



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

# FLOW MONITORING

# Libya's Migrant Report

ROUND 16

DECEMBER 2017



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European Union  
Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection

# MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

## KEY FINDINGS<sup>1</sup> - DECEMBER 2017



# 621,706

MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN

544 OF 667  
MUHALLAS



99 OF 100  
BALADIYAS

### MAIN LOCATIONS

TRIPOLI (22%)

ALMARGEH (14%)

MISRATA (12%)

### DEMOGRAPHICS

91% ADULTS

89% MALES

9% MINORS

11% FEMALES



MORE THAN

# 40

NATIONALITIES  
IDENTIFIED

MAIN  
NATIONALITIES

EGYPT (18%)

NIGER (18%)

CHAD (14%)

AFRICAN MIGRANTS

NORTH AFRICAN (29.5%)

SUB-SAHARAN (63%)

NON AFRICAN MIGRANTS

MIDDLE EASTERN (2%)

OTHER<sup>2</sup> (5.5%)

### SHELTER SETTINGS



RENTED ACCOMMODATION

• SELF-PAY (71%)

• PAID BY EMPLOYER (10%)



PUBLIC BUILDINGS 6%



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1 - Figures are from Round 16 of data collection.

Only key figures are shown. For full dataset and report go to [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)

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

## INTRODUCTION

DTM's Flow Monitoring Migrant Report presents four sets of data delivering a comprehensive overview on the number, nationalities and locations where migrants are present in Libya, the recently observed flows and routes used by Libya's migrant community and the latest reports of incidents at sea. This report is complemented by DTM's newly released Migrant Profiles report that deliver one-page factsheets on the push and pull factors, intentions and cost of journey of selected nationalities. As described in the methodology, this report is based on DTM Libya's revised 2018 methodology aimed at increasing the programme's ability to identify a greater number of migrants currently in Libya, increase data credibility criteria and deliver more accessible and user-friendly reports.

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## METHODOLOGY UPDATE 2018

This report is part of IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations, dedicated to the delivery of routine information packages on migration. Through consultations with humanitarian actors, Government authorities and donor stakeholders DTM Libya is revising its methodology to increase its pool of Key Informants (KIs), broaden its assessment forms, revise how migrants are identified, improve data credibility criteria and expand its overall outreach.

Based on the already implemented methodological updates DTM has managed to expand its information gathering systems towards better capturing the total number of migrants in country. The number of migrants presented in this report reflect the Mission's estimates of 750,000 to 1 million migrants in country. As DTM continues to implement its methodological upgrade the total number of migrants identified and presented in its upcoming reports are expected to increase during the first quarter of the year.

DTM 2018 methodological updates are based on a review of the programme's achievements and lessons learnt in 2017. One such initiative involved a complete review of DTM's KI network with the intention of expanding from whom, and from how many KIs, DTM collects information from. Since the summer of 2017 DTM has increased the number of KIs interviewed from 1,258 to 1,426. This is compounded by a process of double-verification of all data collected. At field level DTM is working with its enumerators towards strengthening triangulation mechanisms through an increased number of sources at different administrative levels involving: Local Crisis Committee representatives, humanitarian and civil society organisations, representative of local security forces, local community and tribal leaders, baladiya and muhalla representatives, representatives of educational facilities, representatives of health facilities, representative of migrants networks, local religious leaders and migrants community leaders. Simultaneously DTM is carrying out a data verification process in Tripoli, Misrata, Benghazi, Sebha and Al Kufra. DTM's data verification process is an initiative towards ensuring that DTM is delivering the highest quality data possible. In a final push towards harmonizing DTM's methodological revisions and an overall programme improvement a new set of assessments will be launched in February 2018. The new assessment forms are based on consultations with all partners and stakeholders and most specifically with UNICEF. In 2018 DTM expects to double the number of KIs from which it gathers information, better capture the total number of migrants in country, mainstream protection throughout the programme and create more flexible and dynamic portals from where partners can access data. DTM Libya's overall goal for 2018 is to deliver a stronger and more flexible programme that provides a reliable platform for the accountable use of data.

A comprehensive 2018 DTM methodology will be released with DTM round 17 Information package.

