DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT
ROUND 17
JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2018
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/

FLOW MONITORING MIGRANT REPORT

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 programmes ability to identify a greater number of migrants currently in Libya, increase data credibility criteria and deliver more accessible and user-friendly reports.
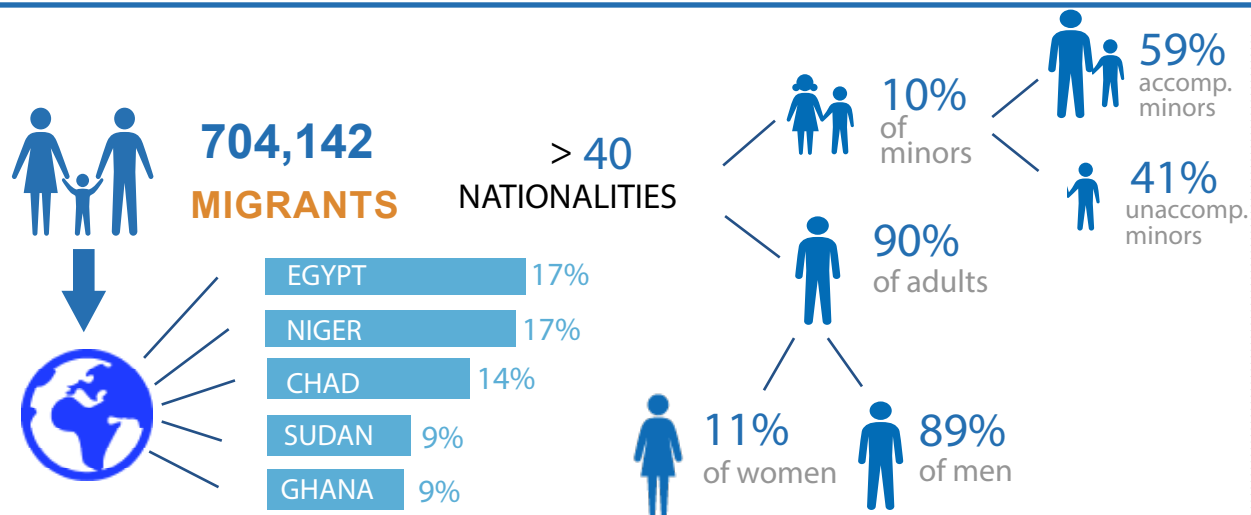
@DTM 2018

MIGRANT REPORT
LIBYA
Jan-Feb 2018

DTM
IOM • OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

CONTENTS

MIGRANT REPORT
LIBYA
Jan-Feb 2018

KEY FINDINGS

IOM • OIM DTM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

704,142
MIGRANTS

> 40 NATIONALITIES

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

10% of minors

59% accomp. minors

41% unaccomp. minors

90% of adults

11% of women

89% of men

MIGRANTS PRESENT IN

551 of 667
MUHALLAS

99 of 100
BALADIYAS

100% COVERAGE

TOP 3 LOCATIONS
(% of migrants)

Tripoli	22%
Almargeb	13%
Misrata	13%

TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN
(% of migrants)

Sub-saharan africa	63%
North African	29%
Middle Eastern	8%

KEY INFORMANTS

88% of men

12% of women

SHELTER TYPE

70%

35%

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

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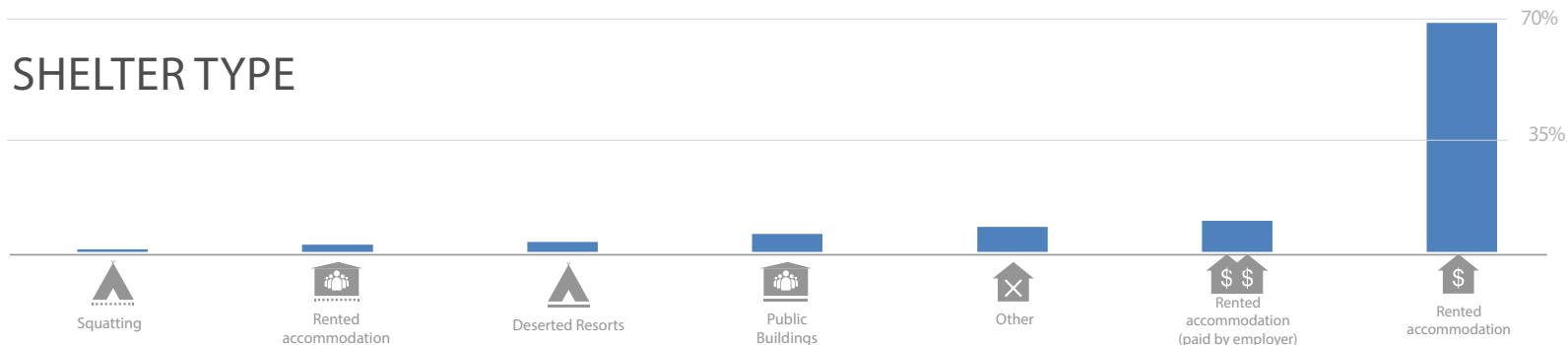
OVERVIEW

FIGURES

OVERALL MIGRANT POPULATION
704,142 total

Sub-Sharan Africa
North Africa
Middle East and Asia

| 63% | 29% | 8% |
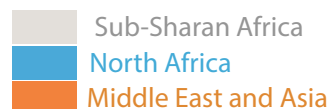
MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER MANTIKA

