International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM
IOM • OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Libya's Migrant Report

ROUND 11

JUNE — JULY 2017

Cover: Migrants queuing for pre-charter interview and health assistance before departure home through IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return Assistance

Photo credit: Eshaebi/IOM 2017

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European Union
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JUNE & JULY 2017

MIGRANTS IN LIBYA
KEY FINDINGS[1], JUNE 2017

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

390,198
MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN

517 OF 657
MUHALLAS

99 OF 100
BALADIYAS

MAIN LOCATIONS
MISRATA (21%)
TRIPOLI (15%)
ALMARGEB (10%)

MAIN NATIONALITIES
EGYPT (18%)
NIGER (17%)
CHAD (13%)

LENGTH OF STAY
0-6 MONTHS (46%)
6-12 MONTHS (33%)
12+ MONTHS (21%)

AVERAGE AGE OF MIGRANTS
29 YEARS

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS
79% UNEMPLOYED
21% EMPLOYED

DEMOGRAPHICS
93% ADULTS
7% 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 11 of data collection, conducted in June - July 2017 and 5,316 Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted in June - July 2017. Only key figures are shown. For full dataset and report go to www.globaldtm.info/libya

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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: Eshaebi/IOM 2017

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[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 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 a 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:

JUNE & JULY 2017
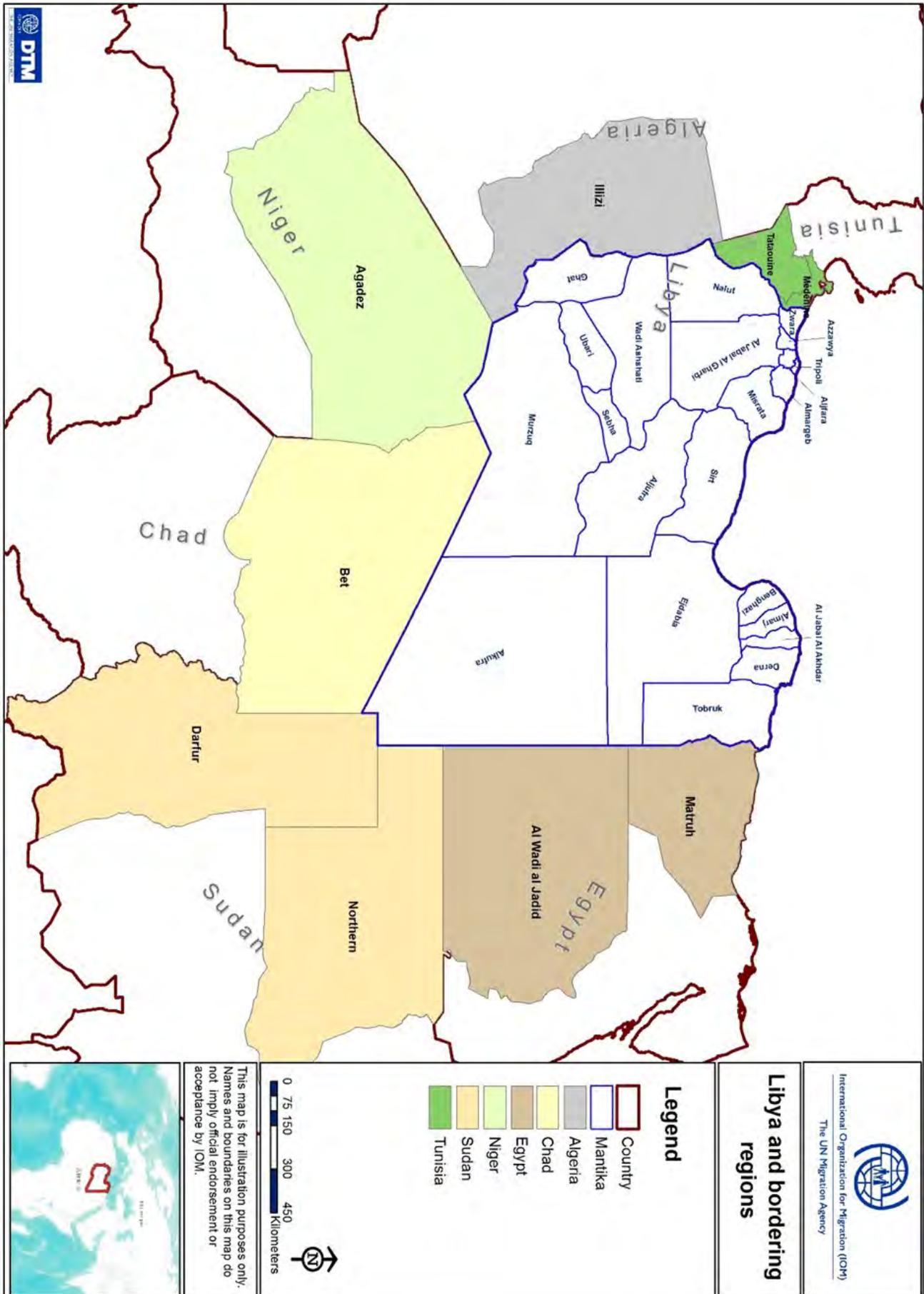
INTRODUCTION

This report is a comprehensive presentation of all data on migration gathered through IOM's DTM programme for May -June.

This report is part of DTM's effort to provide a comprehensive analytical report on Libya's current migration profile. Designed in response to feedback provided in DTM's feedback survey, this report is 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 issue will prioritise the timeliness of these reports.

Chapter 1 presents Libya's comprehensive baseline on the number of migrants by nationality and location currently identified across the entire country. Based on DTM's round 11 Mobility Tracking data which took place between May and June 2017 there are 390,198 migrants in Libya. This is recorded as a minor decrease of 1% from the number identified in the previous round. The majority of migrants continued to be located in the regions of Misrata, Tripoli and Almargeb; 54% 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 June and July with 5,316 migrants across 39 baladiya. In each report we try to highlight new findings and deeper analysis of the migration profile and characteristics in Libya. Libya continues to be not only a transit country for migrants willing to continue to Europe but also the final destination for 58% of migrants surveyed during the reporting period.

The variation of the choice of the country of final destination varies depending on the country of origin; Egyptian and Nigerian nationals are becoming more and more interested in staying in Libya rather than continuing to a European country.

On the other hand the proportion of Sudanese nationals who are willing to stay in Libya decreased from 66% in the last reporting period to 54%.

In terms of migration routes, Algeria is continuing to be a new pivotal route used by migrants especially Malian nationals recently coming to the country (80% of Malian nationals who came before less than 2 weeks prior to the date of interview reported passing through Algeria).

Chapter 3 presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrival and departures from across 134 locations covered by DTM in 20 regions during the months of June to July. 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 by a regional analysis of Tobruk, Nalut, Al Kufra, Wadi Ashshati, Murzuq and Misrata. This chapter provides a 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.

CHAPTER 1- NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITIES

In Round 11 **DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking identified 390,198 migrants* across all 22 mantikas (regions) in Libya.** Migrants were identified in 99 baladiyas and 517 muhallas. The three main regions where migrants were recorded as present were Misrata (82,885 individuals), Tripoli (56,740 individuals) and Almargeb (38,637 individuals).

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

The number of migrants identified was stable compared to the previous round. It decreased slightly by 3,454 individuals who represent 1% of the total number of migrants identified.

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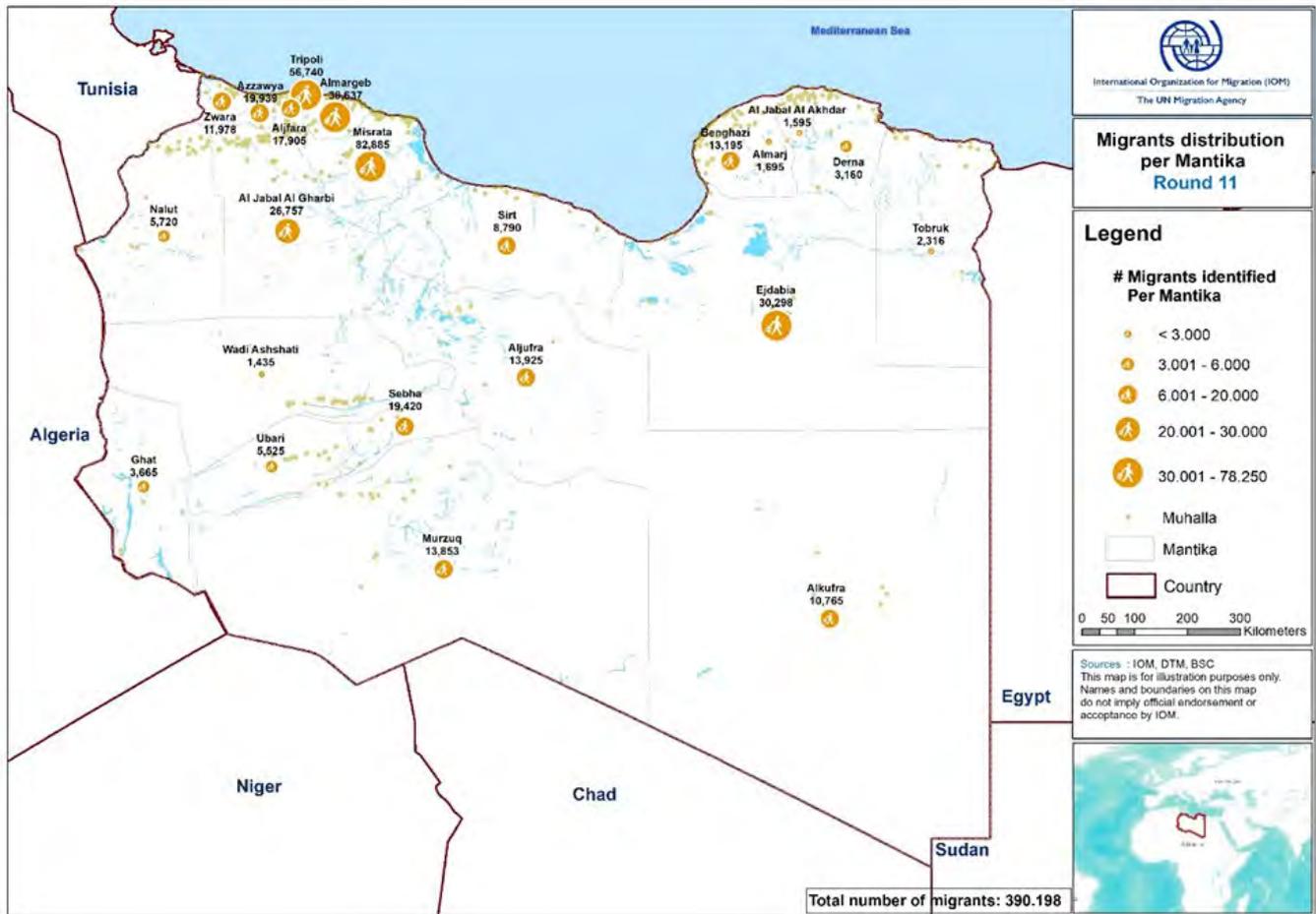
Migrant Demographics

Out of the 393,652 migrants identified 93% were reported as adults and 7% 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 390,198 migrants identified in Mobility Tracking Round 11

Migrants demographics			
Adults		Minors	
93%		7%	
Males	Females	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors
89%	11%	63%	37%

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*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, there were 35 different nationalities identified for migrants in Libya during this round. The top 3 nationalities, Egypt, Niger and Chad, together accounted for 48% of Libya's identified migrant population.

DTM Round 11 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 354,086 migrants (91% of all migrants) were identified in this round.

