



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) Libya's Migrant Report



**Mobility Tracking: Round 8**

**Flow Monitoring: December 2016 - March 2017**



Funded by  
European Union  
Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



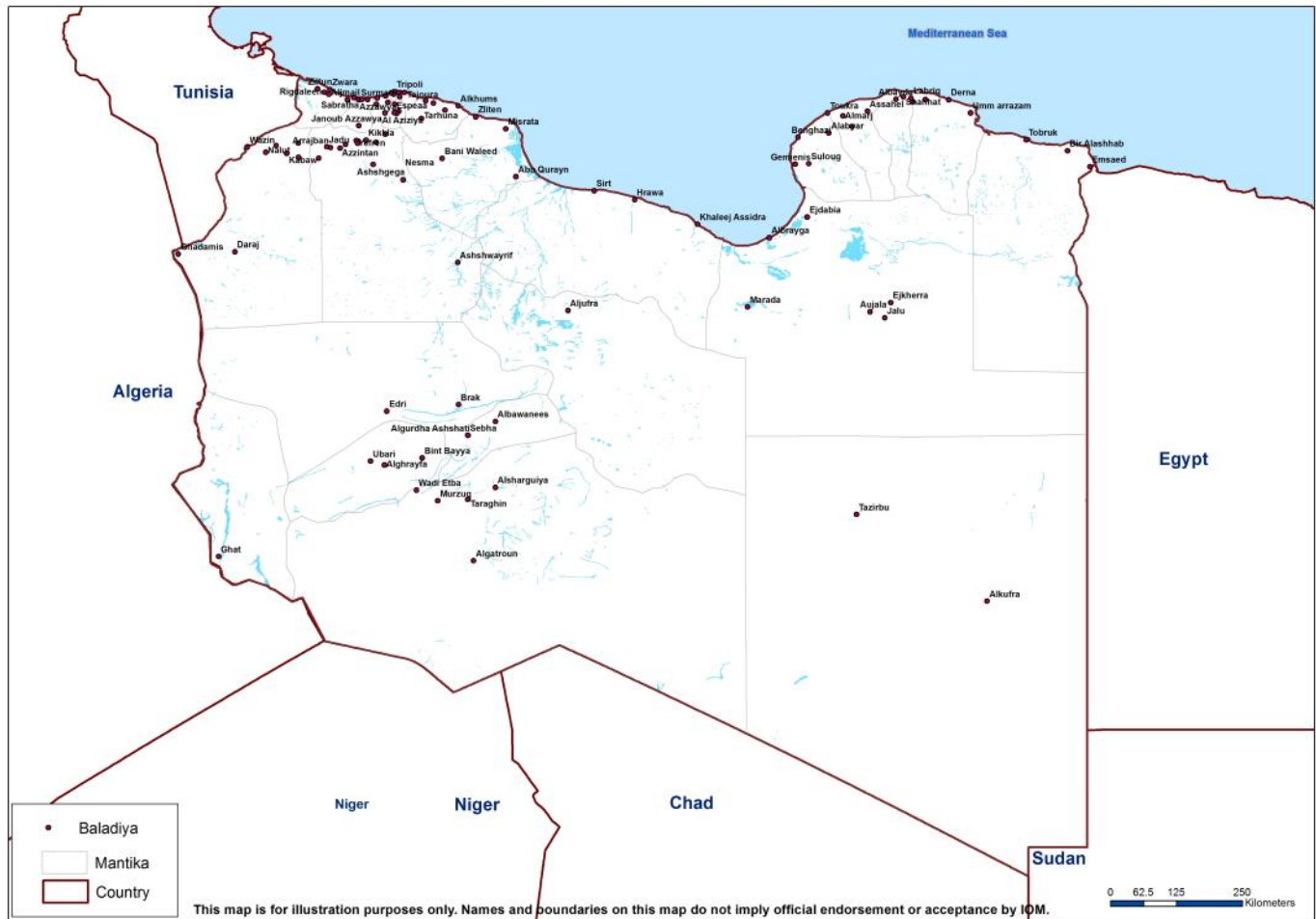
**UKaid**  
from the British people

## About DTM Libya

Co-funded by the European Union<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.globaldtm.info.libya)

## Libya Reference Map



## CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION & KEY FINDINGS

DTM is a suite of tools used to track and monitor populations on the move at key points of origin, transit and destination. It provides a common narrative to complex situations for all actors. 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.

This report presents two sets of data from two different DTM operations. The first set of data originates from DTM's round 8 Mobility Tracking (MT) data collection operations which took place between January to February 2017 delivering a country-wide static snapshot of Libya's migrant population. Mobility Tracking data was collected from 22 mintika, 100 baladiyas and 661 muhallas across Libya. Migrants were identified as residing in 22 mintika, 99 baladiya and 444 muhalla.

The second set of data originates from DTM's Flow Monitoring (FM) operations from December 2016 to March 2017. Collected during the same period as Mobility Tracking, Flow Monitoring presents a cumulative dynamic quantitative analysis from a sample of migrant-focused surveys in 9 regions in the country.

The report aims to present a comprehensive yet digestible picture of Libya's complicated migration profile. DTM recognises 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.

**Chapter 2** of the report presents DTM's Mobility Tracking Methodology and DTM's Flow Monitoring Methodology.

**Chapter 3** of the report presents DTM's Mobility Tracking findings presenting a total baseline number of migrants in Libya, the number of nationalities by muhallas and the conditions under which they reside. The first set of data provides a broad overview of Libya's migration dynamics and aims to establish how many migrants are currently in country, where migrants are located and what their primary vulnerabilities are.

**Chapter 4** of the report presents DTM's Flow Monitoring findings based on 1,314 surveys conducted using random sampling at key migrant gathering points across 9 different regions. The data presents an analysis of migration drivers influencing surveyed migrants' motivations to depart and their reasons for choosing their destination. DTM's Flow Monitoring operations look to deliver greater analysis on the data presented by its Mobility Tracking efforts by sampling a portion of the mobile and visible migrant population to examine the main nationalities transiting through Libya, their vocational attributes, intended destinations and routes they utilized to arrive to Libya.

The purpose of this report is to present a comprehensive migration profile of Libya. It provides the total number of migrants identified in Libya, the total number migrants by muhalla, baladiya and mintika and the quantitative breakdown of nationalities of migrants present per location. Additionally the report delivers a dynamic analysis into the origins, routes, intentions and characteristics of the journey (cost, duration, mode of transport) of mobile migrants in Libya, along with the drivers of migration of specific sample of migrants.



# DTM MIGRATION DATA

## KEY FINDINGS<sup>1</sup>



# 381,463

MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN

444 OF 667  
MUHALLAS



99 OF 100  
BALADIYAS

### MAIN LOCATIONS

MISRATA (17%)  
TRIPOLI (14%)  
SEBHA (12%)

# 7,197

MIGRANTS IN  
DETENTION

### MAIN NATIONALITIES

EGYPT (18%)  
NIGER (17%)  
CHAD (11%)

### AVERAGE AGE OF MIGRANTS

**28** YEARS (MALES)

**26** YEARS (FEMALES)

### PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

**68%** UNEMPLOYED

**32%** EMPLOYED

### DEMOGRAPHICS

**87%** ADULTS

**10%** MINORS

### REASONS FOR LEAVING HOME COUNTRIES

**93%** ECONOMIC

**5%** WAR, CONFLICT,  
INSECURITY, OR POLITICAL  
REASONS

### MAIN SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT PRE-DEPARTURE

**70%** WORKED IN AGRICULTURE,  
PASTORALISM, FISHING, AND FOOD  
INDUSTRY

### REASONS FOR CHOOSING DESTINATION COUNTRIES

**83%** APPEALING SOCIO-  
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### CONSIDERATIONS OF RETURN TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

**18%** CONSIDERED RETURNING  
WHILE IN LIBYA



<sup>1</sup> - Figures are from Round 8 of data collection, conducted in January-February 2017 and Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted between December 2016 and March 2017. Only key findings are shown. For full dataset and report go to [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)



## CHAPTER 2 - DTM 2017 METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

DTM's Mobility Tracking was initiated in the January 2016. Based on a two-fold methodology, Mobility Tracking firstly identifies and routinely assesses at the municipality administrative geographical area (Baladiya) where migrants reside and secondly to review this process at a lower administrative geographical location (Muhalla). IOM implements two different assessment forms for each of these administrative level referred to as the 'B1f' for Areas (Baladiyas) and 'B2f' for Locations (Muhalla). Each assessment is implemented separately from another with one capturing data at an aggregate level (B1f) and the other used to triangulate and verify the data at a finer and more granulated level (B2f). The results of the location assessments (B2f) are used to verify the information collected at the area level (B1f). The location assessments are carried out in all settlements identified as having migrants identified in the area assessments.

DTM Libya's Flow Monitoring module was initiated in July 2016. Two data collection methodologies are employed: statistical analysis tracking the number of migrants passing through key migrant crossing points in Libya on a daily basis, and regular surveys of a sample of those migrants that obtain a more holistic picture of their backgrounds, intentions, and demographic profiles. The objective of Flow Monitoring is to track moving flows of migrant groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination. The data related to DTM's Flow Monitoring component of this report is extracted from its profile surveys conducted with a sample of migrants. Profile

Surveys gather information about migrant profiles, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, cost of journey, motives, and intentions. In contrast to the baseline assessments, responses are analysed by nationality rather than being based on where the interviews were conducted. Profile surveys are used to periodically collect comprehensive information at monitoring points to understand the general and humanitarian situation at monitoring points.

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](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)

## CHAPTER 3 - MOBILITY TRACKING: A BASELINE SNAPSHOT OF MIGRANTS

Between January and February 2017 **DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking identified 381,463 migrants\* across all 22 mantikas in Libya.** Migrants were identified in 99 baladiyas and 444 muhallas. The main three regions where migrants were recorded as present were Misrata (66,660 individuals), Tripoli (53,755 individuals) and Sebha (44,750 individuals).

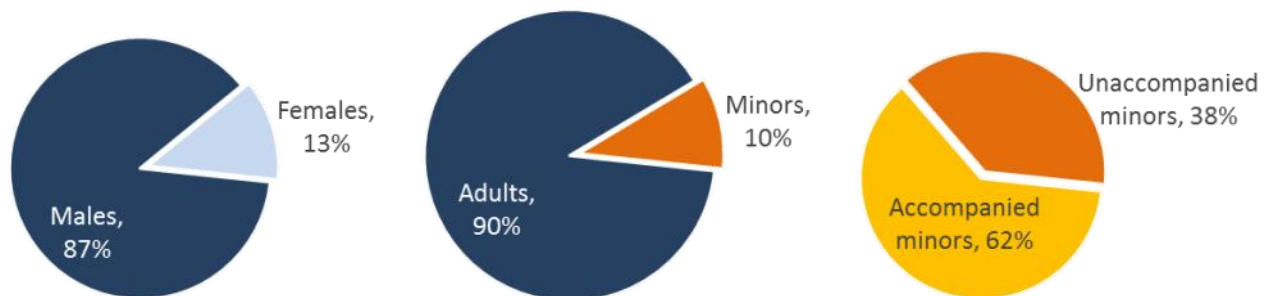
The rest of Libya's migrant population was recorded as being dispersed across all other regions as shown in Map 1 on the following page.

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](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)).

### Migrant Demographics in Libya

Out of the 381,463 migrants identified 96% were reported as adults and 4 % as minors. The majority of adult migrants were recorded as being male (87%) and the remaining 13% as female.

*Figure 1: Demographics of 381,463 migrants identified in Mobility Tracking Round 8*



### Migrant Nationalities in Country

As presented in the introduction, DTM's Mobility Tracking captures a country-wide baseline number of migrants in country. During January to February Mobility Tracking identified **38 different nationalities** as making up the total of 381,463 migrants residing in Libya. Egyptians were recorded as being the most prevalent nationality with 67,909 Egyptian migrants identified (18% of migrants), Niger was the second main country of origin with 66,483 individuals identified (17% of total number of migrants) and Chad was the third with 42,667 Chadian individuals identified (11% of migrants).

