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THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



Funded by
European Union

LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT

ROUND 18

MARCH 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. 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.



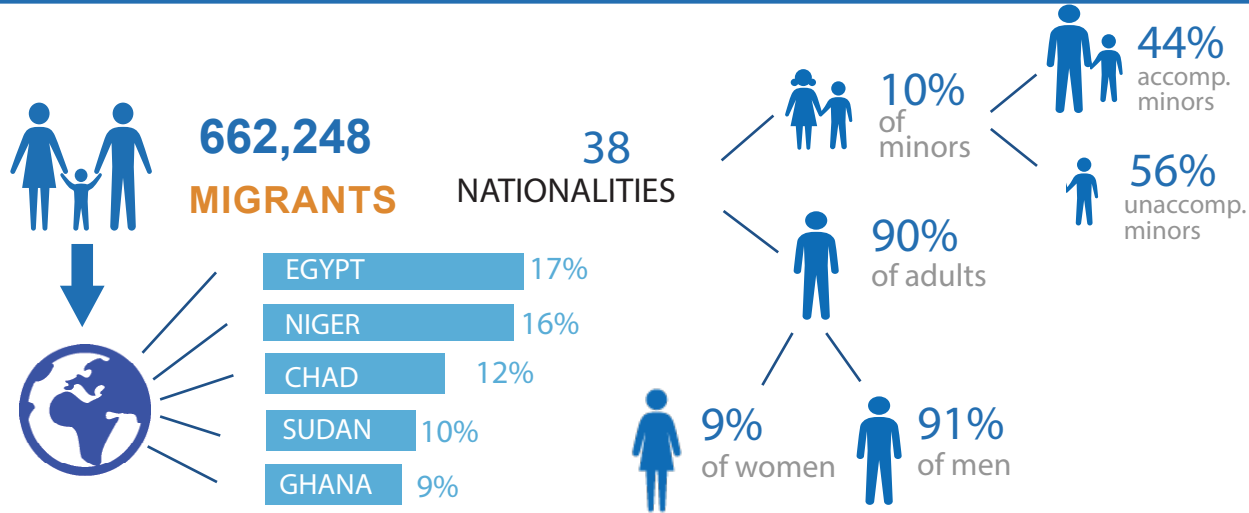
@DTM 2018



CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS	4
OVERVIEW	5
MAP: NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA	6
MAP: NUMBER OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA	7
MIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER	8
MAP: TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES PER MANTIKA (REGION)	9
MIGRANT NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES	10
ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS	11
SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS	12
NORTH-AFRICAN MIGRANTS	13
MIGRATION FLOWS	14
DATA ON OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM TOP 10 REGIONS	15-16
REGIONAL STATISTICS OF MIGRATION FLOWS	17
MIGRANT ROUTES	18
MAP: MIGRANT ROUTES	19
MARITIME INCIDENTS	20
METHODOLOGY	21



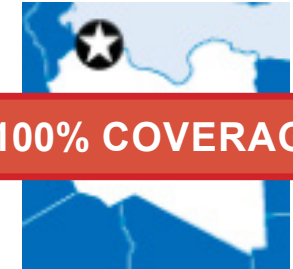


MIGRANTS PRESENT IN

551 of 667
MUHALLAS



99 of 100
BALADIYAS

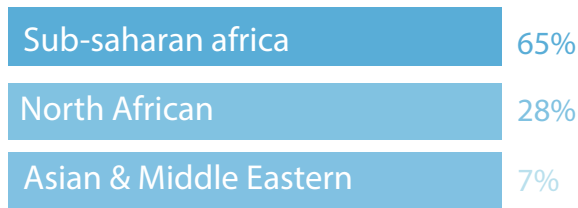


100% COVERAGE

TOP 3 LOCATIONS (% of migrants)



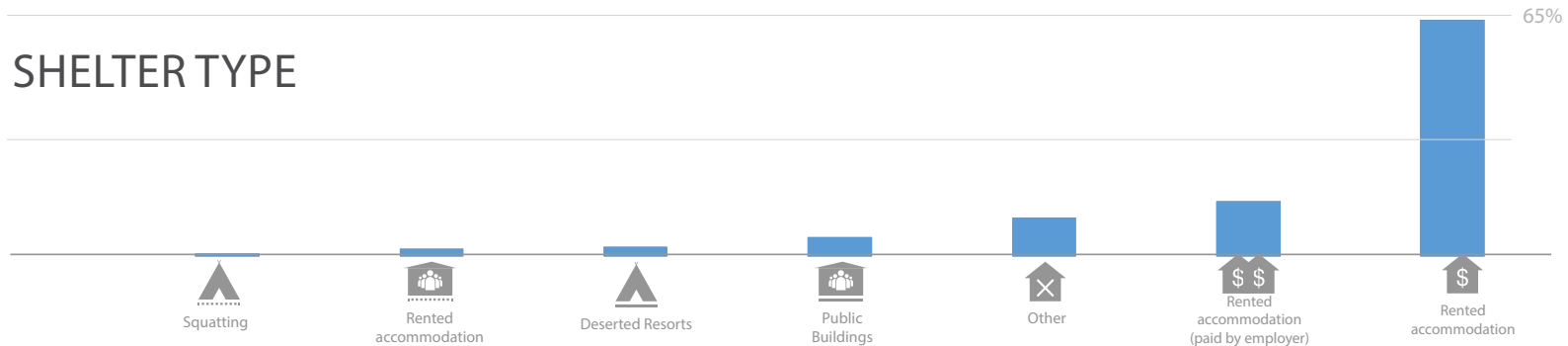
TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN (% of migrants)



