International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Libya's Migrant Report

ROUND 10

APRIL — MAY 2017

Cover: Migrants queuing for distribution of clothes in Trig al Seka detention centre before departure home through IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return Assistance

Photo credit: Petre/IOM 2017

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MIGRANTS IN LIBYA
KEY FINDINGS[1], MAY 2017

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

393,652
MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN

494 OF 667
MUHALLAS

100 OF 100
BALADIYAS

MAIN LOCATIONS
MISRATA (20%)
TRIPOLI (15%)
ALMARGEB (11%)

MAIN NATIONALITIES
EGYPT (21%)
NIGER (18%)
CHAD (14%)

LENGTH OF STAY
0-6 MONTHS (49%)
6-12 MONTHS (30%)
12+ MONTHS (21%)

AVERAGE AGE OF MIGRANTS
29 YEARS (MALES AND FEMALES)

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS
79% UNEMPLOYED
21% EMPLOYED

DEMOGRAPHICS
91% ADULTS
9% MINORS

REASONS FOR LEAVING HOME COUNTRIES
91% ECONOMIC

3% WAR, CONFLICT, INSECURITY, OR POLITICAL REASONS

MAIN SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT PRE-DEPARTURE
44% WORKED IN AGRICULTURE, PASTORALISM, FISHING, AND FOOD INDUSTRY

MODE OF ENTRY INTO LIBYA
80% UNOFFICIAL ENTRY POINT

CONSIDERATIONS OF RETURN TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
26% CONSIDERED RETURNING WHILE IN LIBYA

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1 - Figures are from Round 10 of data collection, conducted in April - May 2017 and 1,215 Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted in May 2017. Only key figures are shown. For full dataset and report go to www.globaldtm.info/libya

About DTM Libya

Co-funded by the European Union[1] 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/

Photo credit: Petre/IOM 2017

[1] This document covers humanitarian aid activities implemented with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Union, and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

CONCEPTS AND POPULATION CATEGORIES

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. DTM data gathered through Mobility Tracking and Flow Monitoring modules is primarily focused on this category of migrants in Libya, due to the ability to have access to these populations.

The Mobile & Invisible are migrants that are primarily considered as transiting Libya through smuggling and trafficking networks. Access to these migrants is more difficult due to the nature of their presence in Libya and very little data can be obtained for this population.

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.
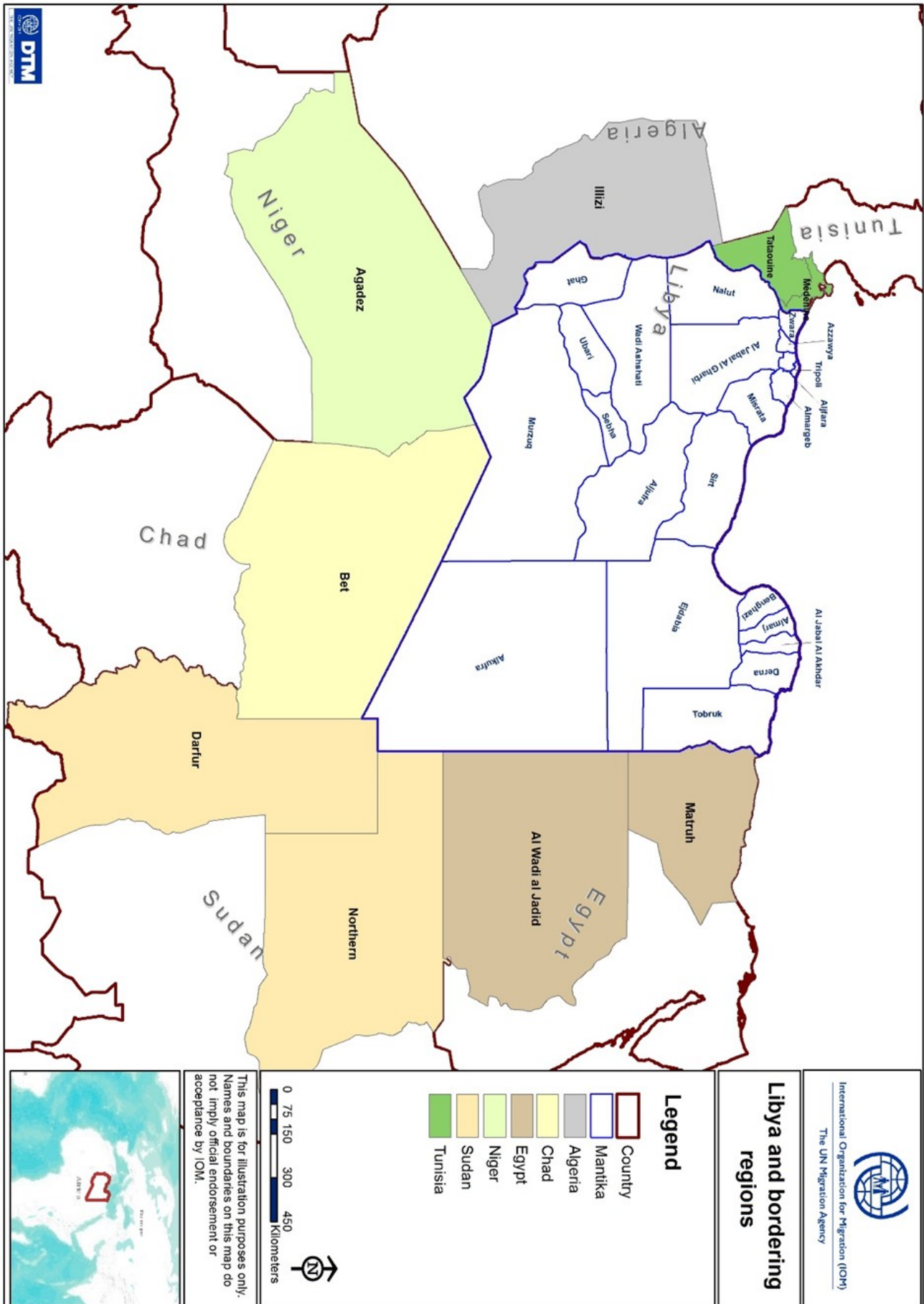
IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (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

Libya Reference Map:

Legend

Libya and bordering regions

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

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

0 75 150   300   450
Kilometers

INTRODUCTION

This report is a comprehensive presentation of data on migration patterns across Libya gathered through IOM's DTM programme for April-May.

This report is part of DTM's effort to provide a comprehensive analytical report on Libya's current migration profile. Designed in response to the feedback provided in DTM's feedback survey, this report is a monthly compilation of DTM Libya's multiple products. Each chapter is either a newly developed analysis or revised version of data previously published. The aim of this report is to provide partners with a single monthly document that consolidates DTM's findings on migration in one document. As DTM refines it reporting templates the following issues will prioritise the timeliness and relevance of these reports.

Chapter 1 presents Libya's comprehensive baseline on the number migrants by nationality and location currently identified across the entire country. Based on DTM's round 10 Mobility Tracking data which took place between April and May 2017 there are 393,652 migrants in Libya. This is recorded as a 12% increase from the number identified in the previous round. The majority of migrants continue to be located in the regions of Misrata, Tripoli and Almargeb; 49% of them were reported to have arrived to Libya within six months of data collection.

To better gauge the profiles, routes and intentions of Libya's migrant population, **Chapter 2** presents an analysis into DTM's Flow Monitoring surveys carried out in May with 1,215 migrants across 20 regions. This chapter articulates the reasons as to why individuals migrate to and through Libya, what their educational background and the labour status is, along with the most commonly used routes and migrants overall intentions.

Chapter 3 presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrivals and departures from across 12 of Libya's 22 regions during the months of April to May. This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily observed arrivals and departures, by nationality, area of departure and intended country of destination. This chapter is complemented a regional analysis of Murzuq, Sebha, Misrata, Tobruk, Nalut and Alkufra. This chapter provides greater contextual understanding related to why migrants are transiting through these specific areas and provides greater evidence as to why certain routes are more frequently used over others.

The **4th and final chapter** of this report presents IOM Libya's latest Maritime Incident reports calculating the number of rescues at sea and the number fatalities.

CHAPTER 1- NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITIES

In Round 10 DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking identified 393,652 migrants* across 22 mantikas (regions), 99 baladiyas (municipalities) and 494 muhallas (localities). The main three regions where migrants were recorded as present were Misrata (78,250 individuals), Tripoli (60,177 individuals) and Almargeb (41,367 individuals).

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

Map 1: Number of migrants identified by region in Libya
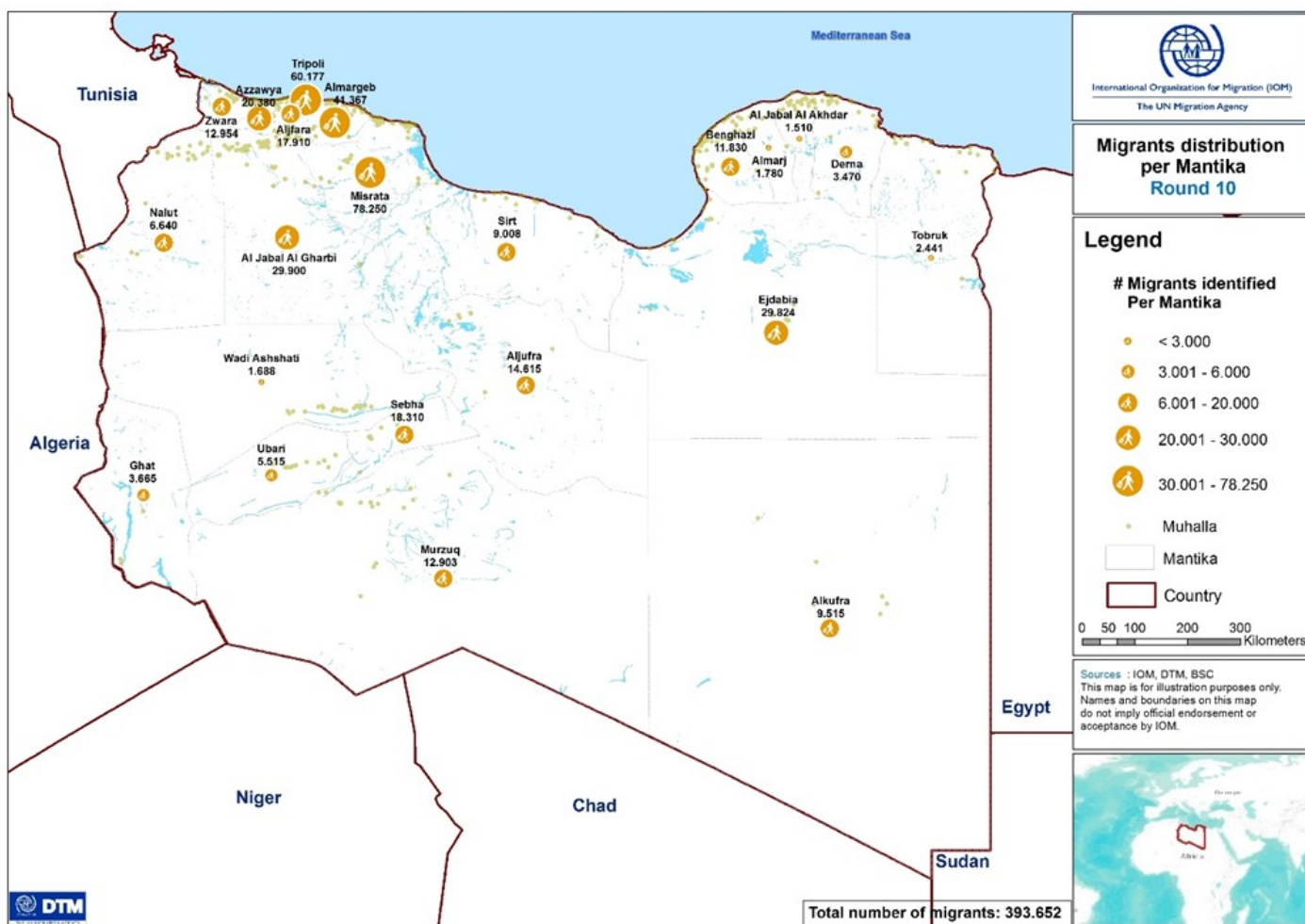
Migrant Demographics

Out of the 393,652 migrants identified 91% were reported as adults and 9% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (89%) and the remaining 11% as female.

