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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

LIBYA'S MIGRANT PROFILES

FLOW MONITORING

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Funded by the European Union 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 Flow Monitoring and 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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MIGRANT PROFILE
LIBYA
DECEMBER 2017

01 OVERVIEW

02 METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW

FIGURES

OVERALL POPULATION PROFILE

621,706 total

| 63% | 30% | 7% |

- **North Africa**
- **Middle East and Asia**
- Sub-Sharan Africa

MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER MANTIKA

Tripoli 136,645
Azzawya 30,619
Almargeb 84,873
Zwara 15,500
Aljfara 15,971
Misrata 76,012
Al Jabal Al Akhdar 6,670
Derna 4,865
Benghazi 21,345
Almarj 4,000
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 47,448
Nalut 6,750
Sirt 8,410
Tobruk 6,400
Ejdabia 63,191
Wadi Ashshati 979
Aljufra 10,130
Sebha 26,330
Ubari 10,610
Ghat 6,070
Murzuq 23,988
Alkufra 14,900
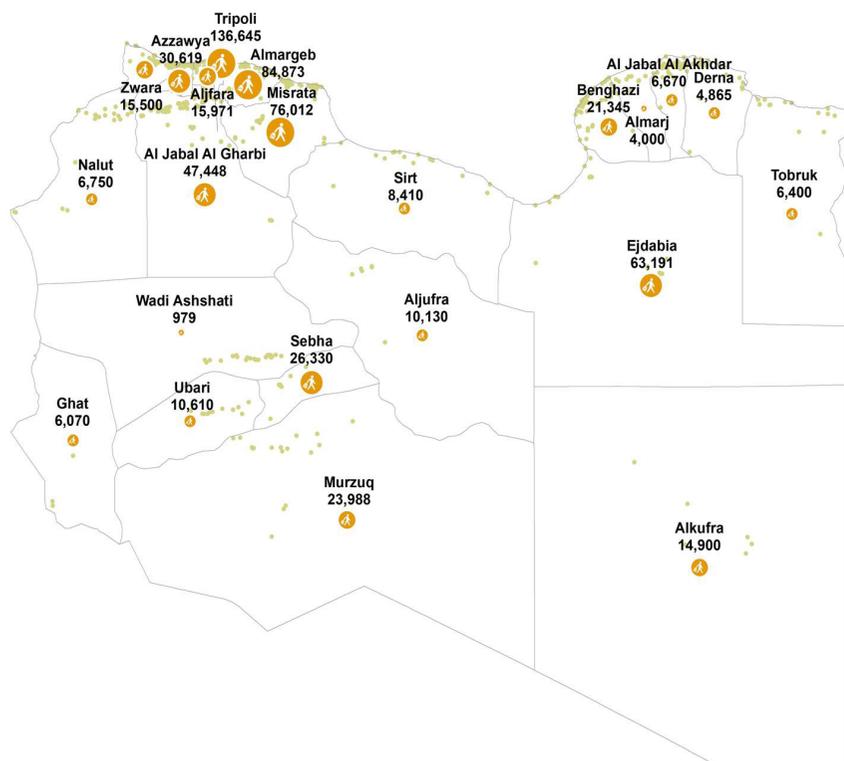
CONTEXT

DTM Libya identified **621,706 migrants in December 2017**. During Round 16, IOM assessed all of Libya's 22 mantikas (regions) identifying migrants in 99 baladiyas and 544 muhallas. Up to 40 different nationalities were identified during this round.

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).

Part of IOM's effort to provide a comprehensive overview of Libya's migration dynamics, this report provides key insights into specific nationalities present across Libya. Based on 16,021 interviews in 138 locations this report delivers country-specific factsheets on the age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, cost of journey, motives, and intentions of Libya's migrant populations. Libya's Flow Monitoring Migrant Profiles report is complimented by DTM's Flow Monitoring Migrant report that delivers a statistical breakdown of the number, nationalities and locations of migrants in Libya and the key transitory movements observed during the data collection period of December.

SHELTER TYPE

- Rented accommodation
- Rented accommodation (paid by employer)
- Other
- Public Buildings
- Deserted Resorts
- Rented accommodation (paid by others)
- Squatting