During the reporting period 70,454 Egyptian nationals were identified along with 64,594 Nigerien nationals, 50,696 Chadian nationals, 34,518 Sudanese nationals and 22,883 Ghanaian nationals.

The largest increases from the previous round were observed for migrants from Ghana, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Mali, Tunisia and Morocco.

The number of Ghanaian nationals identified in Libya increased by 3,103 individuals since the previous round, and the number of Nigerien nationals increased by 2,685 individuals.

The largest decreases from the previous round were observed for migrants from Nigeria, Senegal and Pakistan.

Table 3: Largest decreases in identified nationalities

Nationality	R10	# Change	% Change	R11
Nigeria	19,301	-550	-3%	18,751
Senegal	8,308	-450	-5%	7,858
Pakistan	785	-147	-19%	638

For a full breakdown of all nationalities please see DTM Round 11 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	R10	# Change	% Change	R11
Ghana	19,780	3,103	16%	22,883
Niger	61,909	2,685	4%	64,594
Chad	48,169	2,527	5%	50,696
Sudan	33,030	1,488	5%	34,518
Mali	18,130	1,404	8%	19,534
Tunisia	6,094	736	12%	6,830
Morocco	2,472	649	26%	3,121

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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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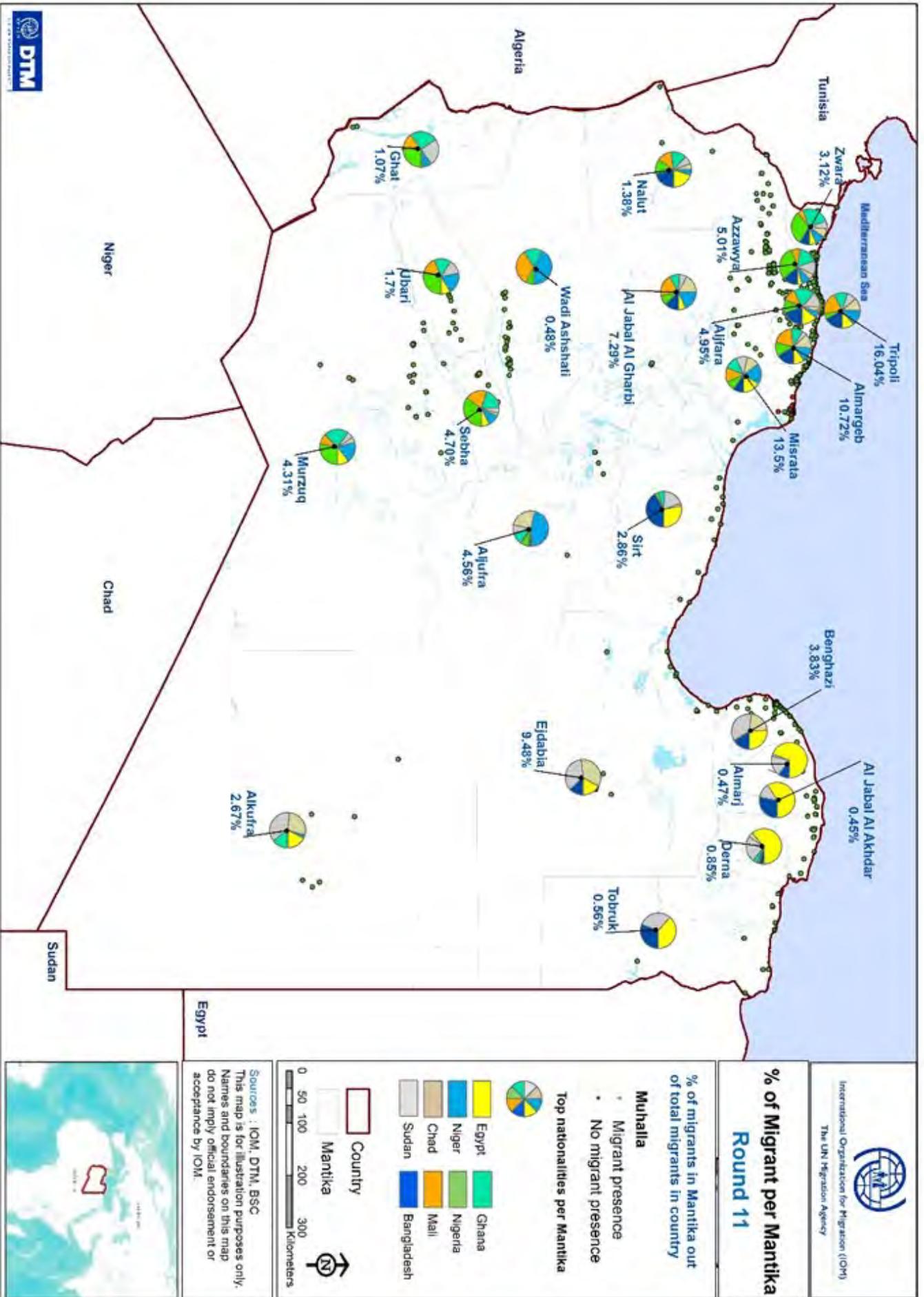
Map 2: Top migrant nationalities per mantika (region)

Tunisia

Algeria

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Mediterranean Sea

Ghat
1.07%

Nalut
1.38%

Zwara
3.12%

Azzawya
5.01%

Tripoli
16.04%

Almargeb
10.72%

Misrata
13.5%

Ubari
1.7%

Wadi Ashshati
0.48%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi
7.29%

Aljfara
4.95%

Sabha
4.70%

Murzuq
4.31%

Aljufra
4.56%

Sirt
2.86%

Benghazi
3.83%

Ejdabia
9.48%

Almarj
0.47%

Al Jabal Al Akhdar
0.45%

Derna
0.85%

Alkufra
2.67%

Tobruk
0.56%

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

% of Migrant per Mantika

Round 11

% of migrants in Mantika out
of total migrants in country

Muhalla
· Migrant presence
· No migrant presence

Top nationalities per Mantika

Sudan   Egypt   Ghana
Chad   Niger   Nigeria
         Niger   Mali
                  Bangladesh

Country

Mantika

0   50   100   200   300
Kilometers

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

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Table 4: Number of Migrants by Region (mantika)

Mantika (Region)	Migrants (IND)	% by region
Misrata	82,885	21%
Tripoli	56,740	15%
Almargeb	38,637	10%
Ejdabia	30,298	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	26,757	7%
Azzawya	19,939	5%
Sebha	19,420	5%
Aljfara	17,905	5%
Aljufra	13,925	4%
Murzuq	13,853	4%
Benghazi	13,195	3%
Zwara	11,978	3%
Alkufra	10,765	3%
Sirt	8,790	2%
Nalut	5,720	1%
Ubari	5,525	1%
Ghat	3,665	1%
Derna	3,160	1%
Tobruk	2,316	1%
Almarj	1,695	0%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,595	0%
Wadi Ashshati	1,435	0%
Total	**390,198**	**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	70,454	18%
Niger	64,594	17%
Chad	50,696	13%
Sudan	34,518	9%
Ghana	22,883	6%
Mali	19,534	5%
Nigeria	18,751	5%
Bangladesh	17,846	5%
Senegal	7,858	2%
Syria	*	*
Tunisia	6,830	2%
Côtedlvoire	6,451	2%
Somalia	*	*
BurkinaFaso	3,309	1%
Morocco	3,121	1%
Guinea	3,065	1%
Gambia	2,171	1%
Eritrea	*	*
Cameroon	1,305	0%
Algeria	1,297	0%
Mauritania	1,253	0%
Zambia	1,206	0%
Ethiopia	840	0%
Palestine	*	*
Kenya	788	0%
Pakistan	638	0%
Djibouti	345	0%
Gabon	305	0%
SierraLeone	206	0%
Turkey	95	0%
Yemen	87	0%
Togo	35	0%
GuineaBissau	22	0%
Madagascar	10	0%
India	10	0%
Unknown	36,112	9%
Total	**390,198**	**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 (72%) were reported to be residing in self-paid rented accommodation; a notable portion of migrants were also reported to be residing in accommodation paid by their employer (8%).

The number of migrant individuals reported to be in each shelter setting is shown in figure1.
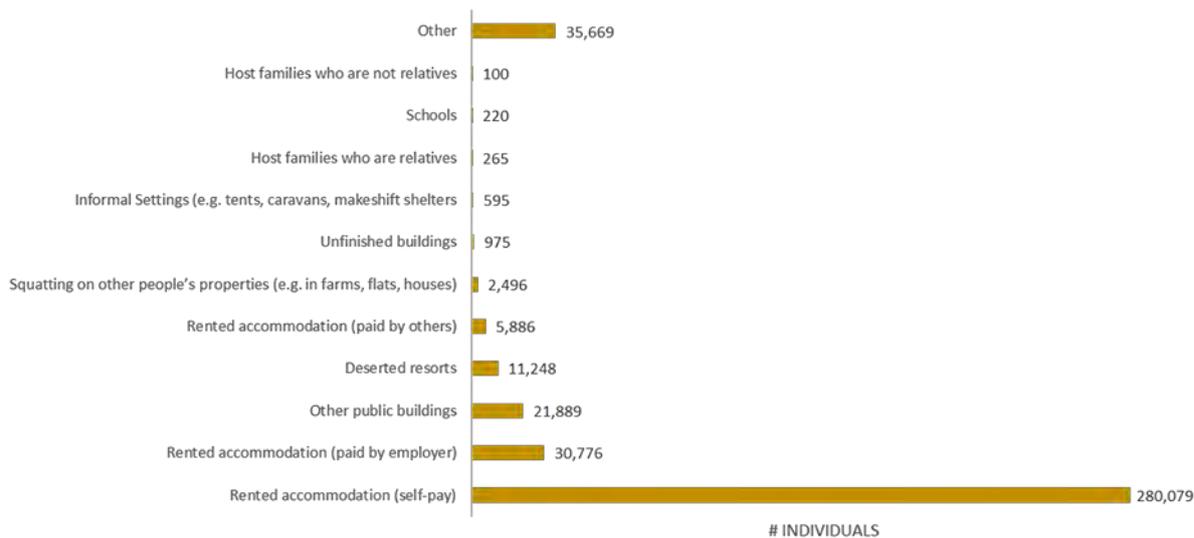
Figure 1: Reported shelter settings for migrants

Shelter setting	# Individuals
Other	35,669
Host families who are not relatives	100
Schools	220
Host families who are relatives	265
Informal Settings (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters	595
Unfinished buildings	975
Squatting on other people's properties (e.g. in farms, flats, houses)	2,496
Rented accommodation (paid by others)	5,886
Deserted resorts	11,248
Other public buildings	21,889
Rented accommodation (paid by employer)	30,776
Rented accommodation (self-pay)	280,079

INDIVIDUALS

Photo credit: Petre/IOM 2017

CHAPTER 2 - MIGRANT PROFILE SURVEYS

During **June and July 2017** DTM conducted 5,316 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, 39 baladiyas, and 97 muhallas.

Aside from the 5,316 assessments considered in this report, 96 other assessments were excluded from the analysis as individuals have participated previously in the survey. Also 161 assessment were excluded since individuals surveyed 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, Nigerian, Sudanese, Chadian and Malian. A further 37 nationalities were also surveyed and are included in the following analysis[4]. The top six nationalities surveyed in June-July were the same as the top six nationalities surveyed in May and 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 3).