Of the minors, 63% were reported as accompanied and 37% as unaccompanied.

Table 1: Demographics of 393,652 migrants identified in Mobility Tracking Round 10

Migrant Demographics			
Adults		Minors	
91%		9%	
Males	Females	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors
89%	11%	63%	37%

*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 Nationalities in Country[2]

Highlighting the diversity of Libya's migration profile, DTM identified 38 different nationalities across Libya during round 10. The top 3 nationalities, Egypt, Niger and Chad, together accounted for 53% of Libya's identified migrant population.

DTM Round 10 dataset provides a complete breakdown of all the nationalities present in Libya by muhalla, baladiya and mantika. The dataset provides detailed data at the level of the muhalla which includes the nationalities of migrants present, migrant demographics, average length of stay, documentation status and shelter settings. The nationalities of 340,162 migrants (86% of all migrants) were identified in this round.

During the reporting period 69,849 Egyptian nationals were identified along with 61,909 Nigerien nationals, 48,169 Chadian nationals, 33,030 Sudanese nationals and 19,301 Nigerian nationals.

The largest increases from the previous round were observed for migrants from Bangladesh, Chad, Egypt, Ghana and Sudan. The number of Egyptian nationals identified in Libya increased by 10,747 individuals since the previous round, and the number of Chadian nationals increased by 6,910 individuals.

The largest decreases from the previous round were observed for migrants from Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Niger and Nigeria.

For a full breakdown of all nationalities please see DTM Round 10 dataset.

The distribution of nationalities within the country differs across regions. 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 demonstrates the distribution of nationalities by region. Only the main nationalities in each region are shown.

Table 2: Largest increases in identified nationalities

Nationality	R9	# Change	% Change	R10
Egypt	59,102	10,747	18%	69,849
Chad	41,259	6,910	17%	48,169
Sudan	28,256	4,774	17%	33,030
Bangladesh	14,900	2,965	20%	17,865
Ghana	18,388	1,392	8%	19,780

Table 3: Largest decreases in identified nationalities

Nationality	R9	# Change	% Change	R10
Nigeria	22,155	- 2,854	-13%	19,301
Ethiopia	3,038	- 2,382	-78%	656
Niger	63,139	- 1,230	-2%	61,909
BurkinaFaso	3,969	- 829	-21%	3,140
Tunisia	6,849	- 755	-11%	6,094

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[2] 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.
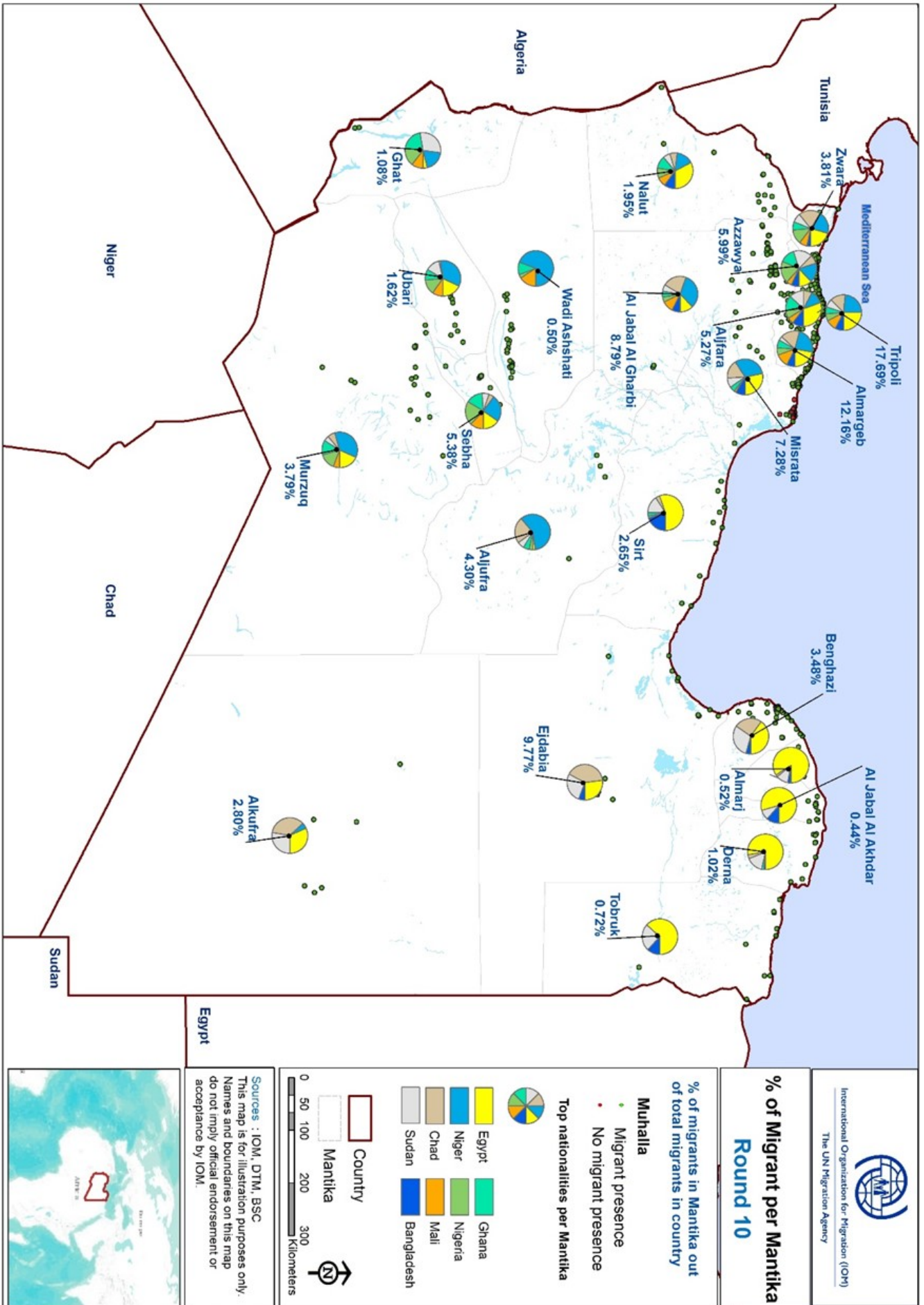
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Map 2: Top migrant nationalities per mantika (region)

Algeria

Tunisia

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Mediterranean Sea

Ghat 1.08%

Nalut 1.95%

Zwara 3.81%

Azzawya 5.99%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi 8.79%

Aljfara 5.27%

Tripoli 17.69%

Almargeb 12.16%

Misrata 7.28%

Ubari 1.62%

Wadi Ashshati 0.50%

Sebha 5.38%

Murzuq 3.79%

Aljufra 4.30%

Sirt 2.65%

Benghazi 3.48%

Ejdabia 9.77%

Almarj 0.52%

Al Jabal Al Akhdar 0.44%

Derna 1.02%

Alkufra 2.80%

Tobruk 0.72%

% of Migrant per Mantika
Round 10

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

% of migrants in Mantika out
of total migrants in country

Muhalla
- Migrant presence
- No migrant presence

Top nationalities per Mantika

Sudan	Bangladesh
Chad	Mali
Niger	Nigeria
Egypt	Ghana

Country
Mantika

0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

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Table 4: Number of Migrants by Region (mantika)

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% by region
Misrata	78,250	20%
Tripoli	60,177	15%
Almargeb	41,367	11%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	29,900	8%
Ejdabia	29,824	8%
Azzawya	20,380	5%
Sebha	18,310	5%
Aljfara	17,910	5%
Aljufra	14,615	4%
Zwara	12,954	3%
Murzuq	12,903	3%
Benghazi	11,830	3%
Alkufra	9,515	2%
Sirt	9,008	2%
Nalut	6,640	2%
Ubari	5,515	1%
Ghat	3,665	1%
Derna	3,470	1%
Tobruk	2,441	1%
Almarj	1,780	0.5%
Wadi Ashshati	1,688	0.4%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,510	0.4%
Total	**393,652**	**100%**

For DTM's full dataset for Round 10 please visit:
www.globaldtm.info/libya

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

Table 5: Number of Migrants by Nationality

Nationality	# Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Egypt	69,849	21%
Niger	61,909	18%
Chad	48,169	14%
Sudan	33,030	10%
Ghana	19,780	6%
Nigeria	19,301	6%
Mali	18,130	5%
Bangladesh	17,865	5%
Senegal	8,308	2%
Syria	*	*
Côtedlvoire	6,354	2%
Tunisia	6,094	2%
Somalia	*	*
BurkinaFaso	3,140	1%
Guinea	2,969	1%
Morocco	2,472	1%
Gambia	1,981	1%
Eritrea	*	*
Cameroon	1,065	0.3%
Algeria	1,058	0.3%
Mauritania	1,038	0.3%
Zambia	1,024	0.3%
Palestine	*	*
Pakistan	785	0.2%
Ethiopia	656	0.2%
Kenya	325	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.1%
Djibouti	294	0.1%
SierraLeone	219	0.1%
Turkey	170	0.05%
Benin	130	0.04%
GuineaBissau	102	0.03%
Yemen	87	0.03%
Togo	35	0.01%
Tanzania	20	0.01%
Namibia	20	0.01%
India	10	0.003%
Unknown	53,602	14%
Total	**393,652**	**100%**

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Migrant Shelter Settings

Data was gathered at the muhalla level on the shelter settings for migrants. The majority of identified migrants (74%) were reported to be residing in self-paid rented accommodation; a notable portion of migrants was also reported to be residing in accommodation paid by their employer (7%).

The number of migrant individuals reported to be in each shelter setting is shown in Figure 1. *Please refer to dataset for full data on shelter settings by muhalla level.*

Figure 1 Reported shelter settings for migrants

Shelter setting	# Individuals
Informal Settings (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)	100
Host families who are not relatives	100
Host families who are relatives	195
Unfinished buildings	1,155
Squatting on other people's properties (e.g. in farms, flats, houses)	2,010
Unknown	3,700
Rented accommodation (paid by others)	5,821
Deserted resorts	11,084
Other public buildings	23,039
Rented accommodation (paid by employer)	26,736
Other	30,255
Rented accommodation (self-pay)	289,307

INDIVIDUALS

Photo credit: Petre/IOM 2017

CHAPTER 2 - MIGRANT PROFILE SURVEYS

In May 2017 DTM conducted 1,215 Flow Monitoring profile survey interviews using simple random sampling conducted at pre-identified locations where migrants are known to gather. Surveys were conducted in 20 different regions, 40 baladiyas, and 87 muhallas.

Aside from the 1,215 assessments considered in this report, 39 other assessments were excluded from the analysis as individuals surveyed had either participated previously in the survey or did not agree to participate.

DTM's Flow Monitoring operations look to deliver a sample profile 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[3].

Demographics and Nationalities Survey Sample

The main nationalities surveyed during the reporting period were Nigerien, Egyptian, Sudanese, Chadian, Nigerian and Malian. A further 29 nationalities were also surveyed and are included in the following analysis[4]. The top six nationalities surveyed in May were the same as the top six nationalities surveyed in April (Niger, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Mali and Nigeria), with only minor changes observed in the proportion of migrants of each nationality from the total.

The proportion of nationalities surveyed differs when disaggregated by region (see Figure 2). Migrants surveyed in the East of Libya were primarily made up of Egyptian and Sudanese nationalities: all migrants surveyed in AL Jabal Al Akhdar were Egyptian nationals and in Tobruk 60% of migrants surveyed were of Egyptian nationality and 32% of Sudanese nationality. Only 8% reported other nationalities. Only 2 nationalities were present in the sample surveyed in Derna (72% Sudanese and 28% Egyptian nationals) and Ghat (83% Nigerien and 17% Nigerian nationals). The surveyed sample of the remaining regions was more heterogeneous.