DTM LIBYA - Flow Monitoring

3

MIGRANT PROFILE
LIBYA
DECEMBER 2017

01 OVERVIEW
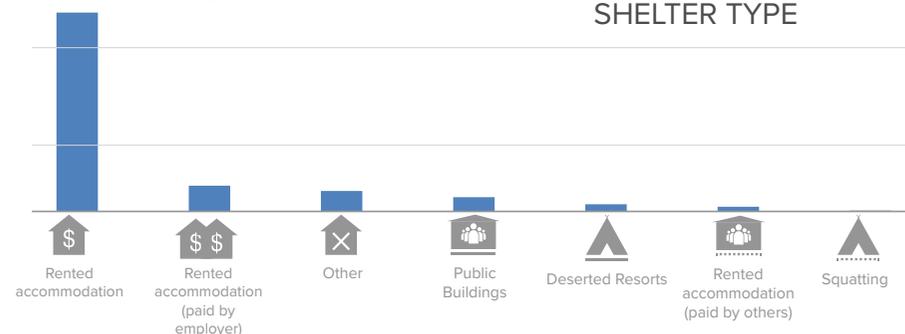
02 METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVE

This report is part of IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations, dedicated to delivering routine information packages on migration. Following consultations with humanitarian actors, Government and Donor stakeholders DTM Libya revised its methodology to broaden its assessment forms, revise how migrants are identified and expand its outreach. The Flow Monitoring Migrant Profiles are part of DTM's 2017 initiatives towards creating more dynamic, accessible and stronger sources of data on migration in Libya.

This document is developed based on survey interviews with migrants at key locations (referred to as Flow Monitoring Points – FMPs). Profile surveys are used to periodically collect comprehensive information at monitoring points to understand the general and humanitarian situation of migrants across Libya.

COVERAGE

16,021 migrants interviewed

in 138 Flow Monitoring Points...

....in 20 Mantikas

Collected information includes location information, general movement flows, status, basic needs, availability of services and access to basic facilities at the location (if relevant). In addition, DTM's Flow Monitoring operations look to deliver a sample profile of Libya's migrant population to examine the main nationalities transiting through Libya, their vocational attributes, intended destinations and routes utilized to arrive to Libya. All of DTM's Flow Monitoring efforts are accompanied by user-friendly datasets and maps.

ENUMERATORS

91 enumerators

3 team leader

3 project support team staff

100% coverage of locations

Disclaimer: The content of this report is based on the evidence collected during the survey. Thus the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed households, for which DTM cannot be held responsible.

MIGRANTS IN LIBYA - KEY FINDINGS

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DECEMBER 2017

621,706
MIGRANTS

NIGER	17%
EGYPT	17%
CHAD	14%
SUDAN	9%

> 40 NATIONALITIES

9% of minors

91% of adults

11% of women

89% of men

DEMOGRAPHICS

1% 50-59 years old

4% less than 20 years old

6% 40-49 years old

61% 20-29 years old

29% 30-39 years old

28 average age
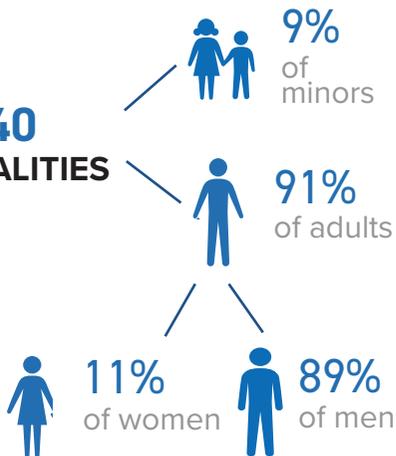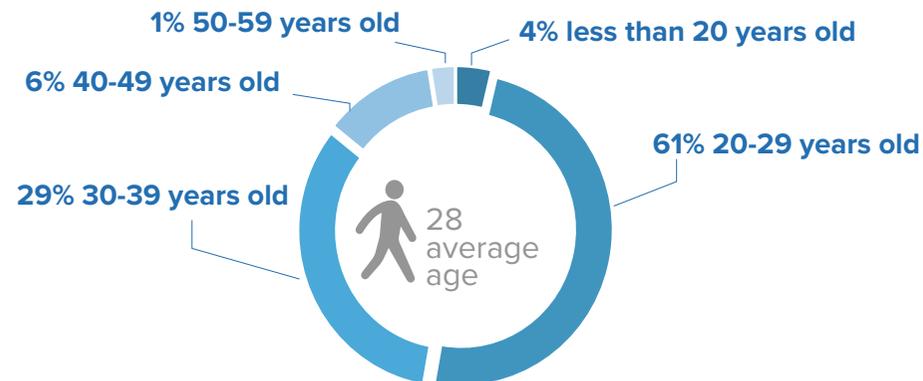
Demographic data is representative of the 16,021 interviews. Minors under 14 years old or unaccompanied minors between the age of 14-18 are not interviewed for protection reasons.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF PLANNED DESTINATIONS

1. **55%** LIBYA
2. **21%** ITALY
3. **8%** FRANCE
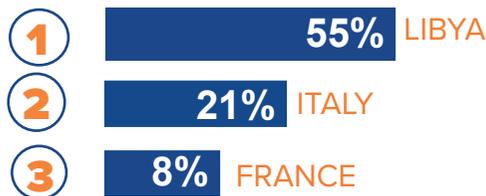
REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Economic	56%
Other	20%
Family Reunification	16%
Asylum	8%

COST OF THE JOURNEY

< 1,000 $
66%

1,000 - 5,000 $
29%

1% paid >5,000$
5% not data.