KEY INFORMANTS



SHELTER TYPE





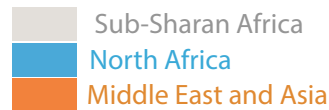
OVERVIEW



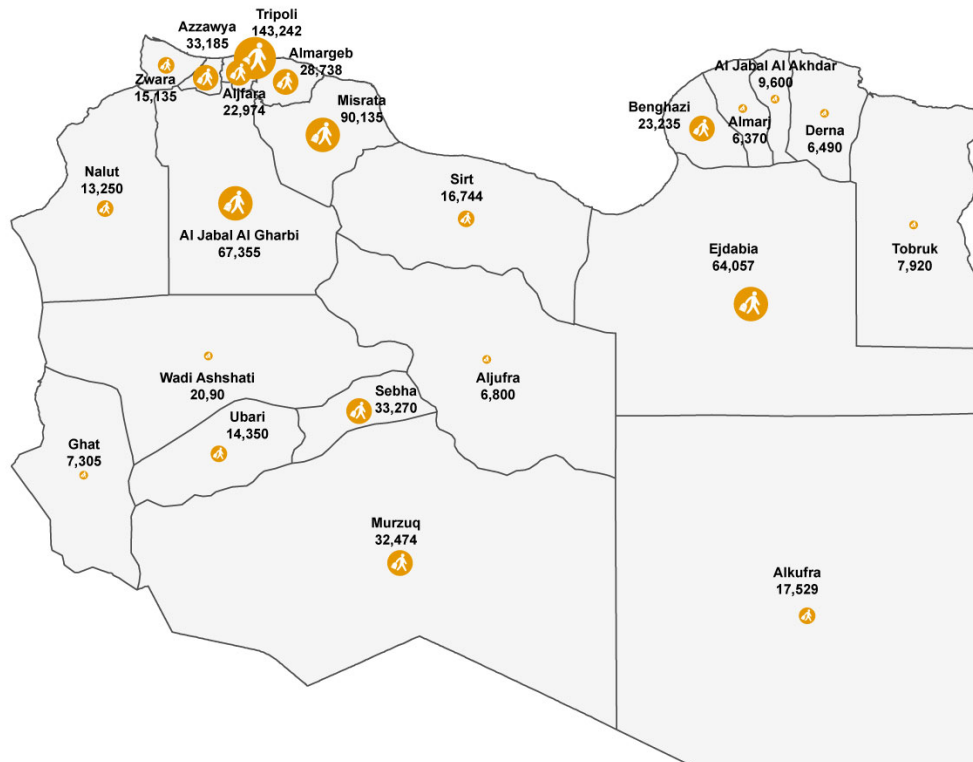
FIGURES

OVERALL MIGRANT POPULATION

662,248 total



MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER MANTIKA



MIGRANT BASELINE

The 18th round of data collection took place in March 2018. IOM identified 662,248 migrants in Libya. Migrants were identified in 99 baladiyas, within 551 muhallas and originated from 38 countries.

As displayed in the maps on page 6-7, out of the total number of migrants identified, 618,629 individuals (93%) originate from 29 different African countries with 43,112 individuals (7%) from Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 507 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 64% of Libya’s migrant population.

Out of the 618,629 individuals from Africa, 430,371 (70%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 188,258 individuals (30%) from North African countries. The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (70%) were identified in Libya’s Western mantikas, 19% in the Southern mantikas and the remaining 11% in the Eastern mantikas.

67% of the individuals originating from Asia and the Middle East were identified in the western region and 32% in the east. the remaining 1% were identified in the south.

To strengthen the data collection process and continue to obtain accurate numbers, DTM will periodically run additional data verification exercises with implementing partners.