Figure 2: Migrants surveyed disaggregated by region and nationality

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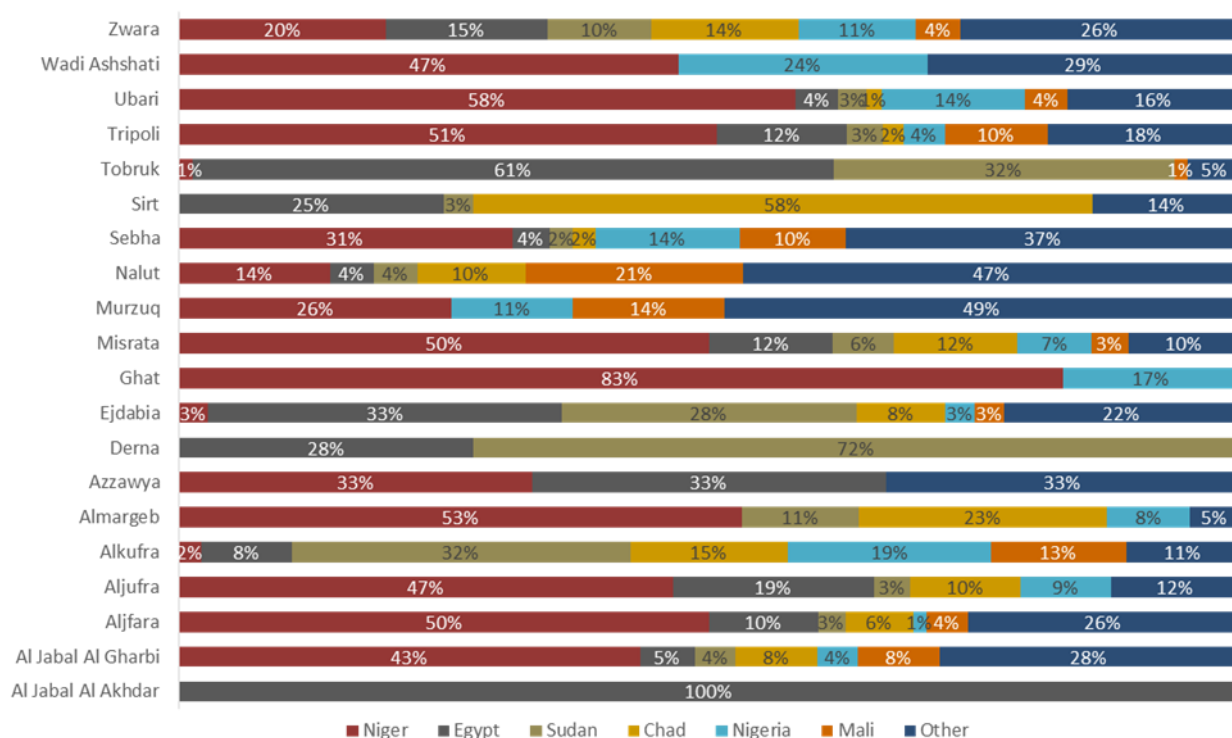
[3] As presented in DTM's Flow Monitoring 2017 methodology, both of DTM's data collection operations work in synchrony towards developing a more flexible program that offers multiple options for data collection to capture a total number of migrants in country and adapt to Libya's dynamic context. The 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.

[4] Senegal, Burkina-Faso, Ghana, Tunisia, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Algeria, Ethiopia, Syria, Eritrea, Togo, Palestine, Mauritania, Gabon, Philippines.

Figure 3: *Sex disaggregation of migrants surveyed*

The surveys conducted for this chapter had the lowest representation of female migrants compared to previous Flow Monitoring Survey publications. Only 1% of the total number of surveys was conducted with females.

The majority of migrants surveyed were recorded as being male and in their twenties.
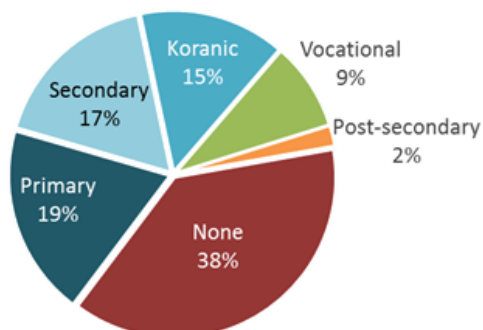
Figure 4: *Age disaggregation of migrants surveyed*
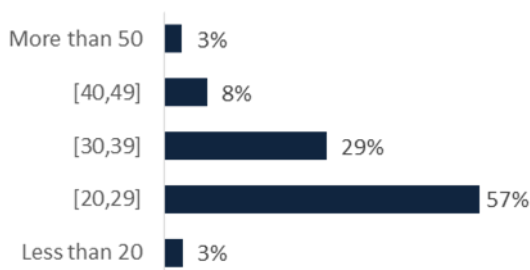
53% of migrants surveyed reported being single. The proportion of individuals surveyed who reported being married or in a union increased from 39% in the previous reporting period to 45% in the present reporting period[5].

Education and Labour Markets

Figure 5: *Level of education of migrants surveyed*

Education can play an important to role in an individual's decision making process of whether to migrate or not. Different education levels impact an individual's ability or inability to leverage access to the labour market. Developing an understanding of migrants' educational backgrounds can provide context for understanding the experiences of migrants throughout their journey, as levels of education can influence their abilities to access labour markets in countries of transit and destination.

Although up to 38% of all migrants surveyed reported to not have any educational background, the majority (62%) reported to have some form of education. 19% of respondents reported to have completed primary education, 17% had completed up to secondary education, 15% reported having attended Koranic schools, 9% had attended vocational education, and 2% obtained post-secondary education.

DTM's data demonstrates that 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 of the main six countries from which migrants surveyed originate.

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[5] For Flow Monitoring March - April 2017 data please refer to DTM's report Libya's Migration Report available at *http://www.globaldtm.info/ dtm-libya-round-9-migrant-report-march-2017/*

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*Figure 6:* *Level of education disaggregated by nationality*
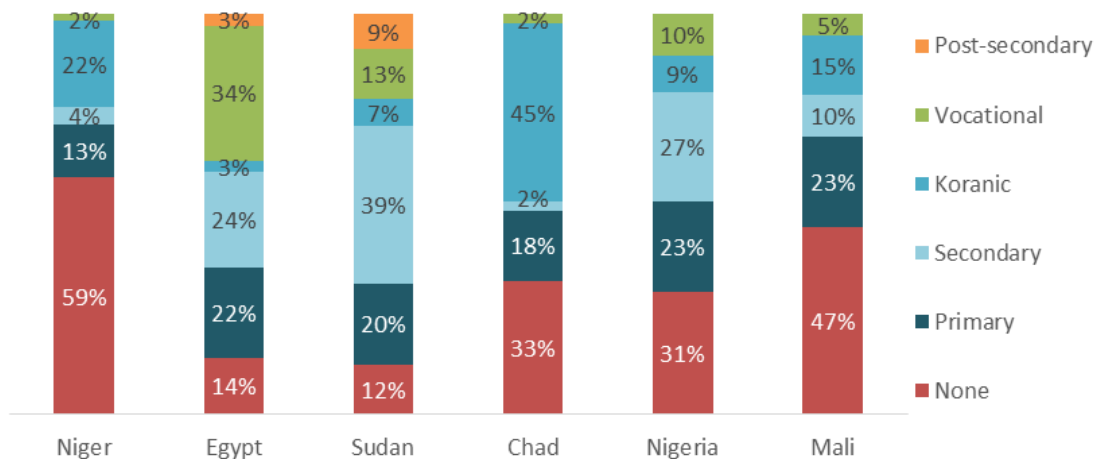
For the top 6 represented nationalities, Sudan had the lowest proportion of migrants with no education (13% in this report and 9% in the last reporting period) and the highest proportion of migrants with higher education. Niger had the highest proportion of migrants with no formal education (59%).

Egyptian nationals were more likely to have vocational education (34%) and the largest group of Chadian respondents (45%) reported having attended Koranic schools.

DTM data shows that access to labour markets is an important factor influencing migrants' decision-making process to migrate. In Flow Monitoring Surveys, up to 79% of migrants surveyed in Libya reported to have been unemployed prior to migrating to/through the country. These findings are echoed by other findings from the survey in which 90% of respondents cited economic reasons as their main reason for leaving their countries of origin.

Migrants' level of education appears to be linked to their employment status prior to departure. When disaggregated by level of education (Figure 7), the highest percentage of unemployed individuals in the country of origin was recorded for those who had not obtained any formal education. The majority of those who had post-secondary education on the other hand had been employed or self-employed prior to departure (68%).

Figure 7: *Pre-departure employment status by level of education*
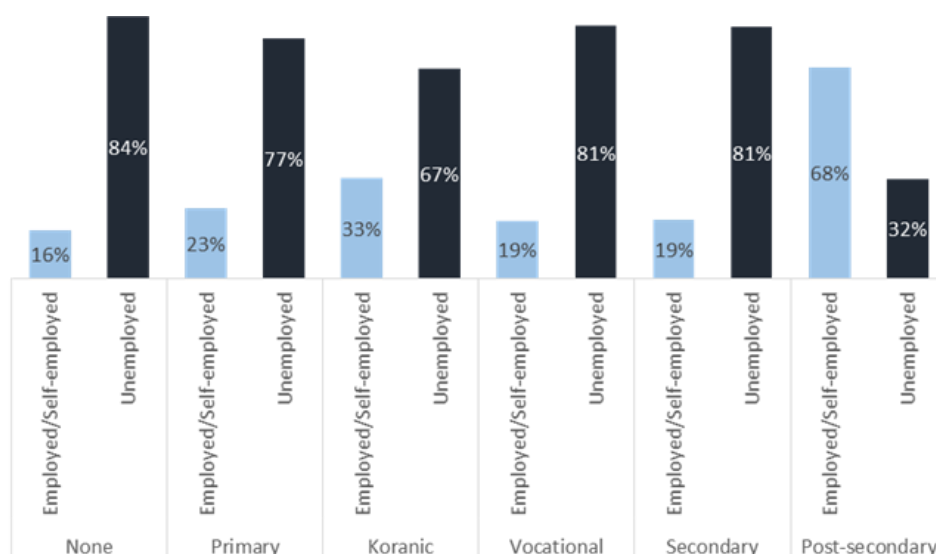
Out of the migrants recorded having been employed in their home countries, 44% reported to be working in the domains of agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and the food industry. Another 26% reported having worked in the construction, water supply, electricity or gas sector, and the rest worked in other professions[6] (Figure 8).

Figure 8: *Employment status and sector of employment in countries of origin*
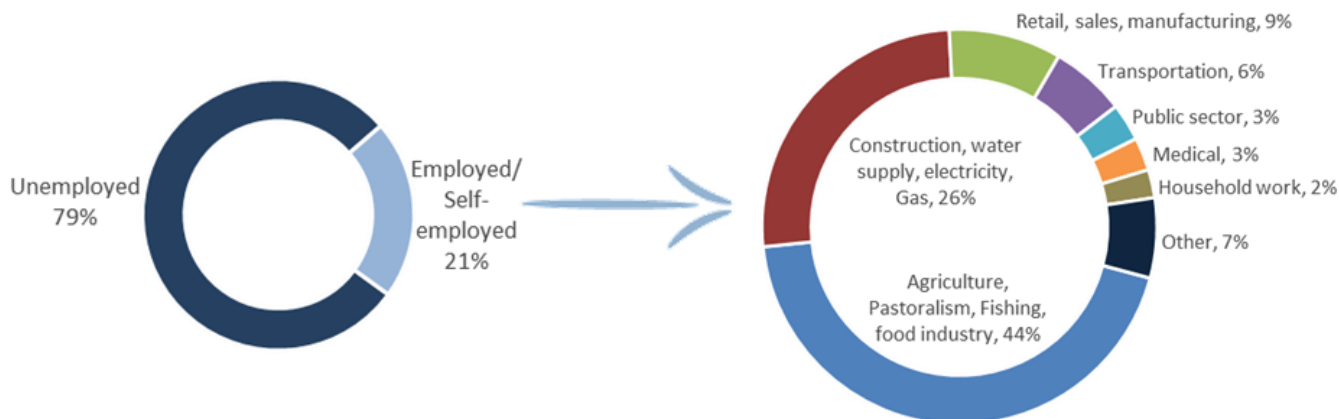
Disaggregating sector of employment by nationality demonstrates that the majority of Nigerien and Chadian respondents had been employed in the agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and food industry domain prior to travelling to Libya: 68% of Chadian and 62% of Nigerien nationals surveyed had worked in this sector.

