



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Libya's Migrant Report

ROUND 13

August - September 2017



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MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

KEY FINDINGS¹, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2017



416,556

MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN

524 OF 657
MUHALLAS



99 OF 100
BALADIYAS

MAIN LOCATIONS

MISRATA (18%)

TRIPOLI (17%)

ALMARGEB (11%)

DEMOGRAPHICS

92% ADULTS

8% MINORS

88% MALES

12% FEMALES



MORE THAN
35
NATIONALITIES
IDENTIFIED

MAIN
NATIONALITIES
EGYPT (19%)
NIGER (19%)
CHAD (14%)

AFRICAN MIGRANTS
NORTH AFRICAN (32%)
SUB-SAHARAN (62%)

NON AFRICAN MIGRANTS
MIDDLE EASTERN (2%)
OTHER² (4%)

LENGTH OF STAY

0-6 MONTHS (49%)

6-12 MONTHS (30%)

12+ MONTHS (21%)

SHELTER SETTINGS

RENTED ACCOMMODATION

- SELF-PAY (70%)
- PAID BY EMPLOYER (9%)



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

1 - Figures are from Round 13 of data collection.

Only key figures are shown. For full dataset and report go to www.globaldtm.info/libya

2 - Other includes migrants from Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Philippines and other

INTRODUCTION

This report is part IOM’s effort to provide a comprehensive statistical overview of Libya’s current migration profile. DTM Libya’s Migrant statistical information package* includes the below report, accompanied by a comprehensive user-friendly dataset, a set of maps and a key findings one pager.

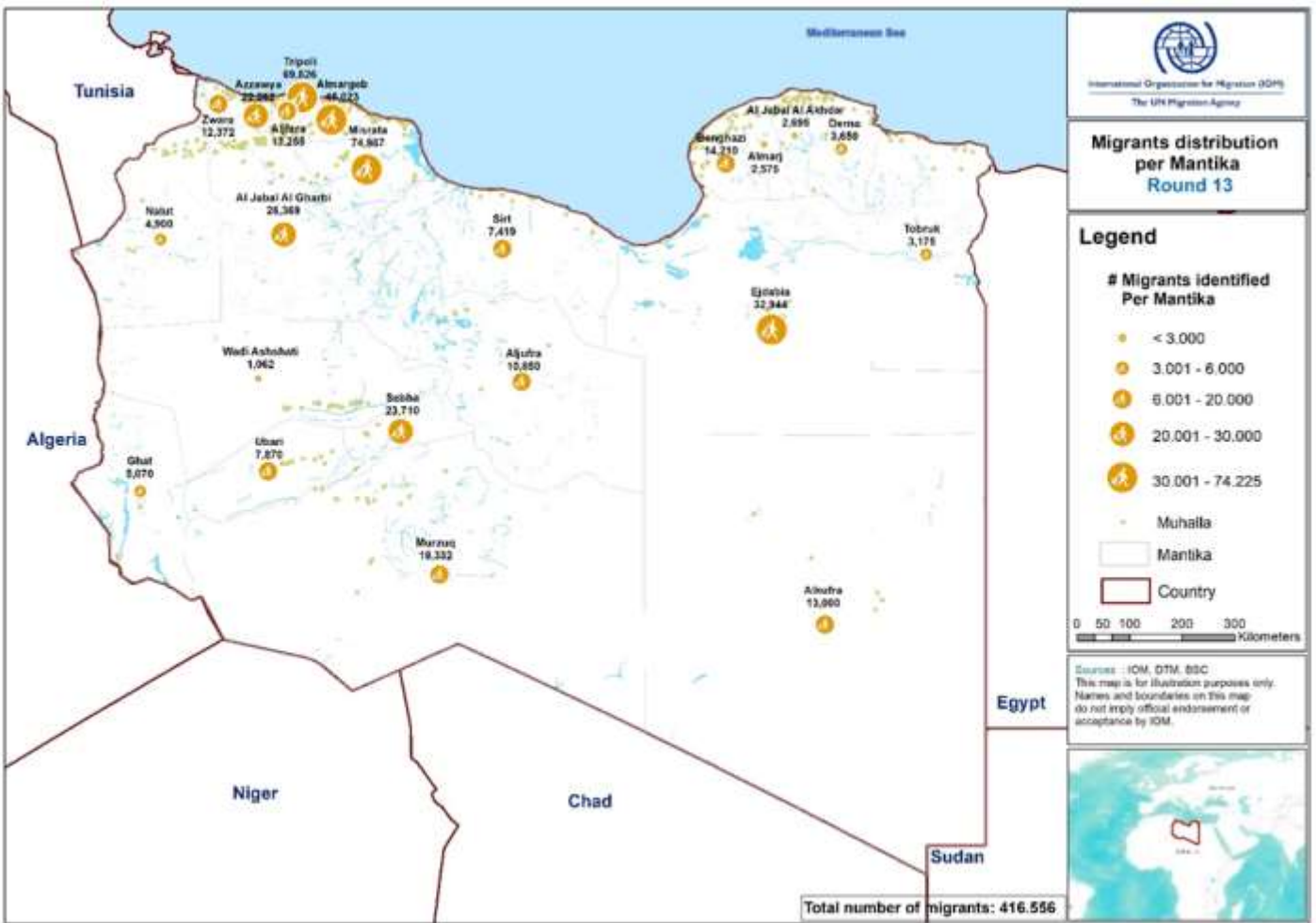
Chapter 1 - Migrant Stocks.....3–8
Chapter 2 - Migrants Flows.....9-11
Chapter 3 - Migrant Routes.....12-14
Chapter 4 - Maritime Incidents.....15-16

