International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM
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THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Libya's Migrant Report

ROUND 12

JULY — AUGUST 2017

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JULY & AUGUST 2017

MIGRANTS IN LIBYA
KEY FINDINGS[1], JULY 2017

400,445
MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN

519 OF 657
MUHALLAS

99 OF 100
BALADIYAS

MAIN LOCATIONS
MISRATA (19%)
TRIPOLI (16%)
ALMARGEB (10%)

MAIN NATIONALITIES
EGYPT (16%)
NIGER (15%)
CHAD (12%)

LENGTH OF STAY
0-6 MONTHS (45%)
6-12 MONTHS (29%)
12+ MONTHS (26%)

AVERAGE AGE OF MIGRANTS
28 YEARS

PRE-DEPARTURE EMPLOYMENT STATUS
72% UNEMPLOYED
28% EMPLOYED

DEMOGRAPHICS
92% ADULTS
8% MINORS

REASONS FOR LEAVING HOME COUNTRIES
91% ECONOMIC
5% WAR, CONFLICT, INSECURITY, OR POLITICAL REASONS

MAIN SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT PRE-DEPARTURE
42% WORKED IN AGRICULTURE, PASTORALISM, FISHING, AND FOOD INDUSTRY

MODE OF ENTRY INTO LIBYA
80% UNOFFICIAL ENTRY POINT

CONSIDERATIONS OF RETURN TO COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
28% CONSIDERED RETURNING WHILE IN LIBYA

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1 - Figures are from Round 12 of data collection, conducted in June - July 2017 and 4,251 Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted in August 2017. Only key figures are shown. For full dataset and report go to www.globaldtm.info/libya

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About DTM Libya

Co-funded by the European Union[1] 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/

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[1] 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.

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 are migrants that 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 seek 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

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT

Libya Reference Map:
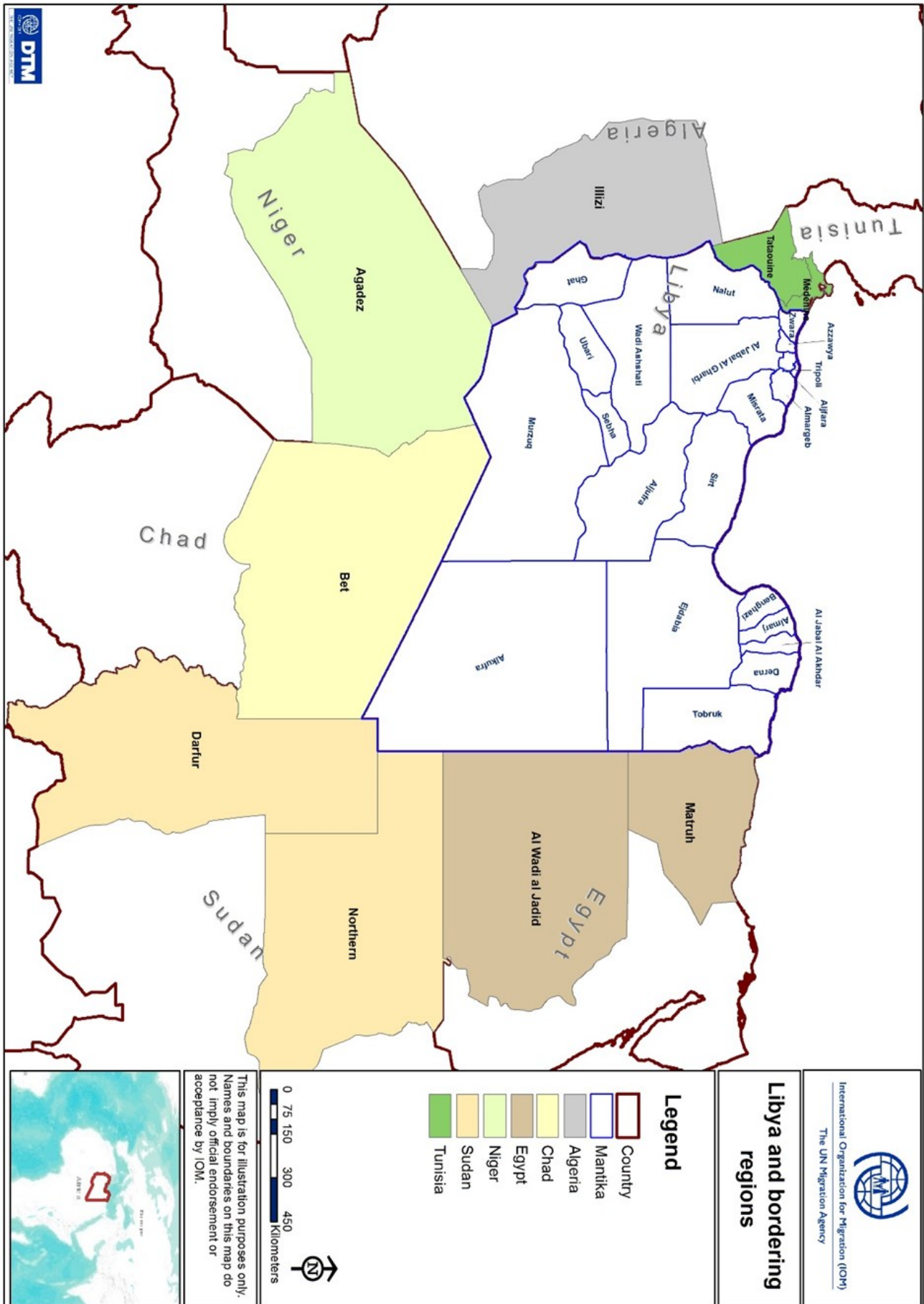
INTRODUCTION

This report is a comprehensive presentation of all data on migration gathered through IOM's DTM programme for July-August.

This report is part of DTM's effort to provide a comprehensive analytical report on Libya's current migration profile. Designed in response to feedback provided in DTM's feedback survey, this report is monthly compilation of DTM Libya's multiple products. Each chapter is either a newly developed analysis or revised version of data previously published. The aim of this report is to provide partners with a single monthly document that consolidates DTM's findings on migration in one document. As DTM refines it reporting templates the following issue will prioritise the timeliness of these reports.

Chapter 1 presents Libya's comprehensive baseline on the number of migrants by nationality and location currently identified across the entire country. Based on DTM's round 12 Mobility Tracking data which took place between June and July 2017 there are 400,445 migrants in Libya. This is recorded as a minor increase of 2.6% from the number identified in the previous round. The majority of migrants continued to be located in the regions of Misrata, Tripoli and Almargeb; 52% of them were reported to have arrived to Libya within six months of data collection.

Chapter 2 of this report provides an refined analysis on the African migrants in Libya. Chapter 2 aims to deliver greater analysis into the dynamics and areas where African migrants are found in comparison to other nationalities. The Chapter presents detailed data on where African migrants are located and insight into the reasons why they are located in these stated areas.

Using random sampling, a sample of 4,251 migrants have been chosen to participate in the Flow Monitoring profiling surveys during August. The data collected was analysed in **Chapter 3**. To give more comprehensive analysis the data was also disaggregated by nationality and the top 6 nationalities present among the sample surveyed was brought out

in several interesting analysis.

Chapter 4 presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrival and departures from across 135 locations covered by DTM in 19 regions during August. This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily observed arrivals and departures, by nationality, area of departure and intended country of destination. This chapter is complemented by a regional analysis of Al Kufra, Nalut, Misrata, Ejdabia, Wadi Ashshati and Murzuq. This chapter provides a greater contextual understanding related to why migrants are transiting through these specific areas and provides greater evidence as to why certain routes are more frequently used over others.

Chapter 5 presents IOM Libya's latest Maritime Incident reports.

JULY & AUGUST 2017

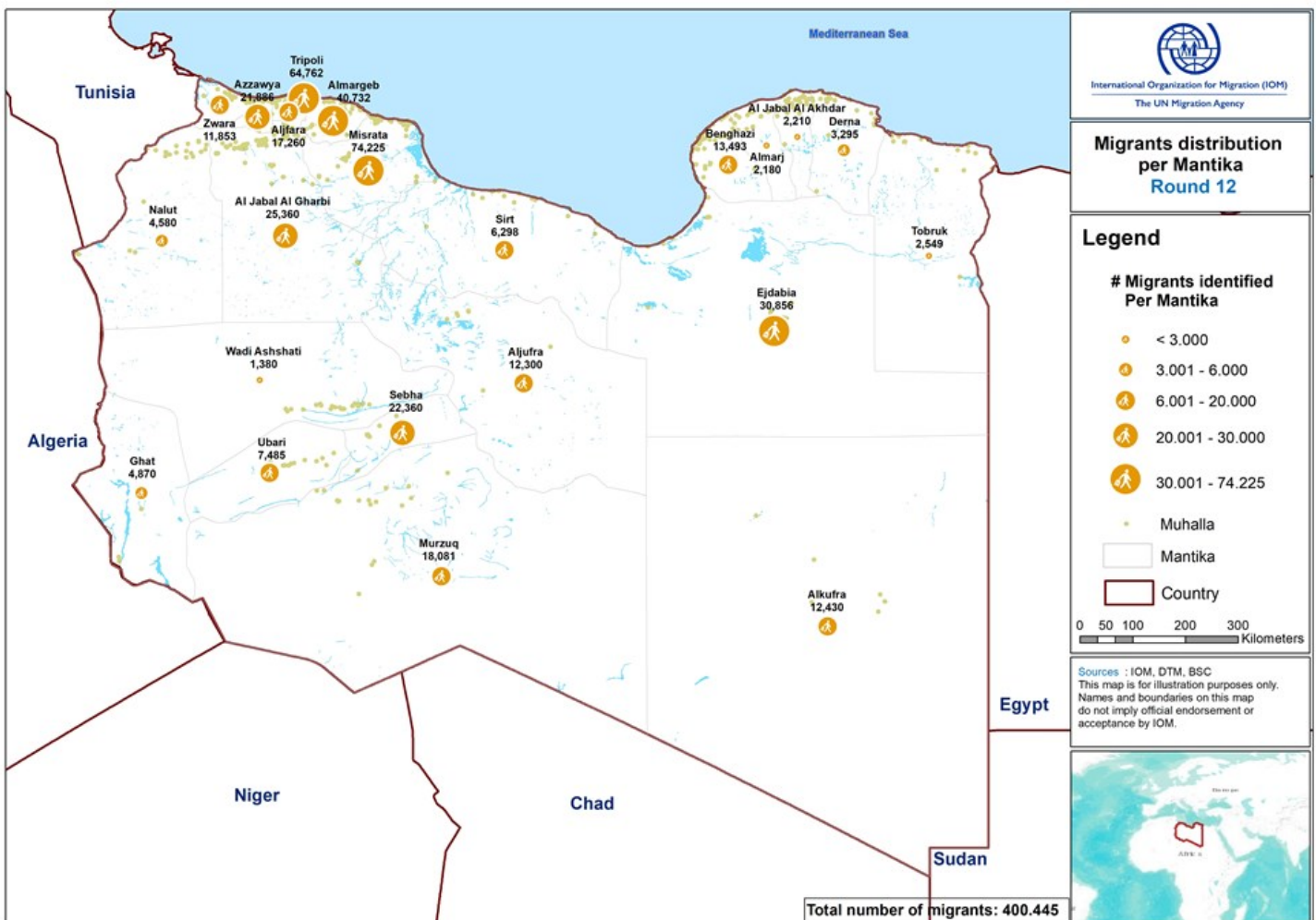# CHAPTER 1- NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITIES

In Round 12 **DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking identified 400,445 migrants[2] across all 22 mantikas (regions) in Libya.** Migrants were identified in 99 baladiyas and 519 muhallas. However the number of migrants recorded in Misrata decreased by 10% compared to the previous reporting period (May-June). Misrata remained the region with the highest number of migrants among all the Libyan regions (74,225 migrants).

As in previous reports Tripoli had the second highest number of migrants identified (64,762 migrants) with an increase of 14% compared to the previous reporting period. Almargeb had the third highest number of migrants with 40,732 accounted for.

The rest of Libya's migrant population was dispersed across all other regions as shown in Map 1.

