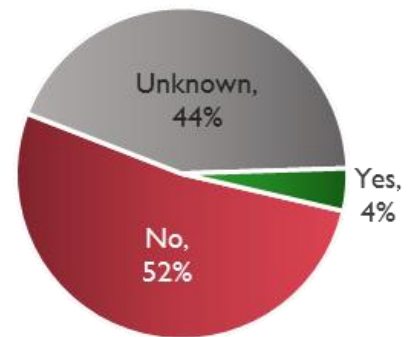
Figure 9: *Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had work permits (short*

2) Migrants who had been in Libya for 12 months or more (Long stay)

In 21% of muhallas the majority of migrants who had been in Libya for one year or longer were reported as possessing residence permits (Figure 10) in comparison to the 9% reported for short-stay periods in the previous section (Figure 7).
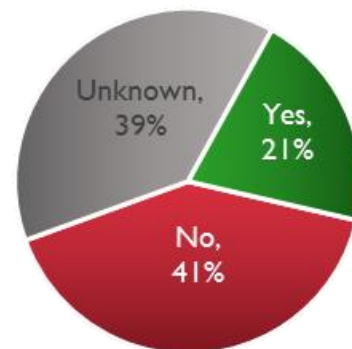
Figure 10 *Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had residence permits (long stay)*

Figure 11 *Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had residence permits by region (long stay)*
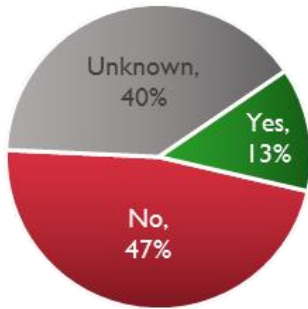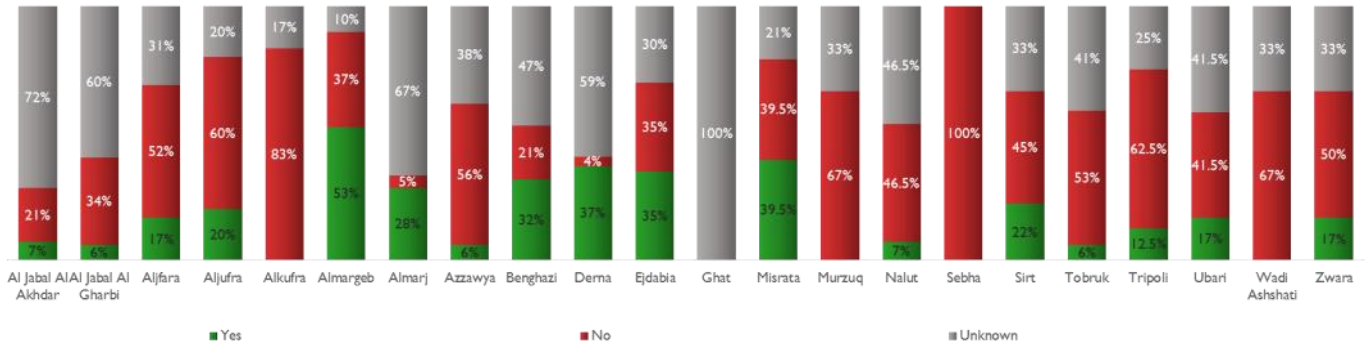
The above chart presents the proportion muhallas reporting on the resident permit status of the majority of migrants disaggregated by region for migrants who had been in the country for one year or longer. The proportions are almost the same as those of migrants who had been in Libya for a short period.

The proportion of muhallas reporting the majority of migrants' possession of work permits can be seen in Figure 12. 13% of muhallas reported that the majority of migrants present were in possession of work permits for migrants who had been in the country for 12 months or more.

Figure 12 *Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had work permits (long stay)*

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CHAPTER 4 - LIBYA'S DYNAMIC MIGRATION PROFILE

In April 2017 DTM conducted 686 Flow Monitoring profile survey interviews using simple random sampling conducted at pre-identified Flow Monitoring locations where migrants are known to gather. Surveys were conducted in 9 different regions (see map 3): Almargeb (Garaboli, Qasr Akhyar), Tobruk (Emsaed, Tobruk), Tripoli (Ain Zara, Hai Alandalus, Suq Aljumaa, Tajoura, Tripoli), Sebha (Sebha), Nalut (Daraj), Murzuq (Algatroun), Misrata (Bani Waleed, Zliten), Zwara

(Sabratha, Zwara) and Ghat (Ghat) (see map for the distribution of surveys conducted per region).

Of the 686 migrants approached the results below summarize the results from 673 migrants surveyed. The remaining 13 were excluded from the analysis as they had either participated previously in the survey or did not agree to participate.

Map 3: Proportion of Flow Monitoring surveys conducted by region in Libya
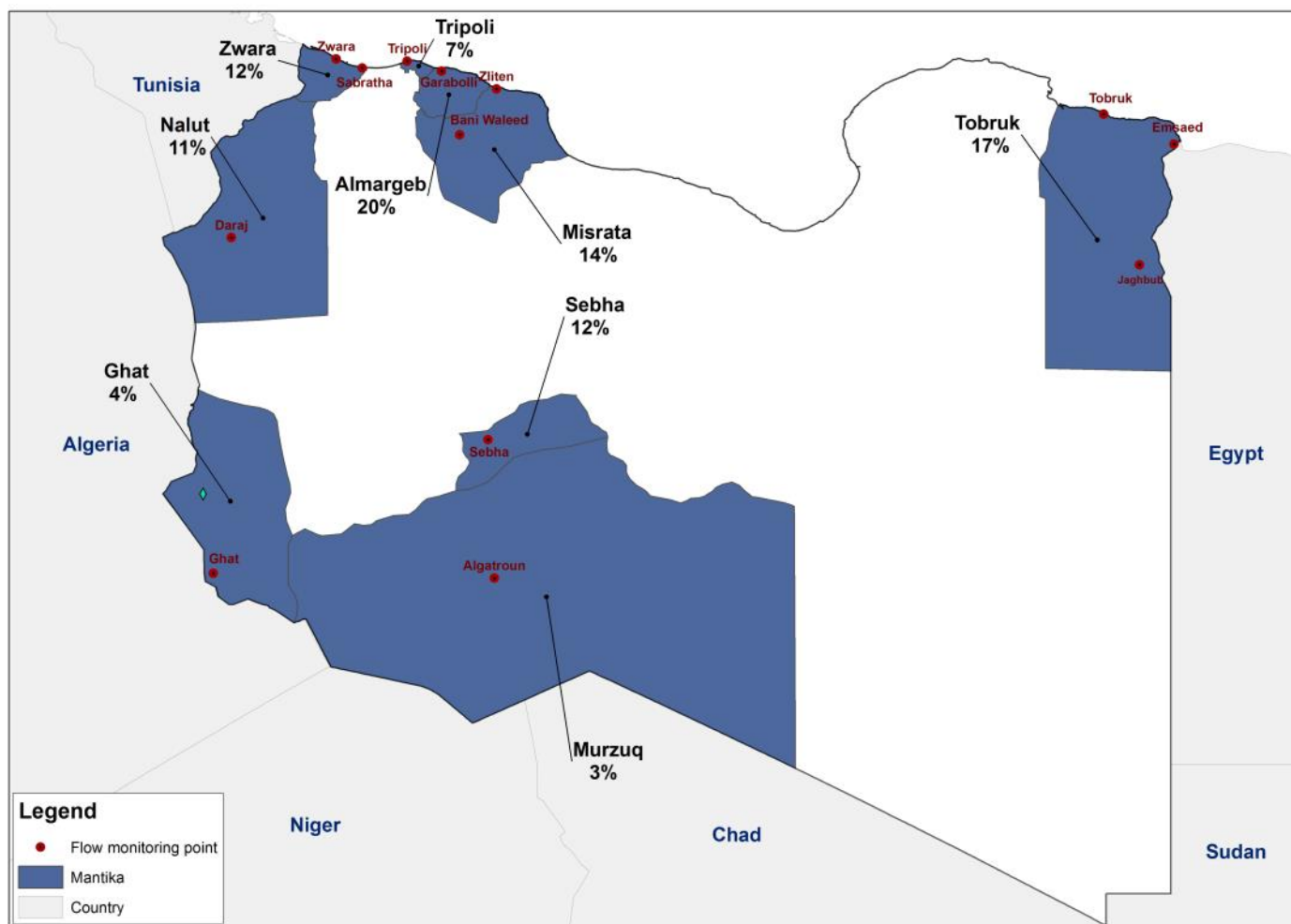
DTM's Flow Monitoring operations look to deliver a sampling of Libya's migrant population to examine the main nationalities transiting through Libya, their vocational attributes, intended destinations and routes utilized to arrive to Libya.

