



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Libya's Migrant Report

ROUND 14

September - October 2017



©Eshaebi/IOM 2017: Sabratha intervention



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MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

KEY FINDINGS¹, SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2017



423,394

MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN

525 OF 657
MUHALLAS



99 OF 100
BALADIYAS

MAIN LOCATIONS

TRIPOLI (18%)

MISRATA (17%)

ALMARGEH (11%)

DEMOGRAPHICS

92% ADULTS

88% MALES

8% MINORS

12% FEMALES



MORE THAN
38
NATIONALITIES
IDENTIFIED

MAIN
NATIONALITIES
NIGER (19%)
EGYPT (18%)
CHAD (15%)

AFRICAN MIGRANTS
NORTH AFRICAN (31%)
SUB-SAHARAN (62%)

NON AFRICAN MIGRANTS
MIDDLE EASTERN (2%)
OTHER² (5%)

LENGTH OF STAY

0-6 MONTHS (51%)

6-12 MONTHS (28%)

12+ MONTHS (21%)

SHELTER SETTINGS

RENTED ACCOMMODATION

- SELF-PAY (62%)
- PAID BY EMPLOYER (16%)



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1 - Figures are from Round 14 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 and other

The number of migrants identified in Tripoli and its neighbouring regions continues to increase. In comparison to previous rounds, where Misrata has always been identified as the Mantika with the highest number of migrants, Tripoli is now identified as the Mantika hosting the highest number of migrants in the country.

Compared to the previous round, Tripoli recorded the largest increase in the number of migrants (increase by 9% compared to the previous round, 6,259 additional individuals), the highest increase was recorded in the baladiyas of Abusliem and Tajoura.

The second highest increase in the number of migrants was recorded in Al Jabal Al Gharbi (2,677 additional individuals identified which represent an increase of 10%).

Almargeb also continues to host an increasing number of migrants, with the total number reaching 47,567 individuals in the present round.

Table 1: Largest increase of the number of migrants in the regions

Largest increase				
Mantika (Region)	Migrants R14(IND)	R13	Difference	% Change
Tripoli	76,085	69,826	6,259	9%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	29,046	26,369	2,677	10%
Almargeb	47,567	45,023	2,544	6%
Murzuq	21,813	19,332	2,481	13%

A significant decrease of 4,552 migrants was noticed in Misrata. Also in Aljbara the population of migrants lessened by 23% compared to the previous round.

During September, Sabratha witnessed clashes between armed groups leading to the initial displacement of 3,100 households (15,135 individuals) and up to 4,000 migrants.

The humanitarian situation that arose from the clashes that occurred in the Sabratha highlighted Libya's complicated vulnerabilities faced by migrants in Libya.

By October a significant number of migrants including a significant number of unaccompanied and separated children were gathered in Sabratha, known as a location for the transit and trafficking of migrants. On 6 October, the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) started an operation to gather migrants in Dahman in order to transfer them to DCIM centers in surrounding areas. As of 22 October, more than 18,000 migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers were transferred to 14 different locations.

Table 2: Largest decrease of the number of migrants in the regions

Largest decrease				
Mantika (Region)	Migrants R14(IND)	R13	Difference	% Change
Misrata	70,435	74,987	-4,552	-6%
Aljbara	10,656	13,255	-2,599	-20%
Azzawya	20,544	22,262	-1,718	-8%
Zwara	10,805	12,372	-1,567	-13%

Migrant Demographics

Out of the 423,394 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, 62% were reported as accompanied and 38% as unaccompanied.

Table 3: Demographics breakdown

Migrants demographics			
Adults		Minors	
92%		8%	
Males	Females	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors
88%	12%	62%	38%

Migrant Nationalities in Country

Highlighting the diversity of Libya’s migration profile, 38 different nationalities were identified in Libya*.

DTM Round 14 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 number of Egyptian nationals was recorded as having decreased by 3% compared to the previous round, the number of Nigerien nationals increased by 6% which made Niger the country with the highest proportion of migrants present in Libya.