The distribution of nationalities within the country changes from one region to the other. 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.

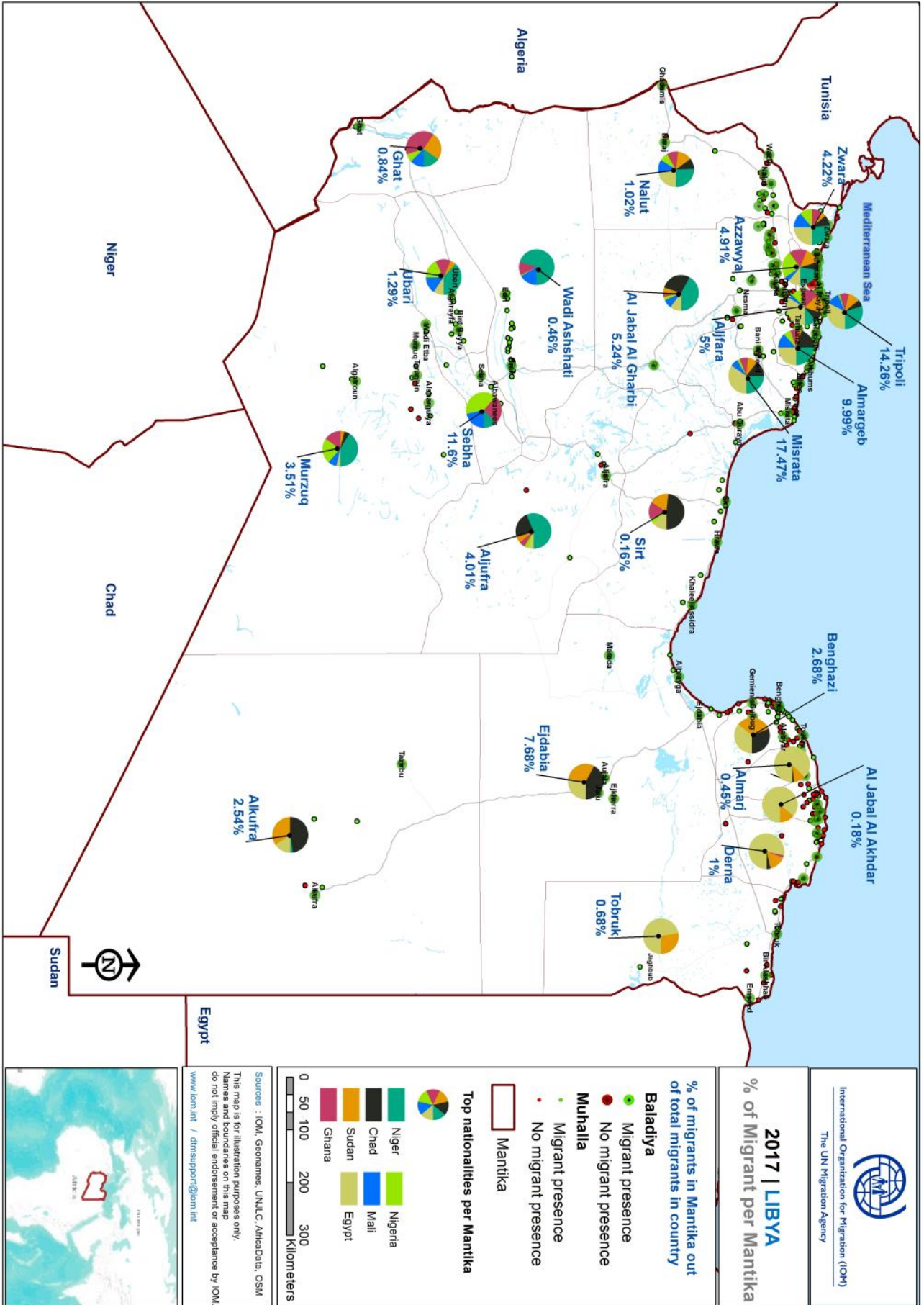
Map 2 on Page 8 shows the distribution of nationalities by region. Only the main nationalities in each region are mentioned. DTM's Mobility Tracking dataset provides the entire breakdown of the each nationality by muhalla – please see: [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya).

\* DTM findings on migrants may include individuals from refugee-producing countries





Map 2: Top nationalities of migrants in Libya by mantika (region)





## Migrant Vulnerability Overview

This section presents an overview of Libya’s migrant populations’ vulnerabilities as captured by DTM’s Mobility Tracking. DTM has developed several indicators to identify and define the most vulnerable migrants in Libya. This includes identifying baladiyas with migrants where relations with the host community are reported to be bad with repeated incidents of tension. Muhallas are also identified where the majority of migrants present are reported as possessing work or residence permits. Migrants’ lack of

documentation places them in a more precarious status in their community as it exposes them to greater risk of arrest or detainment.

The section analyzes the relationship between Libya’s migrant populations and the host communities by region reported, the perception of migrants’ impact on the local labour market and public services in each baladiya and migrants’ documentation status in the country as defined by access to valid residence or work permits.

### Relationship between migrants and the local community

In the majority of the baladiyas assessed (59%) the relationship between migrants and the local community was reported as good, defined as the situation being fine with some tension at some times. In 24% of baladiyas the relationship was reported as excellent; no problems or tensions between migrants and the host community were reported.

On the other hand in the remaining 17% of the baladiyas repeated incidents of tension were recorded.

Figure 2: Relationship between migrants and local community

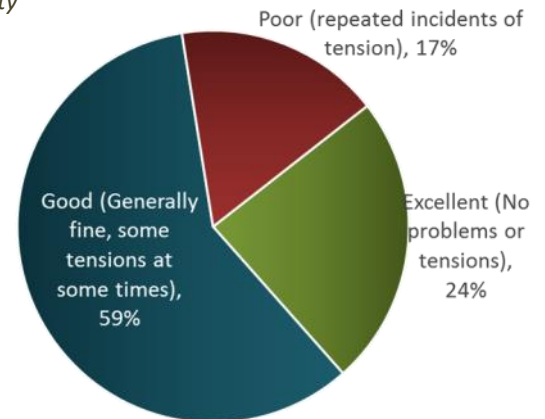
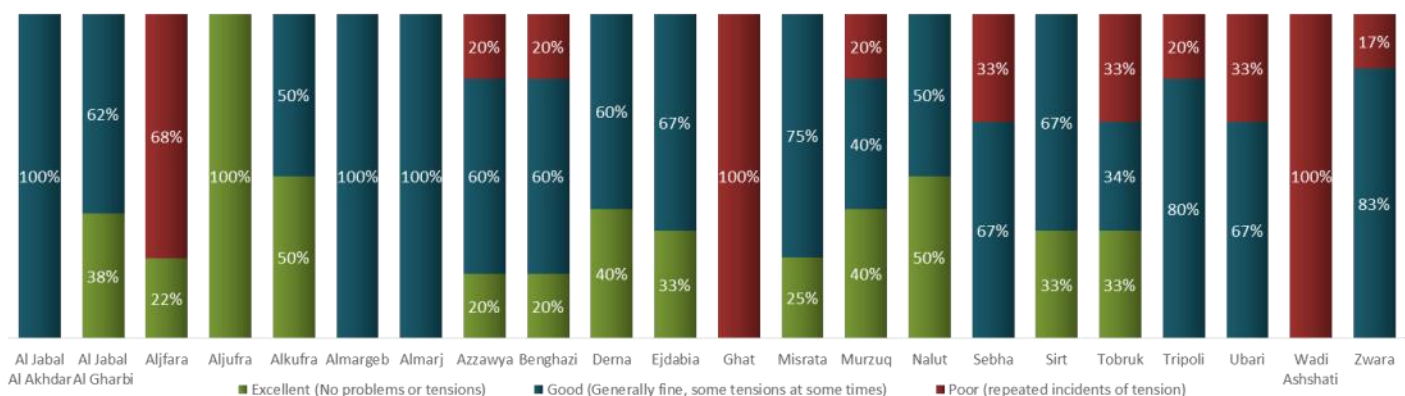


Figure 3: Relationship between migrants and local community by region



The chart above shows the reported status of the relationship between the migrant population and the host community by region. In all the baladiyas within Aljufra the relationship was reported excellent between migrants and local community; no problems or tensions were reported. **Problems and tensions were reported**

**to be the most common in Ghat and Wadi Ashshati where incidents of tension are reported as frequent in all the baladiyas within both regions.** Repeated incidents of tension were recorded in 68% of the baladiyas of Aljafra.

**Migrants’ impact on labour market in baladiya**

In the majority of baladiyas (39%) the presence of migrants was reported as not having a significant impact on the job market inside the baladiya; in 33% baladiyas migrants’ presence was reported as having a positive impact by contributing to developing a stronger economy and creating more jobs.

On the other hand in 26% of the baladiyas the presence of migrants was reported as having a negative impact on the job market, with job opportunities are becoming more scarce.

In the remaining 2% of the baladiyas the impact of migrants’ presence was unknown.

Figure 4: Impact of migrants on labour market

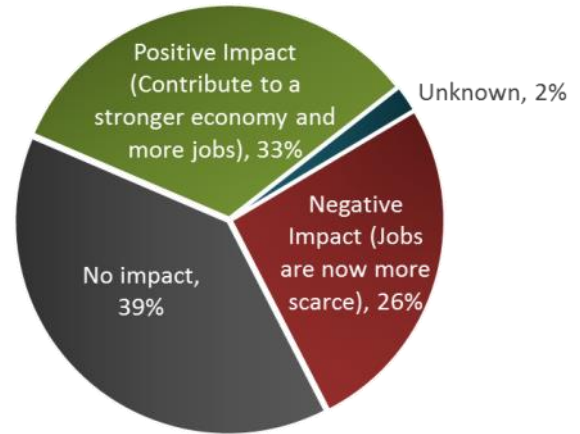
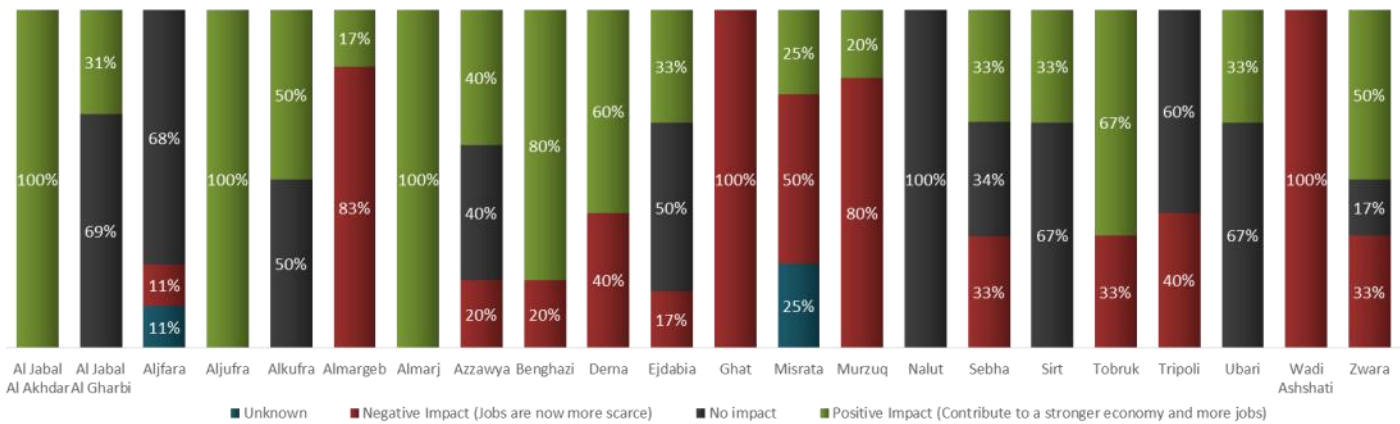


Figure 5: Impact of migrants on labour market by region



The above chart demonstrates the diverse impact of migrants on local labour markets in Libya’s different regions. While in all the baladiyas of Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Aljufra and Almarj migrants were reported as having a positive impact on the job market, a negative impact was recorded in all baladiyas in Ghat and Wadi Ashshati regions.