As presented in DTM's Flow Monitoring 2017 methodology, both of DTM's data collection operations work in synchrony towards developing a more flexible

program that offers multiple options for data collection to capture a total number of migrants in country and adapt to Libya's dynamic context. The Mobility Tracking dataset published as part of this information package (available at: www.globaldtm.info/libya) demonstrates the total number of migrants by nationality per *muhalla*.
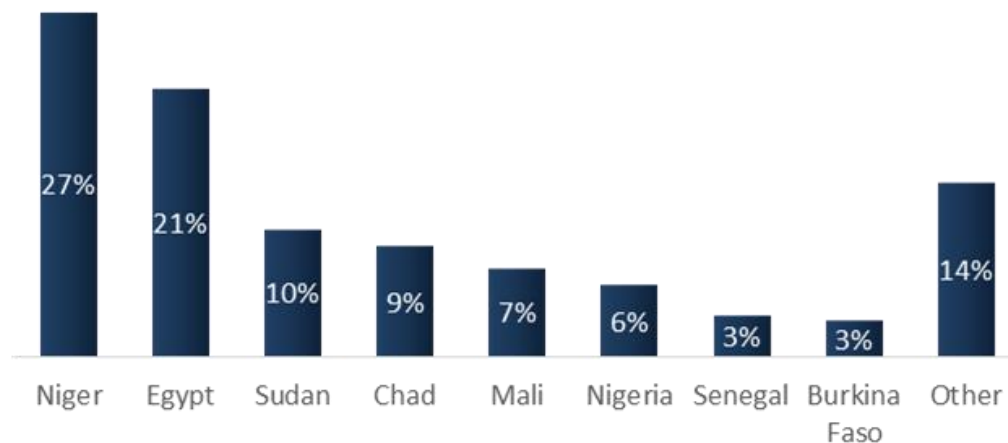
Main Nationalities Surveyed

This section outlines the main nationalities represented in the sample of migrants surveyed in April 2017. The nationalities represented by migrants surveyed were similar to those identified in the baseline Mobility Tracking data. It is important to note that due to Flow's Monitoring methodology of collecting data directly from migrants in public gathering points at times security concerns impede direct access to migrants of certain nationalities.

Of the 673 individuals surveyed for Flow Monitoring the primary nationalities identified were Nigerien, Egyptian, Sudanese, Chadian, Malian and Nigerian (see Figure 13). A further 21 African nationalities were recorded in April 2017[ii].

As always, geographical proximity to countries of origin plays an important factor in facilitating migration into Libya. It is recognized that migrants from countries bordering Libya have traditionally had better access to migratory opportunities and knowledge about Libya, such as the types of economic opportunities available and connection to existing social networks.

The below chart demonstrates the 8 predominant nationalities recorded by Flow Monitoring surveys.

Figure 13: Nationalities of migrants surveyed

The proportion of nationalities differs when disaggregated by region (see Figure 15): 64% of crossing migrants surveyed in Almargeb were Nigerien, 19% Chadian, and 10% Sudanese. The remaining 7% were from other nationalities.

The sample size of migrants surveyed in Tobruk was the largest, accounting for 24% of all migrants surveyed during this period. The sample was the most homogeneous in term of nationalities compared to the rest of the regions, 81% were Egyptians and 19% Sudanese. No other nationalities were surveyed.

On the other hand the sample surveyed in Misrata was the most heterogeneous with 18 different nationalities represented.

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ii: Burkina-Faso, Senegal, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Algeria, Somalia, Togo, Benin, Morocco, Central African Republic, Mauritania, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Equatorial Guinea and Eritrea.

Figure 14: Migrants surveyed disaggregated by region and nationality
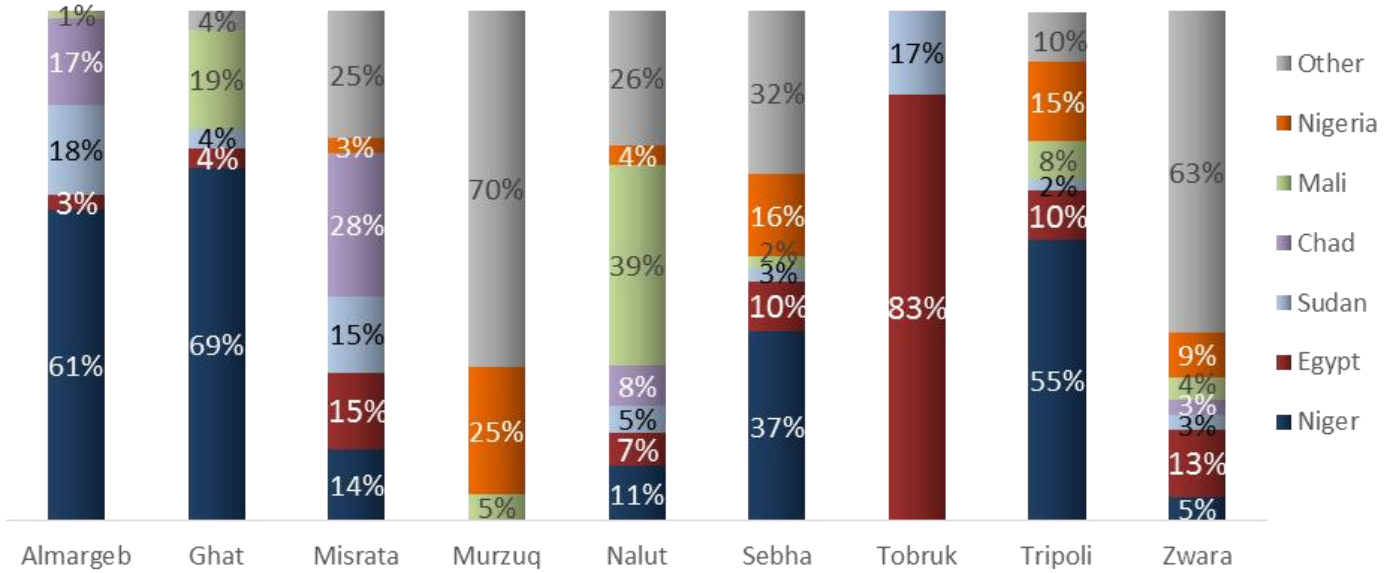

Figure 14 disaggregated the data by region to present which nationalities were primarily present in Libya's different regions. Figure 15 on the other hand disaggregates the data by nationality to show the dispersion of nationalities surveyed in the different regions to identify the common regions chosen by each nationality. This disaggregation is useful since the sample size of migrants surveyed for each nationality is not equal.

Nigerian nationals are more likely to be found in Almargeb (45% of Nigerien surveyed were found in Almargeb).

The majority of Egyptian nationals (67%) were surveyed in Tobruk, 35% of Sudanese nationals in Almargeb, 47% of Chadian nationals in Misrata, 64% of Malian nationals in Nalut and 34% of Nigerian nationals were found in Sebha.

Figure 15: Migrants surveyed disaggregated by region and nationality
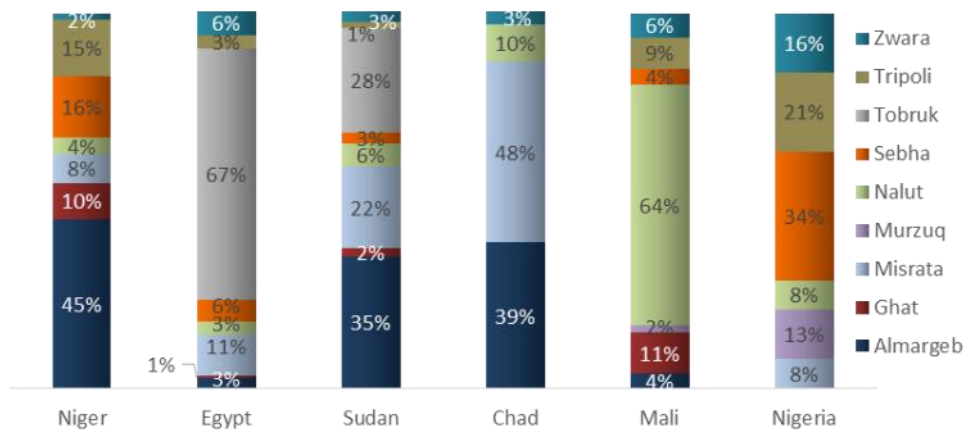
Demographics

Similarly to data collected through DTM's Mobility Tracking the majority of migrants surveyed were recorded as being **male and in their twenties** (Figure 16). A contributing factor to the high representation of male migrants in the surveys can be explained by the methodology of random sampling in public spaces, where more male than female migrants may be found who are willing to participate in the survey.