The number of migrants identified in Libya increased slightly by 3% (10,247 individuals) compared to the previous reporting period.

Map 1: Number of migrants identified by region in Libya

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[2]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 ww.globaldtm.info/libya).

Migrant Demographics

Out of the 400,445 migrants identified 92% were reported as adults and 8% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (87%) and the remaining 13% as female.

Of the minors, 65% were reported as accompanied and 35% as unaccompanied.

Table 1: Demographics of 400,445 migrants identified in Mobility Tracking Round 12

Migrants demographics			
Adults		Minors	
92%		8%	
Males	Females	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors
87%	13%	65%	35%

Migrant Nationalities in Country[3]

Highlighting the diversity of Libya's migration profile, there were 38 different nationalities identified for migrants in Libya during this round. The top 4 nationalities, Egypt, Niger, Chad and Sudan, together accounted for 51% of Libya's identified migrant population.

DTM Round 12 dataset provides a complete breakdown of all the nationalities present in Libya by muhalla, baladiya and mantika. The dataset provides detailed data at the level of the muhalla which includes the nationalities of migrants present, migrant demographics, average length of stay, documentation status and shelter settings. The nationalities of 340,963 migrants (85% of all migrants) were identified in this round. During the reporting period 63,140 Egyptian nationals were identified along with 59,368 Nigerien nationals, 49,794 Chadian nationals, 32,622 Sudanese

Table 2: Largest increases in identified nationalities

Largest increase				
Nationality	R11	# Change	% Change	R12
Ghana	22,883	2,945	13%	25,828
Nigeria	18,751	2,120	11%	20,871

nationals and 25,828 Ghanaian nationals.

The largest increases from the previous round were observed for migrants from Ghana and Nigeria (Table 2).

The number of Ghanaian nationals identified in Libya continued to increase (2,945 additional individuals were recorded in this round). The number of Nigerien nationals also continued to increase (2,120 additional individuals were recorded in this round).

Table 3: Largest decreases in identified nationalities

Largest decrease				
Nationality	R11	# Change	% Change	R12
Egypt	70,454	-7,314	-10%	63,140
Niger	64,594	-5,226	-8%	59,368
Mali	19,534	-2,137	-11%	17,397
Tunisia	6,830	-2,018	-30%	4,812

The largest decreases from the previous round were observed for migrants from Egypt, Niger, Mali and Tunisia (Table 3).
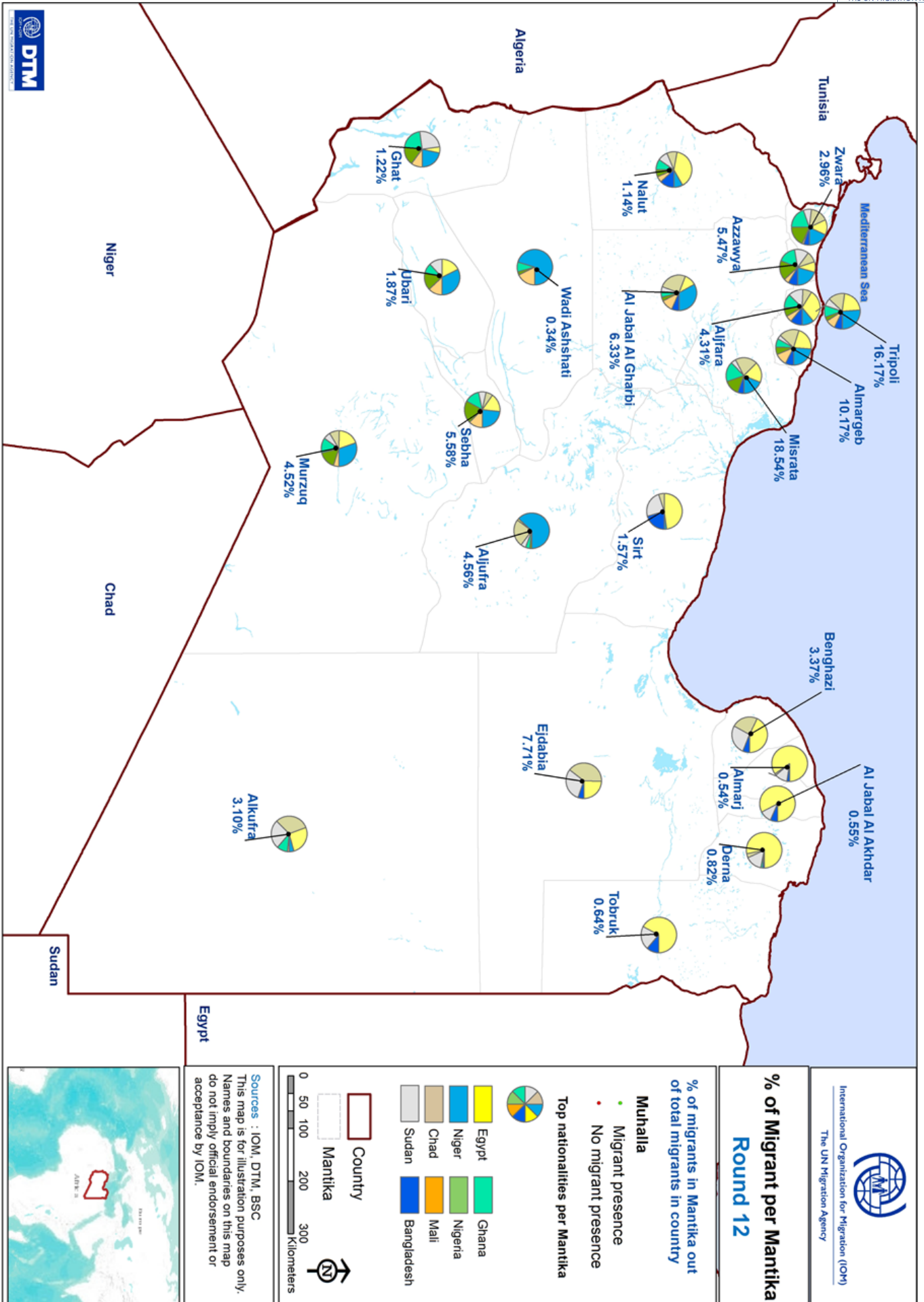
For a full breakdown of all nationalities please see DTM Round 12 dataset.

The distribution of nationalities within the country differs across regions. The locality in which specific nationalities are found correlates with the proximity of the countries of origin that migrants come from. For example a high proportion of Egyptians were recorded as residing in Eastern Libya while a large number of Nigeriens were identified as residing in the Southern regions of Libya.

Map 2 demonstrates the distribution of nationalities by region. Only the main nationalities in each region are shown.

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[3] The total number of migrants in Libya identified by DTM may include individuals from refugee-producing countries. While included in the migrant total, the numbers of Syrian, Palestinian, Eritrean and Somali nationals are not displayed. For matters related to refugee-producing countries please refer to UNHCR. For data on Iraqi refugees refer to UNHCR Iraq.

Map 2: Top migrant nationalities per mantika (region)

Algeria

Tunisia

Mediterranean Sea

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Ghat 1.22%

Nalut 1.14%

Zwara 2.96%

Azzawya 5.47%

Tripoli 16.17%

Ubari 1.87%

Wadi Ashshati 0.34%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi 6.33%

Aljfara 4.31%

Almargeb 10.17%

Misrata 18.54%

Sebha 5.58%

Murzuq 4.52%

Aljufra 4.56%

Sirt 1.57%

Alkufra 3.10%

Ejdabia 7.71%

Benghazi 3.37%

Almarj 0.54%

Al Jabal Al Akhdar 0.55%

Derna 0.82%

Tobruk 0.64%

% of Migrant per Mantika
Round 12

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
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Muhalla
- Migrant presence
- No migrant presence

% of migrants in Mantika out of total migrants in country

Top nationalities per Mantika

Sudan	Bangladesh
Chad	Mali
Niger	Nigeria
Egypt	Ghana

Country
Mantika

0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

JULY & AUGUST 2017

Table 4: *Number of Migrants by Region (mantika)*

Mantika (Region)	Migrants R12(IND)	% By region
Misrata	74,225	19%
Tripoli	64,762	16%
Almargeb	40,732	10%
Ejdabia	30,856	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	25,360	6%
Sebha	22,360	6%
Azzawya	21,886	5%
Murzuq	18,081	5%
Aljfara	17,260	4%
Benghazi	13,493	3%
Alkufra	12,430	3%
Aljufra	12,300	3%
Zwara	11,853	3%
Ubari	7,485	2%
Sirt	6,298	2%
Ghat	4,870	1%
Nalut	4,580	1%
Derna	3,295	1%
Tobruk	2,549	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,210	1%
Almarj	2,180	1%
Wadi Ashshati	1,380	0%
Total	**400,445**	**100%**

Table 5: *Number of Migrants by Nationality*

Nationality	# Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Egypt	63,140	16%
Niger	59,368	15%
Chad	49,794	12%
Sudan	32,622	8%
Ghana	25,828	6%
Nigeria	20,871	5%
Mali	17,397	4%
Bangladesh	16,049	4%
Syria	*	*
Senegal	7,713	2%
Ivory Coast	6,450	2%
Somalia	*	*
Tunisia	4,812	1%
BurkinaFaso	3,625	1%
Guinea	3,448	1%
Morocco	2,921	1%
Eritrea	*	*
Gambia	1,979	0%
Cameroon	1,768	0%
Palestine	*	*
Zambia	1,277	0.32%
Ethiopia	1,205	0.30%
Algeria	949	0.24%
Mauritania	812	0.20%
Pakistan	643	0.16%
Djibouti	338	0.08%
Gabon	305	0.08%
Yemen	192	0.05%
SierraLeone	175	0.04%
Turkey	60	0.01%
Togo	45	0.01%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
GuineaBissau	40	0.01%
Mauritius	30	0.01%
RepublicofCongo	20	0.005%
India	20	0.005%
Philippines	15	0.004%
CapeVerde	10	0.002%
Unknown	59,482	15%
Total	**400,445**	**100%**

For DTM's full dataset for Round 12 please visit:

www.globaldtm.info/libya

*The total number of migrants in Libya identified by DTM includes individuals from refugee-producing countries. While included in the migrant total, the numbers of Syrian, Palestinian, Eritrean, Iraq and Somali nationals are not displayed. For matters related to refugee-producing countries please refer to UNHCR Libya.

Migrant Shelter Settings

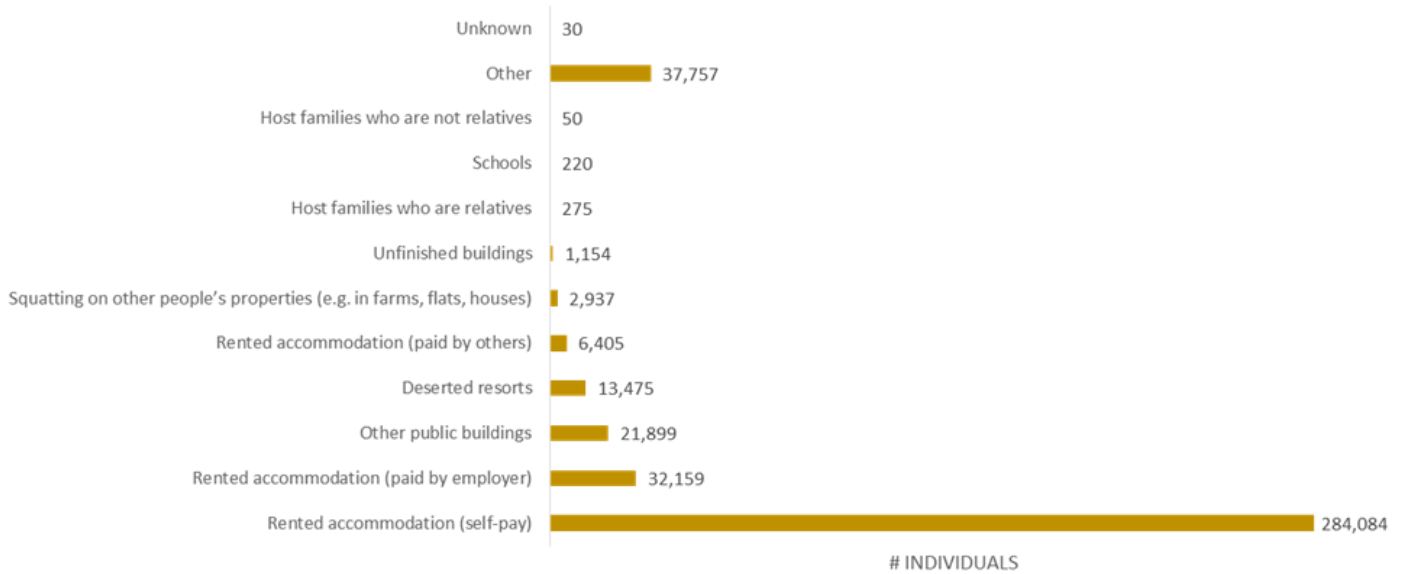Data was gathered at the muhalla level on the shelter settings for migrants. The majority of identified migrants (71%) were reported to be residing in self-paid rented accommodation; a notable portion of migrants were also reported to be residing in accommodation paid by their employer (8%).