**Migrants’ impact on public services in baladiya**

In 68% of baladiyas migrants were reported as having no significant impact on public services, in 20% of baladiyas public services were reported as strained because of the presence of the migrants.

In the remaining 12% of the baladiyas the impact was reported as unknown.

Figure 6: Impact of migrants on public services

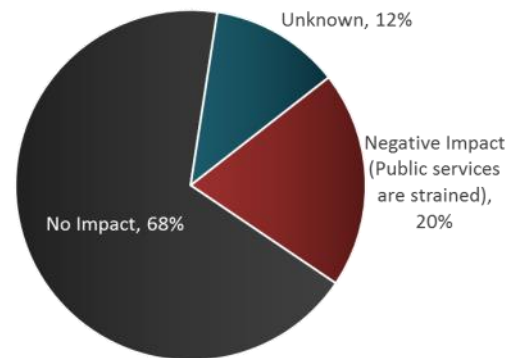
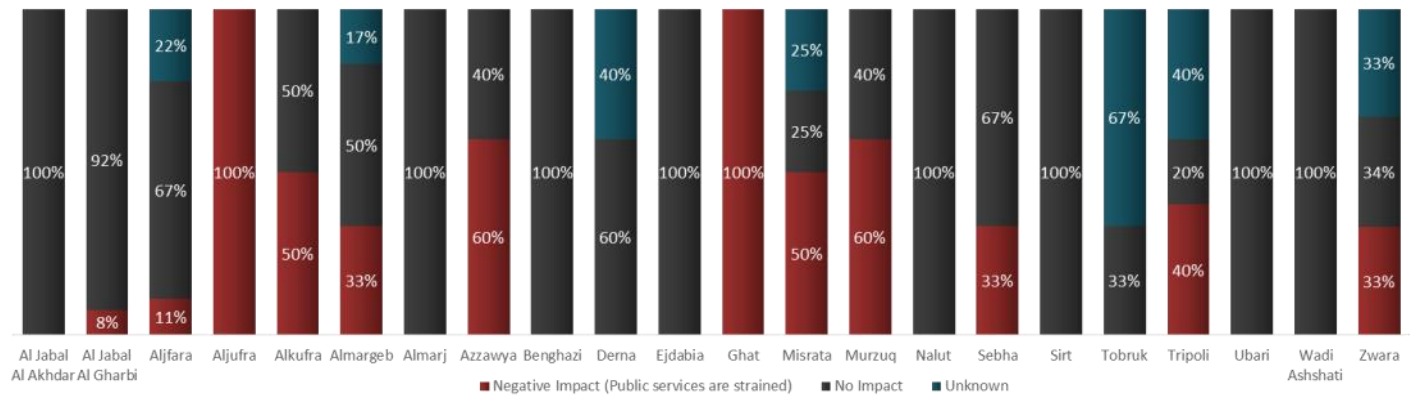


Figure 7: Impact of migrants on public services by region



The above chart demonstrates the diverse impact of migrants on public services by region. The presence of migrants was reported as having a negative impact on public services mainly in Aljufra and Ghat: the impact was reported as negative in all the baladiyas within both regions.

**Migrants’ documentation status by length of stay**

Migrants identified by Mobility Tracking in Libya were classified into two groups based on their reported length of stay in the country:

- 1) **Short stay:** those who spent between 6 months and 1 year in Libya
- 2) **Long stay:** those who had been in the country for more than 1 year

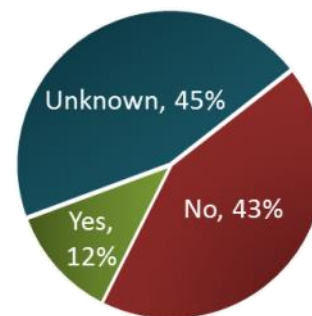
Transit migrants (defined as those who had spent less than 6 months in Libya at the time of reporting) were not considered in this analysis due to the different nature of their mobility patterns.

The following section presents an analysis of migrants’ access to residence and work permits disaggregated by the length of time they had been in Libya as reported in each muhalla.

**1) Migrants who had been in Libya between 6 and 12 months (Short stay)**

The majority of migrants who had been in Libya for short period (43%) were reported as not possessing residence permits. Only 12% were reported as possessing residence permits. 45% of the muhallas did not provide information on migrant residence permits.

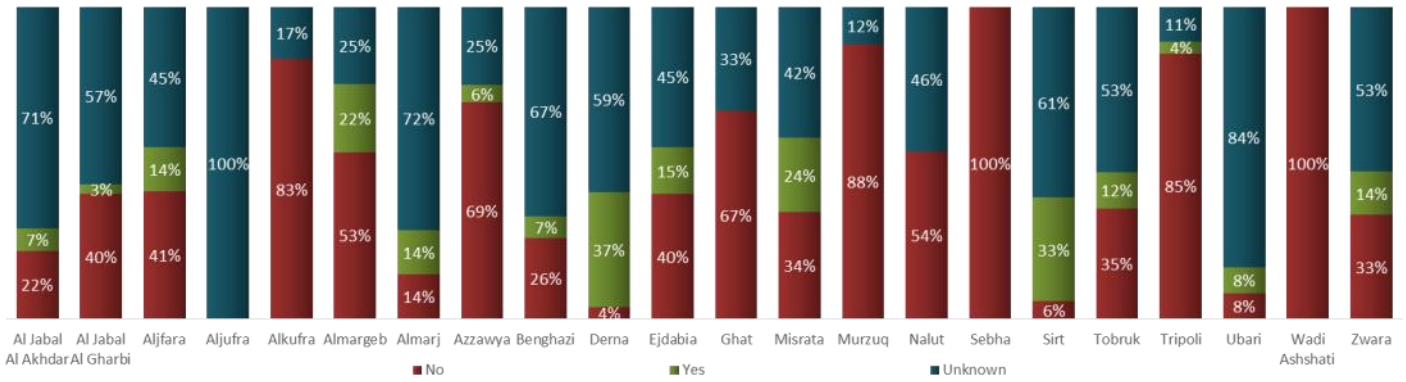
Figure 8: Proportion of muhallas where majority<sup>i</sup> of migrants had residence permits (short stay)



<sup>i</sup> Migrants are considered a majority if their proportion exceeds 60%



Figure 9: Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had residence permits by region (short stay)

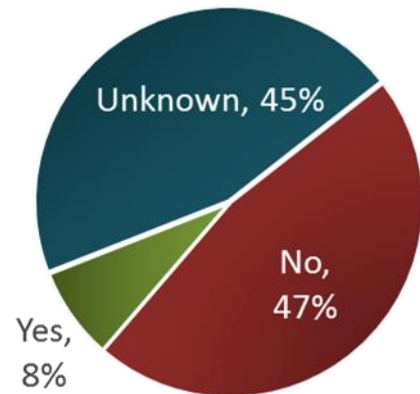


The above chart demonstrates the percentage of migrants reported as residing in Libya for a short period who were reported to possess residence permits by region. In all the muhallas within Sebha and Wadi Ashshati the majority of migrants were recorded as not having residence permits. In Alkufra, Ghat, Murzuk and Nalut all muhallas reported that either the majority of migrants present did not have a valid residence permit or their status was unknown.

Derna had the highest proportion of muhallas where the majority of migrants were reported to have residence permits (37%). No information about residence permits was received from Aljufra.

In 47% of muhallas the majority of migrants who were in Libya for less than one year were reported to have no valid work permits. The majority of migrants in 8% of muhallas were reported to have work permits and in the remaining 45% of muhallas the status was unknown as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had work permits (short stay)



**2) Migrants who had been in Libya for 12 months or more**

In 17% of muhallas the majority of migrants who had been in Libya for one year or longer were reported as possessing residence permits (Figure 11) in comparison to the 12% reported for short-stay periods in the previous section (Figure 10).

Figure 11: Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had residence permits (long stay)

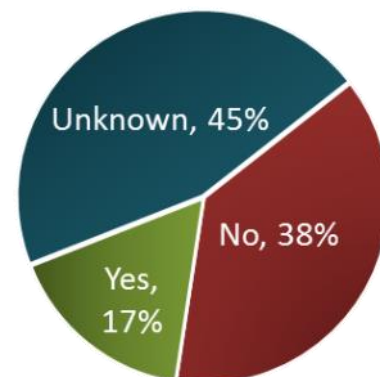
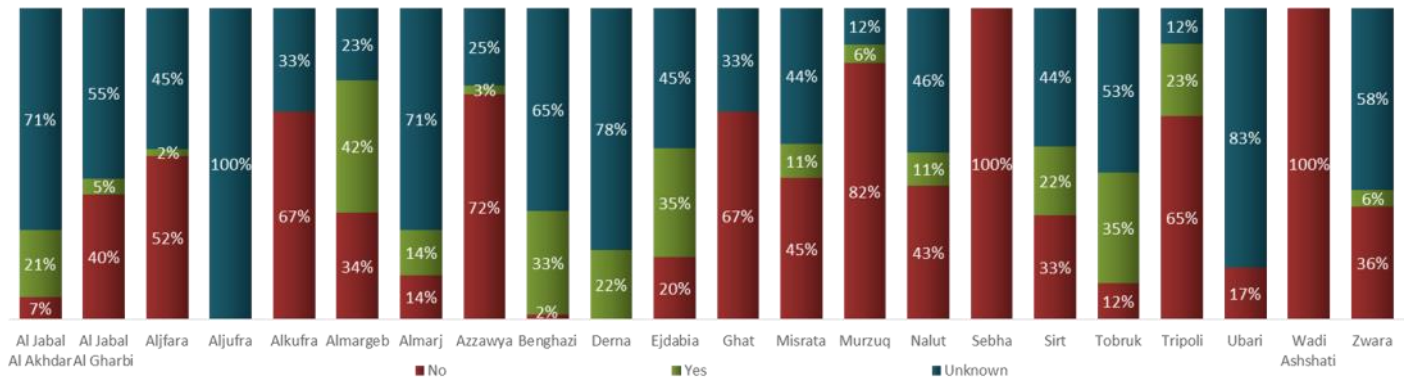


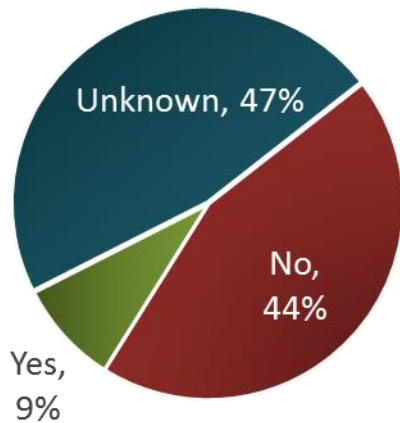
Figure 12 Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had residence permits by region (long stay)



The above chart presents the proportion muhallas reporting on the resident permit status of the majority of migrants disaggregated by region for migrants who had been in the country for one year or longer. The proportions are almost the same as those of migrants who had been in Libya for a short period.

The proportion of muhallas reporting the majority of migrants' possession of migrants did not differ between short-stay and long-stay migrants as can be seen in Figure 13 below. 8-9% of muhallas reported that the majority of migrants present were in possession of work permits for both categories of migrants.

