Tripoli
2,010

Azzawya
4,015

Aljfarah
341,325

Al Jabal
Al Gharbi
3927

Sirt
1,450

Benghazi
85,500

Derna
10,000

Ejdabia
400

Wadi Ashshati
1,030

Aljufrah
1,100

Sebha
2,090

Ubari
10,000

Murzuq
110

IDPs

	1,380 - 3,000
	3,001 - 6,000
	6001 - 15,000
	15,001 - 30,000
	30,001 - 63,140

RETURNEES

341,325

10,000

4,015

IOM • OIM

LIBYA
REPORT
ROUND 6

Displacement
Tracking
Matrix

**MOBILITY TRACKING
SEPTEMBER 2016**

313,236
IDPS

462,957
RETURNEES

256,690
MIGRANTS

DTM LIBYA REPORT ROUND 6

DTM LIBYA

Tunisia

Surman · Azzawya
Ziltun · Zwara · Tripoli
Rigdaleen · Tajoura
Aljmail · Al Aziziya · Espear · Alkhums · Zliten
Wazin · Alhawamid · Yefren · Kikkla · Tarhuna · Misrata
Nalut · Jadu · Arrajban · Ashshgega · Bani Waleed · Tawergha
Kabaw · Arrhaibat · Mizda
Nesma

Assahel · Albayda · Labriq
Toukra · Almarj · Derna
Benghazi · Alabyar · Shahhat · Umm arrazam
Gemienis · Jardas Alabeed · Tobruk · Bir Alashhab
Suloug · Emsaed

Algeria

Ghadamis · Daraj
Ashshwayrif
Aljufra
Sirte · Hrawa
Khaleej Assidra · Ejdabia
Albrayga
Marada
Aujala · Ejkherra · Jalu
Aljaghboub

Egypt

Edri · Brak
Algurdha Ashshati · Albawanees
Sebha
Ubari · Bint Bayya
Alghrayfa · Wadi Etba · Alsharguiya
Murzuq · Taraghin
Ghat · Algatroun
Tazirbu
Alkufra

Legend
Niger
Chad
• Baladiya

Sudan
0 50 100 200 Km

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

LINKS AND RESOURCES

Interactive Dashboard: http://www.dl-protect.com/14AEEFEE

Interactive Story Map: http://arcg.is/2dFUa1v

DTM datasets, maps, reports: http://www.globaldtm.info/libya/

Co-funded by the European Union* and 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 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and migrant populations.

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.

*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.

I - SITUATION OVERVIEW

Ongoing fighting and insecurity – particularly in Sirte and some parts of Benghazi – during the reporting period has continued to affect displaced and migrant populations in Libya.

Many districts surrounding Sirte municipality have experienced a de-escalation of conflict; however, fighting continues in the urban centre of the city. Although most analysts predict an imminent end to the conflict, it is expected that the infrastructural damage inflicted on Sirte, along with a significant presence of unexploded ordnance will pose an obstacle to facilitating the return of those who have been displaced.

The UN Office of the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) has launched a flash appeal specifically for a coordinated humanitarian response to meet the needs of IDPs from Sirte for protection, psychosocial support, and humanitarian assistance, upon their anticipated return to the their homes[1] between September and December 2016.

The return of IDPs in many parts of the country continues to be tracked in this latest round, with **Az Zahrah**, **Al Mayah** and **Benghazi** currently identified as the areas hosting the largest proportion of returnees between 2015 and present.

More returns are expected to continue, dependent on the successful progress of ongoing national reconciliation processes. In August for example, a reconciliation pact was signed between officials from Tawergha and Misrata[2], who had been at war since the start of the revolution in 2011. The signature constitutes the first step of a longer process of reconciliation and reparations, aimed at enabling the safe return of Tawergha IDPs back to their homes.

Migrants in Libya continue to be among the most vulnerable populations, their status as third country nationals often without required documentation inhibiting their access to livelihood opportunities, protection, health services, and security. The number of migrants identified in this round is slightly lower than that recorded in Round 5, having decreased from **267,733** to **256,690** individuals[3]. This decrease is also paralleled by a reduction in outflows of migrants from Niger to Libya, as reported by DTM Niger, and may be representative of a reduction in migrant flows towards Libya as summer draws to a close.

Round 6 Results and Notes on the Data

While there has been an increase in the number of IDPs in some areas, the main findings of this round reflect the ongoing trend of IDPs returning to their homes in many areas across Libya. DTM identified and located **313,236 IDPs**, **462,957 returnees** and **256,690 migrants** in Libya. DTM maintained its baseline geographic coverage, assessing 100 accessible areas out of 104 areas in the country[4].

DTM has adjusted its methodology of reporting on migrants to exclude those who originate from refugee-producing countries (Palestine, Eritrea, Somalia, and Syria), in coordination with UNHCR Libya. As a result, the number of migrants identified by DTM has been adjusted from Round 3 onward to reflect this change (See page 24 for more details).

Figure 1: **DTM coverage, Rounds 1—6**
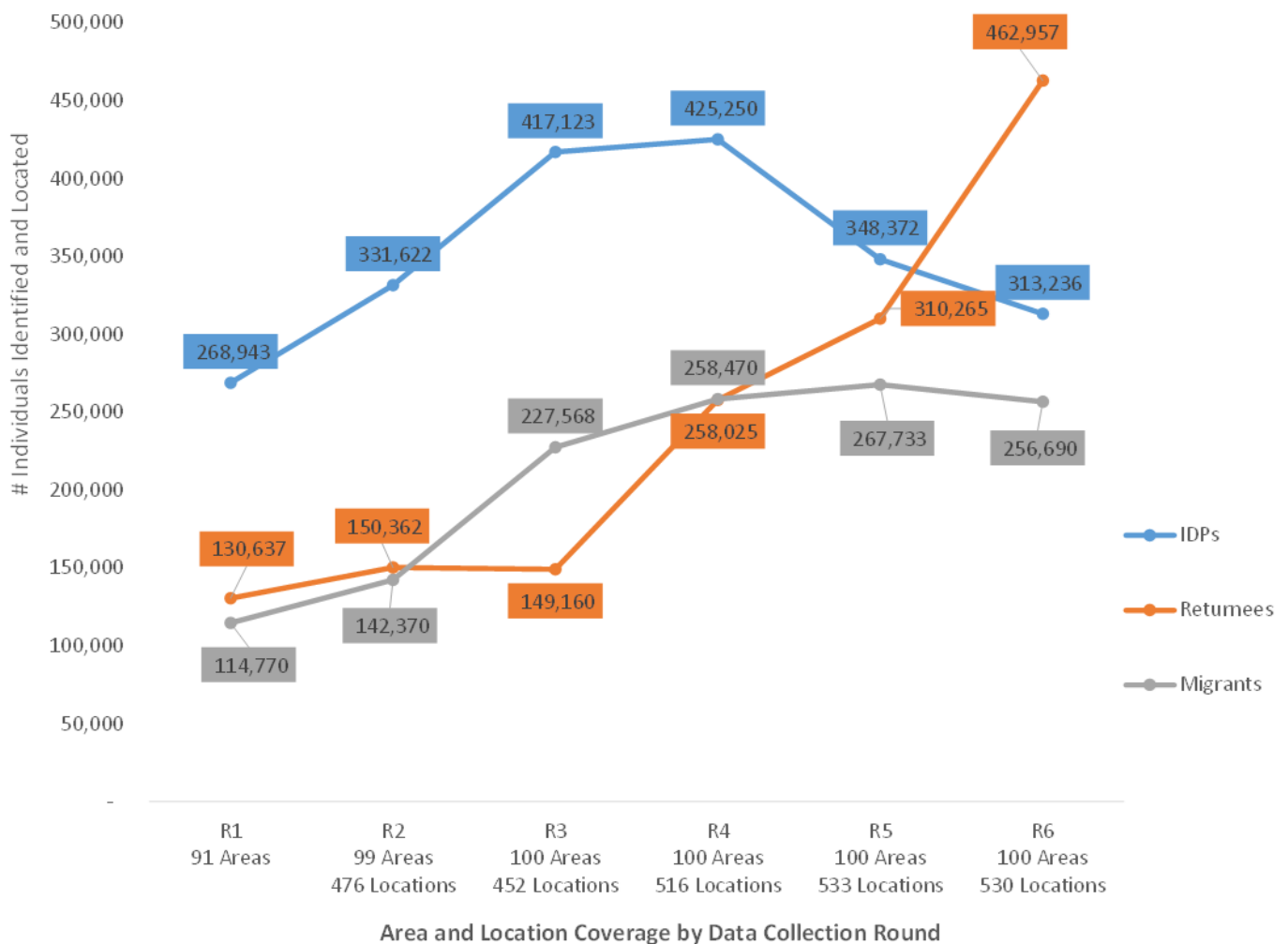
2 – INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS)

Summary

In Round 6, DTM Mobility Tracking located and identified **313,236 IDP** individuals (62,322 households) currently present in **94 areas** across the country. This represents a decrease of 35,136 IDPs from the number reported in Round 5, and is largely due to the return of IDPs identified in Bani Waled, Tarhuna Al Qubah and Al Sharqiyah, back to their homes in the outskirts of Sirte following the de-escalation of fighting in those districts.