The proportion of women surveyed was only 4% (27 women). This is also reflected in the overall trend of more male mobile or transit migrants in Libya than female migrants. Of all women surveyed, **21 were located in the region of Misrata**

Figure 16: Sex disaggregation of migrants surveyed

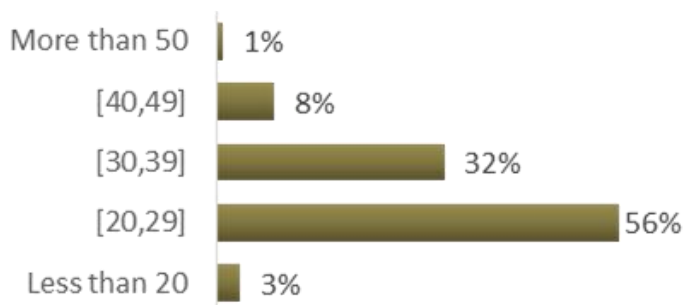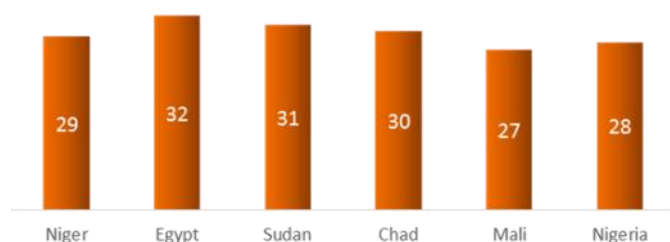*Figure 17:* Age disaggregation of migrants surveyed

Figure 18: Average age of main nationalities surveyed

The average age of migrants surveyed was 29 years of age. Disaggregating average age by nationality for the main nationalities surveyed (Figure 18), individuals from Egypt were generally older than those from other countries.
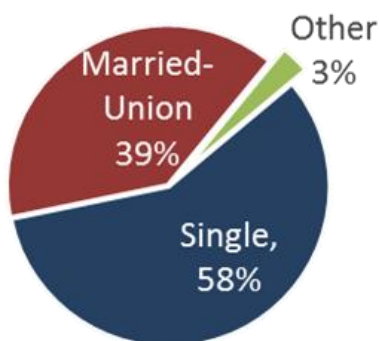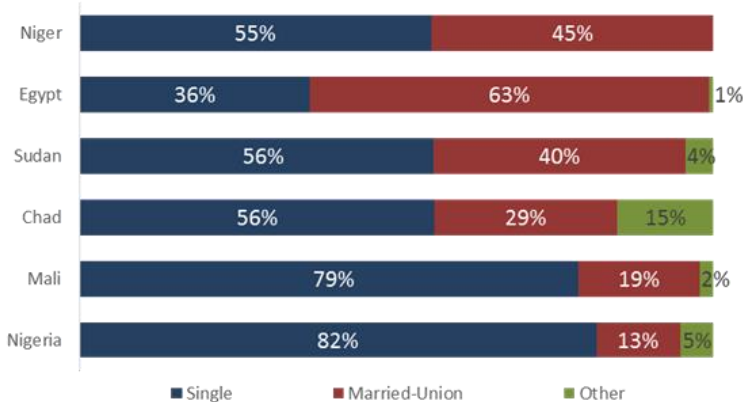
Figure 19: Marital status of migrants surveyed

Figure 20: Marital status for main nationalities surveyed

58% of migrants surveyed reported being single, and 39% were married or in a union. Migrants with the highest proportion of single individuals were nationals of Nigeria (82%). The highest proportion of married migrants was recorded for Egyptian nationals (Figure 20).

Education

74% of migrants surveyed had completed some form of formal education: 22% of respondents reported having attended Koranic schools, 18% completed their education only up to the primary level, 15% had completed up to secondary education, 18% had attended vocational education, and 1% obtained higher education.

The remaining 26% reported not having obtained any formal education.

Figure 21: Level of education of migrants surveyed
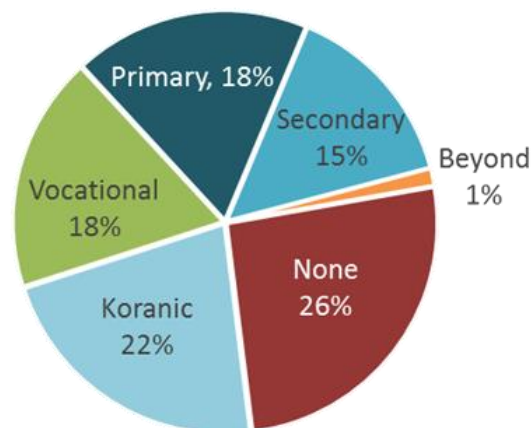
The migrants' education profiles differ significantly from one country of origin to another. The following chart demonstrates the variation in the levels of education for each one of the main 6 countries from which migrants surveyed originate. For the top 6 represented nationalities, **Egypt had the lowest proportion of migrants with no education (8%) and the highest proportion of migrants with higher education**. Nigeria had the highest proportion of migrants with no formal education (45%) and 61% of Chadian nationals surveyed reported having attended Koranic schools.

Figure 22: Level of education disaggregated by main nationality surveyed
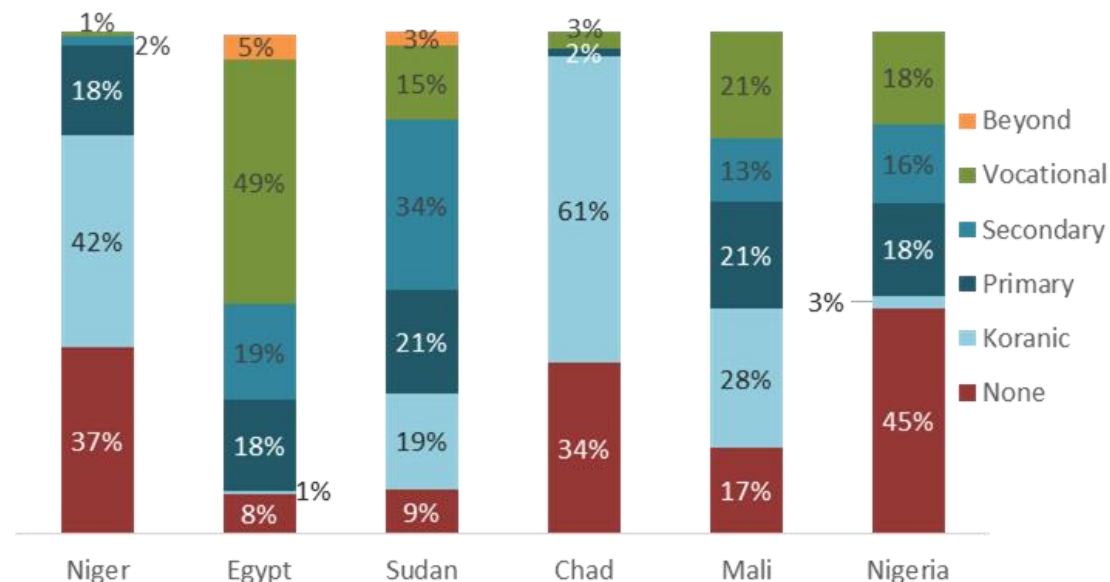
Labour Market

70% of migrants surveyed reported being unemployed in their country of origin prior to leaving and 30% had been employed or self-employed.

Migrants reported working across several domains: **agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and the food industry provided work for half of those surveyed (50%)**. Another 13% reported having worked in the construction, water supply, electricity or gas sector, and the rest worked in other professions[iii].

Figure 23: Employment status and sector of employment in countries of origin
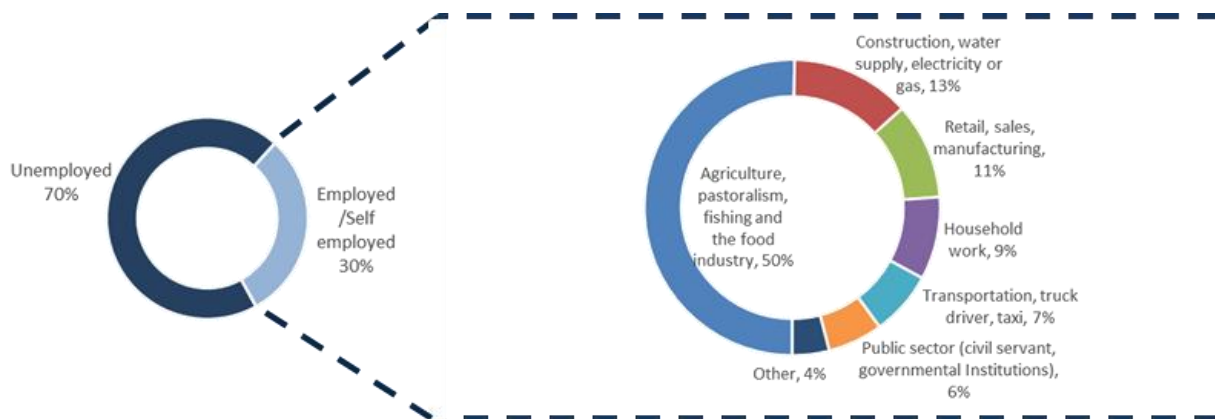
iii. Other professions include: public sector (civil servant, governmental Institutions), engineer-architecture, professor, teacher, school jobs, social work, hairdresser, finance, banking, accounting, medical doctor, nurse, pharmacist, paramedical, artist, IT, communication, computer, electronics, lawyer, legal adviser, administration, secretariat, translator, Interpreter and other.