ENTRY MODE

UNOFFICIAL ENTRY
85%

OFFICIAL ENTRY
15%

LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA

MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	62%
BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS	19%
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 3 MONTHS	10%
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS	7%
UNKNOWN	2%

RETURN

24% consider returning
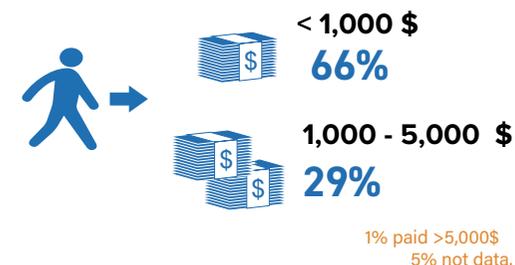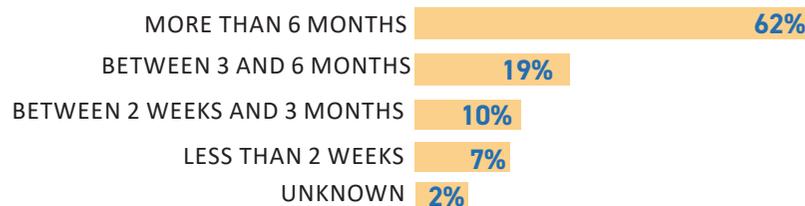
29% lack of job opportunities as the main reason

16,021 migrants interviewed

EGYPT - COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PROFILE

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DECEMBER 2017

NUMBER OF EGYPTIAN MIGRANTS
107,549

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS
621,706

ENTRY MODE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT

UNOFFICIAL ENTRY 54%

OFFICIAL ENTRY 46%

71% ENTERED BY LAND

17% ENTERED BY AIR

12% ENTERED BY FOOT

MAIN COUNTRIES OF PLANNED DESTINATIONS

1. **68%** LIBYA
2. **14%** ITALY
3. **2%** GERMANY

COST OF THE JOURNEY

< 1,000 $
79%

1,000 - 5,000 $
19%

LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA

MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	59%
BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS	15%
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 3 MONTHS	10%
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS	13%
UNKNOWN	3%

REASON FOR LEAVING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

98% of Egyptian migrants indicated Economic motives as their main reason for leaving their country

26% of Egyptians interviewed want to return

49% of those willing to return indicate exhaustion as the main reason

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

PRIMARY	VOCATIONAL	SECONDARY	NONE	POST SECONDARY	KORANIC
27%	26%	23%	20%	2%	1%

2,219 total number of Egyptian migrants interviewed

1% of women   **99%** of men

NIGER - COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PROFILE

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NUMBER OF NIGERIEN MIGRANTS
103,444

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS
621,706

ENTRY MODE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT

UNOFFICIAL ENTRY 97%

OFFICIAL ENTRY 3%

99% ENTERED BY LAND

1% ENTERED BY AIR

0% ENTERED BY FOOT

MAIN COUNTRIES OF PLANNED DESTINATIONS

1 **LIBYA** — 74%

2 **ITALY** — 12%

3 **FRANCE** — 4%

COST OF THE JOURNEY

< 1,000 $ — 82%

1,000 - 5,000 $ — 11%

6% of the interviewed migrants did not disclose the cost of their journey, while 1% payed less than 1,000$

LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA

MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	72%
BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS	16%
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 3 MONTHS	7%
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS	4%
UNKNOWN	1%

REASON FOR LEAVING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

94% of Nigerien migrants indicated Economic motives as their main reason for leaving their country
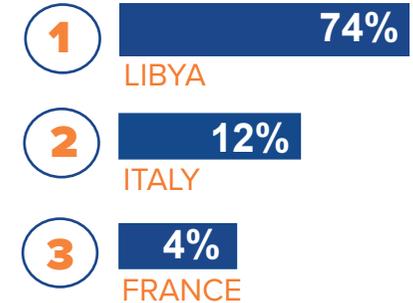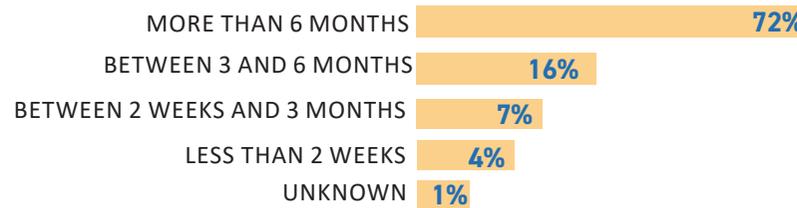
29% of Nigeriens interviewed want to return