The main **drivers of displacement** for IDPs continue to be threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence (reported for 95% of the IDP population), and the time of displacement for the majority of IDPs has been in the period between the outbreak of civil conflict in mid-2014 and present.
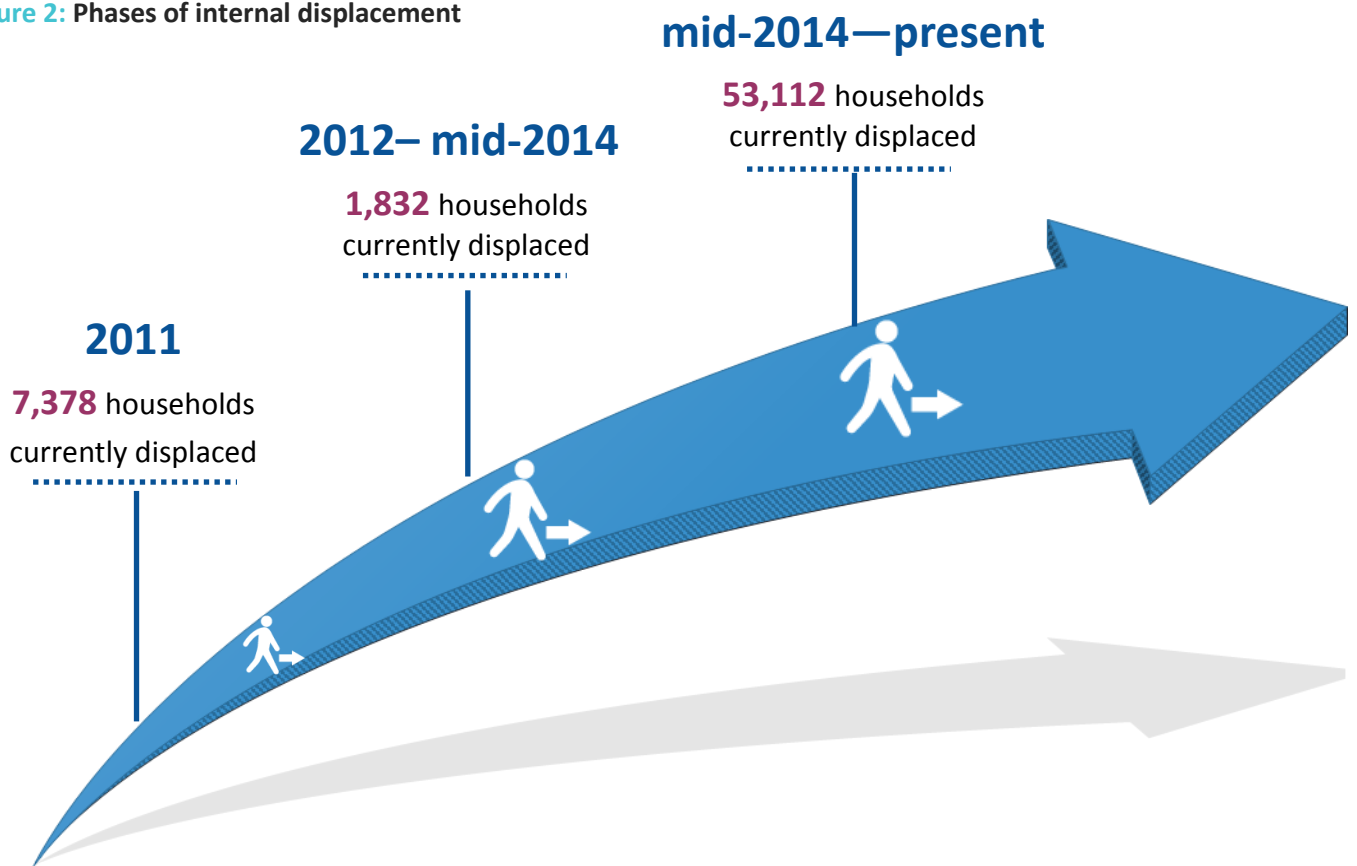
83% of IDPs were reported to be living in private accommodation, which consist of rented accommodation that is self-paid or paid by others, or being hosted with relatives or non-relatives. The main challenges associated with residing in private accommodation include the **"invisibility" of IDPs** who may be harder to reach with the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, the combination of nation-wide rising inflation and liquidity constraints increase the **risk of eviction** for IDPs who may not have sufficient access to cash to be able to continue paying their rent and covering the cost of other daily expenses. This could lead to their resorting to coping strategies that negatively affect their well-being.

IDPs remain among the more **vulnerable** populations in Libya, having limited access to livelihood opportunities, basic services, and security. This is the case in particular for those who may experience specific types of protection concerns including gender-based violence (GBV), violation of children's' rights, exposure to accidents caused by explosive remnants of war (ERWs), or those who may live in public or collective shelter settings where they do not have sufficient access to security, sanitation, and public services.

The primary reported **needs** of IDPs identified were for **NFIs**, followed by **medical services**, **shelter**, and **food**.

Displacement Timeline, Drivers and Origins

Figure 2: **Phases of internal displacement**

mid-2014—present

53,112 households
currently displaced

2012– mid-2014

1,832 households
currently displaced

2011

7,378 households
currently displaced

85% of IDPs (53,112 households) who are currently displaced have left their homes in the period between July 2014 and the present.

The remainder have been displaced for longer periods of time: **12%** (7,378 households) have been displaced since 2011, and **3%** (1,832 households) have been displaced between 2012 and mid-2014.

While for the vast majority of IDPs (95%), the presence of conflict and armed groups was the primary reported driver for displacement, security-related concerns related to such things as political affiliation accounted for 4% of respondents, with economic reasons reported as drivers of displacement for only 1% of the IDP population.

Figure 3: **Drivers of IDP displacement**

95%
Threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence

4%
Other security related issues (e.g. political affiliation)

1%
Economic reasons

Areas of Current Residence

The number of IDPs in Bani Waled, Tarhuna Al Qubah and Al Sharqiyah has **decreased** since the previous round, mainly explained by a start of return movements for IDPs from Sirte during the reporting period.

A reduction in the number of IDPs was also observed in Al Jufrah, Murzuq, and South Zawiyah. These areas were hosting populations mainly from Awbari who have since returned to their homes.

On the other hand, since Round 5, an **increase** in the number of IDPs residing in other areas was observed, most notably in **Al Ajaylat**, and **Al Aziziyah**.

In Ajaylat, where IDPs are mainly from Az Zahrah, Sabratah and Tripoli, an increase of 1,639 IDP individuals was observed. Al Aziziyah plays host to IDPs mainly from Tawergha, and from Al Mayah, Sirte and Az Zahrah. An increase of 1,250 IDPs was observed in this area.

Figure 4 shows the number of IDP individuals identified in the top 10 areas of IDP residence, and **Figure 6** on the following page maps out the locations of IDPs identified all across Libya.

Areas of Origin of Majority

The main areas of origin for IDPs residing in the top five areas are Benghazi, Sirte and Tawergha. Areas of origin for IDPs in the top five areas of residence are shown in **Figure 5**:
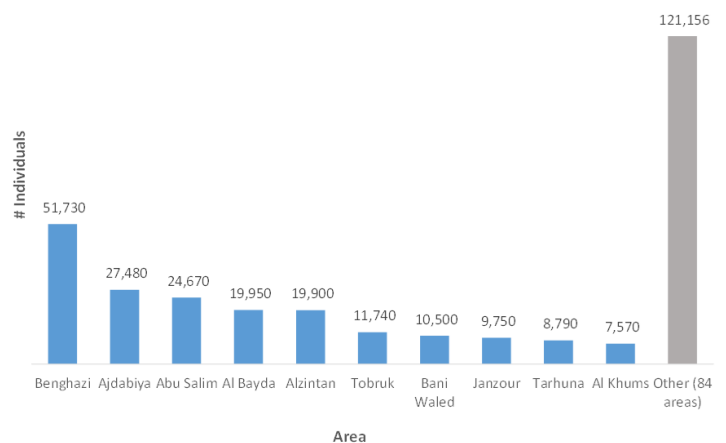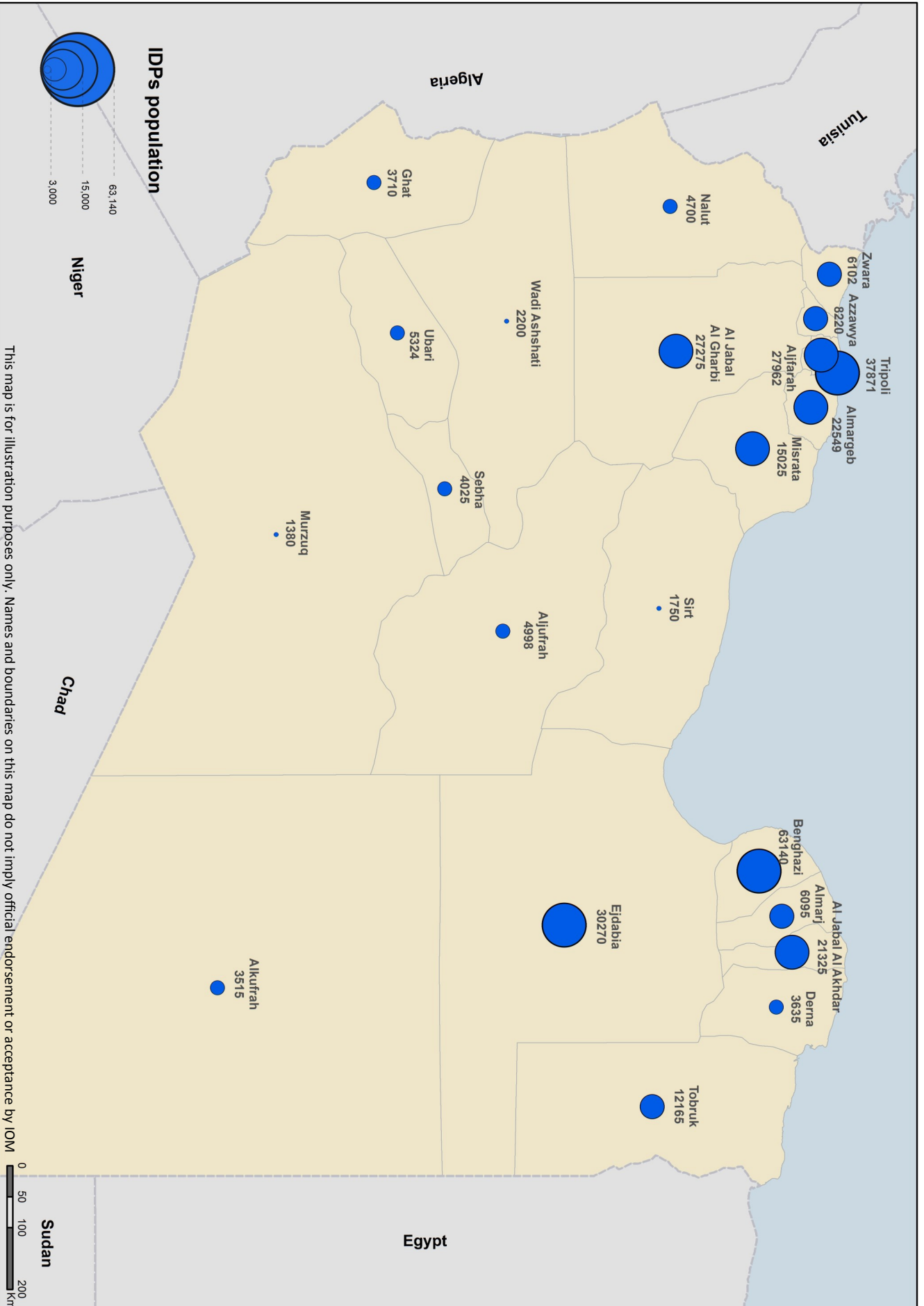
Figure 4: **Top 10 areas of residence for IDPs**