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

Figure 1: Reported shelter settings for migrants

Shelter setting	# Individuals
Unknown	30
Other	37,757
Host families who are not relatives	50
Schools	220
Host families who are relatives	275
Unfinished buildings	1,154
Squatting on other people's properties (e.g. in farms, flats, houses)	2,937
Rented accommodation (paid by others)	6,405
Deserted resorts	13,475
Other public buildings	21,899
Rented accommodation (paid by employer)	32,159
Rented accommodation (self-pay)	284,084

INDIVIDUALS

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CHAPTER 2 - AFRICAN MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

Overview: Who, Where and How Many

IOM's Libya has identified 400,445 migrants in Libya. These included migrants who have newly arrived and migrants who have been Libya for over 6 months. Out of a total of 400,445 identified migrants 78% (314,018) originate from African countries (see Table 7).

Out of the 314,018 individuals originating from African countries, 67% (209,574) originate from Sub-Saharan countries while 104,444 originate from North African countries.

Table 6: Number of African migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Africa
Egypt	63,140	20%
Niger	59,368	19%
Chad	49,794	16%
Sudan	32,622	10%
Ghana	25,828	8%
Nigeria	20,871	7%
Mali	17,397	6%
Senegal	7,713	2%
Côte d'Ivoire	6,450	2%
Somalia	4,909	2%
Tunisia	4,812	2%
Burkina Faso	3,625	1%
Guinea	3,448	1%
Morocco	2,921	1%
Eritrea	2,127	1%
Gambia	1,979	1%
Cameroon	1,768	1%
Zambia	1,277	0.4%
Ethiopia	1,205	0.4%
Algeria	949	0.3%
Mauritania	812	0.3%
Djibouti	338	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.1%
Sierra Leone	175	0.1%
Togo	45	0.01%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
Guinea Bissau	40	0.01%
Mauritius	30	0.01%
Republic of Congo	20	0.01%
Cape Verde	10	0.003%
Total	**314,018**	**100%**

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

Nationality	# Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Niger	59,368	28%
Chad	49,794	24%
Ghana	25,828	12%
Nigeria	20,871	10%
Mali	17,397	8%
Senegal	7,713	4%
Ivory Coast	6,450	3%
Somalia	4,909	2%
Burkina-Faso	3,625	2%
Guinea	3,448	2%
Eritrea	2,127	1%
Gambia	1,979	1%
Cameroon	1,768	1%
Zambia	1,277	1%
Ethiopia	1,205	1%
Mauritania	812	0.4%
Djibouti	338	0.2%
Gabon	305	0.1%
Sierra Leone	175	0.1%
Togo	45	0.02%
Mozambique	40	0.02%
Guinea-Bissau	40	0.02%
Mauritius	30	0.01%
Republic of Congo	20	0.01%
Cape Verde	10	0.005%
Total	**209,574**	**100%**

Table 8: *Number of North African migrants by nationality*

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)
Egypt	63140
Sudan	32622
Tunisia	4812
Morocco	2921
Algeria	949
Total	**104,444**

During June and July Egyptian (63,140), Nigerien (59,368), Chadian (49,794) Sudanese (32,622) Ghanaian (25,828) nationals were the most frequently identified.

Table 9: *Locations of African migrants*

Mantika	# African migrants
Tripoli	60,111
Almargeb	37,268
Ejdabia	27,386
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	23,994
Sebha	22,335
Azzawya	19,558
Murzuq	17,656
Aljfara	14,473
Misrata	13,795
Alkufra	12,430
Aljufra	12,060
Benghazi	11,735
Zwara	11,028
Ubari	7,485
Ghat	4,870
Sirt	4,385
Nalut	3,938
Derna	2,625
Almarj	1,839
Tobruk	1,835
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,832
Wadi Ashshati	1,380
Total	**314,018**

When the data for African migrants is compared to DTM's comprehensive dataset there are diversification worth noting. The majority of African migrants are not found in Misrata, which based on DTM full dataset is recorded as hosting the largest number of migrants (74,225). Misrata is recognised as an economic hub with a tax-free port and comparatively secure compared to other areas. Misrata has in the past attracted migrant labour due to its ability to provide labour to migrant populations. African migrant populations are also recorded in high numbers in areas recognised as launching posts towards Europe (Tripoli, Al Magreb, Azzawya and Aljfara).

CHAPTER 3 - MIGRANT PROFILE SURVEYS

During August 2017 DTM conducted 4,251 Flow Monitoring profile survey interviews using simple random sampling conducted at pre-identified locations where migrants are known to gather. Surveys were conducted in 21 different regions, 49 baladiyas, and 119 muhallas.

Aside from the 4,251 assessments considered in this report, 42 other assessments were excluded from the analysis as individuals have previously participated in the survey.

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[4].

Demographics and Nationalities of the Surveyed Sample

The main nationalities surveyed during the reporting period were Nigerien, Egyptian, Sudanese, Nigerian, Chadian and Malian. A further 30 nationalities[5] were also surveyed and are included in the following analysis. The top six nationalities surveyed in August were the same as the top six nationalities surveyed in May and April (Niger, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Mali and Nigeria), with only minor changes observed in the proportion of migrants of each nationality.

The proportion of nationalities surveyed differs when disaggregated by region (see Figure 3).

Figure 2: *Main nationalities of migrants surveyed*
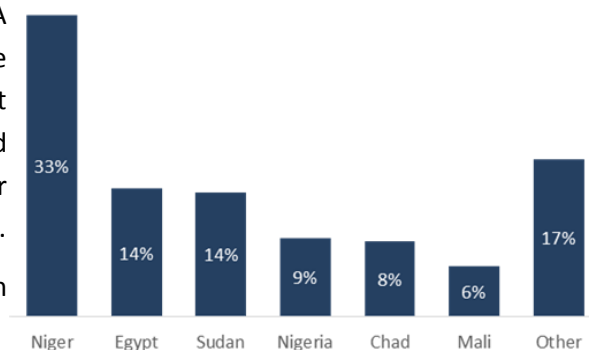
Figure 3: *Migrants surveyed disaggregated by region and nationality*
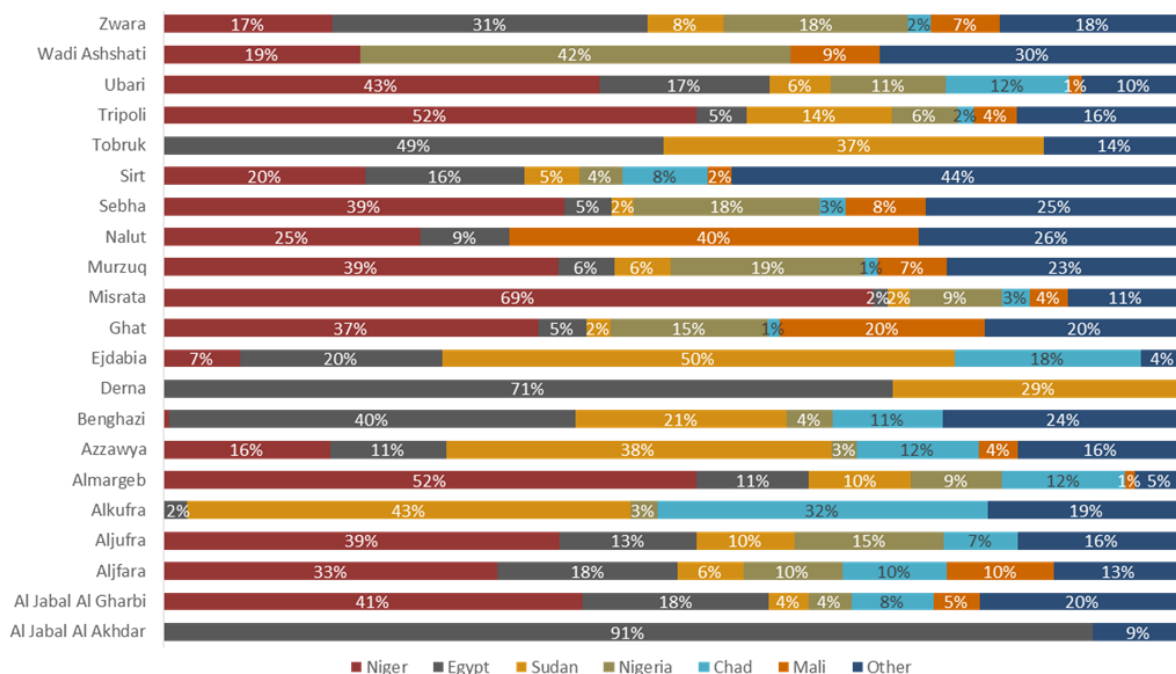
[4] As presented in DTM's Flow Monitoring 2017 methodology, both of DTM's data collection operations work in synchrony towards developing a more flexible program that offers multiple options for data collection to capture a total number of migrants in country and adapt to Libya's dynamic context. The Mobility Tracking dataset published as part of this information package (available at: www.globaldtm.info/libya) demonstrates the total number of migrants by nationality per muhalla.

[5] Ghana, Bangladesh, Burkina-Faso, Tunisia, Senegal, Eritrea, Gambia, Cameroon, Morocco, Guinea, Syria, Ethiopia, Somalia, Benin, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Algeria, Pakistan, Togo, Guinea-Bissau, Palestine, Central African Republic, Sierra-Leone ,Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Uganda, Equatorial Guinea, India and Gabon.

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT

Migrants surveyed in the East of Libya were primarily made up of Sudanese and Egyptian nationalities (63% of migrants surveyed in the East): in Tobruk 49% of migrants surveyed were of Egyptian nationality and 37% were of Sudanese nationality. Only 14% reported other nationalities; Migrants surveyed in Derna were either Egyptian nationals (71%) or Sudanese nationals (29%).

In the South, the main nationalities assessed were Nigerien (38%) and Nigerian (18%). No significant differences in the distribution of the nationalities was noticeable among the different southern regions; the proportion of Nigerien nationals assessed in Murzuk increased from 27% in the last reporting period to 39% in August. Also their proportion increased in Ghat from 26% to 37%. In Sebha the proportion of Nigerien nationals increased from 25% in the last reporting period to 39%.