CHAPTER 1: MIGRANT STOCK BASELINE

During August - September DTM Libya **identified 416,556 migrants**** across all 22 mantikas (regions) in Libya. Migrants were identified in 99 baladiyas and 524 muhallas.

Misrata reported the highest number of migrants with 74,987 individuals identified representing 18% of the total number of migrants. As in previous reports Tripoli had the second highest number of migrants (69,826) which represents 17% of all the total. Almargeb had the third highest number of migrants accounting 45,023 inds. The rest of Libya’s migrant population was dispersed across all other regions as shown in Map 1.

Map 1: Number of migrants identified by region in Libya



*The information used to generate this report has included data from the beginning of August to the end of the month of September 2017 to provide a complete analysis for readers.

Chapter 1, 2, 3 and 5: August 2017

Chapter 4 (Statistical overview): September 2017

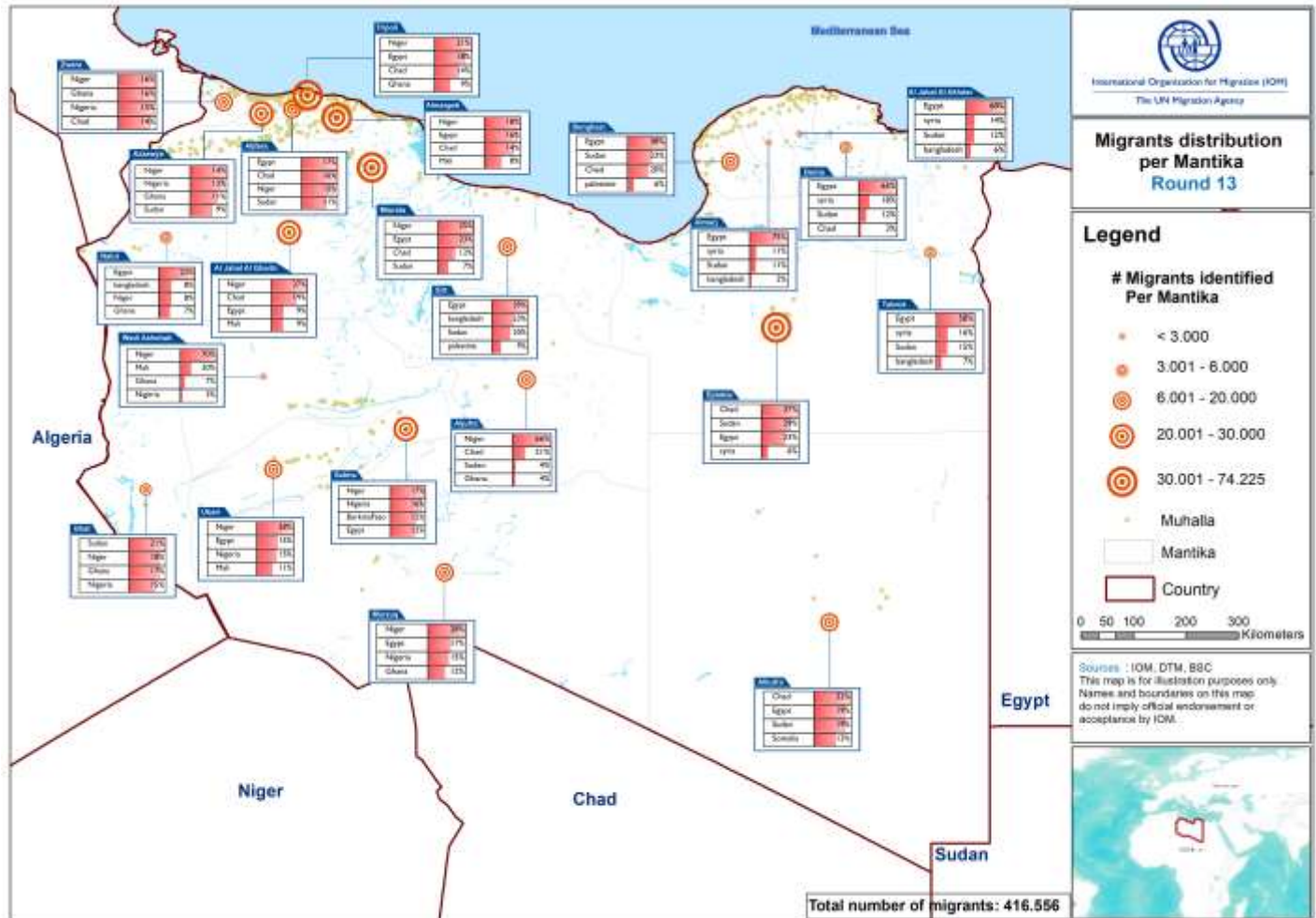
**For a full breakdown of the number of migrants by nationality at each of Libya’s administrative levels (mantika, baladiya, muhalla) please consult the dataset part of this information package (available at www.globaldtm.info/libya).