Figure 5: **Main areas of origin for IDPs in top 5 areas of residence**

	Areas of Current Residence	Phase of Displacement	Individuals	Households	Origin of Majority
1	Benghazi	2011	1,305	261	Tawergha
		2014 to present	50,425	10,085	Benghazi
		Total IDPs in Area	**51,730**	**10,346**	
2	Ajdabiya	2011	13,250	2,650	Tawergha
		2012-2014	330	66	Al Kufrah
		2014 to present	13,900	2,780	Sirte
					Benghazi
					As Sidr
		Total IDPs in Area	**27,480**	**5,496**	
3	Abu Salim	2011	7,660	1,532	Tawergha
					Mashashiya
					Gwalesh
		2014 to present	17,010	3,402	Sirte
					Kikla
					Benghazi
		Total IDPs in Area	**24,670**	**4,934**	
4	Al Bayda	2014 to present	19,950	3,990	Benghazi
					Sirte
					As Sidr
		Total IDPs in Area	**19,950**	**3,990**	
5	Alzintan	2014 to present	19,900	3,980	Abu Salim
					Hai Alandalus
		Total IDPs in Area	**19,900**	**3,980**	

Figure 6: Areas with IDP Presence

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IDPs population

63,140
15,000
3,000

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Algeria

Tunisia

Ghat
3710

Nalut
4700

Zwara
6102

Azzawya
8220

Tripoli
37871

Aljfarah
27962

Al Jabal
Al Gharbi
27275

Almargeb
22549

Misrata
15025

Wadi Ashshati
2200

Ubari
5324

Sebha
4025

Murzuq
1380

Aljufrah
4998

Sirt
1750

Benghazi
63140

Ejdabia
30270

Almarj
6095

Al Jabal Al Akhdar
21325

Derna
3635

Tobruk
12165

Alkufrah
3515

0 50 100 200 Km

8

IDP Sex and Age Disaggregated Data

As broken down in **Figure 7** below, out of a cumulative sample of 81,862 IDPs from the past 6 rounds of data collection, minors (below the age of 18) make up 51% of the IDP population, and older adults (aged 60 and above) account for another 9%, while **adults make up the remaining 40% of IDPs**.

While the ratio of males to females is nearly at par for minors and adults, males account for a slightly larger proportion of older adults, making up 53% of the population.

Figure 7: **Sex and age disaggregation for IDPs**

	% of Total	Male	Female
Infants & young children (0 – 5 years)	25%	49%	51%
Children (6 – 17 years)	26%	49%	51%
Adults (18-59 years)	40%	49%	51%
Older adults (60+ years)	9%	53%	47%

Primary Needs of IDPs

During Round 6, the primary needs were identified for **80% of the IDP population**, with the priority unfulfilled needs identified being for **NFI's** (27% of all IDPs), **medical services** (18% of all IDPs) and **shelter** (17% of all IDPs). **Figure 8** provides a breakdown of the number of IDPs per primary need reported, followed by a map listing the primary need in each region of Libya in **Figure 9**.

Results were obtained by collecting information on the primary unfulfilled

Figure 8: **Primary needs for IDPs in Libya[5]**

need for IDPs in each shelter identified per location, and aggregating the number of IDPs associated with each need across the country.
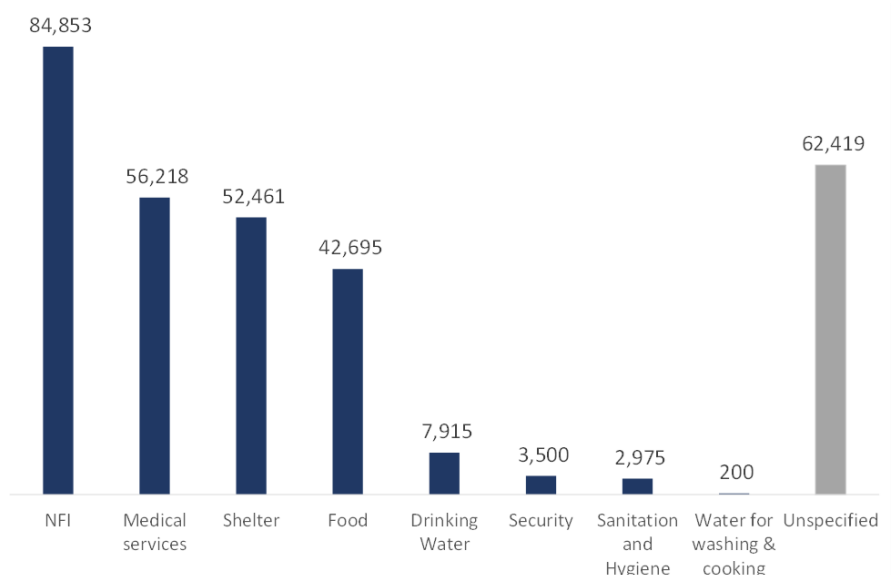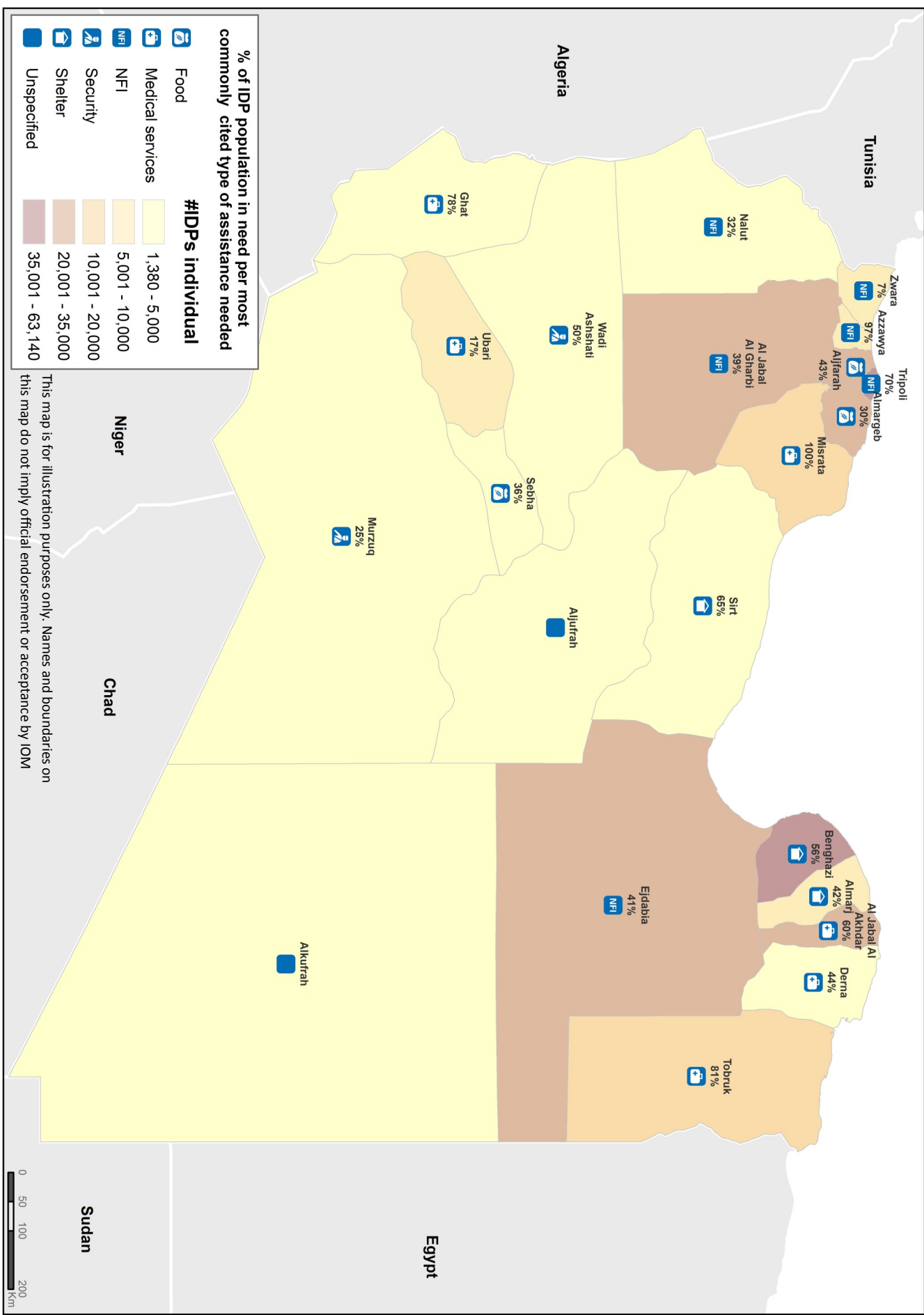
Figure 9: IDP Primary Reported Needs