51% of those willing to return indicate lack of job opportunities as the main reason

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

NONE	KORANIC	PRIMARY	VOCATIONAL	SECONDARY	POST SECONDARY
44%	23%	22%	8%	3%	0%
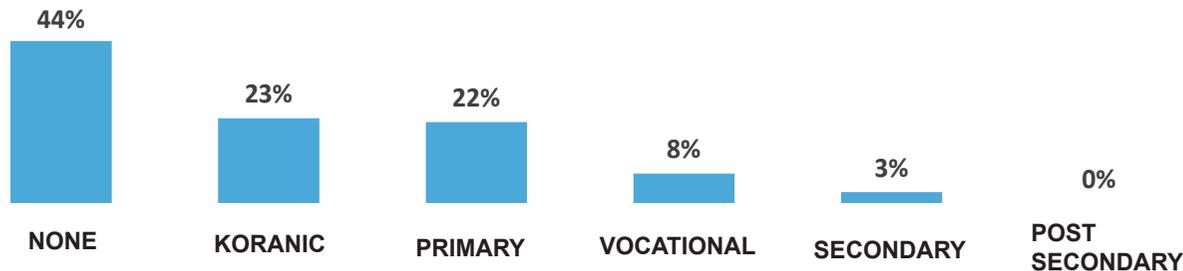
5,033 total number of Nigerien migrants interviewed

1% of women

99% of men

CHAD - COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PROFILE

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DECEMBER 2017

NUMBER OF CHADIAN MIGRANTS

87,878

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS
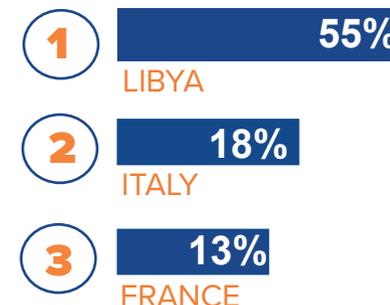
621,706

ENTRY MODE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT

UNOFFICIAL ENTRY
92%

OFFICIAL ENTRY
8%

99.5% ENTERED BY LAND

0.4% ENTERED BY AIR

0.1% ENTERED BY FOOT

MAIN COUNTRIES OF PLANNED DESTINATIONS

1 LIBYA — 55%
2 ITALY — 18%
3 FRANCE — 13%

COST OF THE JOURNEY

< 1,000 $ 80%

1,000 - 5,000 $ 14%

5% of the interviewed migrants did not disclose the cost of their journey, while 1% payed less than 1,000$

LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA

MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	61%
BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS	19%
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 3 MONTHS	11%
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS	6%
UNKNOWN	3%

REASON FOR LEAVING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

94% of Chadian migrants indicated Economic motives as their main reason for leaving their country
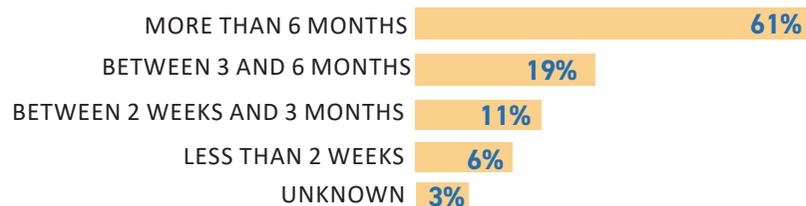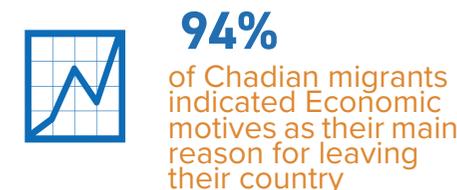
18% of Chadians interviewed want to return

27% of those willing to return indicate exhaustion as the main reason

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

NONE	KORANIC	PRIMARY	VOCATIONAL	SECONDARY	POST SECONDARY
41%	25%	21%	9%	3%	0%
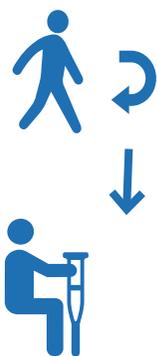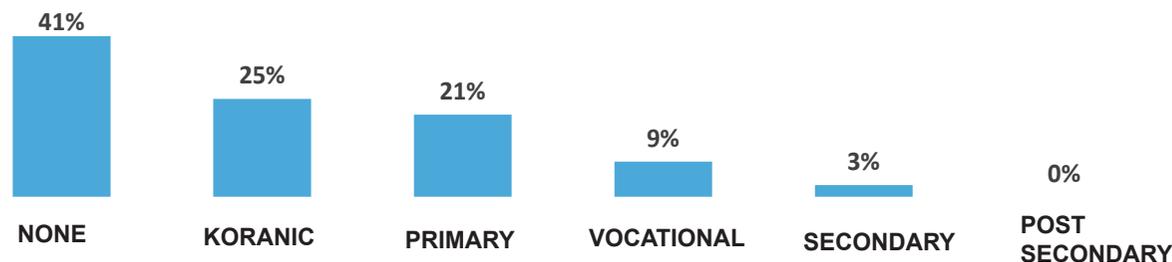
1,325 total number of Chadian migrants interviewed