# CHAPTER I: MIGRANT STOCK BASELINE

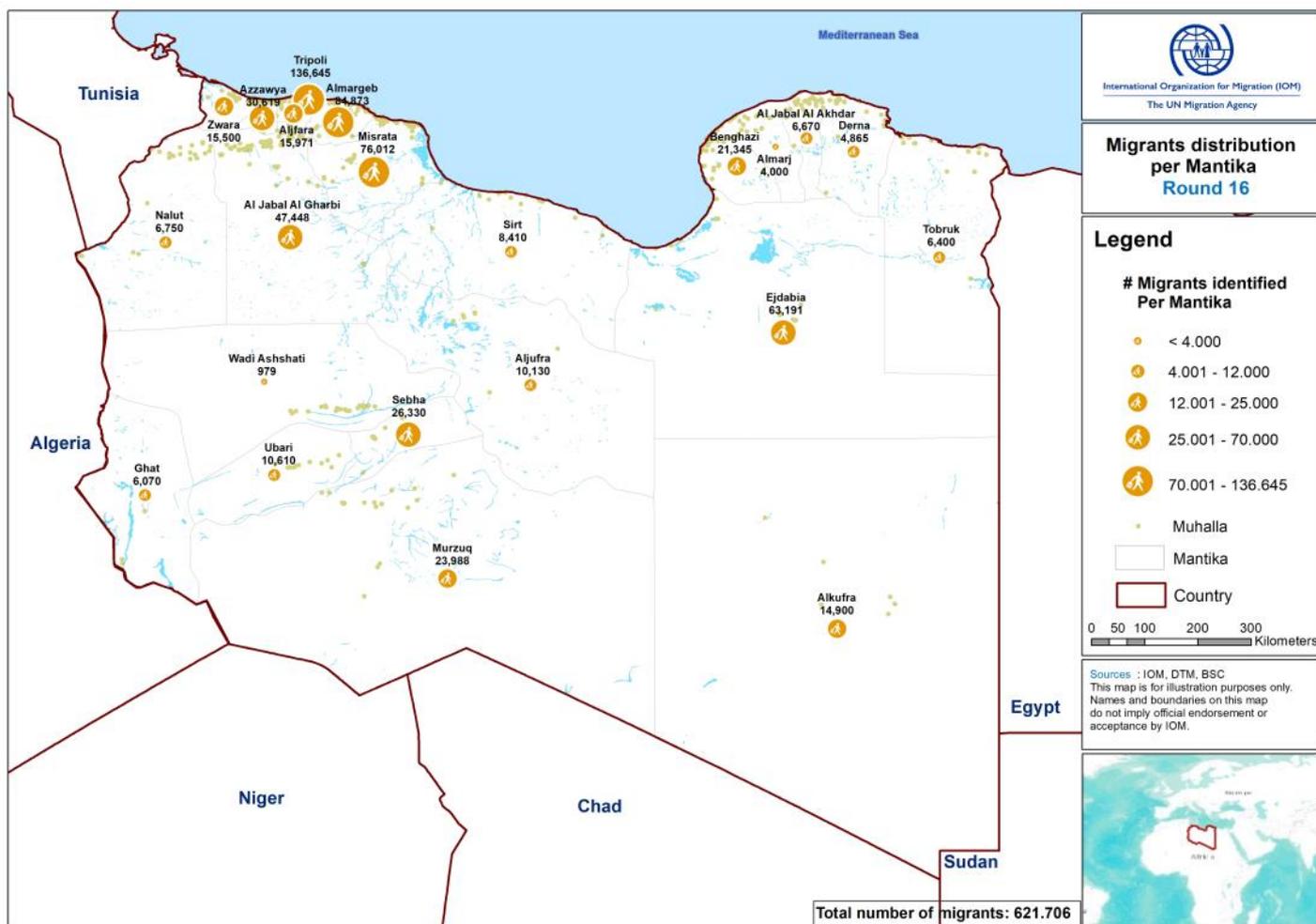
In December 2017, IOM identified 621,706 migrants in Libya. Based on DTM’s Round 16 assessments across all of Libya’s 22 mantikas (regions) 621,076 migrants originating from up to 40 countries were identified in 99 baladiyas and 544 muhallas.

As displayed in the below maps, out of the total number of migrants identified, 575,569 individuals (93%) originate from 31 different African countries, 45,902 individuals (7%) from Asian and Middle Eastern countries and a final group of up to 235 individuals did not disclose a country of origin.

The top 4 nationalities identified were Egyptian, Nigerien, Chadian and Sudanese, together these nationalities account for up to 57% of Libya’s migrant population. In addition to those identified in urban and rural settings DTM estimates the current number of migrants in Libya’s Detention Centers at 5,189 individuals (1/08/17).

Out of the 575,569 individuals from Africa, 392,343 (68%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 183,226 individuals (32%) from North African countries. The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (72%) were identified in Libya’s Western mantikas, 16% in the Southern mantika and the remaining 12% in Eastern mantika. Nigerien and Chadian nationals represented almost half (49%) of the Sub-Saharan nationals identified. Egyptians made up the largest number of migrants originating from North Africa followed by Sudanese, Tunisian, Moroccan and Algerian. Out of the 45,902 individuals originating from Asia and the Middle East the highest number were recorded as Bangladeshi (31,326) and Syrian (9,560).

Map 1: Number of migrants identified by region in Libya



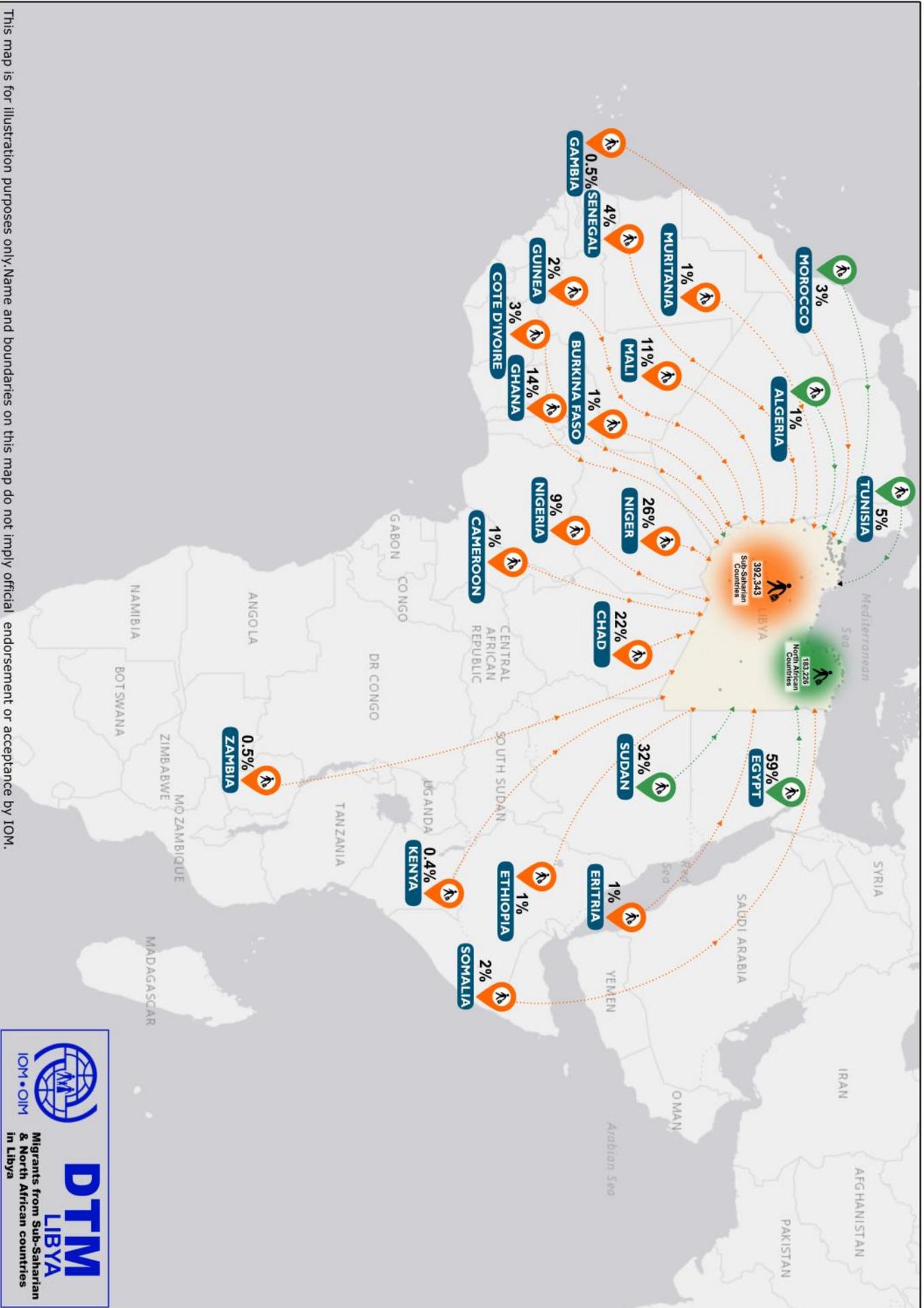
\* For a full breakdown of the number of migrants by nationality at each of Libya’s administrative levels (mantika, baladiya, muhalla) please consult the dataset part of this information package (available at [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)).

# DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT

Map 2: Number of African migrants identified in Libya

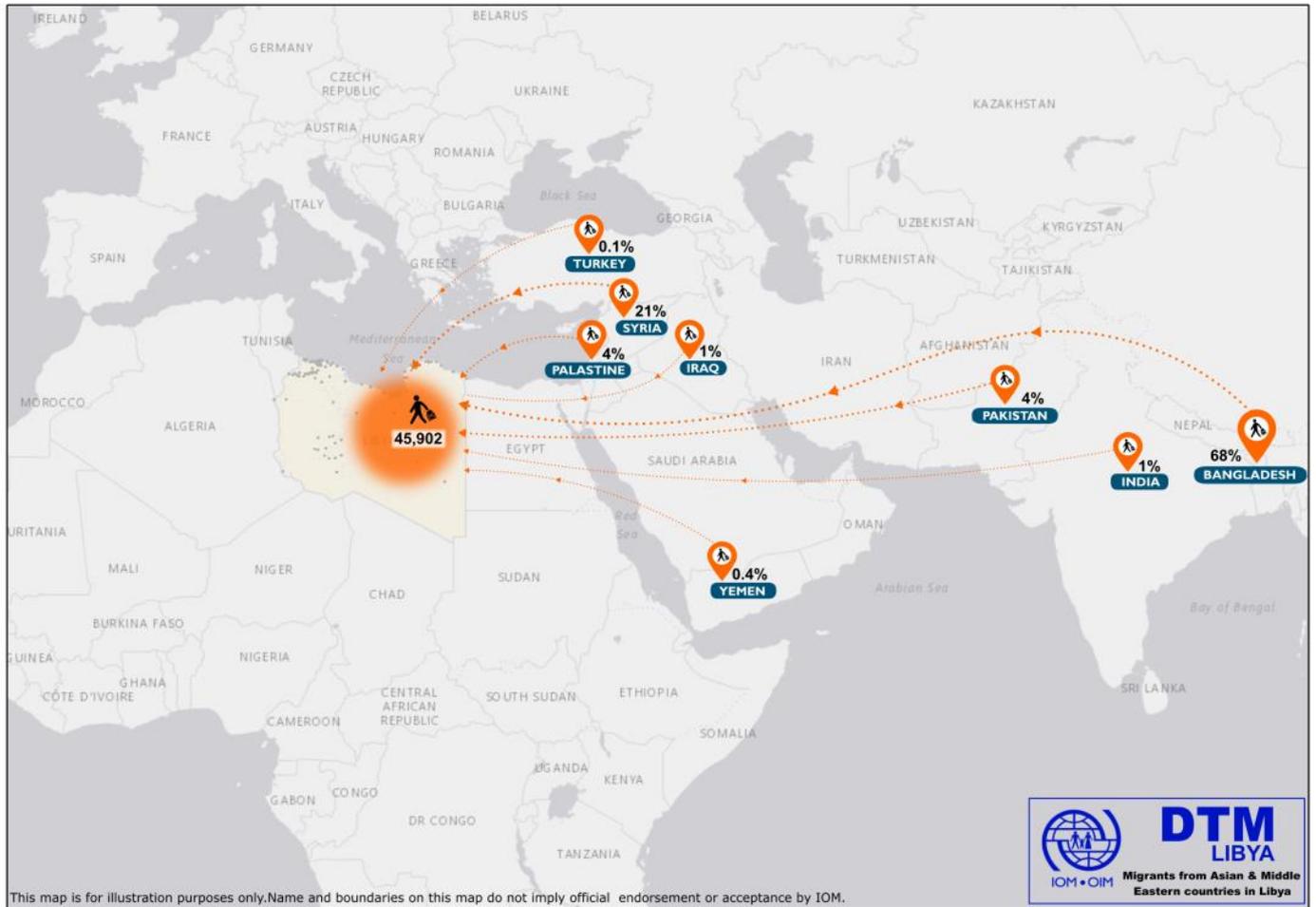
DECEMBER 2017

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



**DTM**  
LIBYA  
Migrants from Sub-Saharan & North African countries in Libya

Map 3: Number of Middle Eastern and Asian migrants identified in Libya



**Migrant Demographics**

Out of the 621,706 migrants identified 91% were reported as adults and 9% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (89%) and the remaining 11% as female. Of the minors, 59% were reported as accompanied and 41% as unaccompanied.