% of IDP population in need per most commonly cited type of assistance needed

- Food
- Medical services
- NFI
- Security
- Shelter
- Unspecified

#IDPs individual
- 1,380 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 35,000
- 35,001 - 63,140

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

Algeria

Tunisia

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Ghat 78%

Nalut 32%

Zwara 7%

Azzawya 97%

Tripoli 70%

Ajfarah 43%

Almargeb 30%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi 39%

Misrata 100%

Wadi Ashshati 50%

Ubari 17%

Sebha 36%

Murzuq 25%

Aljufrah

Sirt 65%

Alkufrah

Ejdabia 41%

Benghazi 56%

Almarj 42%

Al Jabal Al Akhdar 60%

Derna 44%

Tobruk 81%

0 50 100 200
Km

IDP Shelter Settings

51,381 IDP households **(83%)** are reported to reside in private accommodation, which consists of shelter that is self-paid or paid by others, or being hosted with relatives or non-relatives.

A further 6,905 IDP households **(11%)** are reported to be in **public or informal settings**, such as schools, public buildings, deserted resorts, tents, caravans, and other similar arrangements.

The shelter type was unknown for 4,036 IDP households (6%) during this round.
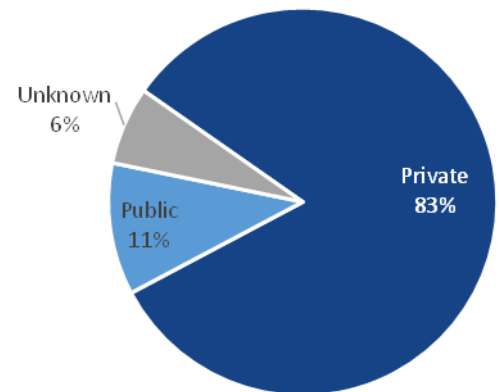
Abu Salim, **Ajdabiya** and **Benghazi** are the top three areas hosting IDPs in public or informal settings. In Abu Salim, there are a total of 1,513 households broken down as follows: 667 households in informal settings (tents, caravans, makeshift shelters), and 630 households in unfinished buildings, with an estimated 180 households reported to be squatting on other people's properties and 36 households accommodated in schools.

In Ajdabiya, there are an estimated **1,080 households** living in informal settings. And in Benghazi, 1,080 households are distributed across all different public and informal shelter types, with the majority being housed in schools (584 households) or informal settings (325 households).

Figure 10 shows the breakdown of households reported to be residing in each type of shelter setting followed by the map showing the locations of IDPs living in collective or informal settings in **Figure 11**.

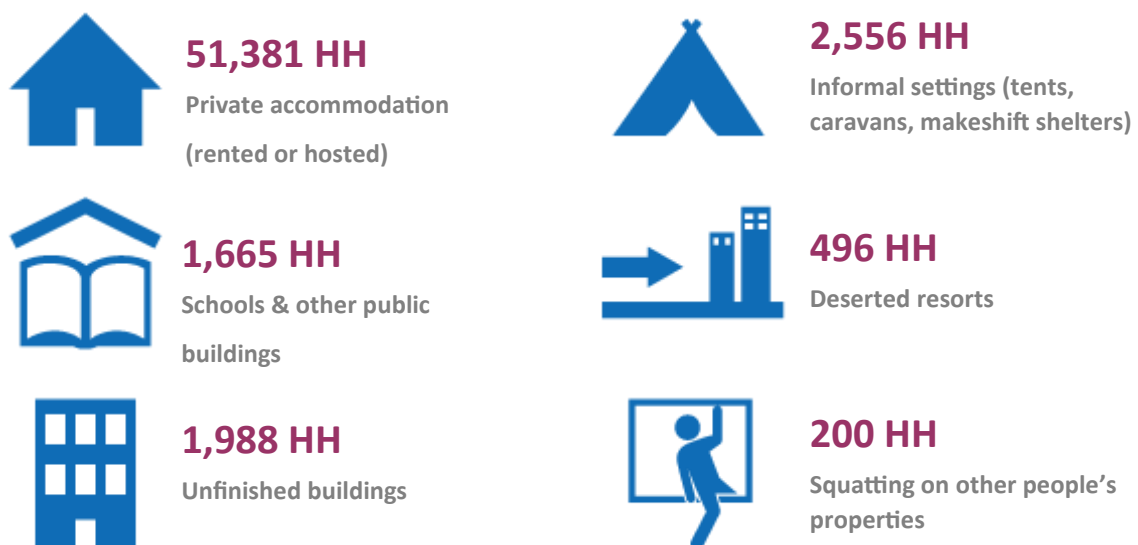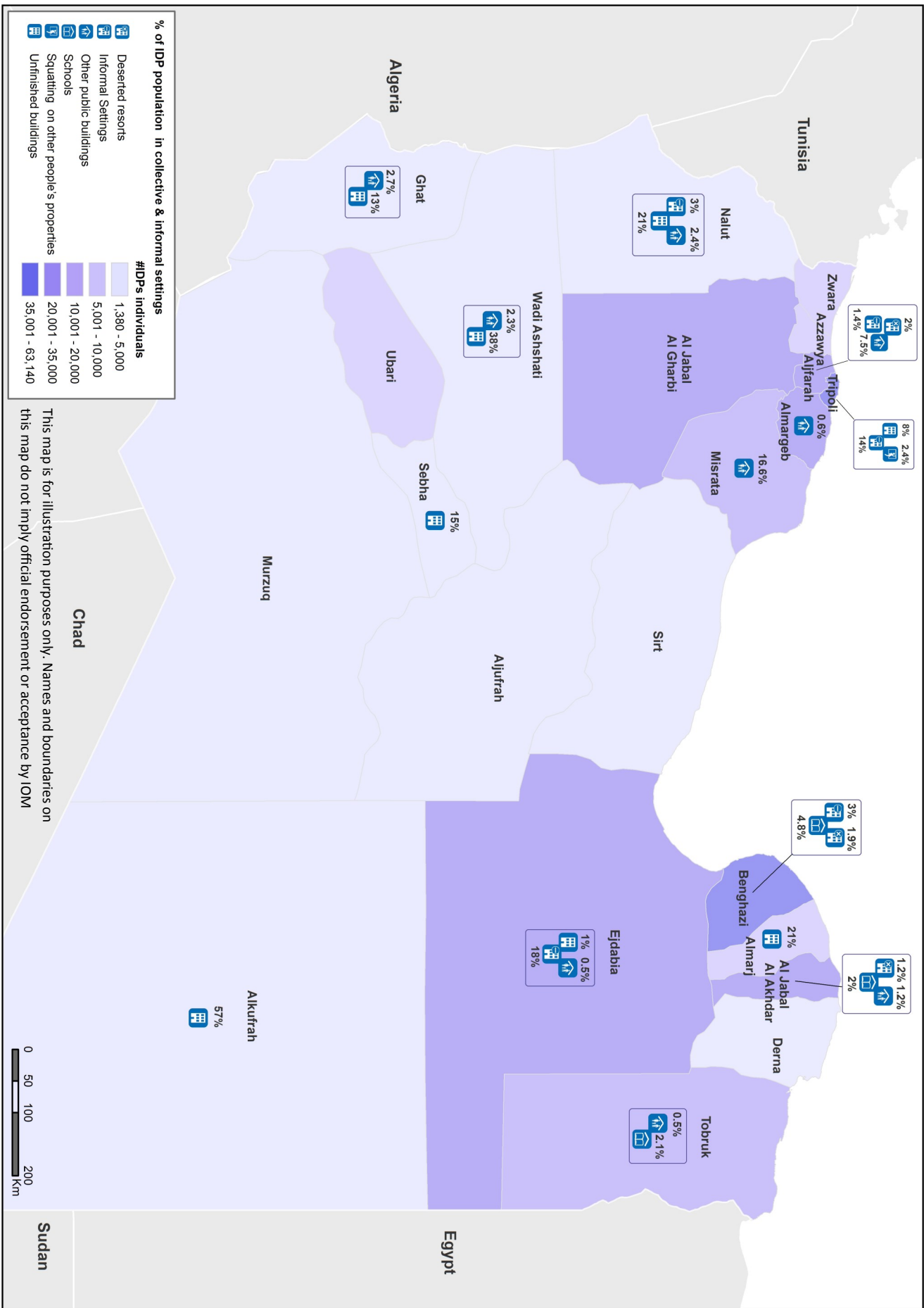**Figure 10:** **IDP households in collective and informal settings**