3% of women

97% of men

SUDAN - COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PROFILE

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NUMBER OF SUDANESE MIGRANTS
57,752

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS
621,706

ENTRY MODE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT

UNOFFICIAL ENTRY 79%

OFFICIAL ENTRY 21%

89% ENTERED BY LAND

10% ENTERED BY AIR

1% ENTERED BY FOOT

MAIN COUNTRIES OF PLANNED DESTINATIONS

1. **57%** LIBYA
2. **17%** ITALY
3. **4%** UK

COST OF THE JOURNEY

< 1,000 $ **72%**

1,000 - 5,000 $ **24%**
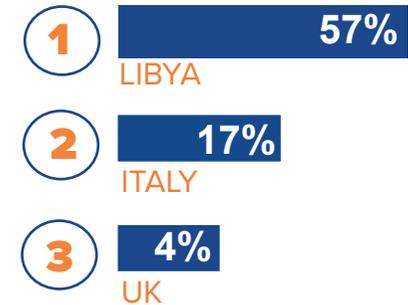
3% of the interviewed migrants did not disclose the cost of their journey, while 1% payed >5,000$

LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA

MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	58%
BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS	16%
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 3 MONTHS	15%
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS	9%
UNKNOWN	1%

REASON FOR LEAVING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

75% of Sudanese migrants indicated Economic motives as their main reason for leaving their country
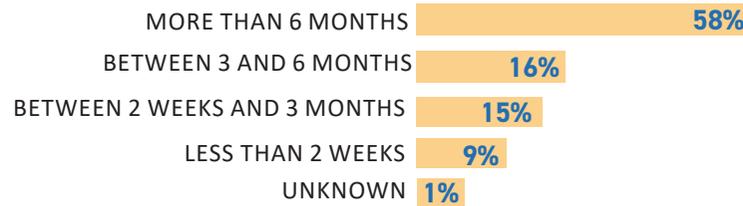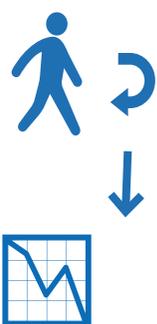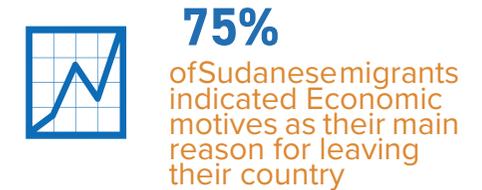
26% of Sudanese interviewed want to return

32% of those willing to return indicate lack of job opportunities as the main reason

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

32%	19%	19%	13%	11%	7%
SECONDARY	PRIMARY	NONE	VOCATIONAL	POST SECONDARY	KORANIC
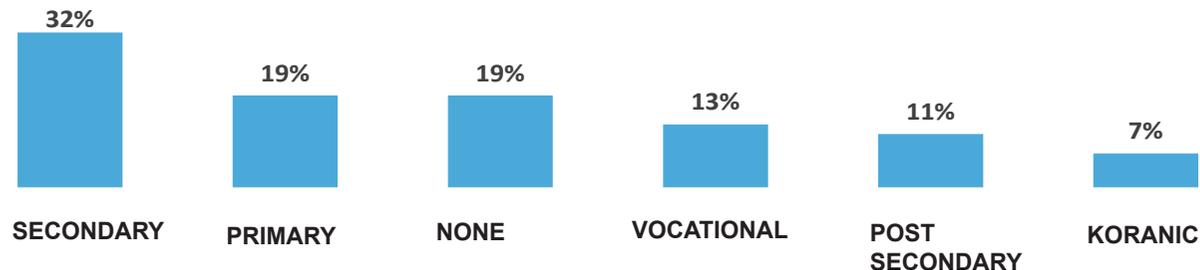
2,145 total number of Sudanese migrants interviewed