Tripoli 154,810
Azzawya 33,228
Almargeb 93,564
Zwara 16,725
Aljfara 18,146
Misrata 88,789
Al Jabal Al Akhdar 8,610
Benghazi 22,430
Almarj 5,560
Derna 5,890
Nalut 9,160
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 55,027
Sirt 16,537
Tobruk 7,320
Ejdabia 63,572
Wadi Ashshati 1,280
Aljufra 8,011
Sebha 31,100
Ubari 12,690
Ghat 6,670
Murzuq 28,474
Alkufra 16,549
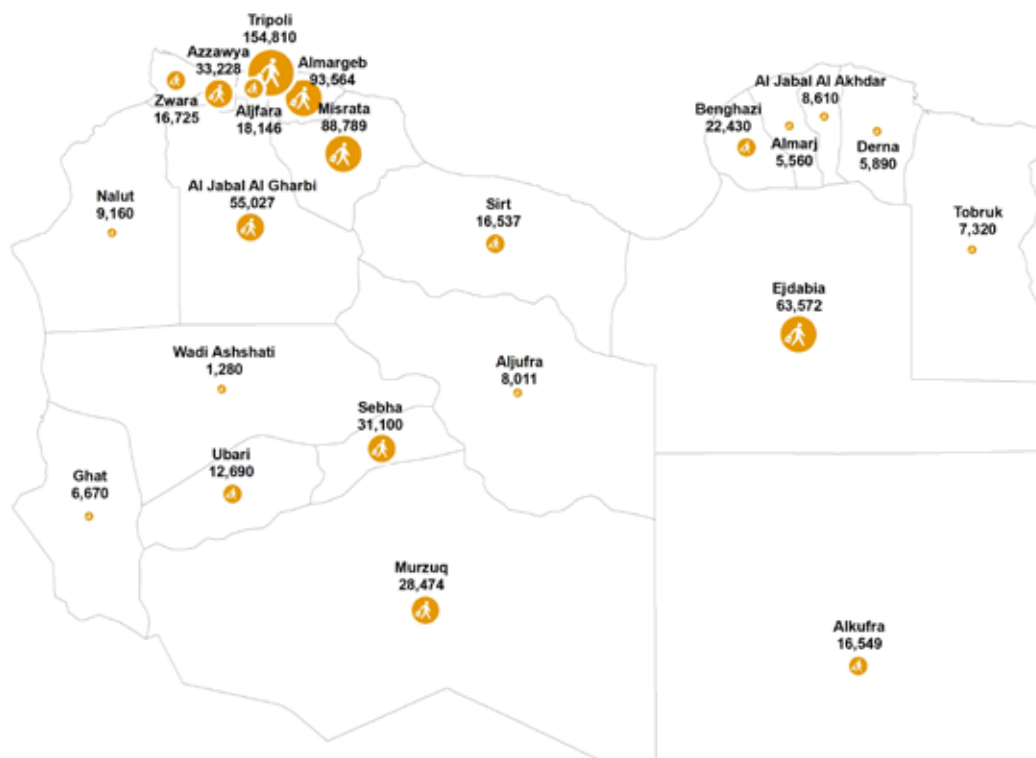
MIGRANT BASELINE

In the 17th round of DTM Libya data collection taking place in January and February 2018, IOM identified 704,142 migrants in Libya. Migrants were identified in 99 baladiyas and 551 muhallas and originating from up to 40 countries.

In addition to those identified in urban and rural settings migrants in Libya were also recorded in detention centers. Based on DTM's latest data, the number of migrants in Libya's Detention Centers is 4,443 individuals (15/02/18)*.

As displayed in the maps on page 6-7, out of the total number of migrants identified, 650,073 individuals (92%) originate from 31 different African countries, 53,987 individuals (8%) from Asian and Middle Eastern countries and a final group of up to 82 individuals did not disclose a country of origin.

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerien, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Ghanaian, together these nationalities account for up to 66% of Libya's migrant population.

Out of the 650,073 individuals from Africa, 446,732 (69%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 183,226 individuals (31%) from North African countries. The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (73%) were identified in Libya's Western mantikas, 17% in the Southern mantikas and the remaining 10% in the Eastern mantikas.

74% of the individuals originating from Asia and the Middle East were identified in the western region and 25% in the East. the remaining 1% were identified in the South.

* For specific data on selected detention centers, please see DTM's Detention Center Profiles available on the following link: http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-detention-centre-profile-generator-february-2018/

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NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA

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

MIGRANT REPORT
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NUMBER OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA
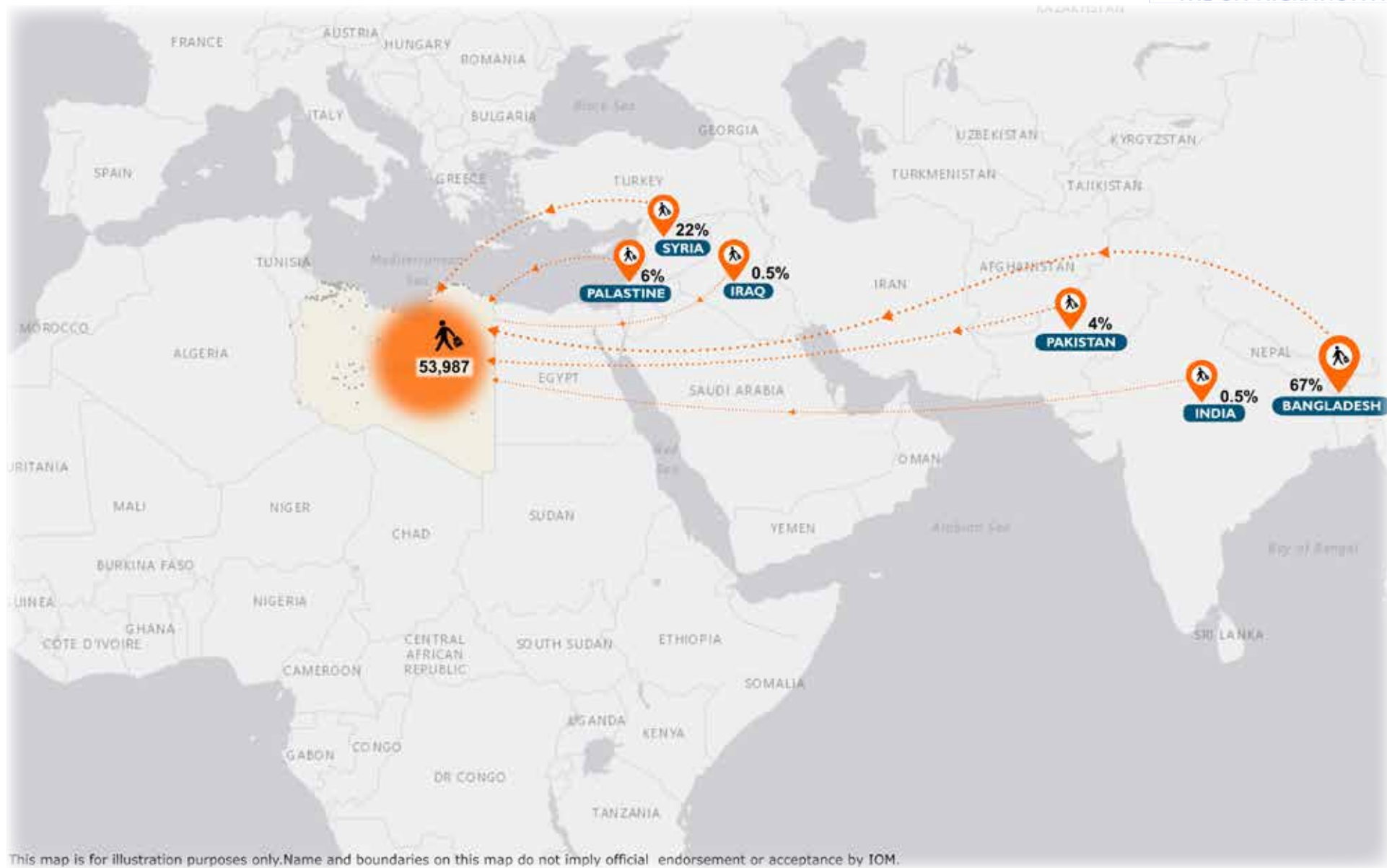
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22% **SYRIA**