51,381 HH
Private accommodation
(rented or hosted)

2,556 HH
Informal settings (tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)

1,665 HH
Schools & other public buildings

496 HH
Deserted resorts

1,988 HH
Unfinished buildings

200 HH
Squatting on other people's properties

Figure 11: IDPs in Collective and Informal Settings

% of IDP population in collective & informal settings

Icon	Setting
🏢	Deserted resorts
🏠	Informal Settings
🏛	Other public buildings
🏫	Schools
🏢	Squatting on other people's properties
🏗	Unfinished buildings

#IDPs individuals

- 1,380 – 5,000
- 5,001 – 10,000
- 10,001 – 20,000
- 20,001 – 35,000
- 35,001 – 63,140

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

Algeria

Tunisia

Ghat — 2.7% / 13%

Nalut — 3% / 2.4% / 21%

Zwara / Azzawya — 2% / 1.4% / 7.5%

Aljfarah / Tripoli — 8% / 2.4% / 14%

Almargeb — 0.6%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi

Wadi Ashshati — 2.3% / 38%

Misrata — 16.6%

Ubari

Sebha — 15%

Murzuq

Aljufrah

Sirt

Chad

Benghazi — 3% / 1.9% / 4.8%

Almarj — 21%

Al Jabal Al Akhdar — 1.2% / 1.2% / 2%

Derna

Ejdabia — 1% / 0.5% / 18%

Alkufrah — 57%

Tobruk — 0.5% / 2.1%

Egypt

Sudan

0 / 50 / 100 / 200 Km

3 - RETURNEES

Summary

DTM Libya has located and identified **462,957 returnees** (93,565 households) who have gone back to their homes in **21 areas** in Libya between 2015 and present.

This represents the largest change for the population groups tracked by DTM since the previous round with an **increase** of 152,692 returnees identified, mainly in the areas of Az Zahrah (an increase of 124,050 returnees identified), and Al Mayah (an increase of 27,000 returnees identified). Moreover, there were smaller increases in returnees identified to Al Aziziyah, Gwalesh, Kikla and Sawani Bin Adam since Round 5.

While some returns were enabled due to the signing of reconciliation agreements, as in the case of that between the Tebu and Tuareg in Awbari, and between Kikla and Zintan, others have taken place due to a de-escalation of conflict and restoration of some security, as in the case of Benghazi, and the opening up of the coastal road, which facilitated returns to Az Zahrah, Al Mayah and Al Aziziyah.

Figure 12: IDP returns, 2015—present
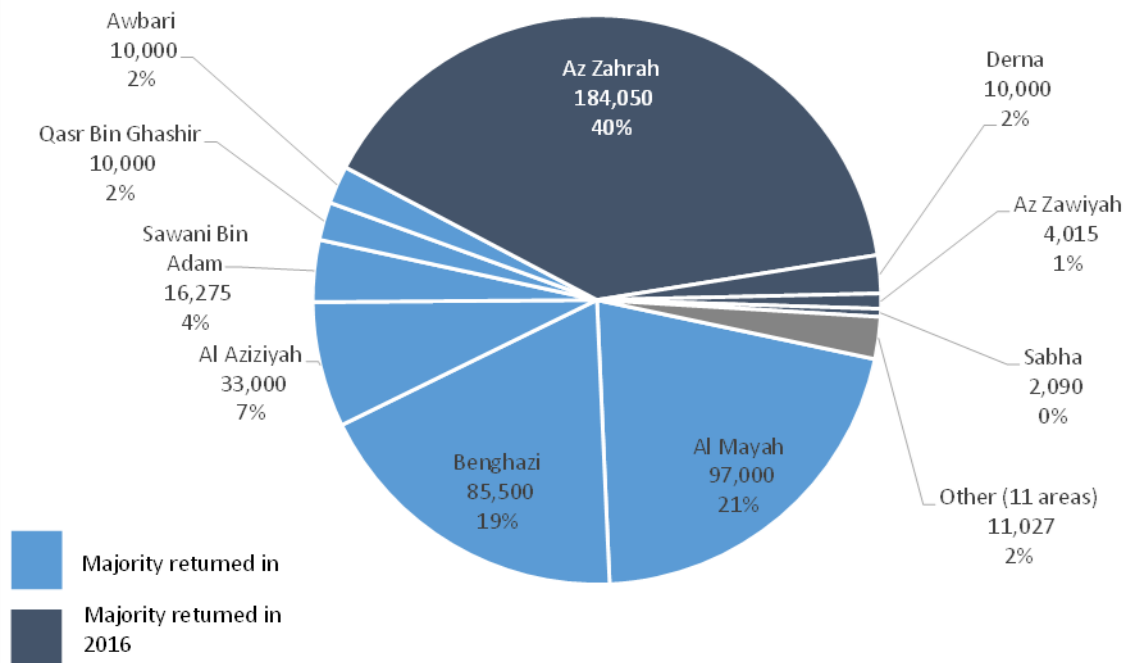
Returnees often find themselves waiting for long periods of time for services to be restored in the areas to which they have returned, many of the delays having been caused by constraints in liquidity. Many areas also continue to experience insecurity related high rates of criminality. Other hindrances to the sustainability of return include the presence of explosive remnants of war (ERWs), problems with pest control, repair of public infrastructure, restoration of basic services, and law enforcement.

Figure 13: Areas with returnee presence

Returnees population

341,325
10,000
1,460

Tunisia

Algeria

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Tripoli 2010
Azzawya 4015
Aljfarah 341325
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 3927
Wadi Ashshati 1030
Ubari 10000
Sebha 2090
Murzuq 110
Aljufrah 1100
Sirt 1450
Ejdabia 400
Benghazi 85500
Derna 10000

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

0 50 100 200 Km

With the de-escalation of conflict in the Sirte region, and the beginning of the process of return for those who were displaced, UNOCHA has launched a Flash Appeal targeted at providing returnees to Sirte with life-saving protection and assistance, addressing their needs for protection, health, food security, WASH, shelter and NFIs, and education. UNOCHA estimates that **79,400 individuals are expected to return** to Sirte between September and December 2016.

Returnee Shelter Settings

The majority of returnees returned to their previous homes. A small proportion of them, however, has rented a new home, or is living in other collective shelters in their areas of origin, such as farms, schools or public buildings, while they await the completion of repairs to their homes and/or neighbourhoods.

Figure 14: **Shelter Settings of Returnees**
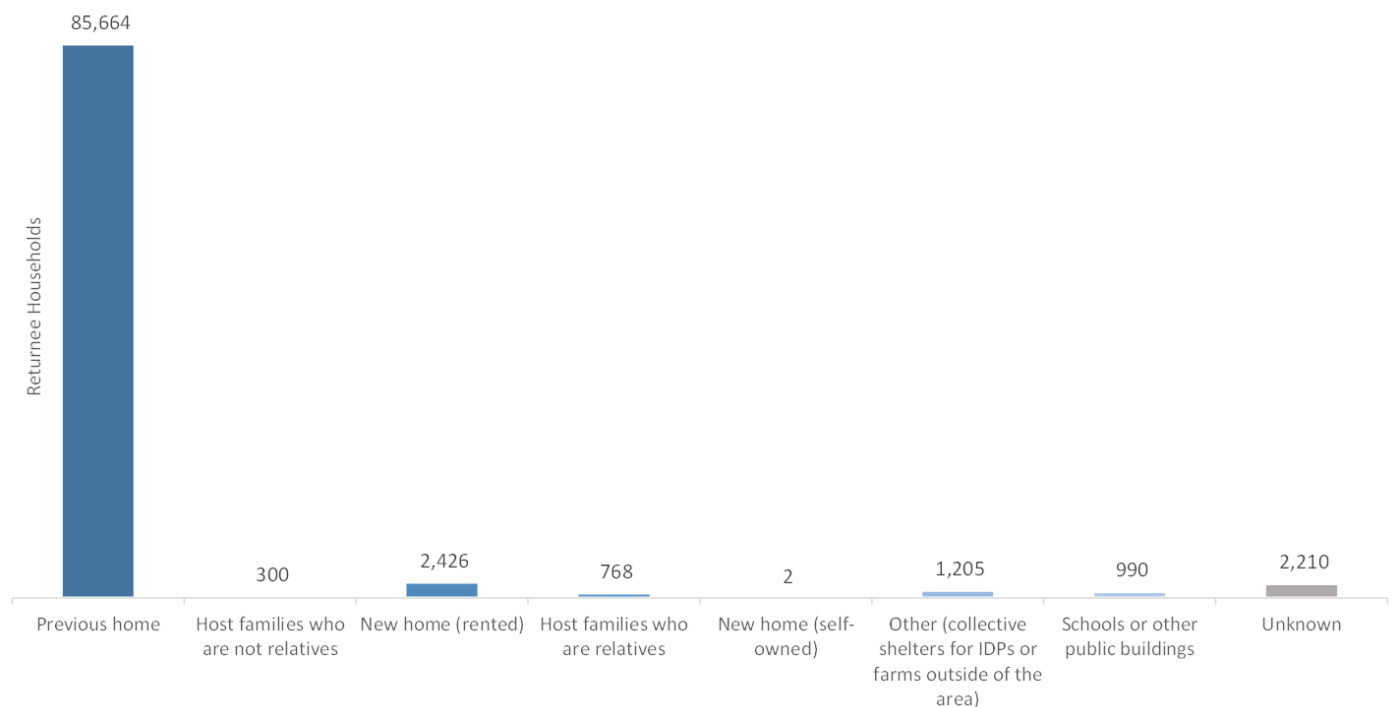
4 - MIGRANTS

Summary

During Round 6, DTM Libya identified and located **256,690 migrants** in **52 areas** across Libya.