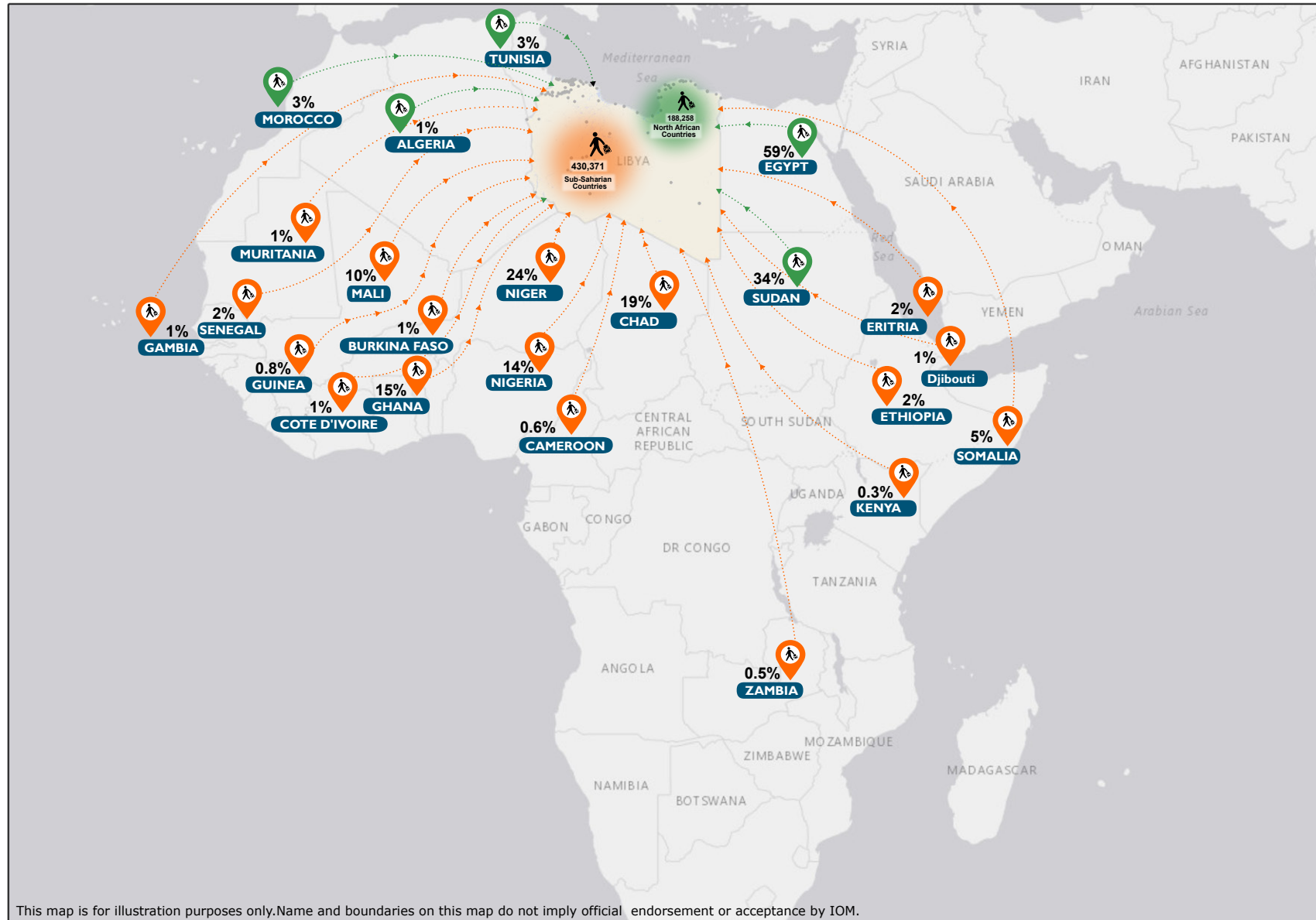


NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA



DTM

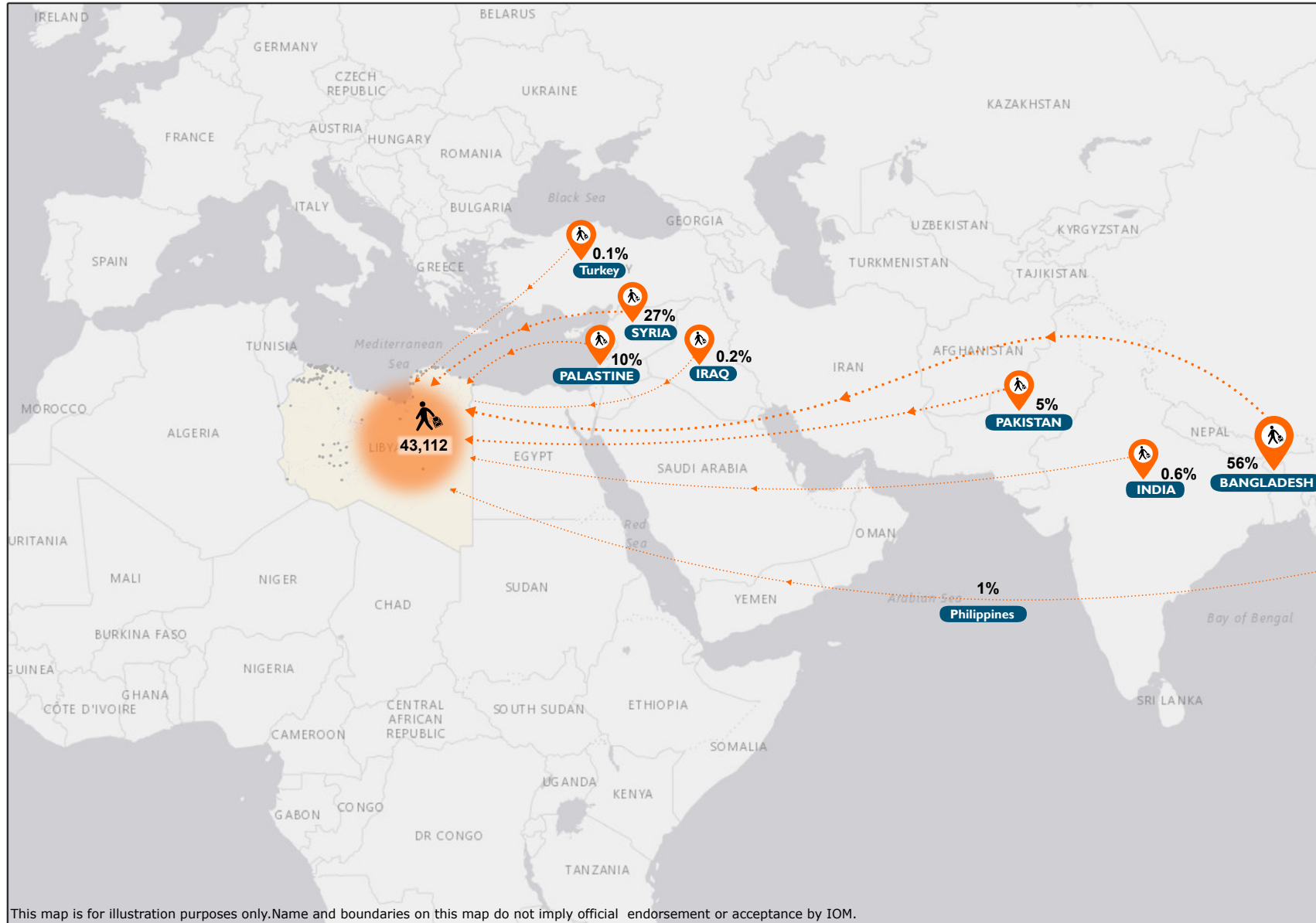
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NUMBER OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA

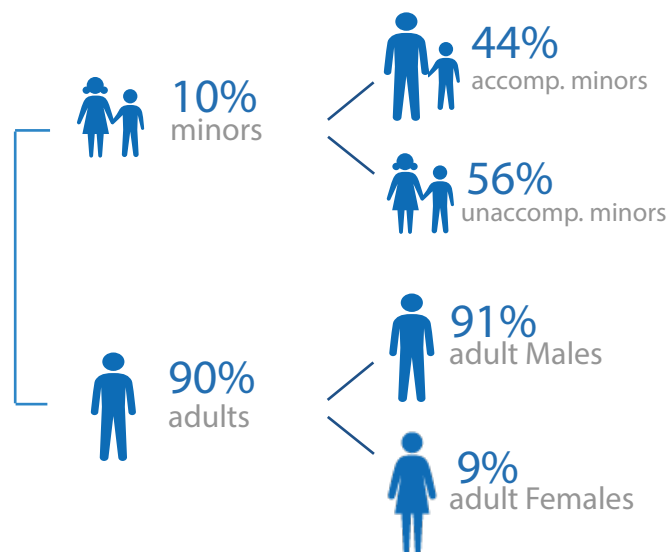


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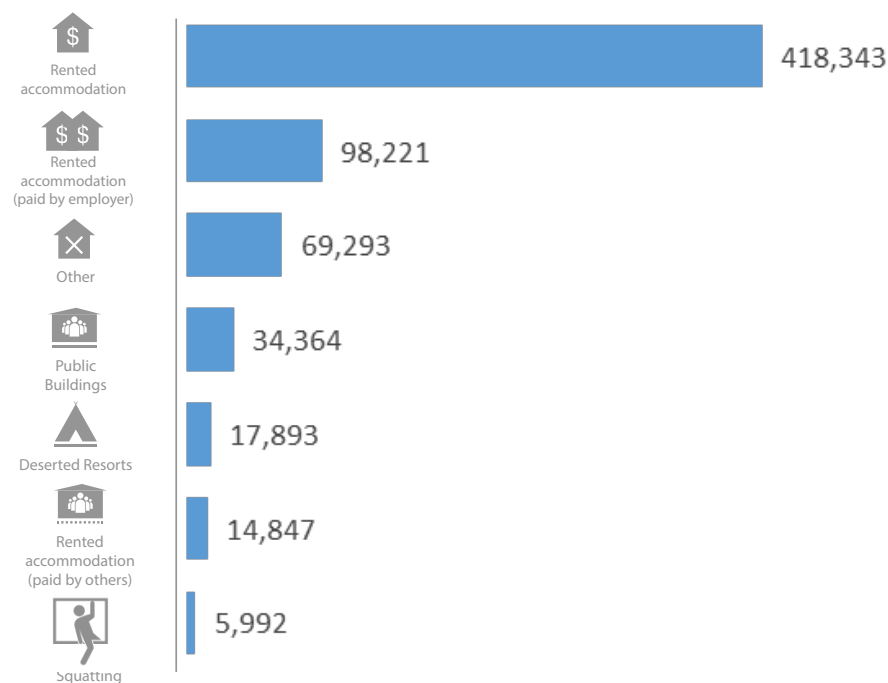


DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER

Out of the 662,248 migrants identified 90% were reported as adults and 10% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (91%) and the remaining 9% as female. Of the minors, 44% were reported as accompanied and 56% as unaccompanied.