Figure 9: *Sector of employment by country of origin for six main nationalities surveyed*
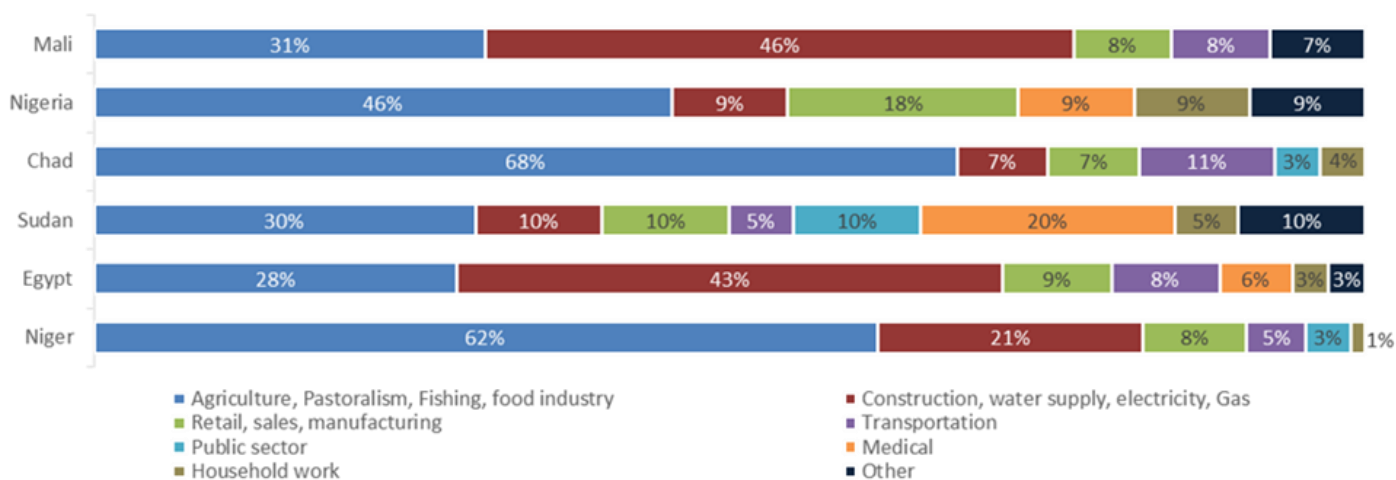
The largest group of Malian (46%) and Egyptian nationals (43%) on the other hand reported working in the construction, water supply electricity and gas sectors in their country of origin.

Migrants from Sudan were more diversified in their sectors of employment: 30% had worked in the agriculture, fishing, pastoralism and food industry sector, 20% in the medical sector, 10% in the construction, water supply electricity and gas sector, 10% in retail, sales and manufacturing, 10% in the public sector, 5% in transportation; 5% in household work, and the remaining 10% reported other sectors.

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[6] 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.

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Drivers of Migration: Reasons for Leaving Countries of Origin

Figure 10: _Reasons for leaving countries of origin_
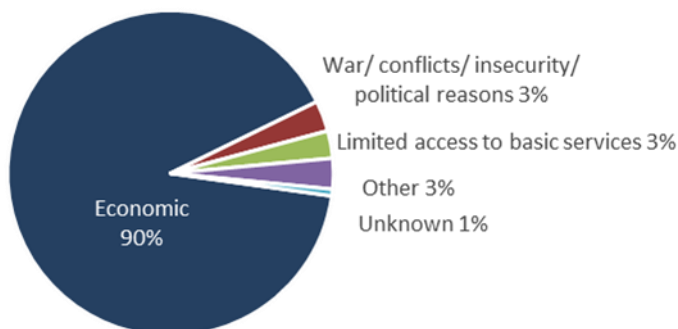
The majority of respondents (90%) reported having left their countries of origin due to economic reasons, which could include poverty and lack of access to livelihood opportunities. 3% reported war, conflict, insecurity or political reasons for leaving, 3% reported limited access to basic services and 3% of respondents reported other reasons for leaving[7]. The remaining 1% did not provide an answer.

Figure 11: _Reasons for leaving country of origin, disaggregated by top six nationalities surveyed_
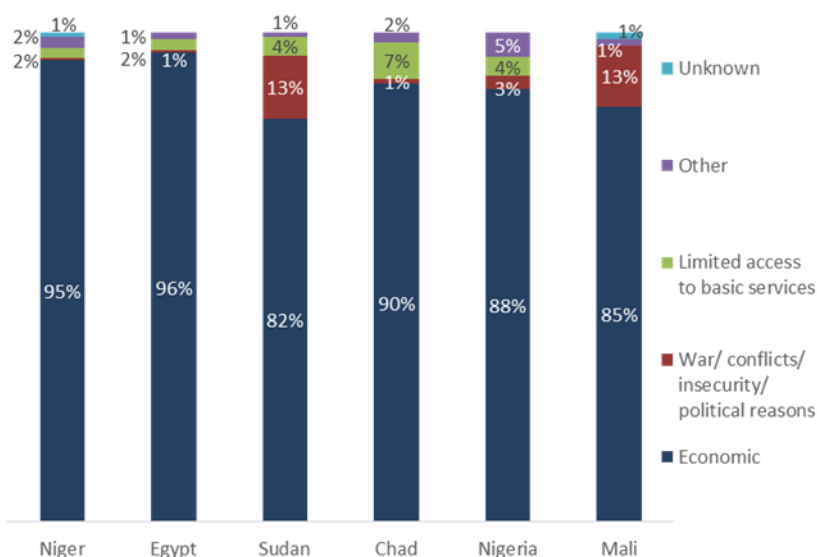
Economic reasons were the most frequently cited migration drivers by respondents influencing them to leave their countries of origin.

The percentage of individuals that reported economic reasons reached 96% for Egyptian nationals.

A greater proportion of Sudanese and Malian nationals left their countries due to war, conflicts, insecurity or political reasons than other nationalities (13%).

Chadian nationals were more likely to leave due to limited access to basic services than other nationalities (7% of Chadian respondents cited this reason for leaving).

Characteristics of the Journey

In 95% of surveys conducted with migrants in Libya, the country of departure and country of origin were the same. The remaining 5% of respondents made the journey to Libya via country other than their country of origin. The analysis below presents information about the journeys from the countries that migrants departed

Out of the 1,215 surveys carried out, 849 individuals reported to have departed from countries that border Libya (70% of all respondents). 53% of them (449 individuals) reported having departed from Niger, 22% from Egypt (184 individuals), 12% from Sudan (102 individuals), 11% from Chad (94 individuals), 1% from Algeria (12 individuals) and 1% from Tunisia (7 individuals).

321 respondent reported departing from other African countries further afield (27% of all respondents). The remaining 40 respondents (3%) reported to have departed from Bangladesh, Pakistan or Syria.

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[7] Other reasons include: Natural disasters (0.3%), and other reasons (2.7%).

Map 3: *Main regions of departure for migrants from countries bordering Libya*
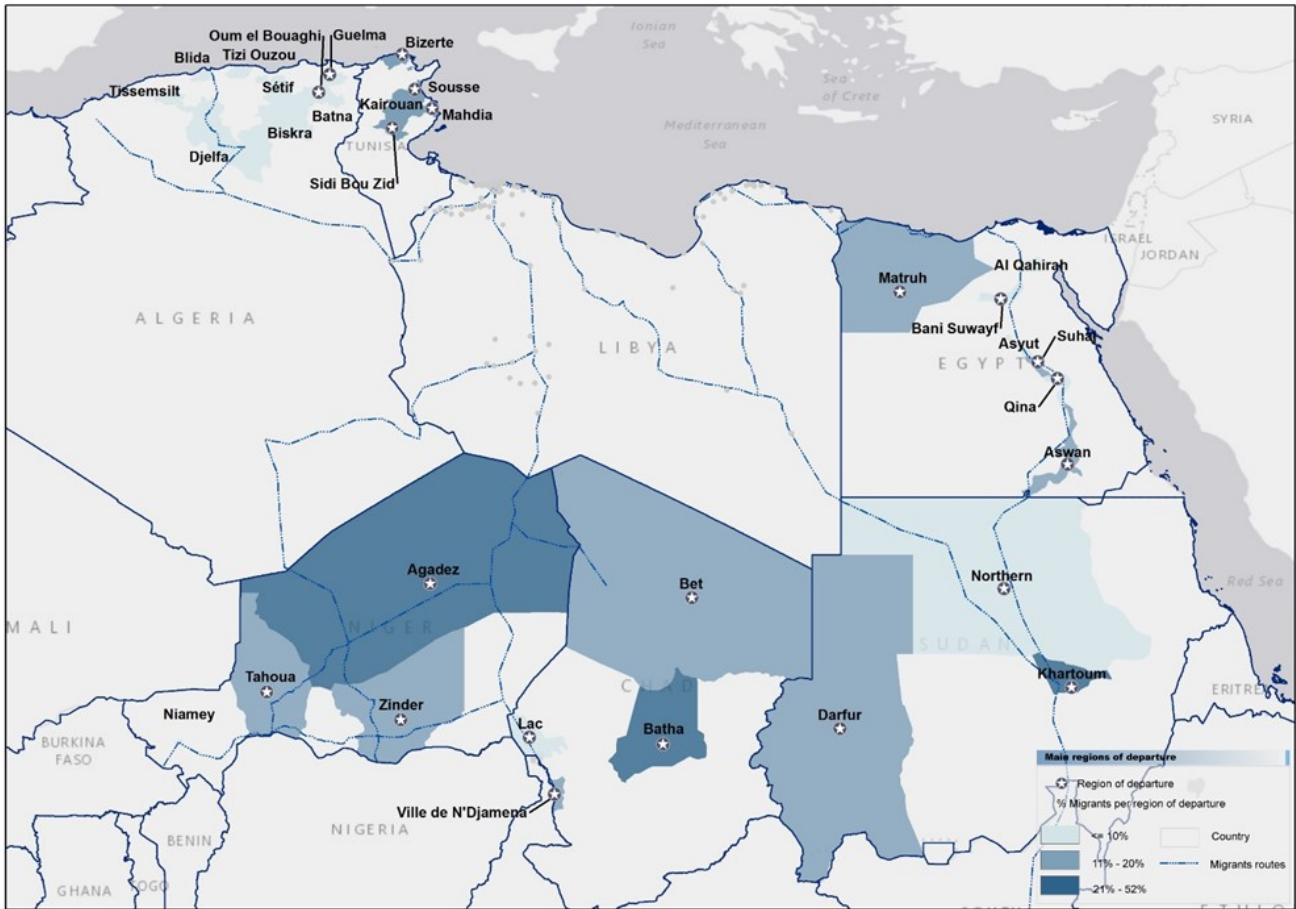
Out of the 58 Nigerian nationals surveyed the majority (91%, 53 individuals) reported passing through Niger to reach Libya (52 individuals travel through Niger, and 1 through Niger and Chad). Also one participant reported passing through Chad only. The remaining 4 individuals surveyed passed through both Cameroon and Chad.

The transit routes for migrants departing from Mali continued to change in comparison to last year and to the previous reporting period: while the majority of Malian migrants surveyed in April had reported travelling through Algeria (78%), the main route recorded in May was through Niger (43%, 25 individuals). Only 21% reported travelling through Algeria (12 individuals). The remaining 36% travelled through Burkina-Faso then Niger (21 individuals).

Disaggregating by length of stay for Malian and Ghanaian nationals it can be observed that those who had arrived to Libya over 6 months prior to being surveyed were more likely to take routes through Burkina-Faso followed by Niger or through Niger

directly, while those who had arrived more recently were more likely to have taken routes through Algeria.

All Malian nationals who reported arriving to Libya within the last two weeks of being surveyed (5 individuals which represent 9% of all Malian respondents) had travelled through Algeria to reach Libya, while those who had been in Libya for longer had travelled through Niger.

In the previous reporting period 28% of Ghanaian nationals reported passing through Algeria to reach Libya while during the present reporting period no Ghanaian nationals surveyed cited Algeria as a transit country during the journey to Libya. From the 44 Ghanaian nationals included in this report only one individual had come to Libya within the last two weeks of being surveyed and 29 individuals (66% of all Ghanaian nationals surveyed) had arrived over six months ago. In the last report, a greater proportion of Ghanaian nationals had arrived recently to Libya, which could explain why more had travelled through Algeria at the time.