Figure 13 Proportion of muhallas where majority of migrants had work permits (long stay)

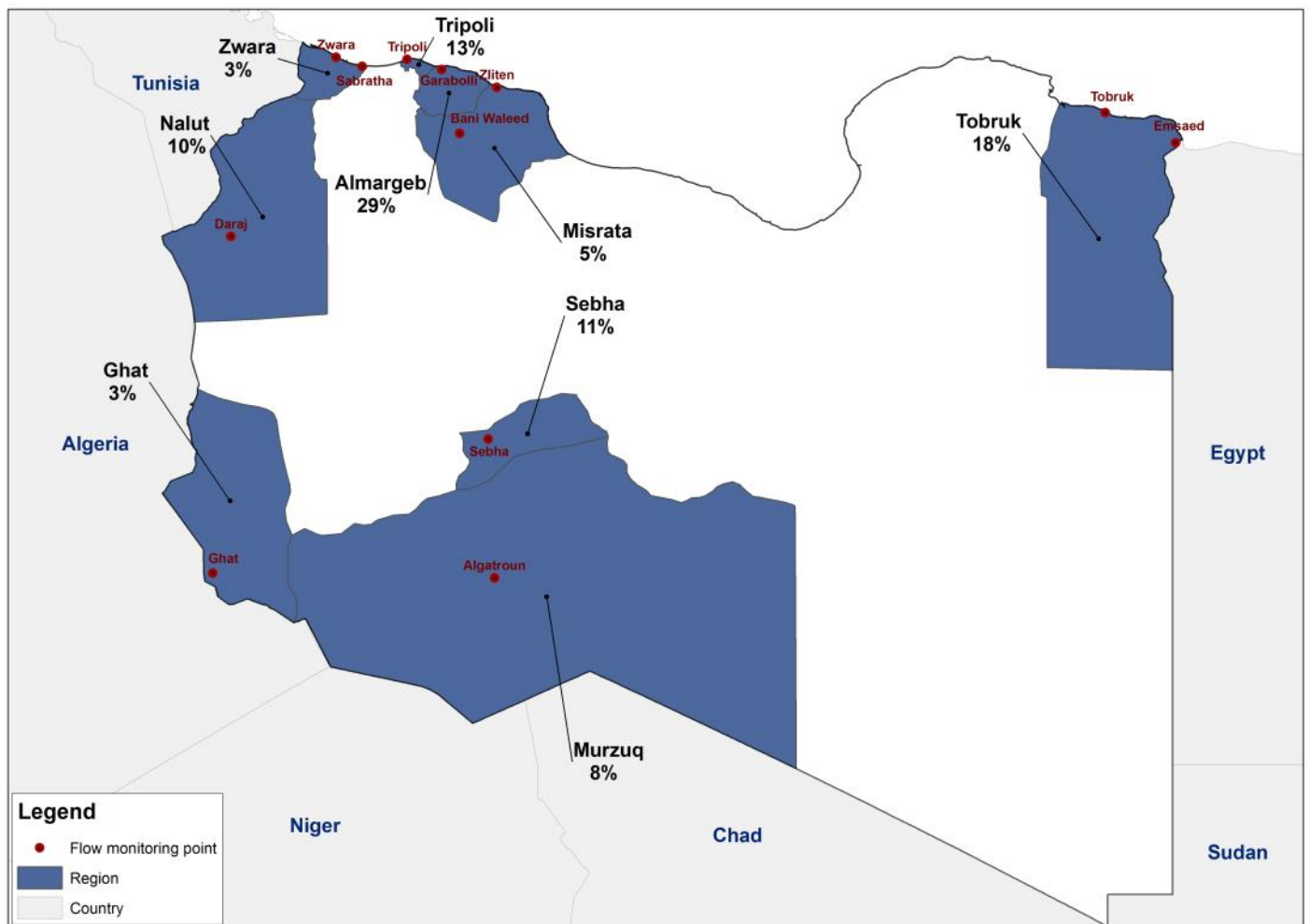


## CHAPTER 4 - FLOW MONITORING: A DYNAMIC MIGRATION PROFILE

Between December 2016 and March 2017 DTM conducted 1,314 Flow Monitoring profile survey interviews using simple random sampling conducted pre-identified Flow Monitoring Points where migrants are known to gather in 9 different regions (see map 3): Almageb (Garaboli, Qasr Akhyar, Suq Aljumaa), Tobruk (Emsaed, Tobruk), Tripoli (Ain Zara, Hai Alandalus, Tajoura, Tripoli), Sebha (Sebha), Nalut (Daraj), Murzuq (Algatroun), Misrata (Bani Waleed, Zliten), Zwara (Sabratha, Zwara) and Ghat (Ghat) (see map for the distribution of surveys conducted per region).

Of the 1,335 migrants approached the results below summarize the results from 1,314 migrants surveyed. The remaining 21 were excluded from the analysis as they had either participated previously in the survey or did not agree to participate.

*Map 3: Proportion of Flow Monitoring surveys conducted by region in Libya*



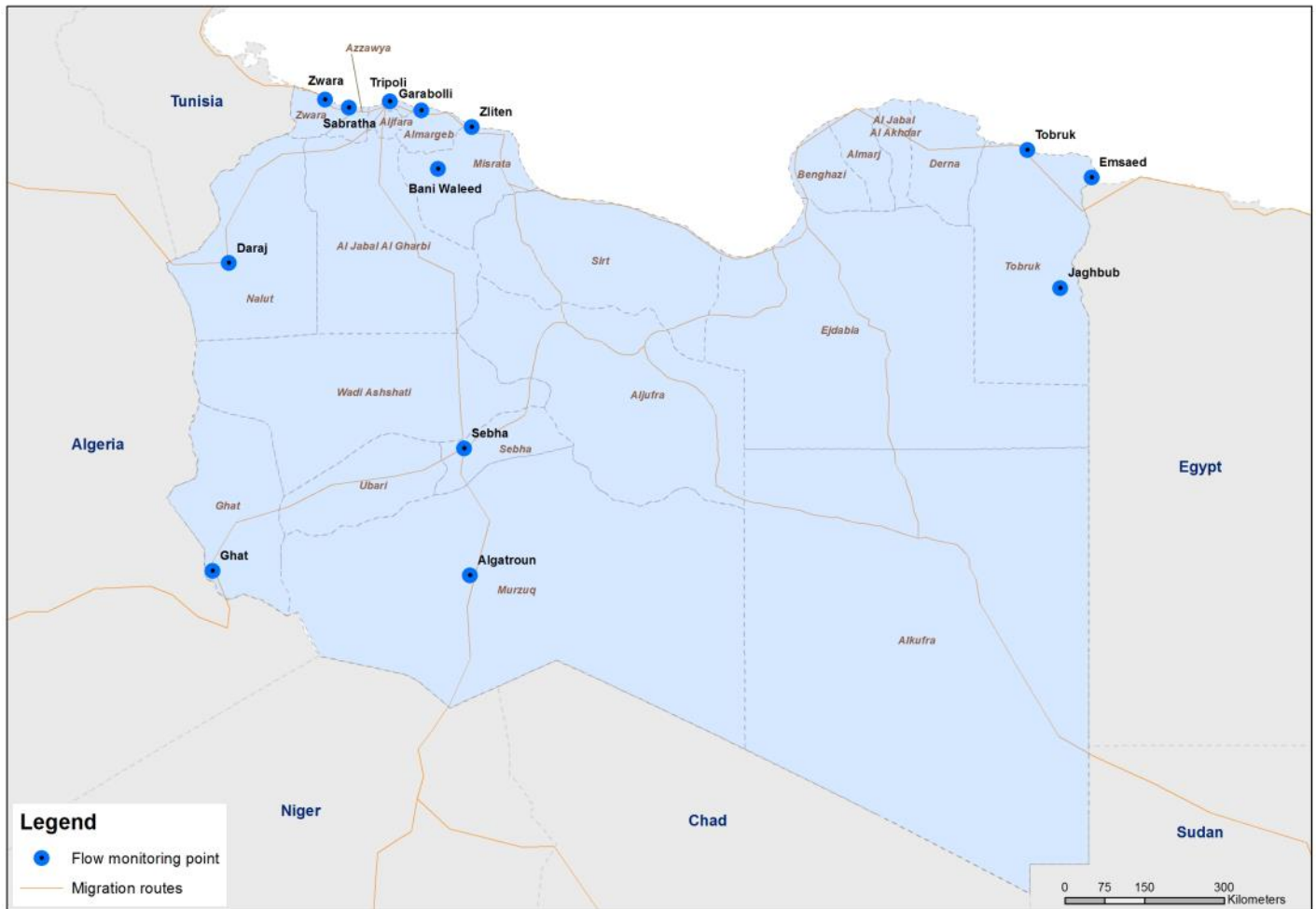


DTM’s Flow Monitoring operations look to deliver a sampling of Libya’s mobile and visible migrant population to examine the main nationalities transiting through Libya, their vocational attributes, intended destinations and routes they utilized to arrive to Libya.

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](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)) demonstrates the total number of migrants by nationality per muhalla.

Map 4: Migrant routes and Flow Monitoring Points in Libya



## Main Nationalities Surveyed

This section outlines the main nationalities represented in the sample of migrants surveyed between December and March 2017. The nationalities represented by migrants surveyed were similar to those identified in the baseline Mobility Tracking data. It is important to note that due to Flow's Monitoring methodology of collecting data directly from migrants in public gathering points at times leads to security concerns that impede direct access to certain nationalities.

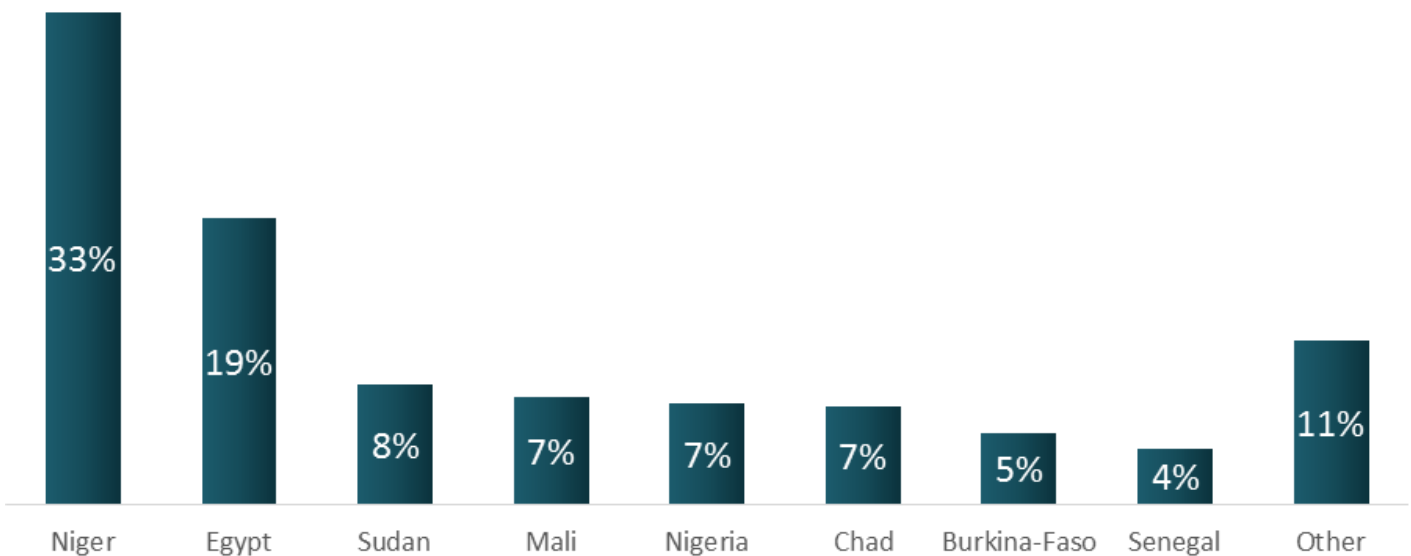
Out of the 1,314 individuals surveyed for Flow Monitoring the primary nationalities identified were Nigerien, Egyptian, Sudanese, Malian, Nigerian and Chadian (see Figure 14). A further 21 African

nationalities were recorded between December 2016 and March 2017<sup>ii</sup>.

As mentioned in the previous chapter geographical proximity to countries of origin plays an important factor in facilitating migration into Libya. It is recognized that migrants from countries bordering Libya have traditionally had better access to migratory opportunities and knowledge about Libya, such as the types of economic opportunities available and connection to existing social networks.

The below chart demonstrates the 8 predominant nationalities recorded by Flow Monitoring surveys.

*Figure 14: Nationalities of migrants surveyed*



The proportion of nationalities differs when disaggregated by region (see Figure 15): 64% of crossing migrants surveyed in Almergeb were Nigerien, 19% Chadian, and 10% Sudanese. The remaining 7% were from other nationalities.