MIGRANT SHELTER TYPE



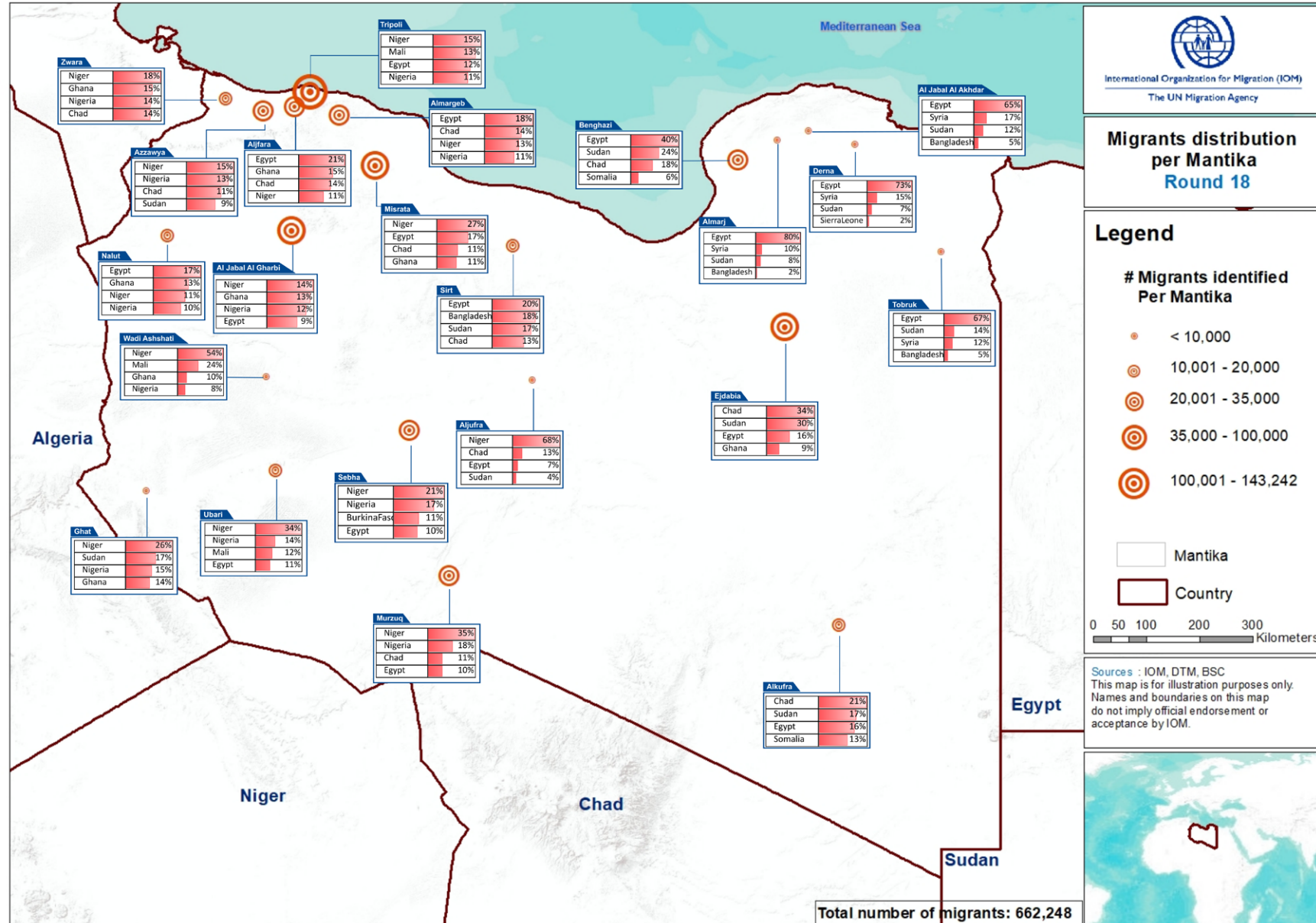


TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES PER MANTIKA (REGION)



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MIGRANT NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES



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NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MANTIKA

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	143,242	22%
Misrata	90,135	14%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	67,355	10%
Ejdabia	64,057	10%
Sebha	33,270	5%
Azzawya	33,185	5%
Murzuq	32,474	5%
Almargeb	28,738	4%
Benghazi	23,235	4%
Aljfara	22,974	3%
Alkufra	17,529	3%
Sirt	16,744	3%
Zwara	15,135	2%
Ubari	14,350	2%
Nalut	13,250	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	9,600	1%
Tobruk	7,920	1%
Ghat	7,305	1%
Aljufra	6,800	1%
Derna	6,490	1%
Almarj	6,370	1%
Wadi Ashshati	2,090	0.3%
Total	662,248	100%

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Egypt	110,433	17%
Niger	105,019	16%
Chad	80,153	12%
Sudan	64,219	10%
Ghana	62,422	9%
Nigeria	59,024	9%
Mali	43,934	7%
Bangladesh	24,334	4%
Somalia	23,278	4%
Syria	11,512	2%
Eritrea	9,479	1%
Senegal	8,140	1%
Ethiopia	6,583	1%
Morocco	6,387	1%
Burkina-Faso	5,593	1%
Tunisia	5,325	1%
Djibouti	5,295	1%
Palestine	4,410	1%
Côte d'Ivoire	4,324	1%