In the West, Nigerien nationals represented 42% of the total number of migrants surveyed. In most regions the first nationality assessed differed from Nigerien; the main nationality surveyed in Zwara were Egyptian, Malian in Nalut, Bangladeshi in Sirt and Sudanese in Azzwaya. In the rest of the regions assessed, the highest proportion of assessments were conducted with Nigerien nationals and their proportion was 52% in Tripoli, 33% in Aljfara, 69% in Misrata, 52% in Almargeb and 41% in Al Jabal Al Gharbi.[6]

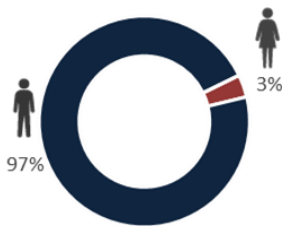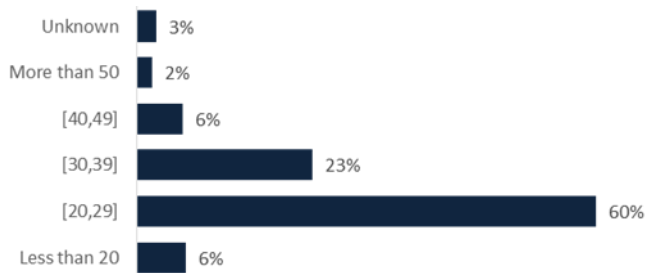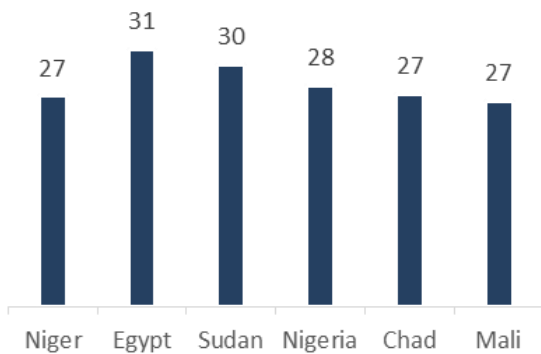*Figure 4: Sex disaggregation of migrants surveyed*   *Figure 5: Age disaggregation of migrants surveyed*

Similar to all previous reports, the proportion of female migrants surveyed did not exceed 4%. The majority of migrants surveyed were recorded as being male and in their twenties.

Figure 6: Average age by nationality

The average age of the sample surveyed was 28 years with a slight difference recorded between the different nationalities.

Figure 6 shows the average age recorded for migrants from the top six nationalities surveyed; the average age of Egyptian and Sudanese nationals continue to be the highest.

56% of migrants surveyed reported being single and 43% were married. The remaining 1% reported being divorced, separated or widowed.

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[6]More information regarding the distribution of nationalities within the region is available in the dataset.

Education and Labour Markets

Figure 7: *Level of education of migrants surveyed*
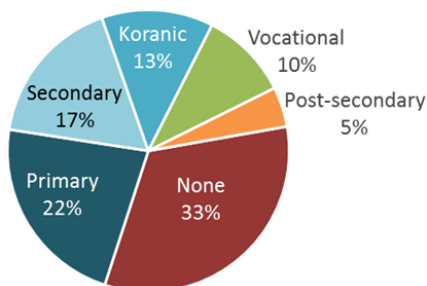
Koranic 13% · Vocational 10% · Secondary 17% · Post-secondary 5% · Primary 22% · None 33%

Education can play a pivotal role in an individual's migratory decision. Different education levels impact an individual's ability, or inability, to leverage access to the labour market. Developing an understanding of migrants' educational backgrounds can provide context for understanding the experiences of migrants throughout their journey, as levels of education can influence their abilities to access labour markets in countries of transit and destination.

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Although 33% of all migrants surveyed reported no educational background, the majority (67%) reported to have some form of education. 22% of respondents reported to have completed primary education, 17% had completed secondary education, 13% reported having attended Koranic schools, 10% had attended vocational education, and 5% obtained post-secondary education.

DTM's data demonstrates that migrants' education profiles differ significantly from one country of origin to another. The following chart demonstrates the variation in the levels of education for the six principal countries from which migrants surveyed originate.

For the top 6 represented nationalities, Egypt had the lowest proportion of migrants with no education and the highest proportion of migrants with vocational education (33%). Chad had the highest proportion of migrants with no formal education (53%). And Sudan had the highest proportion of migrants with post-secondary degree.

DTM data shows that access to labour markets is a significant factor influencing migrants' decision-making process to migrate. In Flow Monitoring Surveys, up to 72% of migrants surveyed in Libya reported to have been unemployed prior to migrating to/through the country.

*Figure 8:* *Level of education disaggregated by nationality*
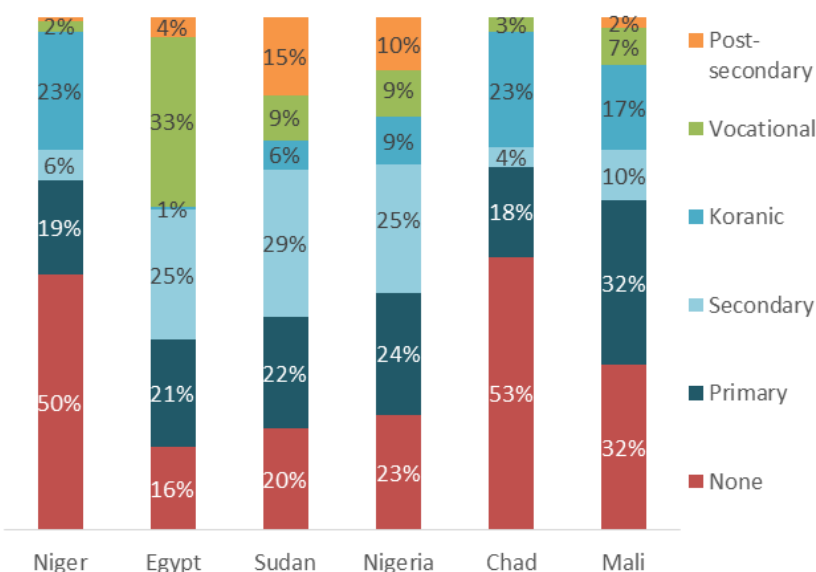
Migrants' level of education appears to be linked to their employment status prior to departure. When disaggregated by level of education Figure 9 shows the highest percentage of unemployed individuals in the country of origin recorded for those who had not obtained any formal education. The uppermost proportion of employed individuals pre-departure was recorded for those who had post-secondary education.

*Figure 9:* *Pre-departure employment status by level of education*
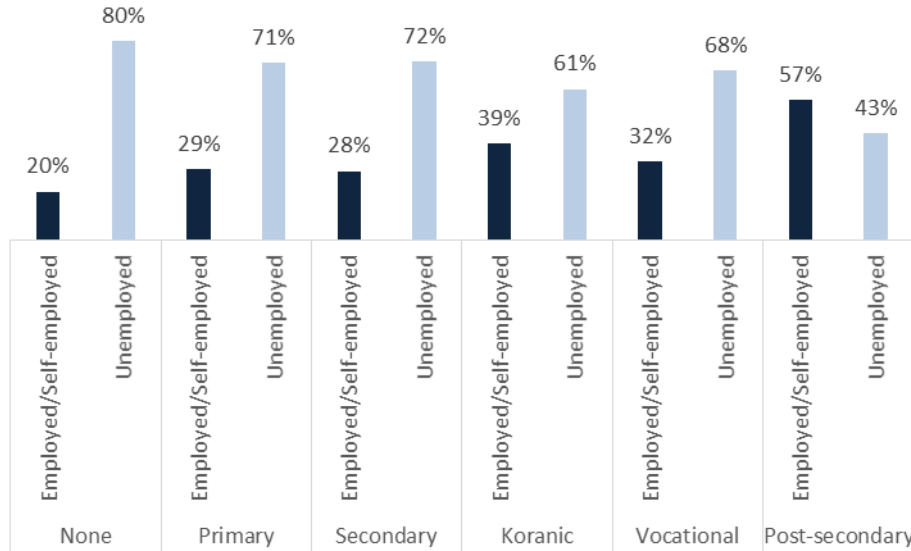
Of the migrants recorded as having been employed in their home countries, 42% reported to be working in the domains of agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and the food industry. Another 23% reported having worked in construction, water supply, electricity or gas sector, with the remaining working in other professions (Figure 10).

Figure 10: *Employment status and sector of employment in countries of origin*
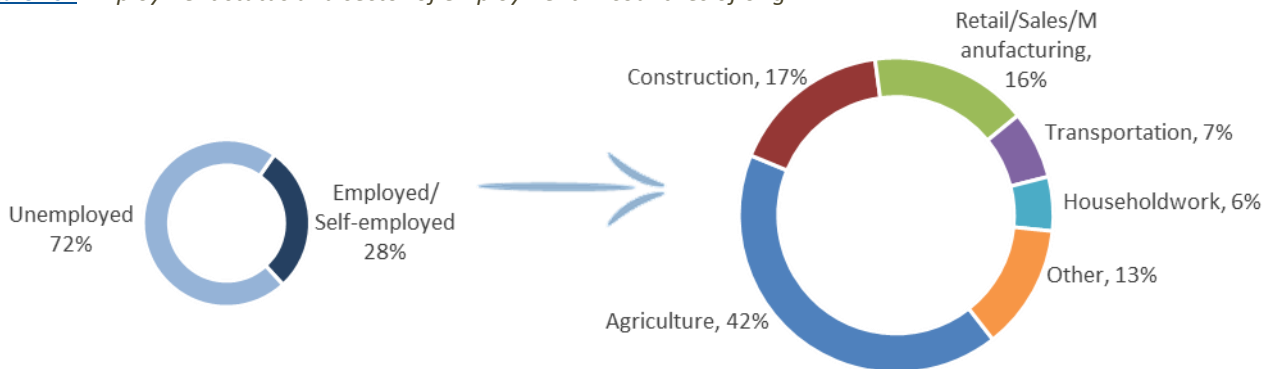
Like the previous reports, disaggregating sector of employment by nationality demonstrates that the majority of Nigerien, Chadian and Malian nationals respondents who had been employed in their country of origin used to work in the agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and food industry domain prior to travelling to Libya; 66% of Nigerien, 70% of Chadian and 50% of Malian nationals surveyed had worked in this sector.

Figure 11: *Sector of employment by country of origin for six main nationalities surveyed*

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT
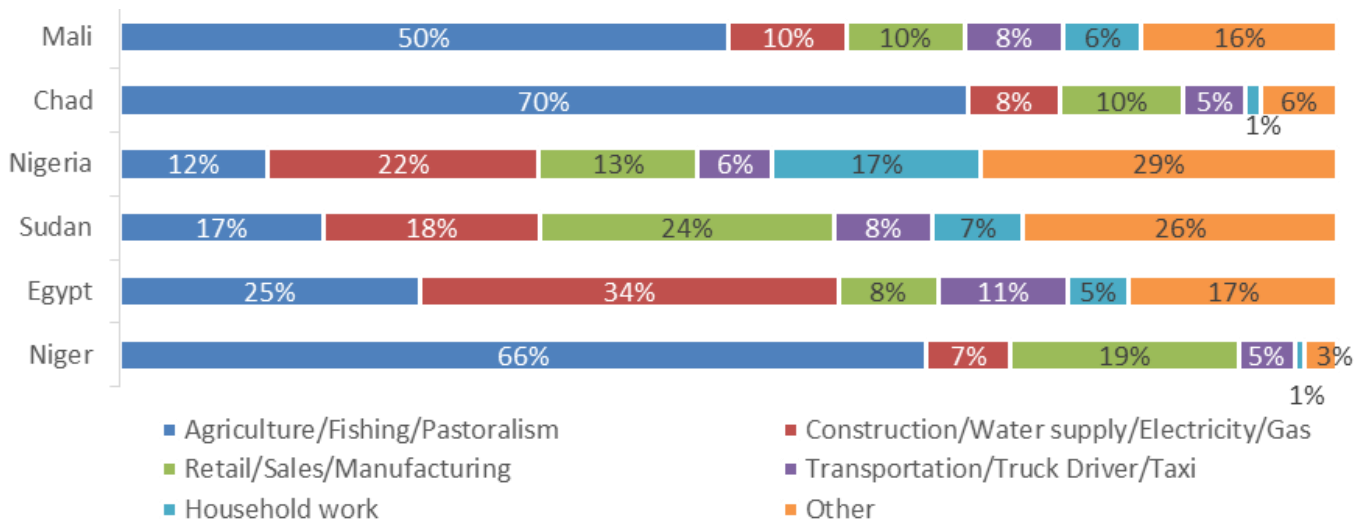
Comparatively, Egyptian (34%) reported working in the construction, water supply electricity and gas sectors in their country of origin.

Migrants from Sudan and Nigeria were more diversified in their sectors of employment. Sudanese nationals surveyed exhibited that 24% had worked in retail, sales and manufacturing with 18% in the construction, water supply electricity and gas sector and 17% had worked in agriculture, fishing, pastoralism and the food industry sector. A further 8% were employed in the transportation sector, with an additional 7% having worked in household work sector. The remaining 26% reported other sectors.