2% of women

98% of men

GHANA - COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PROFILE

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DECEMBER 2017

NUMBER OF GHANAIAN MIGRANTS
53,268

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS
621,706

ENTRY MODE AND MODE OF TRANS-

UNOFFICIAL ENTRY 96%

OFFICIAL ENTRY 4%

96% ENTERED BY LAND

4% ENTERED BY AIR

0% ENTERED BY FOOT

MAIN COUNTRIES OF PLANNED DESTINATIONS

1 38% ITALY
2 24% LIBYA
3 13% FRANCE

COST OF THE JOURNEY

< 1,000 $ **25%**

1,000 - 5,000 $ **69%**
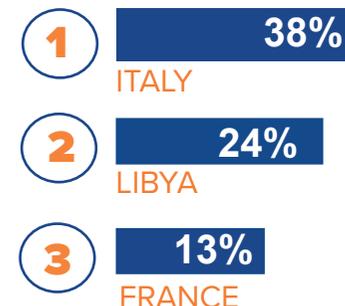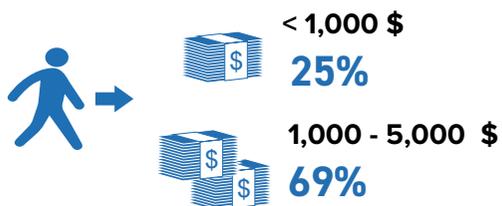
5% of the interviewed migrants did not disclose the cost of their journey, while the rest payed >5000$
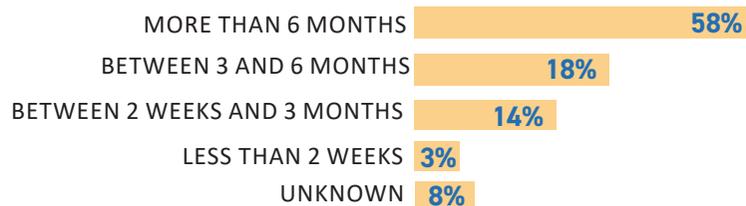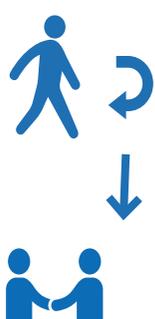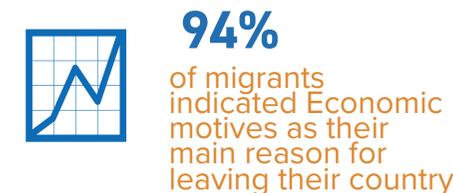
LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA

MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	58%
BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS	18%
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 3 MONTHS	14%
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS	3%
UNKNOWN	8%

REASON FOR LEAVING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

94% of migrants indicated Economic motives as their main reason for leaving their country

12% of interviewed want to return

29% of those willing to return indicate better conditions as the main motive

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY	PRIMARY	NONE	VOCATIONAL	POST SECONDARY	KORANIC
38%	26%	22%	12%	2%	1%
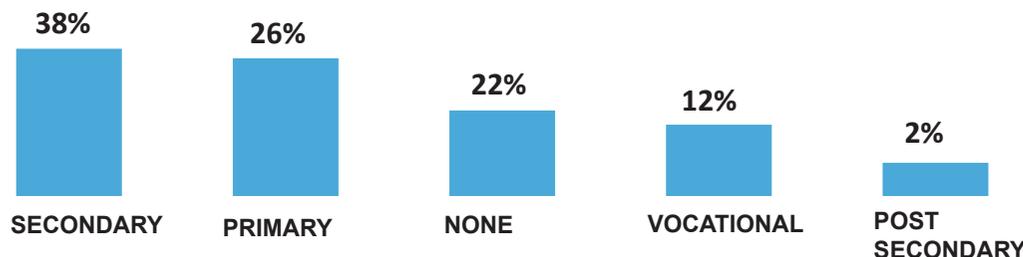
385 total number of migrants interviewed

9% of women

91% of men

MALI - COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PROFILE

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DECEMBER 2017

NUMBER OF MALIAN MIGRANTS
42,735

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS
621,706

ENTRY MODE AND MODE OF TRANS-

UNOFFICIAL ENTRY 97%

OFFICIAL ENTRY 3%

99% **ENTERED BY LAND**

1% **ENTERED BY AIR**

0% **ENTERED BY FOOT**

MAIN COUNTRIES OF PLANNED DESTINATIONS

1. **36%** LIBYA
2. **32%** ITALY
3. **21%** FRANCE

COST OF THE JOURNEY

< 1,000 $ 47%

1,000 - 5,000 $ 40%

13% of the interviewed migrants did not disclose the cost of their journey

LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA

MORE THAN 6 MONTHS — 59%
BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS — 21%
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 3 MONTHS — 9%
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS — 7%
UNKNOWN — 4%