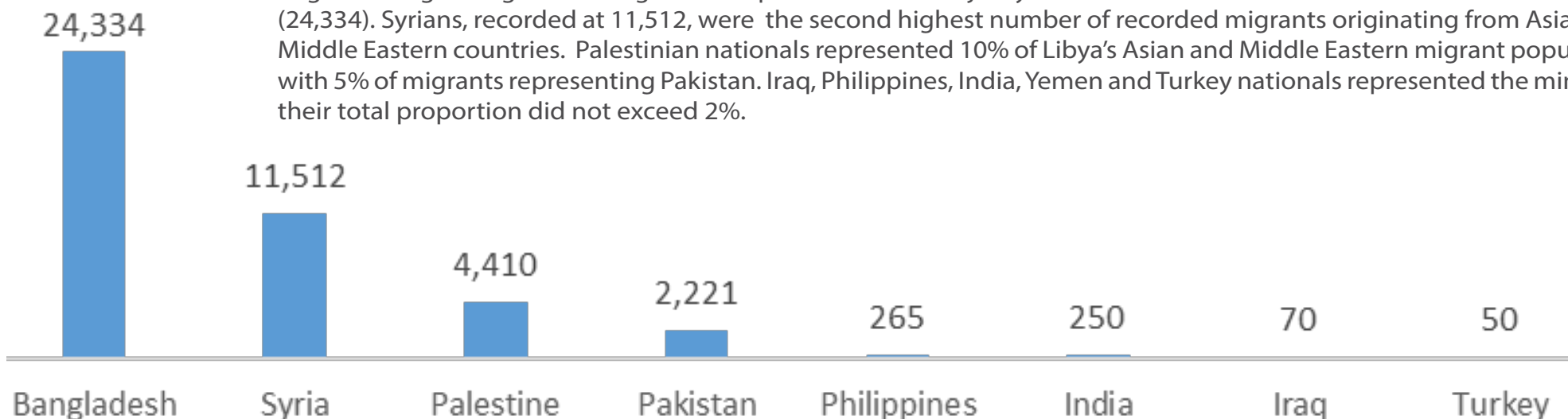
Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Gambia	3,605	0.5%
Mauritania	3,415	0.5%
Guinea	3,288	0.5%
Cameroon	2,680	0.4%
Pakistan	2,221	0.3%
Zambia	1,995	0.3%
Algeria	1,894	0.3%
Kenya	1,205	0.2%
Sierra Leone	350	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.05%
Philippines	265	0.04%
India	250	0.04%
Guinea-Bissau	130	0.02%
Iraq	70	0.01%
Namibia	59	0.01%
turkey	50	0.01%
Liberia	50	0.01%
Togo	45	0.01%
Unknown	507	0.1%
Total	704,142	100%



ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS

Out of the 662,248 nationals identified, 7% (43,112 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries.

Migrants originating from Bangladesh represented the majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities recorded (24,334). Syrians, recorded at 11,512, were the second highest number of recorded migrants originating from Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Palestinian nationals represented 10% of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population with 5% of migrants representing Pakistan. Iraq, Philippines, India, Yemen and Turkey nationals represented the minority; their total proportion did not exceed 2%.



WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	6,530	15%
Sirt	6,342	15%
Misrata	4,435	10%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3,671	9%
Almargeb	3,073	7%
Azzawya	2,573	6%
Aljfara	1,096	3%
Nalut	770	2%
Zwara	420	1%
Total	28,910	67%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6,195	14%
Benghazi	2,435	6%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,100	5%
Tobruk	1,315	3%
Derna	1,070	2%
Almarj	760	2%
Total	13,875	32%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Aljufra	197	0.5%
Sebha	90	0.2%
Murzuq	40	0.1%
Total	327	0.8%

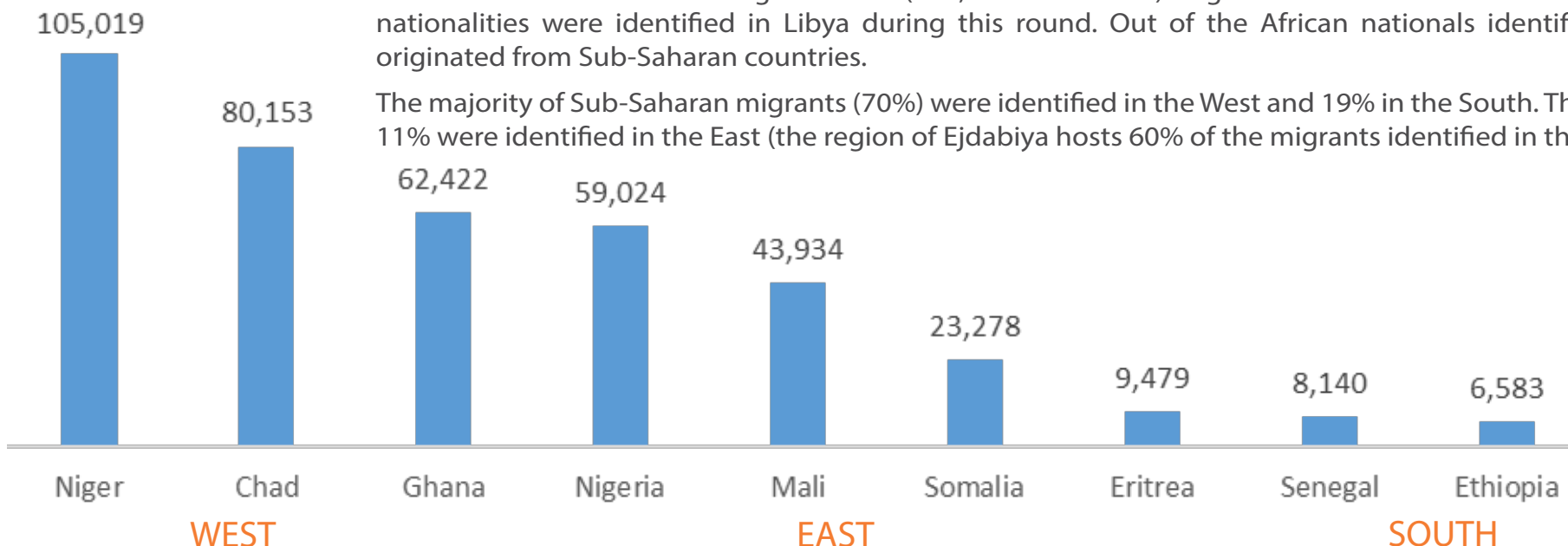


SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS



Out of the total number of migrants 93% (618,629 individuals) originate from African countries. 29 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 430,371 originated from Sub-Saharan countries.

The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (70%) were identified in the West and 19% in the South. The remaining 11% were identified in the East (the region of Ejdabiya hosts 60% of the migrants identified in the East).