6% **PALASTINE**

0.5% **IRAQ**

4% **PAKISTAN**

53,987

0.5% **INDIA**

67% **BANGLADESH**
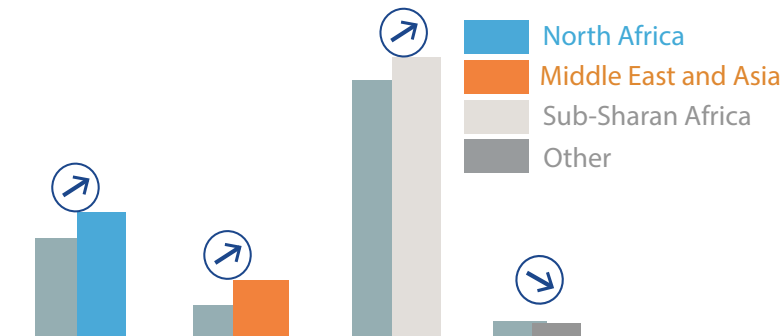
This map is for illustration purposes only. Name and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

MIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHICS AND TRENDS

Out of the 704,142 migrants identified 90% were reported as adults and 10% 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.

IN COMPARISON TO THE PREVIOUS MONTH

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

MIGRANT SHELTER TYPE

Shelter Type	Value
Rented accommodation	484,225
Rented accommodation (paid by employer)	75,805
Other	62,036
Public Buildings	37,042
Deserted Resorts	18,795
Rented accommodation (paid by others)	18,595
Squatting	4,010

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TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES
PER MANTIKA (REGION)

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Mediterranean Sea

Tripoli

Niger	18%
Egypt	17%
Chad	13%
Mali	11%

Zwara

Niger	21%
Chad	16%
Ghana	13%
Nigeria	13%

Almargeb

Niger	14%
Chad	14%
Egypt	14%
Mali	10%

Benghazi

Egypt	40%
Sudan	23%
Chad	19%
Somalia	6%

Al Jabal Al Akhdar

Egypt	66%
syria	16%
Sudan	12%
bangladesh	5%

Azzawya

Niger	14%
Nigeria	13%
Chad	10%
Sudan	9%

Aljfara

Egypt	22%
Ghana	15%
Chad	15%
Niger	10%

Derna

Egypt	71%
Syria	16%
Sudan	9%
Chad	2%

Misrata

Niger	27%
Egypt	17%
Chad	12%
Ghana	11%

Almarj

Egypt	78%
Syria	11%
Sudan	8%
Bangladesh	2%

Nalut

Egypt	18%
Niger	13%
Ghana	12%
Mali	10%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi

Niger	20%
Chad	15%
Ghana	10%
Egypt	9%

Sirt

Egypt	21%
Bangladesh	19%
Sudan	16%
Chad	14%

Tobruk

Egypt	65%
Sudan	14%
Syria	12%
Bangladesh	5%

Wadi Ashshati

Niger	51%
Mali	24%
Nigeria	10%
Ghana	9%

Ejdabia

Chad	34%
Sudan	30%
Egypt	17%
Ghana	9%

Aljufra

Niger	59%
Chad	22%
Egypt	7%
Sudan	4%

Algeria

Sebha

Niger	20%
Nigeria	17%
BurkinaFaso	11%
Egypt	11%

Ghat

Niger	24%
Sudan	18%
Nigeria	15%
Ghana	14%

Ubari

Niger	32%
Nigeria	15%
Mali	12%
Egypt	11%

Murzuq

Niger	33%
Nigeria	18%
Egypt	11%
Ghana	11%

Alkufra

Chad	21%
Sudan	17%
Egypt	17%
Somalia	13%

Niger

Chad

Egypt

Sudan

Legend

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Migrants distribution per Mantika
Round 17

 # Migrants identified Per Mantika

- < 4.000
- 4.001 - 12.000
- 12.001 - 25.000
- 25.001 - 70.000
- 70.001 - 154.810
- Muhalla
- Mantika
- Country