Table 1: Demographics breakdown

Migrants demographics			
Adults		Minors	
91%		9%	
Males	Females	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors
89%	11%	59%	41%

**Migrant Shelter Settings**

The majority of identified migrants (439,261 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 (10%). Data for shelter settings was gathered at muhalla level.

Figure 1: Reported shelter settings for migrants



## Migrant Nationalities in Country

40 different nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. The top 4 nationalities, Egypt, Niger, Chad and Sudan, together accounted for 57% of Libya's identified migrant population.

DTM Round 16 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.

Although the number of migrants identified in round 16 significantly increased for all the nationalities, the proportion of the nationalities identified was similar to previous rounds.

Map 4 demonstrates the distribution of nationalities by region. Only the main nationalities in each region are shown.

DTM also conducted Flow Monitoring Migrant profiles\* with migrants in Libya. As presented in the Migrant Profiles reports, the surveys provides in-depth information about the migrants, their characteristics, intentions, push & pull factors.

The highest proportion of migrants identified was for Egyptian migrants (107,549 individuals, 17% of migrants identified) followed by Nigerian (17%), Chadian (14%) and Sudanese nationals (9%).

Though more than 6,000 additional Nigerian nationals have been identified during the present round, the proportion of Nigerians identified in Libya decreased from 7% in the previous round to 6% of the total number of the migrants identified.

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.

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 and Middle Eastern countries.



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\* Flow Monitoring Migrant profile report is available on DTM website <http://www.globaldtm.info/libya/>



Table 2: Number of Migrants by Mantika (Region)

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	136,645	22%
Almargeb	84,873	14%
Misrata	76,012	12%
Ejdabia	63,191	10%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	47,448	8%
Azzawya	30,619	5%
Sebha	26,330	4%
Murzuq	23,988	4%
Benghazi	21,345	3%
Aljfara	15,971	3%
Zwara	15,500	2%
Alkufra	14,900	2%
Ubari	10,610	2%
Aljufra	10,130	2%
Sirt	8,410	1%
Nalut	6,750	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	6,670	1%
Tobruk	6,400	1%
Ghat	6,070	1%
Derna	4,865	1%
Almarj	4,000	1%
Wadi Ashshati	979	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>621,706</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3: Number of Migrants by Nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Egypt	107,549	17%
Niger	103,444	17%
Chad	87,878	14%
Sudan	57,752	9%
Ghana	53,268	9%
Mali	42,735	7%
Nigeria	36,512	6%
Bangladesh	31,236	5%
Senegal	15,591	3%
Côte d'Ivoire	13,731	2%
Tunisia	9,774	2%
Syria	9,560	2%
Guinea	9,153	1%
Morocco	6,783	1%
Somalia	6,561	1%
Burkina-Faso	4,183	0.7%
Eritrea	2,979	0.5%
Ethiopia	2,850	0.5%
Mauritania	2,527	0.4%
Cameroon	2,499	0.4%
Gambia	2,091	0.3%
Palestine	2,022	0.3%
Pakistan	1,984	0.3%
Zambia	1,939	0.3%
Kenya	1,505	0.2%
Algeria	1,368	0.2%
Djibouti	902	0.1%
Madagascar	790	0.1%
Sierra Leone	580	0.1%
Iraq	360	0.06%
Gabon	305	0.0%
Philippines	265	0.04%
India	260	0.04%
Yemen	170	0.03%
Cape Verde	170	0.03%
Republic of Congo	50	0.01%
Turkey	45	0.01%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
Guinea-Bissau	35	0.01%
Togo	25	0.004%
Other	235	0.04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>621,706</b>	<b>100%</b>

For DTM's full dataset for Round 16 please visit:

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

### Asian and Middle Eastern Migrants in Libya

Out of the 621,706 nationals identified, 7% (45,902 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Their proportions are presented in table 4.

The majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities were recorded as Bangladeshi (31,236, 68%) followed by Syrians at 9,560. Both nationalities had the same proportion as the previous round (9% of all the migrants identified in Libya were Bangladeshi and 2% were Syrian nationals).

Palestinian nationals represented 4% of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population; Pakistani 4%, Iraqi, Philippines, Indian, Yemeni and Turkish nationals represented the minority with a total proportion of 2%.

*Table 4: Asian and Middle Eastern migrants by nationality*

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Bangladesh	31,236	68%
Syria	9,560	21%
Palestine	2,022	4%
Pakistan	1,984	4%
Iraq	360	0.8%
Philippines	265	0.6%
India	260	0.6%
Yemen	170	0.4%
Turkey	45	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,902</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table 5: Number of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants by Mantika (Region)*

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
<b>West</b>	<b>33,389</b>	<b>73%</b>
Tripoli	11,143	24%
Almargeb	8,277	18%
Misrata	3,765	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3,207	7%
Sirt	3,188	7%
Azzawya	2,214	5%
Aljfara	833	2%
Nalut	402	1%
Zwara	360	1%
<b>East</b>	<b>12,213</b>	<b>27%</b>
Ejdabia	6,195	13%
Benghazi	2,376	5%
Tobruk	1,187	3%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,105	2%
Derna	865	2%
Almarj	485	1%
<b>South</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Aljufra	205	0.4%
Sebha	40	0.1%
Murzuq	40	0.1%
Ubari	15	0.03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,902</b>	<b>100%</b>

73% of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants were found in the Western region and up to 27% were identified in the East. Only few numbers could be found in the South (300 individuals were identified in the present round, their proportion did not exceed 1% of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants identified).

The highest proportion of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants (11,143 individuals, 24% of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants) were identified in the Tripoli region and 18% were identified in Almargeb.