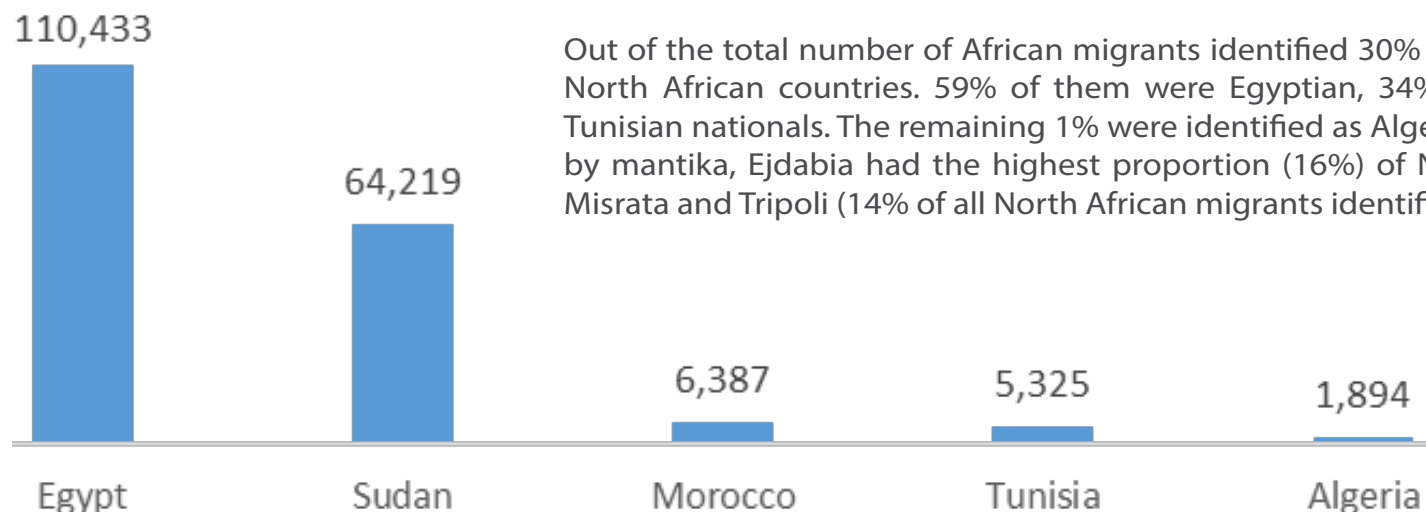
Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Tripoli	110,906	26%
Misrata	59,530	14%
Al Jabal Al Gha	49,983	12%
Azzawya	24,023	6%
Almargeb	17,936	4%
Aljgara	15,412	3.6%
Zwara	11,662	3%
Nalut	8,897	2%
Sirt	4,270	1%
Total	302,619	70%

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Ejdabiya	28,246	7%
Alkufra	11,824	3%
Benghazi	5,955	1%
Derna	270	0%
Tobruk	225	0%
Al Jabal Al Akhdai	55	0%
Almarj	55	0%
Total	46,630	11%

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Sebha	28,355	7%
Murzuq	27,272	6%
Ubari	11,830	3%
Aljufra	5,790	1%
Ghat	5,785	1%
Wadi Ashshati	2,090	0.5%
Total	81,122	19%



NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS



Out of the total number of African migrants identified 30% (188,258 individuals) originate from North African countries. 59% of them were Egyptian, 34% Sudanese, 3% Moroccan and 3% Tunisian nationals. The remaining 1% were identified as Algerian nationals. When disaggregated by mantika, Ejdabia had the highest proportion (16%) of North African migrants, followed by Misrata and Tripoli (14% of all North African migrants identified in Libya).

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Misrata	26,170	14%
Tripoli	25,806	14%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	13,271	7%
Almargeb	7,719	4%
Azzawya	6,589	3%
Aljfara	6,449	3%
Sirt	6,132	3%
Nalut	3,583	2%
Zwara	3,053	2%
Total	98,772	52%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Ejdabia	29,616	16%
Benghazi	14,795	8%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	7,445	4%
Tobruk	6,380	3%
Alkufra	5,705	3%
Almarj	5,555	3%
Derna	5,150	3%
Total	74,646	40%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Murzuq	5,162	3%
Sebha	4,825	3%
Ubari	2,520	1%
Ghat	1,520	1%
Aljufra	813	0%
Total	14,840	8%



MIGRATION FLOWS



This chapter presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrivals and departures from across the Flow Monitoring Points (locations) covered by DTM in 20 regions during February and March 2018. To allow a better understanding of the migration flows and trends, data continues to be analysed on a monthly basis.

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 statistical analysis of the fluidity of migration in Libya.

The data summarized in the tables is complemented by one combined regional analysis of Alkufrah, Tobruk, Almargeb, Murzuq and Ejdabia which 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.

1,903 Assessments conducted in February
1,557 Assessments conducted in March



IN 20 REGIONS
AND up to 47 MUNICIPALITIES

REGIONS MONITORED

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



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



FEBRUARY 2018

Region (Mantika)	Migrants present (IND in March)	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 for departures
Alkufra	17,529	277	286	5,390	5,568	Sudan Chad Somalia	Sudan Somalia Ethiopia	Northern (Sudan) Bet (Chad) Darfur (Sudan)	Murzuq Ejdabia Aljufrah	Italy Germany Libya
Murzuq	32,474	1030	612	3,922	2,483	Niger Nigeria Burkina Faso	Nigeria Sudan Chad	Agadez Murzuq Bet (Chad)	Sebha Aljufrah Murzuq	Italy Nigeria Libya
Tobruk	7,920	180	179	3,604	3,581	Egypt Sudan Syria	Egypt Sudan Syria	Matruh (Egypt)	Ejdabia Al Jabal AL Akhdar	Libya Italy France
Almargeb	28,738	113	115	2,194	2,307	Egypt Niger Ghana	Ghana Syria Sudan	Tripoli Misrata Almargeb	Almargeb Tripoli Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Italy Germany France
Ejdabia	64,057	46	46	911	925	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Niger Chad	Alkufrah Ejdabia Darfur (Sudan)	Ejdabia Sirt Zwara	Italy Libya France
Sebha	33,270	51	41	501	389	Niger Nigeria Mali	Niger Mali Benin	Murzuq Sebha	Wadi Ashshati Sebha Tripoli	Libya Italy Niger
Aljfarah	22,974	39	39	399	411	Niger Nigeria Mali	Nigeria Mali Niger	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Sebha Aljfarah	Tripoli Azzawya Zwara	Italy Niger Libya
Aljufra	6,800	19	18	375	353	Niger Chad Sudan	Niger Chad Nigeria	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Misrata Tripoli Sirt	Libya France Italy
Nalut	13,250	38	43	373	398	Mali Niger Senegal	Mali Niger Senegal	Illizi (Algeria)	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Italy France Libya
Sirt	16,744	16	10	308	190	Egypt Nigeria Ghana	Niger Ghana Syria	Aljufrah Ejdabia Sebha	Misrata Zwara Azzawya	France Germany Italy