From across the top 6 nationalities surveyed, the highest percentage of individuals recorded as having been un-employed before leaving (87%) were from Mali and Nigeria, and 73% from Egypt. The lowest proportion of those unemployed was among Nigerien nationals (56%).

Figure 24: *Pre-departure employment status for main nationalities surveyed*
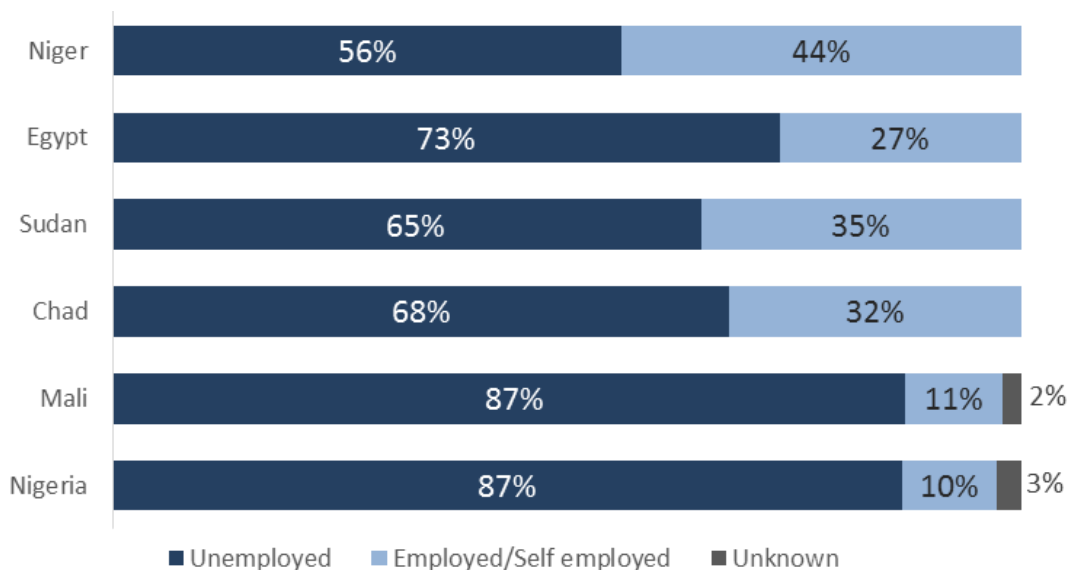
Migration Drivers—Reasons for Leaving Countries of Origin

The majority of respondents (93%) reported having left their countries of origin due to **economic reasons,** which could include poverty and lack of access to livelihood opportunities. 5% reported war, conflict, insecurity or political reasons for leaving, 1% reported limited access to basic services and the remaining 1% of respondents reported other reasons for leaving[iv].

Figure 25: *Reasons for leaving country of origin*

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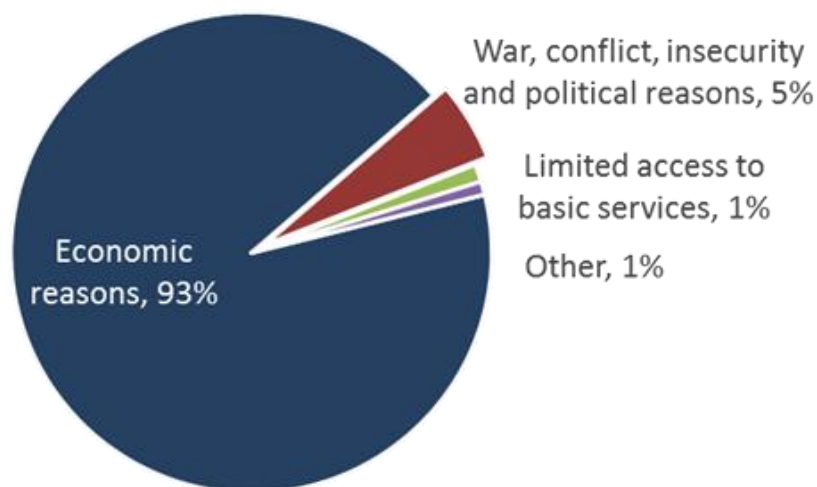
iv: Other reasons include: Natural disasters (0.15%), limited access to humanitarian services (0.15%) and other (0.59%).

When disaggregating reasons for leaving country of origin by gender (Figure 28), females are more likely to leave due to security issues than males. 11% of females surveyed reported they left their country of origin because of war, conflict, insecurity or for political reasons as compared to 5% of males reporting one of those reasons.

Economic reasons were the most frequently cited reason for leaving across all countries of origin. The percentage of individuals that reported economic reasons reached 100% for Chadian and Nigerian nationals.
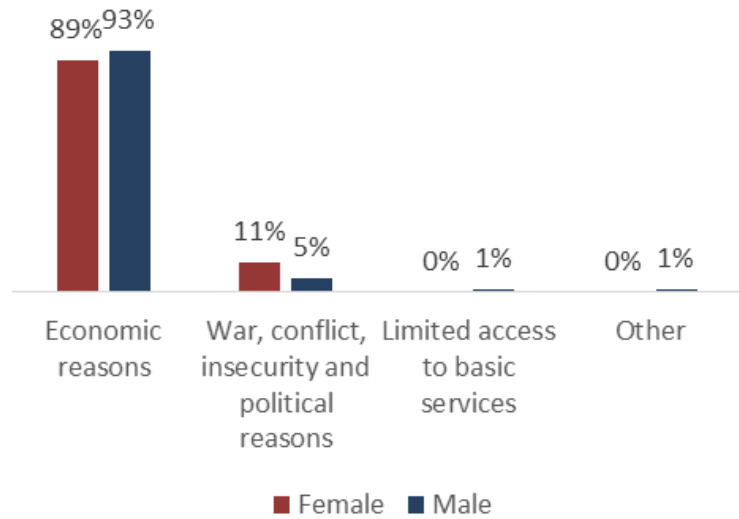
The proportion of Sudanese nationals who left due to economic reasons at 55% was lower than that of other nationalities. **Another 40% of Sudanese migrants reported war, conflicts and political reasons as the main reason they left Sudan, up from 13% reported in 2016[v].** Limited access to basic services was the main reason for leaving Sudan for 4% of Sudanese migrants surveyed. 6% of Malian nationals also reported war, conflicts and political reasons behind their departure.

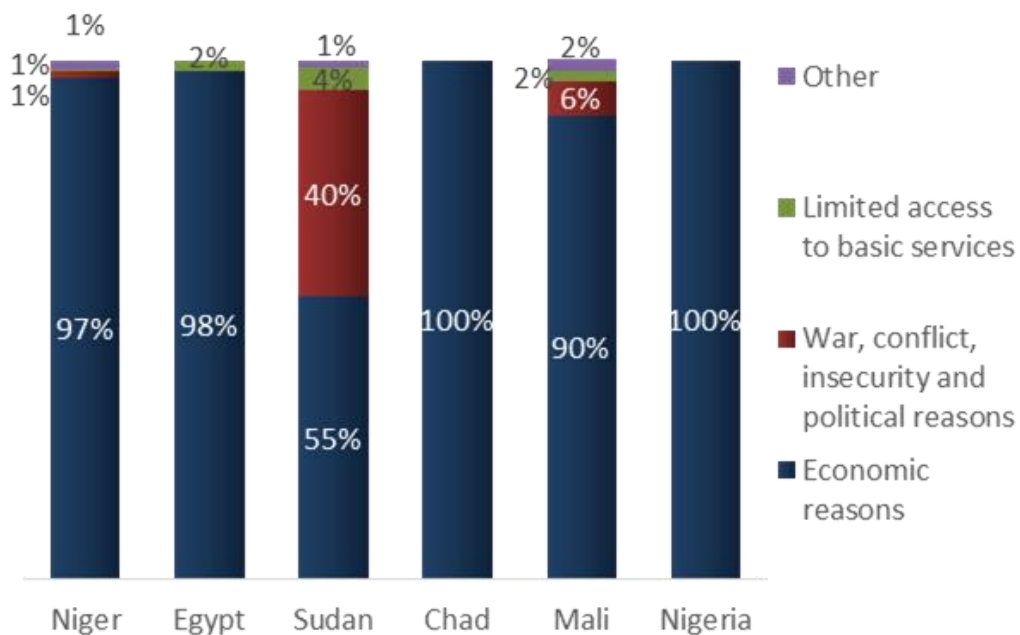*Figure 26:* Reasons for leaving country of origin by gender

Figure 27: Reasons for leaving country of origin by main nationality surveyed

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v. For 2016 Flow Monitoring Survey data please refer to DTM's report *Libya 2016 Migration Profiles & Trends* available at http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-2016-migration-profiles-trends/

Characteristics of the Journey

Countries of Departure

In Flow Monitoring Surveys data is collected on countries of origin as part of obtaining a demographic profile of migrants. To better articulate the migration profile Flow Monitoring Surveys capture information on migratory journeys by asking questions that investigate both the country of origin of a migrant, and if different, the country from which they have departed. In 97% of surveys conducted with migrants in Libya, the country of departure and country of origin were the same. The remaining 3% of respondents made the journey to Libya from a country other than their country of origin. The analysis below presents information about the journeys from the countries that migrants departed