0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

Sources : IOM, DTM, BSC
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

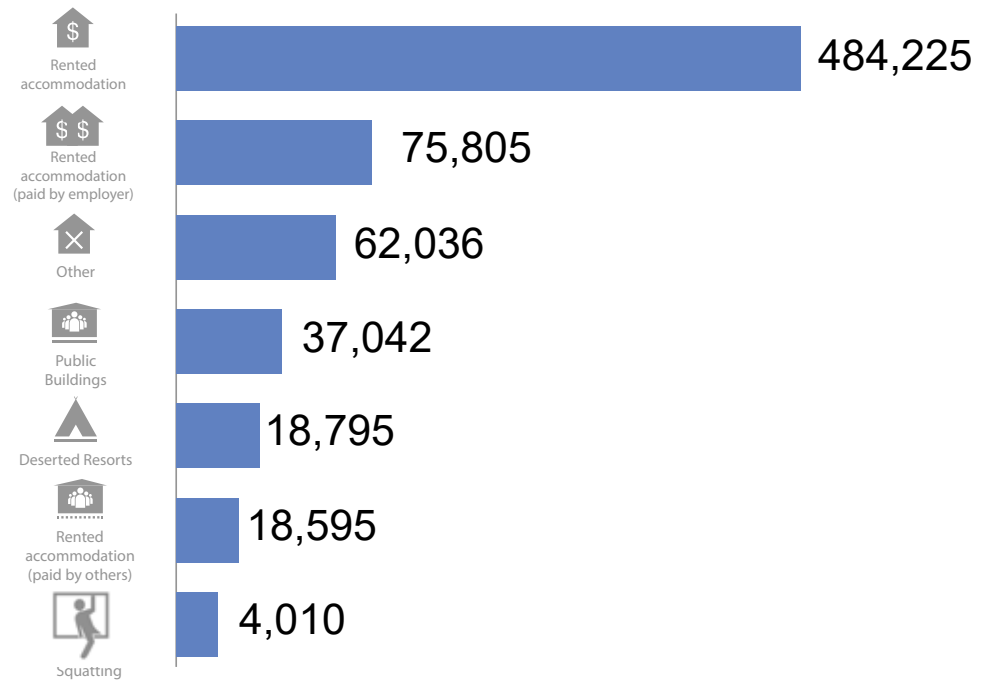**Total number of migrants: 704.142**

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MANTIKA

Mantika (Region)	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	154,810	22%
Almargeb	93,564	13%
Misrata	88,789	13%
Ejdabia	63,572	9%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	55,027	8%
Azzawya	33,228	5%
Sebha	31,100	4%
Murzuq	28,474	4%
Benghazi	22,430	3%
Aljfara	18,146	3%
Zwara	16,725	2%
Alkufra	16,549	2%
Ubari	12,690	2%
Aljufra	8,011	1%
Sirt	16,537	2%
Nalut	9,160	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	8,610	1%
Tobruk	7,320	1%
Ghat	6,670	1%
Derna	5,890	1%
Almarj	5,560	0.8%
Wadi Ashshati	1,280	0.2%
Total	704,142	100%

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Egypt	121,242	17%
Niger	117,144	17%
Chad	99,610	14%
Sudan	63,936	9%
Ghana	59,870	9%
Mali	47,164	7%
Nigeria	44,608	6%
Bangladesh	35,976	5%
Senegal	18,108	3%
Côte d'Ivoire	14,561	2%
Syria	11,695	2%
Guinea	9,922	1%
Tunisia	9,752	1%
Somalia	7,808	1%
Morocco	6,969	1%
Burkina-Faso	5,028	1%
Ethiopia	3,838	1%
Eritrea	3,694	1%
Mauritania	3,600	1%
Palestine	3,131	0.4%
Gambia	2,588	0.4%
Cameroon	2,409	0.3%
Pakistan	2,210	0.3%

Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Zambia	1,901	0.3%
Algeria	1,442	0.2%
Kenya	1,375	0.2%
Djibouti	1,270	0.2%
Sierra Leone	650	0.1%
Guinea-Bissau	594	0.1%
Tanzania	500	0.1%
Iraq	315	0.04%
Gabon	305	0.04%
Philippines	265	0.04%
India	260	0.04%
Yemen	115	0.02%
Swaziland	80	0.01%
Namibia	40	0.01%
Togo	35	0.005%
Mozambique	30	0.004%
Turkey	20	0.003%
Other	82	0.01%
Total	704,142	100%

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ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS
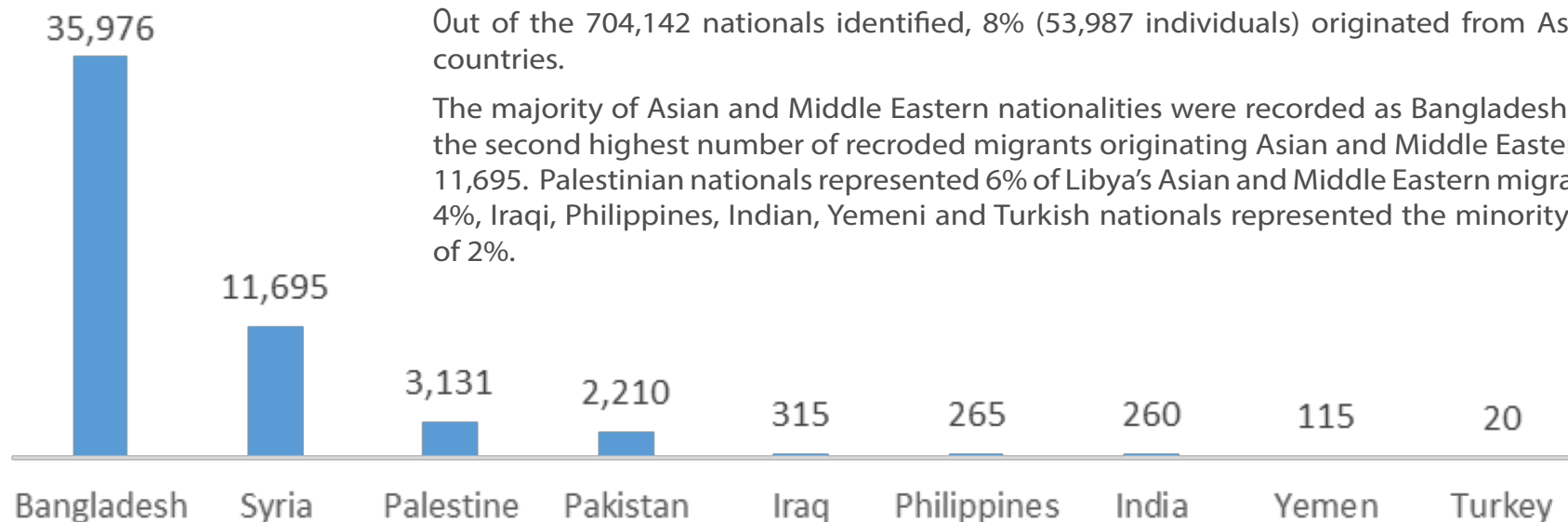
Out of the 704,142 nationals identified, 8% (53,987 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries.

The majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities were recorded as Bangladeshis (35,976). Syrians were the second highest number of recroded migrants originating Asian and Middle Eastern countries recorded at 11,695. Palestinian nationals represented 6% 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%.

	35,976	11,695	3,131	2,210	315	265	260	115	20
	Bangladesh	Syria	Palestine	Pakistan	Iraq	Philippines	India	Yemen	Turkey

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	12,795	24%
Almargeb	8,738	16%
Sirt	6,216	12%
Misrata	4,475	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3,582	7%
Azzawya	2,522	5%
Aljfara	761	1%
Nalut	572	1%
Zwara	525	1%
Total	**40,186**	**74%**

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6,195	11%
Benghazi	2,460	5%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,865	3%
Tobruk	1,275	2%
Derna	1,010	2%
Almarj	695	1%
Total	**13,500**	**25%**

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Aljufra	221	0.4%
Sebha	40	0.1%
Murzuq	40	0.1%
Total	**301**	**1%**

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SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS

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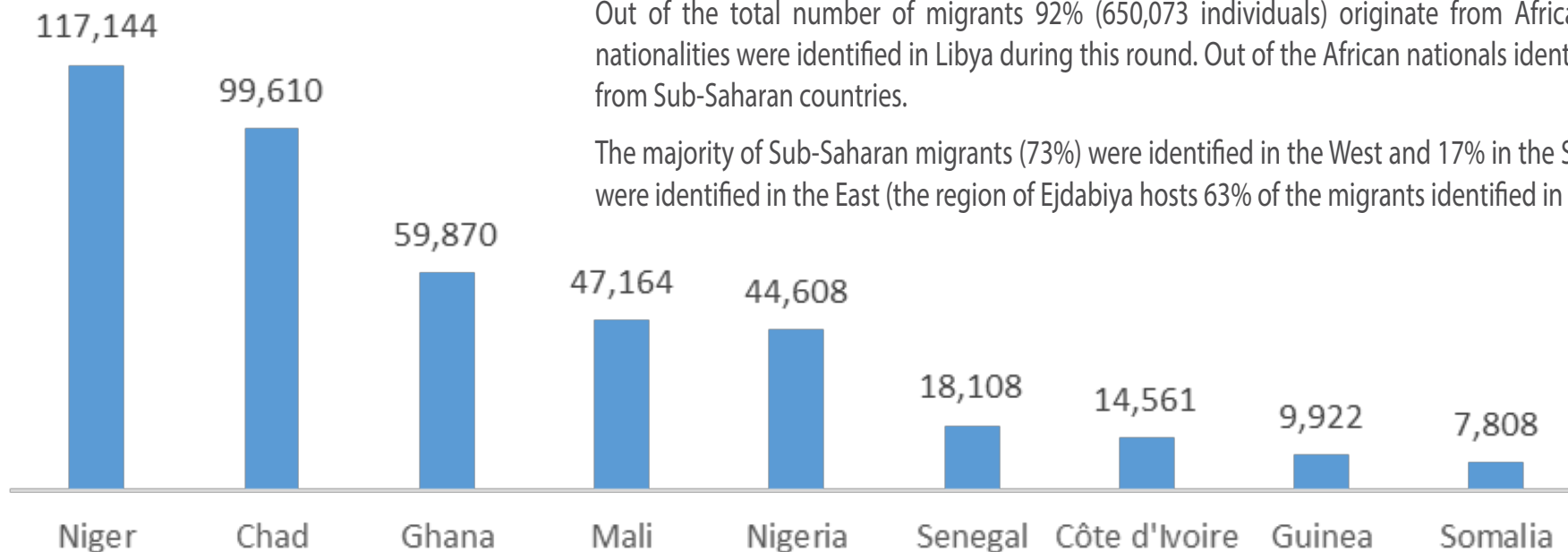
Out of the total number of migrants 92% (650,073 individuals) originate from African countries. 31 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 446,7432 originated from Sub-Saharan countries.

The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (73%) were identified in the West and 17% in the South. The remaining 10% were identified in the East (the region of Ejdabiya hosts 63% of the migrants identified in the East).

Bar chart values:
- Niger: 117,144
- Chad: 99,610
- Ghana: 59,870
- Mali: 47,164
- Nigeria: 44,608
- Senegal: 18,108
- Côte d'Ivoire: 14,561
- Guinea: 9,922
- Somalia: 7,808

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Tripoli	103,400	23%
Almargeb	65,263	15%
Misrata	58,594	13%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	41,729	9%
Azzawya	23,557	5%
Zwara	13,052	3%
Aljfara	12,084	3%
Nalut	6,210	1%
Sirt	4,180	1%
Total	**328,069**	**73%**

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Ejdabia	27,957	6%
Alkufra	11,014	2%
Benghazi	5,745	1%
Tobruk	215	0.05%
Derna	120	0.03%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	55	0.01%
Almarj	55	0.01%
Total	**45,161**	**10%**

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Sebha	26,345	6%
Murzuq	23,572	5%
Ubari	10,295	2%
Aljufra	6,810	2%
Ghat	5,200	1%
Wadi Ashshati	1,280	0.3%
Total	**73,502**	**17%**

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NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS

Out of the total number of African migrants identified 31% (203,341 individuals) originate from North African countries. 60% of them were Egyptian, 31% Sudanese, 5% Tunisian and 3% Moroccan nationals. The remaining 1% were identified as Algerian nationals. When disaggregated by mantika, Tripoli had the highest proportion (19%) of North African migrants, followed by Ejdabia in the East (14% of all North African migrants identified in Libya and 41% of North African migrants identified in the East).