Migrant Nationalities in Country

Highlighting the diversity of Libya’s migration profile, 40 different nationalities were identified in Libya*. The top 4 nationalities, Egypt, Niger, Chad and Sudan, together accounted for 61% of Libya’s identified migrant population.

The distribution of nationalities within the country differs from mantika to mantika. 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 Libya’s main migrant nationalities by region - for all nationalities please DTM’s Round 13 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya

Map 2: Top migrant nationalities per mantika (region)



Migrant Demographics

Out of the 416,556 migrants identified 92% were reported as adults and 8% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (88%) and the remaining 12% as female. Of the minors, 61% were reported as accompanied and 39% as unaccompanied.

Table 1: Demographics breakdown

Migrants demographics			
Adults		Minors	
92%		8%	
Males	Females	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors
88%	12%	61%	39%

* DTM Round 13 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.

Table 2: Number of Migrants by Mantika (Region)

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Misrata	74,987	18%
Tripoli	69,826	17%
Almargeb	45,023	11%
Ejdabia	32,944	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	26,369	6%
Sebha	23,710	6%
Azzawya	22,262	5%
Murzuq	19,332	5%
Benghazi	14,210	3%
Aljfara	13,255	3%
Alkufra	13,000	3%
Zwara	12,372	3%
Aljufra	10,850	2%
Ubari	7,870	2%
Sirt	7,419	2%
Ghat	5,070	1%
Nalut	4,900	1%
Derna	3,650	1%
Tobruk	3,175	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,695	1%
Almarj	2,575	1%
Wadi Ashshati	1,062	0.3%
Total	416,556	100%

Table 3: Number of Migrants by Nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Egypt	79,690	19%
Niger	77,444	19%
Chad	59,008	14%
Sudan	39,001	9%
Ghana	29,406	7%
Nigeria	26,596	6%
Mali	21,948	5%
Bangladesh	17,477	4%
Senegal	8,315	2%
Tunisia	7,334	2%
Syria	7,211	2%
Ivory coast	7,052	2%
Somalia	5,370	1%
Morocco	4,674	1%
Burkina-Faso	3,910	1%
Guinea	3,894	1%
Eritrea	2,648	1%
Ethiopia	2,305	1%
Kenya	1,875	0%
Gambia	1,855	0.4%
Cameroon	1,735	0.4%
Algeria	1,643	0.4%
palestine	1,539	0.4%
Zambia	1,195	0.3%
Mauritania	1,182	0.3%
Djibouti	717	0.2%
Pakistan	668	0.2%
SierraLeone	255	0.1%
Yemen	227	0.1%
Guinea-Bissau	40	0.01%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
India	35	0.01%
Turkey	35	0.01%
Togo	30	0.01%
Philippines	15	0.004%
Other	187	0.04%
Total	416,556	100%

For DTM's full dataset for Round 13 please visit:

www.globaldtm.info/libya

African Migrants in Libya:

Out of the total number of migrants 93% (389,162 individuals) originate from African countries* (see Table 4); alongside the refugee producing countries nationals, 23 other African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round.