Out of those identified in the East, about half (51%) were identified in Ejdabia (13% of all the Asian and Middle Eastern migrants identified in Libya).

### African Migrants in Libya:

Out of the total number of migrants 93% (575,569 individuals) originate from African countries\* (see Table 6).

31 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round.

Out of the 621,706 individuals originating from African countries, 68% (392,343) originate from Sub-Saharan countries. Table 7 presents their distribution by nationality. Nigerien and Chadian nationals represent almost half (49%) of Sub-Saharan nationals identified. The remaining 51% came from 24 other African countries.

The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (72%) were identified in the Western regions and 16% in the South. The remaining 11% were identified in the East (the region of Ejdabiya hosts 64% of the migrants identified in the East).

*Table 6: Number of African migrants by nationality*

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Africa
Egypt	107,549	19%
Niger	103,444	18%
Chad	87,878	15%
Sudan	57,752	10%
Ghana	53,268	9%
Mali	42,735	7%
Nigeria	36,512	6%
Senegal	15,591	3%
Côte d'Ivoire	13,731	2%
Tunisia	9,774	2%
Guinea	9,153	2%
Morocco	6,783	1%
Somalia	6,561	1%
Burkina Faso	4,183	1%
Eritrea	2,979	0.5%
Ethiopia	2,850	0.5%
Mauritania	2,527	0.4%
Cameroon	2,499	0.4%
Gambia	2,091	0.4%
Zambia	1,939	0.3%
Kenya	1,505	0.3%
Algeria	1,368	0.2%
Djibouti	902	0.2%
Madagascar	790	0.1%
Sierra Leone	580	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.05%
Cape Verde	170	0.03%
Republic of Congo	50	0.009%
Mozambique	40	0.007%
Guinea Bissau	35	0.006%
Togo	25	0.004%
<b>Total</b>	<b>575,569</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan
Niger	103,444	26%
Chad	87,878	22%
Ghana	53,268	14%
Mali	42,735	11%
Nigeria	36,512	9%
Senegal	15,591	4%
Côte d'Ivoire	13,731	3%
Guinea	9,153	2%
Somalia	6,561	2%
Burkina Faso	4,183	1%
Eritrea	2,979	1%
Ethiopia	2,850	1%
Mauritania	2,527	1%
Cameroon	2,499	1%
Gambia	2,091	0.5%
Zambia	1,939	0.5%
Kenya	1,505	0.4%
Djibouti	902	0.2%
Madagascar	790	0.2%
Sierra Leone	580	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.1%
Cape Verde	170	0.04%
Republic of Congo	50	0.01%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
Guinea Bissau	35	0.01%
Togo	25	0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>392,343</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Mantika	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan
<b>West</b>	<b>283,334</b>	<b>72%</b>
Tripoli	89,347	23%
Almargeb	58,952	15%
Misrata	48,732	12%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	35,851	9%
Azzawya	21,570	5%
Zwara	12,108	3%
Aljara	10,443	3%
Nalut	4,215	1%
Sirt	2,116	1%
<b>South</b>	<b>64,160</b>	<b>16%</b>
Sebha	22,005	6%
Murzuq	19,591	5%
Ubari	8,420	2%
Aljufra	8,415	2%
Ghat	4,750	1%
Wadi Ashshati	979	0.2%
<b>East</b>	<b>44,849</b>	<b>11%</b>
Ejdabia	28,913	7%
Alkufra	9,760	2%
Benghazi	5,802	1%
Tobruk	207	0.1%
Derna	110	0.03%
Almarj	45	0.01%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	12	0.003%
<b>Total</b>	<b>392,343</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*The 235 migrants indicated in chapter one as "other nationals" were excluded from this section; 621,471 migrants remain with indicated nationality.

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The remaining 32% (183,226 individuals) of African migrants originate from North African countries. 59% of them were Egyptian, 31% Sudanese, 5% Tunisian and 4% Moroccan nationals. The remaining 1% were Algerian nationals.

*Table 9: Number of North African migrants by nationality*

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Egypt	107,549	59%
Sudan	57,752	31%
Tunisia	9,774	5%
Morocco	6,783	4%
Algeria	1,368	1%

The highest proportion of North African migrants was recorded in the Western regions (57%) and 35% were identified in the East. The remaining 8% were identified in the South.

When disaggregated by Mantika, Tripoli had the highest proportion (20%) of North African migrants identified in Libya, followed by Ejdabia in the East (15% of all North African migrants identified in Libya and 44% of North African migrants identified in the East).

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

Mantika	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
<b>West</b>	<b>105,320</b>	<b>57%</b>
Tripoli	36,155	20%
Misrata	23,515	13%
Almargeb	17,634	10%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	8,355	5%
Azzawya	6,835	4%
Aljgara	4,695	3%
Sirt	3,106	2%
Zwara	2,892	2%
Nalut	2,133	1%
<b>East</b>	<b>64,259</b>	<b>35%</b>
Ejdabia	28,083	15%
Benghazi	13,117	7%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	5,553	3%
Alkufra	5,140	3%
Tobruk	5,006	3%
Derna	3,890	2%
Almarj	3,470	2%
<b>South</b>	<b>13,647</b>	<b>8%</b>
Murzuq	4,357	2%
Sebha	4,285	2%
Ubari	2,175	1%
Aljufra	1,510	1%
Ghat	1,320	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,226</b>	<b>100%</b>

## CHAPTER 2 - MIGRATION FLOWS

This Chapter presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrivals and departures from across 134 locations covered by DTM in 20 regions during December 2017. This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily-observed arrivals and departures, by nationality, area of departure and intended country of destination. This is complemented by a regional analysis of Tobruk, Alkufra, Almargeb, Murzuq and Ejdabia. This chapter provides a greater contextual understanding related to why migrants are transiting through these specific areas and provides evidence as to why preferred routes are more frequently used over others.