IOM has adjusted its findings on migrants from Round 3 onward, to exclude individuals from refugee-producing countries (Syria, Eritrea, Somalia and Palestine). These refugees are tracked and reported on by UNHCR Libya (please refer to the detailed explanation in the Notes on the Data on page 24).

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.

Migrants in Libya continue to be extremely vulnerable, being at risk of **arbitrary arrest and detention**, exploitation by criminal networks, discrimination, and having limited access to livelihood opportunities or state support. Migrant workers, many of whom tend to work as casual labourers in a variety of sectors including agriculture, construction, and service industries, are particularly affected by the economic instability that Libya is currently facing, in which many employers do not have access to sufficient liquidity to pay salaries. For those who are unable to either obtain documentation or renew it, their precarious status as irregular migrants leaving them with **little recourse to legal and social protection**.

Furthermore, there are additional dangers faced by migrants transiting through Libya, associated with the journeys they embark on from their countries of origin. In many cases, migrants engage smugglers to facilitate their travel to and through Libya, and embark on dangerous journeys through the desert in overcrowded vehicles, where there is a high risk of dehydration, or vehicle breakdown. Those who continue by crossing the Mediterranean are sent on flimsy boats that can easily capsize, and rely on the presence of nearby boats to conduct rescue operations.

Complementing its baseline findings on migrants, DTM has launched a **Flow Monitoring module** gathering more granular data on migrants' mobility trajectories, socio-economic, and demographic characteristics, in order to inform a more evidence-based humanitarian response dedicated to addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of this population group[6]. This provides more insight into migratory motives, intended destinations and vulnerabilities, in an effort to inform a more targeted humanitarian response by the international community.

Areas with Migrant Presence

The main areas reporting migrant presence are Ain Zara, Abu Salim, Tajoura, Msallata and Alzintan. Since the last round, the number of migrants identified in Az Zawiyah has **increased by 3,350 individuals**. Surman and Benghazi have also recorded an increase in the number of migrants identified during the reporting period.

A greater security presence in Zuwara has led to a decrease in the number of migrants identified in that area (a reduction of 1,150 migrants) and a corresponding shift of those migrants to Gharb Al Zawiya and South Zawiyah. **Figure 15** lists the top 10 areas with migrants reported during this round. **Figure 16** on the following page displays the areas reporting migrant presence across all areas in Libya.

Figure 15: **Top 10 areas reporting migrant presence**
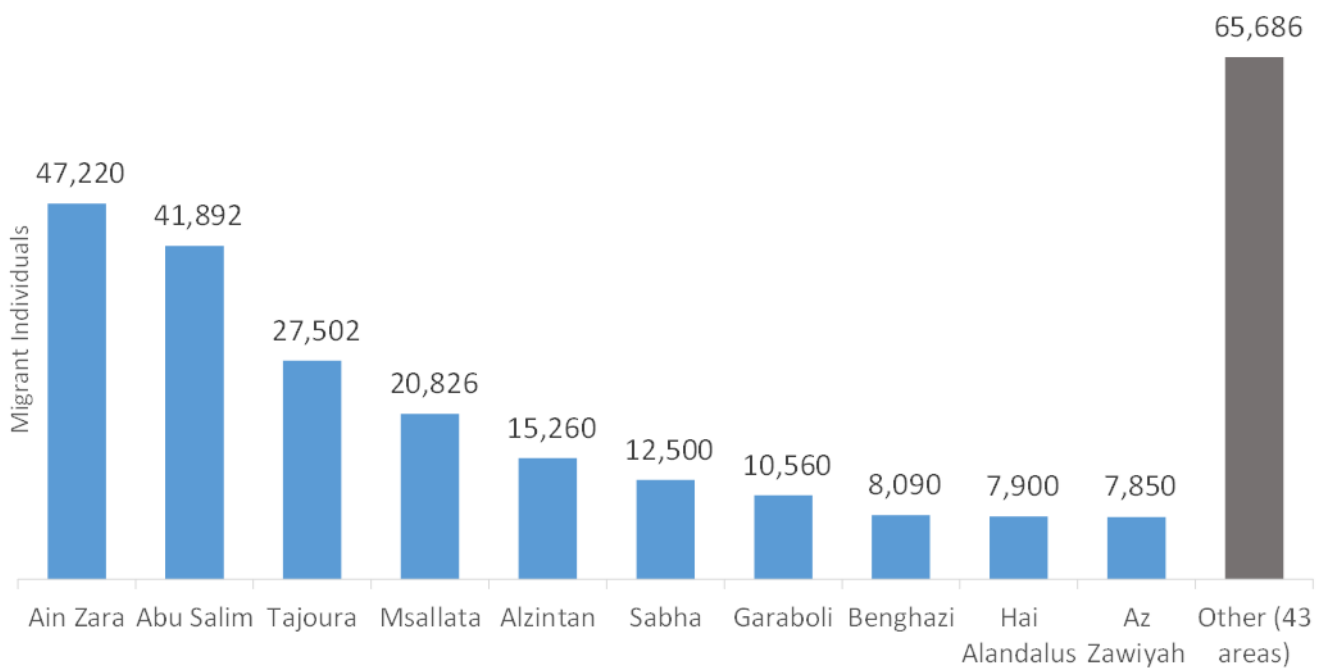
Figure 16: Areas with migrant presence
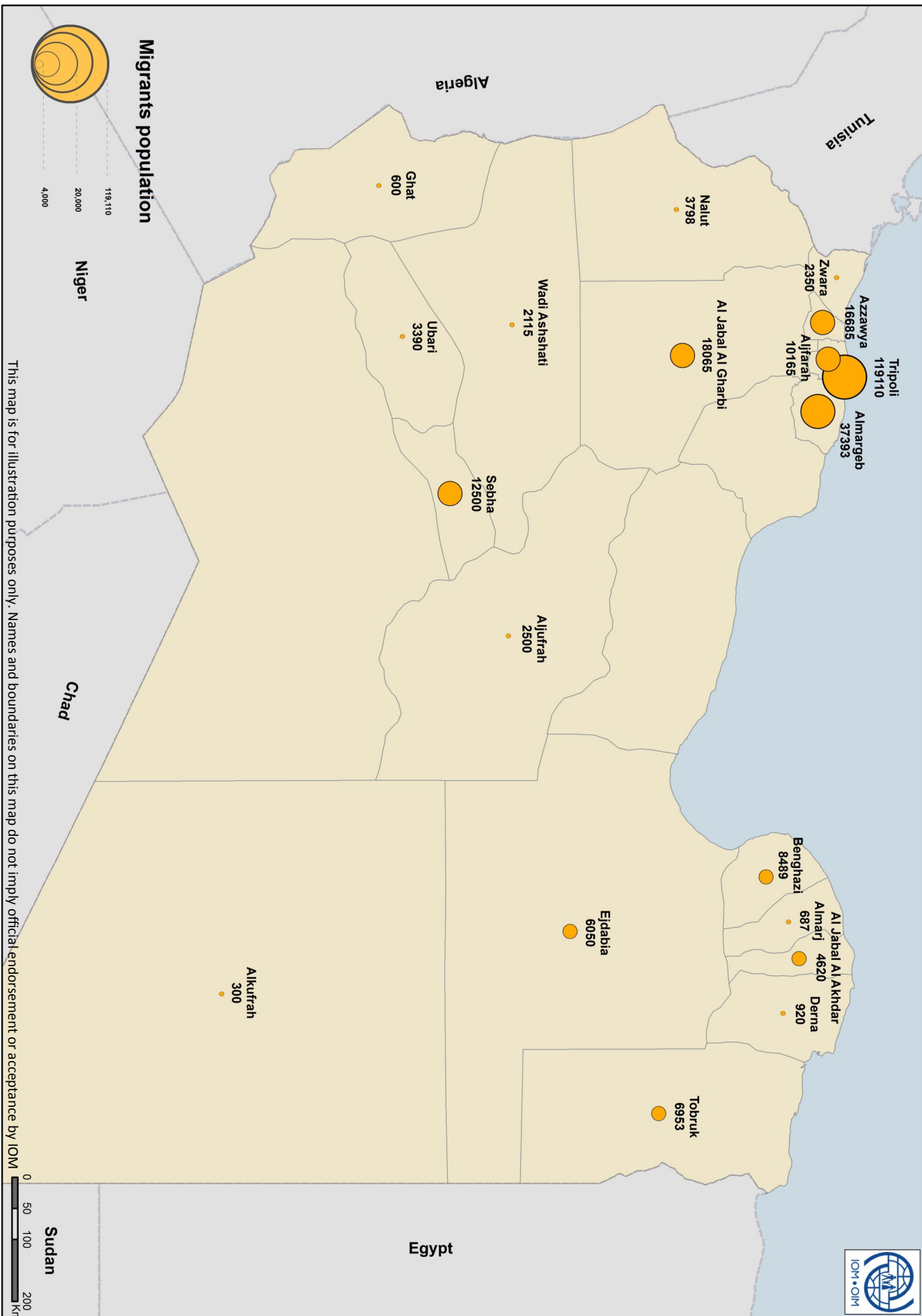
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