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



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MARCH 2018

Region (Mantika)	Migrants present (IND in March)	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 for departures
Murzuq	32,474	781	358	4,622	2,279	Nigeria Niger Chad	Nigeria Niger Chad	Agadez (Niger) Murzuq Bet (Chad)	Sebha Murzuq Wadi Ashshati	Italy Libya Germany
Alkufra	17,529	174	171	2,817	2,751	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Chad Niger	Tripoli Almargeb Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Murzuq Ejdabia Aljufrah	Germany Italy Libya
Almargeb	28,738	155	140	2,474	2,235	Egypt Niger Nigeria	Nigeria Niger Syria	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Almargeb Tripoli Misrata	Italy Niger Germany
Tobruk	7,920	101	98	1,957	1,918	Egypt Sudan Bangladesh	Egypt Sudan Bangladesh	Matruh (Egypt)	Ejdabia Al Jabal Al Akhdar Tobruk	Libya Italy
Ejdabia	64,057	42	44	692	681	Egypt Chad Sudan	Chad Sudan Egypt	Alkufrah Ejdabia Darfur (Sudan)	Ejdabia Sirt Tripoli	Italy Libya France
Aljfara	22,974	49	43	385	387	Niger Nigeria Mali	Nigeria Niger Mali	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Tripoli Azzawya Zwara	Italy Libya France
Aljufra	6,800	17	16	343	331	Niger Chad Sudan	Chad Niger Sudan	Northern (Sudan) Darfur (Sudan) Bet (Chad)	Tripoli Misrata Sirt	Libya Italy France
Sebha	33,270	33	58	332	588	Niger Mali Chad	Niger Chad Mali	Sebha Murzuq Wadi Ashshati	Wadi Ashshati Tripoli Sebha	Libya Italy France
Sirt	16,744	20	14	330	215	Egypt Sudan Syria	Nigeria Syria Tunisa	Ejdabia Aljufrah	Misrata Almargeb Aljfarah	France Germany Italy
Wadi Ashshati	2,090	40	38	305	265	Niger Nigeria Burkina Faso	Nigeria Burkina Faso Mali	Sebha	Aljfarah	Italy Germany France



REGIONAL STATISTICS OF MIGRATION FLOWS



ALKUFRA

An increase in the number of migrants arriving to the assessed location within Alkufra has been recorded in March.

TOBRUK

According to the field observers, the number of arrivals at the FMPs in Tobruk continues to fluctuate from one week to the other with an increasing trend due to improvements in weather from February.

MURZUQ

From February it was observed that the number of arrivals to the assessed location has increased compared to January due to improvement in the weather and due to the lack of security patrols on the border. The majority of the arrivals came from Niger and Nigeria.

However, the number of the departures has significantly decreased particularly during March due to the continuous clashes in Sebha* and the difficult route between Algatroun and Sebha.

Based on field observations; the majority of migrants arriving from Niger were dispersed to work in the farms of Murzuk. Only a minor proportion chose to continue to Sebha in this period; they were transferred through the Muhalla Ghodwa close to Sebha.

ALMARGERB

Many of the migrants identified as arrivals and departures at locations covered in this region reported displacing to find better job opportunities either within the same city or in nearby cities. This explains the high number of migrants identified during the mornings in search of job opportunities in comparison to the rest of the day.

No significant changes have been recorded in the assessed locations during February; no significant migration movements were recorded. A notable increase in the movement of the migrants has been recorded in March with the increasing job offers particularly in the farms.

EJDABIA

Starting from March, the migration flows recorded in the assessed location has significantly increased compared to previous months.

Information from field staff suggests that the number of migrants in the region seasonally increases in spring, like in many other parts of Libya. This may be in preparation for seasonal migration flows to Europe.

*Please refer to DTM Libya Event Tracker:

<https://displacement.iom.int/reports/libya-%E2%80%94-displacement-event-tracking-report-14%E2%80%94february-2018?close=true>



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 during February and March 2018.

Out of the 1,157 individuals who departed Nigeria and who disclosed the route taken to reach Libya, 99.7% reported passing through Niger and only 0.3% reported reaching Libya through Chad.

41% of migrants departing Mali reported entering Libya through Algeria and 38% entered directly through Niger. The remaining 21% travelled through Burkina-Faso and then Niger, and a final 1% crossed Algeria and Niger to reach Libya.

95% of the surveyed migrants who departed Burkina Faso, - who disclosed the routes taken - reported travelling to Libya directly via Niger and 4% reported crossing Mali and Algeria to reach Libya. The remaining 1% travelled primarily to Mali and than to Niger before entering Libya.

94% of Bangladeshi nationals surveyed reported traveling directly to Libya by plane. 6% travelled to Egypt first and then onwards to Libya.

The main route taken by Ghanaian nationals surveyed (79%) was through Burkina-Faso and Niger successively.

90% of the Ghanaian nationals surveyed reported entering Libya through Niger while 10% entered through Algeria.

Migrants who departed Cameroon indicated two main routes; the highest proportion (68%) reported travelling through Nigeria and Niger to reach Libya with 32% reportedly travelling through Chad prior to reaching Libya.