Figure 2: Main nationalities of migrants surveyed
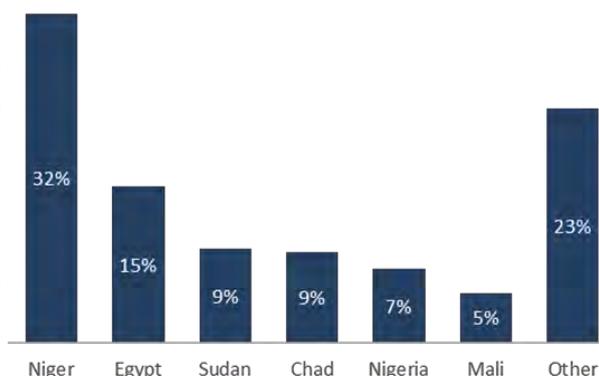
Figure 3: Migrants surveyed disaggregated by region and nationality

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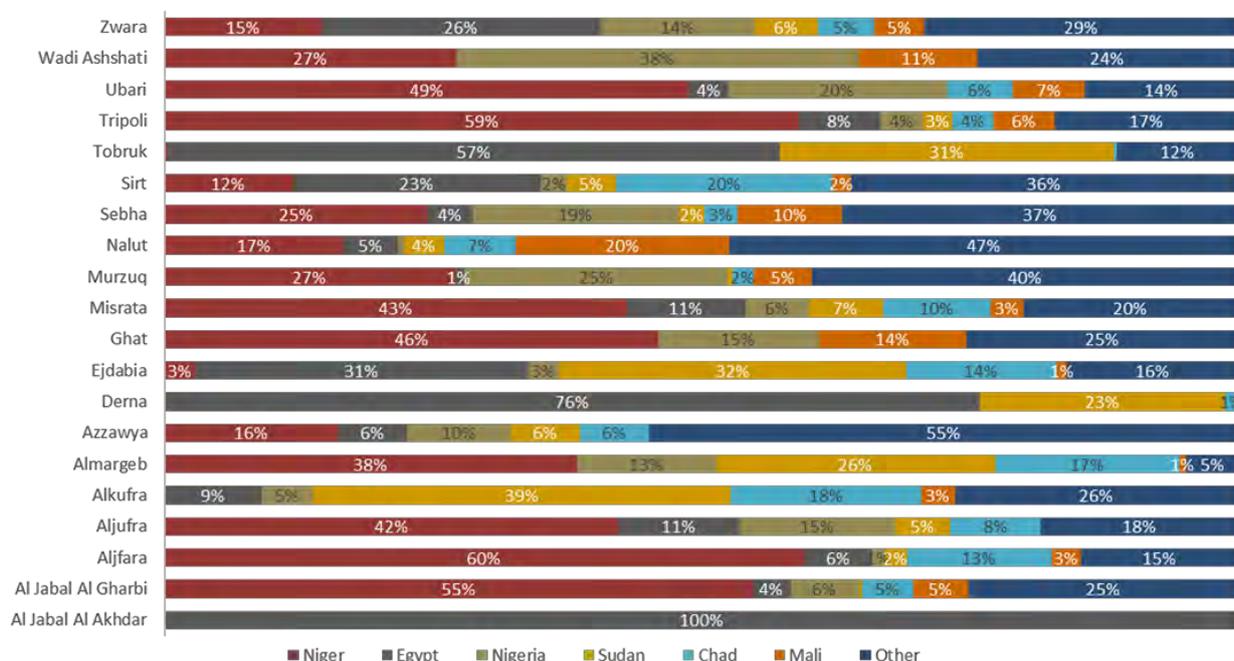
[3] As presented in DTM's Flow Monitoring 2017 methodology, both of DTM's data collection operations work in synchrony towards developing a more flexible program that offers multiple options for data collection to capture a total number of migrants in country and adapt to Libya's dynamic context. The 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] Ghana, Burkina-Faso, Bangladesh, Gambia, Senegal, Syria, Cameroon, Morocco, Guinea, Tunisia, Benin, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Togo, Ivory-Coast, Somalia, Guinea-Bissau ,Eritrea, Algeria, Palestine, Sierra-Leone, Iraq, Equatorial-Guinea, Kenya, Congo-Dem-Rep, Central African Republic, Namibia, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, India, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Malawi.

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT

Migrants surveyed in the East of Libya were primarily made up of Egyptian and Sudanese nationalities: in Tobruk 57% of migrants surveyed were of Egyptian nationality and 31% of Sudanese nationality. Only 12% reported other nationalities; 76% of individuals surveyed in Derna were Egyptian nationals and 23% were Sudanese and 1% were from other nationalities. In Al Jabal Al Akhdar all migrants surveyed were Egyptian nationals.

In the South, the main nationalities assessed were Nigerien (35%) and Nigerian (21%). No significant difference in the distribution of the nationalities was noticed among the different southern regions; the proportion of Nigerien nationals assessed was 27% in Murzuk, 26% in Ghat, 49% in Ubari and 25% in Sebha. Nigeria was the second most surveyed nationality.

In the west Nigerien nationals represent 42% of the total number of migrants surveyed. In some regions the first nationality assessed differed from Nigerien; the main nationality surveyed in Zwara was Egyptian and Malian in Nalut. In the rest of the regions assessed, the highest proportion of assessments were conducted with Nigerien nationals and their proportion was 59% in Tripoli, 43% in Misrata, 55% Al Jabal Al Gharbi and 38% in Almargeb. Azzawya had the most heterogeneous sample.

Figure 4: Sex disaggregation of migrants surveyed
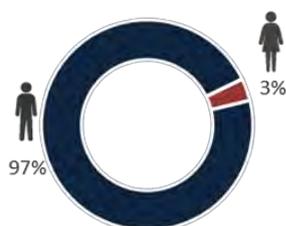
Figure 5: Age disaggregation of migrants surveyed
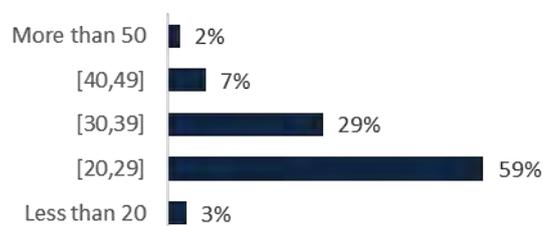
Similar to all previous reports, the proportion of female migrants surveyed did not exceed 4%. The majority of migrants surveyed were recorded as being male and in their twenties.

Figure 6: Average age by nationality
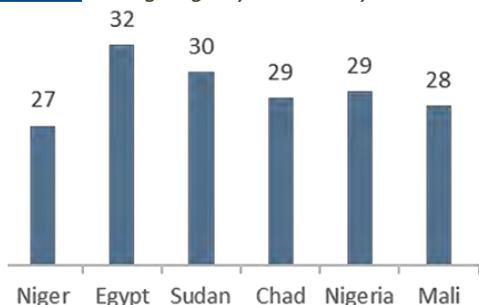
The average age of the sample surveyed was 29 years with a slight difference recorded between the different nationalities.

Figure 6 shows the average age recorded for migrants from the top six nationalities surveyed; the average age of Egyptian and Sudanese nationals continue to be the highest. 55% of migrants surveyed reported being single and 43% were married. The remaining 2% reported being divorced, separated or widowed.

Education and Labour Markets

*Figure 7:* Level of education of migrants surveyed
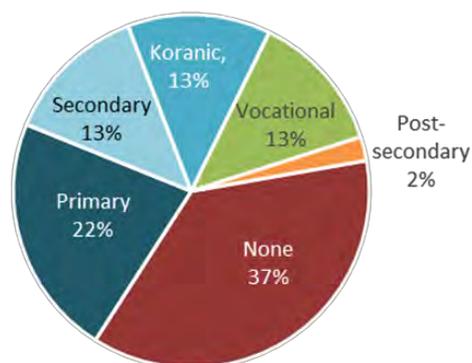
Education can play a pivotal role in an individual's migratory decision. Different education levels impact an individual's ability, or inability, to leverage access to the labour market. Developing an understanding of migrants' educational backgrounds can provide context for understanding the experiences of migrants throughout their journey, as levels of education can influence their abilities to access labour markets in countries of transit and destination.

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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/*

Although 37% of all migrants surveyed reported no educational background, the majority (63%) reported to have some form of education. 22% of respondents reported to have completed primary education, 13% had completed up to secondary education, 13% reported having attended Koranic schools, 13% 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 the six principal countries from which migrants surveyed originate.

Figure 8: *Level of education disaggregated by nationality*
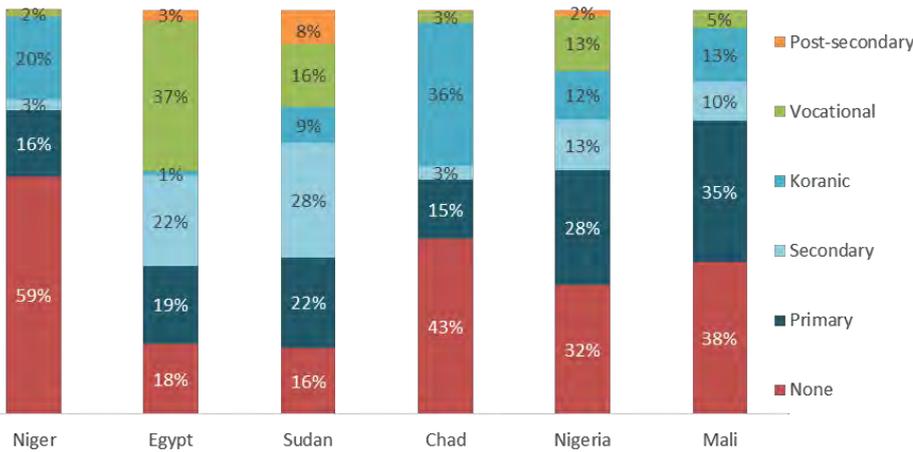
For the top 6 represented nationalities, Sudan had the lowest proportion of migrants with no education (16% in this report and 13% in the last reporting period) and the highest proportion of migrants with higher education (8%). Niger had the highest proportion of migrants with no formal education (59%).

DTM data shows that access to labour markets is a significant factor influencing migrants' decision-making process to migrate. In Flow Monitoring Surveys, up to 75% 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 91% 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 9 shows the highest percentage of unemployed individuals in the country of origin recorded for those who had not obtained any formal education. The uppermost proportion of employed individuals pre-departure was recorded for those who had post-secondary education.

*Figure 9:* *Pre-departure employment status by level of education*
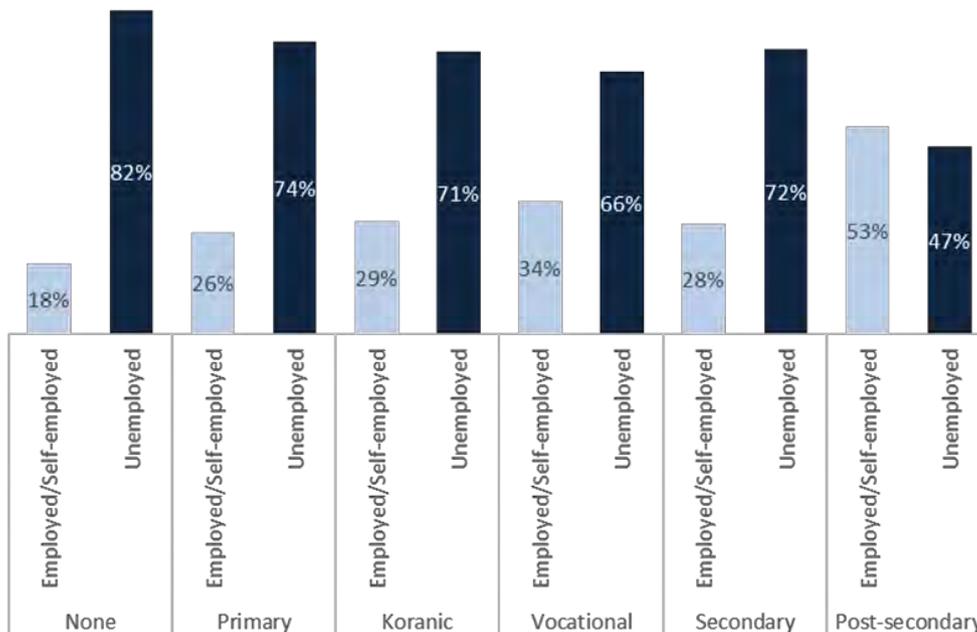
Of the migrants recorded as having been employed in their home countries, 37% reported to be working in the domains of agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and the food industry. Another 23% reported having worked in construction, water supply, electricity or gas sector, with the remaining working in other professions[6] (Figure 10).