The highest proportion of Nigerian nationals (22%) worked in the construction, water supply electricity and gas sector with 17% having worked in household work and 13% employed in retail, sales and manufacturing. A further 12%, worked in the agriculture, fishing, pastoralism and the food industry sector and 6% worked in the Transportation sector. The remaining 29% worked in other sectors.

Drivers of Migration: Reasons for Leaving Countries of Origin

Figure 12: *Reasons for leaving countries of origin*
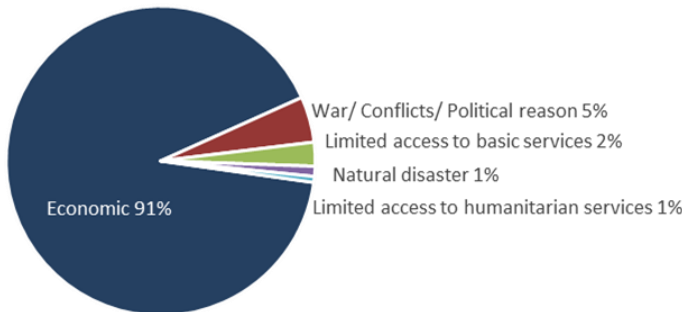
The majority of respondents (91%) reported having left their countries of origin due to economic reasons, which could include poverty and lack of access to livelihood opportunities. 5% reported war, conflict, insecurity or political reasons for leaving and 2% reported limited access to basic services. The remaining 2% reported other reasons for leaving.

Characteristics of the Journey

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 via countries other than their country of origin. The analysis below presents information about the journeys from the countries that migrants departed from.

Out of the 4,251 surveys carried out, 3,080 individuals reported to have departed from countries that border Libya (72% of all respondents). 46% of them reported having departed from Niger, 20% from Egypt and 19% from Sudan.

1,051 respondents reported departing from other African countries further afield (25% of all respondents). 115 respondents (3%) reported to have departed from Bangladesh, Syria, Pakistan, Iraq, India and Palestine. The remaining 5 individuals did not indicate the country from which they departed.

Map 3 highlights the distribution of migrants

disaggregated by their cities within the main recorded countries of origin.

Agadez was the main city from which Nigeriens migrated to Libya with 40% of the total number of Nigerien nationals surveyed reportedly coming from Agadez. 17% of Nigeriens originate from Tahoua, 13% from Zinder, 11% from Maradi and 10% from Niamey. The remaining 16% reported other cities.

Egyptian nationals surveyed reported departing various cities; the highest proportion (19%) reported being originated from Matruh, the region bordering Libya, 10% were from Asut and 9% from Qina. The remaining 62% reported coming from 22 different Egyptian regions.

39% of Sudanese nationals departed from Darfur and 38% departed from the capital Khartoum.

The highest proportion of migrants departing from Nigeria reported coming from the capital Lagos (31%), 10% came from Kano and 7% from Edo. The remaining 52% reported 30 other region.

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT

Map 3: *Main regions of departure for migrants from countries bordering Libya*
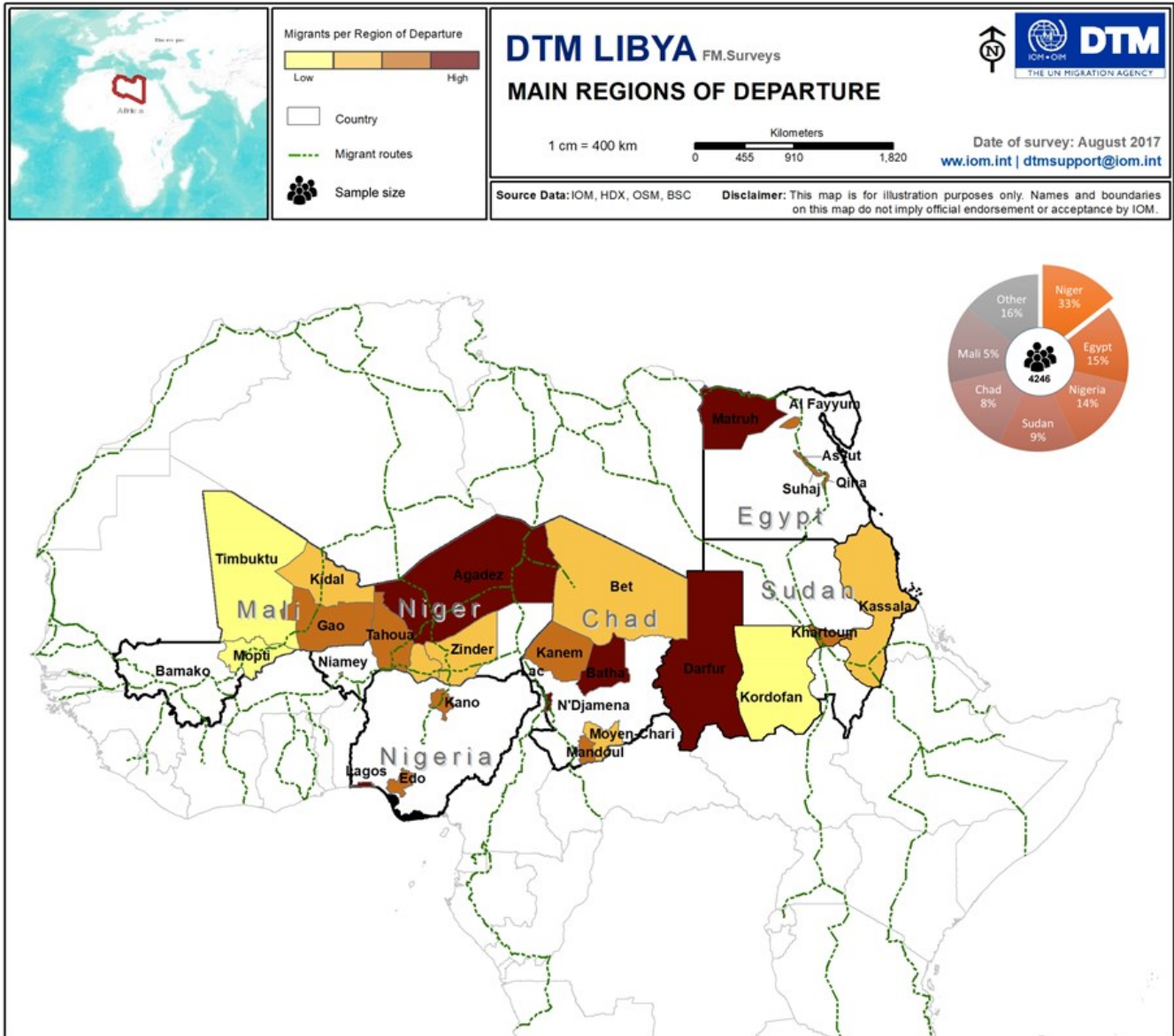
Map 4 presents the routes taken by migrants who departed from Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Bangladesh to reach Libya.

Out of the 327 individuals departing Nigeria and who indicated the route they used to reach Libya, the majority (91%, 298 individuals) reported passing through Niger to reach Libya when 4% (12 individuals) reported passing successively through Niger and Algeria and 3% (7 individuals) reported reaching Libya directly through Chad.

Malian nationals continued to cross three main routes on their journey into Libya; the highest proportion of migrants departing from Mali (49%) reported crossing Mali to enter Libya; 32% reported coming through Niger directly and 18% travelled to Burkina-Faso first, then to Niger. The remaining 1% reported other routes.
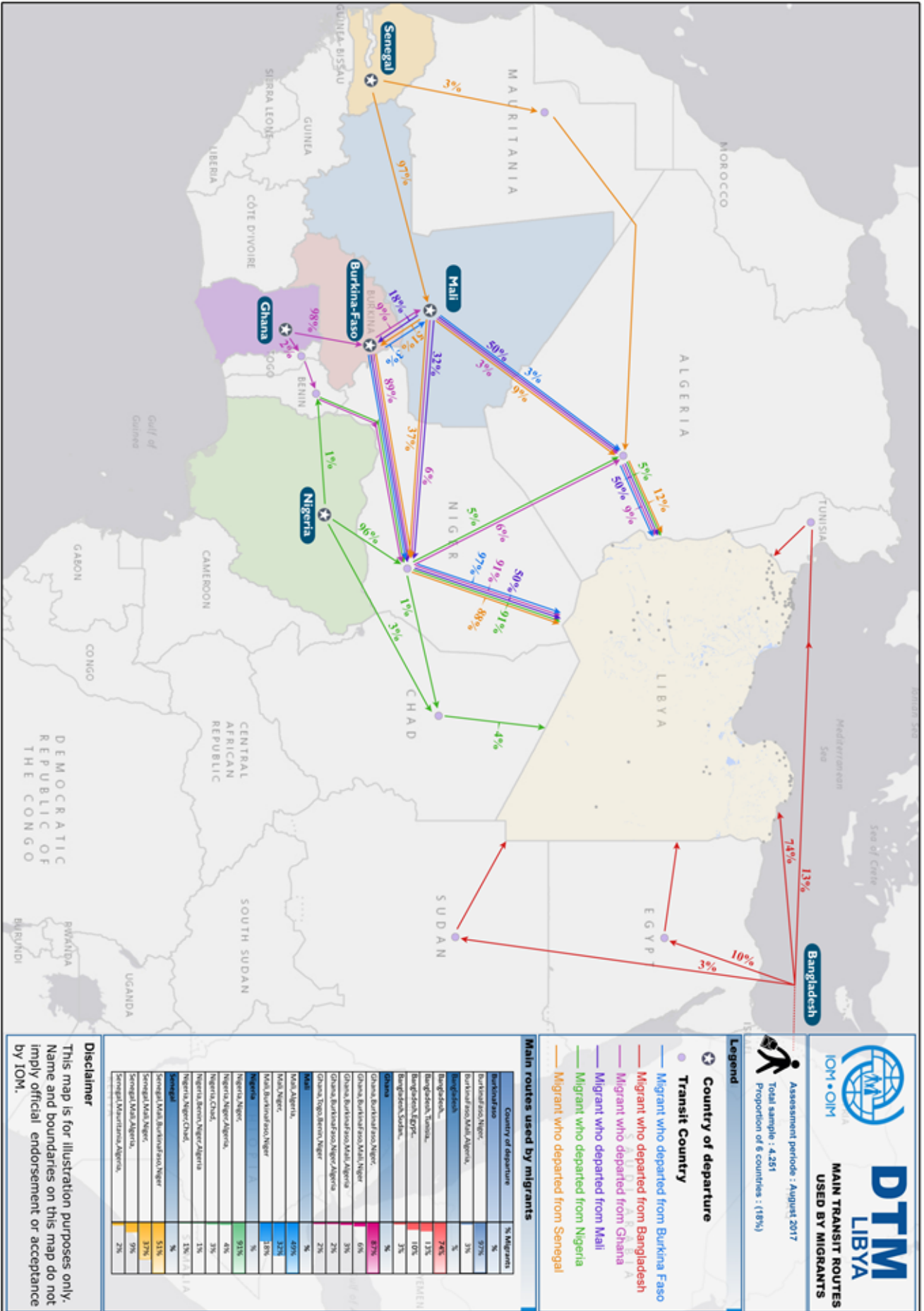
87% of Ghanaian nationals reported passing through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya.

51% of migrants who departed Senegal reported crossing Mali, Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya, 37% reported passing through Mali then Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 12% entered Libya through Algeria.

96% of migrants who departed Bangladesh reported travelling by air. The routes they taken were also represented in the map below; 74% of them reported flying directly to Libya, 13% passed by Tunisia before reaching Libya and 10% traveled through Egypt. The remaining 3 % reported entering Libya through Sudan.