Countries bordering Libya: Niger, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Algeria and Tunisia

71% of all respondents reported to have departed from countries that border Libya. 38% of them reported having departed from Niger, 30% from Egypt, 14% from Sudan, 12% from Chad, 3% from Algeria and 2% from Tunisia.
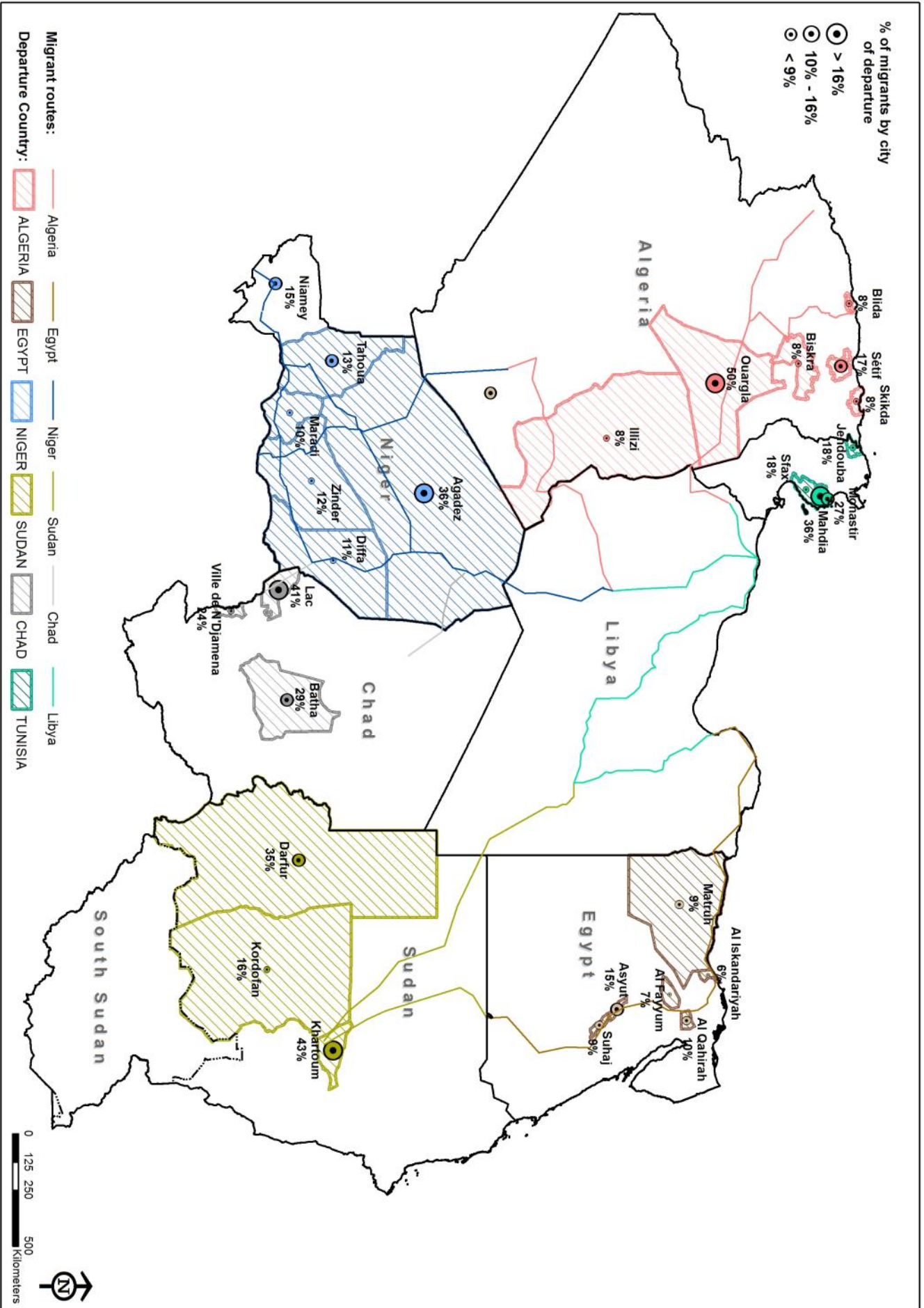
The remaining 29% departed from other African countries further afield.

Map 4 shows the distribution of regions of origin for individuals who departed from countries bordering Libya. Only the main regions of departure from each country are shown.

Yakhlef Al-Tweni 2017

Map 4 Main regions of departure for migrants from countries bordering Libya

% of migrants by city of departure

⊙ > 16%
⊙ 10% - 16%
⊙ < 9%

Migrant routes:
— Algeria
— Egypt
— Niger
— Sudan
— Chad
— Libya

Departure Country:
ALGERIA
EGYPT
NIGER
SUDAN
CHAD
TUNISIA

Algeria

Niamey 15%
Tahoua 13%
Maradi 10%
Zinder 12%
Diffa 11%
Agadez 36%

Blida 8%
Biskra 8%
Sétif 17%
Skikda 8%
Ouargla 50%
Illizi 8%
Jendouba 18%
Sfax 18%
Monastir 27%
Mahdia 36%

N i g e r

L i b y a

Lac 41%
Ville de N'Djamena 24%
Batha 29%

C h a d

Darfur 35%
Kordofan 16%
Khartoum 43%

S o u t h   S u d a n

S u d a n

E g y p t

Matruh 9%
Asyut 15%
Al-Fayyum 7%
Suhaj 9%
Al Iskandariyah 6%
Al Qahirah 10%

0 125 250 500 Kilometers

Countries in West and Central Africa: Nigeria, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Senegal and Ghana

The map below shows proportions of migrants having specified the routes they took to reach Libya. It describes the most common routes that migrants who departed from Nigeria, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Senegal and Ghana took to reach Libya. These were the main countries of departure for migrants from West and Central Africa.

The migration routes are increasingly difficult to monitor. Proportions of migrants transiting through specific countries are always fluctuating as indicated when comparing migration data over time. That said DTM has observed an increase in the number of people transiting through Algeria.

The transit routes for migrants departing from Mali continue to change in comparison to last year: while the majority of Malian migrants surveyed in 2016 had reported travelling through Burkina-Faso and Niger (34%), the main route recorded in the present reporting period was through Algeria (87%).

The proportion of individuals who departed from Burkina-Faso and transiting through Mali and Algeria has increased from 16% in the last reporting period to 29%.

Additionally, migrants who departed from Ghana are more likely to travel through Burkina-Faso, Mali and Algeria (28%).

Findings on routes used by migrants from Senegal and Nigeria show a similar pattern of an increasing use of routes through Algeria rather than Niger to reach Libya.

Map 5: Main transit routes used by migrants from West and Central Africa
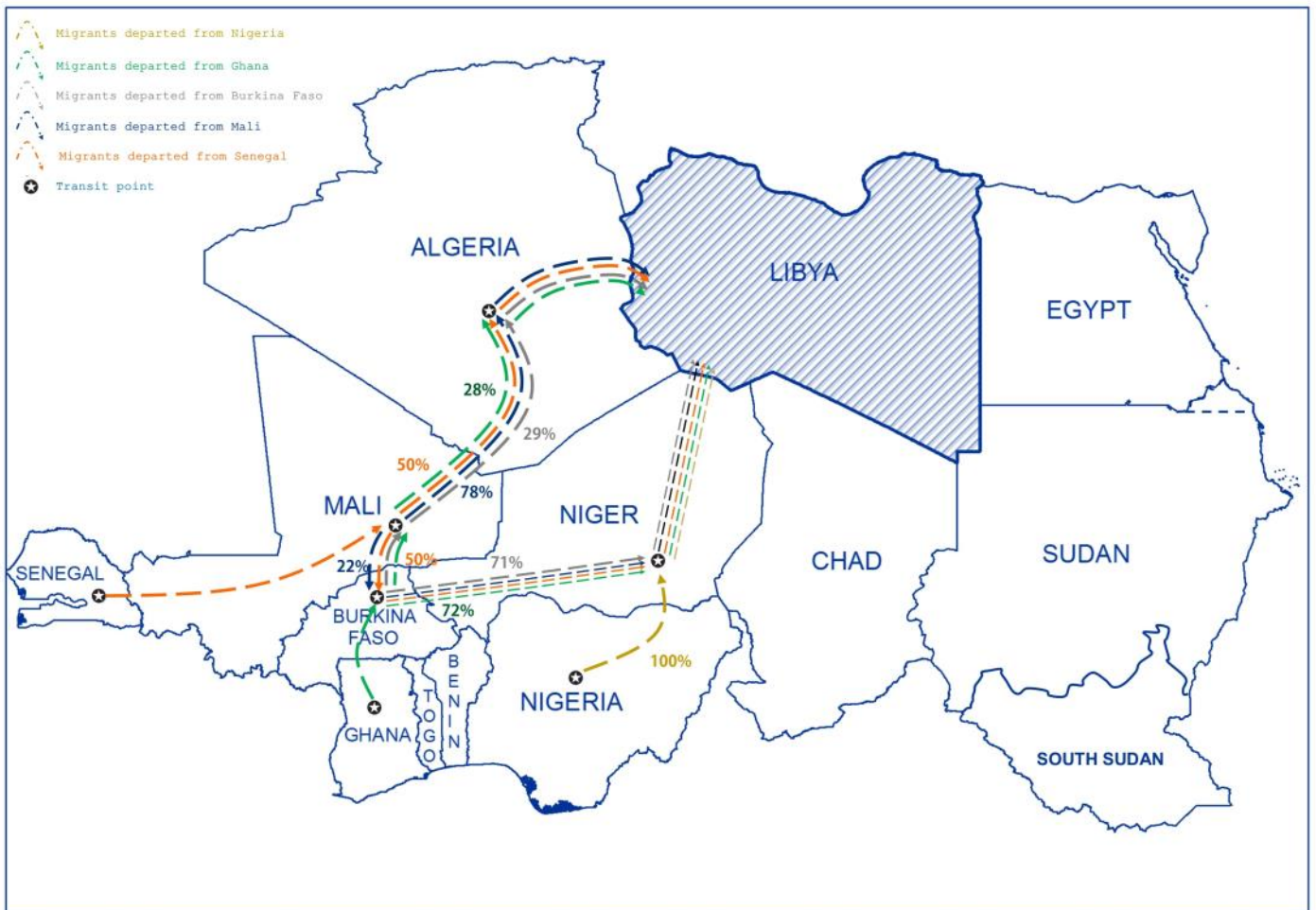
Entry into Libya