Figure 10: *Employment status and sector of employment in countries of origin*
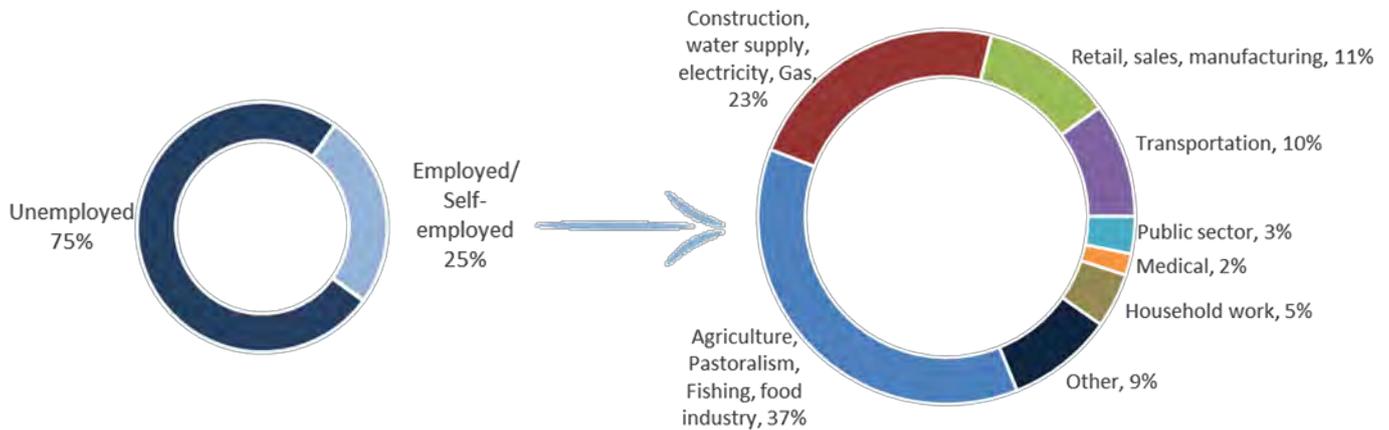
Like the previous reports, disaggregating sector of employment by nationality demonstrates that the majority of Nigerien and Chadian respondents who had been employed in their country of origin used to work in the agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and food industry domain prior to travelling to Libya; 57% of Chadian and 67% of Nigerien nationals surveyed had worked in this sector.

Figure 11: *Sector of employment by country of origin for six main nationalities surveyed*

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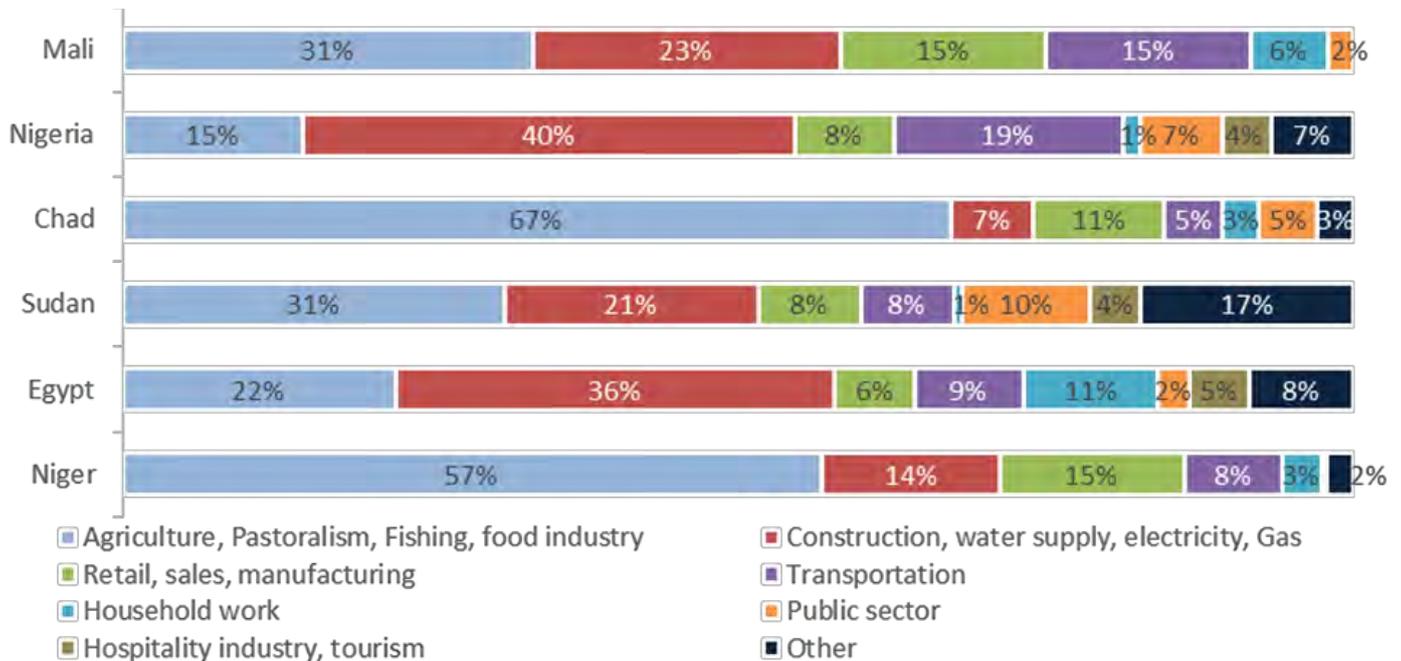
[6] Other professions include: Engineer-architecture, professor, teacher, school jobs, social work, hairdresser, finance, banking, accounting, medical doctor, nurse, pharmacist, paramedical, artist, IT, communication, computer, electronics, lawyer, legal adviser, administration, secretariat, translator, Interpreter and other.

Comparatively, Egyptian (36%) and Nigerian nationals (40%) reported working in the construction, water supply electricity and gas sectors in their country of origin. Migrants from Sudan and Mali were more diversified in their sectors of employment. Sudanese nationals surveyed exhibited that 31% had worked in agriculture, fishing, pastoralism and the food industry sector with 21% in the construction, water supply electricity and gas sector. A further 10% were employed in the public sector, 8% in retail, sales and manufacturing, 8% in transportation, with an additional 6% in the medical sector and the remaining 16% reported other sectors. Also the highest proportion of Malian nationals (31%) had worked in agriculture, fishing, pastoralism and the food industry sector, with 23% in the construction, water supply electricity and gas sector. A further 15% were employed in retail, sales and manufacturing, another 15% worked in Transportation and 6% household work. The remaining 2% worked in the public sector.

Drivers of Migration: Reasons for Leaving Countries of Origin

Figure 12: *Reasons for leaving countries of origin*

War/ conflicts/ insecurity/ political reasons 5%

Limited access to basic services 2%

Other 2%
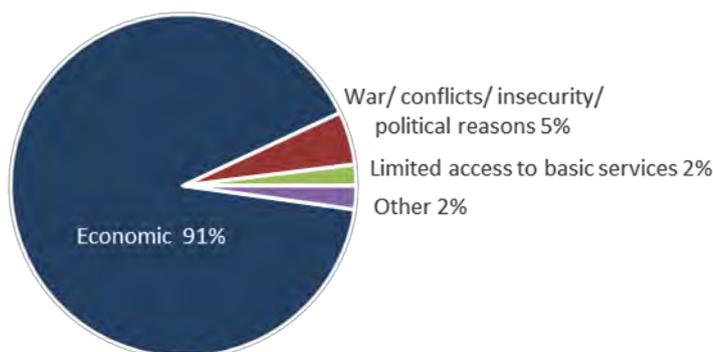
Economic 91%

The majority of respondents (91%) reported having left their countries of origin due to economic reasons, which could include poverty and lack of access to livelihood opportunities. 5% reported war, conflict, insecurity or political reasons for leaving and 2% reported limited access to basic services. The remaining 2% reported other reasons for leaving.

Characteristics of the Journey

In 96% of surveys conducted with migrants in Libya, the country of departure and country of origin were the same. The remaining 4% of respondents made the journey to Libya via countries other than their country of origin. The analysis below presents information about the journeys from the countries that migrants departed from.

Out of the 5,316 surveys carried out, 3,549 individuals reported to have departed from countries that border Libya (67% of all respondents). 50% of them (1,759 individuals) reported having departed from Niger, 25% from Egypt (889 individuals) and 13% from Sudan (452 individuals).

1,601 respondents reported departing from other African countries further afield (30% of all respondents). The remaining 164 respondents (3%) reported to have departed from Bangladesh, Syria, Pakistan, Iraq, India and Palestine. The remaining 2 individuals did not indicate the country from which they departed.

Map 3 highlights the distribution of migrants disaggregated by their cities within the main recorded countries of origin.