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT

Map 4: *Main transit routes used by migrants*

Senegal

Mali

Burkina-Faso

Ghana

Nigeria

Bangladesh

MAURITANIA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
LIBYA
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
EGYPT
TUNISIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
BURKINA
TOGO
BENIN
Gulf of Guinea
GABON
CAMEROON
CONGO
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOUTH SUDAN
RWANDA
BURUNDI
UGANDA
YEMEN
Mediterranean Sea
Sea of Crete

3% 97% 18% 9% 98% 2% 32% 50% 3% 9% 3% 89% 37% 6% 5% 12% 50% 9% 5% 6% 1% 96% 97% 91% 50% 88% 9% 3% 1% 4% 74% 13% 10% 3%

DTM LIBYA
MAIN TRANSIT ROUTES
USED BY MIGRANTS

IOM • OIM

Assessment periode : August 2017
Total sample : 4,251
Proportion of 6 countries : (18%)

Legend

✪ Country of departure
● Transit Country

— Migrant who departed from Burkina Faso
— Migrant who departed from Bangladesh
— Migrant who departed from Ghana
— Migrant who departed from Mali
— Migrant who departed from Nigeria
— Migrant who departed from Senegal

Main routes used by migrants

Country of departure	% Migrants
Bangladesh	%
Bangladesh,	97%
Bangladesh, Egypt,	3%
Bangladesh, Tunisia,	13%
Bangladesh,	74%
Ghana	%
Ghana, Burkina Faso, Niger,	87%
Ghana, Togo, Benin, Niger	2%
Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Algeria	3%
Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger	2%
Mali	%
Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger	49%
Mali, Niger,	32%
Mali, Algeria,	18%
Nigeria	%
Nigeria, Niger,	6%
Nigeria, Niger, Algeria,	3%
Nigeria, Chad,	1%
Nigeria, Benin, Niger, Algeria	4%
Burkinafaso	%
Burkina Faso, Mali, Algeria,	3%
Burkina Faso, Niger,	91%
Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger	6%
Senegal	%
Senegal, Mauritania, Algeria,	2%
Senegal, Mali, Niger,	9%
Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger	37%
Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad,	51%

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

Entry into Libya

The majority of migrants continue to report entering Libya through unofficial entry points.
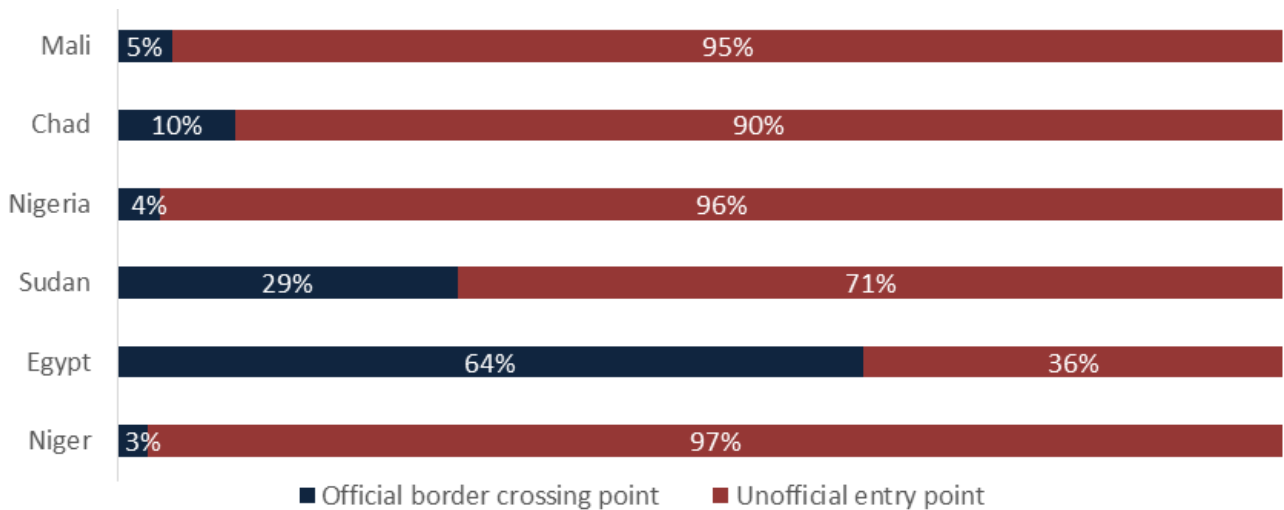
80% of the migrants surveyed reported entering Libya through unofficial entry point.

Disaggregating by nationality presents clear patterns; among the six main nationalities surveyed, Egyptian nationals were more likely to enter Libya through official **borders (64% of Egyptian respondent entered through official border crossing** point, their percentage was 56% in the last reporting period).

Figure 13: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya*

Unofficial entry point, 80%

Official border crossing point 20%

Also 29% of Sudanese nationals reported entering through official entry point. 97% of migrants coming from Niger, 96% of those from Nigeria, 95% of Malian and 90% of Chadian nationals reported entering Libya through an unofficial entry point.

Figure 14: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by nationality*

Nationality	Official border crossing point	Unofficial entry point
Mali	5%	95%
Chad	10%	90%
Nigeria	4%	96%
Sudan	29%	71%
Egypt	64%	36%
Niger	3%	97%

- ■ Official border crossing point
- ■ Unofficial entry point

Also when disaggregating by age, the proportion of individuals who reported having entered Libya through unofficial border crossing points appear to be negatively correlated to the age of individuals; younger migrants were more likely to have entered through unofficial entry points.

This can be related to the fact that on average Egyptian and Sudanese migrants were older than other migrants surveyed in Libya and that these two nationalities have the highest proportion of migrants using official border crossing points to enter Libya.

Further, a relationship was observed between migrants travelling alone or with a group and their mode of entry into Libya. Migrants travelling alone were more likely to enter through an official border crossing point than those travelling with a group, as can be observed in Figure 15.

Figure 15: *Status of entry point used to enter Libya disaggregated by travel (group or individual)*

	Alone	With group
Official border crossing point	37%	16%
Unofficial entry point	63%	84%

- ■ Official border crossing point
- ■ Unofficial entry point

JULY & AUGUST 2017
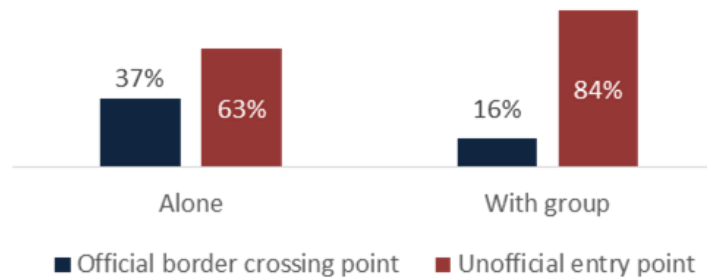
Length of stay in Libya

Figure 16: *Length of stay in Libya*
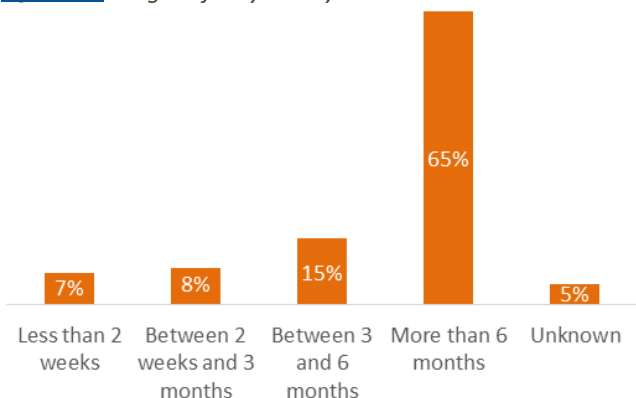
The majority of migrants surveyed (65%) reported living in Libya for more than six months, 15% arrived in the country between three and six months ago, 8% arrived within the last two weeks and three months and 7% have been in Libya for less than two weeks. The remaining 5% did not provide an answer.

Mode & Cost of Travel

The majority of respondents (79%) reported to be travelling with a group; 80% of them reported travelling with others, who were not relatives, while 20% reported travelling with family members.

Among the six main nationalities surveyed, Egyptian nationals were the most likely to travel alone (28% of Egyptians surveyed reported travelling alone to Libya) while only 15% of Nigerien and Malian nationals reported travelling with group.

Figure 17: *Proportion of migrants travelling alone or with group*
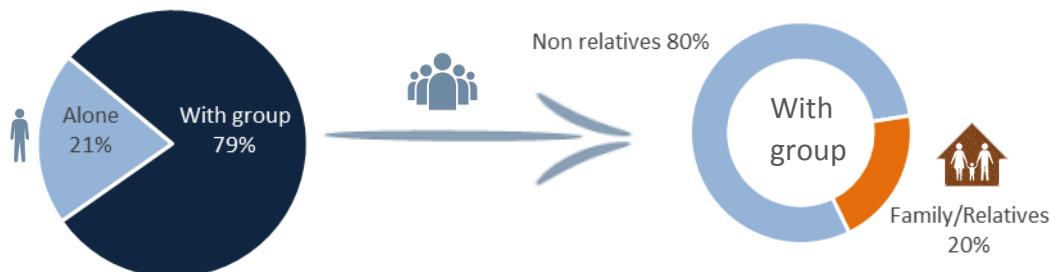
The cost of the journey seems to be decreasing compared to the previous reporting period. The proportion of respondents estimating the cost of their journey to reach Libya as being less than 1,000 USD per person increased from 61% in the previous reporting period to 66% in August.

27% reported the estimated cost of their journey to be between USD 1,000 and 5,000. A further 1% of respondents reported paying over USD 5,000. The remaining 6% did not answer (Figure 18).

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

As distance travelled influences the journey costs, the rate breakdown differs significantly when disaggregated by country of departure. Nigerian and Malian nationals registered the highest proportion of individuals spending between USD 1,000 and 5,000 among their journey to Libya.

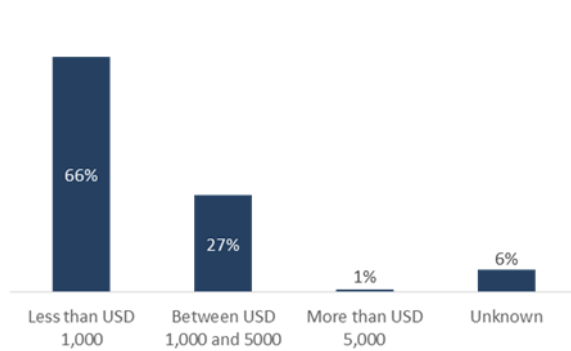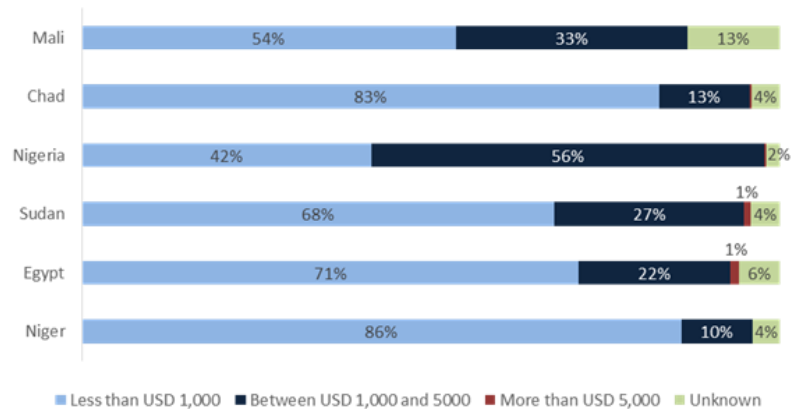*Figure 18:* *Cost of journey to Libya*

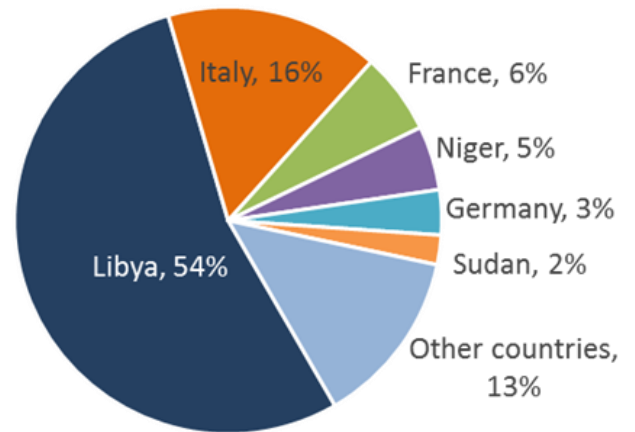*Figure 19:* *Cost of journey to Libya by country of departure*

Mali	54%	33%	13%
Chad	83%	13%	4%
Nigeria	42%	56%	2%
Sudan	68%	27%	1% 4%
Egypt	71%	22%	1% 6%
Niger	86%	10%	4%

■ Less than USD 1,000 ■ Between USD 1,000 and 5000 ■ More than USD 5,000 ■ Unknown

Intended Country of Destination and Reasons Why

Of all migrants surveyed during the reporting period 54% reported Libya as their country of intended destination their proportion decreased from 57% in the previous reporting period. 16% reported Italy as their country of intended destination, 6% reported France and 3% reported Germany.