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT

Map 4 presents the routes taken by migrants who departed from Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal to reach Libya.

Map 4: *Main transit routes used by migrants from West and Central Africa*

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT
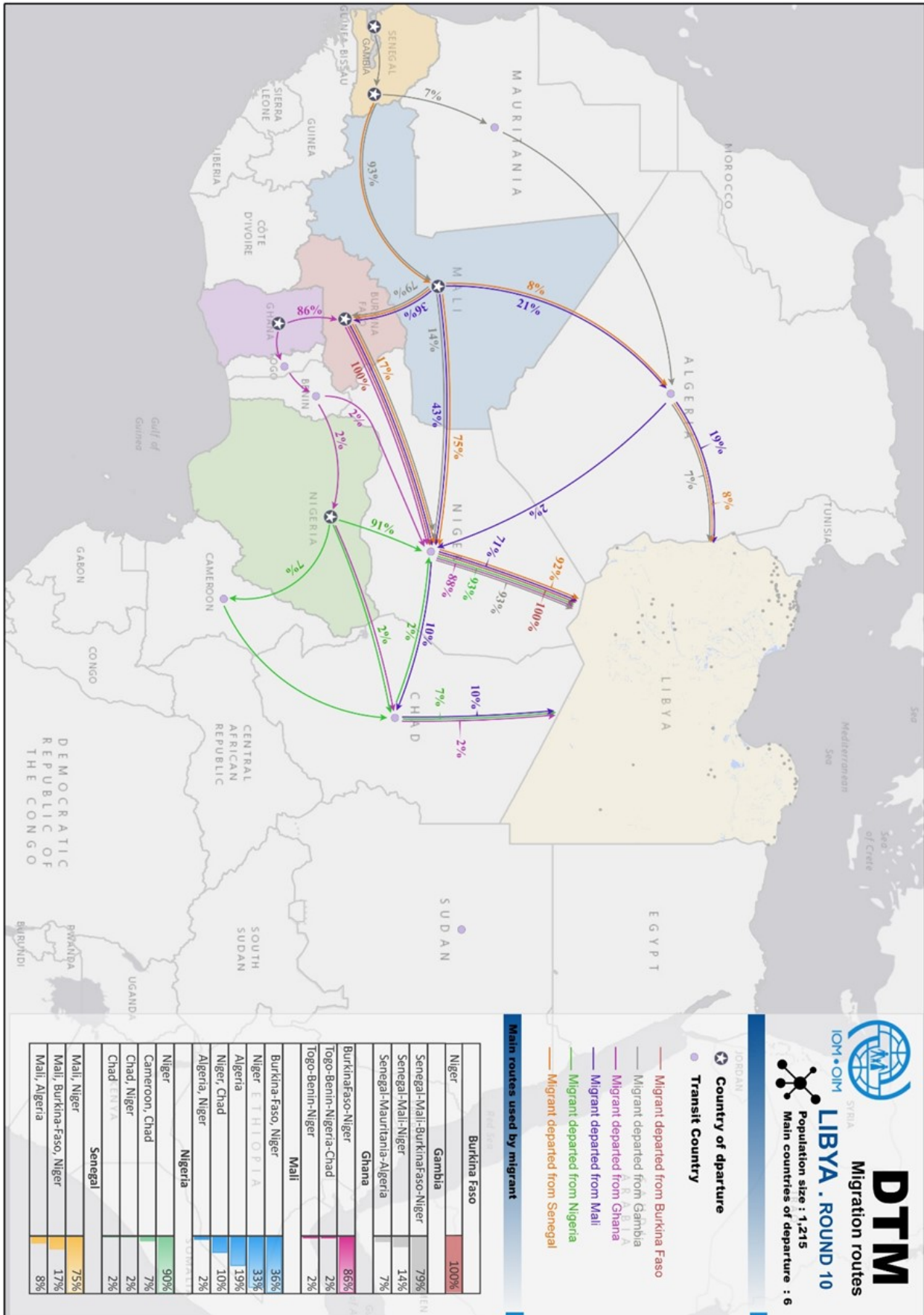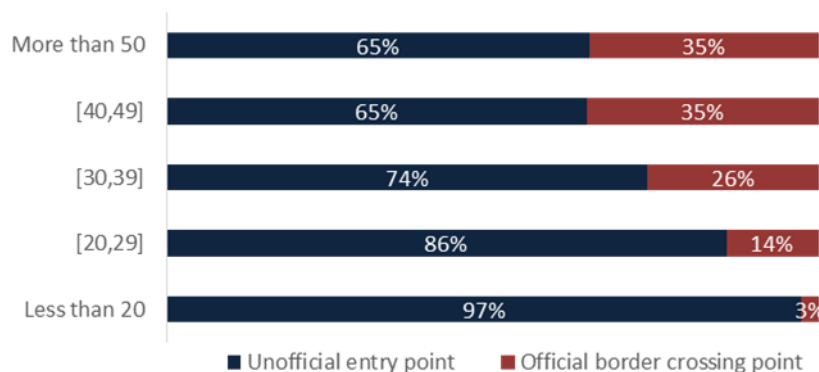
Entry into Libya

The majority of migrants (80%) continue to report entering Libya through unofficial entry points.

Disaggregating by age and nationality it can be observed that older migrants, mainly from Egypt and Sudan, tended to have entered through official border crossing points.

Figure 12: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya*

Unofficial entry point, 80%

Official border crossing point 20%

Figure 13: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by age group*

Age group	Unofficial entry point	Official border crossing point
More than 50	65%	35%
[40,49]	65%	35%
[30,39]	74%	26%
[20,29]	86%	14%
Less than 20	97%	3%

The proportion of individuals who reported having entered to Libya through unofficial border crossing point appears to be negatively correlated to the age of individuals: younger migrants were more likely to have entered through unofficial entry points while older migrants were more likely to have entered through official borders.

Figure 13 presents the status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by age group.

Further, a relationship was observed between whether migrants travelled alone or with a group and their mode of entry into Libya. Migrants travelling alone were more likely to enter through an official border crossing point than those travelling with a group, as can be observed in Figure 14.

Disaggregating by nationality also presents clear patterns Figure 15. 96% of migrants coming from Niger reported entering Libya through an unofficial entry point. Among the six main nationalities surveyed, Egyptian and Sudanese nationals were more likely to enter Libya through official borders (55% of Egyptian respondents and 38% of Sudanese respondents).

Figure 14: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by travel (group or individual)*
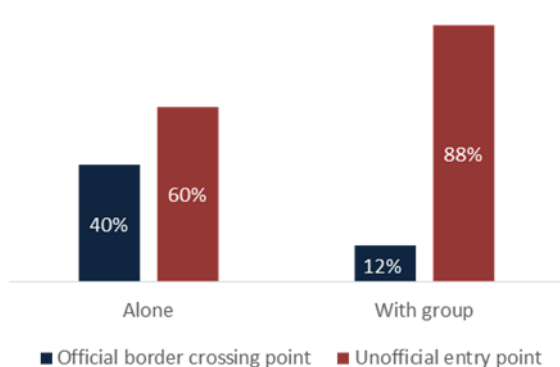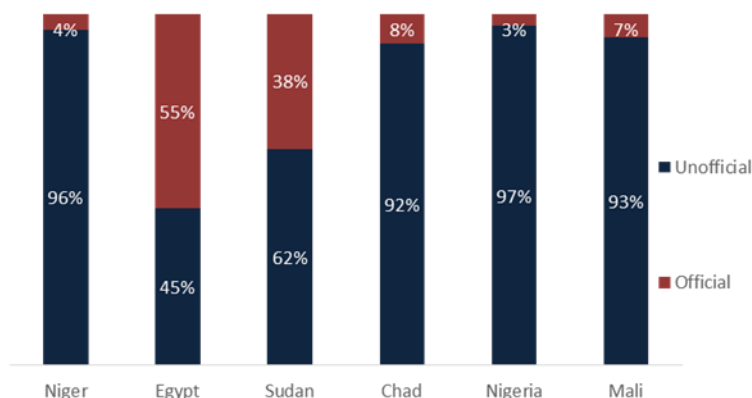
	Alone	With group
Official border crossing point	40%	12%
Unofficial entry point	60%	88%

Figure 15: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by nationality*

|	Niger	Egypt	Sudan	Chad	Nigeria	Mali
Official	4%	55%	38%	8%	3%	7%
Unofficial	96%	45%	62%	92%	97%	93%

All Tunisian respondents surveyed reported entering Libya through official border crossing points along with 97% of Bangladeshi nationals surveyed.

Mode & Cost of Travel

The majority of respondents (74%) reported to be travelling with a group: 81% of them reported travelling with others who were not relatives, while 19% reported travelling with family members. The proportion of those travelling alone increased from 16% to 26% between April and May.

The proportion of Nigerien nationals surveyed who reported travelling alone increased from 10% compared to the previous reporting period and reached 22% in May. The same increase was recorded for Egyptian and Sudanese nationals whom the proportion of individuals travelling alone increased respectively from 20% to 35% and from 13% to 36%. On the other hand, Chadian nationals were more likely to travel with group, only 6% of them reported having travelled alone to Libya.

Figure 16: Proportion of migrants travelling alone or with group
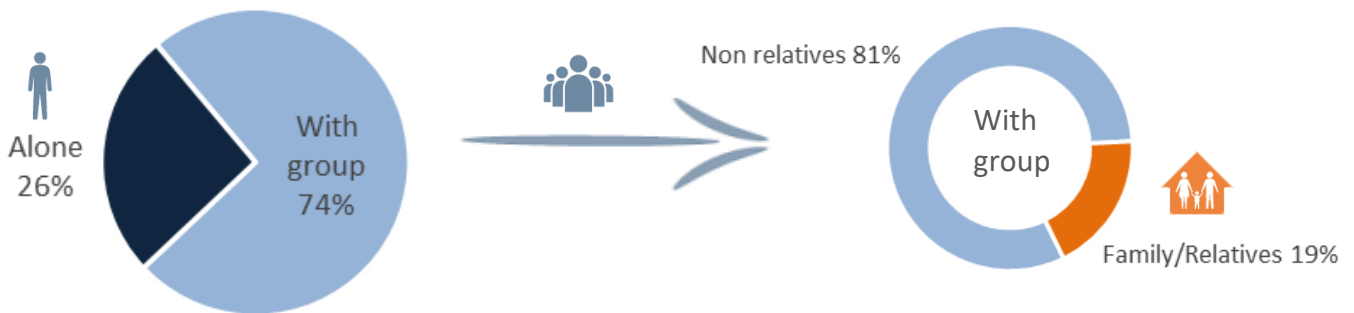
The majority of respondents (62%) reported the estimated cost of their journey to reach Libya as being less than 1,000 USD per person. 32% reported the estimated cost of their journey to be between USD 1,000 and 5,000. A further 1% of respondents reported paying over USD 5,000. The remaining 4% did not answer (Figure 17).

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.