Migrants population

Tripoli
119110

Azzawya
16685

Zwara
2350

Aljfarah
10165

Almargeb
37393

Al Jabal Al Gharbi
18065

Nalut
3798

Ghat
600

Wadi Ashshati
2115

Ubari
3390

Sebha
12500

Aljufrah
2500

Alkufrah
300

Ejdabia
6050

Benghazi
8489

Al Jabal Al Akhdar
4620

Almarj
687

Derna
920

Tobruk
6953

Algeria

Tunisia

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

0
50
100
200
Km

Migrant Shelter Settings

80% of identified migrants were reported to be in **private shelter settings**, 17% are in public or informal settings, 1% are reported to be in detention centres and the type of accommodation of the remaining 1% is unknown, as shown below.
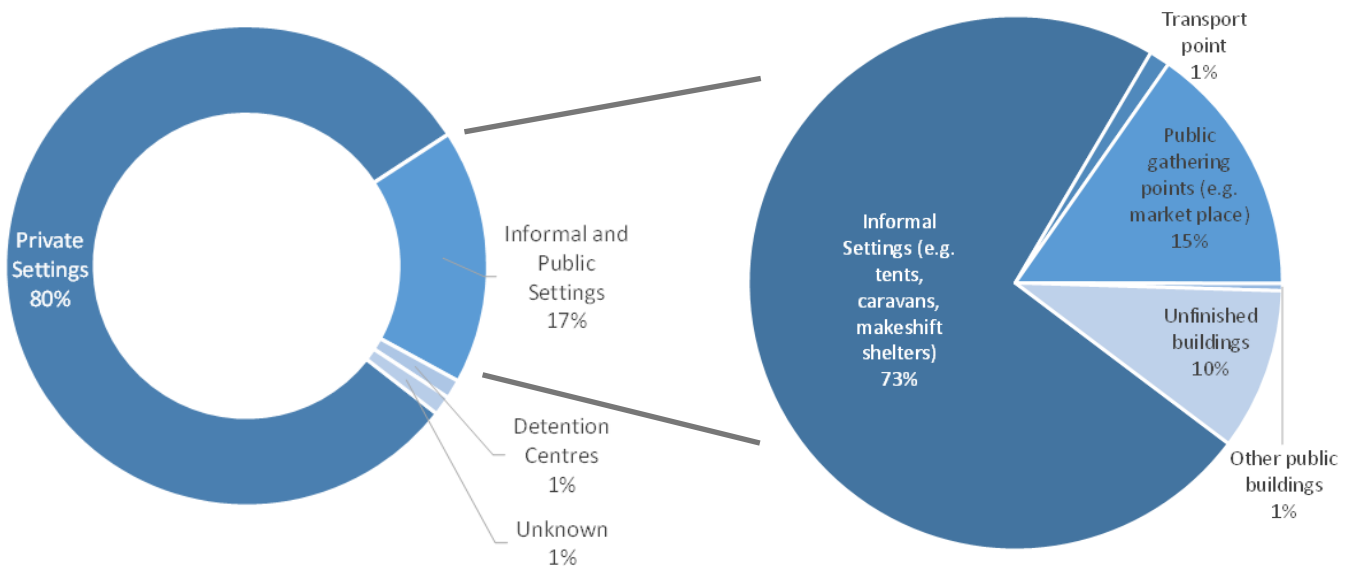
Migrants in public or informal shelters are mainly in settings such as tents, **caravans, or makeshift shelters (73%),** public gather points such as market places (15%), unfinished buildings (10%) and the remaining 2% are in transport points or other public buildings.

Nationalities

The main reported nationalities of identified migrants, as has traditionally been the case, are those for countries bordering Libya: **Niger**, **Egypt**, **Chad** and **Sudan**. Migrants from Nigeria, Ghana, Mali, and Bangladesh are also among those most frequently identified. The table on the following page shows the main identified nationalities of migrants, in decreasing order of frequency.

Msallata, Garyan, and Hai Alandalus were the top three areas reporting the present of migrants of Nigerien nationality, whereas migrants from Egypt were identified mainly in Az Zahrah, Al Aziziyah, and Benghazi. Migrants from Chad were identified mainly in Msallata, Ain Zara and Benghazi, and migrants from Sudan were reported in Sawani Bin Adam, Az Zawiyah, and Al Mayah.

Nationality

1	Niger		5	Nigeria	
2	Egypt		6	Ghana	
3	Chad		7	Mali	
4	Sudan		8	Bangladesh	

Migrant Demographics

A demographic breakdown was provided for 29% of migrants identified during this round. Of this group, **91%** of migrants were identified as adults, 88% of whom were male and **12% female**.

9% were reported to be minors, 67% of whom were accompanied and 33% were unaccompanied. **Figure 19** displays this breakdown.

Figure 19: Migrant demographics

Adults: 91%

88%
Male

12%
Female

Minors: 9%

67%
Accompanied

33%
Unaccompanied

Central Mediterranean Route

Libya is central to larger migration flows in the region. It remains a transit country for migrants from West Africa and the Middle East who continue along the Central Mediterranean route to Europe.

In its compilation of data on migratory flows to Europe as of September 22, IOM reported an increase of 1.8% of arrivals to Italy by sea, as compared to the number of arrivals recorded during the same period (1 January to 21 September) in 2015. The main reported nationalities of arrivals to Italy were Nigerian, Eritrean, Sudanese and Gambian, together making up 58% of all arrivals in the first 8 months of 2016.

In its findings from Flow Monitoring surveys conducted between June and September with 2,336 migrants in Sicily, Italy who had arrived by the Central Mediterranean route, IOM reported that Italy was the main intended country of destination for 55% of respondents, with Germany and the United Kingdom coming in second and third at 9% and 6% respectively. 1% of respondents reported having had Libya has an initial intended destination, which changed due to increased instability in the country. 62% of respondents reported having left their countries of origin due to **war or political reasons**, followed by economic reasons (22%), and limited basic services (7%). The length of the journey for the majority (34%) was longer than six months, or three to six months for 23% of respondents[6].

In further questions about trafficking and exploitative practices, **72% of respondents have experienced a form of exploitation**, answering yes to at least one of the trafficking and other exploitative practices indicators. Findings showed that migrants who made secondary movements after longer period in transit countries were more vulnerable to such experiences. Further, migrants from West African countries had higher rates of positive responses than those from the Horn of Africa and from Western and South Asia, while North African migrants were the least likely to have experienced this[7].

Migrants coming from West Africa continue to transit through Niger to arrive at Libya, with key transit areas being Agadez and Séguédine. In its latest Flow Monitoring statistical report, covering the reporting period of August, DTM Niger has **reported a decrease** in both outgoing and incoming flows of migrants from the peak of 71,904 recorded during the month of May. The number of outgoing migrants recorded in August was 42,088, 39,256 of whom were observed at Séguédine, heading in the direction of Al Qatrun in Libya. The main observed nationalities at this point were Nigerian, Nigerien and Gambian. The number of incoming migrants was recorded at 15,812 individuals, 10,963 of whom were coming through Séguédine from Al Qatrun[8].

DTM LIBYA REPORT ROUND 6

Maritime activity off the Libyan coast has consisted of several rescue operations conducted by the Libyan Coast Guard mainly in Az Zawiyah and Zuwara, with several other incidents recorded outside Tajoura and Tripoli port. Migrants rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard were brought back to Libya and transferred to Surman, Az Zawiyah, and Shuhada' Al Nasr detention centres. Figure 16 displays the number of maritime incidents as reported by the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) in 2016, in which rescued migrants were brought back to Libya. 14 separate incidents were reported to date in September, out of a total of 67 incidents recorded between January and September this year[9].

Figure 20: **Maritime Incidents in Libya, January—September 2016**

Data as of 30 September
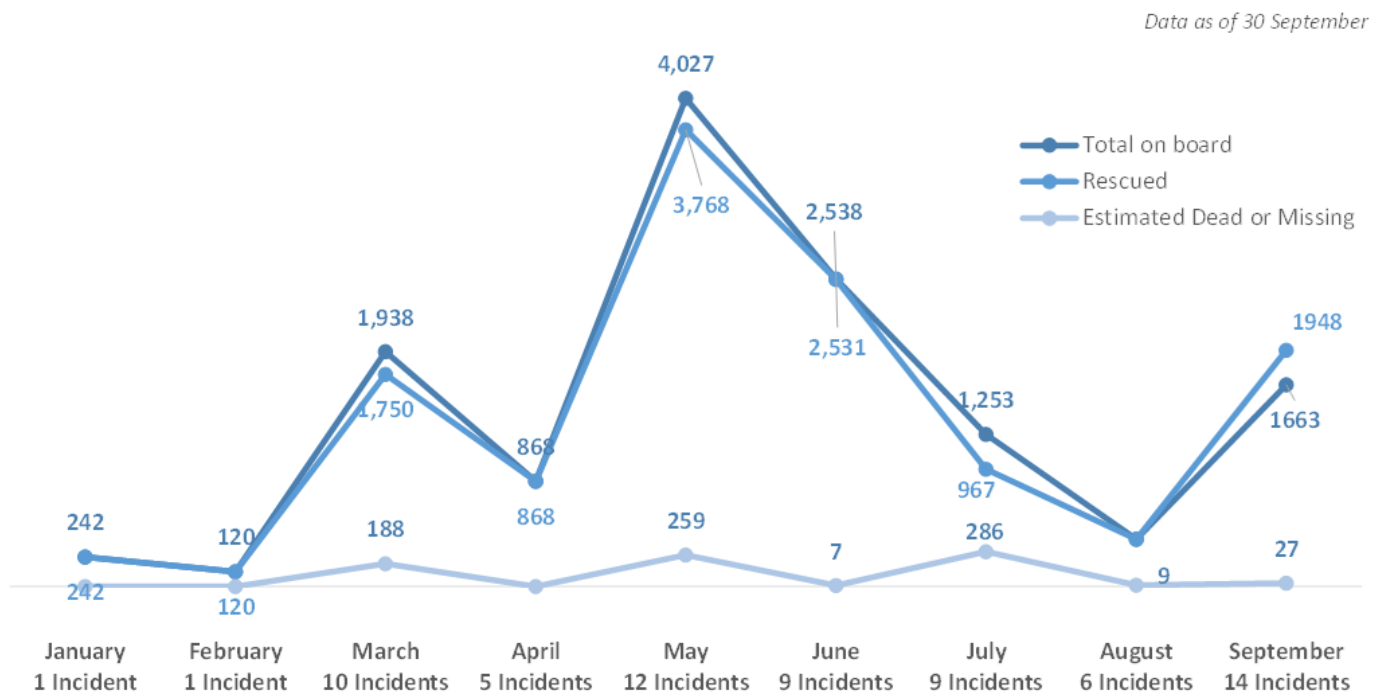
5 - NOTES ON THE DATA[10]