The following two chapters of this report provides more details about the nationalities identified; migrants were disaggregated by their nationalities and the data was analyzed separately for migrants from African countries and those from Asian countries.

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.



* DTM Round 14 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 4: Number of Migrants by Mantika (Region)

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	76,085	18%
Misrata	70,435	17%
Almargeb	47,567	11%
Ejdabia	33,114	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	29,046	7%
Sebha	24,290	6%
Murzuq	21,813	5%
Azzawya	20,544	5%
Benghazi	14,810	3%
Alkufra	13,405	3%
Aljufra	10,900	3%
Zwara	10,805	3%
Aljara	10,656	3%
Ubari	8,500	2%
Sirt	6,954	2%
Ghat	5,320	1%
Tobruk	4,205	1%
Nalut	3,860	1%
Derna	3,730	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	3,720	1%
Almarj	2,765	0.7%
Wadi Ashshati	870	0.2%
Total	423,394	100%

Table 5: Number of Migrants by Nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Niger	81,706	19%
Egypt	77,652	18%
Chad	62,202	15%
Sudan	39,099	9%
Ghana	28,384	7%
Nigeria	26,440	6%
Mali	23,243	5%
Bangladesh	18,530	4%
Senegal	8,843	2%
Tunisia	7,792	2%
Ivory Coast	7,049	2%
Syria	6,763	2%
Morocco	4,700	1%
Guinea	4,487	1%
Somalia	4,376	1%
BurkinaFaso	4,160	1%
Ethiopia	2,313	1%
Eritrea	2,307	1%
Cameroon	2,033	0.5%
Kenya	1,875	0.4%
Palestine	1,564	0.4%
Algeria	1,471	0.3%
Mauritania	1,400	0.3%
Zambia	1,182	0.3%
Gambia	1,029	0.2%
Pakistan	640	0.2%
Djibouti	418	0.1%
SierraLeone	311	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.1%
Yemen	208	0.05%
Malawi	185	0.04%
Guinea-Bissau	150	0.04%
Iraq	100	0.02%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
Turkey	35	0.01%
India	35	0.01%
Madagascar	20	0.005%
Togo	13	0.003%
Other	334	0.1%
Total	423,394	100%

For DTM’s full dataset for Round 14 please visit:

www.globaldtm.info/libya

African Migrants in Libya:

Out of the total number of migrants 93 % (395,185 individuals) originate from African countries* (see Table 6); 30 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round.

Table 6: Number of African migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Africa
Niger	81,706	21%
Egypt	77,652	20%
Chad	62,202	16%
Sudan	39,099	10%
Ghana	28,384	7%
Nigeria	26,440	7%
Mali	23,243	6%
Senegal	8,843	2%
Tunisia	7,792	2%
Ivory Coast	7,049	2%
Morocco	4,700	1%
Guinea	4,487	1%
Somalia	4,376	1%
Burkina-Faso	4,160	1%
Ethiopia	2,313	0.6%
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Kenya	1,875	0.5%
Algeria	1,471	0.4%
Mauritania	1,400	0.4%
Zambia	1,182	0.3%
Gambia	1,029	0.3%
Djibouti	418	0.1%
Sierra-Leone	311	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.1%
Malawi	185	0.05%
Guinea-Bissau	150	0.04%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
Madagascar	20	0.01%
Togo	13	0.003%
Total	395,185	100%

Out of the 395,185 individuals originating from African countries, 67% (264,471) originate from Sub-Saharan countries. Table 7 presents their distribution by nationality. 55% of them are represented by Nigerien and Chadian nationals. The remaining 45% came from 23 other African countries.

The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (68%) were identified in the Western regions and 23% in the South. The remaining 9% were identified in the East.