	121,242	63,936	9,752	6,969	1,442
	Egypt	Sudan	Tunisia	Morocco	Algeria
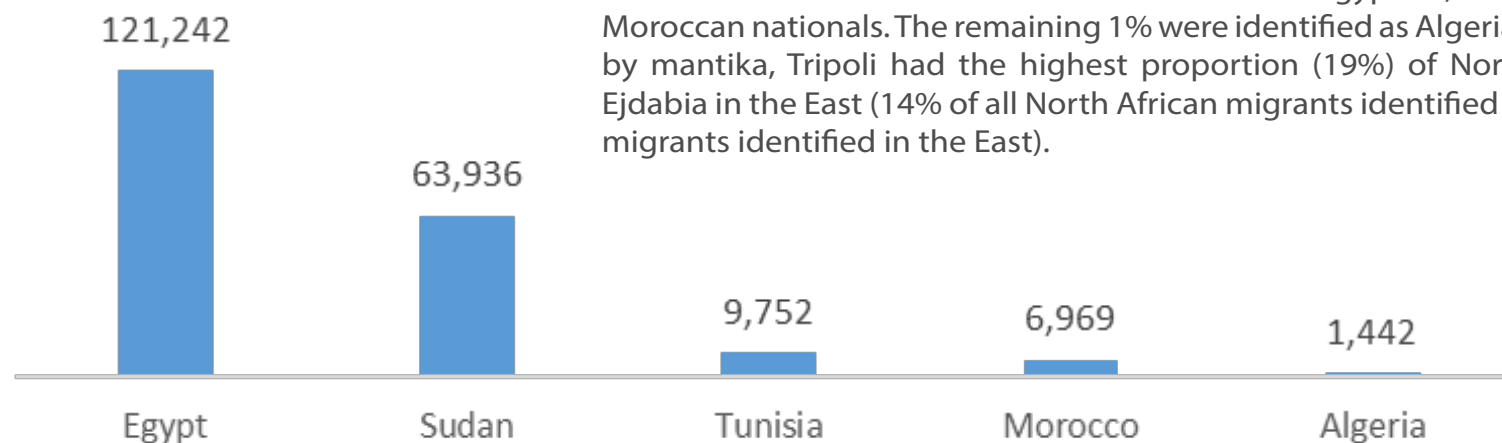
WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Tripoli	38,615	19%
Misrata	25,720	13%
Almargeb	19,563	10%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	9,691	4.77%
Azzawya	7,149	3.52%
Sirt	6,141	3.02%
Aljfara	5,294	2.60%
Zwara	3,148	2%
Nalut	2,378	1%
Total	**117,699**	**58%**

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Ejdabia	29,420	14%
Benghazi	14,175	7%
Al Jabal Al	6,690	3%
Tobruk	5,830	2.87%
Alkufra	5,535	2.72%
Almarj	4,810	2.37%
Derna	4,760	2.34%
Total	**71,220**	**35%**

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Murzuq	4,862	2.4%
Sebha	4,715	2.3%
Ubari	2,395	1.2%
Ghat	1,470	0.7%
Aljufra	980	0.5%
Total	**14,422**	**7%**

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MIGRATION FLOWS

This Chapter presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrivals and departures from across 151 Flow Monitoring Points (locations) covered by DTM in 20 regions during January 2018. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are specific locations within Libya's municipalities where a high number of migrants are indentified as arriving or departing.

This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily-observed arrivals and departures, by nationality, area of departure and intended country of destination. All data collected at each location is aggregated and reported at regional level in order to provide a statisitcal analysis of the fluidity of migration in Libya.

This chapter is complemented by a regional analysis of Alkufrah, Tobruk, Almargeb, Murzuq and Ejdabia. 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.

ARRIVAL DATA:

In January, 20,082 individuals were observed arriving at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) covered by DTM.

The majoirty (56%) were identified in the Eastern region. The main nationalities observed were Sudanese, Somalian and Nigerian. The primary countries of destination were reported to be Libya followed by Italy and Germany.

Alkufra recorded the highest number of arrivals, followed by Tobruk and Murzuk (see table on page 15).

DEPARTURE DATA:

In January, 18,366 individuals were observed departing from the different FMPs across Libya. 63% of them were identified in the East. The main nationalities departing locations were recorded as Sudanese, Chadian and Somalian and their main intended destinations were Italy, Libya, and France.

Alkufra, Tobruk and Murzuk observed the highest number of departures.

1,979

 # Assessments conducted

IN 20 REGIONS
AND 46 MUNICIPALITIES

REGIONS MONITORED

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

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DATA ON OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED ARRIVALS
AND DEPARTURES FROM TOP 10 REGIONS