REASON FOR LEAVING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

52% of Malian migrants indicated Economic motives as their main reason for leaving their country
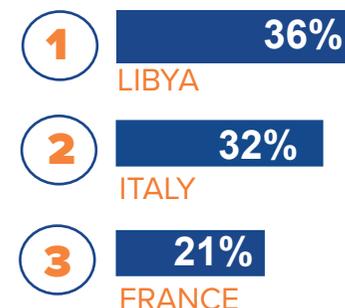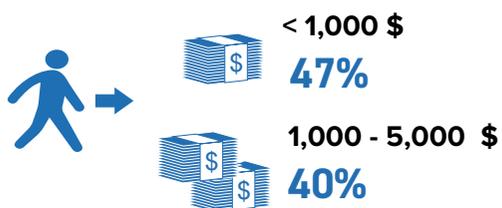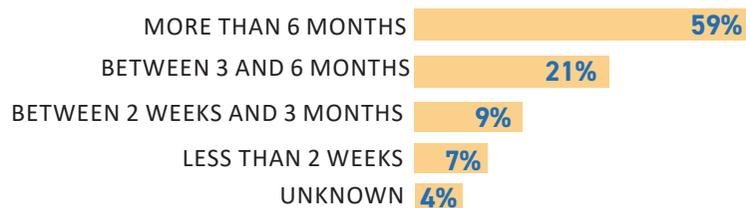
27% of Malian interviewed want to return

29% of those willing to return indicate Family reasons as the main motive

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

NONE 31%
PRIMARY 29%
SECONDARY 18%
KORANIC 15%
VOCATIONAL 7%
POST SECONDARY 1%
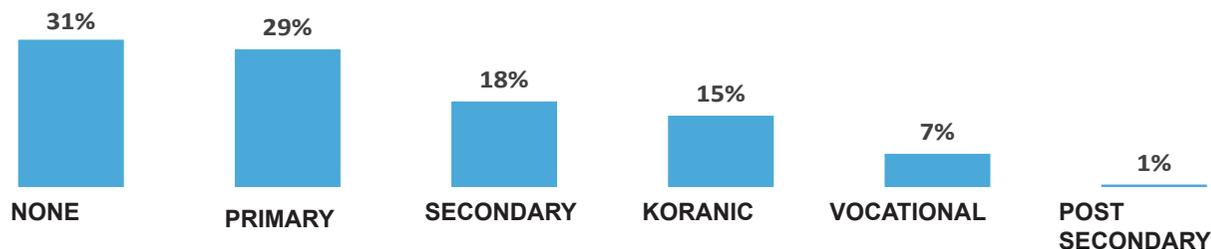
832 total number of Malian migrants interviewed

2% of women

98% of men

NIGERIA - COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PROFILE

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NUMBER OF NIGERIAN MIGRANTS
36,512

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS
621,706

ENTRY MODE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT

UNOFFICIAL ENTRY **97%**

OFFICIAL ENTRY **3%**

99% ENTERED BY LAND

1% ENTERED BY AIR

0% ENTERED BY FOOT

MAIN COUNTRIES OF PLANNED DESTINATIONS

1. **36%** ITALY
2. **25%** LIBYA
3. **14%** FRANCE

COST OF THE JOURNEY

< 1,000 $ **38%**

1,000 - 5,000 $ **59%**

3% of the interviewed migrants did not disclose the cost of their journey

LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA

MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	**55%**
BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS	**29%**
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 3 MONTHS	**12%**
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS	**3%**
UNKNOWN	**1%**

REASON FOR LEAVING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

96% of Nigerian migrants indicated Economic motives as their main reason for leaving their country
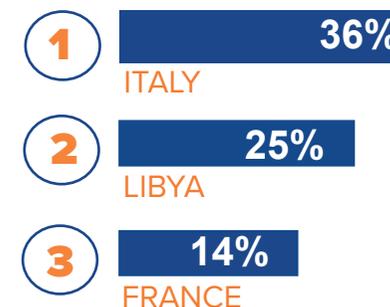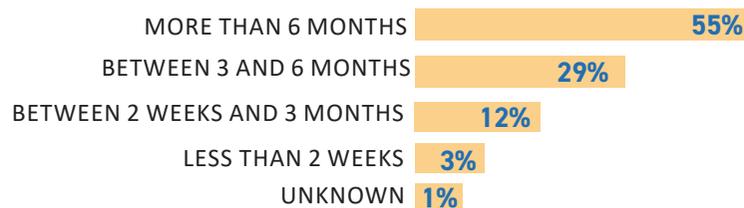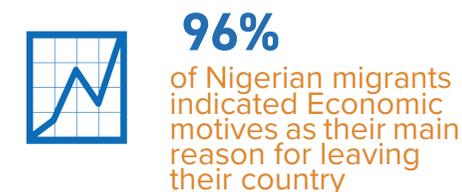
21% of Nigerians interviewed want to return

