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**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX**

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MAR  
APR  
2020

# LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT

## ROUND 30

MARCH - APRIL 2020



Project funded by  
the European Union

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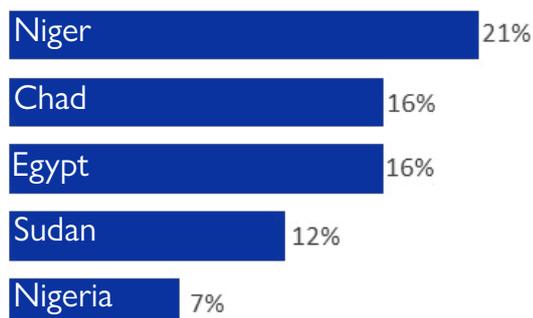
# KEY FINDINGS (ROUND 30)



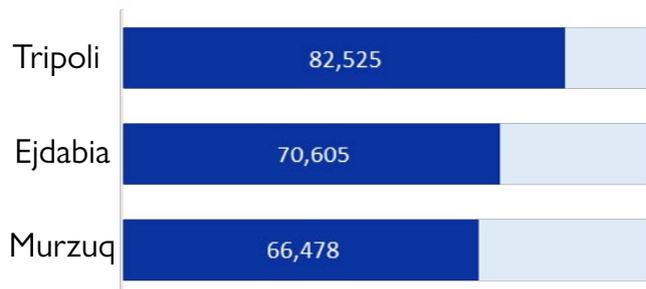
## DEMOGRAPHICS



## MAIN NATIONALITIES



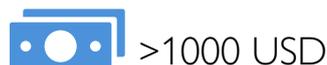
## TOP 3 REGIONS WITH MIGRANTS



## ACCOMMODATION COSTS AVERAGE PER MONTH



## MIGRATION COSTS AVERAGE PER PERSON



MIGRANTS PRESENT IN  
**568 of 667**  
COMMUNITIES



**100% of**  
MUNICIPALITIES

**2,170** INTERVIEWS WITH  
KEY INFORMANTS  
(ROUND 30, MOBILITY TRACKING)

**4,300** INTERVIEWS WITH  
MIGRANTS  
(MAR - APR 2020 FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS)

**100% COVERAGE**

# OVERVIEW

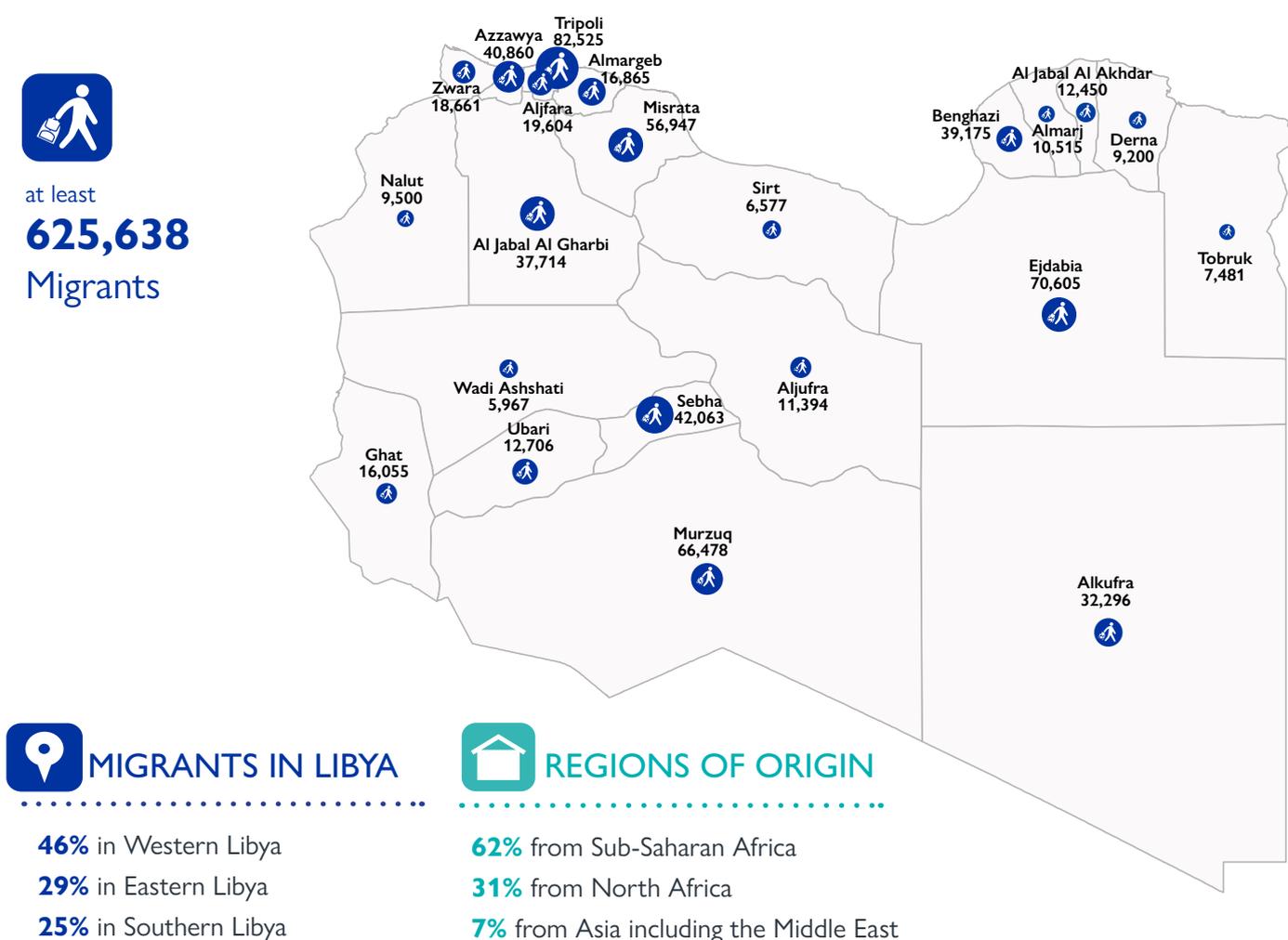
This report presents the findings of DTM Round 30 (March- April 2020) data collection, in which at least 625,638 migrants from over 44 countries of origin were identified in Libya. The majority of migrants (67%) were from neighbouring countries, especially Niger (128,953 migrants), Chad (102,725 migrants), Egypt (102,700 migrants) and Sudan (75,967 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 Libyan municipalities, within 568 communities (muhallas). The largest migrant populations were identified in the Tripoli region (West), Ejdabia region (East) and Murzuq region (South), a trend which has been consistent in the last year. A more in-depth geographical analysis of migrant populations in Libya is available on pages 18 and 19.

In line with previous reports, the analysis of data collected via DTM Mobility Tracking's Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) highlights that migrants' access to health services remains a critical constraint. A total of 70% of interviewed migrants reported having limited or no access to health services, which is of critical concern, especially in the context of the current COVID-19 pandemic.

The restrictions placed on freedom of movement in Libya as a public health measure to counter the spread of COVID-19 have detrimentally impacted migrant workers' livelihoods. In 93% of assessed locations, migrants who rely on daily labour were reported to have been negatively affected by the economic slowdown induced by COVID-19. Unemployment is one of the main risk factors that can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, such as food insecurity.