87% of migrants surveyed reported having entered Libya through an unofficial entry point and 13% reported passing through an official border crossing point.

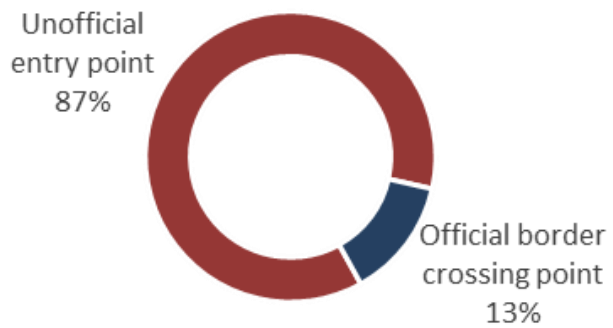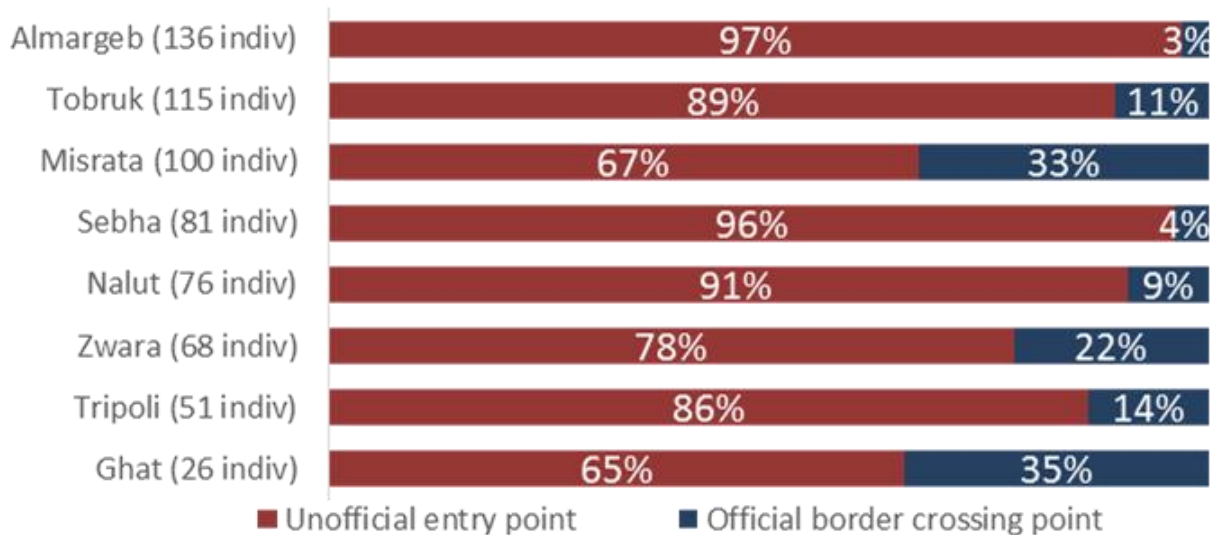*Figure 28:* Status of entry point used to enter Libya



Figure 29: Reported entry points used to enter Libya

Although the majority of migrants surveyed in all regions reported entering through an unofficial entry point, their proportions differ slightly when disaggregated by region. The proportion of migrants having entered Libya through unofficial entry points reached 97% of those surveyed in Almargeb and 96% of those surveyed in Sebha. The lowest percentage was recorded in Ghat with 65% of migrants surveyed who used unofficial entry points while the remaining 35% reported entering through official border crossing points.

Figure 30: Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by nationality

98% of migrants coming from Niger and Chad reported entering Libya through an unofficial entry point.

Among the six main nationalities surveyed, the highest percentage of migrants entering through official entry points was recorded for Egyptian respondents (30%).
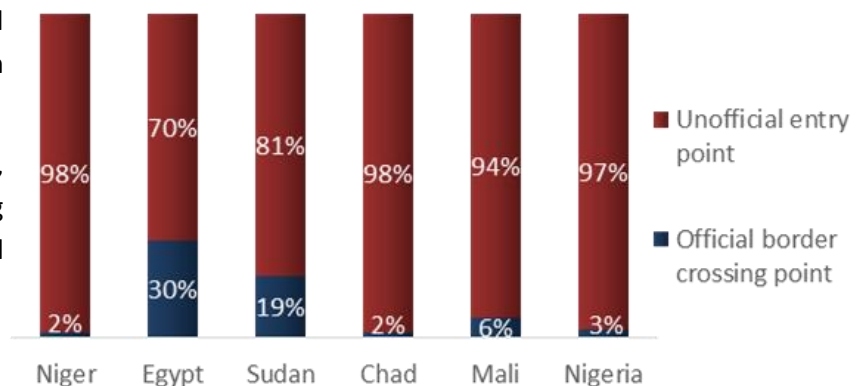
Mode of Travel

The majority of respondents (84%) reported to be travelling with a group: 86% of them reported travelling with others who were not relatives, while 14% reported travelling with family members.

*Figure 31:* *Traveling in groups or alone*
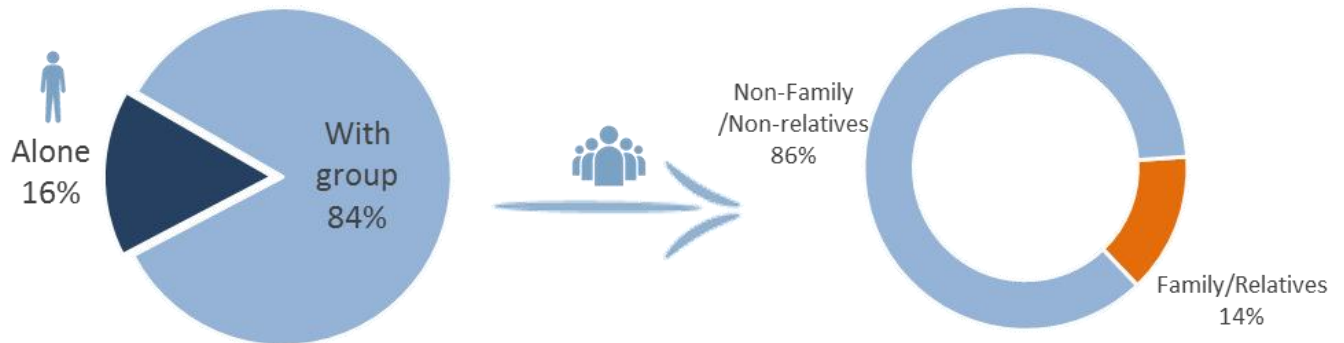
5% of individuals surveyed reported using land vehicles as their main mode of transport to enter Libya. The proportion of those who reported using airplane increased from 3% in the previous reporting period (December 2016 to March 2017) [vi] and reached 5% of migrants travelling by airplane (Figure 33).

When disaggregated by nationality, 12% of Sudanese and 10% of Egyptian nationals listed airplanes as their main mode of transport to reach Libya.

All Nigerien, Chadian and Malian nationals surveyed reported travelling mainly by land vehicle.

Figure 32: *Main mode of transport used to arrive to Libya*
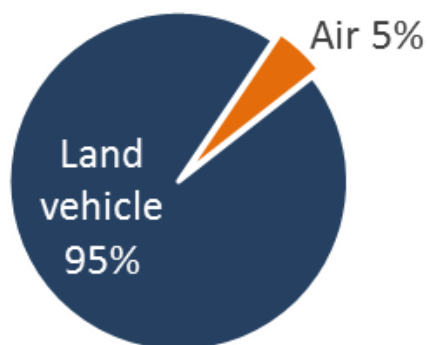
Cost of Journey

The majority of respondents (68.5%) reported the estimated cost of their journey to reach Libya as being less than 1,000 USD per person. 31.1% reported the estimated cost of their journey to be between USD 1,000 and 5,000. A further 0.3% of respondents reported paying over USD 5,000. The remaining 0.1% did not answer (Figure 34).

This money may cover the cost of being transported by smugglers, passing checkpoints and other logistical costs, as well as the basics needed for survival, including food and accommodation. Journey length and distance inevitably influence the total cost for the individual. The fluctuation of the cost of journey depends on the country of origin and the reporting period.

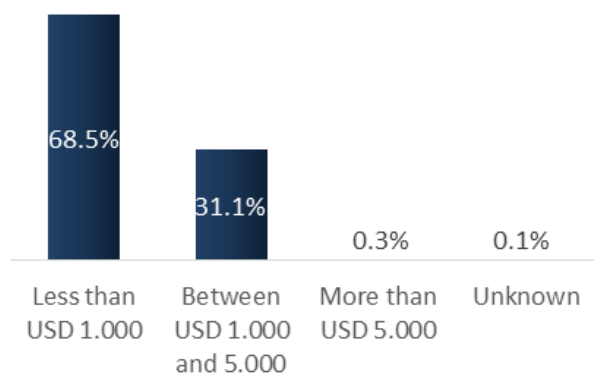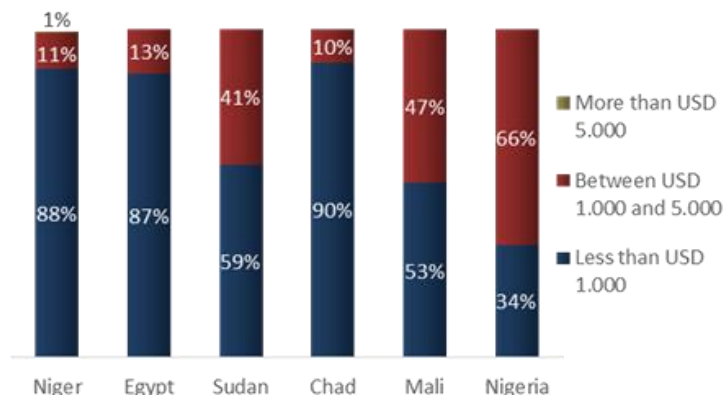*Figure 33:* *Average cost of the journey*

Figure 34: *Cost of the journey by country of departure*

For Nigerien migrants for example, the proportion of those who reported spending less than USD 1,000 decreased from 94% to 88% since the last report, which means an increase of the cost of journey for Nigerien nationals. This increase of the cost was also noticed for Egyptian nationals. On the other hand proportions of migrants spending less than USD 1,000 increased for Sudanese nationals (by 25%), Chadian nationals (by 6%), Malian nationals (by 4%) and Nigerian nationals (by 5%).

Countries of Intended Destination

Of all migrants surveyed during the reporting period 61% reported Libya as their country of intended destination. 14% reported Italy as the country of intended destination, 10% reported France and 3% reported Germany, 6% reported 17 other countries. The remaining 6% did not provide any answer.

When disaggregated by nationality, the majority of Nigeriens (88%), Egyptians (62%), Sudanese (91%) and Chadian nationals (85%) cited Libya as their country of intended destination.

28% of Egyptian nationals did not provide an answer.

Malian nationals were divided between those intending to continue to France (34%) or Italy (32%), and those choosing to stay in Libya (32%). The remaining 2% reported Germany as their country of intended destination.

Figure 35: *Countries of intended final destination*

The main planned destination for Nigerians (61%) was Italy while 13% were planning to go to Germany, 10% to France and 8% reported their intention to stay in Libya. The remaining 8% reported various other countries as intended destinations.
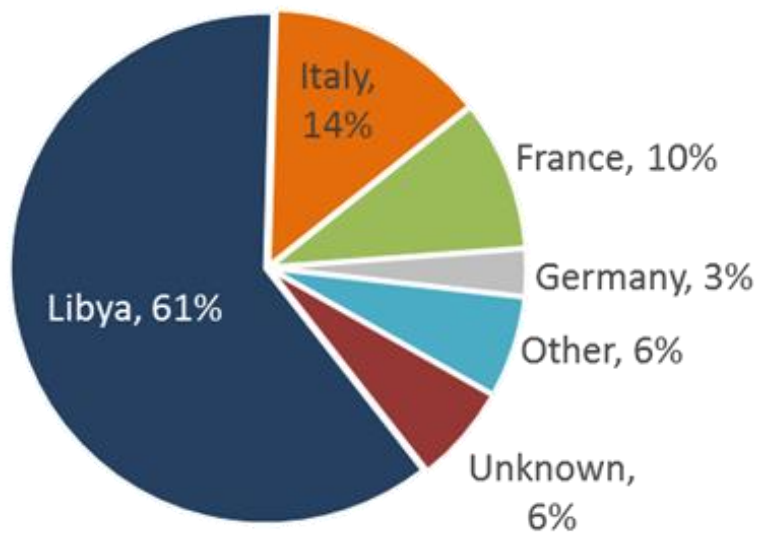
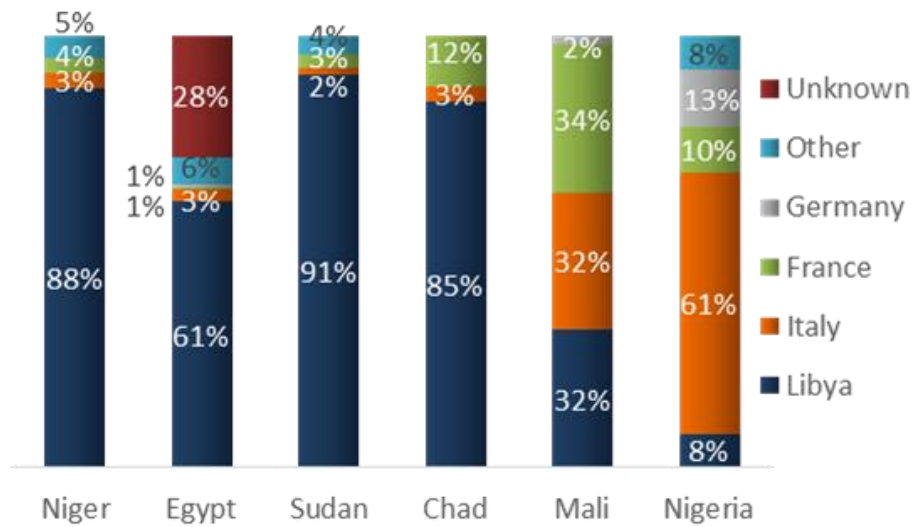*Figure 36: Countries of intended final destination disaggregated by nationality*

Drivers of Migration: Reasons for Choosing Specific Destination Countries

Appealing socio-economic conditions appeared to be the main reason determining migrants' choice of destination country (87%). 7% of respondents cited the ease of access to asylum procedures as a motivating factor, and 5% having relatives in the country of intended destination. The remaining 1% reported other reasons.

95% of migrants surveyed who chose Libya as destination cited economic reasons as the primary motivating factor; the remaining 5% reported having relatives in the country. The breakdown of drivers of migration was quite similar for those who intended to go to Italy, France and Germany. **80% of those who chose Italy as destination cited economic reasons, 18% mentioned asylum, and 1% the presence of relatives as motivating factors**. The remaining 1% reported other reasons.
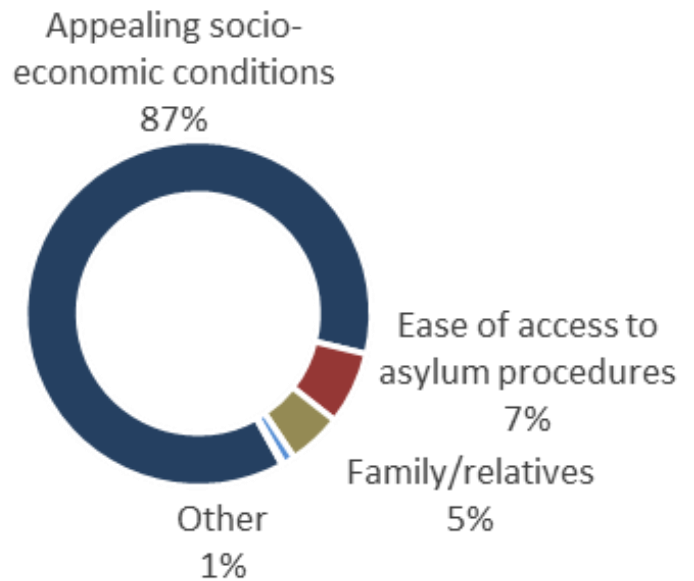
Although Italy was the first country of destination chosen for ease of access to asylum procedures in the last reporting period (December-March), France was the first during April with 20% of migrants who chose France making their choice due to their belief in the ease of access to asylum procedures in the country.

Those who cited Germany as their intended destination also reported economic reasons as the

Figure 37: Reasons for choosing countries of intended destination

main motivation behind their choice (80%); 10% reported ease of access to asylum as a driver and 10% reported having relatives in Germany. As in the previous reports Germany was always the first country chosen due to the presence of relatives.

Considerations of Return

23% of individuals surveyed reported they had considered returning to their country of origin. 99% of them reported having considered returning only when they were in Libya while the remaining 1% had considered returning when they were in another transit country before reaching Libya.

The highest proportion of migrants who had considered returning were recorded in Zwara (65%) and Tobruk (45%). When disaggregating by country of origin, Egyptian respondents had the highest proportion of migrants considering returning (38%). The lowest percentage of those who considered return were migrants from Nigeria, with only 3% of respondents having considered returning.

Figure 38: *Proportion of migrants who had considered returning*

Figure 39: *Proportion of migrants who had considered returning by nationality*
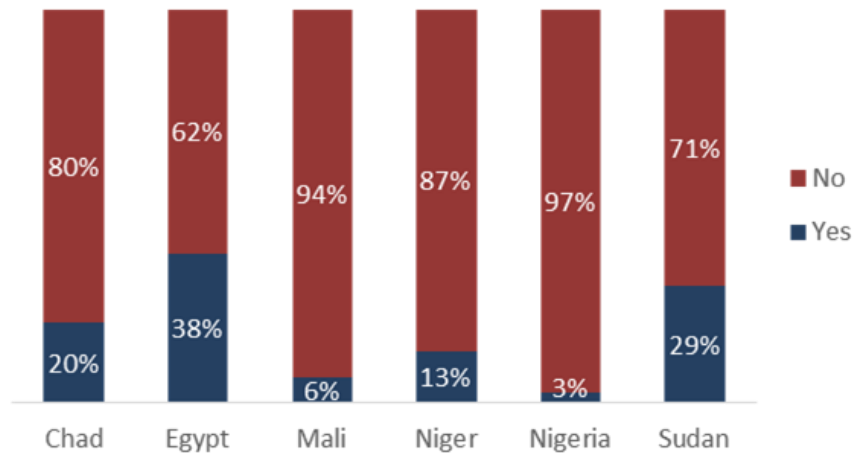
Conclusion

The report presented a comprehensive yet digestible picture of Libya's complicated migration profile. DTM recognizes that Libya's migrant populations are both in place and mobile with different populations residing in and/or transiting through the country for a multitude of reasons. By combining its different data collection operations DTM aims to deliver a comprehensive analysis that looks both at the number and nationalities of migrants residing in country and of those who are more mobile.

Findings have shown that the main nationalities represented of migrants differ by location in the country, the main represented nationalities nation-wide were reported as Egyptian, Nigerien, Sudanese and Chadian. These were also the main nationalities represented by DTM's Flow Monitoring surveys conducted with a sample of 686 migrants at key migrant gathering points across the countries. DTM Libya's baseline of the number of migrants by nationality and region revealed that the areas most populated with migrants were Misrata, Tripoli and Almargeb.

Findings have shown that migrant vulnerabilities were attributed to tensions with the resident community in some areas, with some baladiyas reporting the perception of migrants having a negative impact on the labour market (30%) or on public services (24%).

Another factor that could expose migrants to a higher level of vulnerability was the lack of both work and residence permits for migrants in the country as shown in findings.

Of those migrants who were surveyed the majority were young, male and in their 20's and 30's, 74% of whom had received some form of formal schooling and 70% of whom had been unemployed in their countries of origin. Nationals from Mali and Nigeria were the nationalities who had the least access to the labour market in their country of origin.

Economic reasons continue to be reported as the main migration driver influencing migrants to leave their countries (93%); however, the proportion of those reporting war, conflict or political reasons as a driver increased from that reported in 2016 (from 3 to 5%), particularly for migrants from Sudan and Mali.

DTM Libya's migrant report present the key analytical findings into Libya migration profile. DTM Round 9 Migration Dataset provides a user-friendly interface for all users to carry out further analysis that maybe used to develop evidence for targeted interventions.

All datasets, reports and other information products are available at www.globaldtm.info/libya

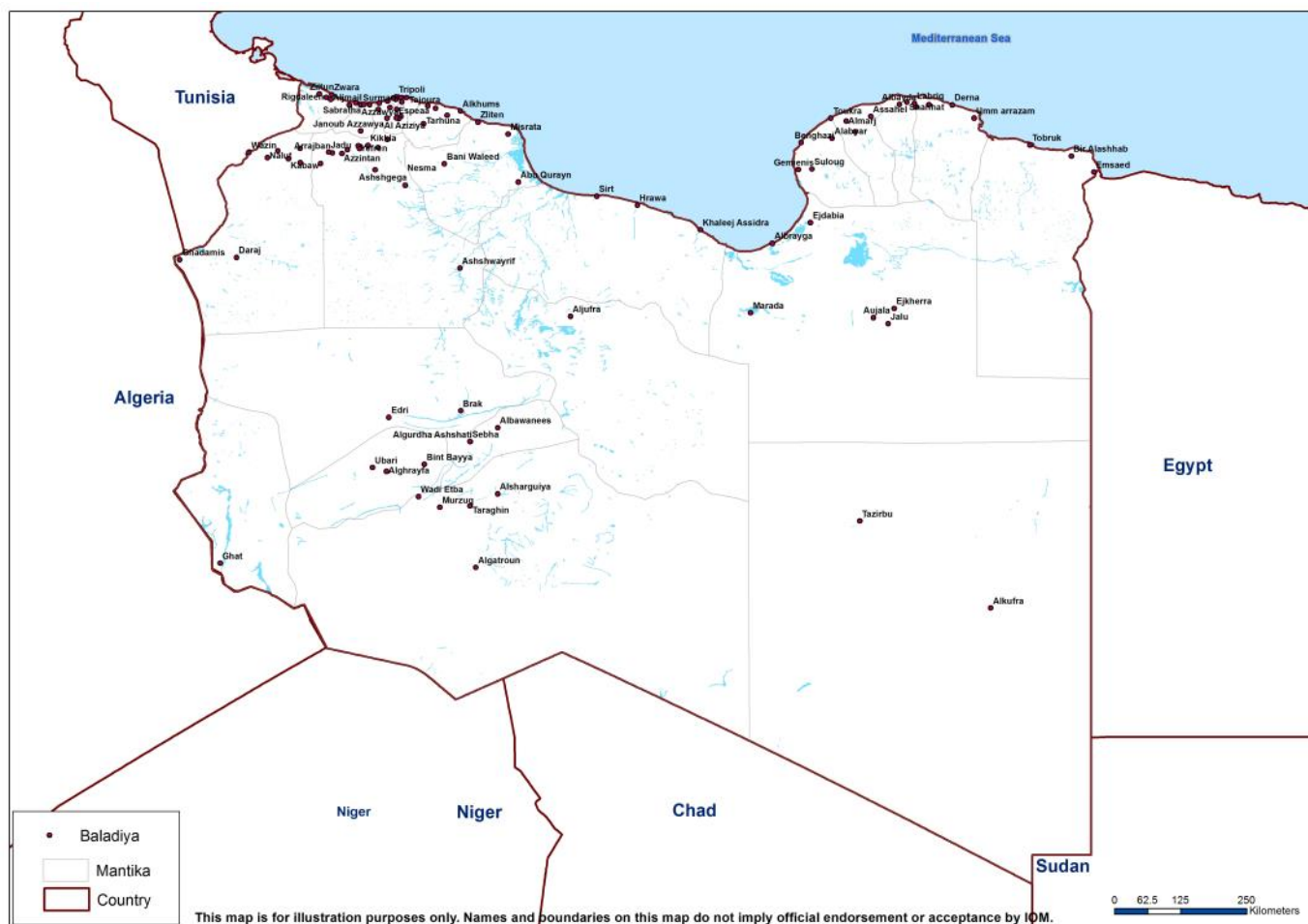For more information please contact**:**

Daniel Salmon | DTM Programme Coordinator – DTM Libya
International Organization for Migration (IOM) – Libya (based in Tunis, Tunisia)
Email: dsalmon@iom.int | www.globaldtm.info/libya

About DTM Libya

Co-funded by the European Union[i] and the UK Department for International Development (DFID), 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. DTM's Mobility Tracking package includes analytical reports, datasets, maps, interactive dashboards and websites on the numbers, demographics, locations of origin, displacement and movement patterns, and primary needs of mobile populations. For all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and interactive dashboard please visit www.globaldtm.info.libya

Libya Reference Map