Map 3: *Main regions of departure for migrants from countries bordering Libya*
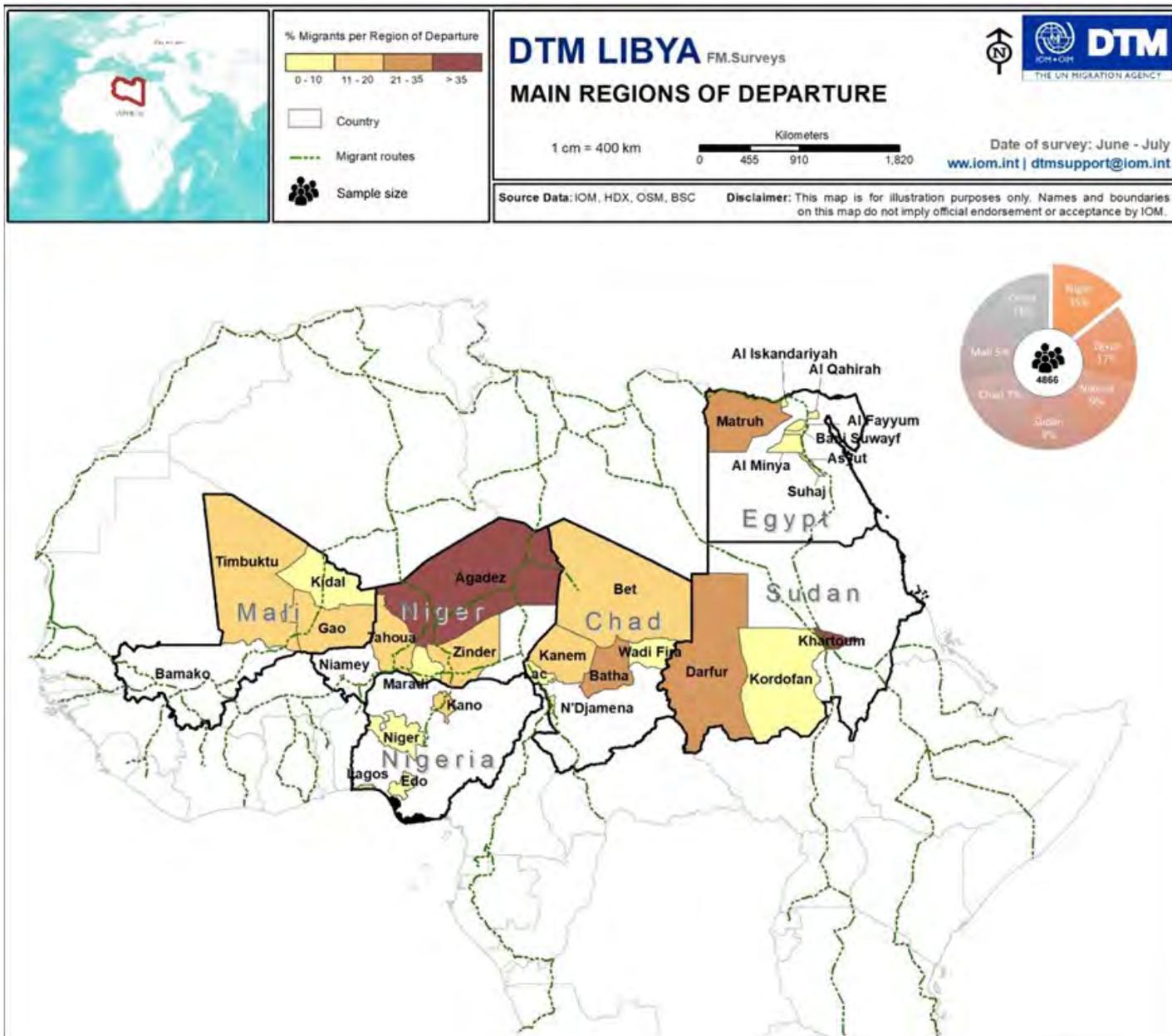
Agadez was the main city from which Nigeriens migrated to Libya with 45% of the total number of Nigerien nationals surveyed reportedly coming from Agadez. 16% of Nigeriens originate from Tahoua, 12% from Niamey and 11% from Zinder. The remaining 16% reported other cities.
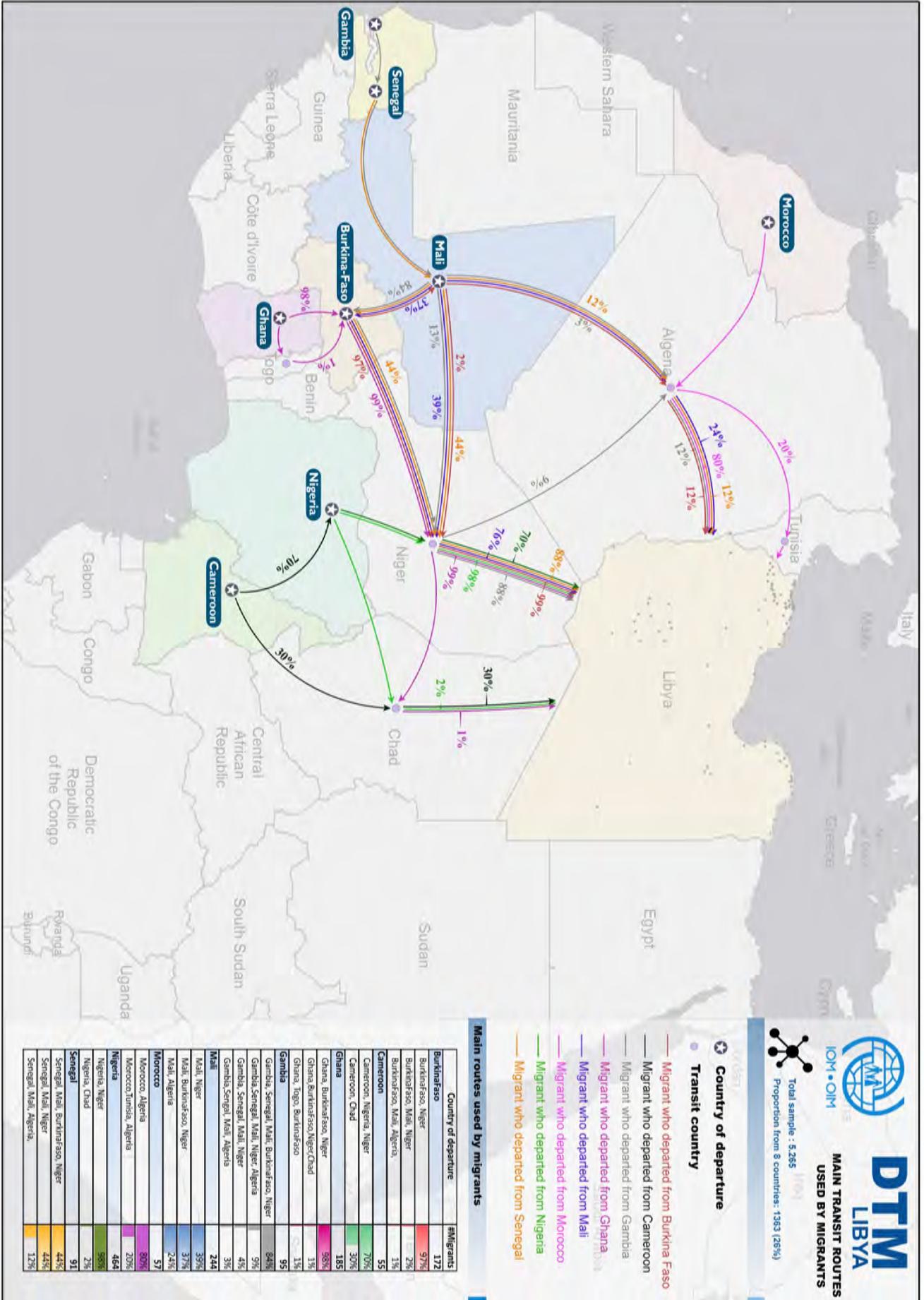
24% of Egyptian nationals reportedly originated from Matruh, the region bordering Libya and 11% were from Asut. The remaining 65% reported coming from different Egyptian regions.

Nigerian nationals surveyed reported having departed various cities; the highest proportion reported coming from the capital Lagos (19%), 13% came from Kano and 10% from Edo.

The majority of Sudanese nationals (51%) originated from the capital Khartoum and 28% came from Darfur.

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

Map 4: *Main transit routes used by migrants*

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DTM LIBYA
MAIN TRANSIT ROUTES USED BY MIGRANTS

Total sample : 5,265
Proportion from 8 countries: 1353 (26%)

Legend

◎ Country of departure
● Transit country

— Migrant who departed from Burkina Faso
— Migrant who departed from Cameroon
— Migrant who departed from Gambia
— Migrant who departed from Ghana
— Migrant who departed from Mali
— Migrant who departed from Morocco
— Migrant who departed from Nigeria
— Migrant who departed from Senegal

Main routes used by migrants

Country of departure		#Migrants
BurkinaFaso		**172**
	BurkinaFaso, Niger	97%
	BurkinaFaso, Mali, Niger	2%
	BurkinaFaso, Mali, Algeria,	1%
Cameroon		**55**
	Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger	70%
	Cameroon, Chad	30%
Ghana		**185**
	Ghana, Burkina-Faso, Niger	98%
	Ghana, Burkina-Faso, Niger/Chad	1%
	Ghana, Togo, BurkinaFaso	1%
Gambia		**95**
	Gambia, Senegal, Mali, BurkinaFaso, Niger	84%
	Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Algeria	9%
	Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Niger	4%
	Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Algeria	3%
Mali		**244**
	Mali, Niger	39%
	Mali, BurkinaFaso, Niger	37%
	Mali, Algeria	24%
Morocco		**57**
	Morocco, Algeria	80%
	Morocco,Tunisia, Algeria	20%
Nigeria		**464**
	Nigeria, Niger	98%
	Nigeria, Chad	2%
Senegal		**91**
	Senegal, Mali, BurkinaFaso, Niger	44%
	Senegal, Mali, Niger	44%
	Senegal, Mali, Algeria,	12%

Out of the 364 individuals departing Nigeria and who indicated the route they used to reach Libya, the majority (98%, 358 individuals) reported passing through Niger to reach Libya. Only 6 participants reported not passing through Niger but alternatively passed through Chad. Unlike in the previous report, the Nigerians assessed in this reporting period had not passed through Cameroon and Chad.

Malian nationals continue to cross three main routes on their journey into Libya; 39% of Malian nationals surveyed reported coming through Niger directly and 37% travelled to Burkina-Faso first, then to Niger. The remaining 24% crossed Algeria to reach Libya. When disaggregating by length of stay in Libya, 80% of Malian respondents who arrived less than 2 weeks prior to the reporting period stated they came through Algeria. 54% of those who arrived 2 weeks and 3 months prior reported coming through Niger directly. The majority of Malian migrants who have been in Libya for more than 6 months (59%) reported having crossed Burkina-Faso and Niger to reach the country.

98% of Ghanaian nationals reported passing through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya.

Entry into Libya

The majority of migrants continued to report entering Libya through unofficial entry points. Their proportion increased slightly from 80% in the previous reporting period to 81% in June-July.

Disaggregating by nationality presents clear patterns; among the six main nationalities surveyed, Egyptian and Sudanese nationals were more likely to enter Libya through official borders (56% of Egyptian respondents and 32% of Sudanese respondents). 97% of migrants coming from Niger and 97% of those from Nigeria and Mali reported entering Libya through an unofficial entry point.

Figure 13: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya*

Unofficial entry point, 81%

Official border crossing point 19%

Figure 14: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by nationality*
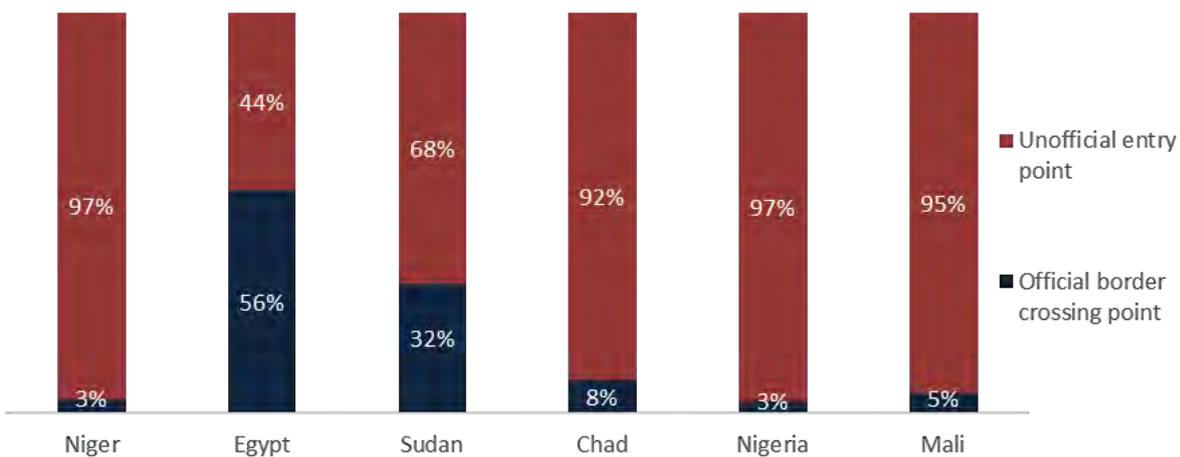
Also when disaggregating by age, the proportion of individuals who reported having entered Libya through unofficial border crossing points appear to be negatively correlated to the age of individuals; younger migrants were more likely to have entered through unofficial entry points.

This can be related to the fact that on average Egyptian and Sudanese migrants were older than other migrants surveyed in Libya and that these two nationalities have the highest proportion of migrants using official border crossing points to enter Libya.