Fig 1 Migrants were identified in all regions (mantika) of Libya during DTM Round 30 data collection.



## MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

DTM collects multi-sectoral location data through interviews with migrants and local communities across Libya to provide a comprehensive picture of migrants' vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs in Libya.<sup>1</sup> This section presents the analysis of the Mobility Tracking data collected from March - April 2020 which outlines migrants' humanitarian needs as well as the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable populations in Libya; their movements, employment status and food consumption levels.

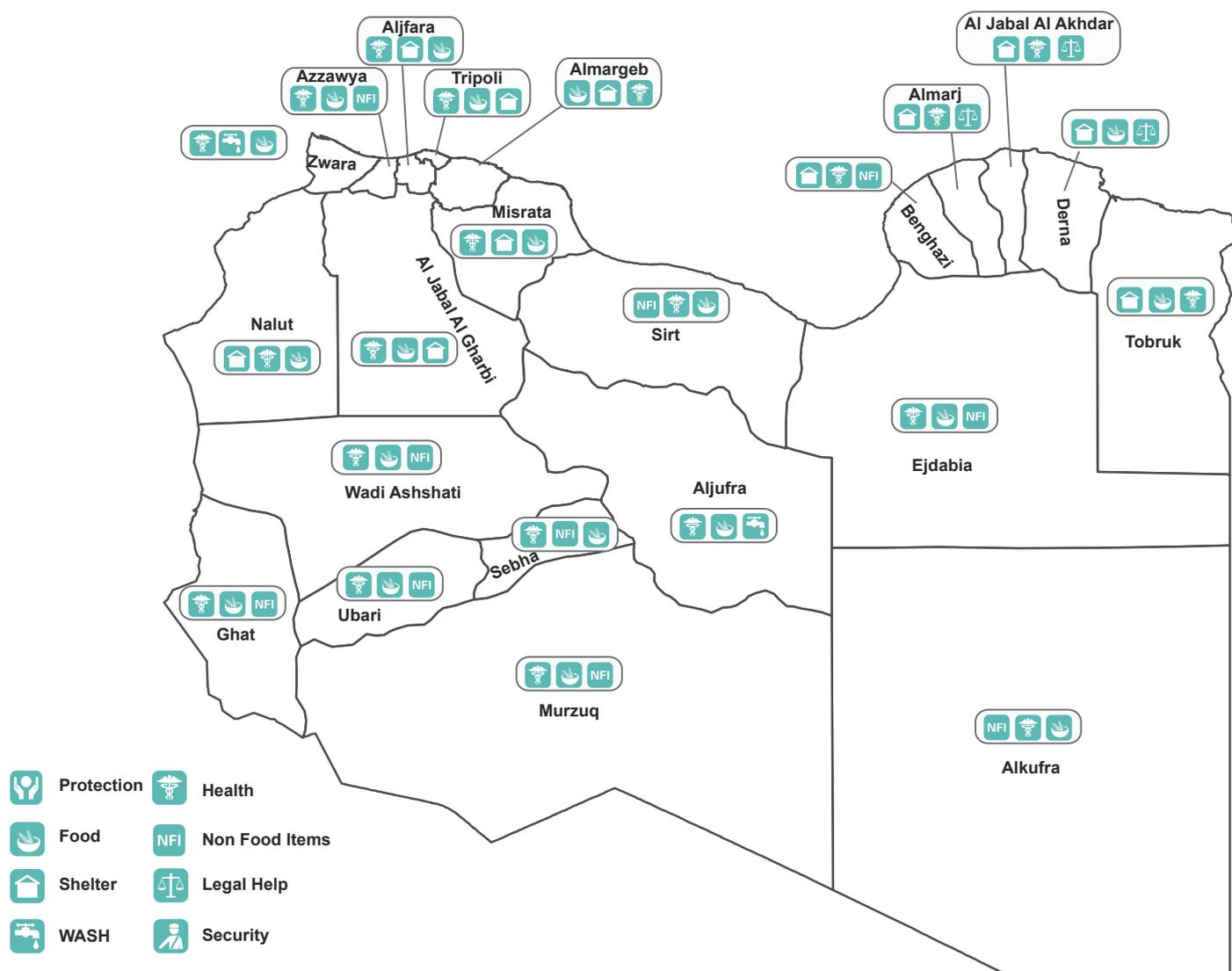
The DTM Mobility Tracking includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) implemented via key informant interviews (KIIs) that is crucial in identifying key locations and sectors of interest and priority for humanitarian response and programming, while the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) that include thematic sections

are aimed at gathering individual data from migrants to facilitate a better understanding of migrants' living situation, humanitarian circumstances, vulnerabilities and needs in Libya, in addition of the migration histories and aspirations.

The map below shows the humanitarian priority needs reported per region, identified through 2,170 key informant interviews across Libya.

The following pages provide an in-depth analysis of the situation along these priority needs, using a combination of MSLA Key Informant information and Flow Monitoring Survey interview data (4,300 interviews conducted with migrants during March - April 2020).

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



<sup>1</sup> 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 via Mobility Tracking Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (Key Informant Interviews)



### Priority Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian priority needs of migrants identified during round 30 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.

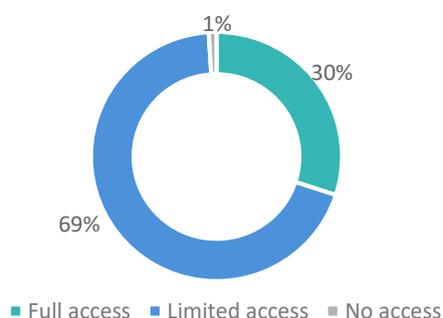
### Health Services

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 March - April 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, 49% reported to have diabetes mellitus whereas 39% reported suffering from high blood pressure.

In response to the question on syndromic self-reported acute illnesses, also 3% of the sample reported suffering from acute illnesses at the time of the interview. The highest syndromic self-reported illnesses were acute watery diarrhoea reported by half of those suffering from acute illnesses, followed by acute respiratory conditions such as flu or cough (34%).

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 (70%).

Fig 4 Migrants' reported access to health services. (sample size 4,192 interviews with migrants)



### Accommodation

Concerning the accommodation of migrants present in Libya, DTM's Mobility Tracking Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment found that 70% of the migrants (437,287 individuals) were reported to be living in rented accommodations of various types. Of those living in the rented accommodations, 57% of the migrants (371,309 individuals) were reported to be paying for their own accommodation, whereas 9% (55,576 individuals) were living in housing rented by their employers, and 2% (10,402 individuals) were living in rented accommodations paid for by other people who were not their employers.

Furthermore, 11% of the migrants (68,318 individuals) were reported to be living in other collective accommodations with other migrants. A significant number of migrants (51,577 individuals; 8%) were reported to be living at their workplaces.

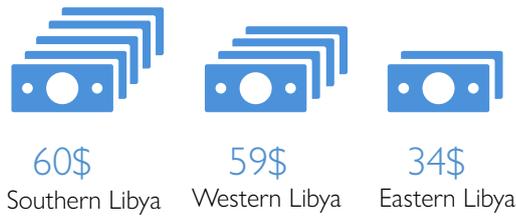
Comparative analysis shows significant variation in the number of migrants using different types of accommodations between rural and urban migrant populations. A larger proportion of migrants in the urban locations (muhallas) were living in rented accommodations in comparison to rural locations, whereas 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 southern and western Libya at 60 USD and 59 USD per month respectively compared to 34 USD in eastern Libya. The cost has reportedly increased in all the regions compared to the previous reporting period.