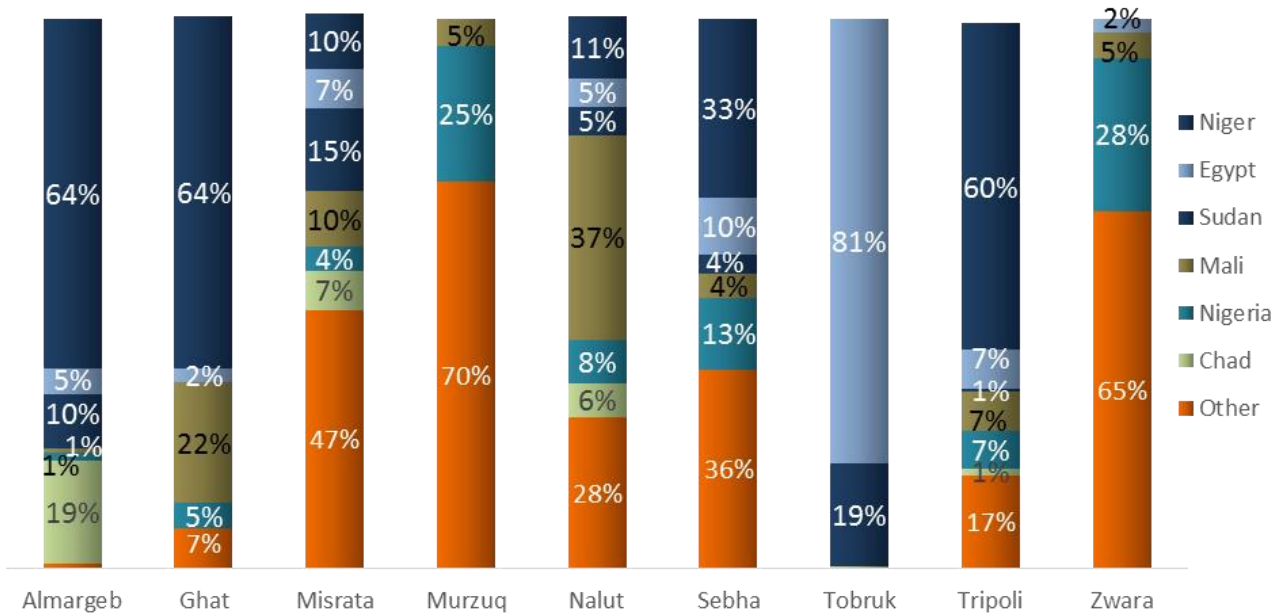
The sample size of migrants surveyed in Tobruk was quite big, accounting for 24% of all migrants surveyed during this period. The sample was the most

homogeneous in term of nationalities compared to the rest of the regions, 81% were Egyptians and 19% Sudanese. No other nationalities were surveyed.

On the other hand the sample surveyed in Misrata was the most heterogeneous with 18 different nationalities represented.

ii: Burkina-Faso, Senegal, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Algeria, Somalia, Togo, Benin, Morocco, Central African Republic, Mauritania, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Equatorial Guinea and Eritrea.

Figure 15: Migrants surveyed disaggregated by region and nationality

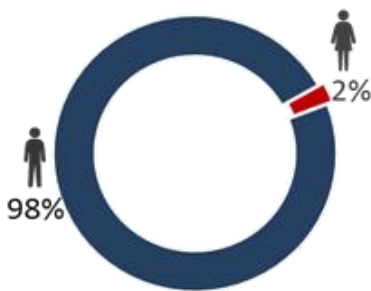


Demographics

Similarly to data collected for DTM’s Mobility Tracking the majority of migrants surveyed were recorded as being **male and in their twenties (Figures 16 and 17)**. A contributing factor to the high representation of male migrants in the surveys can be explained by the methodology of random sampling in public spaces, where more male than female migrants may be found who are willing to participate in the survey.

The number of women surveyed at only 2% (31 women)<sup>iii</sup>. This is also reflected in the overall trend of more male mobile or transit migrants in Libya than female migrants. Out of all women surveyed, **52% were located in the region of Misrata** and their main nationality was Nigerian (26%).

Figure 16: Sex disaggregation of migrants surveyed



Disaggregating average age by nationality for the main nationalities surveyed (Figure 18), individuals coming from Egypt and Sudan were generally older than those coming from the other countries.

While the age pyramid depended on the country of origin, the proportion of individuals in their twenties was the highest for all nationalities (Figure 19).

All Nigerians surveyed were under 40 years. Only 1% of Malian were older than 40 years, while 12% of Egyptian and 13% of Sudanese migrants fell within that age group.

Figure 17: Age disaggregation of migrants surveyed

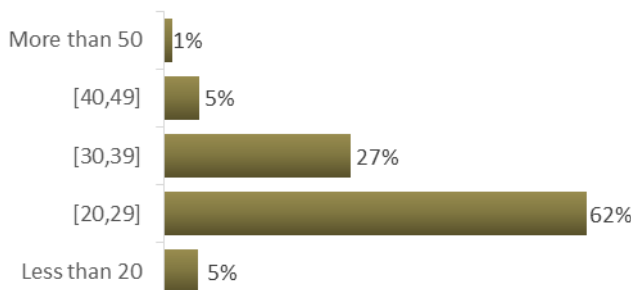
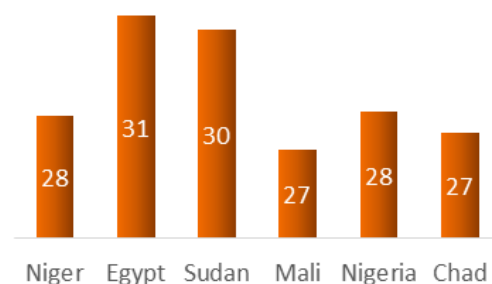


Figure 18: Average age of main nationalities surveyed



iii. The relatively low percentage of females in this survey is explained by the added difficulty of locating and interviewing female migrants in public settings in the Flow Monitoring points



Figure 19: Age breakdown of migrants for main nationalities surveyed

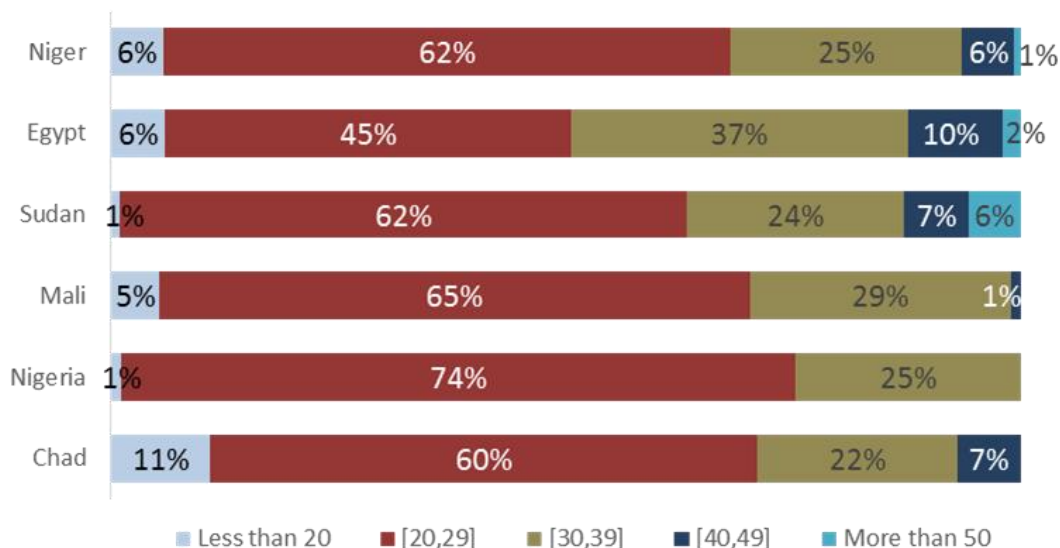


Figure 20: Marital status of migrants surveyed

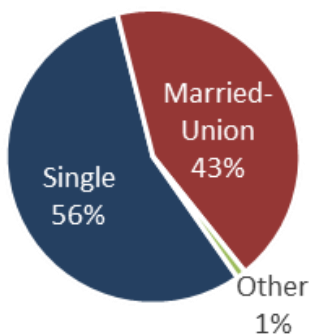
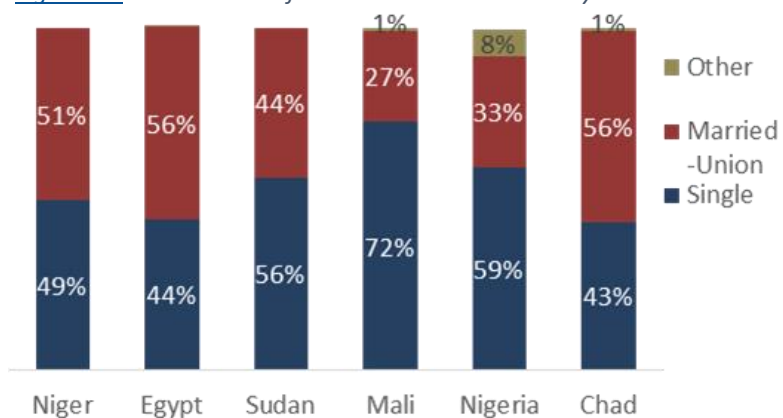


Figure 21: Marital status for main nationalities surveyed



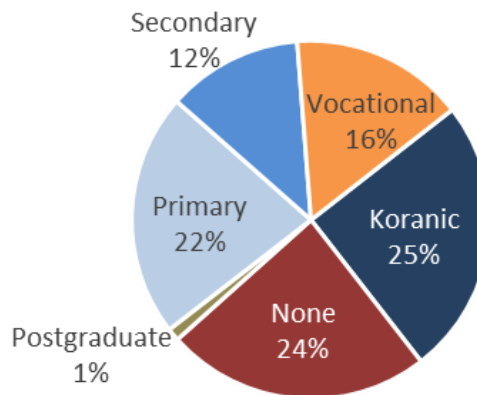
56% of migrants surveyed reported being single, and 42% were married or in a union. The highest proportion of married respondents was recorded for Chadian migrants (56%), and migrants with the highest proportion of single individuals were nationals of Mali (72%).

## Education

76% of migrants surveyed had completed some form of formal education: 25% of respondents reported having attended Koranic schools, 22% completed their education only up to the primary level, 12% had completed up to secondary education, 17% had attended vocational education, and 1% obtained higher education.

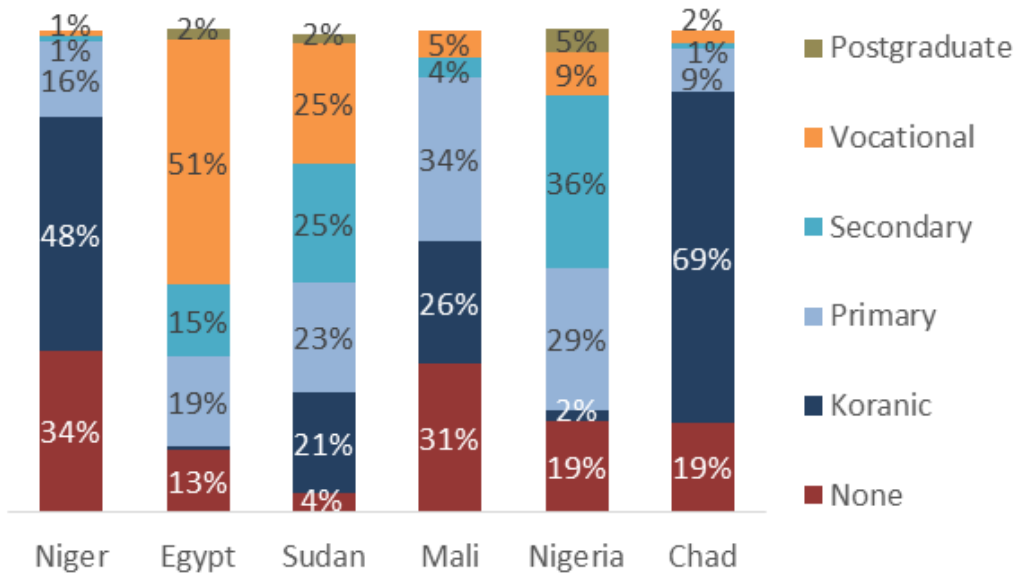
The remaining 24% reported not having obtained any formal education.