### Regions Monitored

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

**Reporting period:** December 2017

**Assessment type:** Daily (5 days/week)

**1,294** # Assessments conducted

**20** # Regions covered (Mantika)

**42** # Municipalities covered (Baladiya)

**134** # Active FMPs in Libya

### ARRIVAL DATA:

In December 2017, 9,897 individuals were observed arriving at the FMPs covered by DTM. The main nationalities observed were Egyptian and Nigerian. The primary countries of destination were reported to be Libya followed by Italy and France.

Alkufra recorded the highest number of arrivals, followed by Almargeb and Ejdabia (see table 11).

The average number of migrants observed arriving daily to the different locations covered by DTM totaled 888 individuals.

### DEPARTURE DATA:

Between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2017, 10,861 individuals were observed departing from the different FMPs across Libya. The main nationalities of departure were of Egyptian, Nigerian and Nigerian nationalities and their main intended destinations were Italy, Libya, and Niger.

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

The average number of daily migrant departures from all the locations assessed totaled 1,038 individuals observed.

\*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	Absolute number of migrants present	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departures	Estimated Daily Migrant Arrivals	Estimated Daily Migrant Departures	Main intended Next Location for those departing	Main nationalities of those Arriving	Main nationalities of those Arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main countries of final destination for those departing
Tobruk	6,400	4432	4354	304	299	Matruh Tobruk	Ejlabia Matruh Al Jabal Al Akhdar	Egypt Sudan Somalia	Egypt Sudan Somalia	Libya Italy Egypt
Alkufra	14,900	869	1560	81	145	Darfur Bet Northern Northern	Ejlabia Zwara Murzuq	Nigeria Niger Egypt Egypt	Sudan Somalia Nigeria	Libya Italy Sudan
Almargeb	84,873	597	954	74	117	Northern Aljfarah Almargeb	Almargeb Tripoli	Egypt Chad Nigeria	Nigeria Niger Ghana	Italy Niger Libya
Murzuq	23,988	487	437	61	51	Agadez Bet Murzuq	Sebha Murzuq	Niger Chad Nigeria	Nigeria Niger Burkina Faso	Germany France Italy
Ejdabia	63,191	908	836	61	58	Alkufrah Tobruk Darfur	Ejdabia Sirt Tripoli	Niger Nigeria Guinea	Sudan Niger Chad	Italy Greece France
Misrata	76,012	370	468	57	63	Sebha Al Jabal Al Gharbi Aljufrah	Almargeb Misrata Sebha	Mali Niger Chad	Niger Nigeria Mali	Libya Italy Niger
Aljfarah	15,971	227	247	46	38	Tripoli Aljfarah Al Jaba Al Gharbi	Tripoli Azzawya Zwara	Mali Guinea Niger	Mali Niger Guinea	Libya Niger Italy
Tripoli	136,645	174	445	30	113	Tripoli Misrata Almargeb	Tripoli Misrata Azzawya	Egypt Niger Nigeria	Niger Egypt Chad	Niger Libya Egypt
Sebha	26,330	162	148	30	24	Murzuq Sebha	Wadi Ashshati Misrata Sebha	Niger Nigeria Ghana	Ghana Burkina Faso Mali	Libya Italy France
Wadi Ashshati	979	215	150	30	20	Sebha	Aljfarah	Niger Nigeria Mali	Nigeria Burkina Faso Ghana	Italy Germany France

## Regional Analysis of Migration Flows

### TOBRUK

During the reporting period, 4,432 individuals were observed arriving at the mantika of Tobruk, with the majority coming from Egypt and Sudan.

4,354 individuals, primarily from Egypt and Somalia, were also observed as coming from areas within Tobruk and with the intention of departing towards Ejdabia. The final destinations reported by the majority of the migrants was recorded as Libya and Italy.

### ALKUFRA

869 individuals, mainly Nigerien, were observed arriving to Al Kufra. A further 1,560 individuals were observed departing to Ejdabia and Murzuq.

The main nationality of those departing Al Kufra was recorded as Sudanese with the final planned destinations of Italy and Libya.

### ALMARGEb

597 migrants were observed arriving to different locations within Al Margeb during the reporting period. On the other hand, 954 migrants were observed departing from Al Margeb.

The majority of the were observed as having reached Al Margeb from location within Almageb and the neighbouring mantika of Aljfarah. The main nationalities identified for arrivals and departures were Nigerien and

Nigerian and the primary intended destination was recorded as Italy.

### MURZUQ

In the region of Murzuq, 487 individual arrivals were recorded with 437 observed departures.

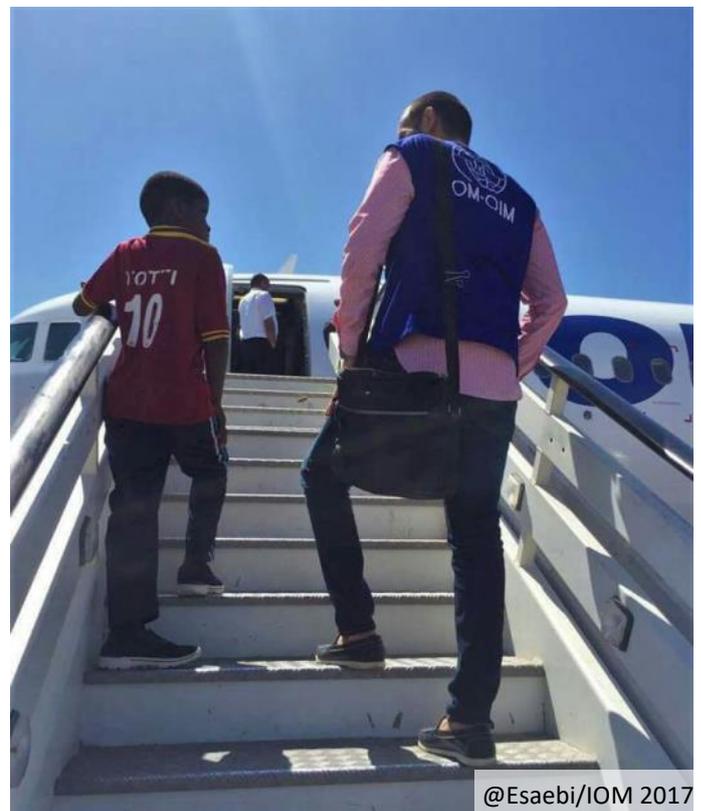
The majority of migrants reported coming from multiple locations within Murzuq with the majority stating the next destination as being Sebha.