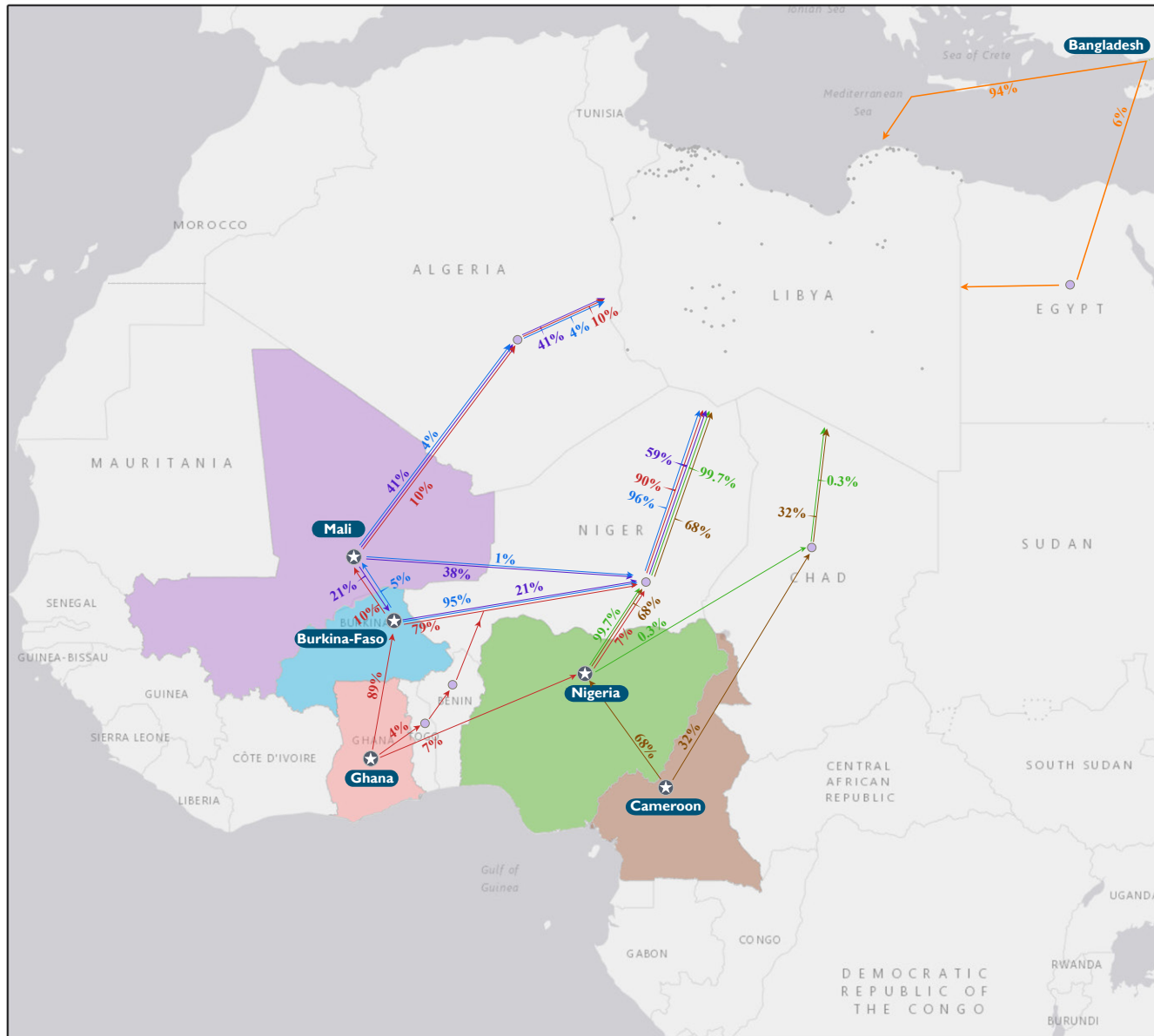
MIGRANT ROUTES



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DTM LIBYA

MAIN TRANSIT ROUTES USED BY MIGRANTS

Assessment period : Feb, March 2018

Total sample : 11,037

Proportion of 6 countries : (23%)

Legend

- ★ **Country of departure**
- **Transit Country**
- Migrant who departed from Burkina Faso
- Migrant who departed from Bangladesh
- Migrant who departed from Cameroon
- Migrant who departed from Ghana
- Migrant who departed from Mali
- Migrant who departed from Nigeria

Main routes used by migrants

Top Country of departure	Migrants
Nigeria	1,157
Nigeria Niger	99.7%
Nigeria Chad	0.3%
Mali	529
Mali Algeria	41%
Mali Niger	38%
Mali BurkinaFaso Niger	21%
BurkinaFaso	340
BurkinaFaso Niger	95%
BurkinaFaso Mali Algeria	4%
BurkinaFaso Mali Niger	1%
Bangladesh	235
Bangladesh	94%
Bangladesh Egypt	6%
Ghana	165
Ghana BurkinaFaso Niger	79%
Ghana BurkinaFaso Mali Algeria	10%
Ghana Nigeria Niger	7%
Ghana Togo Benin Niger	5%
Cameroon	121
Cameroon Nigeria Niger	68%
Cameroon Chad	32%

Disclaimer

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





MARITIME INCIDENTS



As of the 28th of March 2018, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 6,161 individuals since the beginning of the year. Compared to the same period from last year the number of arrivals to Italy has decreased (23,145 arrivals recorded in the same period of the previous year). Furthermore, 359 individuals reportedly died attempting to cross through the Central Mediterranean route during the same period

1,058 migrants were returned by coast guards in March and one body was retrieved.

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

ARRIVALS

6,161

WERE RECORDED BY SEA TO ITALY THROUGH THE CENTRAL MEDITERANNEAN ROUTE (AS OF 28 MARCH)

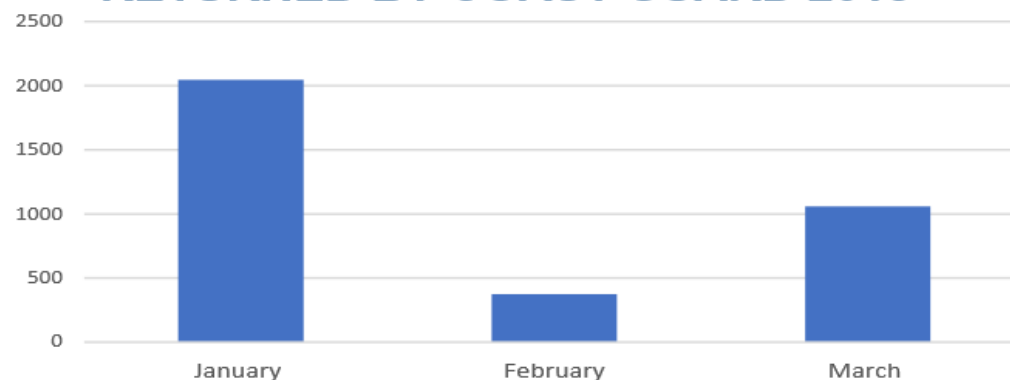
DEATHS

359

WERE RECORDED ALONG THE CENTRAL MEDITERANNEAN ROUTE IN 2018 (AS OF 28 MARCH)

3,479
RETURNED TO LIBYA SHORE BY COAST GUARD in 2018

RETURNED BY COAST GUARD 2018





METHODOLOGY



DTM's Migration Information Package is part of IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations, dedicated to the delivery of routine information packages on migration. Through consultations with humanitarian actors, Government authorities and Donor stakeholders DTM Libya is revising its methodology to increase its pool of Key Informants (KIs), broaden its assessment 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.

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 information is collected and to improve 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 a 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, particularly 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 and updated methodology will be republished.



METHODOLOGY



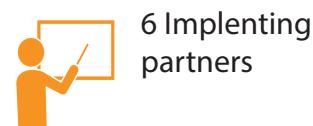
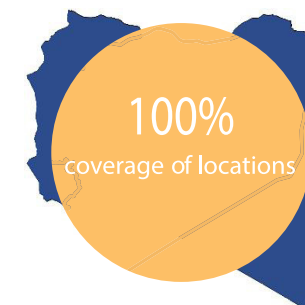
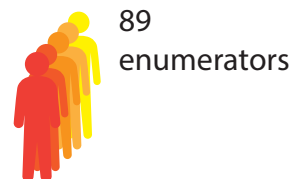
CONCEPT

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

ENUMERATORS



COVERAGE

in up to 163 Flow Monitoring Points...



11,322 migrants interviewed in Feb-March 2018



...in 20 Mantikas

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



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www.globaldtm.info/libya