Many respondent reported their intention to return to their countries immediately; 15% of Nigerien nationals surveyed (5% of all respondents) reported Niger as their intended destination which makes Niger the 4th main country of planned destination for all the surveyed sample; Also 17% of Sudanese surveyed (2% of all the respondents) chose Sudan as their intended destination. The remaining 13% reported 44 other countries.

When disaggregated by nationality, the majority of Nigeriens (71%), Egyptians (66%), Sudanese (56%) and Chadian nationals (47%) cited Libya as their country of intended destination.

Also the highest proportion of Malian nationals (32%) reported Libya as their country of planned destination and 31% reported Italy. 17% of Malian migrants reported France as their country of planned destination which represents the highest proportion of migrants choosing France among the six main nationalities surveyed.

Nigerian nationals were divided between those who are willing to stay in Libya (33%), those who chose to continue to Italy (33%) and the remaining 35% who chose several destinations such as France (11%) and Germany 2%.

Figure 20: *Reported countries of intended destination*

Figure 21: *Country of intended final destination disaggregated by nationality*

The choice of the country of intended final destination correlated with migrants' age. Generally younger migrants in Libya were more likely to continue their journey to another country.

79% of the migrants over the age of 50 reported Libya as the country of their intended destination and the majority of those in their twenties (51%) reported other destinations (Figure 22).

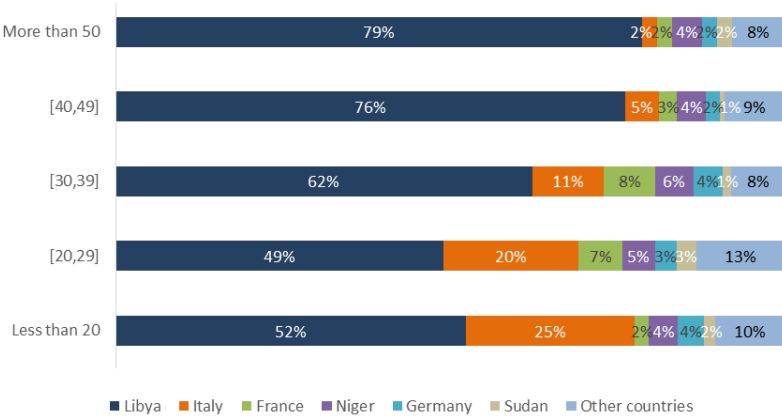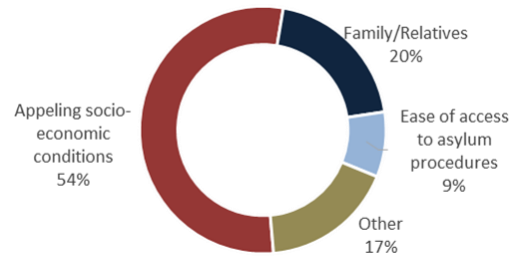*Figure 22:* *Country of intended final destination disaggregated by age group*

■ Libya ■ Italy ■ France ■ Niger ■ Germany ■ Sudan ■ Other countries

Figure 23: *Reasons for choosing countries of intended destination*

Appeling socio-economic conditions 54%

Family/Relatives 20%

Ease of access to asylum procedures 9%

Other 17%

54% of all migrants cited appealing socio-economic conditions as the main reason for their choice of final destination country. 20% reported that having family members or relatives in the country of intended destination was the main reason behind their choice. 9% of respondents cited the ease of access to asylum procedures as a motivating factor. The remaining 17% reported other reasons.

Figure 24: *Reasons for choosing countries of intended destination by country*

■ Appeling socio-economic conditions   ■ Family/Relatives
■ Ease of access to asylum procedures   ■ Other
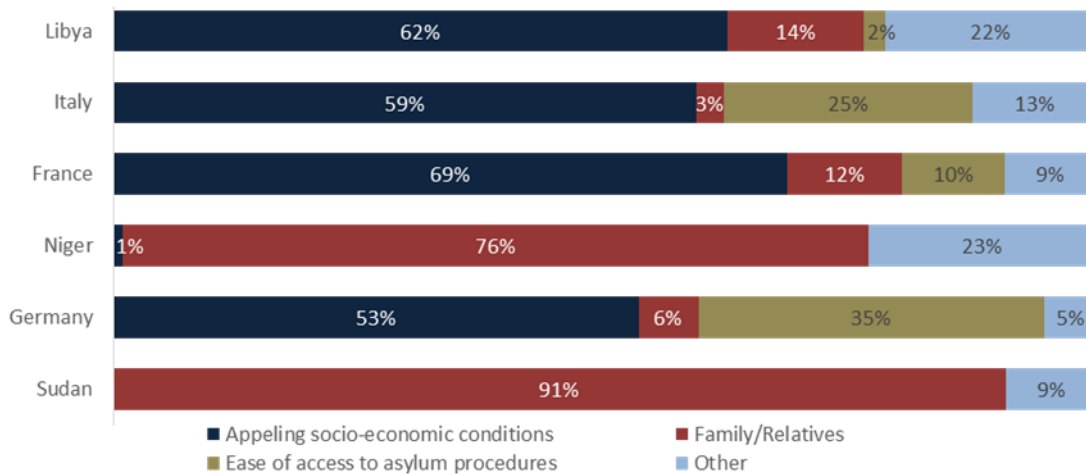
The majority of migrants surveyed who chose Libya as the country of final destination (62%) cited economic reasons as the primary motivating factor for their choice, 14% reported the presence of family members in Libya as the main reason behind their choice and 2% reported ease of access to asylum procedure in the country. The remaining 22% reported other reasons.

Out of those who chose Italy as their country of final destination, 59% cited economic reasons as the most prevalent factor, 25% mentioned asylum, and 3% cited the presence of relatives as motivating factors.

The remaining 13% reported supplementary reasons. Sudan and Niger were the first two countries, among the six first intended destinations, chosen due to the presence of family members or relatives. 14% of the total number of individuals who chose to travel and stay in Libya reported having family or relatives in the country as the main reason for their choice.

Germany was chosen for its perceived ease of access to asylum procedures with 35% of migrants selecting Germany reporting this reason.

Considerations of Return

28% of individuals surveyed reported they had considered returning to their country of origin at some point during their journey. 97% of them reported having considered returning only when they were in Libya while 3% had considered returning when they were in another transit country prior to reaching Libya.

Figure 25: *Proportion of migrants who had considered returning and main reasons for their choices*
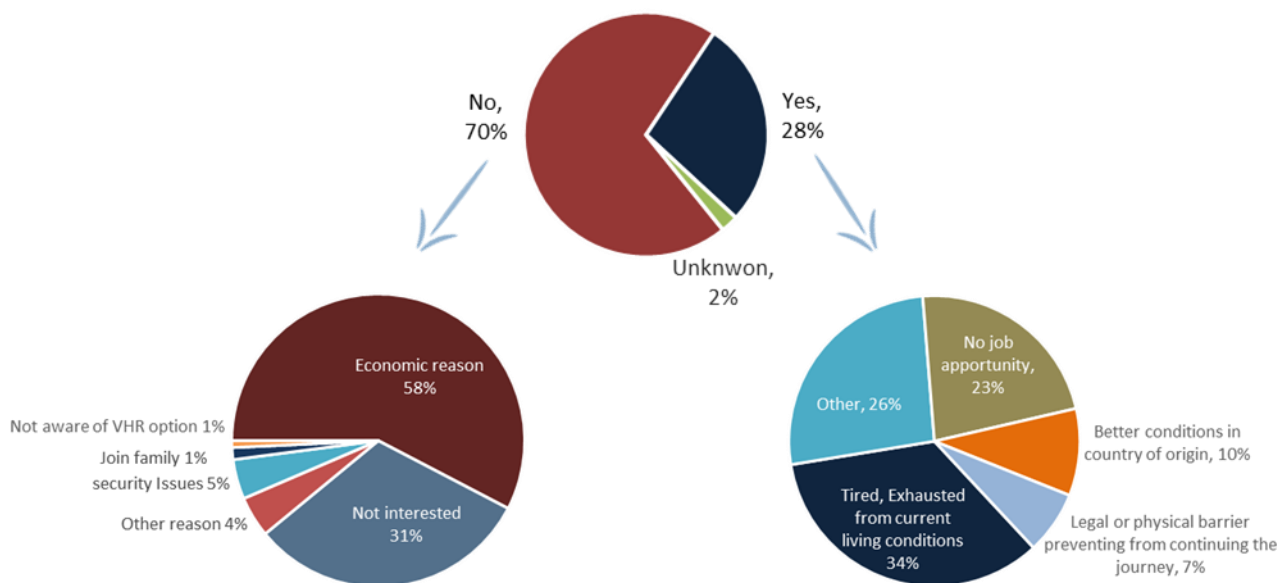
The majority of those who had not considered returning to their country of origin reported that their choice was based on economic reasons (58%). 31% reported they are not interested in returning with 5% due to security issues in their countries of origin, 1% reported they are willing to join their family in Libya or other countries. Another 1% were aware of the option of returning through IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) and Reintegration Assistance programmes[7]. The remaining 4% reported other reasons.

The majority of participants who did not consider returning, were planning to remain in Libya (59%) while 41% reported their intention to continue their journey to another country.

The highest proportion of individuals considering returning (34%) reported being exhausted from current living conditions in Libya. 23% could not find job opportunities in the country and 10% reported having better conditions in their country of origin with 7% reporting that legal or physical barriers are preventing them from continuing their journeys. The remaining 26% reported other reasons.

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[7] Further information about IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration program are available in the following link: https://www.iom.int/assisted-voluntary-return-and-reintegration

For more information about IOM Libya's Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) and Reintegration Assistance activities please refer to: https://www.iom.int/sitreps/libya-voluntary-humanitarian-return-vhr-assistance-reintegration-support-stranded-migrants-0

CHAPTER 4 - MIGRATION STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

This chapter presents key statistical findings on migrant population flows through specific regions in Libya. All data is aggregated at a regional level to better articulate the movement of migrant groups. The chapter aims to present an overview of the key internal and indicative cross-border movements identified during the reporting period.

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.

Each region is presented to include an analysis into:

- Absolute number of migrants observed as arriving and departing a region;

- The main nationalities and countries of intended destinations;

- The main transiting locations;

- Contextualization based on field observations;

- Estimated daily number of migrants arriving and departing each region.

Reporting period: August 2017

Assessment type: Daily (5 days/week)

1,741 # Assessments conducted

19 # Regions covered (Mantika)

47 # Municipalities covered (Baladiya)

135 # Active FMPs in Libya

ARRIVAL DATA:

In August 2017, 10,552 migrants were observed arriving at the FMPs covered by DTM. The main nationalities observed were Nigerien, Chadian and Sudanese. The primary countries of destination were reported to be Italy followed by Libya, France.

Alkufra had recorded the highest number of arrivals, followed by Nalut and Misrata (see table 6).

The average number of migrants observed arriving daily to the different locations covered by DTM amounted to 3,732 migrants.

DEPARTURE DATA:

10,833 migrants were observed departing from the different FMPs across Libya during August. The main nationalities of departures were originally from Niger, Sudan and Nigeria and the main intended destinations were Italy, Libya, and France.

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

An average of 3,825 migrant departures were observed departing daily from all locations assessed.