As distance travelled influences the cost of journey, the cost breakdown differs significantly when disaggregated by country of departure.
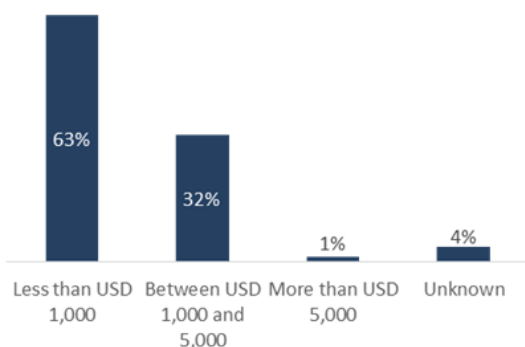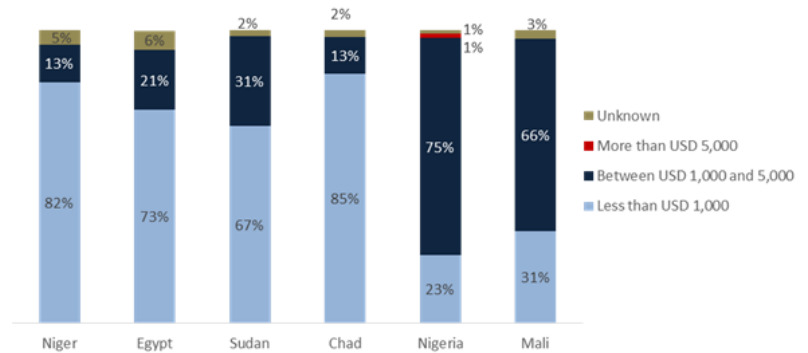
Figure 17: Cost of journey to Libya

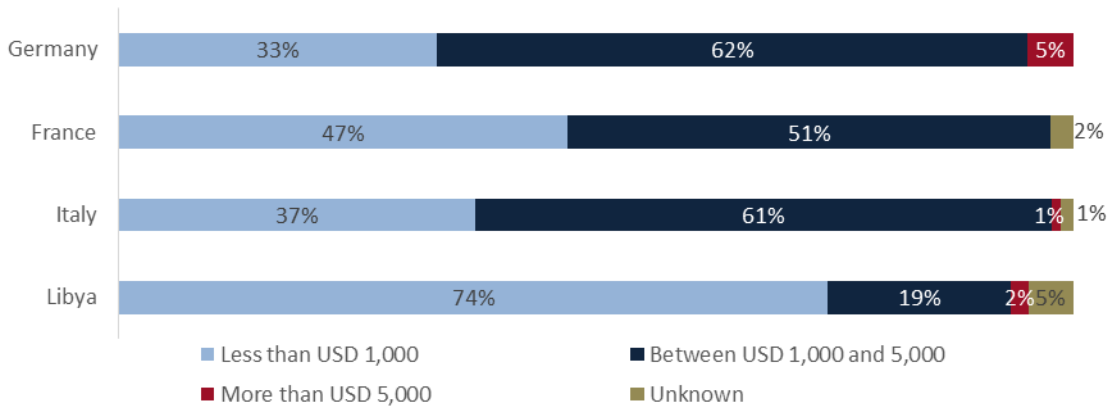*Figure 18: Cost of journey to Libya by country of departure*

The majority of migrants who departed from the neighbouring countries of Chad (85%) and Niger (82%) reported having spent less than USD 1,000 during their journey to Libya.

74% of Nigerian and 66% of Malian respondents on the other hand reported that the journey to Libya cost them between USD 1,000 and 5,000.

The fluctuation of the cost of journey is related not only on the country of origin and the reporting period but also on the country of intended destination. Individuals who are planning to continue their journey to Europe were more likely to spend more money on their journey to Libya than those planning to stay in the country (Figure 19).

APRIL & MAY 2017

Figure 19: *Cost of journey by country of intended destination*

Germany	33%	62%	5%
France	47%	51%	2%
Italy	37%	61%	1% 1%
Libya	74%	19%	2% 5%

■ Less than USD 1,000　　■ Between USD 1,000 and 5,000
■ More than USD 5,000　　■ Unknown

The majority of those who were planning to stay in Libya (74%) reported having spent less than USD 1,000 during their journey while the majority of those who were planning to continue to Germany (67%) reported having spent more than USD 1,000 during their journey to Libya.

This is pattern is also due to the relationship between migrants' country of departure and intended destinations, as will be explained in the following section.

Intended Country of Destination and Reasons Why

Of all migrants surveyed during the reporting period 58% reported Libya as their country of intended destination. 19% reported Italy as the country of intended destination, 7% reported France and 3% reported Germany, 13% reported 32 other countries (Figure 20).

When disaggregated by nationality, the majority of Nigeriens (79%), Egyptians (64%), Sudanese (66%), Chadian (66%) and Malian nationals (44%) cited Libya as their country of intended destination.

The main planned destination for Nigerians (48%) was Italy while 15% were planning to go to Germany, 9% to France and 19% reported their intention to stay in Libya. The remaining 9% reported various other countries as intended destinations.

Among the six main nationalities surveyed in this chapter, the highest proportion of individuals intending to continue to France was recorded for Malian nationals (20%).

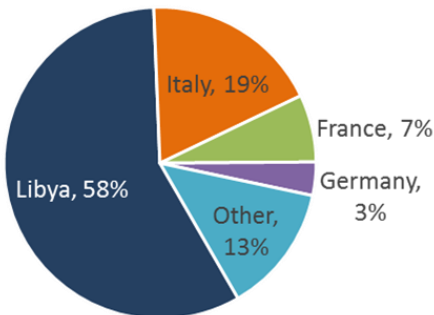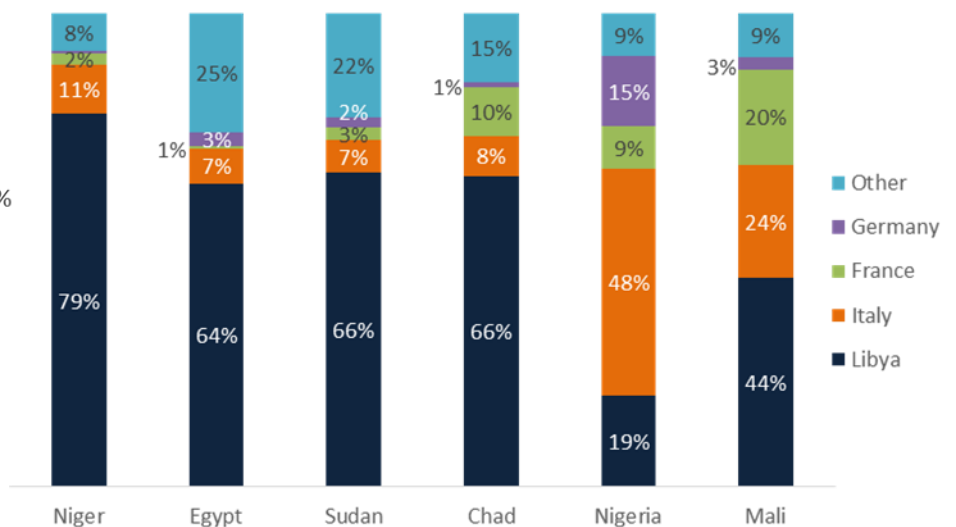*Figure 20:* *Cost of journey by country of intended destination*

Figure 21: *Country of intended final destination disaggregated by nationality*

The choice of the country of intended final destination also depended on migrants' age. Generally younger migrants in Libya reported their intention to continue their journey to another country more than older migrants.

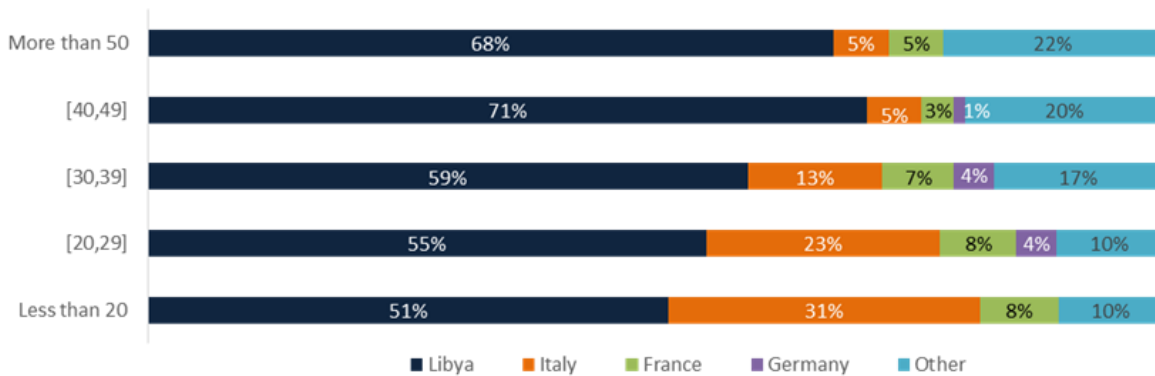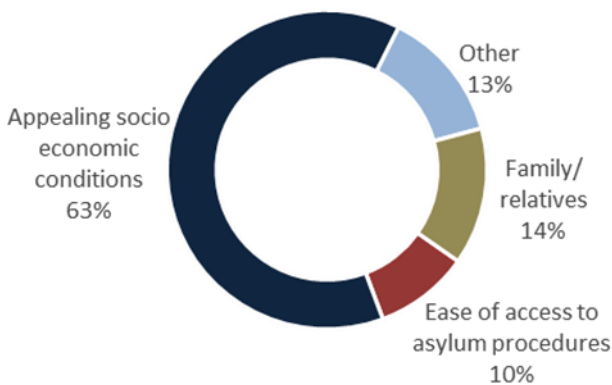*Figure 22:* *Country of intended final destination disaggregated by age group*


Figure 23: *Reasons for choosing countries of intended destination*

63% of all migrants cited appealing socio-economic conditions as the main reason for their choice of the country of final destination. 14% reported that having family members or relatives in the country of intended destination was the main reason behind their choice. 10% of respondents cited the ease of access to asylum procedures as a motivating factor. The remaining 13% reported other reasons.

Figure 24: *Reasons for choosing countries of intended destination by country*
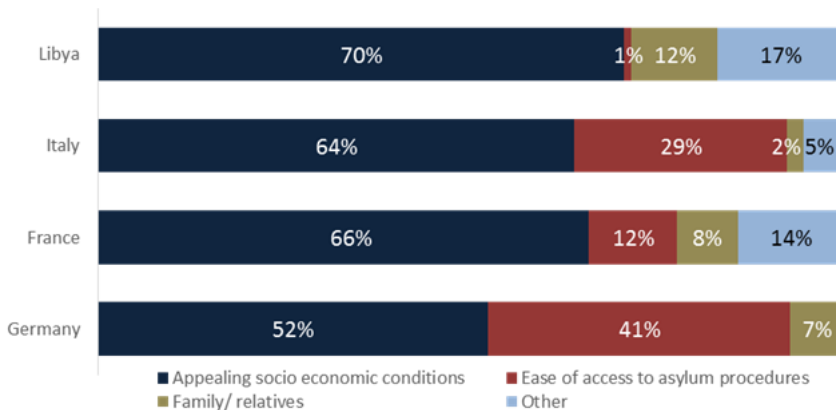
The majority of migrants surveyed who chose Libya as the country of final destination cited economic reasons as the primary motivating factor.

Libya was also the first country among the four first intended destinations chosen for the presence of family members or relatives: 12% of the total number of individuals who chose to travel and stay Libya reported having family or relatives in

the country as the main reason for their choice, an increase from the 5% reported in the previous month.

Out of those who chose Italy as their country of final destination 64% cited economic reasons as the main pull factor, 29% mentioned asylum, and 2% the presence of relatives as motivating factors. The remaining 5% reported other reasons. Germany was the first country of destination chosen for its perceived ease of access to asylum procedures with 41% of migrants choosing Germany as their main intended country of destination due to their belief in the ease of access to asylum procedures.

Considerations of Return

26% of individuals surveyed reported they had considered returning to their country of origin at some point during their journey. 97% of them reported having considered returning only when they were in Libya while 1% had considered returning when they were in another transit country prior to reaching Libya. The remaining 2% did not provide an answer.