The main nationalities recorded was Nigerien and Nigerien and the planned final destination for the majority of the migrants was Germany.

### EJDABIA

During the reporting period, 908 individuals were observed arriving to Ejdabia from Al Kufra. A further 836 individuals were recorded departing Ejdabia towards Sirte and to their locations within Ejdabia.

Nigerien and Sudanese were the most recorded nationality. The most commonly stated destination for the majority of migrants was Libya and Italy.



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## CHAPTER 3: MIGRANT ROUTES

Map 5 presents the routes taken by migrants who departed from Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Bangladesh Cameroon, Senegal and Syria to reach Libya.

Data used to create this map was collected through Flow Monitoring profile surveys conducted with migrants in Libya in December 2017.

Out of the 295 individuals who departed Nigeria and indicated the route they used to reach Libya, the majority (97%) reported passing through Niger to reach Libya. 2% reported passing successively through Niger and Algeria and 1% reported reaching Libya through Niger and Chad.

67% of migrants departing Mali reported entering Libya through Niger; about 48% entered directly through Niger and 19% travelled through Burkina-Faso and then Niger.

The remaining 33% of Malian nationals surveyed reported coming through Algeria directly.

87% of the surveyed migrants who departed Burkina Faso and indicated the routes they took reported travelling to Libya only through Niger. 8% travelled to Libya through Mali and Algeria respectively.

The majority of migrants who departed Ghana (91%) reported passing through Burkina-Faso followed by Niger to reach Libya. 5% reported passing through Burkina-Faso, Mali and Algeria respectively. The remaining 4% reported travelling through Togo, Benin and then Niger.

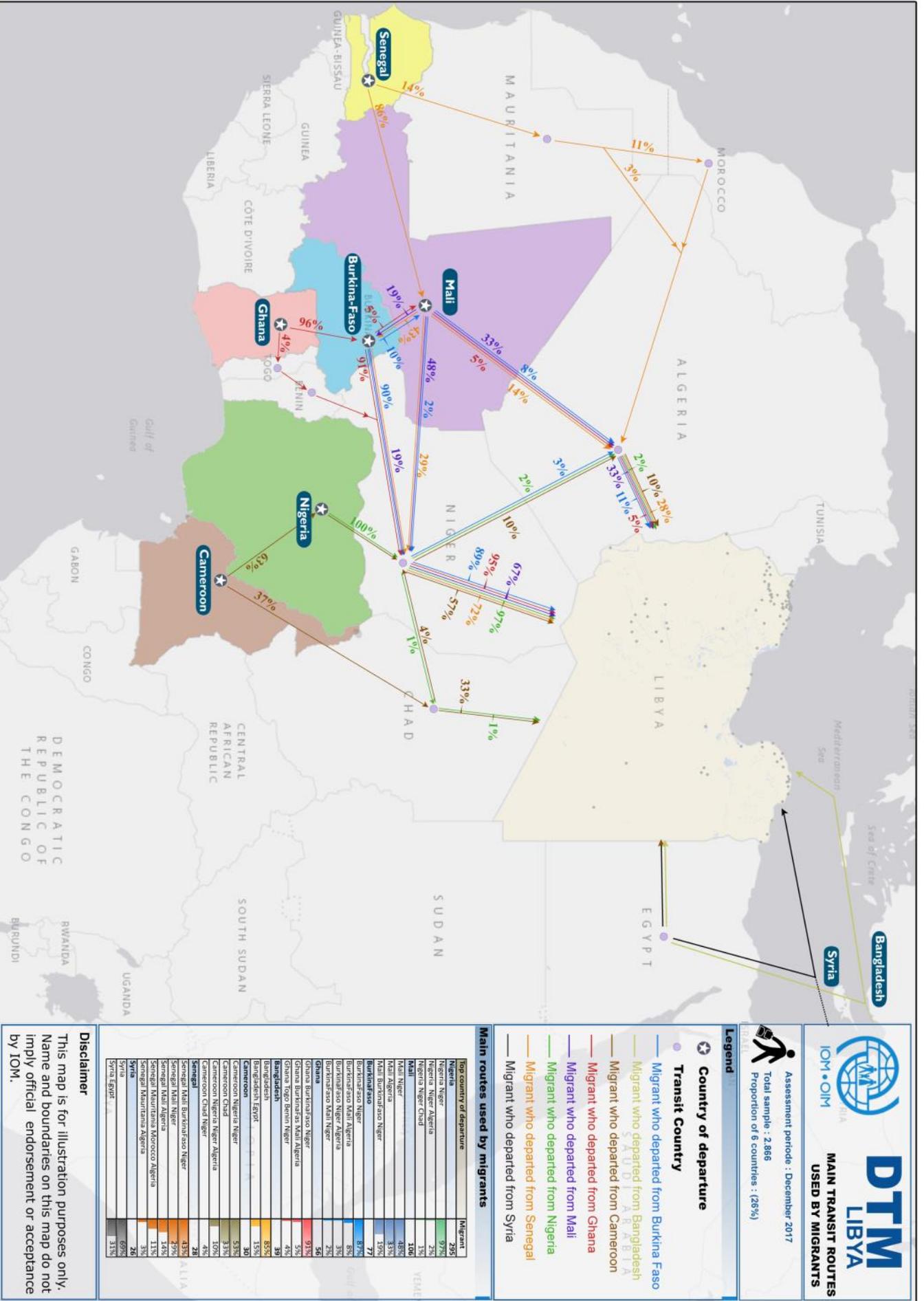
85% of Bangladeshi nationals reported traveling directly to Libya. The remaining 15% passed through Egypt to reach Libya.