- **Main mode of transport for arrived & departed migrants:** Land vehicle

Table 10: Data on observed and estimated arrivals and departures from top 10 regions

Region	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Estimated Daily Migrant Arrivals	Estimated Daily Migrant Departures	Main Location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended Next Location	Main nationalities of those Arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main countries of final destination-Departure
Alkufra	2,435	2,385	1,087	906	Northern, Dar-fur, Bet	Murzuq, Ejdabia, Northern	Sudan, Chad, Nigeria	Sudan, Chad, Nigeria	Libya, Italy, Germany
Nalut	2,217	2,283	528	539	Illizi, Nalut, Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Northern	Mali, Niger, Guinea	Mali, Niger, Guinea	Italy, Libya, Algeria
Misrata	781	955	442	477	Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Sebha, Sirt	Aljufrah, Tripoli, Sirt	Niger, Nigeria, Ethiopia	Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon	Italy, Malta, Libya
Wadi Ashshati	536	763	254	445	Sebha	Aljfarah	Niger, Nigeria, na, Ivory Coast	Nigeria, Gha-na, Ivory Coast	Italy, Germany, France
Ejdabia	772	748	198	197	Alkufrah, Ejdabia, Tobruk	Ejdabia, Sirt, Alkufrah	Chad, Sudan, Niger	Chad, Sudan, Niger	Italy, Libya, Sudan
Benghazi	494	617	106	136	Ejdabia, Al marj, Benghazi	Al marj, Ejdabia, Benghazi	Sudan, Egypt, Ghana	Egypt, Sudan, Ghana	Egypt, Italy, Sudan
Murzuq	527	540	220	251	Murzuq, Ubari, Ghat	Sebha, Wadi Ashshati, Aljufrah	Niger, Mali, Sudan	Nigeria, Mali, Ghana	Italy, Libya, France
Sebha	384	367	183	190	Murzuq, Sebha	Wadi Ashshati, Tripoli, Misrata	Niger, Nigeria, Ghana	Niger, Nige-ria, Ghana	Italy, Libya, France
Sirt	465	352	110	87	Ejdabia, Aljufrah, Sebha	Azzawya, Almargeb, Tripoli	Egypt, Nige-ria, Bangla-desh	Nigeria, Mali, Ghana	Italy, France, Germany
Almargeb	387	346	91	82	Tripoli, Almargeb, Misrata	Tripoli, Almargeb, Misrata	Niger, Egypt, Sudan	Niger, Egypt, Nigeria	Libya, Niger, Italy

JULY & AUGUST 2017

LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Figure 26: *Proportion of location classifications by assessments conducted*
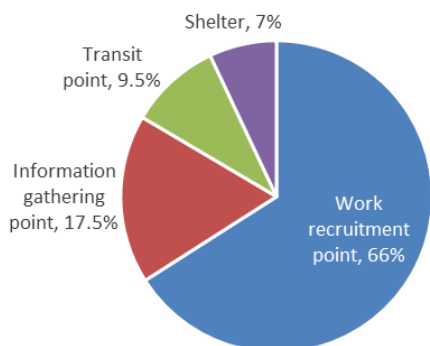
During the reporting period, migrants were primarily identified at work recruitment points. Up to 66% of assessments were conducted in locations where migrants gathered in search of employment opportunities. 17.5% of the assessments were conducted in information gathering points and 7% in shelters where migrants are accommodated. The remaining 9.5% were found in transit points.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Al Kufra

During the reporting period, 2,435 migrants were observed arriving at the mantika with the majority coming from Sudan.

A decrease in the number of departures in Alkufra was observed; 2,385 migrants were mostly of Sudanese origin, coming from Sudan and departing towards Ejdabia and Murzuq. Their final destinations were recorded as Italy and Libya.

In Alkufra DTM recorded an important increase in the number of migrants; a daily average of up to 1,087 migrant arrivals and 906 migrant departures. This increase in numbers is due to source access and more information that is accurate according to the field observers.

NALUT

In the region of Nalut, 2,217 migrants were recorded arriving and 2,283 were observed departing FMP locations during the assessment days.

The majority of migrants reported coming through Algeria and the majority of departures went to another region through Al Jabal Al Gharbi.

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

MISRATA

During the assessment period, 781 migrants were recorded arriving at the locations within the Misrata region. However, 955 were observed departing Misrata towards Ejdabia and Sirt, and the majority were planning to remain in Libya.

EJDABIA

During the reporting period, 781 migrants were observed arriving at the mantika coming from Al Jabal Al Gharbi and Sabha. However, 955 migrants were recorded departing the mantika towards Aljufrah and Tripoli.

The main nationality recorded was Nigerien and Nigerian and the planned destination for the majority of migrants was Italy and Libya.

WADI ASHSHATI

536 migrants, mainly Nigerien, were observed arriving at the region from Sabha. On the other side, 763 migrants were observed departing to Aljfarah.

The main nationality of departure is Nigerian and the planned destination is Italy and Germany.

This decrease in the number of arrivals and departures is due to the high-security patrols covering the smuggling routes.

MURZUQ

527 migrants were observed arriving at locations within Murzuk during the reporting period. On the other hand, 540 migrants were observed departing from the same region.

The majority of the observed arrivals, coming through other location within Murzuq and also Ubari, were Nigerien and Malian. The main nationality identified for arrivals and departures was Nigerian and the primary intended destination was Italy and Libya.

CHAPTER 5 - MARITIME INCIDENTS

As of August 31st, 99,127 individuals were reported to have arrived to Italy by sea through the Central Mediterranean route, having departed mainly from Libya.

A critical decrease of the number of arrivals to Italy was recorded compared to July (the number of arrivals decreased by 66%; from 11,461 individuals identified in July to 3,914 in August).

Also the number of arrivals recorded was more than 5 times lower than August 2016 where 22,257 arrivals to Italy were identified.

The government claims that the Code of Conduct and the deal with Libya are working, but others say that the real causes are more complex and uncertain[8].

The Nigerian nationality represents the greatest number of migrants in 2017 (17% of the total). This nationality is followed by Guinea (9%), Bangladesh (9%), Ivory Coast (8%), Mali (6%), Gambia (6%), Senegal (6%), other nationalities of Western and Eastern African decent and Southern Asia. 74.3% of them were male adults and 11.2% were female adults with minors totaling 13.3% [9].

As of the 18th of August, 2,410 individuals were reported as missing or to have died making crossing through the central Mediterranean route. The rate of death reached 2% of total migration for this route.

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

July — August 2017

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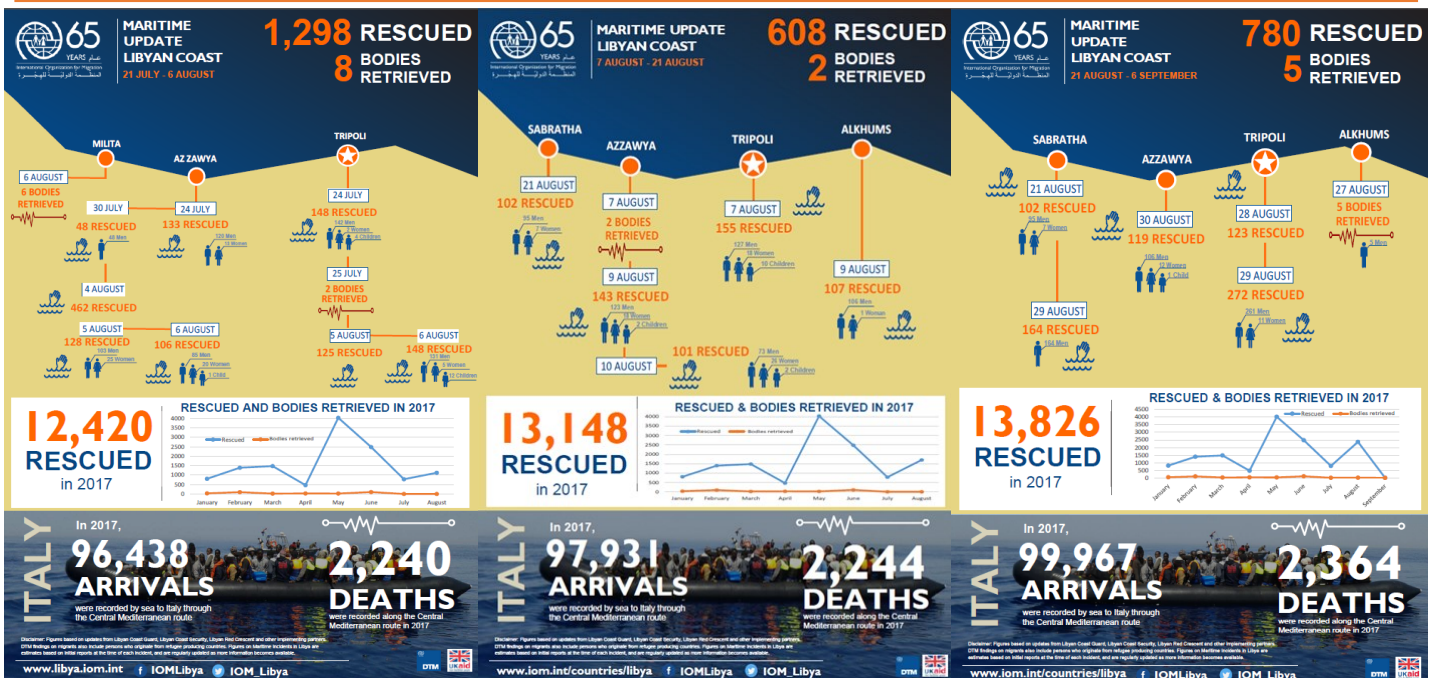
[8] Read Patrick Kingsley's in-depth article in the New York Times:

https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/18/world/europe/migrant-crisis-italy-libya.html

[9] DTM Monthly Flow Compilation Report August 2017, p. 16:19:
http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_August_.pdf

Conclusion

The report presented a comprehensive yet digestible picture of Libya's complicated migration profile. DTM recognizes 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.

In July to August 2017 the number of migrants in Libya reduced in number by 3% (10,247 individual) from the previous period. Out of the 400,445 migrants DTM findings have shown that the prevalent nationalities represented were from Egypt, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Ghana, Nigeria and Mali. Same as in previous rounds, data gathered in this round revealed that the areas most populated with migrants were Misrata, Tripoli, and Almargeb.

The data collected during August from the different DTM's 135 flow monitoring points indicated that migrants were primarily identified at work recruitment points. A total of 10,551 arrivals were observed with 10,833 departures recorded.

DTMs reports have confirmed that decreasing numbers of migrants have been observed in many regions.

The highest proportions of mobile migrants were identified in the Flow Monitoring points in Alkufra and Nalut; the majority of arrivals and departed migrants identified in Alkufra were Sudanese, Chadian and Nigerian nationals while in Nalut they were mainly Malian, Nigerien and Guinean nationals.

Economic reasons continue to be reported as the main migration driver influencing migrants to leave their countries (91%) with 5% citing that the primary cause for their migration is due to war and civil unrest.

DTMs findings from surveys conducted in August demonstrate that 72% of respondents departed from countries neighboring Libya. 25% departed from other African countries that were further afield. The remaining 3% reported Asian countries with 80% of all migrants surveyed reporting that they gained entry into Libya through unofficial entry points.

54% of migrants in this reporting period stated that Libya was their final country of intended destination with 16% continuing to Italy, 6% France and 3% intending to make their way to Germany. Another 5% of reported their intention to go to Niger (all of them were Nigerien nationals) and 2% who were Sudanese nationals reported their intention to return to Sudan.

Findings in the data have shown that migrant relationships were strained with resident communities in some mantikas (regions). In Almargeb and Wadi Ashshati this has been due to the impact of migrants on jobs. The impact of migrants on public services has also resulted in tensions within Aljufra. Ghat has experienced increased levels of tension and strain due to the impact on jobs as well as public services[10].

DTM Libya's migrant report presented the key analytical findings on Libya's migration profile. DTM Round 12 Migration Dataset provides a user-friendly interface for all users to carry out further analysis that maybe used to develop evidence for targeted interventions.

All datasets, reports and other information products are available at www.globaldtm.info/libya

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[10]Refer to the Round 12 Migrant Dataset for the full breakdown by region.

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Triq Essekka Dentention Center

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