Figure 15: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by length of stay in Libya*

Length of stay	Official border crossing point	Unofficial entry point
More than 6 months	24%	76%
Between 3 and 6 months	14%	86%
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	11%	89%
Less than 2 weeks	6%	94%

■ Official border crossing point ■ Unofficial entry point
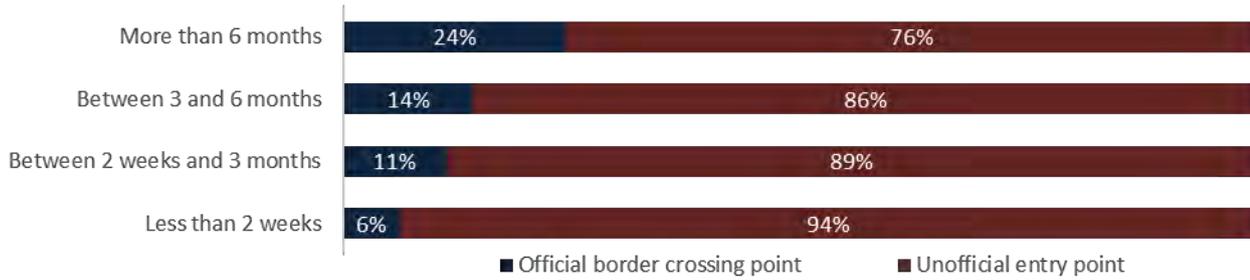
It can be observed through figure 15 that the proportion of migrants entering Libya through official border crossing points is decreasing by time. Migrants who arrived recently in Libya were more likely to enter the country unofficially than those who had spent more time in the country.

The variation of the proportion of migrants entering through official border crossing point depends significantly from their nationalities;

For Nigerien nationals, a minor increase of the proportion of migrants using official border crossing points was noticed when comparing migrants who have spent more than 6 months in Libya to those more

recently in the country. 3% of those who had been in Libya for more than 3 months entered through official border crossing points as compared to 5% of those who arrived more recently than that.

On the other hand, Egyptian and Sudanese nationals were more likely to enter through unofficial border crossing points. Their proportion varies significantly by the date of arrival to Libya; the amount of Egyptian nationals who reported entering through official border crossing points decreased from 59% for those who came to Libya more than 6 months to 31% for those who arrived more recently.

The proportion of Sudanese nationals who reported entering through official border crossing points decreased from 45% for those who came to Libya more than 6 months ago to only 3% for those who arrived in recent weeks.

Further, a relationship was observed between migrants travelling 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 16.

Figure 16: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by travel (group or individual)*

	Official border crossing point	Unofficial entry point
Alone	38%	62%
With group	13%	87%

■ Official border crossing point ■ Unofficial entry point

Length of stay in Libya

Figure 17: *Length of stay in Libya*

Less than 2 weeks	Between 2 weeks and 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	More than 6 months	Unknown
9%	11%	17%	60%	3%
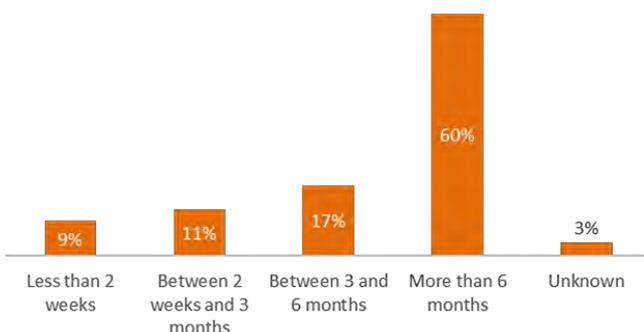
The majority of migrants surveyed (60%) reported Living in Libya for more than 6 months.


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Mode & Cost of Travel

The majority of respondents (75%) reported to be travelling with a group; 77% of them reported travelling with others, who were not relatives, while 23% reported travelling with family members.

Among the six main nationalities surveyed, Egyptian nationals were the most likely to travel alone (38% of Egyptians surveyed reported travelling alone to Libya).

Figure 18: *Proportion of migrants travelling alone or with group*
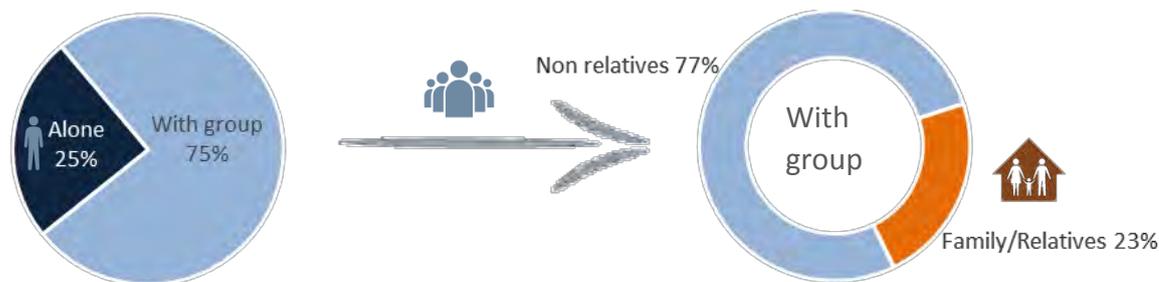
The majority of respondents (61%) reported the estimated cost of their journey to reach Libya as being less than 1,000 USD per person. 35% reported the estimated cost of their journey to be between USD 1,000 and 5,000. A further 1% of respondents reported paying over USD 5,000. The remaining 3% did not answer (Figure 19).

This money may cover the cost of being transported by smugglers, passing checkpoints and other logistical costs, as well as the basic needs for survival incorporating food and accommodation. Journey length and distance inevitably influence the total cost for the individual.

As distance travelled influences the journey costs, the rate breakdown differs significantly when disaggregated by country of departure.

Figure 19: *Cost of journey to Libya*
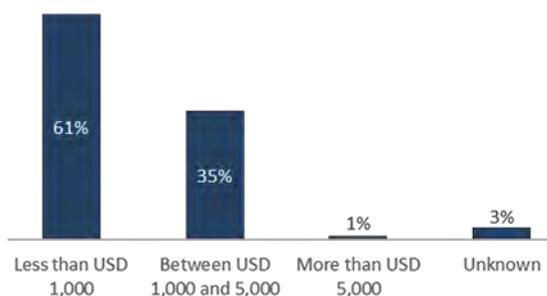
Figure 20: *Cost of journey to Libya by country of departure*
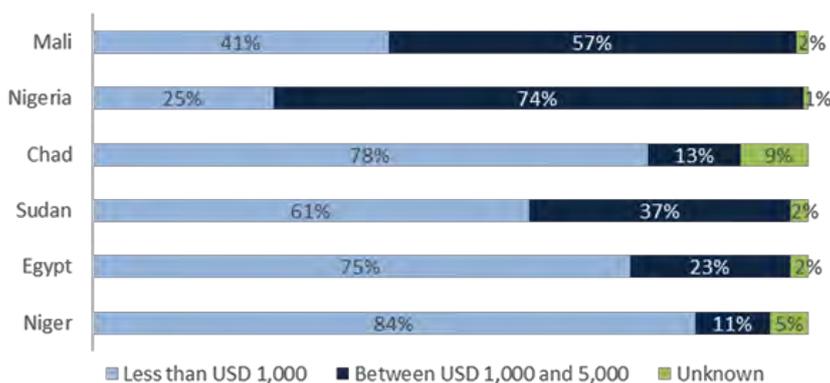
The majority of migrants who departed from the neighbouring countries of Niger (84%), Egypt (75%) and Chad (78%) reported having spent less than USD 1,000 during their journey to Libya.

Only a limited number of migrants from the six primary nationalities reported spending more than USD 5,000. Their proportion did not exceed 0.4%.

74% of Nigerian and 57% of Malian respondents, on the other hand, reported that the journey to Libya cost them between USD 1,000 and 5,000.

Intended Country of Destination and Reasons Why

Of all migrants surveyed during the reporting period 57% reported Libya as their country of intended destination. 19% reported Italy as their country of intended destination, 6% reported France and 4% reported Germany. The remaining 14% reported 50 other countries (including those who were willing to return to their respective country of origin) (Figure 21).
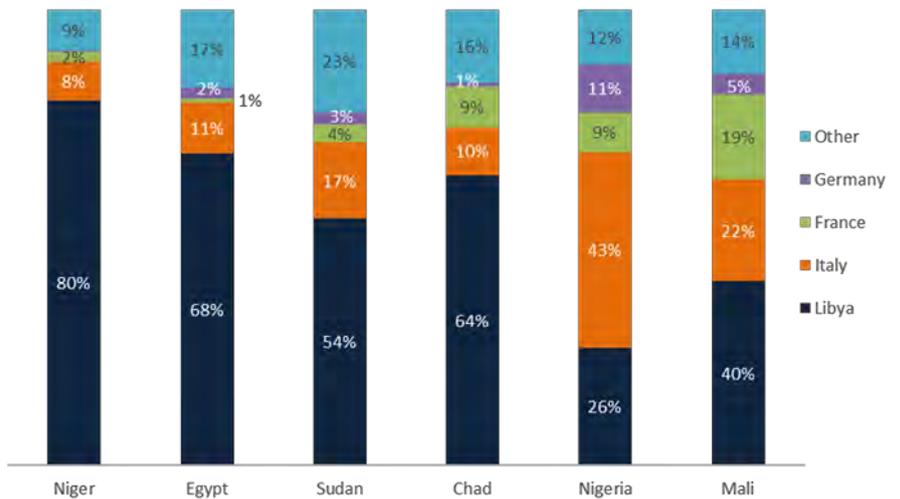
When disaggregated by nationality, the majority of Nigeriens (80%), Egyptians (68%), Sudanese (54%) and Chadian nationals (64%) cited Libya as their country of intended destination.

The highest proportion of Malian nationals (40%) reported Libya as their country of planned destination and 22% reported Italy. 19% of Malian nationals reported France as their country of planned destination which represent the highest proportion of migrants choosing France among the six main nationalities surveyed.

The main planned destination for Nigerians (43%) was Italy while 11% were planning to go to Germany and 9% to France. The proportion of those who chose to stay in Libya increased from 19% in the last reported period to 26% in this period.