Data Source

During the sixth round, the DTM team assessed 100 areas. Within those, **530 locations were assessed** once it was determined that one of the populations tracked was present. 416 locations reported an IDP presence, 119 had returnees, and 326 reported a presence of migrants. The four areas not assessed were Al Jaghbub, Harawa, Sirte and Misratah, those areas being inaccessible due to insecurity.

In the assessed locations, the DTM team interviewed **987 Key Informants** (KIs), with an average of two KIs interviewed in each location. The greatest proportion of KIs interviewed were representatives of **Local Crisis Committees** (44%), followed by other representatives from the baladiya office, such as the Social or Muhalla Affairs divisions (23%). Humanitarian or social organizations, community or tribal representatives, and representatives of educational facilities were also among KIs interviewed.

7% of the interviewed KIs were female, and 93% were male. DTM aims to continue increasing female KI participation in the coming rounds. The table below illustrates the type and count of KIs interviewed in the assessed locations during the DTM sixth round.

Figure 21: Key informants interviewed in Round 6

Key Informant (KI) type	# KI's	% of Total
Local Crisis Committee Representative	430	43.6%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	222	22.5%
Community / tribal representative	118	12.0%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	111	11.2%
Representation of displaced groups	87	8.8%
Other	12	1.2%
Representatives of education facilities	7	0.7%
Grand Total	**987**	**100.0%**

Data Credibility[10]

Through DTM's methodology to rate the credibility of data collected from different KIs, data were considered "very" credible in 7% of the 530 assessed locations during the sixth round. 91% of the data captured was considered "mostly" credible, whilst only 2% of the assessed locations were considered as having "somehow" credible data.

7% Very Credible   **91% Mostly Credible**   **2% Somehow Credible**
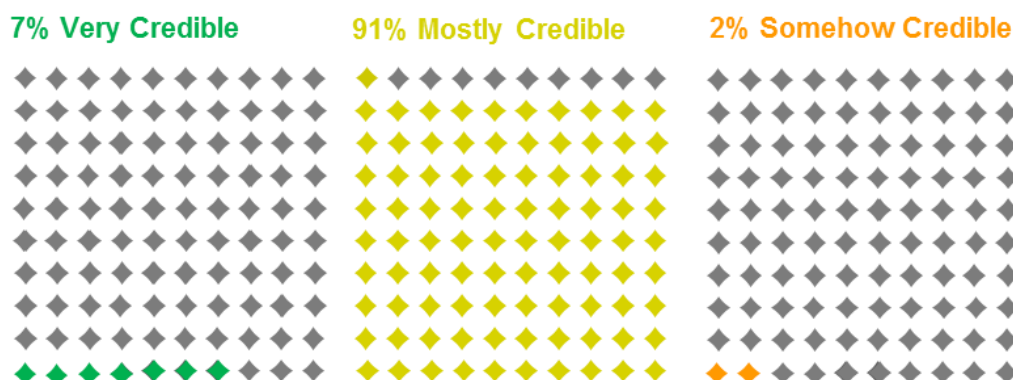
DTM methodology on excluding data on refugees from findings on migrants

DTM's methodology of identifying and locating migrants in Libya is in line with IOM's definition of a migrant, identifying anyone who has crossed an international border into the country regardless of the reasons for their movements or their length of stay. As a result of this, DTM may have counted persons designated as prima facie refugee producing countries.

Currently, DTM does not quantify the number of migrants per nationality. Rather, it gathers data on the top three foreign nationalities in each location where migrants are identified so as to present an overall picture of the migration dynamics within a specific location. DTM's database on migration presents a comprehensive articulation of Libya's migration dynamics as to provide the humanitarian community with the required baseline information for evidence-based interventions. The office is in the process of gathering a detailed nationality breakdown at the location (muhalla) level for the country over the coming months.

Individuals from Syria, Eritrea, Palestine and Somalia are currently considered as prima facie refugees. DTM has worked in close coordination with UNHCR to accommodate the Agency's concerns regarding refugees. Individuals listed as originating from refugee producing countries have been separated from DTM comprehensive migration database. UNHCR will report on refugees in Libya in its monthly registration fact sheet, published at the following link: http://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/51298. In this way, there is no overlap between the number of migrants identified by DTM and the number of refugees as reported by UNHCR. The methodology developed in coordination with UNHCR and OCHA for excluding prima facie refugees from IOM' findings on migrants are as follows:

1. Following collection of data across all of Libya, DTM identifies locations that report Syrians, Palestinians, Eritreans or Somalis among the top three nationalities of third country nationals present.

2. A standard quantification ratio is applied to estimate the proportion of each nationality from the total migrant population identified as follows:

   - The top nationality identified is estimated to account for 40% of the migrant population in that location.
   - The second top nationality identified is estimated to account for 30% of the migrant population.
   - The third top nationality identified is estimated to account for 20% of the migrant population.
   - The remaining 10% of migrants identified in that location are assumed to be from various other nationalities in Libya.

3. Once the number of individuals with Syrian, Eritrean, Palestinian or Eritrean nationality is quantified according to the abovementioned methodology, it is removed from the total number of migrants identified in that location, and the nationality is deleted from the nationalities identified in that location, to be replaced by the second primary reported nationality.

4. For any data individuals from these refugee-producing countries, please refer to UNHCR Libya.

The baseline number of migrants identified has been adjusted retroactively from Round 3, where a full country baseline was established, up to Round 6, as follows:

	R3	R4	R5	R6
Original Number of Migrants Identified	234,669	264,014	276,957	265,286
Adjusted Number (excludes Syrian, Eritrean, Palestinian and Somali Refugees)	**227,568**	**258,470**	**267,733**	**256,690**
Difference	7,101	5,544	9,224	8,596

DISCLAIMERS

Base Map Source: ESRI. Maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on the maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

ENDNOTES

1. UNOCHA, Sirt Flash Appeal, September 2016 https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/libya/document/sirt-flash-appeal-sep-dec-2016

2. Libya Herald reporter. "Misrata-Tawergha reconciliation inches forward". Libya Herald 31 August 2016. https://www.libyaherald.com/2016/08/31/misrata-tawergha-reconciliation-inches-forward/

3. Due to an adjustment in IOM's methodology in reporting on migrants, findings on migrants from Rounds 3 to 6 have been adjusted to quantify and exclude individuals from Syria, Eritrea, Palestine and Somalia from the total.

4. Field assessments were conducted in 530 locations. The four areas not assessed were Al Jaghbub, Harawa, Sirte and Misratah.

5. These needs were identified in partnership with partner Libyan NGOs as the most relevant unfulfilled needs for IDPs in Libya currently. They are defined more specifically below:

- **Non-Food Items (NFIs):** Include such items as mattresses, pillows, blankets, hygiene kits (washing powder, soap, shampoo, toothpaste and toothbrush, towel, basket), clothing, shoes, diapers, sanitary napkins, cleaning supplies
- **Medical services:** Access to facilities providing curative medical services
- **Shelter:** Affordable, habitable covered living space, providing a secure, healthy, living environment with privacy and dignity to the groups, families and individuals residing within it.
- **Food:** Access by individuals to adequate resources for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
- **Drinking Water:** Access to water that is suitable to drink
- **Security:** Freedom from risk or danger; safety
- **Sanitation and Hygiene:** Safe management of human waste
- **Water for Washing and Cooking:** Water used for domestic purposes, cooking and personal hygiene

6. Statistical reports and analytical Flow Monitoring reports can be found at http://www.globaldtm.info/libya/
IOM. *Flow Monitoring Compilation.* 22 September 2016, p. 21. http://migration.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No25%2022%20September%202016.pdf

7. IOM. *Flow Monitoring and Human Trafficking Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond.* 7 September 2016 http://migration.iom.int/docs/Analysis%20-%20Flow%20Monitoring%20and%20Human%20Trafficking%20Surveys%20in%20the%20Mediterranean%20and%20Beyond%20-%207%20September%202016.pdf

8. DTM Niger. *Statistical Report – Overview, Niger Flow Monitoring Points.* August 2016 http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-niger-flow-monitoring-statistical-report-1-august-1-september-2016/

9. This data is updated biweekly in IOM Libya's *Migration and Assistance Overview* publications. For the latest report, see https://www.iom.int/sitreps/libya-migration-and-assistance-overview-9-22-september-2016

10. More information about DTM's assessment and data credibility rating methodology can be found at https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B3jxM6ZLhnP0VDBSbDY0R3plaFk

DTM PARTNERS