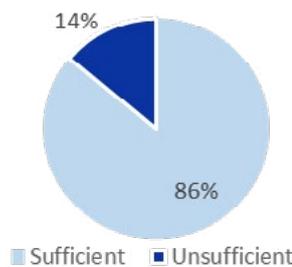
Fig 6 Cost of accommodation reported by migrants during FMS interviews compared by geographical regions of residence in Libya.



## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

As per the findings of the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) conducted between March - April 2020, 14% of the migrants interviewed reported lack of access to sufficient drinking water. This challenge was observed among migrants interviewed in Western Libya to a higher extent (19%) than the migrants in other geographical parts of Libya.

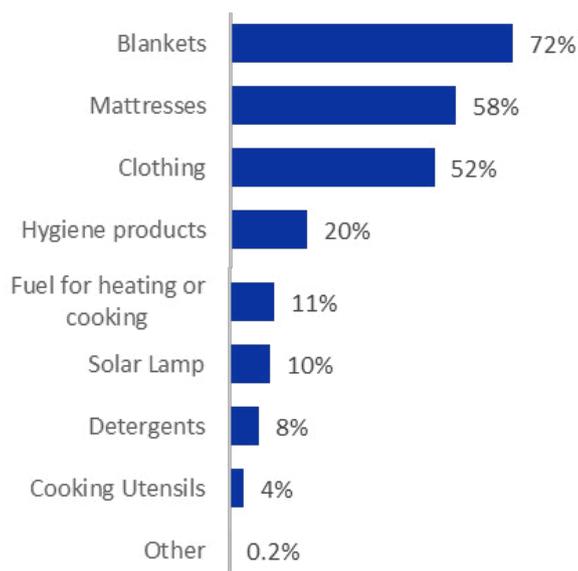
Fig 7 One in ten migrants (14%) reported lack of access to sufficient drinking water. (n=1,529)



## 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 below shows that the non-food item most in need remain blankets and mattresses.

Fig 8 The non-food items (NFI) identified as per the percentage of migrants reporting needs via FMS interviews. (n = 1,419)



## Covid-19 Impact and Migrant Vulnerabilities<sup>2</sup>

In addition to the updates presented here based on Round 30 data collected in March and April 2020, it is important to note that [DTM Libya Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment](#) 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, there is a risk of pushing migrants towards increased unemployment and its associated negative humanitarian consequences.

Furthermore, migrants are at increased risk of facing constraints in accessing health care during the Covid-19 outbreak, as 70% of the migrants interviewed in March - April 2020 had reported to have either limited or no access to health services.

In March 2020, Libyan authorities pro-actively established strict public health measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 in the country. To facilitate a better understanding of the socio-economic impact of mobility restrictions on migrants (and IDPs) in Libya, DTM surveyed 39 municipalities with significant IDP and migrant presence.

One particularly severe impact of Covid-19 related mobility restrictions was found to be on migrants who rely on daily wages earned through casual labour.

In the vast majority of municipalities (93%) assessed in the last two weeks of April 2020, casual labour opportunities available to migrants were reported to have significantly reduced due to the mobility restrictions imposed and the resulting slowdown in the economic activity.

In 80% of surveyed municipalities key informants reported that the prices had increased, while 93% also reported that customers during the assessment time period were stocking up on essential items creating further shortages of essential supplies.

<sup>2</sup> For more details please refer to DTM report 'COVID-19 Mobility Tracking #1: Impact on vulnerable populations on the move in Libya' available at: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/libya-%E2%80%94-covid-19-mobility-tracking-1-16-may-2020>

### Migrant Food Security<sup>3</sup>

The measures implemented to curb the spread of the virus also resulted in a rise in food prices and scarcity of some types of food in certain areas, which can negatively impact the food security, safety and wellbeing of migrants, refugees and IDPs.

In this context and in light of reports that casual labour opportunities were significantly constrained, DTM Libya conducted an emergency food security assessment in April 2020 with the aim to:

1. Inform development and humanitarian actors on the food security status of migrants;
2. Identify the most vulnerable groups and the challenges they face to determine how best to assist these populations in their current location.

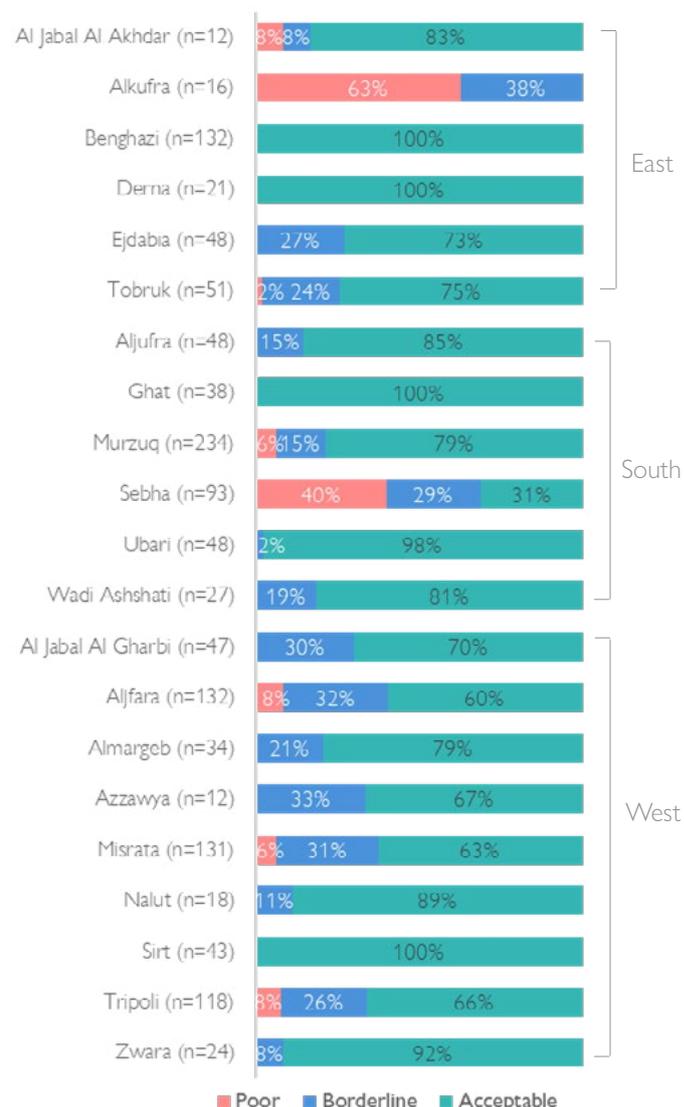
A total of 1,350 surveys were conducted with migrants in 21 different regions in Libya. The results confirmed that food security, which was already a challenge for migrants, is being compromised by a deteriorating security situation and the threat of COVID-19 and its socioeconomic impacts.

Nearly a third of migrants (32%) were classified as severely or moderately food insecure according to food security indicators used to assess their current status (food consumption score) and their coping capacity (livelihood strategies indicators). An additional third (34%) are considered marginally food insecure and at risk of food insecurity, meaning that they have achieved minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.

Moreover, the frequent adoption of food-related coping behaviours to mitigate food challenges confirmed sub-optimal food consumption for the majority of migrants. Food coping strategies were widely adopted by 63 per cent of migrants due to a lack of food or means to buy food (in the seven days prior to the survey). Nearly two thirds of migrants with acceptable food consumption levels (64%) reported using coping strategies to mitigate a lack of food or the means to buy food, meaning that if the security and economic situation continue to deteriorate, they could fall into food insecurity.

Overall, migrants who have recently arrived in Libya (less than one year) and those who are reliant on casual labour with informal arrangements consistently reported worse food security outcomes. The lack of casual labour opportunities for migrants appear to be a critical concern as it can increase migrants' vulnerability. Furthermore, the continued lack of work opportunities in safer areas due to the disruptions caused by the conflict and measures taken to curb the spread of COVID-19 can potentially force vulnerable migrants to engage in negative coping mechanisms for survival more frequently and more severely.

Fig 9 Proportion of migrants' Food Consumption Scores per mantika (region)



### Migrants' Social Networks in Libya

A vast majority of migrants interviewed (92%) between March - April 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 third of the migrants travelling in groups reported to have travelled along with their families or relatives. In terms of motivations for migration, the majority of migrants interviewed (67%) reported that their families and friends in their country of origin had encouraged them to migrate to Libya; another 15% reported having been encouraged by their families and friends abroad. This shows that migratory movements, intentions and patterns are influenced by diasporic and social networks. This is also confirmed by the analysis of the migrants' demographics and migratory flows (see page 16 for more details).

<sup>3</sup> The May 2020 DTM Migrant Emergency Food Security Assessment is available at: [https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/DTMLibya\\_MigrantFS\\_May2020\\_0.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=878](https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/DTMLibya_MigrantFS_May2020_0.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=878)

## MIGRATION FLOWS

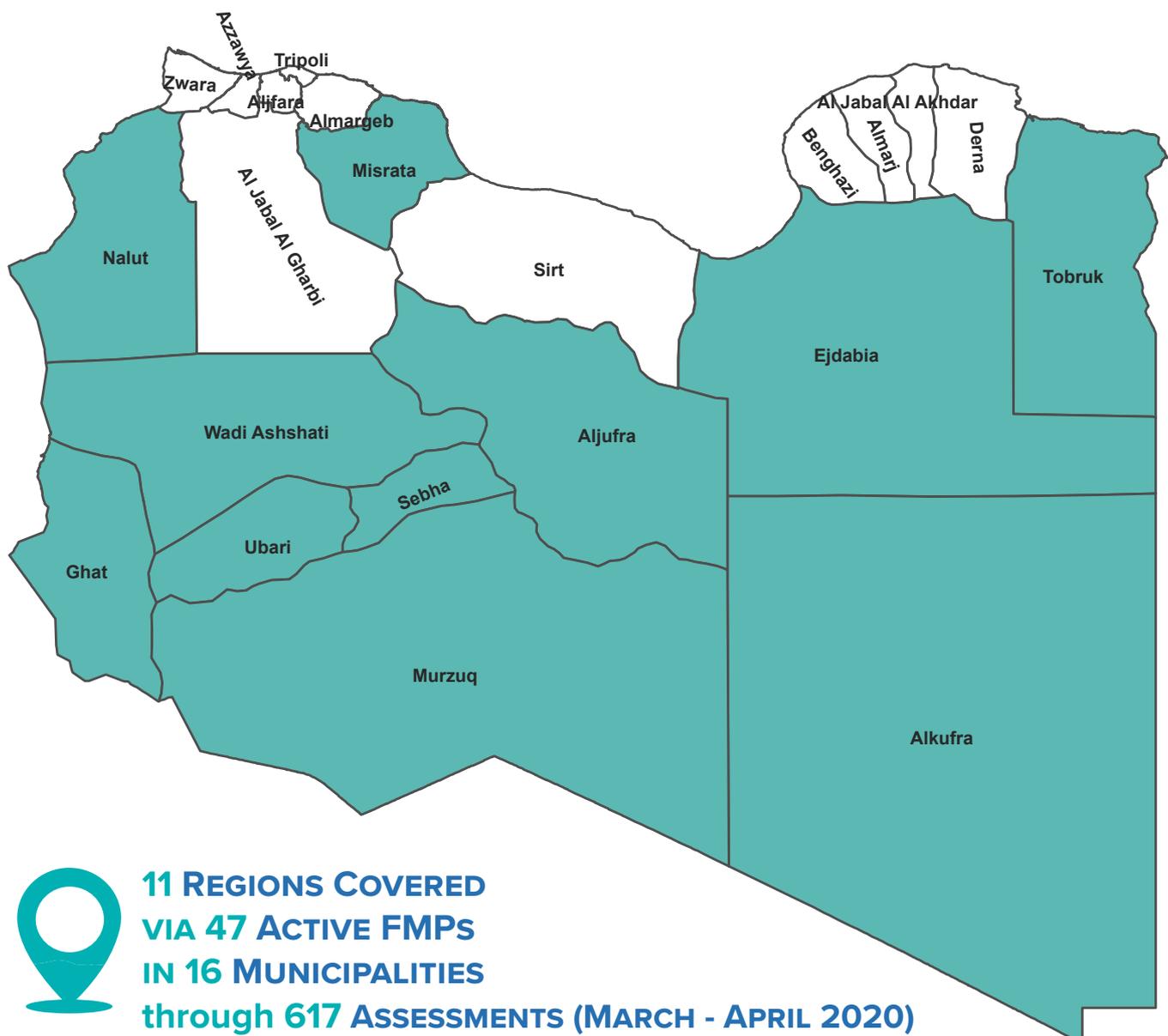
This section of the migrant report presents the findings of flow monitoring activities aimed at providing observed statistics and analysis of migration inflows and outflows across Libya. During the reporting period (March - April 2020) DTM Libya's 47 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) monitored migration flows at key transit points covering 16 municipalities in 11 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.

At these flow monitoring points, DTM Field Staff regularly conduct surveys with migrants concerning their intentions, profiles, humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities.

The following section presents an overview of both quantitative and qualitative information collected during the reporting period.

Fig 10 Map showing the regions (manatik) covered by the network of FMPs monitoring migration flows in Libya



## ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION FLOWS

The analysis of migration flows 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

#### Algatroun

Despite the closing of the Libyan borders with Chad and Niger, the migrant presence in the municipality of Algatroun remained high in March and April (20,947 migrants in Round 30). The security situation in the area remained fairly stable according to field observers.

Reportedly, the extended lockdown measures, coupled with the food price spike, negatively affected transiting migrants who had not planned to stay in Algatroun; some of them reportedly spending their savings during the lockdown period. Consequently, increasing requests for food assistance were reported by field observers.

#### Aljufra

The number of migrants present in Aljufra during March – April (round 30) significantly decreased to 11,394 migrants compared to 14,050 migrants identified in the previous data collection period. Furthermore, the general economic situation of the municipality was also reported to have deteriorated and migrants were affected by the increase in the prices of food items and intermittent power cuts.

Most of the migrants present in Aljufra are intending to continue their journey towards other regions to seek better job opportunities, to have access to medical facilities and to improve their living conditions in general.

### EASTERN LIBYA

#### Derna

In Derna, a decrease in incoming migration flows from Egypt and Sudan was reported in the month of March in fear of the spread of Covid-19 in the area. The decrease in the number of observed transiting migrants continued in April as well as a result to the lockdown enforcement. Towards the end of the data collection period, more migrants have been observed resuming their work particularly in vegetable markets and in construction.

#### Tobruk

During the reporting period, numbers of migrants present in Tobruk remained stable especially due to closing the borders.

Local authorities have conducted health screening campaigns aimed at migrants to detect and prevent transmission of communicable diseases for migrants with residence status. However, migrants from Egypt without work or residence authorization were also reported to have been sent back to Egypt.

#### Emsaed

A significant decrease in the number of crossing migrants was recorded at Flow Monitoring points in Emsaed during the reporting period compared to January and February 2020 as movements at the border entry point was limited to the Libyans returning to the country, migrants intending to return to their countries and commercial traffic.

### WESTERN LIBYA

#### Misrata

The municipality of Misrata went through a period of instability at the end of March coinciding with the enforcement of lockdown as a measure to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Local authorities were prohibiting the gatherings of migrants at work recruitment points, especially those not wearing face masks. This situation has adversely affected the income and living conditions of daily workers.

By the end of April, authorities reduced lockdown hours. Consequently, numbers of observed migrant flows at flow monitoring points gradually returned to the same level as before the lockdown period. Overall, a slight decrease in the number of migrants present in Misrata was reported during the reporting period from 57,630 migrants in Round 29 to 56,947 migrants in the present round.

#### Swani Bin Adam

Migrants in Swani Bin Adam have been affected by the armed conflicts in the municipality during the reporting period. Explosions near migrants' workplaces as well as lockdown procedures during the month of April further worsened their living conditions as food and Non-Food Items price spikes were recorded.

## 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 January and April 2020. FMS is implemented in the form of individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya.

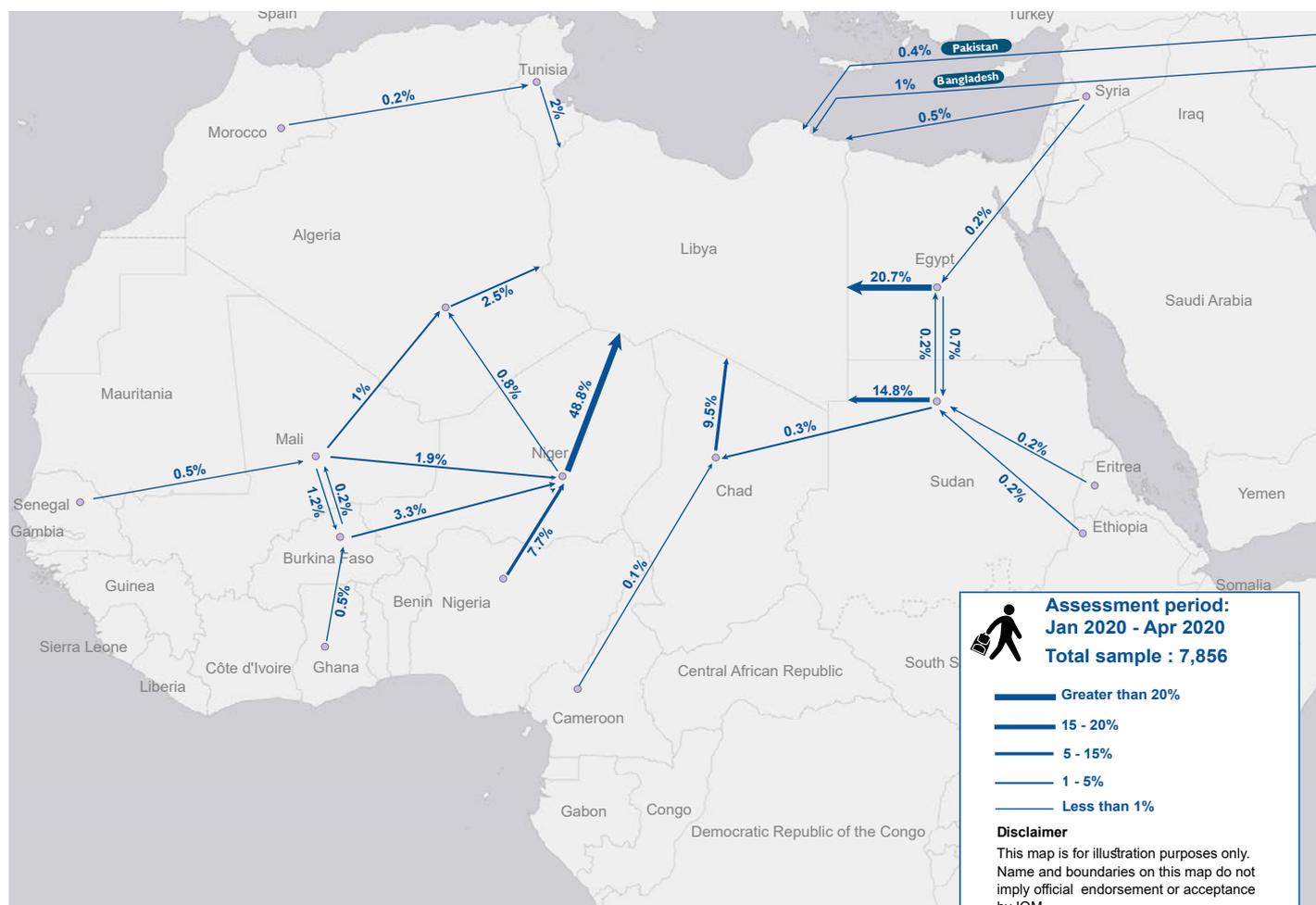
Between January and April 2020, DTM interviewed more than 8,128 migrants via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) out of which 7,858 migrants shared details of the migration routes used by them to reach Libya.

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, 48.8% of the migrants in Libya reported to have arrived 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, an analysis by country is presented on the next page.

Fig 11 Map showing major migration routes reported by migrants interviewed via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)



## MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS



### Algeria

The vast majority of migrants (81%) departing from Algeria entered Libya directly. Their average cost of journey was estimated at 626 USD dollars. Only 9% of Algerian migrants have reached the country while transiting through Tunisia, spending around 480 USD. 79% of the interviewed Algerian migrants indicated that they travelled in groups comprised of fellow migrants.



### Bangladesh

Bangladeshi migrants reported reaching Libya through three main routes. More than a third (39%) travelled to Turkey first before entering Libya and reported spending on average 3,345 USD per person. A smaller proportion (17%) reported coming to Libya via the UAE and then Egypt and spending on average 4,200 USD per person. A minority (9%) travelled to Libya by air and their journey cost on average 2,640 USD per person. The rest (35%) reported having reached Libya through a variety of routes.

82% of the interviewed migrants indicated that they travelled in groups comprised mainly of fellow migrants. Only 18% of the migrants from Bangladesh reported to have travelled alone. The vast majority (97%) reportedly entered Libya through official point of entries.

61% of the migrants from Bangladesh have been interviewed in the western part of the country, whereas 39% were interviewed in the eastern regions of Libya.



### Burkina Faso

86% of migrants departing from Burkina Faso reported to have travelled through Niger whereas 8% reported to have travelled through Mali and then Algeria to reach Libya. The remaining 6% have used other routes. Almost half of the respondents indicated that they entered Libya through an official entry point. The majority of migrants (93%) interviewed were in the South and 96% of them reported having travelled in groups with either family members, relatives or with fellow migrants. The average cost of the journey for a migrant from Burkina Faso to Libya was on average 1,080 USD per person.



### Chad

Most migrants departing Chad travelled to Libya directly, only a small minority (less than 1%) reported transiting through Niger or through Egypt before reaching Libya. 94% of interviewed Chadian migrants indicated that they entered Libya through an unofficial point of entry. Also, interviewed migrants reported to have spent an average of 630 USD per person during their journey to reach their destination in Libya.



### Egypt

The majority (93%) of Egyptian migrants travelled to Libya directly while a minority (3%) reported travelling through Sudan or Tunisia (1%) before entering Libya. The remaining (3%) reported using other routes. Nearly a third of Egyptian migrants (30%) mentioned that they entered Libya through unofficial border-crossing points, whereas 68% entered through official ones.

Nearly all migrants (88%) mentioned that they travelled to Libya in groups, and a third of them (34%) mentioned that they were with family members.

Migrants who entered Libya directly from Egypt reported paying on average 1,048 USD per person, while the average cost reported by those transiting through other countries was higher and varied significantly depending on the route.



### Mali

The most common route reported by migrants departing from Mali (43%) was through Niger, while 31% reported to have travelled through Burkina Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. Furthermore, about one fifth of Malian migrants (22%) reported to have transited through Algeria. The majority of migrants coming from Mali (69%) entered Libya through unofficial entry points.



### Niger

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 went to Algeria first before reaching Libya. Half of the interviewed migrants from Niger were found in Western Libya and 47% in the southern regions. The rest were dispersed in the East. Nigerien migrants indicated that they have spent an average of 780 USD per person in their journey.



### Nigeria

97% of the migrants departing Nigeria who were interviewed in Libya reported to have transited through Niger. The remaining 3% reported to have used various routes through Chad, Niger, Tunisia and Algeria. 60% of the interviewed migrants were in South Libya, whereas 35% were in the west.

The majority of Nigerian migrants reported to have travelled in a group, while only 6% reported to have travelled alone.

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

 Sudan

96% of migrants departing Sudan interviewed in Libya, reported entering Libya directly, whereas the rest reported to have transited through either Chad, Egypt or Tunisia. Only 32% of the total sample reported to have entered through an official border crossing point,

Most migrants from Sudan (92%) reported to have arrived in Libya in a group, often with family members (as reported by 33% of those reported travelling in group).

 Tunisia

Migrants from Tunisia interviewed in Libya reported entering Libya through official entry points (98%). The reported cost of the journey from Tunisia to Libya was on average 216 USD per person.

80% of the migrants from Tunisia were interviewed in Western Libya, whereas a percentage of 20% was interviewed in Eastern Libya.

# MIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS

During round 30 DTM Mobility Tracking data collection (March - April 2020), 625,638 migrants were identified in Libya. 93% of the migrants in Libya were reported to be adults, whereas 7% were reported to be children. The majority of adult migrants were reported to be male (89%), with 11% of the adult migrants in Libya reported to be female. Furthermore, among migrant children, almost one quarter (23%) were reported to be unaccompanied children.

The majority of female migrants (58%) and migrant children (74%) were identified in the Western Libya.

Identified migrants in Libya originated from a diverse range of countries. Migrants from Niger (128,953 migrants, 21%), Chad (102,725 migrants, 16%), Egypt (102,700 migrants, 16%), Sudan (75,967 migrants, 12%), Tunisia (5,411 migrants, 1%) and Algeria (1,730 migrants, 0.3%) represented 67% 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 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 table on the right, where other important countries of origin with significant contribution to the migrant population in Libya include Nigeria (7%), Ghana (5%), Mali (4%), and Bangladesh (3%).

Fig 14 Gender and age demographic disaggregation

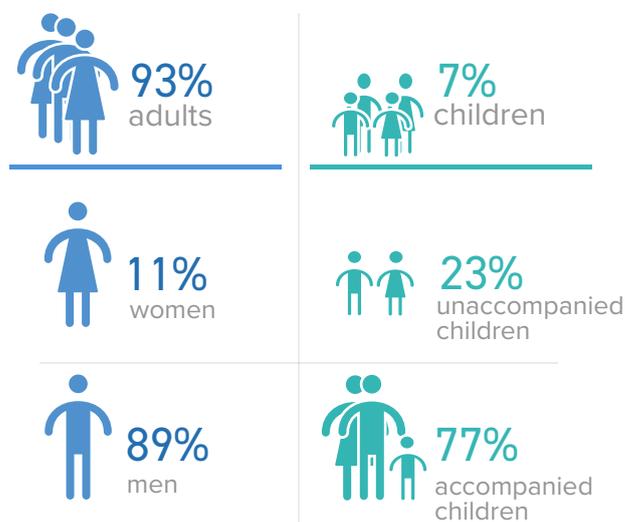


Fig 15 Nationality breakdown of migrants in Libya

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Niger	128,953	21%
Chad	102,725	16%
Egypt	102,700	16%
Sudan	75,967	12%
Nigeria	46,831	7%
Ghana	30,000	5%
Mali	26,944	4%
Bangladesh	19,710	3%
Syria	18,277	3%
Somalia	13,024	2%
Eritrea	6,824	1%
Other	5,676	1%
Ethiopia	5,457	1%
Tunisia	5,411	1%
Morocco	5,352	1%
Palestinian	5,013	1%
Senegal	4,959	1%
Guinea	4,715	1%
Burkina Faso	4,302	0.7%
Cameroon	3,367	0.5%
Côte d'Ivoire	3,060	0.5%
Pakistan	1,844	0.3%
Algeria	1,730	0.3%
Zambia	1,525	0.2%
Guinea Bissau	1,150	0.2%
Unknown	122	0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>625,638</b>	<b>100%</b>

## REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Geographic analysis of the migrant population identified in Libya during round 30 data collection shows that 46% of the migrants in Libya were present in the western regions of Libya, while 29% were present in the eastern and 25% in the southern regions of Libya.

The region with the highest migrant population in Libya continues to be Tripoli where 13% of the migrants in Libya (82,525 migrants) were present in March - April 2020.

The region with the second largest migrant population identified is Ejdabia (70,605 migrants, 11%) in the eastern Libya, followed by Murzuq (66,478 migrants, 11%) in southern Libya along the Libyan borders with Algeria, Chad and Niger.

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

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 16 Migrants in Libya by region (mantika)

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	82,525	13%
Ejdabia	70,605	11%
Murzuq	66,478	11%
Misrata	56,947	9%
Sebha	42,063	7%
Azzawya	40,860	7%
Benghazi	39,175	6%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	37,714	6%
Alkufra	32,296	5%
Aljfara	19,604	3%
Zwara	18,661	3%
Almargeb	16,865	3%
Ghat	16,055	3%
Ubari	12,706	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	12,450	2%
Aljufra	11,394	2%
Almarj	10,515	2%
Nalut	9,500	2%
Derna	9,200	1%
Tobruk	7,481	1%
Sirt	6,577	1%
Wadi Ashshati	5,967	1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>625,638</b>	<b>100%</b>

IOM NFI distribution in Shahat and Tobruk. ©2020 / IOM Libya

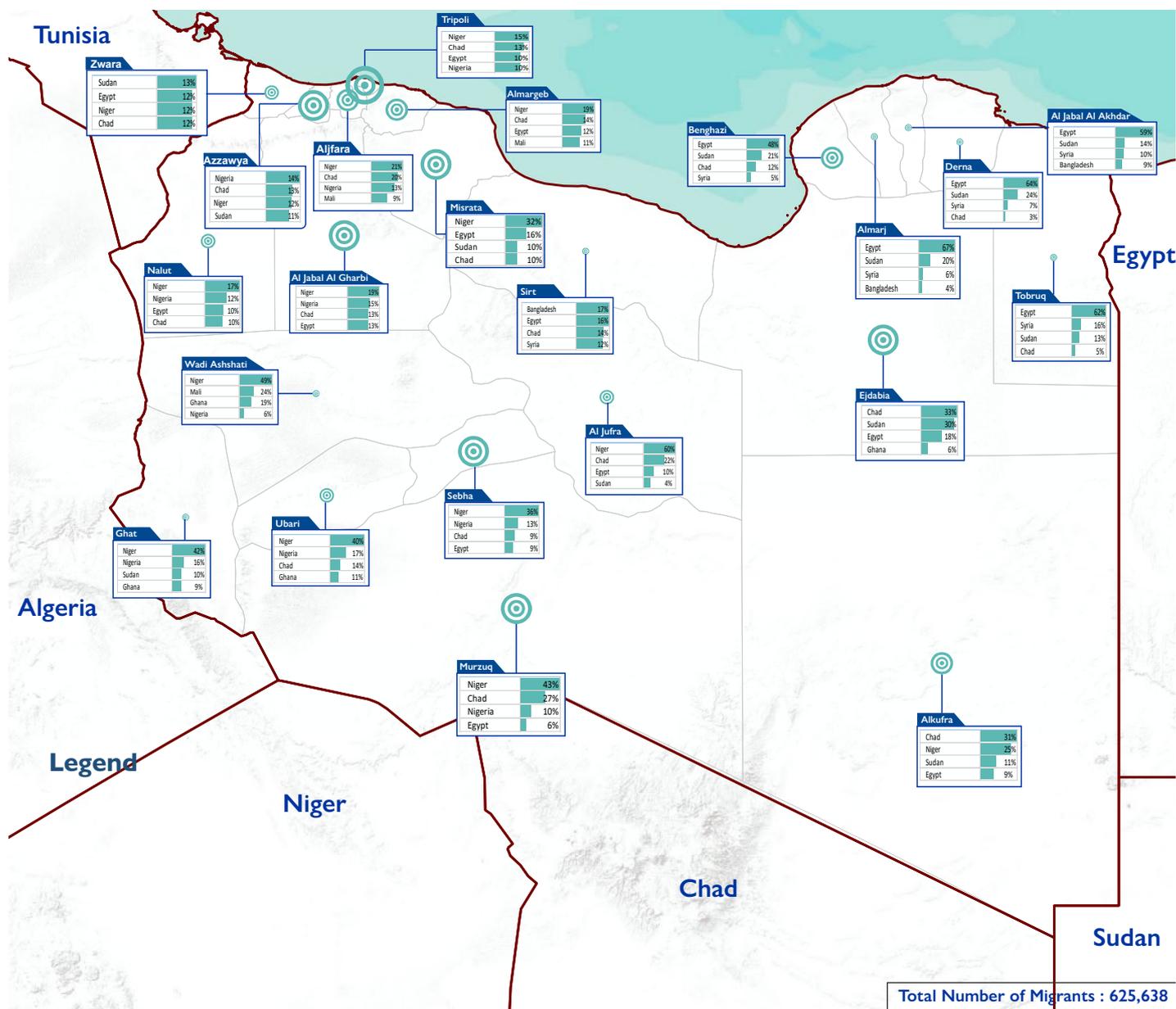


# REGIONAL ANALYSIS - NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

The map below shows the top four nationalities of migrants for each of the regions of Libya as per Mobility Tracking round 30 data collection (March - April 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 who are the second biggest group in several of the western regions and southern regions.

Fig 17 Map of top 4 migrant nationalities per region (mantika).



## 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 (55%), 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

64% 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.

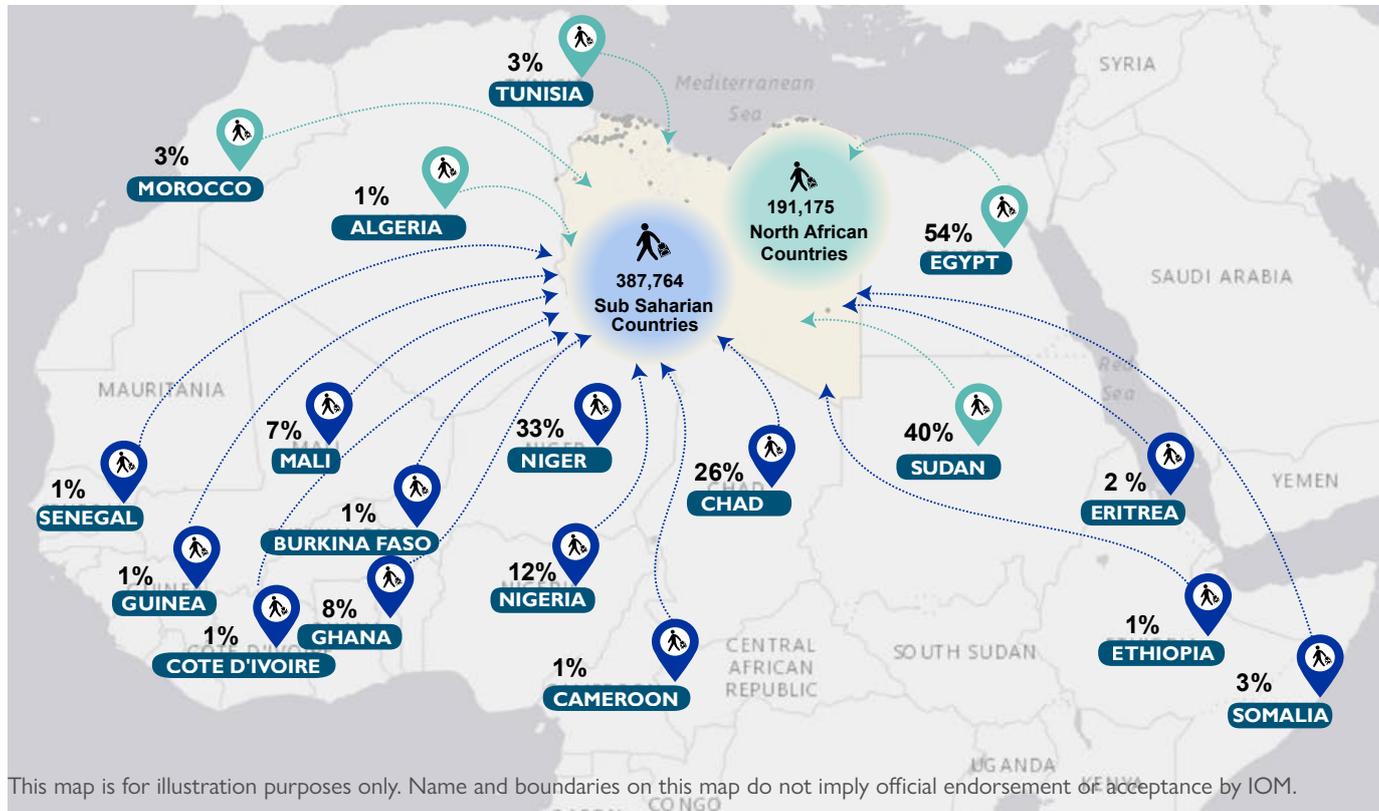
Fig 18 Table showing the migrant population as per the region of origin for each region (mantika) of Libya from the three geographical parts of Libya.

	Region (Mantika)	Migrants from Asia (including Middle East)		Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa		Migrants from North Africa	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Eastern Libya	Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,345	1%	965	1%	9,140	5%
	Alkufra		0%	25,711	14%	6,585	4%
	Almarj	1,040	1%	335	0%	9,140	5%
	Benghazi	4,332	2%	7,620	4%	27,223	15%
	Derna	665	0%	445	0%	8,090	4%
	Ejdabia	6,831	4%	29,316	16%	34,458	19%
	Tobruk	1,340	1%	456	0%	5,655	3%
Eastern Libya Total		16,553	9%	64,848	36%	100,291	55%
Southern Libya	Aljufra	305	0%	9,425	6%	1,664	1%
	Ghat		0%	14,055	9%	2,000	1%
	Murzuq	75	0%	59,764	39%	6,639	4%
	Sebha	620	0%	36,638	24%	4,805	3%
	Ubari		0%	11,136	7%	1,570	1%
	Wadi Ashshati		0%	5,967	4%		0%
Southern Libya Total		1,000	1%	136,985	89%	16,678	11%
Western Libya	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	1,102	0%	26,114	9%	10,380	4%
	Aljfara	796	0%	14,982	5%	3,687	1%
	Almargeb	1,978	1%	11,260	4%	3,594	1%
	Azzawya	2,694	1%	28,131	10%	10,035	3%
	Misrata	3,786	1%	35,472	12%	17,649	6%
	Nalut	990	0%	6,061	2%	2,444	1%
	Sirt	2,632	1%	1,748	1%	1,853	1%
	Tripoli	13,760	5%	51,615	18%	17,150	6%
	Zwara	699	0%	10,548	4%	7,414	3%
Western Libya Total		28,437	10%	185,931	64%	74,206	26%
Total for Libya		45,990	7%	387,764	62%	191,175	31%

**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 19 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 26% respectively) constituted the majority of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa. Whereas amongst the countries from North Africa, migrants from Egypt and Sudan (54% and 40% 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 20 Migrants from countries of origin in Sub-Saharan Africa

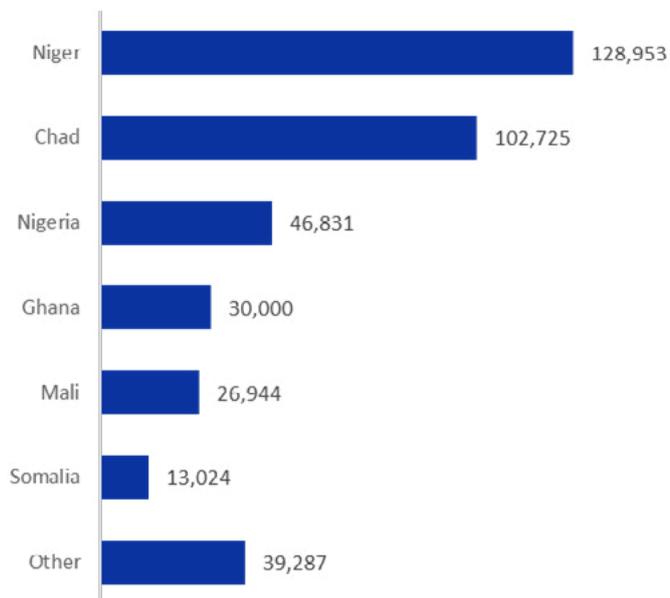
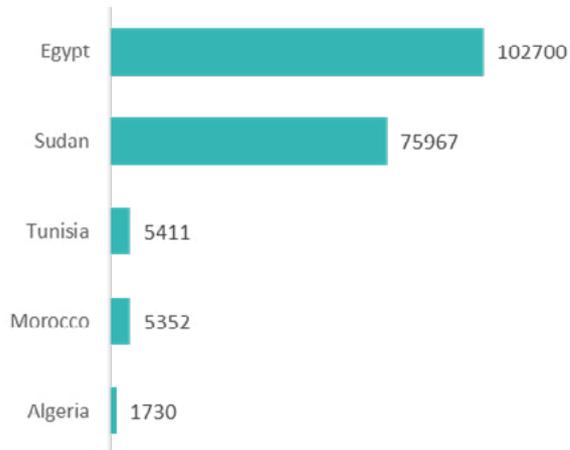


Fig 21 Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa



## MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

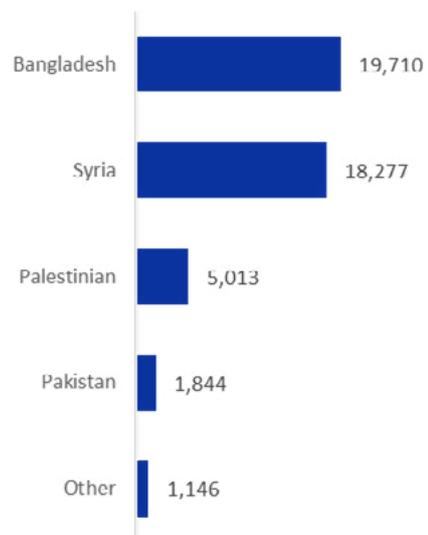
Fig 22 Map showing migrants by country of origin as percentage of the total migrants from Asia including the Middle East.



Among the 625,638 migrants identified by DTM in Round 30 data collection, a total of 45,990 migrants were from countries in Asia (including Middle East).

Migrants from Bangladesh represented the largest cohort with 19,710 migrants (43% of the migrants from Asia/Middle East) identified during the reporting period. This was followed by 18,277 Syrian nationals (including refugees) identified in Libya, and 5,013 Palestinian nationals.

Fig 23 Migrants from countries of origin in Asia (including Middle East)



## MARITIME INCIDENTS

Between 01 January and 30 April 2020, a total of 3,466 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy via the Mediterranean Sea, representing a significant increase in comparison to the number of arrivals reported during the same period in 2019 (779 individuals). The majority arrived in the first two months of the year (2,531 individuals) while only 935 arrivals were recorded in March and April. This declining trend is attributed to the mounting concerns about the spread of COVID-19, as both the Italian and the Maltese Government have introduced further restrictions on disembarkation in their ports. However, migrants in Libya continue to leave Libyan shores.

As of 30 April 2020, a total of 3,283 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 178 children as well as 286 women.

Furthermore, the number of reported fatalities remains extremely worrying. At least 146 individuals were reported to have died this year as of the 29th of April 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.

3,466

### MIGRANTS ARRIVED

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

146

### DEATHS

recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route during January - April 2020

3,283

### MIGRANTS RETURNED

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

Fig. 24 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 Dataset, 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 47 active flow monitoring points in 16 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



4,300 Migrants interviewed  
via FMS during Mar-APR  
2020



47 Flow Monitoring Points  
(FMPs) are active in 11  
regions (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)