Figure 22: Level of education of migrants surveyed



The migrants’ education profiles differ significantly from one country of origin to another. The following chart demonstrates the variation in the levels of education for each one of the main 6 countries from which migrants surveyed originate. For the top 6 represented nationalities, **Sudan had the lowest proportion of migrants with no education (4%),** and Niger had the highest (34%). **Nigeria had the highest proportion of respondents with postgraduate education (4%).**

Figure 23: Level of education disaggregated by main nationality surveyed



### Labour Market

**68% of migrants surveyed reported being unemployed in their country of origin** prior to leaving and 32% had been employed or self-employed.

Migrants reported working across several domains: **agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and the food industry provided work for the majority of those surveyed (70%).** Another 9% reported having worked in the construction, water supply, electricity or gas sector, and the rest worked in other professions<sup>iv</sup>.

Figure 24: Employment status and sector of employment in countries of origin



iv. Other professions include: public sector (civil servant, governmental Institutions), engineer-architecture, professor, teacher, school jobs, social work, hairdresser, finance, banking, accounting, medical doctor, nurse, pharmacist, paramedical, artist, IT, communication, computer, electronics, lawyer, legal adviser, administration, secretariat, translator, Interpreter and other.

From across the top 6 nationalities surveyed, the highest percentage of individuals recorded as having been unemployed before leaving (94%) were from Mali, and 88% from Egypt. The lowest proportion of those unemployed was among Chadians (31%).

Figure 25: Pre-departure employment status for main nationalities surveyed

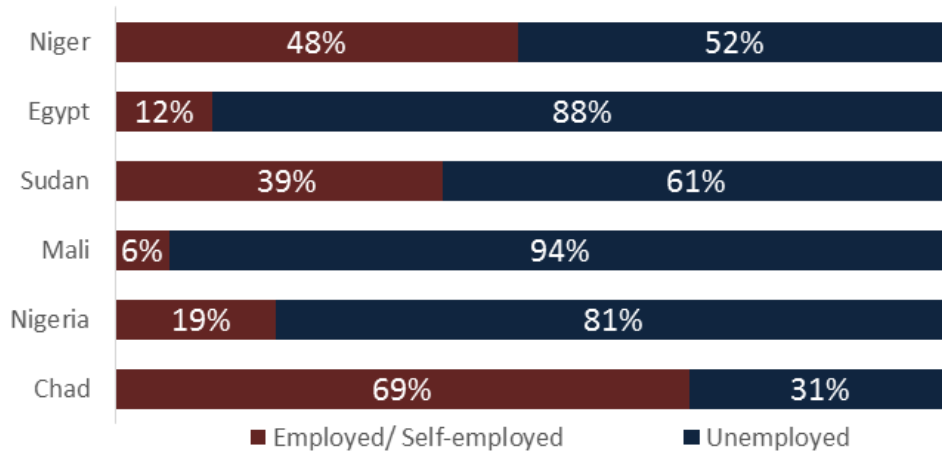
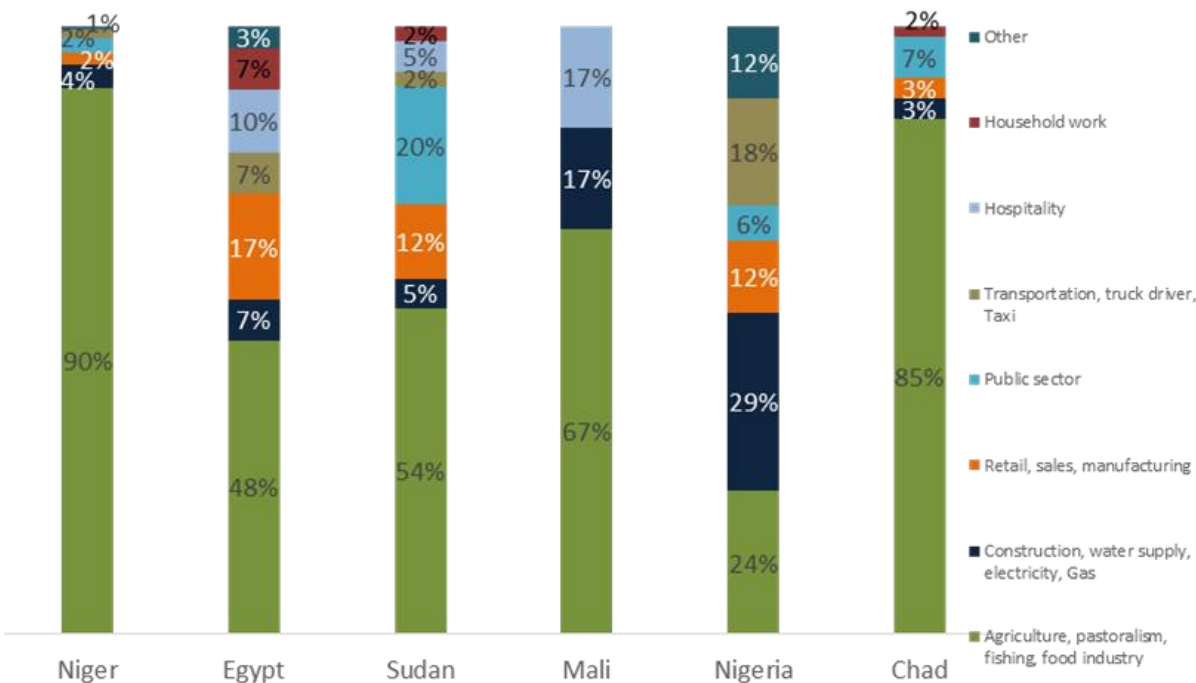


Figure 26 presents the distribution by nationality of sectors in which respondents were employed prior to departing their countries. Agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and the food industry were the main sectors of work for individuals from the majority of countries of origin: Niger (90%), Egypt (48%), Sudan (54%), Mali (67%) and Chad (85%).

Only Nigerian nationals reported construction, water supply, electricity and gas as the main sector in which they were employed in their countries (29%).

Figure 26: Sector of employment by main nationality surveyed





## Migration Drivers—Reasons for Leaving Countries of Origin

The reasons for leaving the country of origin were similar for all surveyed. The majority of respondents (93%) 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, 1% reported limited access to basic services and the remaining 1% of respondents reported other reasons for leaving<sup>v</sup>. The proportion of those citing war, conflict or political reasons increased from 3% of the total as reported in 2016 to 5% of the total during this reporting period. The increase was mainly due to a larger number of migrants from Sudan, Mali and Nigeria citing this reason as shown in Figure 28 below.

Figure 27: Reasons for leaving country of origin

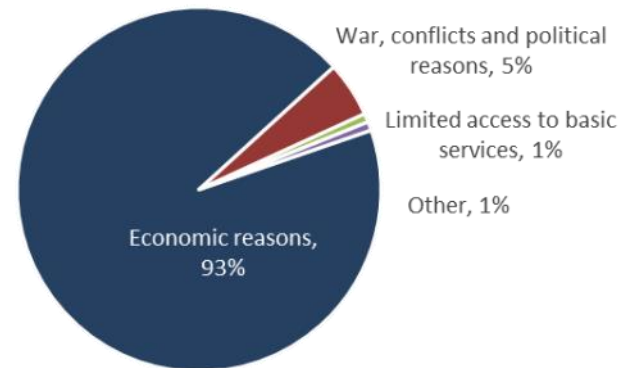
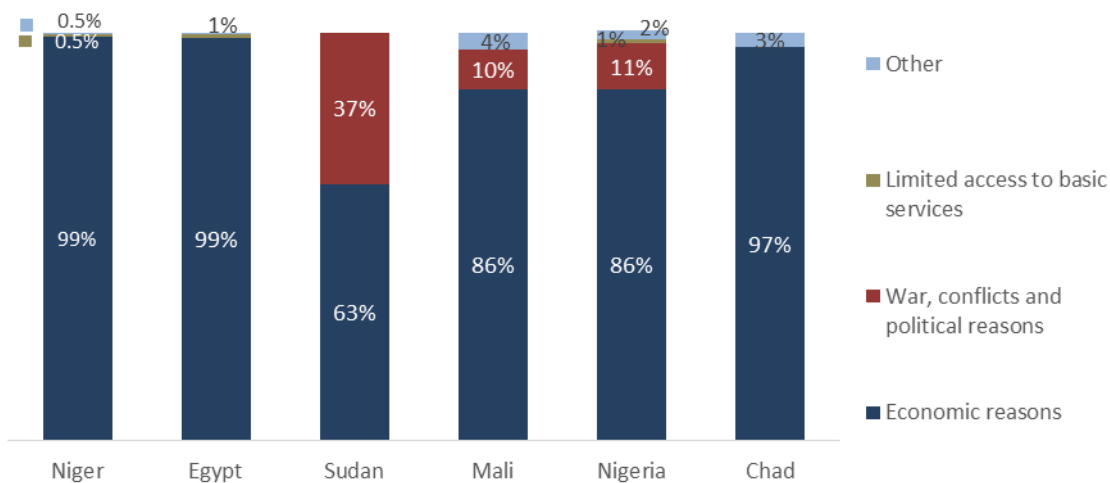


Figure 28: Reasons for leaving country of origin by main nationality surveyed



Migrants' reasons for leaving their countries of origin did not vary significantly when disaggregated by nationality; economic reasons were the most frequently cited across all countries of origin. The percentage of individuals that reported economic reasons reached 99% for Nigerien and Egyptians nationals.

The proportion of Sudanese nationals who left due to economic reasons at 63% was lower than that of other nationalities. **Another 37% reported war, conflicts and political reasons as the main reason they left Sudan, up from 13% reported in 2016<sup>vi</sup>.**

10% of Malian and 11% of Nigerian reported war, conflicts and political reasons behind their departure. Another 1% of Nigerian reported limited access to basic services as their main reason.

v. Other reasons include: Natural disasters (0.46%), limited access to humanitarian services (0.38%) and other (0.76%).

vi. For 2016 Flow Monitoring Survey data please refer to DTM's report *Libya 2016 Migration Profiles & Trends* available at <http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-2016-migration-profiles-trends/>

## Characteristics of the Journey

### Countries of Departure

In Flow Monitoring Surveys data is collected on countries of origin as part of obtaining a demographic profile of migrants. To better articulate the migration profile Flow Monitoring Surveys capture information on migratory journeys by asking questions that investigate both the country of origin of a migrant, and if different, the country from which they have departed. In 97% of surveys conducted with migrants in Libya, the country of departure and country of origin were the same. The remaining 3% of respondents made the journey to Libya from a country other than their country of origin. The analysis below presents information about the journeys from the countries that migrants departed from.

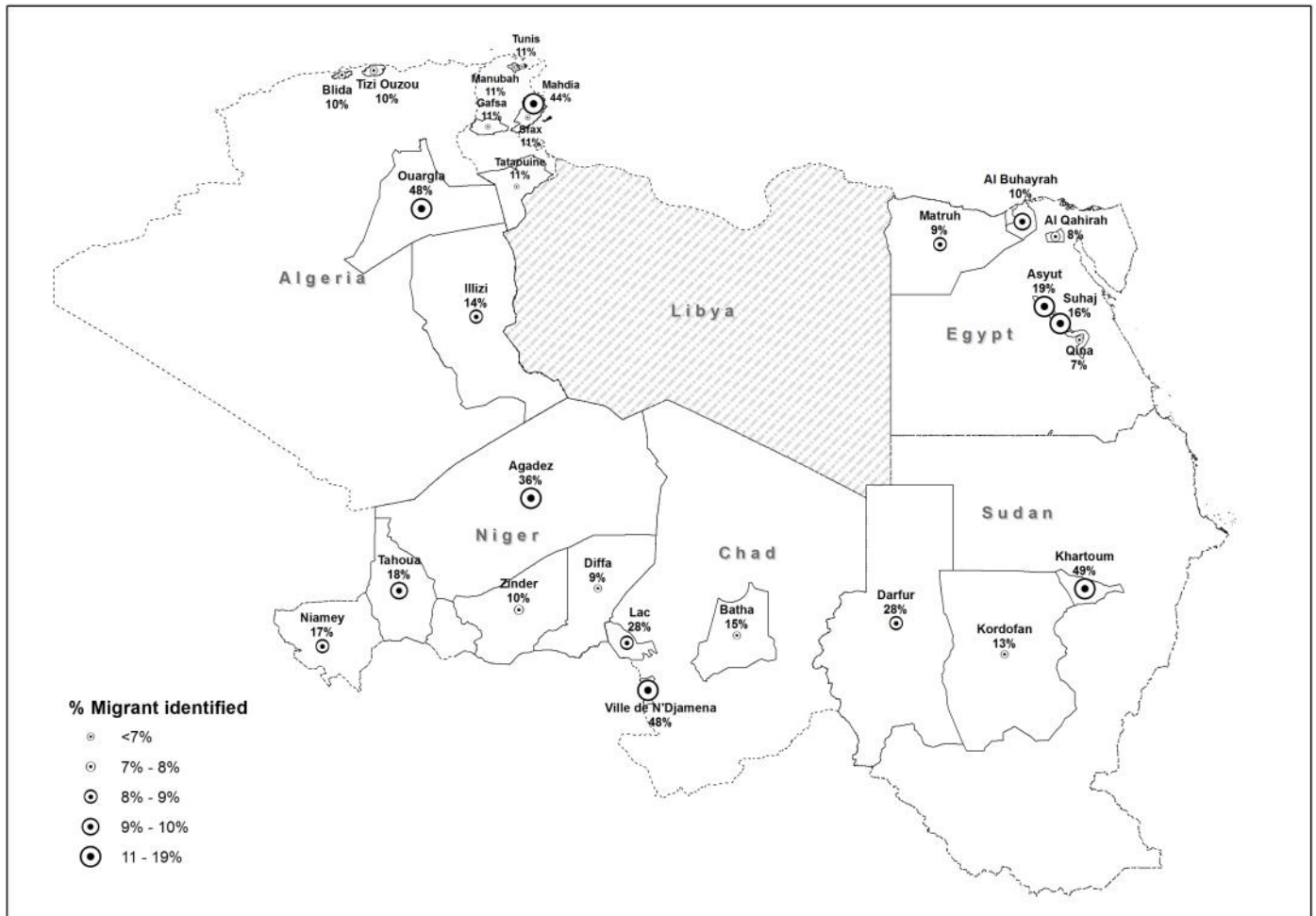
#### 1) Countries bordering Libya: Niger, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Algeria and Tunisia

Out of the 1,314 interviews, **70% of all respondents reported to have departed from countries that border Libya.** About half of them (48%) reported having departed from Niger, 28% from Egypt, 12% from Sudan, 9% from Chad, 2% from Algeria and 1% from Tunisia.

The remaining 30% departed from other African countries further afield.

The map below shows the distribution of regions of origin for individuals who departed from countries bordering Libya. Only the main regions of departure from each country are shown.

Map 5: Main regions of departure for migrants from countries bordering Libya



## **2) Countries in West and Central Africa: Nigeria, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Senegal and Ghana**

Map 6 on the following page shows the most common routes migrants who departed from Nigeria, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Senegal and Ghana took to reach Libya. These were the main countries of departure for migrants from West and Central Africa.

**Individuals departing from Nigeria mainly reached Libya passing through Niger (80%), the remaining 20% used various other routes to reach Libya.**

The transit routes for Malian nationals changed in comparison to last year: While the majority of Malian migrants surveyed in 2016 had reported travelling through Burkina-Faso and Niger (34%), the main route

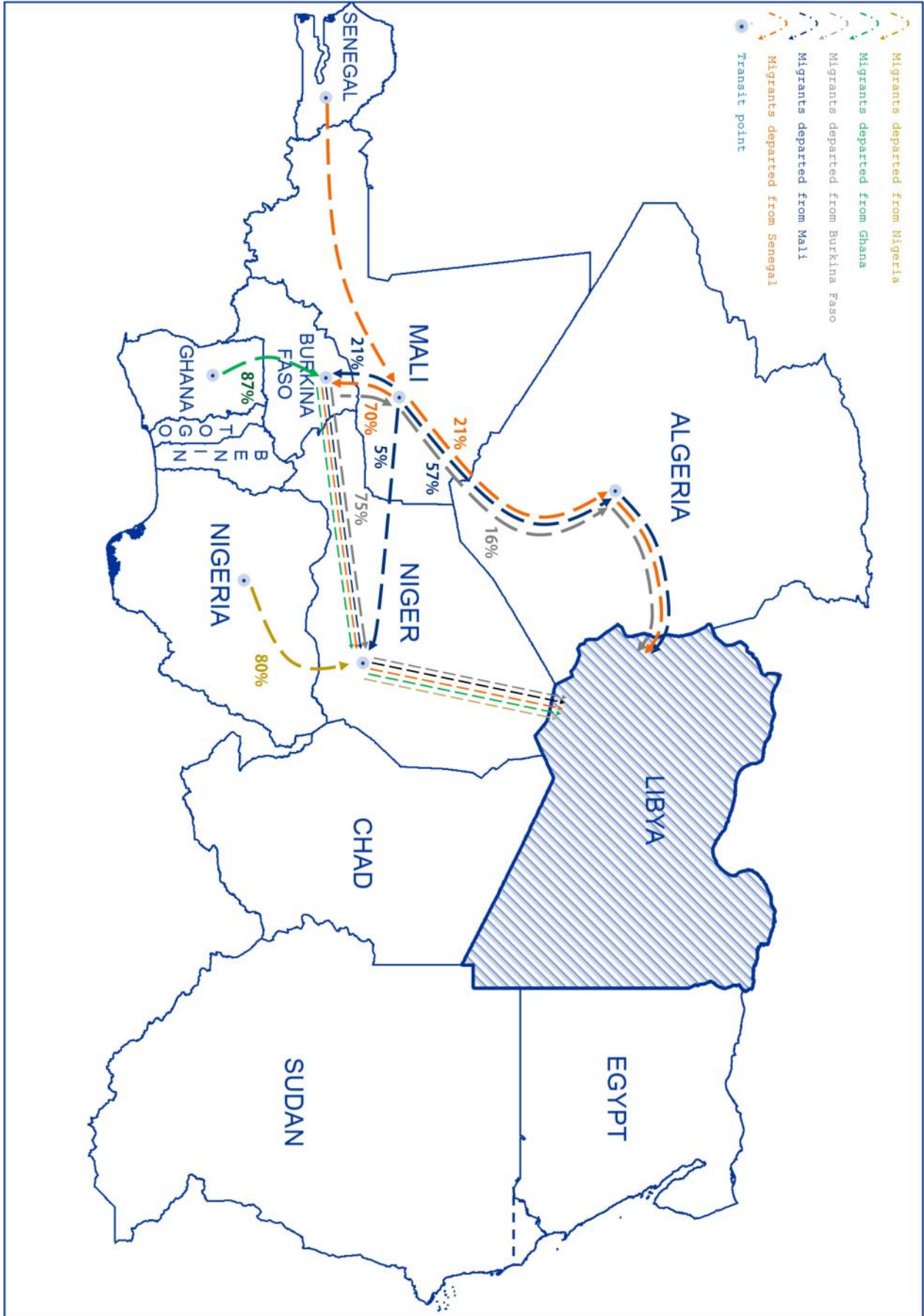
recorded in the present reporting period was through Algeria (57%). The proportion of Malian nationals who travelled through Burkina-Faso and Niger decreased to only 21%. The proportion of those who traveled through Niger without passing through Burkina-Faso also decreased from 23% in the 2016 to only 5%. On the other hand, the flows of Malians travelling through Algeria increased by 90% during this reporting period (from 30% to 57% of the total number of Malians surveyed).

Findings on routes used by migrants from Senegal, Burkina Faso and Nigeria show a similar pattern of an increasing use of routes through Algeria rather than Niger to reach Libya.





Map 6: Main transit routes used by migrants from West and Central Africa





### Entry into Libya

90% of migrants surveyed reported having entered Libya through an unofficial entry point and 10% reported passing through an official border crossing point.

Migrants who reported entering the country through an unofficial entry point increased from 76% reported in 2016 to 90% reported between January and March 2017.

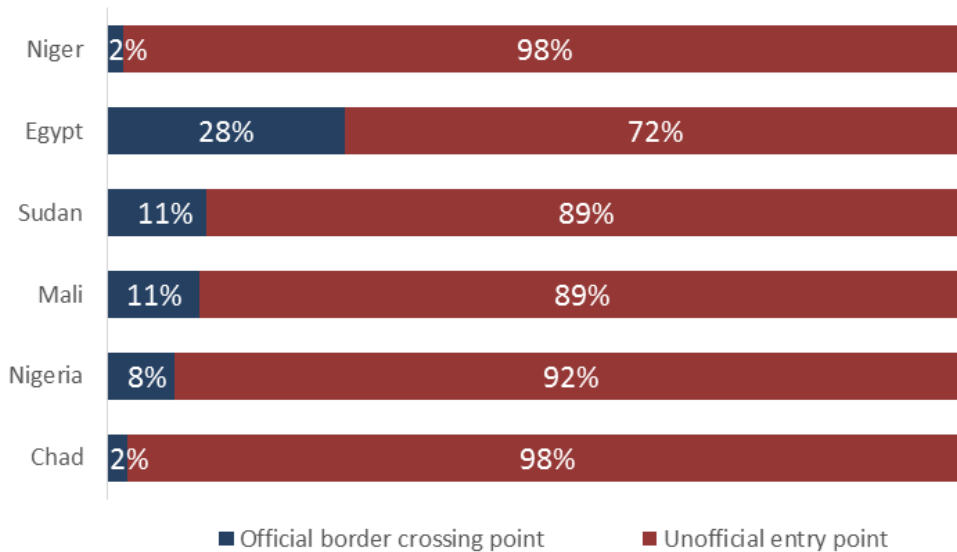
98% of migrants coming from Niger and Chad reported entering Libya through an unofficial entry point.

Among the 6 main nationalities surveyed, the highest percentage of migrants entering through official entry points was recorded for Egyptians (28%).

Figure 29: Status of entry point used to enter Libya



Figure 30: Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by nationality



### Travel with groups or individuals

The majority of respondents (91%) reported to be travelling with a group: 85% of them reported travelling with others who were not relatives, while 15% reported travelling with family members.

Figure 31: Mode of travel to Libya



### Mode of Transport

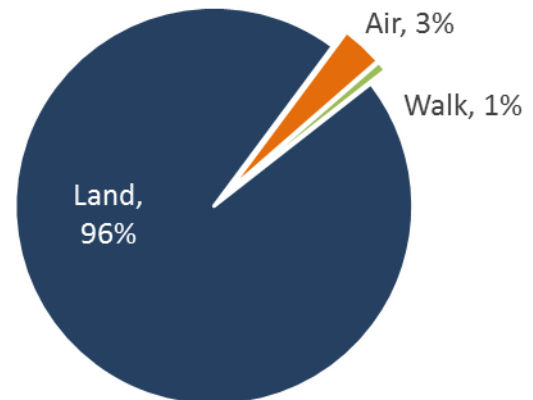
96% of individuals surveyed reported using land vehicles as their main mode of transport to enter Libya and 3% reported travelling by airplane. The remaining 1% reported walking as the main mode of transport to Libya.

When disaggregated by nationality, 9% of Egyptian and 7% of Sudanese nationals listed airplanes as their main mode of transport to reach Libya.

All Malians and Chadians surveyed reported travelling mainly by land vehicle.

The largest proportion of those who reported having arrived to Libya mainly on foot were Egyptian nationals (3%).