Figure 21: Reported countries of intended destination

Figure 22: 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 were more likely to continue their journey to another country.
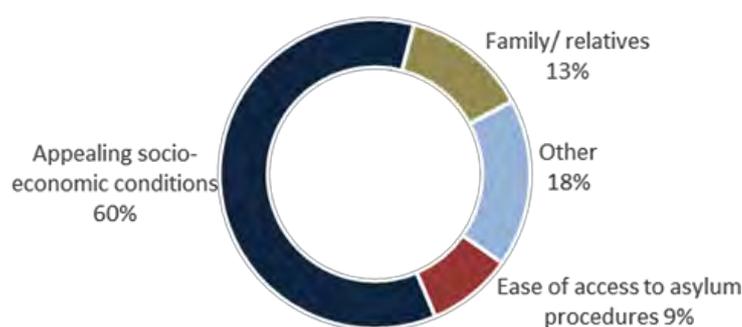
Figure 23: Country of intended final destination disaggregated by age group

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT
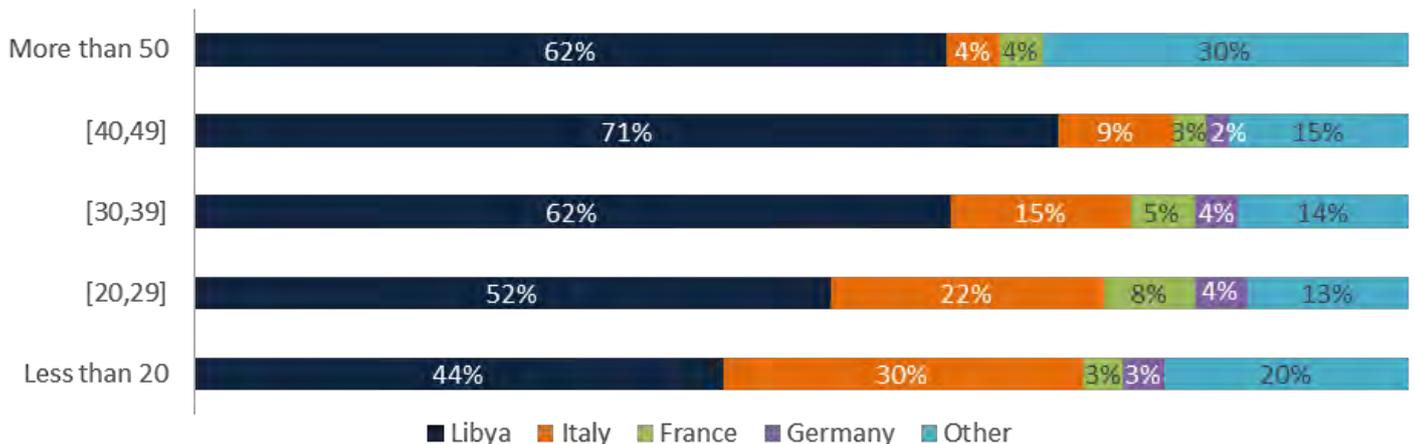
The variation of the chosen country of final destination varies depending on the country of origin; Egyptian and Nigerian nationals are becoming more and more interested on staying in Libya rather than continuing to another European country. The proportion of Egyptian nationals considering staying in Libya increased from 64% in the previous reporting period to 68% in the present reporting period. Also the proportion of Nigerian nationals reporting Libya as their final destination increased from only 19% in the last reporting period to 26%.

On the other hand the proportion of Sudanese nationals who are willing to stay in Libya decreased from 66% in the last reporting period to 54%.

Figure 24: *Reasons for choosing countries of intended destination*

60% of all migrants cited appealing socio-economic conditions as the main reason for their choice of final destination country. 13% reported that having family members or relatives in the country of intended destination was the main reason behind their choice. 9% of respondents cited the ease of access to asylum procedures as a motivating factor. The remaining 18% reported other reasons.

Figure 25: *Reasons for choosing countries of intended destination by country*
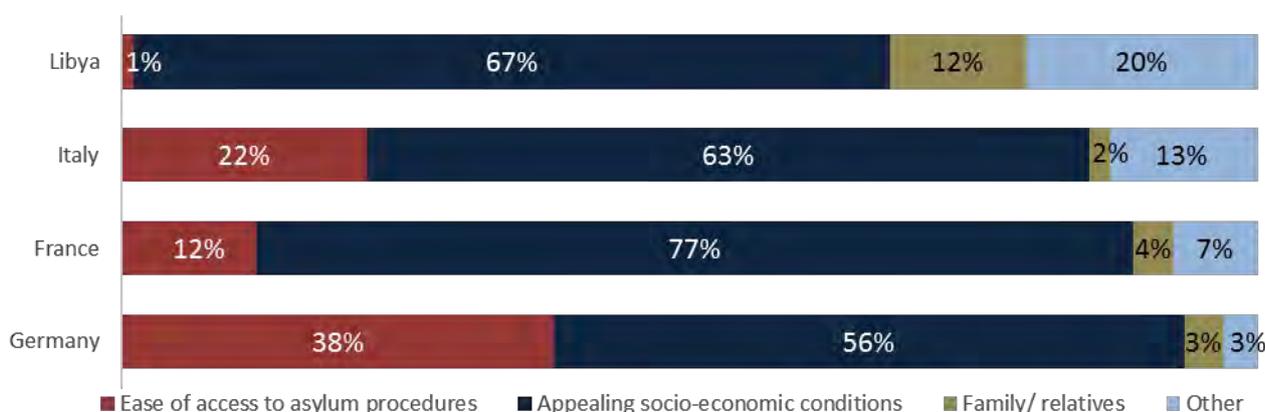
The majority of migrants surveyed who chose Libya as the country of final destination (67%) cited economic reasons as the primary motivating factor for their choice. Libya was also the first country, among the four first intended destinations, chosen due to the presence of family members or relatives; 12% of the total number of individuals who chose to travel and stay in Libya reported having family or relatives in the country as the main reason for their choice.

Out of those who chose Italy as their country of final destination, 63% cited economic reasons as the main pull factor, 22% mentioned asylum, and 2% cited the presence of relatives as motivating factors. The remaining 13% reported supplementary reasons.

Germany was the first country, chosen for its perceived ease of access to asylum procedures, with 38% of migrants choosing Germany reporting this reason.

Considerations of Return

23% of individuals surveyed reported they had considered returning to their country of origin at some point during their journey. 98% of them reported having considered returning only when they were in Libya while 2% had considered returning when they were in another transit country prior to reaching Libya.

Figure 26: *Proportion of migrants who had considered returning and main reasons for their choices*
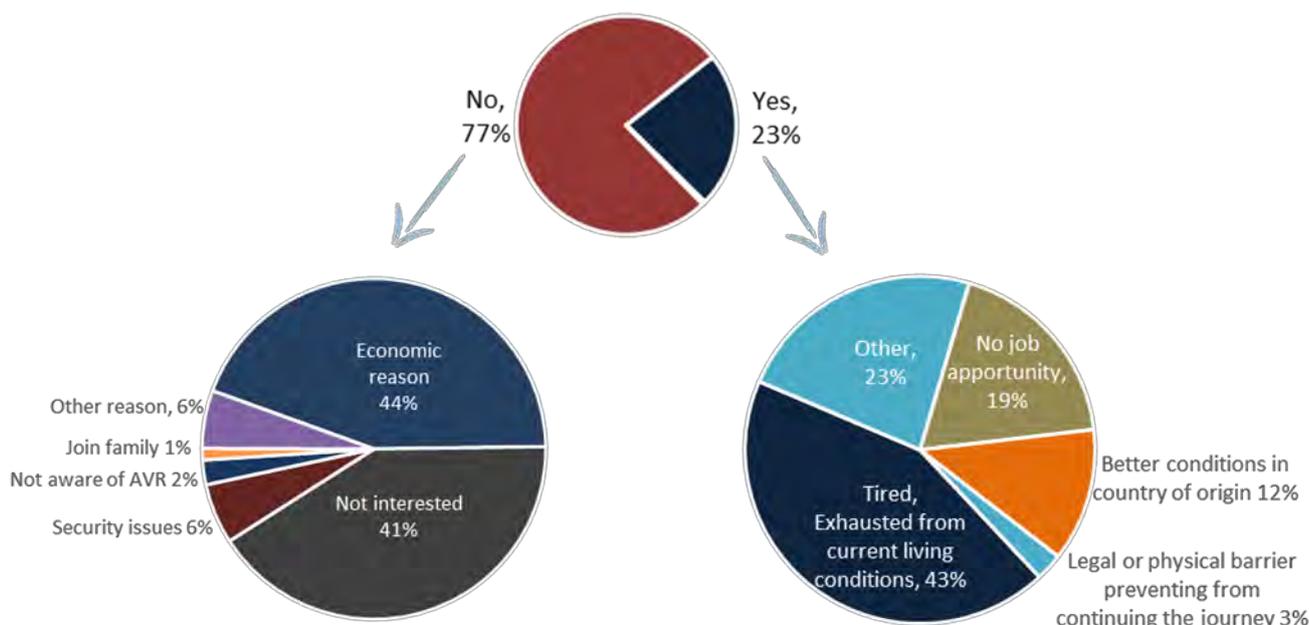
The majority of those who had not considered returning to their country of origin reported that their choice was based on economic reasons (44%), 41% reported they are not interested in returning, 6% due to security issues in their countries of origin, 2% were not aware of the option of returning through IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) and Reintegration Assistance programmes[8] and another 1% did not want to return as they were going to join family members in the intended country of destination. The remaining 6% 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 highest proportion of individuals considering returning (43%) reported being exhausted from current living conditions in Libya; 19% could not find job opportunities in the country and 12% reported having better conditions in their country of origin with 3% reporting that legal or physical barriers are preventing them from continuing their journeys. The remaining 23% 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.

Reporting period: June – July 2017

Assessment type: Daily (5 days/week)

2,743 # Assessments conducted

20 # Regions covered (Mantika)

38 # Municipalities covered (Baladiya)

138 # Active FMPs in Libya

ARRIVAL DATA:

Between the 1st of June and 31st of July, 32,586 individuals were observed arriving to the FMPS covered by DTM. The main nationalities observed were Nigerien, Nigerian and, Egyptian. The primary countries of destination were reported to be Italy followed by Libya, France.

Tobruk had recorded the highest number of arrivals, followed by Nalut and Alkufra (see table 6 below).

The average number of migrants observed arriving daily to the different locations covered by DTM totalled 1,393 individuals.

DEPARTURE DATA:

Between the 1st of June and 31st of July, 31,985 individuals were observed departing from the different FMPS across Libya. The main nationalities of departures were originally from Nigeria, Egypt and Niger and the main intended destinations were Italy, Libya and France.

Tobruk, Nalut and Alkufra observed the highest number of departures as shown in table 6 below.

The average number of migrant departures from all the locations assessed totalled 1,367 individuals observed departing daily.

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Table 6: Data on observed and estimated arrivals and departures from top 10 regions

Region	Absolut number of observed arrivals	Absolut number of observed departures	Estimated daily migrant arrivals	Estimated daily migrant departures	Main last location for arrivals	Main next location for departures	Main nationalities of those arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main planned destination
Tobruk	10,441	10,255	306	299	Egypt (Matruh)	Matruh	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	United-Kingdom
Nalut	4,390	4,148	162	152	Algeria (Illizi)	Nalut	Niger, Mali	Niger, Mali	France, Italy
Alkufra	3,321	3,937	93	111	Chad (Bet), Sudan (Darfur)	Aljufrah, Ejdabia	Sudan, Ethiopia	Cameroon, Ethiopia, Chad	Italy, Libya
Wadi Ashshati	2,610	2,785	148	159	Northern Sudan	Northern	Nigeria	Nigeria	Sudan
Murzuq	2,994	2,460	207	172	Niger (Agadez)	Sebha	Niger	Niger, Senegal	Germany, Italy
Misrata	2,233	2,301	192	191	Almargeb	Misrata	Ethiopia	Egypt	Malta, France
Sebha	1,045	1,054	96	107	Sebha	Tripoli	Niger	Niger, Gambia	Niger, Libya
Derna	734	1,027	18	26	Tobruk	Tobruk	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt
Aljufra	577	655	15	18	Aljufrah	Almargeb	Egypt	Niger	Libya
Ejdabia	953	636	29	20	Ejdabia	Allabal Al Akhdar	Egypt	Egypt	Italy

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OBSERVED FLOWS AT LOCATIONS COVERED BY DTM

Figure 27: *Average number of daily arrivals and departures of migrants by period at FMP locations*
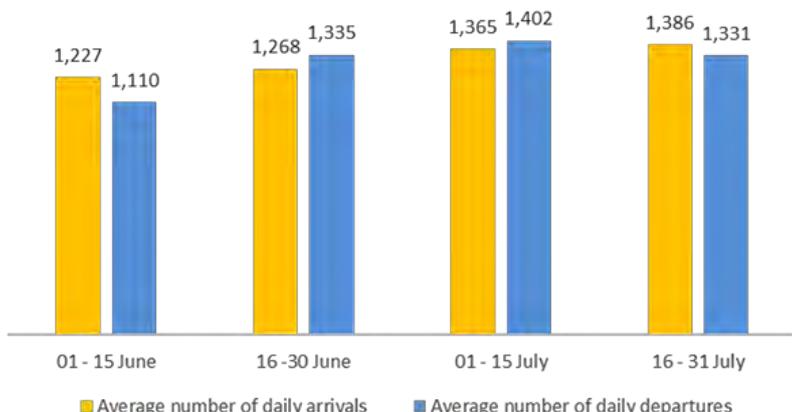

Figure 27 shows that the average number of daily observed flow of migrants arriving and departing the locations assessed fluctuate depending on the period. However the volume of flows increased in the second half of June in comparison to the beginning of the month. The first half of July was the period with the highest number of both arrivals and departures recorded in June and July.

LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Figure 28: *Proportion of location classifications by assessments conducted*
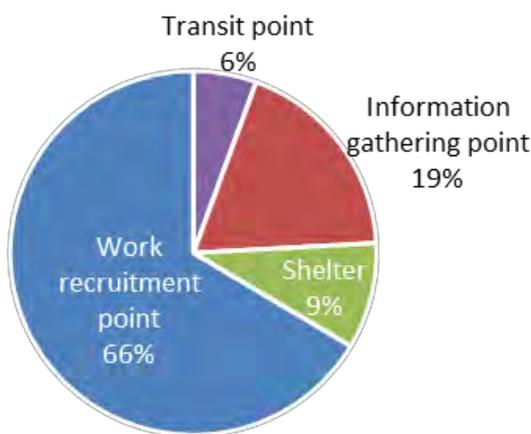
During the reporting period, migrants were primarily identified at work recruitment points. Up to 66% of assessments were conducted in locations where migrants gathered in search of employment opportunities. 19% of the assessments were conducted in information gathering points and 9% in shelters where migrants are accommodated. The remaining 6% were found in transit points.

MODE OF TRANSPORT

Figure 29: *Mode of transport for arrivals and departures*
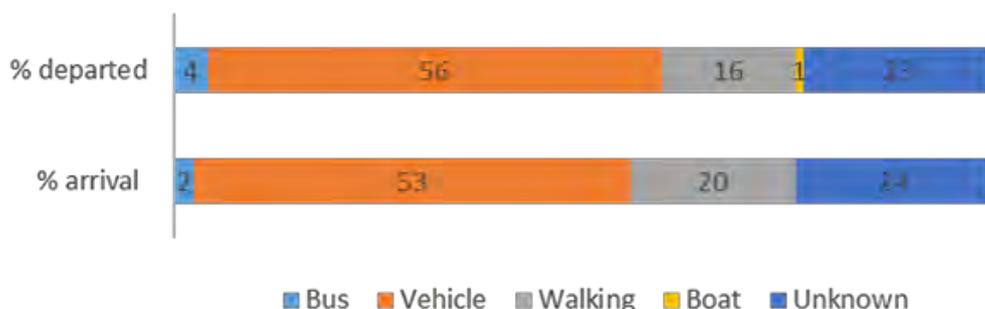
The main mode of transport used by migrants, in both departing and arriving flows, were vehicles driven by transporters and smugglers according to the field observers.

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REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Tobruk

10,441 individuals were observed arriving to Flow Monitoring Points within Tobruk during the reporting period. Up to 10,255 individuals were also observed departing the locations assessed in Tobruk.

The majority of arrivals reported having come from Egypt and Sudan. In addition, according to the field observers, there was a noticeable increase in the number of Syrian migrants entering Libya.

On average 299 individuals were reported daily to have departed from the Mantika mainly Egyptians returning to their country for Aid.

Nalut

In the region of Nalut, 4,390 individuals were recorded arriving and 4,148 were observed departing FMP locations during the assessment days. The majority of migrants reported coming through Algeria.

The common trend of departures went to another region through Al Jabal Al Gharbi or chose to go to another location within Nalut.

The main nationality recorded was Malian and Nigerian and the planned destination for the majority of migrants was Italy and France.

Al Kufra

During the reporting period, 3,321 individuals were observed arriving to the region with the majority coming from Sudan. An important increase in the number of migrants departing Alkufra was observed; 3,937 individuals were mostly of Sudanese origin, coming from Sudan and departing north towards Aljufrah and Ejdabia. Their final destinations were recorded as Italy and Libya.

In Alkufra DTM recorded a daily average of up to 93 migrant arrivals and 111 migrant departures.

Wadi Ashshati

2,610 individuals, mainly Nigerien, were observed arriving to the region from Sabha. On the other side, 2,785 individuals were observed departing to Aljfarah.

The main nationality of departure is Nigerian and the planned destination is Italy and Germany.

This surge in the number of arrivals and departures is due to the increase in the cost of the journey and transportation from Brak to the West region. It is also due to the high security patrols covering the smuggling routes.

Murzuq

2,994 migrants were observed arriving to locations within Murzuk during the reporting period. On the other hand, 2,460 migrants were observed departing from the same region.

The majority of the observed arrivals coming through Agadez were Nigerien. The main nationality identified for arrivals and departures was Nigerian and the primary intended destination was Germany.

Misrata

During the assessments period, 2,233 individuals were recorded arriving to the locations within the Misrata region. 2,301 were observed departing Misrata towards Almargeb and the majority were planning to remain in Libya.

CHAPTER 4 - MARITIME INCIDENTS

As of July 31st, 95,213 individuals were reported to have arrived to Italy by sea through the Central Mediterranean route, having departed mainly from Libya.

June was the month with the highest number of arrivals to Italy (23,524 individuals). The number increased by 2% compared to May 2017 and by 5% compared to June 2016.

A significant decrease in the number of arrivals was reported in the month of July. 11,461 individuals were recorded arriving to Italy which represents a 51% decrease compared to the previous month but also compared to the previous year (23,552 individuals were recorded arriving to Italy in July 2016).

The Nigerian nationality represents the greatest number of migrants in 2017 (17% of the total). This nationality is followed by Bangladesh (9%), Guinea (9%), Ivory Coast (8%), Mali (6%), Gambia (6%), Senegal (6%), other nationalities of Western and Eastern African decent and Southern Asia. 75% of them were male adults and 11% were female adults with minors totaling 14% 9.

An additional 2,224 individuals were reported to have died making crossing through the central Mediterranean route during January—July 2017. The rate of death reached 2% of total migration for this route.

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

June – July 2017
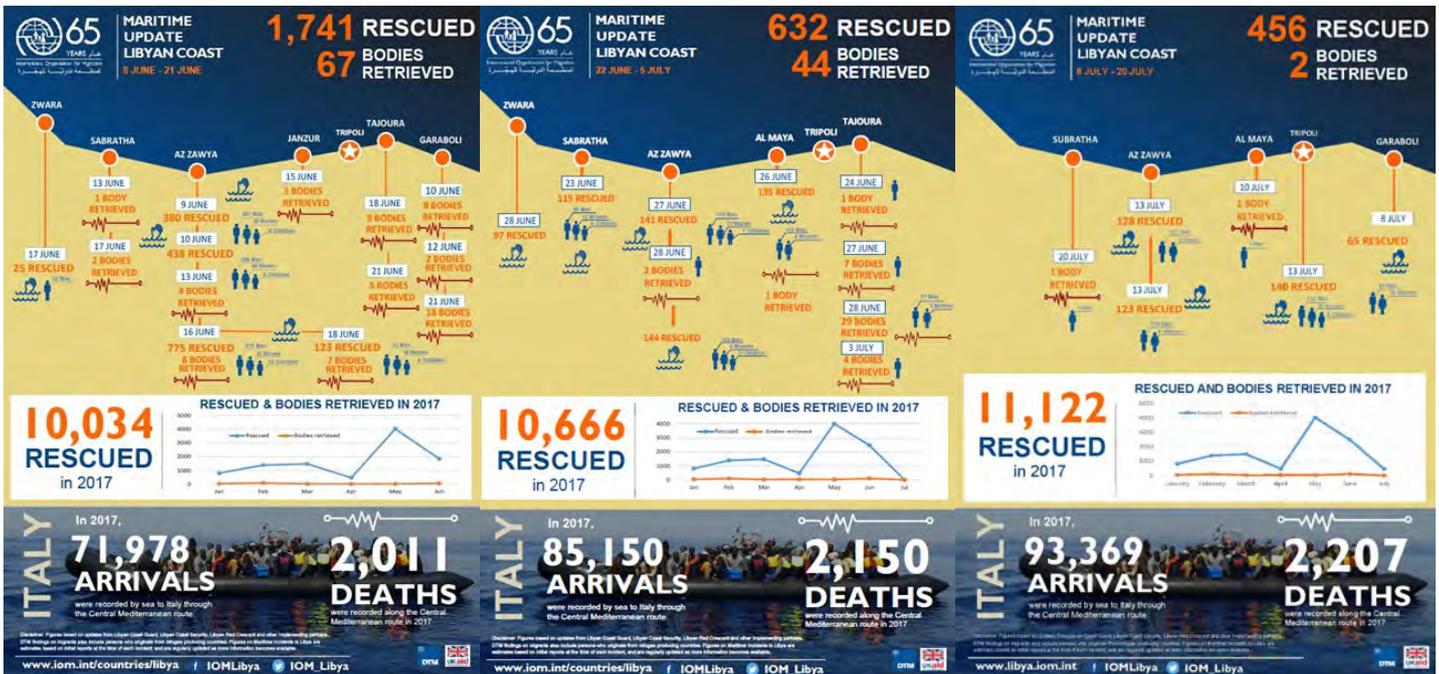
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Conclusion

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

In June to July 2017 the number of migrants in Libya reduced in number by 3,454 from the previous period. Out of the 390,198 migrants DTM findings have shown that the prevalent nationalities represented were from Egypt, Nigeria, Niger, Sudan, Mali and Chad. Data gathered in this round revealed that the areas most populated with migrants were Misrata, Tripoli, and Almargeb.

DTM's 138 flow monitoring points indicated that migrants were primarily identified at work recruitment points with 1-15 July seeing the uppermost movement of migrants. A total of 32,586 arrivals were observed with 31,985 departures recorded. DTMs reports have confirmed that increasing numbers of migrants have been observed in Brak in the latest round. According to reports from enumerators in the field, travel on the routes that migrants would usually undertake to reach the West region of the country was challenging due to the presence of Libyan security patrols. This has also increased the cost of the journeys from Brak to the coastal areas in the West, further stalling migrants.

Economic reasons continue to be reported as the main migration driver influencing migrants to leave their countries (91%) with 5% citing that the primary cause for their migration is due to war and civil unrest.

DTMs findings from surveys conducted in June/July demonstrate that 67% of respondents departed from countries neighboring Libya which represents a reduction of 3% in comparison to May 30% departed from other African countries that were further afield with 80% of all migrants surveyed reporting that they gained entry into Libya through unofficial entry points. 57% of migrants in this reporting period stated that Libya was their final country of intended destination with 6% continuing to France and 4% intending to make their way to Germany.

Findings in the data have shown that migrant relationships were strained with resident communities in some mantikas (regions). In Almargeb, Wadi Ashshati and Tripoli this has been due to the impact of migrants on jobs. The impact of migrants on public services has also resulted in tensions within Aljufra, Assawya and Tripoli. Ghat has experienced increased levels of tension and strain due to the impact on jobs as well as public services[10].

DTM Libya's migrant report presented the key analytical findings on Libya's migration profile. DTM Round 11 Migration Dataset provides a user-friendly interface for all users to carry out further analysis that maybe used to develop evidence for targeted interventions.

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

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[10] Refer to the Round 11 Migrant Dataset for the full breakdown by region.

For more information please contact**:**

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A track transporting Migrants to Tarhuna.

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