Migrants who departed Cameroon indicated two main routes; the highest proportion (53%) reported travelling through Nigeria and Niger to reach Libya with 33% reportedly travelling through Chad before reaching Libya. Another 10% reported travelling through Nigeria, Niger and Algeria successively before reaching Libya. The remaining 4% reported passing successively through Chad and Niger.

The main migratory route reported by migrants departing Senegal was through Mali, Burkina-Faso and Niger respectively. Also 28% of them reported entering Libya through Algeria using different routes.



Map 5: Main transit routes used by migrants from main countries of departure not bordering Libya



# CHAPTER 4 - MARITIME INCIDENTS

As of the 31st of December, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 119,310 individuals with 2,268 having arrived during December. Compared to the same period from last year the number of arrivals to Italy have significantly decreased (8,047 arrivals recorded in December 2017).

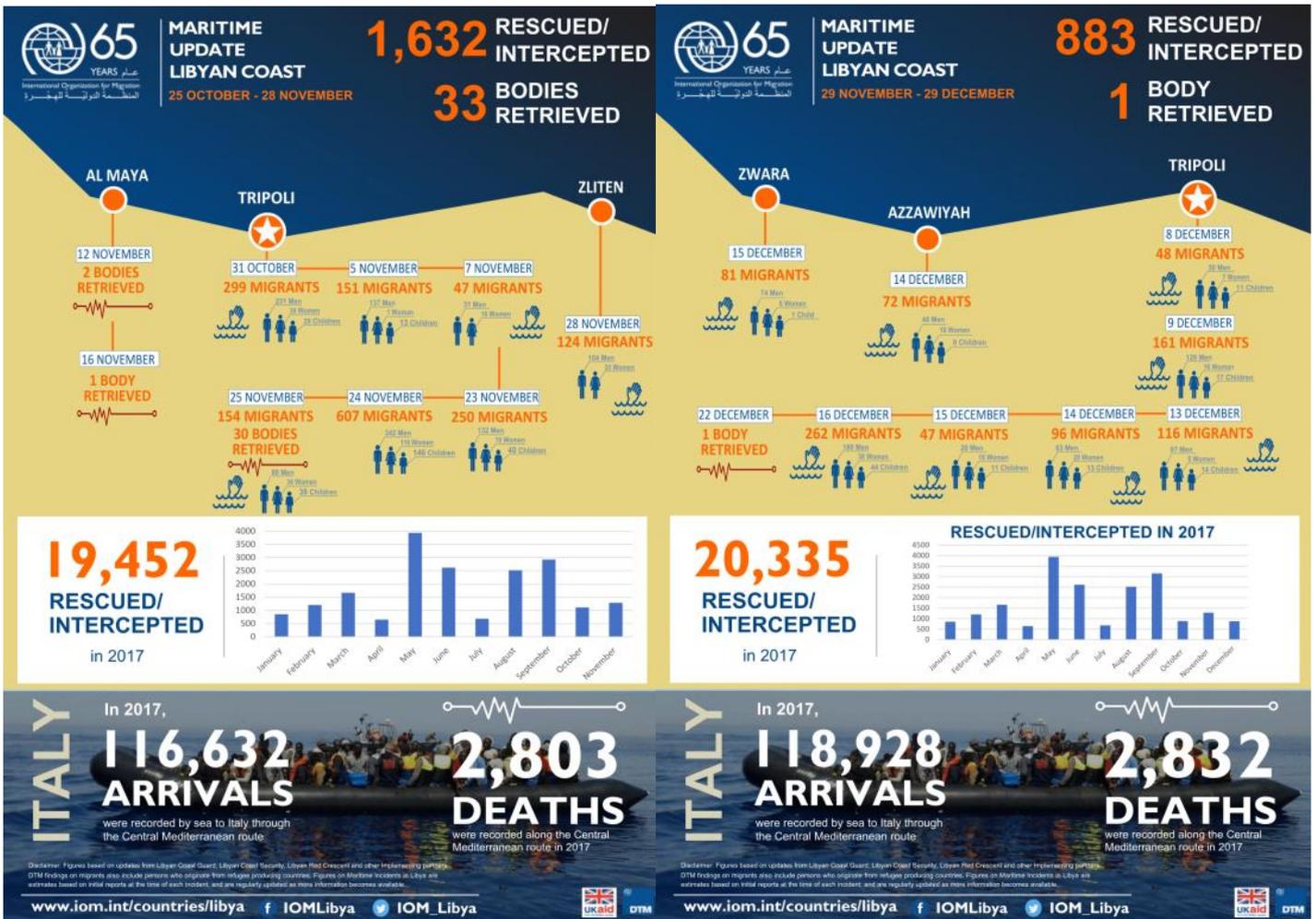
As of the 31st of December 2,832 individuals were reported to have died making the crossing through the central Mediterranean route. Their number has significantly decreased compared to the same period

from the previous year where 4,581 individuals were reported dead in the Mediterranean.

However the number of Nigerian nationals who arrived to Italy by sea from January to December 2017 is nearly half of those who arrived in the same period of the previous year. Nigeria continued to be the predominant nationality of the arrivals recorded in Italy.

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

## NOVEMBER— DECEMBER 2017



For more information about arrivals and missing migrants recorded by IOM in the Mediterranean please use the following links:  
[http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_Report\\_October\\_2017.pdf](http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_October_2017.pdf)  
<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](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)

### About DTM Libya

Funded by the European Union<sup>1</sup> 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/)

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