22% of those willing to return indicate lack of job opportunities as the main reason

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY	PRIMARY	NONE	VOCATIONAL	POST SECONDARY	KORANIC
31%	27%	20%	10%	6%	5%
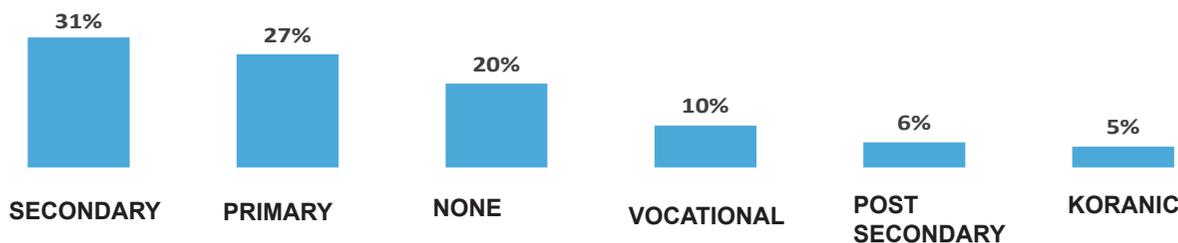
1,656 total number of Nigerian migrants interviewed

15% of women

85% of men

BURKINA F. - COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PROFILE

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DECEMBER 2017

NUMBER OF BURKINA-BÉ MIGRANTS
4,183

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS
621,706

ENTRY MODE AND MODE OF TRANS-

UNOFFICIAL ENTRY 100%

OFFICIAL ENTRY 0%

100% ENTERED BY LAND

0% ENTERED BY AIR

0% ENTERED BY FOOT

MAIN COUNTRIES OF PLANNED DESTINATIONS

1. **23%** FRANCE
2. **20%** LIBYA
3. **8%** GERMANY

COST OF THE JOURNEY

< 1,000 $ **22%**

1,000 - 5,000 $ **72%**

6% of the interviewed migrants did not disclose the cost of their journey

LENGTH OF STAY IN LIBYA

MORE THAN 6 MONTHS **53%**
BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS **21%**
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 3 MONTHS **21%**
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS **3%**
UNKNOWN **2%**

REASON FOR LEAVING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

50% of migrants indicated Economic motives as their main reason for leaving their country
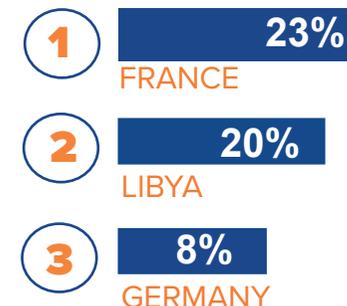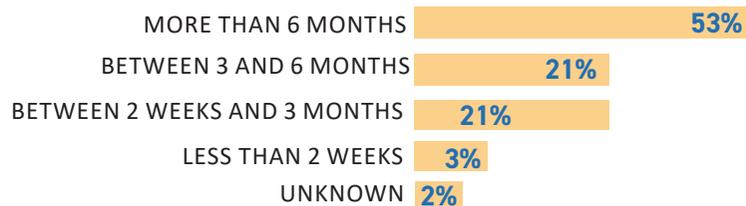
12% of interviewed migrants want to

33% of those willing to return indicate better conditions as the main motive

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

NONE **39%**
PRIMARY **28%**
SECONDARY **20%**
VOCATIONAL **7%**
KORANIC **5%**
POST SECONDARY **1%**
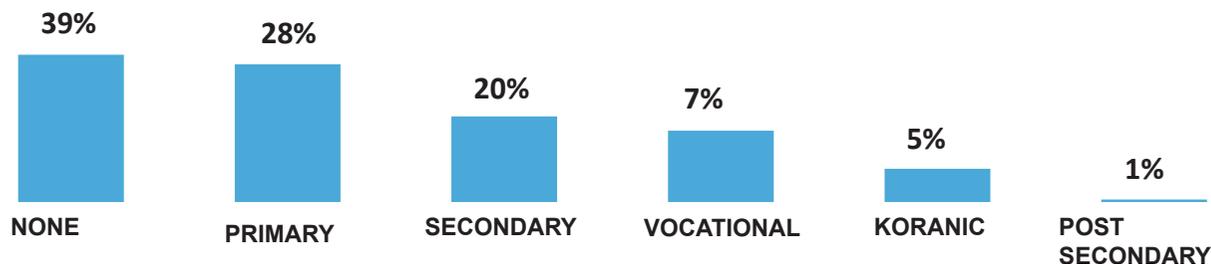
379 total number of migrants interviewed

2% of women

98% of men

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

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