Region (Mantika)	Migrants Present (IND)	Estimated Daily Migrant Arrivals	Estimated Daily Migrant Departures	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Main nationalities of those Arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main Location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended Next Location	Main countries of final destination Departure
Alkufra	16,549	333	349	6,650	7,012	Somalia Sudan Chad	Somalia Sudan Chad	Northen (Sudan) Bet (Chad) Darfur (Sudan)	Murzuq Ejdabia Aljufrah	Italy Germany France
Tobruk	7,320	173	166	3,287	3,150	Egypt Sudan Ethiopia	Egypt Sudan Somalia	Matruh (Egypt)	Ejdabia Al Jabal Al Akhdar	Libya Italy Malta
Murzuq	28,474	536	262	2,748	1,455	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria sudan Niger	Agadez (Niger) Bet (Chad) Murzuq	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Agadez	Libya Italy France
Almargeb	93,564	115	92	2,443	1,700	Egypt Nigeria Niger	Ghana Nigeria Côte d'Ivoire	Tripoli Almargeb Misrata	Almargeb Tripoli Misrata	Italy France Niger
Ejdabia	63,572	47	54	1,104	1,267	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Egypt Chad	Alkufrah Ejdabia Darfur (Sudan)	Ejdabia Sirt Tripoli	Italy Libya France
Nalut	9,160	39	37	781	715	Niger Mali Nigeria	Côte d'Ivoire Mali Niger	Illizi (Algeria)	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Nalut	Italy France Libya
Misrata	88,789	52	62	573	762	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Ghana Chad	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Sebha Aljufrah	Almargeb Misrata Sebha	Italy Niger Libya
Sebha	31,100	40	29	434	308	Niger Mali Burkina Faso	Niger Nigeria Mali	Murzuq Sebha	Wadi Ashshati Tripoli Misrata	Italy Libya France
Aljufra	8,011	18	18	356	353	Niger Chad Sudan	Niger Chad sudan	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Tripoli Misrata Sirt	Libya Italy France
Aljfara	18,146	33	46	318	391	Niger Nigeria Mali	Mali Niger Guinea	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Sebha Aljafrah	Tripoli Zawara Wadi Ashshati	Italy Libya Niger

REGIONAL STATISTICS OF MIGRATION FLOWS

ALKUFRA

6,650 individuals were observed arriving in the covered locations within the region.

On the otherhand, 7,012 individuals were observed departing mainly to Murzuq and Ejdabia.

The main nationality recorded as arriving and departing Alkufra was Somalian with Italy and Libya as the main intended destination.

TOBRUK

3,281 migrants were observed arriving at locations within Tobruk during the reporting period. An additional 3,153 migrants were observed departing from the same region.

The majority of the observed arrivals came through Matruh (Egypt). The main nationalities identified for arrivals and departures were Egyptian and Sudanese and the primary intended destination was Libya and Italy.

MURZUQ

During the reporting period, 2,784 individuals were observed arriving to Murzuq with the majority coming from Nigeria and Niger.

1,455 individuals, primarily of Nigerian and Sudanese nationality, were recorded as coming from Agadez (Niger) and departing towards Sebha. Their final intended destinations were recorded as Libya and Italy.

ALMARGEB

In Almargeb 2,443 individuals were recorded as arriving and 1,700 were observed departing the covered locations during January.

The majority of migrants reported coming from other locations within Almargeb with the common trend of departures travelling to Almargeb and Tripoli.

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

EJDABIA

During the reporting period, 1,104 individuals were observed as moving within the region of Ejdabia. A further 1,267 individuals were recorded departing the region towards Sirt and other locations within Ejdabia.

Sudanese and Chadian were the most prevalent nationality recorded. The planned destination for the majority of migrants was Italy.

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MIGRANT ROUTES

The map on page 18 presents the routes taken by migrants who departed from Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Ghana and Cameroon to reach Libya.

Data used to create this map was collected through Flow Monitoring profile surveys conducted with migrants in Libya in January 2018.

Out of the 473 individuals who departed Nigeria and who disclosed the route taken to reach Libya, 99% reported passing through Niger and 1% reported reaching Libya through Chad.

59% of migrants departing Mali reported entering Libya through Niger. 46% entered directly through Niger, 12% travelled through Burkina-Faso and then Niger, and a final 1% crossed Algeria and Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 41% of Malian nationals surveyed reported coming through Algeria directly (in the previous reporting period their proportion was 33%).

92% of the surveyed migrants who departed Burkina Faso, - who disclosed the routes taken - reported travelling to Libya directly via Niger. The remaining 6% travelled to Libya through Mali and Niger, and the final 2% entered Libya through Algeria.

91% of Bangladeshi nationals reported traveling directly to Libya by plane. 7% travelled to Egypt first and then to Libya. The remaining 2% reported passing through Tunisia.

The majority of migrants who departed Ghana (87%) reported passing through Burkina-Faso followed by Niger to reach Libya. 7% reported travelling through Togo, Benin and then Niger. The remaining 6% reported passing through Burkina-Faso, Mali and Algeria respectively.

Migrants who departed Cameroon indicated two main routes; the highest proportion (63%) reported travelling through Nigeria and Niger to reach Libya with 37% reportedly travelling through Chad before reaching Libya.