Figure 25: *Proportion of migrants who had considered returning and main reasons for their choices*
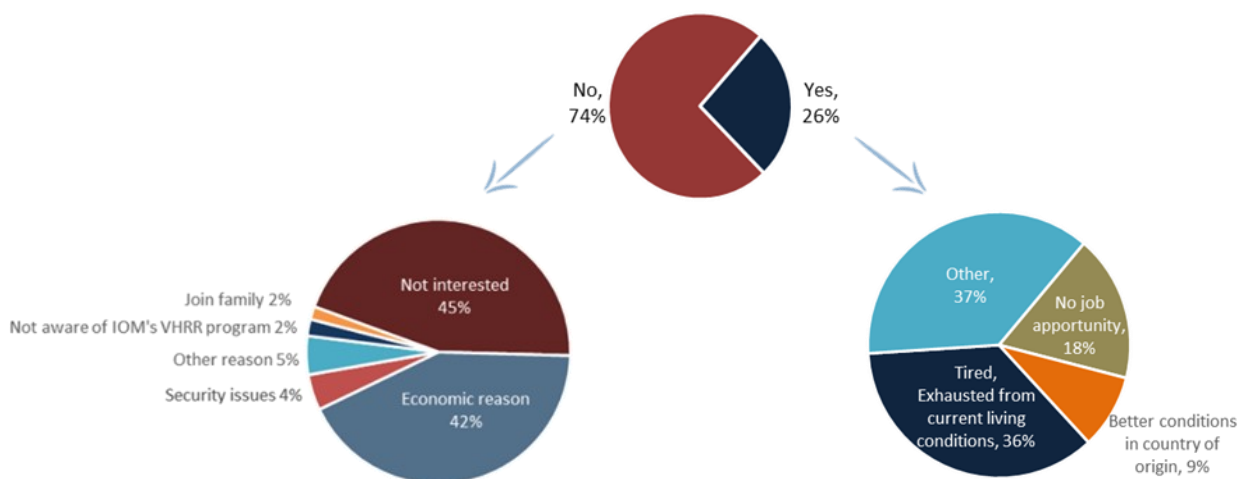
The majority of those who had not considered returning to their country of origin reported that they are not interested on returning (45%), 42% reported they did not think about returning mainly due to economic reasons, 4% due to security issues in their countries of origin, 2% were not aware of the option of returning through IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) and Reintegration Assistance programmes[8] and another 2% did not want to return as they were going to join family members in the intended country of destination. The remaining 5% reported other reasons.

The majority of participants who did not consider returning were planning to stay in Libya (57%) while 42% reported their intention to continue their journey to another country. The remaining 1% did not provide an answer.

The majority of individuals considering returning (36%) reported being exhausted from current living conditions in Libya; 18% could not find job opportunities in the country and 9% reported having better conditions in their country of origin. The remaining 37% reported other reasons.

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[8] Further information about IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration program are available in the following link: https://www.iom.int/assisted-voluntary-return-and-reintegration

For more information about IOM Libya's Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) and Reintegration Assistance activities please refer to: https://www.iom.int/sitreps/libya-voluntary-humanitarian-return-vhr-assistance-reintegration-support-stranded-migrants-0

CHAPTER 3 - MIGRATION STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

This chapter presents key statistical findings on migrant population flows through specific regions in Libya. All data is aggregated at a regional level to better articulate the movement of migrant groups. The chapter aims to present an overview of the key internal and indicative cross-border movements identified during the reporting period.

It is important to note that the extent to which each route is used is difficult to monitor as the proportion of migrants observed using each route varies from one period to another and security can restricts DTM enumerators' access. This chapter includes regional analysis of migrants' flows in the regions with the highest proportions of crossing migrants observed by DTM.

Each region is presented to include an analysis into:

- Absolute number of migrants observed as arriving and departing a region;
- The main nationalities and countries of intended destinations;
- The main transiting locations;
- Contextualization based on field observations;
- Estimated daily number of migrants arriving and departing each region.

ARRIVAL DATA:

Between the 16th of April and the 31st of May, 9,321 individuals were observed arriving to each of Libya's FMPs. During the reporting period DTM observed up to 24 different nationalities as arriving to multiple regions across Libya. The main nationalities observed were Nigerien, Egyptian and Nigerian.

Misrata witnessed the largest number of arriving migrants, followed by Tobruk and Murzuk. As demonstrated in Table 6, the three top nationalities recorded as arriving to these regions were Nigerien, Egyptian and Chadian. The primary countries of intended destination were Libya, Italy and Germany.

DEPARTURE DATA:

Between the 16th of April and the 31st of May, 11,229 individuals were observed departing from each of Libya's FMPs.

During the reporting period DTM observed up to 32 different nationalities departing from different regions across Libya. The main nationalities observed were Nigerian, Egyptian and Nigerien.

Misrata, Tobruk and Murzuq observed the highest number of migrant departures. The observed departing nationalities were more varied than those of arriving with Egyptian nationals being the most observed, followed by Nigerien, Nigerian, Sudanese, Malian and Burkinabe nationals. The primary countries of intended destination were Italy, Egypt, Libya, Germany and Sudan.

Table 6: Data on observed and estimated arrivals and departures from top 12 regions

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Region	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Estimated Daily migrant arrivals	Estimated Daily migrant departures	Main location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended next location	Main nationalities of those arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main countries of final destination
Misrata	2,215	2,070	210	192	Sebha	Tripoli	Niger	Egypt	Libya
					Almargeb	Almargeb	Egypt	Niger	Italy
					Misrata	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Chad	Sudan	France
Tobruk	1,684	2,005	142	169	Matruh	Ejdabia	Egypt	Egypt	Libya
					Ejdabiya	Matruh	Sudan	Sudan	Italy
					Tobruk	Tobruk	Eritrea	Eretria	Egypt
Murzuk	1,310	1,750	203	191	Niger (Agadez)	Sebha	Nigeria	Nigeria	Germany
							Niger	Burkina-Faso	Italy
							Senegal	Senegal	Libya
Sebha	1,141	1,492	132	178	Murzuk	Tripoli	Ghana	Burkina-Faso	Italy
					Sebha	Wadi Ashshati	Nigeria	Nigeria	Libya
						Sebha	Burkina-Faso	Ghana	France
Nalut	1,139	1,397	82	94	Algeria (Illizi)	Nalut	Mali	Mali	Italy
						AlJabal Al Gharbi	Niger	Niger	Libya
						Zwara	Nigeria	Mauritania	France
Alkufra	383	660	48	101	Sudan (Darfur)	Ejdabia	Sudan	Sudan	Libya
					Northern Sudan	Northern Sudan	Chad	Chad	Sudan
						Darfur (Sudan)	Nigeria	Nigeria	Italy
Almargeb	332	368	17	19	Tripoli	Tripoli	Niger	Niger	Libya
					Almargeb	Almargeb	Chad	Chad	Italy
					Aljfarah		Sudan	Sudan	Niger
Aljufra	215	135	22	14	Sebha	Misrata	Niger	Niger	Germany
					WadiAshshati	Sirt	Burkina-Faso	Burkina-Faso	Italy
							Nigeria	Chad	France
Derna	208	286	23	32	Tobruk	Ejdabia	Egypt	Egypt	Italy
					Ejdabiya	Tobruk			Egypt
						Al Jabal Al Akhdar	Sudan	Sudan	Sweden
AL Jabal Al Gharbi	165	124	33	25	Wadi Ashshati	Tripoli	Niger	Niger	Italy
					Ghat	Zwara	Gabon	Chad	France
					Sebha	Aljfarah	Mali		Germany
Ejdabia	153	352	22	45	Alkufrah	Alkufrah	Egypt	Sudan	Italy
					Tobruk	Matruh	Sudan	Egypt	Sudan
						Zwara	Chad	Chad	Turkey
Wadi Ashshati	125	110	23	27	Sebha	Aljfarah	Niger	Nigeria	Italy
						Tripoli	Nigeria	Burkina-Faso	Germany
							Burkina-Faso	Niger	France

Murzuq

Map 5: _Main identified flows of migrants arriving and departing Murzuq_
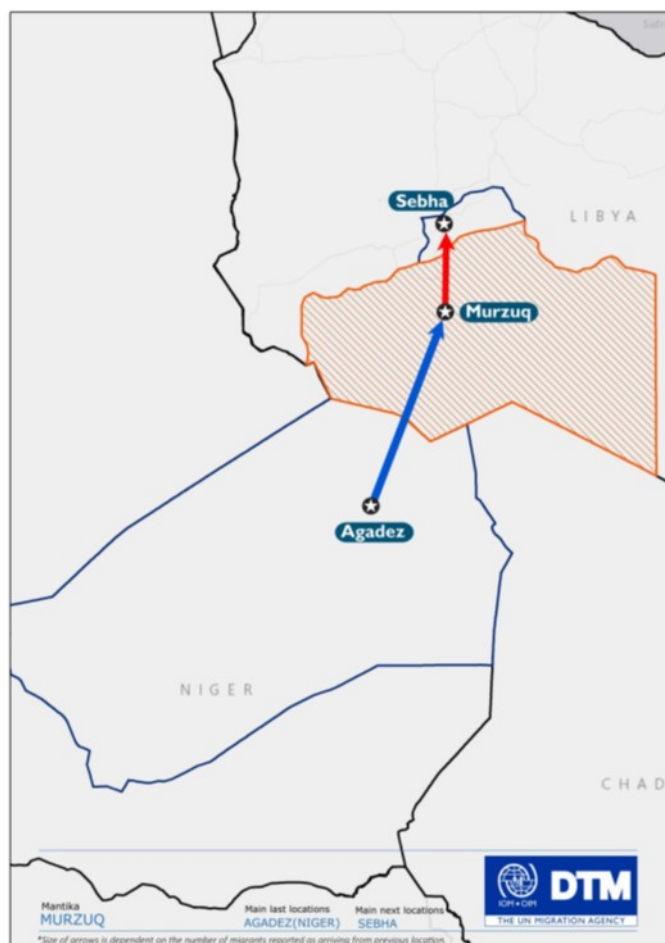
Between the 16th of April and the 31st of May, 1,310 migrants were observed as having arrived to locations covered by DTM within Murzuk, this number represents 14% of the total number of arrivals recorded in the country during the reporting period. On the other hand, 1,750 migrants were observed departing from the assessed locations.

The majority of the observed arrivals stated Niger (Agadez) as the area in which they were previously located. The main nationality identified for arrivals and departures was Nigerian with the primary intended destination being Germany.

Although field reports indicated a decrease in the total number of migrants departing to the north-western parts of the country due to ongoing clashes along the routes, all migrants assessed in Murzuq stated that Sebha was the planned next destination.

From the 16th of April to the 31st of May DTM estimates an average of 203 migrants as having arrived to Murzuq every day. Simultaneously DTM estimates that up to 191 migrants departed Murzuq on a daily average towards other destinations in Libya.
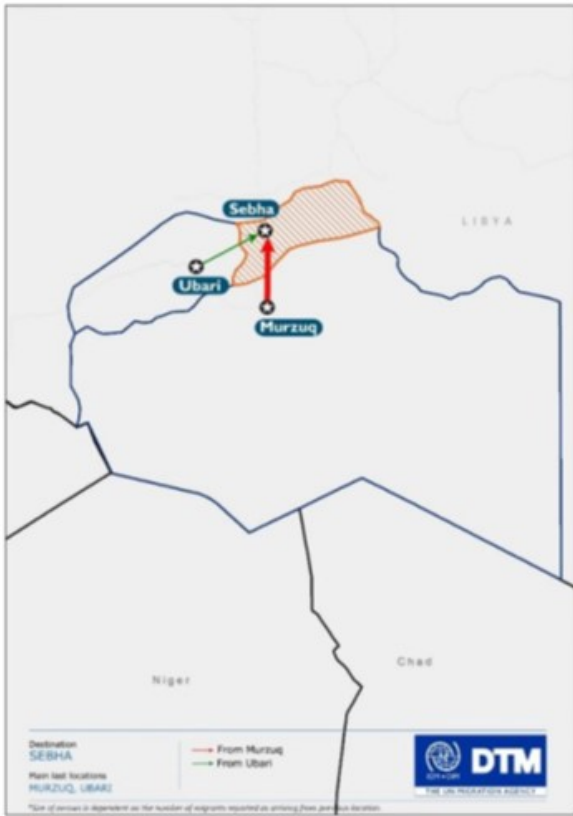
Sebha

During the reporting period 1,141 individuals were directly observed as having arrived to Sebha, with the majority (1,053) reported to have come from Murzuq.

Simultaneously 1,492 individuals were observed as having departed towards other locations in Libya. The majority (1,404) were observed as departing towards Tripoli; only up to 88 of those who departed states to be departing towards locations within Sebha.

DTM estimates that during the complete reporting period an average of up to 145 migrants arrived to Sebha per day. This is a decrease compared to the last reporting period (February-April) which saw an average arrival of up to 238 per day. Field observations indicate that this may be attributed to conflicts and bombardments by aircrafts in Tamnhnt (see DTM Rapid Response Report [9] on Albawanees).

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[9] http://www.globaldtm.info/rapid-assessment-displacement-from-tamnhnt-albawanees-2-may-2017/

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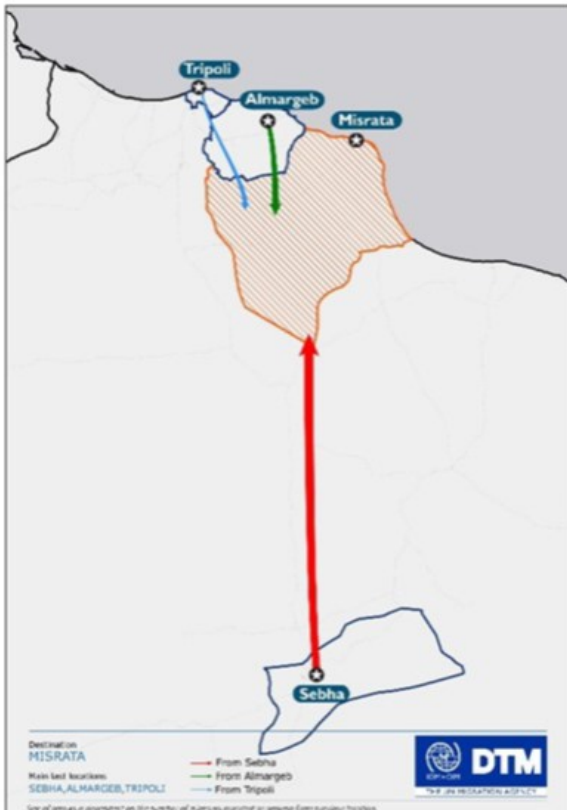*Map 6:* Main identified flows of migrants arriving to Sebha

Map 7: Main identified flows of migrants departing from Sebha
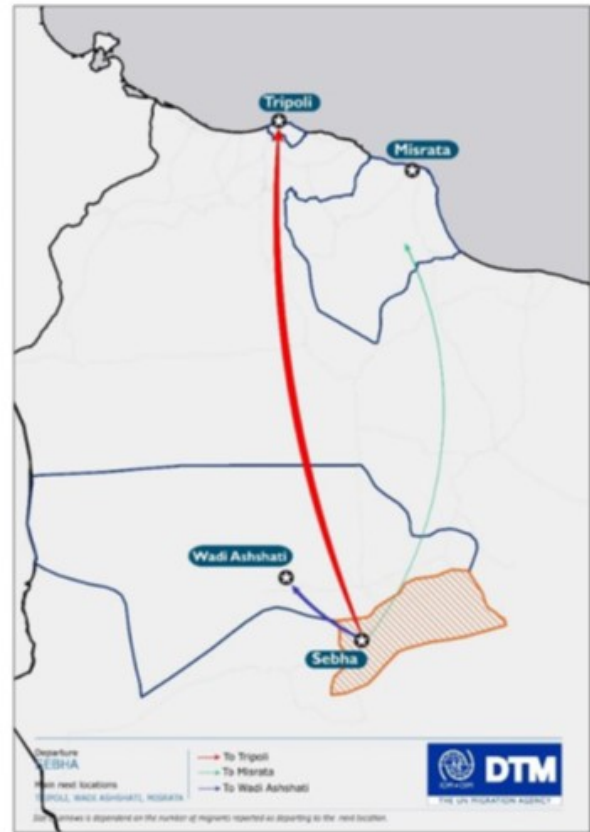
Misrata

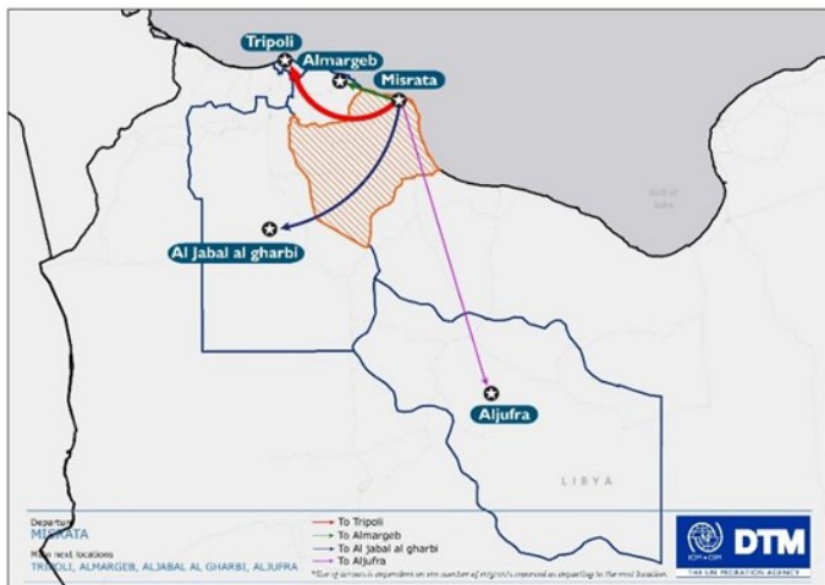*Map 8:* Main identified flows of migrants arriving to Misrata

During the reporting period 2,215 individuals were directly observed as having arrived to the municipalities of Bani Waleed, Misrata and Zliten in the Misrata region. Simultaneously 2,070 individuals were observed as having departed from Misrata.

Out of 2,215 observed arrivals to Misrata, 1,338 reported to have mainly come from Southern Libya especially from Sebha. Out of those that reached Misrata from Sebha the majority stated to be from Niger with the intention of remaining in Libya to work.

A further 597 individuals observed as having reached Misrata, were recorded as having departed from Almargeb and Tripoli. Lastly up to 280 individuals were observed as coming from multiple muhallas within Misrata.

Map 9: *Main identified flows of migrants departing from Misrata*


Tripoli, Almargeb and Al Jabal Al Gharbi were reported to be main destinations for up to 1,961 of the observed departures from Misrata.

The main nationality observed as departing Misrata were Egyptian with the majority stating Libya as their intended country of destination. Also Nigerien and Chadian nationals were observed departing from the locations within the region.

Based on the average number of daily arrivals DTM estimates that during the reporting period 210 migrants arrived per day to Misrata and simultaneously 192 migrant were estimated as having departed Misrata every day.

Tobruk

Map 10: *Main identified flows of migrants arriving to Tobruk*
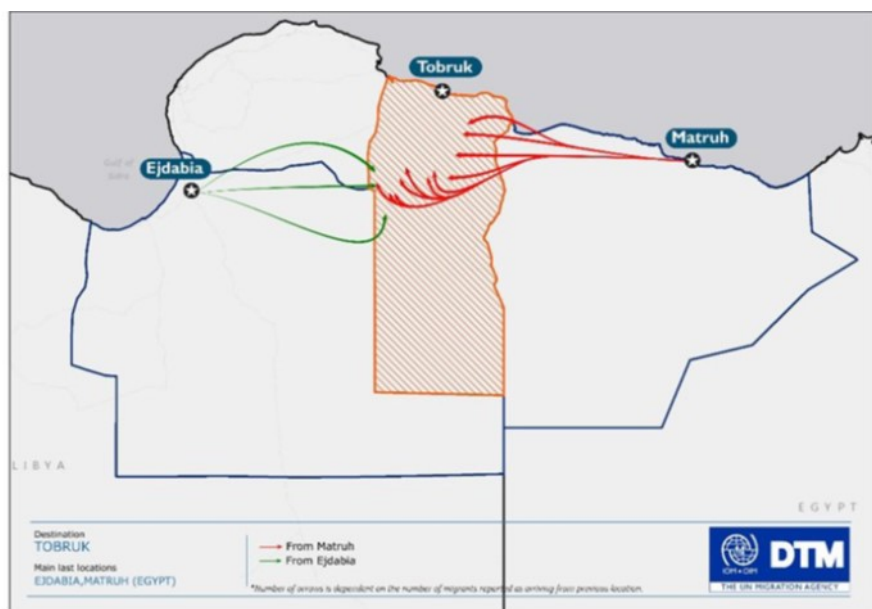
1,684 individuals were directly observed arriving to Flow Monitoring Points within Tobruk during the reporting period.

While up to 2,005 individuals were also observed as departing from locations within the region.

The majority of arrivals reported to have come from Egypt. Up to 161 individuals reported to have arrived to Tobruk mainly from other regions in Libya, with many of them recorded as Egyptians nationals returning to their country of origin for Ramadan.

In term of departures, 1,484 were recorded as mainly heading towards Ejdabia while another 299 were recorded as mainly heading in to Egypt.

DTM estimates an average of 142 migrants as having arrived per day to Tobruk between April and May with an average of 175 daily migrant departures.

Nalut

The region of Nalut, which borders Algeria and Tunisia, recorded 1,139 arrivals and 1,397 departures across all locations during the assessment days.

The majority of migrants were recorded as having coming from Algeria. Migrants departing Nalut were recorded as heading towards multiple municipalities in Nalut. The most prominent nationality recorded was Malian and the intended destination of the majority was Italy.

The average number of estimated daily arrivals in all the locations covered in Nalut was 82 individuals while on average number of daily departures was 94.

Alkufra

Al Kufra hosts many migrants who due to their mobility patterns within the country are considered as Mobile & Invisible; mainly those of East African nationalities. As reflected in DTM Mobility Tracking round 9 data, Sudanese nationals are present in large numbers in Al Kufra.

During the reporting period 383 individuals were observed as having arrived to the region with the majority originating from Sudan and having previously transited through Darfur.

In term of departing migrants, Alkufra saw a large number of migrants (660) mostly from Sudan departing north towards Ejdabia with the main final destination recorded as Italy

During the days of assessments, DTM recorded a daily average of up to 48 migrants arriving to Al Kufra and 101 migrant departures a day on average.

Photo credit: Petre/IOM 2017

CHAPTER 5 - MARITIME INCIDENTS

May marked the start of the high season for Mediterranean crossings. As of May 31st, 60,228 individuals were reported to have arrived to Italy by sea through the Central Mediterranean route, having departed mainly from Libya. 22,993 of them (38%) had made the crossing in the month of May alone. An additional 1,562 individuals were reported to have died making the crossing during the same period. Migrants crossing to Libya were mainly from Nigeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, Ivory Coast and the Gambia. 75% of them were male adults and 10% female adults. The remaining 15% were minors[10]. DTM Libya continues to monitor trends and patterns between migrants identified in Libya and those who continue making their journey onward to Europe.

May — June

June – July

[10] DTM Monthly Flow Compilation Report June 2017, p. 19
http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_No5_June_2017_.pdf

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Conclusion

The report presented IOM's latest complete analysis of DTM's data on migrants in Libya for the period April to May 2017. Drawn from across multiple DTM components this monthly report has been designed as a response to the DTM's feedback survey published in June. Based on the DTM's feedback survey this report aims to provide all actors with one consolidated document on Libya's migrant profile in one document. This report provided an update to the total baseline number of migrants in Libya, a full overview of the dynamic profile of Libya's migrant population based on DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys, a statistical overview into the fluidity and volume of migrants across the country mobility and an update into the latest maritime incident reports.

Out of the 393,652 migrants identified in Libya nearly half reported to be in the country for six months or less. The majority of these migrants are considered more vulnerable as the majority were reported to lack documentation in the form of work or residence permits. Further, in many baladiyas migrants were reported to have poor relations with local residents.

Migrants' demographic, educational and vocational backgrounds were disaggregated by nationality and age group wherever relevant, and the characteristics of their journey to Libya was analyzed by examining their country of departure, the routes they used, how they arrived to Libya, and whether they travelled alone or with a group.

Those who came to Libya from Chad, Sudan, Niger and Egypt were more likely to have arrived with the intention to stay in the country in pursuit of livelihood opportunities. Others, mainly from West African countries, were more likely to have the intention to continue to Europe. Migrants intending to go to Europe were younger; the majority were in their 20's. Those who intended to stay in Libya were older migrants, mainly those in their 40's and 50's.

Routes used by migrants to reach Libya from West Africa had varied over time; those who had arrived to the country over six months ago were more likely to have travelled into Libya through Niger. Those who travelled more recently were more likely to have come through Algeria.

While the main analytical findings were presented in this report, DTM has made the full dataset available in the accompanying information package to enable more in-depth analysis focused on various indicators (locations, nationalities, etc.) of interest. DTM Round 10 Migration Dataset provides a user-friendly interface for all users to carry out further analysis that may be used to strengthen evidence for targeted interventions.

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

For more information please contact:

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Email: dsalmon@iom.int | www.globaldtm.info/libya

A migrant in trig al seka detention centre

Petre/IOM 2017