Table 7: Number of Sub-Saharan African migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Sahara
Niger	81,706	31%
Chad	62,202	24%
Ghana	28,384	11%
Nigeria	26,440	10%
Mali	23,243	9%
Senegal	8,843	3%
Ivory Coast	7,049	3%
Guinea	4,487	2%
Somalia	4,376	2%
Burkina-Faso	4,160	2%
Ethiopia	2,313	1%
Eritrea	2,307	1%
Cameroon	2,033	1%
Kenya	1,875	1%
Mauritania	1,400	0.5%
Zambia	1,182	0.4%
Gambia	1,029	0.4%
Djibouti	418	0.2%
Sierra-Leone	311	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.1%
Malawi	185	0.07%
Guinea-Bissau	150	0.06%
Mozambique	40	0.02%
Madagascar	20	0.01%
Togo	13	0.00%
Total	264,471	100%

Table 8: Number of Sub-Saharan migrants by Mantika (Region)

Mantika	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Sahara
West	178,615	68%
Tripoli	49,634	19%
Misrata	43,783	17%
Almargeb	32,694	12%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	22,098	8%
Azzawya	13,044	5%
Zwara	7,653	3%
Aljbara	6,398	2%
Sirt	1,698	1%
Nalut	1,613	1%
South	61,092	23%
Sebha	20,065	8%
Murzuq	19,562	7%
Aljufra	10,100	4%
Ubari	6,475	2%
Ghat	4,020	2%
Wadi Ashshati	870	0.3%
East	24,764	9%
Ejdabia	12,306	4.7%
Alkufra	8,370	3%
Benghazi	3,781	1%
Derna	150	0.06%
Tobruk	120	0.05%
Almarj	37	0.01%
Total	264,471	100%

*The 334 migrants indicated in chapter one as “other nationals” were excluded; 423,060 migrants remain.

The remaining 33% (130,714 individuals) of African migrants originate from North African countries; 59% of them were Egyptian; 30% Sudanese; 6% Tunisian and 4% Moroccan nationals. The remaining 1% were Algerian nationals.

The highest proportion of them was recorded in the Western regions (59%) and about the third were identified in the East. The remaining 8% were identified in South.

When disaggregated by Mantika, Misrata had the highest proportion (19%) of North African migrants identified in Libya, while Ejdabia had the highest proportion of North African migrants identified in the East (13%).

Table 9: Number of North African migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Egypt	77,652	59%
Sudan	39,099	30%
Tunisia	7,792	6%
Morocco	4,700	4%
Algeria	1,471	1%
Total	130,714	100%

Table 10: Number of North African migrants by Mantika (Region)

Mantika	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
West	77,336	59%
Misrata	24,722	19%
Tripoli	21,030	16%
Almargeb	10,533	8%
Azzawya	5,318	4%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	4,884	4%
Aljfara	3,600	3%
Zwara	2,787	2%
Sirt	2,766	2%
Nalut	1,696	1%
East	43,047	33%
Ejdabia	17,326	13%
Benghazi	8,983	7%
Alkufra	5,035	4%
Tobruk	3,288	3%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	3,144	2%
Derna	2,891	2%
Almarj	2,380	2%
South	10,331	8%
Sebha	4,185	3%
Murzuq	2,231	2%
Ubari	2,025	1.5%
Ghat	1,300	1%
Aljufra	590	0.5%
Total	130,714	100%

Asian and Middle Eastern Migrants in Libya

Out of the 423,394 nationals identified, 7% (27,875 individuals) originate from Asian and Middle Eastern countries*. Their proportions are presented in table 11.

The highest number of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities were recorded as Bangladeshis (18,530) followed by Syrians at 6,763.

Palestinian nationals represent 6% of Libya’s Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population; Pakistani 2%; Yemeni nationals make up 1%; and Iraqi, Turkish and Indian nationals represent the minority with a total proportion of 1%.

Table 11: Asian and Middle Eastern migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia and Middle East
Bangladesh	18,530	66%
Syria	6,763	24%
Palestine	1,564	6%
Pakistan	640	2%
Yemen	208	1%
Iraq	100	0.4%
Turkey	35	0.1%
India	35	0.1%
Total	27,875	100%

Asian and Middle Eastern migrants were primarily found in the Western region (71%) and up to 28% were identified in the East. The remaining 1% were found in the South.

The highest proportion of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants (5,421 individuals, 19% of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants) were identified in Tripoli the region, 16% were identified in Almageb.

Out of those identified in the East, 44% were identified in Ejdabia (12% of all the Asian and Middle Eastern migrants identified in Libya).

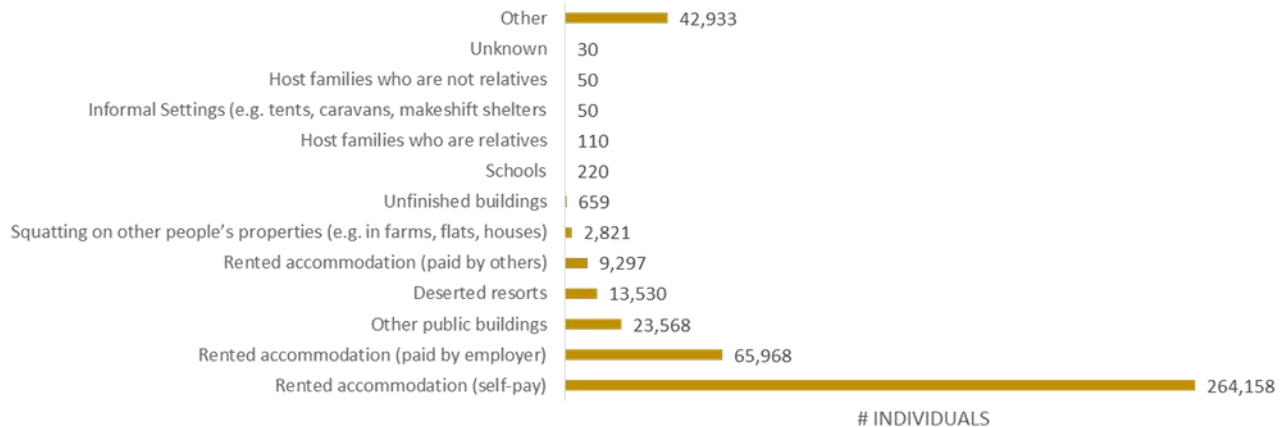
Table 12: Number of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants by Mantika (Region)

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia and Middle East
West	19,717	71%
Tripoli	5421	19%
Almageb	4340	16%
Sirt	2475	9%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	2015	7%
Azzawya	1962	7%
Misrata	1930	7%
Aljfara	658	2%
Nalut	551	2%
Zwara	365	1%
East	7,888	28%
Ejdabia	3482	12%
Benghazi	1996	7%
Tobruk	797	3%
Derna	689	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	576	2%
Almarj	348	1%
South	270	1%
Aljufra	210	0.8%
Sebha	40	0.1%
Murzuq	20	0.1%
Total	27,875	100%

Migrant Shelter Settings

Data was gathered at the muhalla level on the shelter settings for migrants. The majority of identified migrants (62%, 264,158 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 (16%).

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
Aljfara	Murzuq
Aljufra	Nalut
Alkufra	Sebha
Almargeb	Sirt
Azzawya	Tobruk
Benghazi	Tripoli
Derna	Ubari
Ejdabia	Wadi Ashshati
Ghat	Zwara

Reporting period: October 2017

Assessment type: Daily (5 days/week)

1,865 # Assessments conducted

20 # Regions covered (Mantika)

45 # Municipalities covered (Baladiya)

138 # Active FMPs in Libya

ARRIVAL DATA:

In October 2017, 9,383 individuals were observed arriving at the FMPs 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 Almargeb and Ejdabia (see table below).

The average number of migrants observed arriving daily to the different locations covered by DTM totaled 626 individuals.

DEPARTURE DATA:

In October 2017, 9,949 individuals were observed departing from the different FMPs across Libya. The main nationalities of departure were of Nigerien, Egyptian and Nigerian nationalities and their main intended destinations were Italy, Libya, and Egypt.

Alkufra, Almargeb, and Ejdabia observed the highest number of departures as shown in the table below.

The average number of migrant departures from all the locations assessed totaled 643 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 13: Data on migrants present, observed and estimated arrivals and departures from top 10 regions

Region	Absolute 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
Alkufra	13,405	2,119	3,405	120	180	Northern Darfur Bet	Zwara Ejdabia Murzuq	Sudan Somalia Ethiopia	Somalia Chad Sudan	Libya Italy Germany
Almargeb	47,567	1,786	1,302	76	55	Tripoli Misrata Almargeb	Almargeb Tripoli Matruh	Niger Nigeria Egypt	Niger Egypt Nigeria	Niger Italy Egypt
Ejdabia	33,114	1,250	1,115	70	61	Alkufra Darfur Ejdabia	Ejdabia Tripoli Sirt	Chad Sudan Egypt	Sudan Chad Egypt	Italy Libya France
Murzuq	21,813	436	433	47	48	Murzuq Darfur Agadez	Sebha Murzuq Wadi Ashshati	Niger Nigeria Ghana	Nigeria Niger Ghana	Italy Libya France
Sebha	24,290	461	442	43	41	Murzuq Sebha	Wadi Ashshati Tripoli Zwara	Niger Nigeria Gambia	Niger Nigeria Gambia	Niger Italy Libya
Tripoli	76,085	367	362	37	38	Tripoli Almargeb Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Tripoli Sebha Alfjarah	Niger Egypt Chad	Egypt Niger Burkina Faso	Libya Egypt Chad
Wadi Ashshati	870	425	470	37	41	Sebha	Alfjarah	Niger Ghana Burkina Faso	Nigeria Mali Burkina Faso	Italy Germany
Alfjara	10,656	467	380	36	36	Azzawya Al Jabal Al Gharbi Alfjarah	Tripoli Zwara Azzawya	Guinea Nigeria Niger	Niger Nigeria Mali	Libya France Italy
Misrata	70,435	178	273	28	31	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Sebha Aljufrah	Almargeb Sebha Sirt	Niger Nigeria Mali	Niger Nigeria Cameroon	Niger Italy Malta

Regional Analysis of Migration Flows

ALKUFRA

During the reporting period, 2,119 individuals (mostly from Sudan and Somalia) were observed arriving at the Al Kufra and up to 3,405 individuals, mostly of Somalian origin, coming from Sudan were recorded as departing towards Zwara and Ejdabia. Their final destinations was recorded as Libya. According to the field observer, a decrease in the flow migrants through Al Kufra has been recorded due to the security situation.

ALMARGEB

1,786 migrants were observed arriving at locations within Murzuk during the reporting period while up to 1,302 migrants were observed departing from the same region.

The majority of the observed arrivals came through and/or from Tripoli and Misrata. The main nationalities identified for arrivals and departures were Nigerien and Egyptian and the primary intended destination was Niger and Italy.

EJDABIA

During the reporting period, 1,250 individuals were observed arriving at Ejdabia from Alkufra and Darfur (Sudan). However, a further 1,115 individuals were recorded departing the Mantika towards Tripoli and Matruh (Egypt).

Chadian and Sudanese were the most prevalent nationality recorded. The planned destination for the

majority of migrants was Libya due to the increase in the cost of journey to Europe.

MURZUQ

In the region of Murzuq, 436 individual arrivals were recorded with 433 observed departing FMP locations during the assessment days.

The majority of migrants reported coming through Darfur (Sudan) with the common trend of departures travelling to Sebha or other locations within Murzuq.

The main nationality recorded was Nigerien and Nigerian and the planned destination for the majority of migrants was Italy. DTM has noted a decrease in the number of migrants travelling through Murzuq due lack of security along the Libyan border.

SEBHA

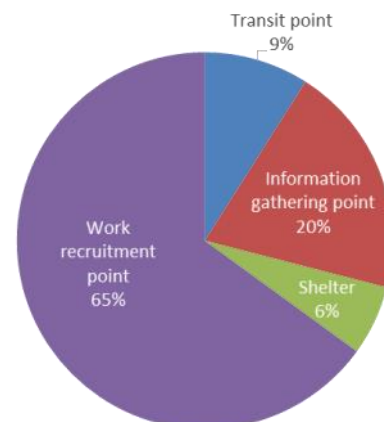
461 individuals, mainly Nigerien, were observed arriving to Sebha from Murzuq. On the otherhand, 442 individuals were observed departing to Wadi Ashshati and Tripoli.

The main nationality of departure was recorded as Nigerien and the planned destinations were Niger and Italy. According to the field observations, the majority of departures return to their country of origin and then return to Libya to work for short periods of time.

LOCATION ASSESSMENT

During the reporting period, migrants were primarily identified at work recruitment points. Up to 65% 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 6% in shelters where migrants are accommodated. The remaining 9% were found in transit points.

Figure 2: Proportion of location classifications by assessments conducted



CHAPTER 3: MIGRANT ROUTES

Data presented in chapter 3 was collected through 965 Flow Monitoring profile surveys conducted with migrants in Libya during October 2017.

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

Out of the 516 individuals who departed Nigeria and indicated the route they used to reach Libya, the majority (80%) reported passing through Niger to reach Libya when 18% reported reaching Libya directly through Chad and only 1% reported passing successively through Niger and Algeria. The remaining 1% travelled through Benin and Niger.

Malian nationals reported crossing two main routes on their journey into Libya; the highest proportion of migrants departing from Mali (48%) reported crossing Niger to enter Libya and 45% reported coming through Algeria directly. Another 4% reported passing through Niger and Algeria successively to reach Libya. The remaining 3% reported travelling to Libya through Burkina-Faso first and then Niger.

95% of the surveyed migrants who departed Burkina Faso and indicated the routes they took reported

entering Libya through Niger (94% traveled directly through Niger and 1% travelled to Burkina Faso first and then to Niger before entering Libya); the remaining 5% entered Libya through Algeria (4% traveled through Mali and Algeria successively and 1% through Niger and then Algeria).

82% of Ghanaian nationals reported passing through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 8% used different routes.

Migrants who departed Ivory Coast indicated three main routes; the highest proportion (44%) reported travelling through Mali and Algeria to reach Libya; 26% reported travelling first to Burkina Faso then to Mali and then to Niger before reaching Libya; another 23% reported travelling through Burkina Faso and Niger without going through Mali.

37% of migrants departing Senegal surveyed traveled to Libya through Mali and Algeria; the same proportion 37% travelled to Mali and Burkina Faso successively and entered Libya through Niger; 17% travelled through Mali and Niger. The remaining 9% went to the North and passed by Mauritania, Morocco and Algeria before reaching Libya.



CHAPTER 4 - MARITIME INCIDENTS

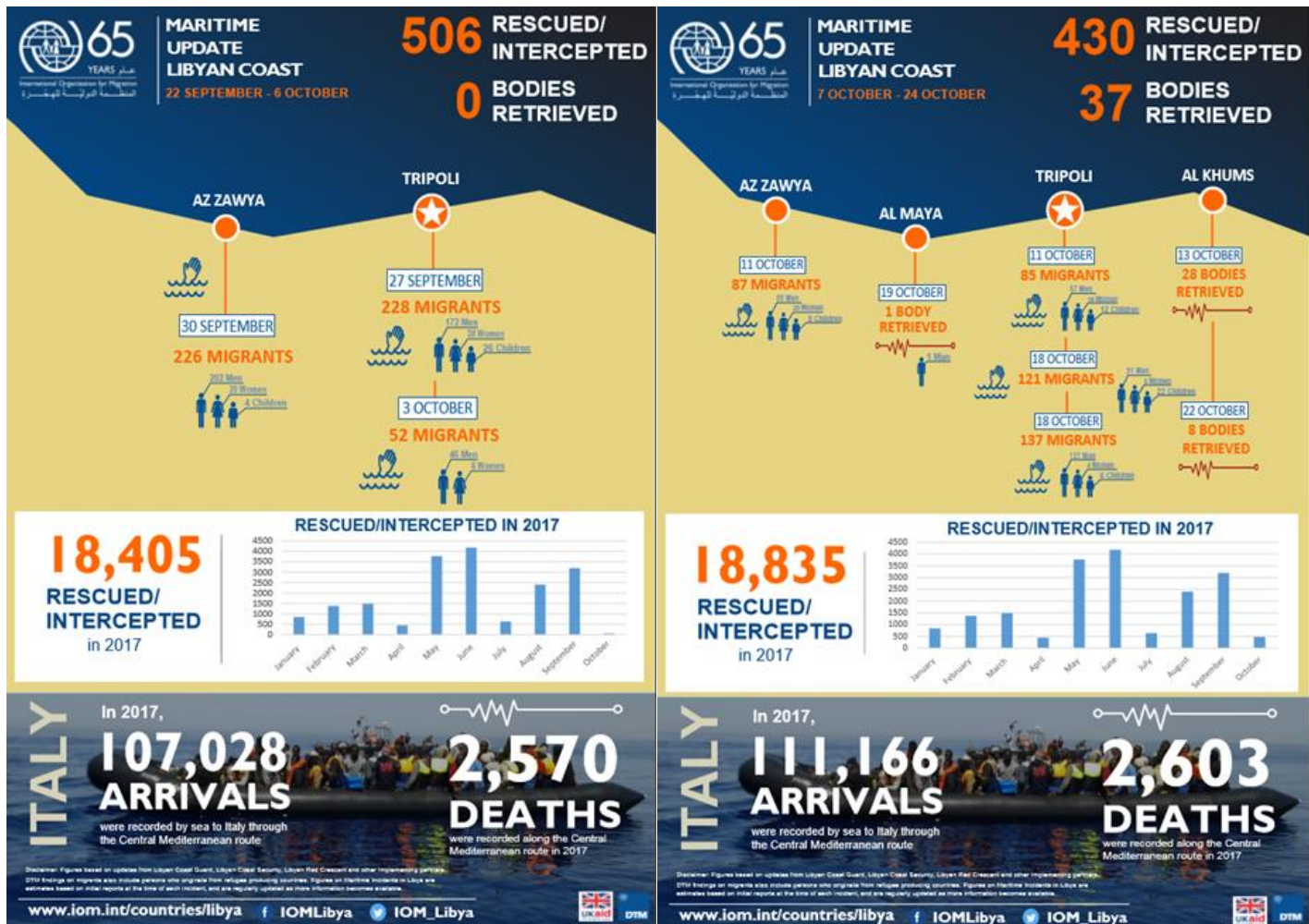
As of the 29th of October, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 111,302 individuals. With 5,889 having arrived during October. Compared to the same period from last year the number of arrivals to Italy have significantly decreased (27,384 arrivals recorded in October 2016).

As of the 29th of October 2,631 individuals were reported to have died making crossing through the central Mediterranean route. 168 of them were

recorded in October, their number have significantly decreased compared to the same period from the previous year where 437 individuals were reported dead in the Mediterranean.

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

SEPTEMBER — OCTOBER 2017



For more information about arrivals and missing migrants recorded by IOM in the Mediterranean please use the following links:

<http://migration.iom.int/europe/>

<https://missingmigrants.iom.int/region/mediterranean>

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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