Table 4: Number of African migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Africa
Egypt	79,690	20%
Niger	77,444	20%
Chad	59,008	15%
Sudan	39,001	10%
Ghana	29,406	8%
Nigeria	26,596	7%
Mali	21,948	6%
Senegal	8,315	2%
Tunisia	7,334	2%
Côte d'Ivoire	7,052	2%
Somalia	5,370	1%
Morocco	4,674	1%
Burkina Faso	3,910	1%
Guinea	3,894	1%
Eritrea	2,648	0.7%
Ethiopia	2,305	0.6%
Kenya	1,875	0.5%
Gambia	1,855	0.5%
Cameroon	1,735	0.4%
Algeria	1,643	0.4%
Zambia	1,195	0.3%
Mauritania	1,182	0.3%
Djibouti	717	0.2%
Sierra Leone	255	0.1%
Guinea Bissau	40	0.01%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
Togo	30	0.01%
Total	389,162	100%

Out of the 389,162 individuals originating from African countries, 65% (248,802) originate from Sub-Saharan countries (see table 5). 53% of them are represented by Nigerien and Chadian nationals. The remaining 47% came from 20 other African countries.

Table 5: Number of Sub-Saharan African migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Sahara
Niger	77,444	30%
Chad	59,008	23%
Ghana	29,406	11%
Nigeria	26,596	10%
Mali	21,948	9%
Senegal	8,315	3%
Ivory Coast	7,052	3%
Somalia	5,370	2%
Burkina Faso	3,910	2%
Guinea	3,894	2%
Eritrea	2,648	1%
Ethiopia	2,305	1%
Kenya	1,875	1%
Gambia	1,855	1%
Cameroon	1,735	1%
Zambia	1,195	0.5%
Mauritania	1,182	0.5%
Djibouti	717	0.3%
Sierra Leone	255	0.1%
Guinea Bissau	40	0.02%
Mozambique	40	0.02%
Togo	30	0.01%
Total	256,820	100%

*The 187 migrants indicated in chapter one as "other nationals" were excluded; 416,369 migrants remain.

The majority of African migrants were identified in Misrata, which based on DTM full dataset is recorded as hosting the largest number of migrants (74,987). Misrata is recognised as an economic hub with a tax-free port and comparatively secure compared to other areas. Misrata has in the past attracted migrant labour due to its ability to provide livelihood options to migrant populations (*see table 6 for full distribution*).

Table 7: Number of North African migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Egypt	79,690	60%
Sudan	39,001	29%
Tunisia	7,334	6%
Morocco	4,674	4%
Algeria	1,643	1%
Total	132,342	100%

The remaining 35% (132,342 individuals) of African migrants originate from North African countries; 60% of them were Egyptian; 29% Sudanese; 6% Tunisian and 4% Moroccan nationals. The remaining 1% were Algerian nationals (*see table 7*).

Table 6: Number of African migrants by Mantika (Region)

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% From Africa
Misrata	73,012	19%
Tripoli	64,848	17%
Almargeb	41,168	11%
Ejdabia	29,460	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	24,851	6%
Sebha	23,685	6%
Azzawya	20,094	5%
Murzuq	18,907	5%
Alkufra	13,000	3%
Aljfara	12,528	3%
Benghazi	12,364	3%
Zwara	11,687	3%
Aljufra	10,640	3%
Ubari	7,870	2%
Ghat	5,070	1%
Sirt	4,909	1%
Nalut	4,180	1%
Derna	2,976	1%
Tobruk	2,442	1%
Almarj	2,237	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,172	1%
Wadi Ashshati	1,062	0.3%
Total	389,162	100%

Table 8: Number of North African migrants by Mantika (Region)

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Misrata	27,392	21%
Tripoli	18,711	14%
Ejdabia	17,201	13%
Almargeb	10,339	8%
Benghazi	8,658	7%
Azzawya	5,456	4%
Alkufra	4,940	4%
Aljfara	4,427	3%
Murzuq	4,378	3%
Sirt	4,363	3%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	4,173	3%
Sebha	4,100	3%
Zwara	2,849	2%
Derna	2,821	2%
Tobruk	2,322	2%
Almarj	2,205	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,172	2%
Ubari	2,025	2%
Nalut	1,850	1%
Ghat	1,280	1%
Aljufra	680	1%
Total	132,342	100%

Asian and Middle Eastern Migrants in Libya

Out of the 416,369 migrants identified 7% (27,207 individuals) originate from Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Their proportions are presented in table 9.

The highest number of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities were recorded as Bangladeshis (17,477) followed by Syrians at 7,211.

Pakistani nationals represent 2% of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population; Yemeni nationals make up 1%; and Indian, Turkish and Philippine nationals represent the minority with a proportion of 0.1%.

Asian and Middle Eastern migrants were primarily found in the Western region (70%) and up to 28% where identified in the East and 2% in the South.

The highest proportion of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants (4,978 individuals, 18% of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants) were identified in Tripoli the region.

Table 9: Asian and Middle Eastern migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Bangladesh	17,477	64%
Syria	7,211	27%
Palestine	1,539	6%
Pakistan	668	2%
Yemen	227	1%
Turkey	35	0.1%
India	35	0.1%
Philippines	15	0.1%
Total	27,207	100%

Table 10: Number of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants by Mantika (Region)

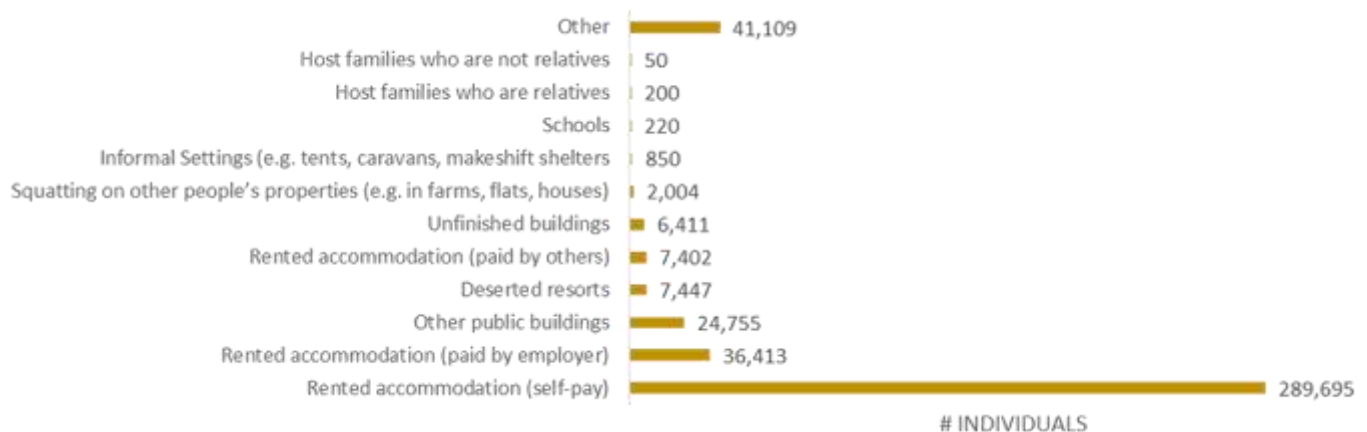
Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	4,978	18%
Almargeb	3,855	14%
Ejdabia	3,484	13%
Sirt	2,510	9%
Azzawya	2,068	8%
Misrata	1,975	7%
Benghazi	1,846	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	1,431	5%
Tobruk	733	3%
Aljfara	727	3%
Nalut	720	3%
Zwara	685	3%
Derna	674	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	523	2%
Murzuq	425	2%
Almarj	338	1%
Aljufra	210	1%
Sebha	25	0.1%
Total	27,207	100%

Migrant Shelter Settings

Data was gathered at the muhalla level on the shelter settings for migrants. The majority of identified migrants (69%, 289,695 migrants) 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 (9%).

The number of migrant individuals reported to be in each shelter setting is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Reported shelter settings for migrants



CHAPTER 2 - MIGRATION FLOWS

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*.

Each region is presented to include an analysis into the absolute number of migrants observed as arriving and departing a region; the main nationalities and countries of intended destinations; the main transiting locations; a contextualization of the migration flows based on field observations; and an estimated daily number of migrants arriving and departing each region.

Regions Monitored

Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Misrata
Aljbara	Murzuq
Aljufra	Nalut
Alkufra	Sebha
Almargeb	Sirt
Azzawya	Tobruk
Benghazi	Tripoli
Derna	Ubari
Ejdabia	Wadi Ashshati
Ghat	Zwara

Reporting period: September 2017

Assessment type: Daily (5 days/week)

1,652 # Assessments conducted

20 # Regions covered (Mantika)

44 # Municipalities covered (Baladiya)

140 # Active FMPs in Libya

ARRIVAL DATA:

In September 2017, 8,519 individuals were observed arriving at the locations covered by DTM. The main nationalities observed were Nigerien and Sudanese. The primary countries of destination were reported to be Italy followed by Libya, France.

Alkufra recorded the highest number of arrivals, followed by Murzuq and Nalut (*see table 11*).

The average number of migrants observed arriving daily to the different locations covered by DTM totaled 686 individuals.

DEPARTURE DATA:

In September 2017, 9,528 migrants were observed departing from the different locations covered across Libya during September. The main nationalities of departures were originally from Niger, Nigeria and Sudan and the main intended destinations were Italy, Libya, and Germany.

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

The average number of migrant departures from all the locations assessed totaled 770 individuals observed departing daily.

*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.

Table 11: Data on migrants present, observed and estimated arrivals and departures from top 10 regions

Region	Absolut number of migrants present	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departures	Estimated Daily Migrant Arrivals	Estimated Daily Migrant Departures	Main Location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended Next Location for those departing	Main nationalities of those Arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main countries of final destination for those departing
Murzuq	19,332	812	931	129	148	Wadi Ashshati Aljufrah Sebha	Azzawya Zwara Tripoli	Ghana Niger Nigeria	Mali Ghana Niger	France Italy Egypt
Alkufra	13,000	1,945	2890	107	157	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Aljfarah Sebha	Azzawya Tripoli Zwara	Sudan Chad Nigeria	Niger Mali Egypt	Italy France Germany
Nalut	4,900	569	569	53	53	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Misrata Tripoli Sirt	Niger Mali Gambia	Niger Sudan Chad	Italy France Germany
Ejdabia	32,944	863	857	51	52	Northern Bet Darfur	Murzuq Ejdabia Sebha	Egypt Chad Sudan	Sudan Somalia Chad	Libya Italy Germany
Wadi Ashshati	1,062	430	455	47	49	Almargeb Tripoli Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Tripoli Almargeb Aljufrah	Niger Nigeria Mali	Niger Nigeria Ghana	Niger Egypt Italy
Almargeb	45,023	615	659	44	47	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Tripoli Europe	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Chad Niger Nigeria	Italy Niger Libya
Benghazi	14,210	682	447	43	26	Ejdabia Almarj Benghazi	Ejdabia Almarj Benghazi	Egypt Nigeria Ghana	Egypt Sudan Bangladesh	Egypt Italy Sudan
Sebha	23,710	338	316	43	42	Wadi Ashshati Zawara Tripoi	Tobruk Benghazi	Niger Gambia Nigeria	Niger Nigeria Ghana	Niger Italy Libya
Misrata	74,987	430	379	41	40	Alkufrah Aljufrah Ejdabia	Ejdabia Sirt Tripoli	Niger Nigeria Cameroon	Chad Sudan Niger	France Niger Chad

Regional Analysis of Migration Flows

MURZUQ

812 migrants were observed arriving at locations within Murzuk during the reporting period. On the other hand, 931 migrants were observed departing from the same region.

The majority of the observed arrivals, coming through other location within Wadi Ashshati and Aljufrah. The main nationality identified for arrivals and departures was Nigerian and Ghanaian and the primary intended destination was Italy and France.

Al Kufra

During the reporting period, 1,945 individuals were observed arriving at the mantika with the majority coming from Sudan and Chad.

However, 2,385 individuals, mostly of Sudanese origin, were recorded as coming from Al Jabal Al Gharbi and departing towards Azzawya and Tripoli. Their final destinations were recorded as Italy and France.

DTM has noticed a decrease in the number of daily average in Al Kufra with only 107 migrant arrivals and 157 departures in this round.

NALUT

In the region of Nalut, 569 individuals were recorded arriving and also 569 were observed departing during the assessment days.

The majority of migrants reported coming through Sebha with the intention of traveling to Azzawya and Tripoli.

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

EJDABIA

During the reporting period, 863 individuals were observed arriving to Ejdabia from Northern Sudan and Bet (Chad). However, 857 individuals were also recorded departing the Ejdabia towards Murzuq and Sirt.

Sudan was the most prevalent nationality recorded and the planned destination for the majority of migrants was recorded as Italy and Libya.

WADI ASHSHATI

430 individuals, mainly Nigerian, were observed arriving to Wadi Ashshati from Almargeb. On the other side, 450 individuals were observed departing to Aljfarah.

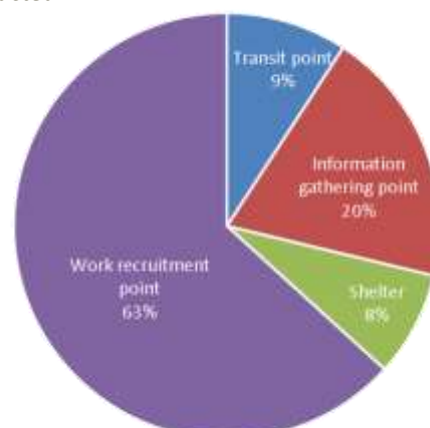
The main nationality of those departing Wadi Ashshati was Nigerian and the planned destination was recorded as Niger and Egypt.

According to the field observer, the majority of the departures were going back to their origin country.

LOCATION ASSESSMENT

During the reporting period, migrants were primarily identified at work recruitment points. Up to 63% of assessments were conducted in locations where migrants gathered in search of employment opportunities. 20% of the assessments were conducted in information gathering points and 8% in shelters where migrants are accommodated. The remaining 9% were found in transit points.

Figure 1: Proportion of location classifications by assessments conducted



CHAPTER 3: MIGRANT ROUTES

Data presented in chapter 3 was collected through 4,431 Flow Monitoring profile surveys conducted with migrants in Libya during September 2017.

This chapter presents the reported routes taken by migrants who departed from Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal to reach Libya.

Malian nationals continued to report three main routes on their journey into Libya. The highest proportion of migrants departing from Mali (48%) reported crossing Algeria to enter Libya; 36% reported coming through Niger; and 15% reported travelling to Burkina-Faso first and then to Niger. The remaining 1% reported travelling first to Algeria then to Niger before reaching Libya.

A change of route was identified between September and April. Prior to April the majority of Malians were recorded as traveling to Libya via Niger. After April DTM recorded a deviation from this route through Algeria. During the last six month DTM has recorded a growing trend in Malians travelling to Libya via Algeria. Of those who reported to have arrived to Libya during the last two weeks* 100% reported having travelled through Algeria. Out those who reached Libya in the last 3 months 63% reported to have transited through Algeria and out those who arrived 6 months ago 61% reported travelling through Algeria.

Out of the 322 surveys carried out with Nigerians, 97% reported transiting through Niger, while 2% reported travelling through Niger and Algeria, and the remaining 1% reported reaching Libya directly through Chad.

Unlike the routes used by migrants departing Mali, the routes used by migrants departing Nigeria did not change significantly when disaggregated by length of stay in Libya.

83% of Ghanaian nationals reported passing through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. 10% crossed Togo, Benin and Niger to reach Libya. Another 5% travelled from Ghana to Burkina-Faso then to Mali and

Niger before reaching Libya. The remaining 2% travelled through Burkina-Faso, Mali and Algeria.

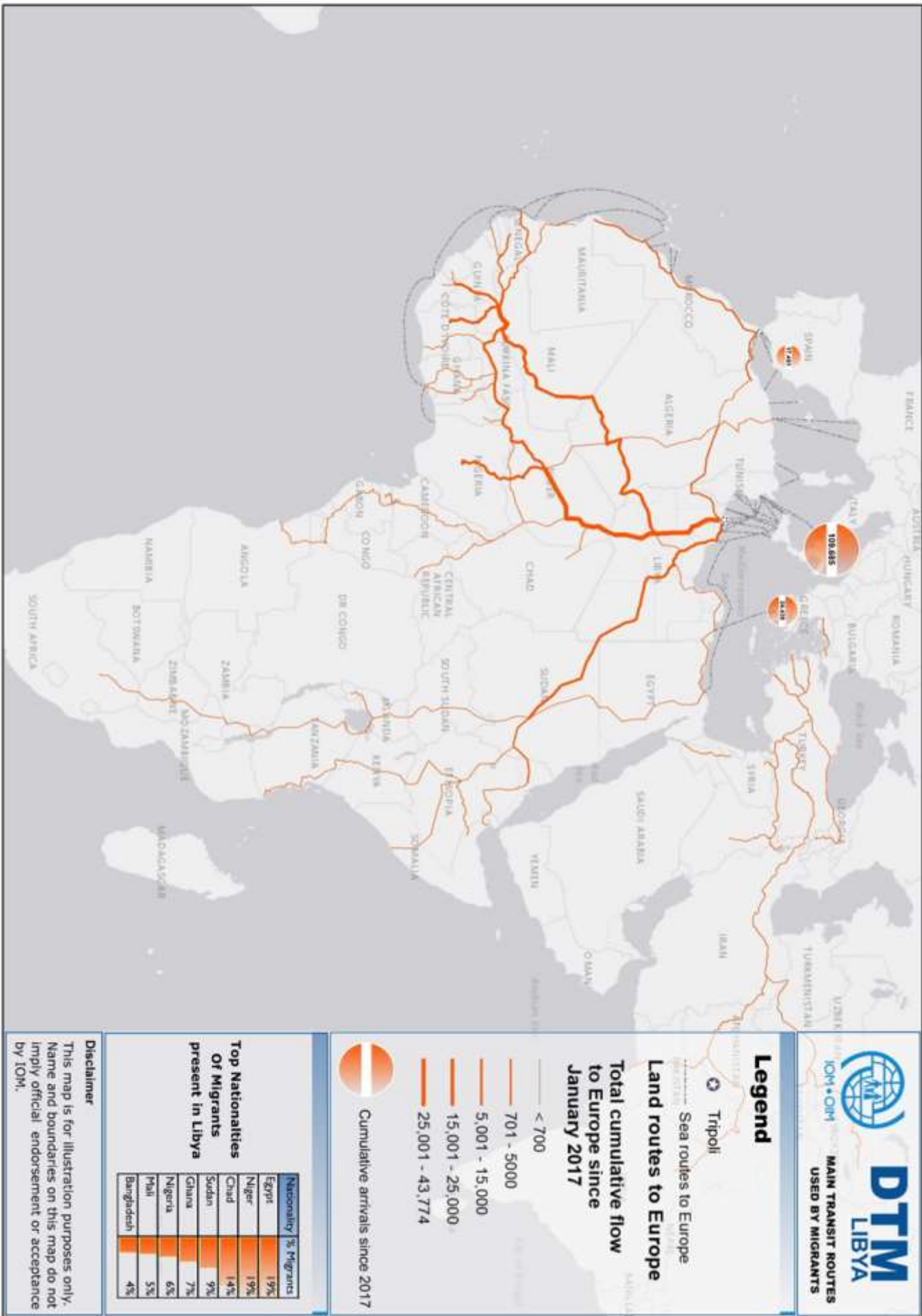
50% of migrants who departed Senegal reported crossing Mali then Niger to reach Libya, 38% reported passing through Mali, Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 12% entered Libya through Algeria passing through Mali.

All the migrants who departed Bangladesh reported travelling by air. 72% of Bangladeshis reported flying directly to Libya and 25% passed through Egypt before reaching Libya. The remaining 3% reported entering Libya through Tunisia.



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Map 4: Main transit routes used by migrants on their journeys to Europe



CHAPTER 4 - MARITIME INCIDENTS

As of the 30th of September, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 105,418 individuals., with 6,291 having arrived during the month of September.

The number of arrivals increased by 61% compared to the previous month where only 3,914 individuals were recorded, a decrease of 63% was recorded compared to the same period in 2016 (16,975 arrivals recorded during September 2016).

Nigeria represent the first declared nationality among the arrivals in 2017 (around 16% of the total), followed by Guinea (9%), Bangladesh (8%), Ivory Coast (8%), Mali

(6%), Senegal (5%), Gambia (5%), Eritrea (5%) and many other nationalities from Africa and Southern Asia.

75% of them were male adults, 11% were female adults, with minors totaling 14% (13% unaccompanied minors and 1% accompanied minors)*.

As of the 1st of October 2017, 2,474 individuals were reported to have died making crossing through the central Mediterranean route. The rate of death reached 2% of total migration for this route.

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

August — September 2017



*DTM Monthly Flow Compilation Report August 2017, p. 16:19: http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_September_.pdf

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 migrants 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 attempt 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

About DTM Libya

Funded by the European Union¹ 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/

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