Figure 32: Main mode of transport used to arrive to Libya

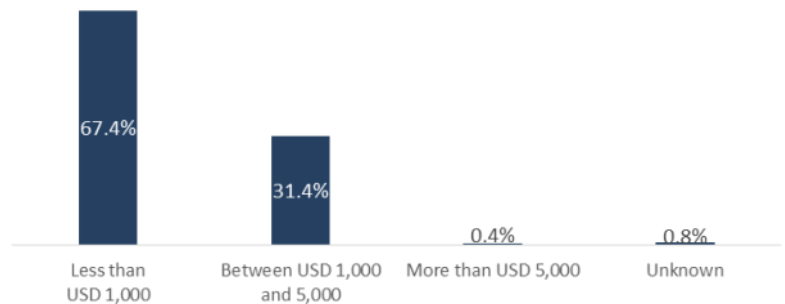


### Cost of Journey

The majority of respondents (67.4%) reported the estimated cost of their journey to reach Libya as being less than 1,000 USD per person. 31.4% reported the estimated cost of their journey to be between USD 1,000 and 5,000. A further 0.4% of respondents reported paying over USD 5,000. The remaining 0.8% did not answer.

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

Figure 33: Cost of the journey to Libya



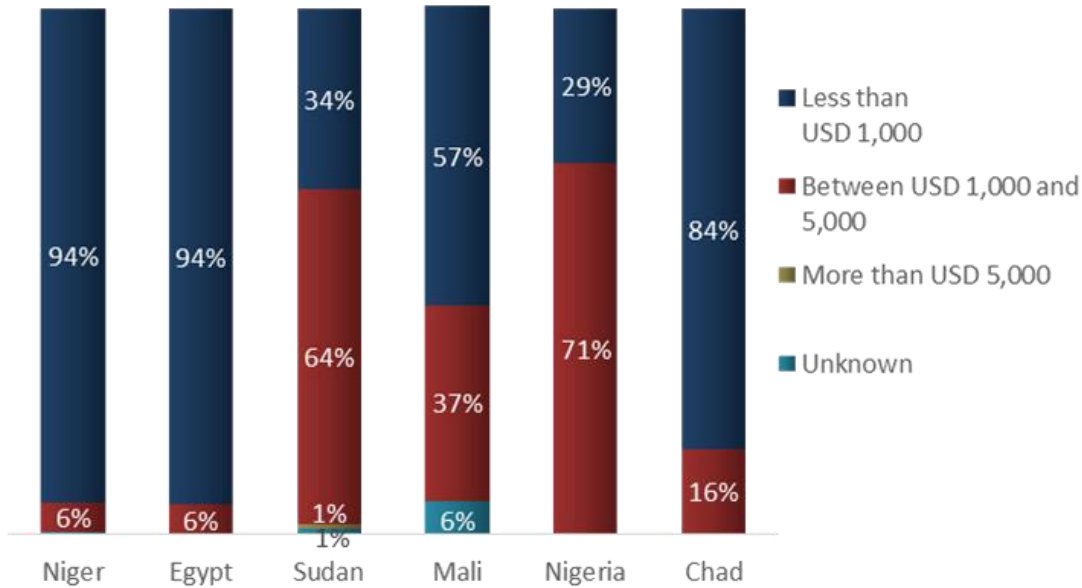
When disaggregated by nationality (Figure 34), 94% of individuals from Niger and Egypt, 57% of Malian and 84% of Chadian reported paying less than USD 1,000 for the journey to Libya. On the other hand, the majority of Sudanese (64%), Nigerian (71%) reported paying between USD 1,000 and 5,000.

The journey appears to have increased in cost for Sudanese and Nigerian respondents in particular.

The proportion of Sudanese migrants paying between USD 1,000 and USD 5,000 increased from 41% in 2016 to 64% reported in the first three months of 2017.

Similarly 71% of Nigerians reported paying between USD 1,000 and USD 5,000 during the reporting period which represents an increase from 2016 when 60% reported paying amounts in that range.

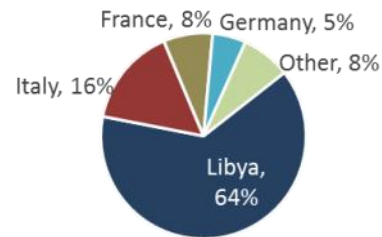
Figure 34: Cost of the journey to Libya for main nationalities surveyed



### Countries of Intended Destination

Of all migrants surveyed during the reporting period 64% reported Libya as their country of intended destination. 16% reported Italy as the country of intended destination, 8% reported France and 5% reported Germany. The remaining 8% reported 26 other countries.

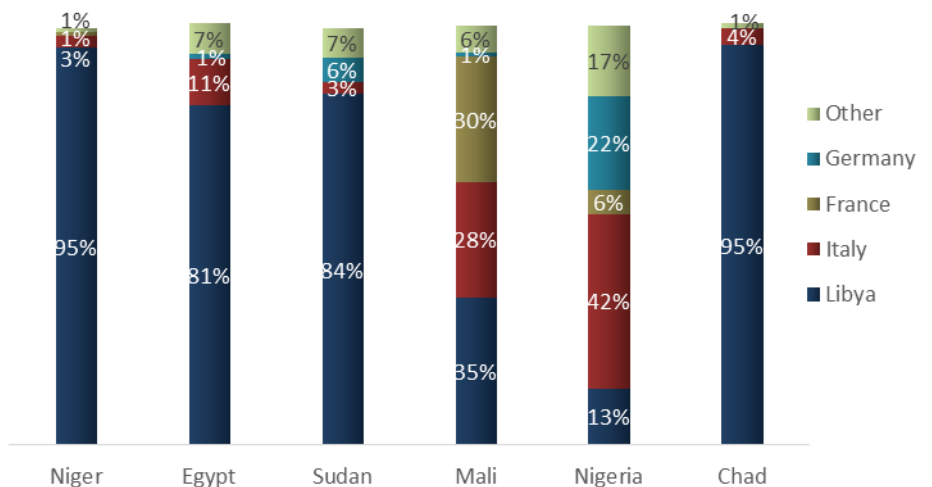
Figure 35: Countries of intended final destination



When disaggregated by nationality, the majority of Nigeriens (95%), Egyptians (81%), Sudanese (84%), and Chadian nationals (95%) cited Libya as their country of intended destination with Italy coming in as the secondary intended country of destination.

Figure 36: Country of intended final destination for main nationalities surveyed

The main planned destination for Nigerians (42%) was Italy while 22% planned to continue to Germany and 19% reported their intention to remain in Libya. The remaining 23% of Nigerians reported various other countries as intended destinations. Malian nationals were divided between those choosing to stay in Libya (35%), and those intending to continue to France (30%) or Italy (28%). The remaining 7% reported other countries.



## Drivers of Migration: Reasons for Choosing Specific Destination Countries

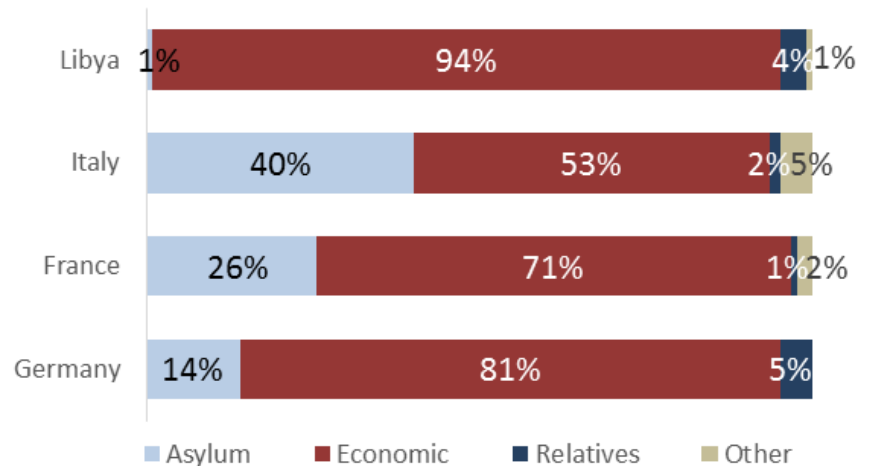
Appealing socio-economic conditions appeared to be the main reason determining migrants’ choice of destination country (83%). 11% of the respondents cited the ease of access to asylum procedures as a motivating factor, 4% having relatives in the country of intended destination. The remaining 3% reported other reasons.

94% of migrants surveyed who chose Libya as destination cited economic reasons as the primary motivating factor; the other 4% reported having relatives in the country, and the remaining 2% reported other reasons. The breakdown of drivers of migration was quite similar for those who intended to go to Italy, Germany and France. 53% of those who chose Italy as destination cited economic reasons, 40% mentioned asylum, and 2% the presence of relatives as motivating factors. The remaining 5% reported other reasons. Notably asylum appeared to be the motivation for a greater proportion of migrants who intended to go to Italy as compared to 2016 findings. In surveys conducted in 2016, 22% of migrants who intended to go to Italy had cited asylum as their reason for doing so and in the first few months of 2017 this proportion increased to 40%.

The majority of those who chose France (71%) cited economic reasons as the main reason for their choice while another 26% reported their intention to seek asylum.

Those who cited Germany as their intended destination also reported economic reasons as the main motivation behind their choice (81%); 14% reported ease of access to asylum as a driver, and 4% reported having relatives in Germany. The remaining 5% reported presence of relatives in the country of intended destination.

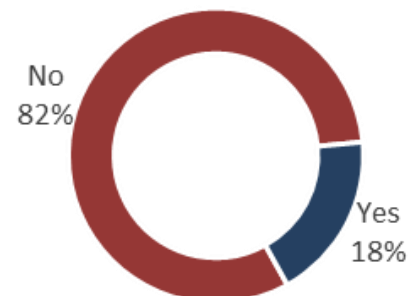
Figure 37: Reasons for choosing countries of intended destination



## Considerations of Return

18% of individuals surveyed reported they had considered returning to their country of origin. All of them reported having considered returning when they were in Libya and not in another transit country. The highest proportion of migrants who had considered returning were recorded in Ghat (38%) and Tripoli (37%). When disaggregating by country of origin, Egyptian respondents had the highest proportion of migrants considering returning (27%). The lowest percentage of those who considered return were migrants from Mali, with only 3% of respondents having considered returning.

Figure 38: Proportion of migrants who had considered returning





## Conclusion

The data presented in this report provides a holistic overview of data collected on migrants in Libya between December 2016 and March 2017 of this year. This report represents the first effort by DTM Libya in providing a point in time snapshot of the numbers and locations of migrants in Libya combined with a dynamic picture of migrant flows through the country.

Findings have shown that the majority of migrants present in the country are concentrated in the regions of Misrata, Tripoli and Sebha. While the main nationalities represented of migrants differ by location in the country, the main represented nationalities nation-wide were reported as Egyptian, Nigerien, Sudanese and Chadian. These were also the main nationalities represented in the Flow Monitoring surveys conducted with a sample of 1,314 migrants at key migrant gathering points across the countries.

Findings have shown that migrant vulnerabilities were attributed to tensions with the resident community in some areas, with some baladiyas reporting the perception of migrants having a negative impact on the labour market (26%) or on public services (20%).

Another factor that could expose migrants to a higher level of vulnerability was the lack of both work and residence permits for migrants in the country as shown in findings.

Of those migrants who were surveyed the majority were young, male and in their 20's, 76% of whom had received some form of formal schooling and 68% of whom had been unemployed in their countries of origin. 70% of those who were employed had been working in the agriculture, pastoralism, fishing or food industry sectors.

Economic reasons represented the main migration driver influencing migrants to leave their countries (93%); however, the proportion of those reporting war, conflict or political reasons as a driver increased from that reported in 2016 (from 3 to 5%), particularly for migrants from Sudan, Mali and Nigeria.

The routes used by migrants from Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria also appeared to have changed from last year, as a greater proportion of nationals from those areas reported travelling through Algeria rather than Niger to reach Libya.

DTM Libya will continue providing regular updates on the mobility patterns, vulnerabilities and characteristics of migrants through its migration reports, datasets, dynamic maps and biweekly Displacement Event Tracker in an effort to continue providing the most up to date information in a highly dynamic context.

**All datasets, reports and other information products are available at [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)**

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