Migrants departing from Cameroon have been recorded as increasingly travelling through Chad. However 77% of those who have been in Libya for more than 6 months reported travelling to Libya through Nigeria and Niger respectively, 71% of those who arrived to Libya less than 2 weeks prior interview reported travelling to Libya through Chad.
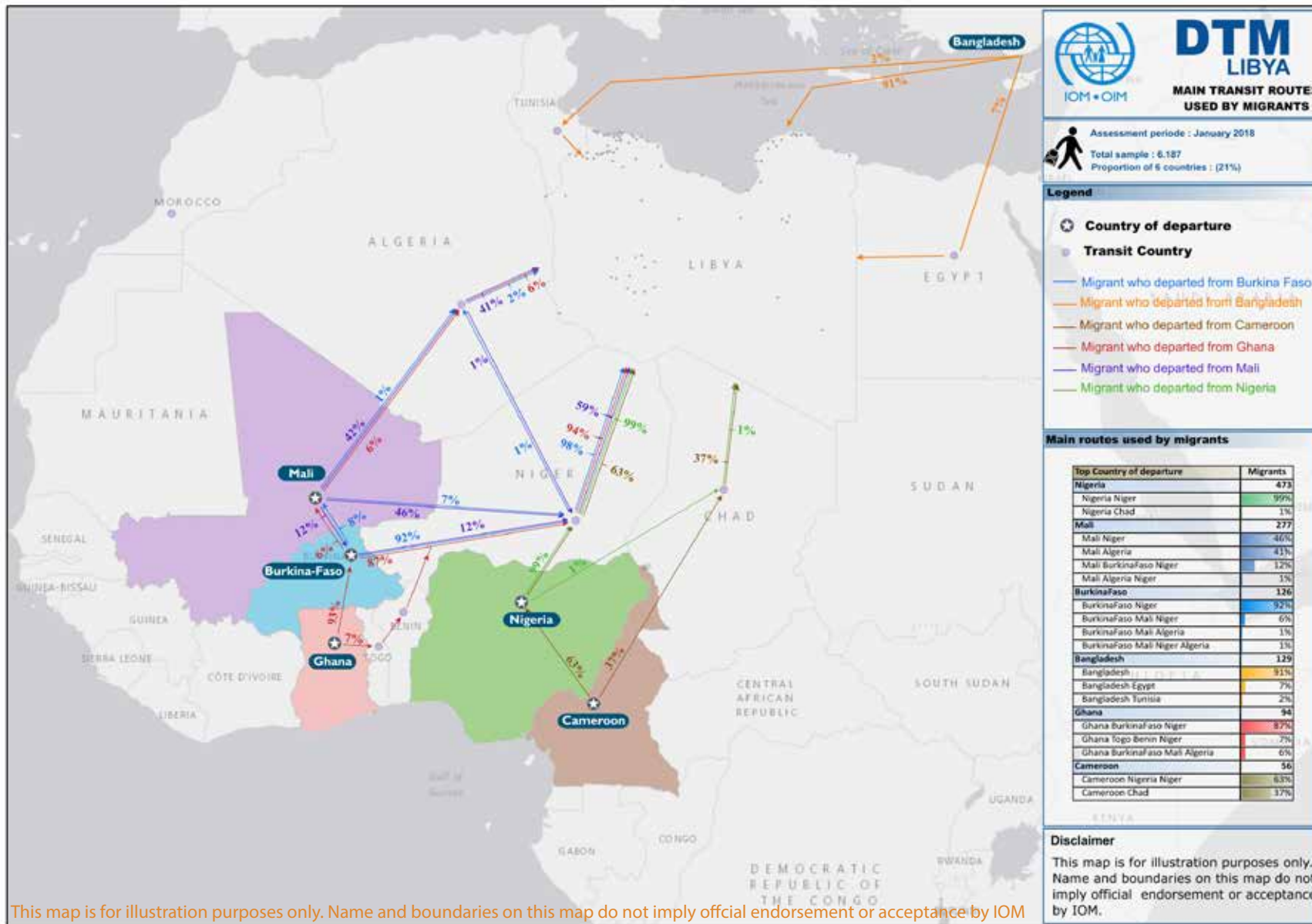
MIGRANT REPORT
LIBYA
Jan-Feb 2018

MIGRANT ROUTES

MIGRANT REPORT
LIBYA
Jan-Feb 2018

MARITIME INCIDENTS

DTM IOM·OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

As of the 31st of January, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 4,256 individuals since the beginning of the year. Compared to the same period from last year the number of arrivals to Italy have decreased (4,531 arrivals recorded in January 2017). Also, 215 individuals were reported to have died making the crossing through the Central Mediterranean route during the same period.

2,046 migrants were rescued/intercepted in January, against the 699 rescued/intercepted at sea in the same period of the previous year.

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

29 NOVEMBER - 29 DECEMBER

| ARRIVALS | 4,256 |

Were recorded by sea to Italy through the Central Mediterannean route

| DEATHS | 215 |

Were recorded along the Central Mediterannean route in 2018

2,046 RESCUED/ INTERCEPTED

2,046
RESCUED/ INTERCEPTED
in 2018

RESCUED or INTERCEPTED 2017/2018

| | JANUARY 2017 | JANUARY 2018 |

MIGRANT REPORT
LIBYA
Jan-Feb 2018
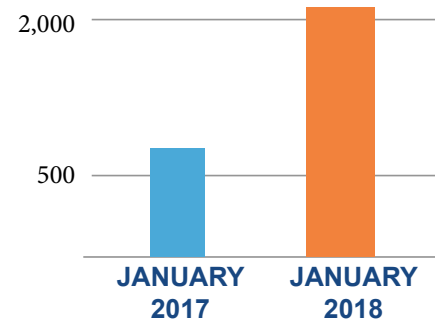
METHODOLOGY

DTM's Migration Information Package is part of IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations, dedicate 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 tools, revise how migrants are identified, improve data credibility criteria and expand its overall outreach (please see IOM Libya's Press release dated 20/02/18).

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 of review of DTM's KI network with the intention of expanding from whom DTM collects information from and to improve the overall quality of data. 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 working with its implementing partners in revising how it collects information and improving the quality of information. To this end DTM has carried out a data verification process in Misrata, Sebha and Al Kufra.

DTM's data verification process is an initiative towards ensuring that DTM is delivering the highest quality data possible. In final push towards harmonizing DTM's methodological revisions and an overall programme improvement a new set of assessment tools will be launched in 2018. The new tools 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 whom 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.

In 2018 DTM will complete the training of its implementing partners on the 2018 methodology and assessment tools. Upon the launch of the 2018 programme a fully revised qnd updqted methodology will be republished.

MIGRANT REPORT
LIBYA
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METHODOLOGY

IOM • OIM
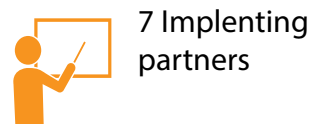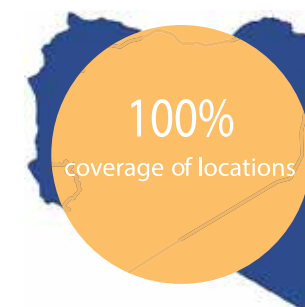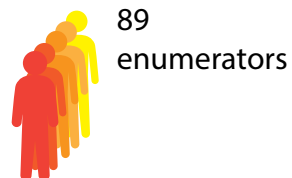**DTM**
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

CONCEPT

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

COVERAGE

6,187 migrants interviewed

in 151 Flow Monitoring Points...

....in 20 Mantikas

ENUMERATORS

89 enumerators

3 team leader

100%
coverage of locations

7 Implenting partners

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.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid