



DTM



Project funded by
the European Union

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT
ROUND 22
SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2018



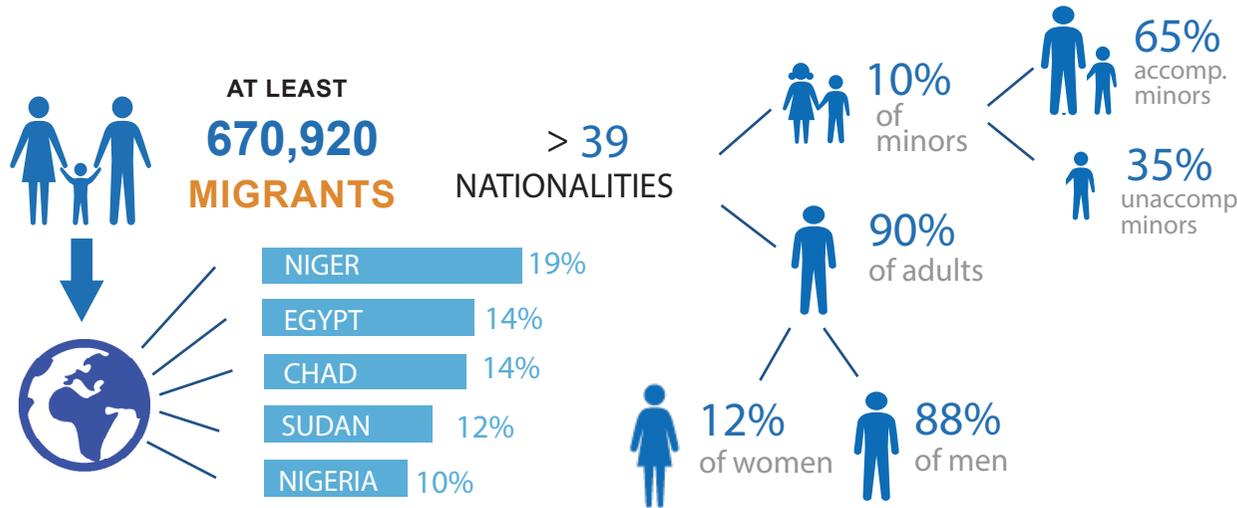
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KEY FINDINGS



MIGRANTS PRESENT IN
558 of 667 COMMUNITIES



100% of MUNICIPALITIES

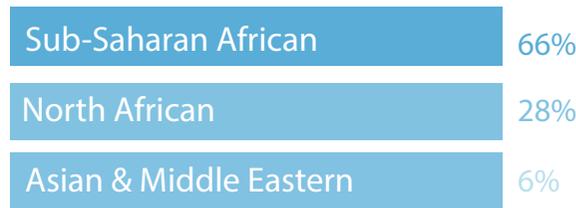


100% COVERAGE

TOP 3 REGIONS (% of migrants)



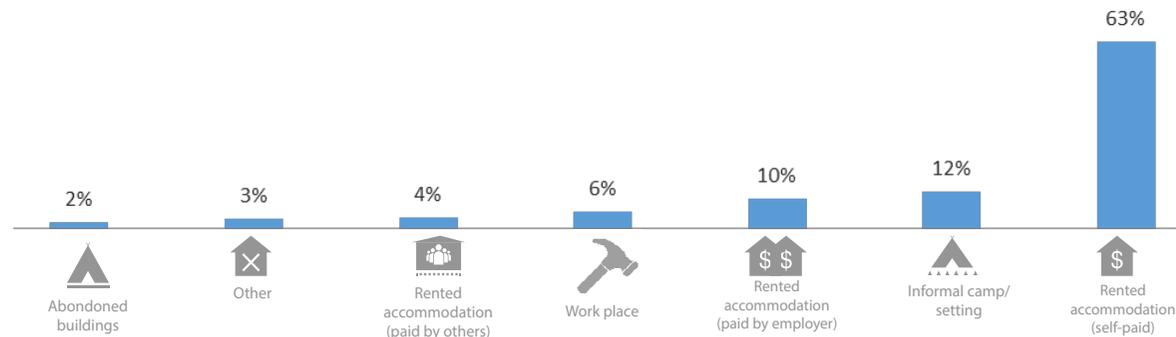
TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN (% of migrants)



KEY INFORMANTS



SHELTER TYPE





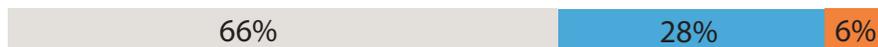
OVERVIEW



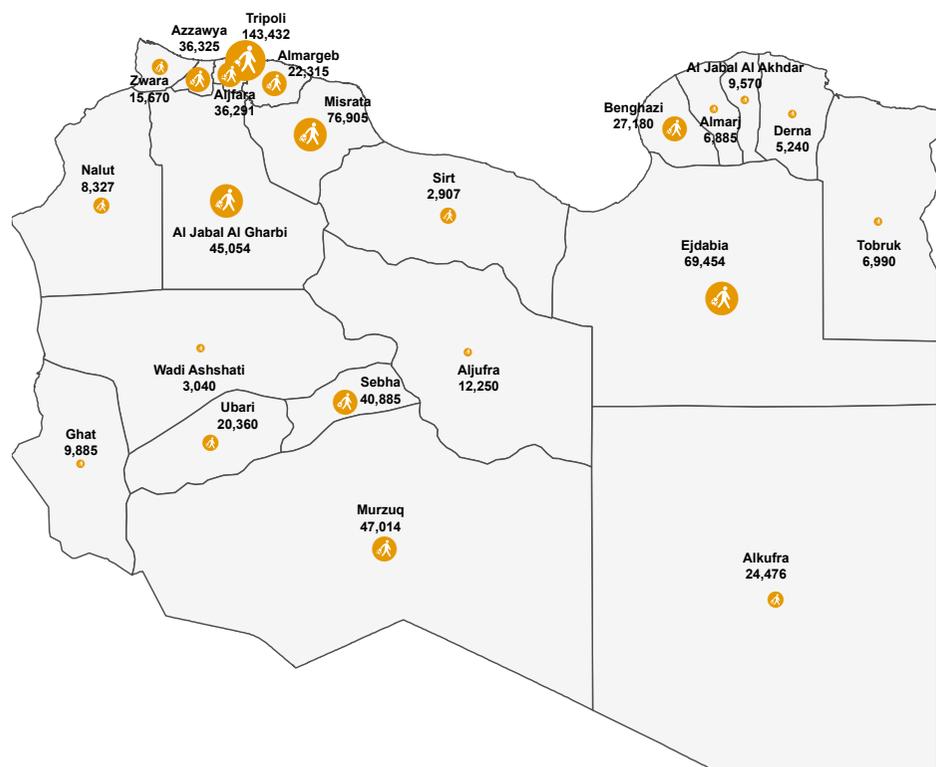
FIGURES

MIGRANT POPULATION IN LIBYA

AT LEAST **670,920 Migrants**



MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER REGION



MIGRANT BASELINE

The 22th round of data collection took place in September and October 2018.

Between 26 August and 24 September 2018, southern Tripoli witnessed clashes between armed groups, triggering population movements of both local populations and migrants to safer locations, often in near-by municipalities. Following the end of hostilities, these movements were reversed as the situation gradually stabilized and livelihood opportunities, such as daily labor, became available again for migrants.

DTM identified at least 670,920 migrants currently present in Libya. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities*, within 558 communities and originated from more than 39 countries.

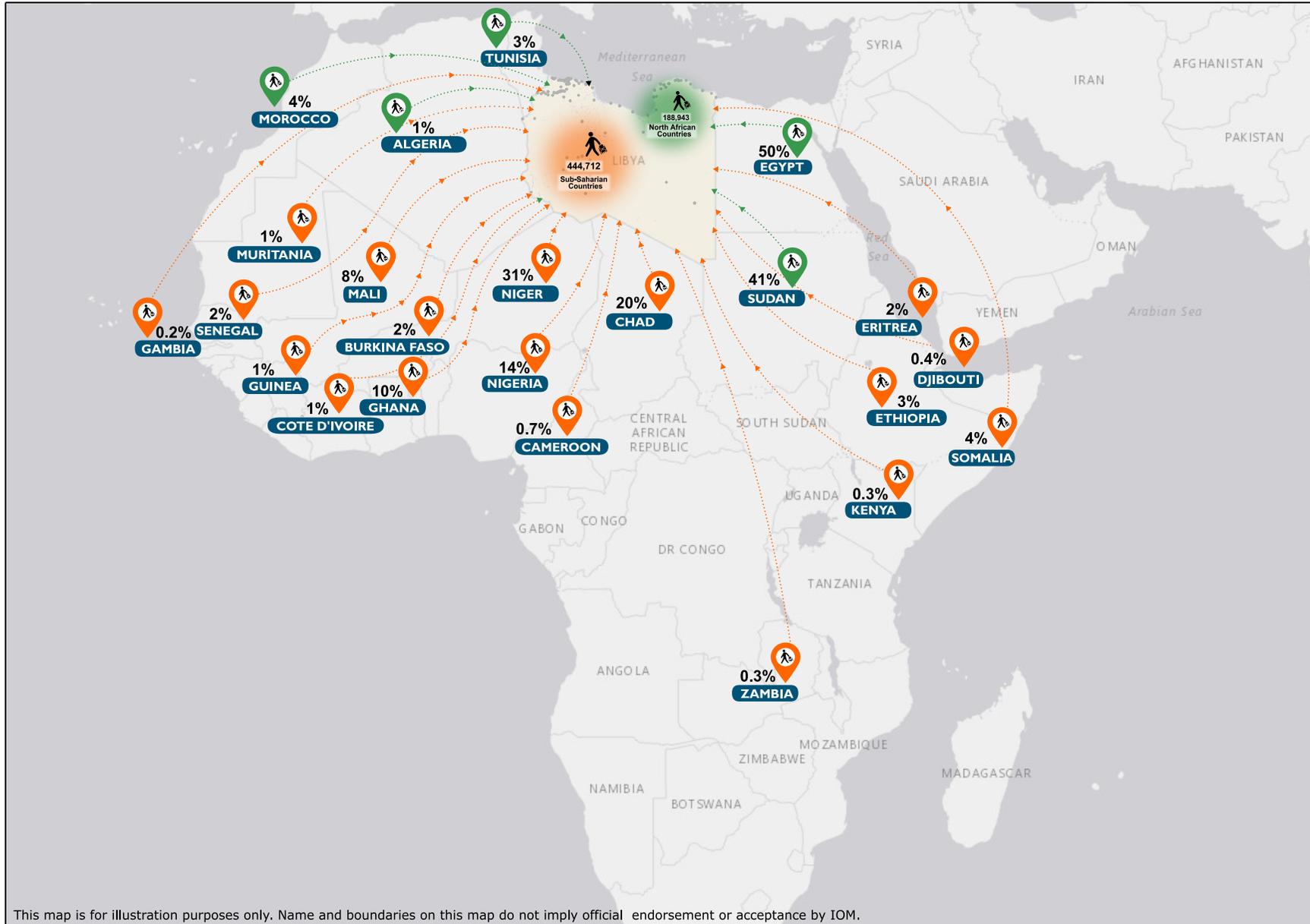
As displayed in the maps on page 5-6, out of the total number of migrants identified, 633,655 individuals (94%) originate from 29 different African countries with 37,197 individuals (6%) from 9 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 68 individuals were recorded with unknown/other country of origin.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerian, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Nigerian, together these nationalities account for up to 69% of Libya's migrant population. Out of the 633,655 individuals from Africa, 444,712 (70%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 188,943 individuals (30%) from North African countries.

**In the municipalities of Ain Zara and Abusliem, baseline data collection coincided with armed conflict and numbers from the previous round were used in the Round 22 Dataset. Baseline will be re-assessed in Round 23. Please refer to DTM's Event Tracker for more information.*



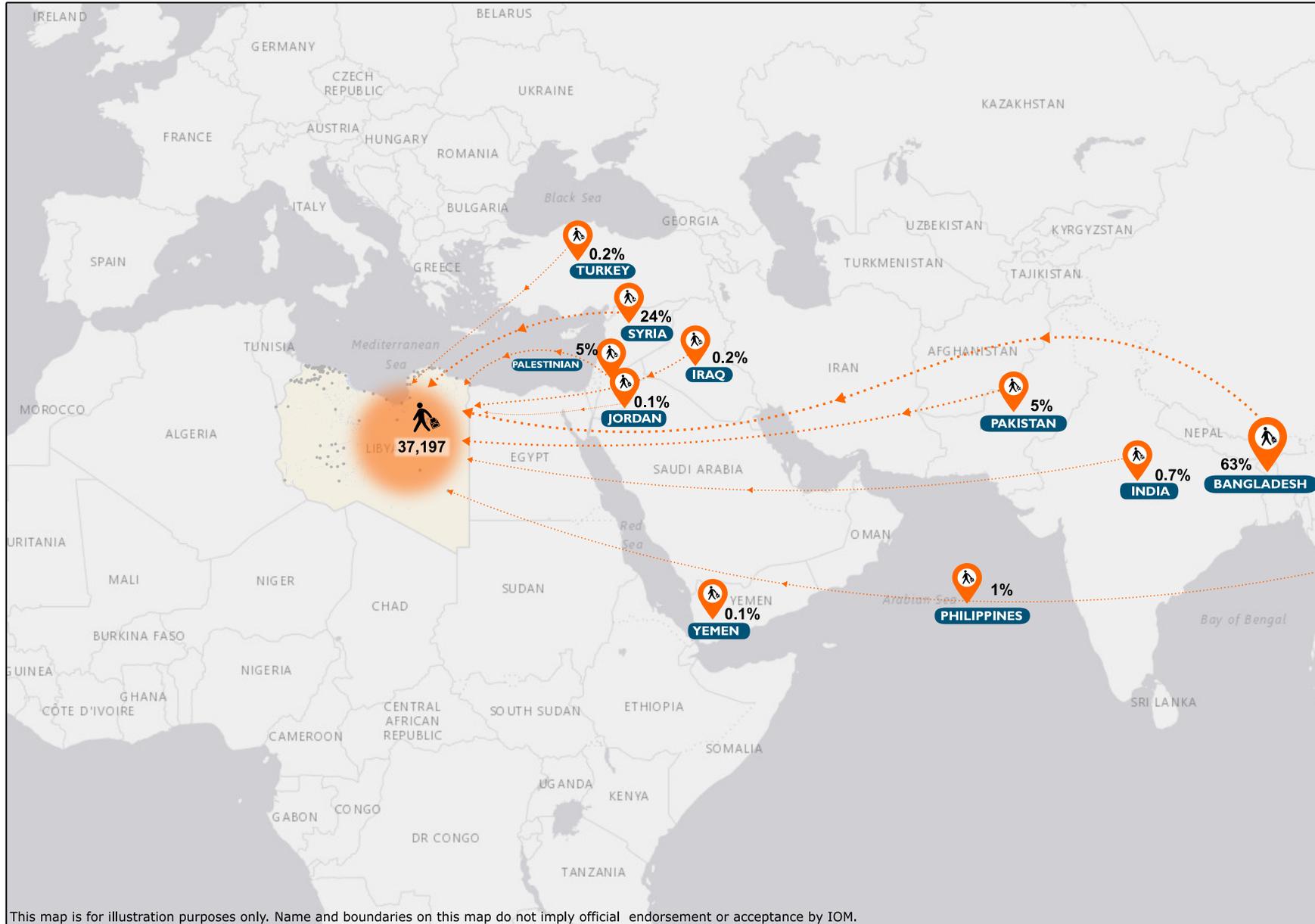
NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA



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NUMBER OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN MIGRANTS IN LIBYA



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MIGRANT ROUTES



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How do migrants reach Libya?


 Niger

The following pages aim to shed more light on the routes migrants from different countries take to arrive to Libya. In the period between January and October 2018, DTM conducted Flow Monitoring surveys with more than 40,000 migrants who disclosed the routes they took to travel to Libya.

Migrants departing Niger typically go directly to Libya without transiting through other countries. Only 2% of the migrants surveyed who departed Niger reported going to Algeria first before reaching Libya, all of them were surveyed in the western regions. Those who were surveyed in the South and East did not transit through other countries on their way to Libya.

The map on page 9 displays these main routes and includes migrants coming from both neighbouring countries and countries further away. Neighbouring countries are both transit countries for migrants originating from other parts of Africa and country of origin for a considerable number of migrants. Only main routes were considered and percentages represent the proportion of migrants taking a specific route among the total sample of migrants presented in the map.

 Egypt

98% of Egyptian migrants entered Libya directly, the remaining 2% reported entering mainly through Sudan.

Please note that the map represents the data cumulatively for the entire sample and does not further disaggregate whether migrants transited through a given country or departed from there as country of origin. For more details on routes disaggregated by country of departure please refer to the country of departure analysis on the next two pages.

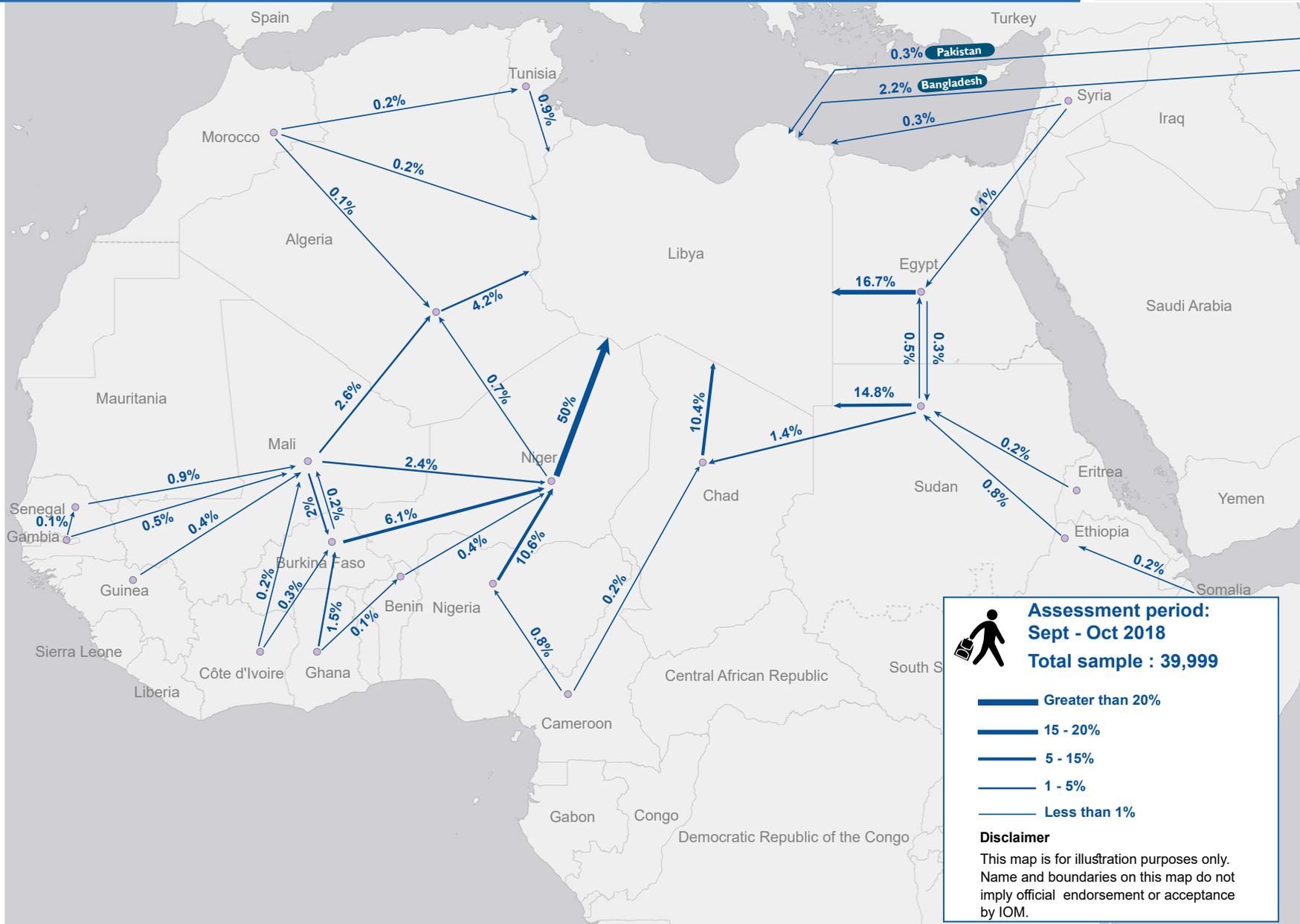
The cost of their journey was significantly higher for those transiting through other countries; Among those who entered Libya directly, 83% reported spending less than USD 1,000 during their journey. While those who transit through Sudan reported higher costs and only 17% of them reported spending less than USD 1,000.

Migrants who travel alone to Libya are more likely to transit through other countries than those who travel in groups; 7% of migrants departing Egypt who travelled alone to Libya reported transiting through Sudan (5%) or Tunisia (2%) before reaching Libya, while their proportion among those who travelled in groups did not exceed 1%.





MIGRANT ROUTES



Assessment period:
Sept - Oct 2018

Total sample : 39,999

- Greater than 20%
- 15 - 20%
- 5 - 15%
- 1 - 5%
- Less than 1%

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MIGRANT ROUTES



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 Sudan

89% of migrants departing from Sudan reported entering Libya directly, while 8% traveled through Chad. The remaining 3% traveled through Egypt. Depending on where surveyed migrants were found in Libya, the routes taken by migrants differed significantly.

Out of those surveyed in the East, 6% travelled to Egypt first before reaching Libya where as 94% entered directly. 29% of Sudanese nationals surveyed in the South reported entering Libya through Chad. Out of those surveyed in the West, 10% reported entering through Chad and 1% through Egypt.

 Mali

Migrants departing Mali use two main routes to reach Libya; 41% travelled to Libya through Algeria and 37% travelled through Niger. Another 21% travelled through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

The chosen routes depend significantly if the migrant enters through an official or unofficial border crossing point; More than half of those who entered Libya officially travelled from Mali by air (52%).

Among those who reported entering through unofficial border crossing points, 42% entered through Algeria, 37% through Niger. The remaining 21% entered Burkina-Faso and Niger first before arriving in Libya.

 Burkina Faso

92% of migrants departing Burkina-Faso reported travelling directly through Niger, 3% travelled to Mali first then to Niger to reach Libya. Another 3% travelled first to Mali and then to Algeria before entering Libya. The remaining 2% reported other routes.

The migration cost reported by migrants transiting through Niger was higher than the cost reported by those who travelled through Mali and Algeria.

80% of migrants who departed Burkina-Faso and entered Libya through Niger reported spending more than USD 1,000 while among those who traveled through Mali and then Algeria before reaching Libya only 57% reported spending more than 1,000 USD.

The routes reported by migrants departing Burkina-Faso varies significantly depending on where migrants were surveyed in Libya. 99.5% of those surveyed in the South reported travelling to Libya through Niger, the remaining 0.5% travelled to Nigeria first and then to Niger before entering Libya.

Those surveyed in West use more diversified routes; 58% travelled through Niger, 17% travelled to Mali first then to Algeria, 15% travelled to Mali and then Niger, 5% travelled to Nigeria and then to Niger, 2% travelled to Mali then to Niger and entered Libya through Algeria. The remaining 3% used other routes.



MIGRANT ROUTES



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 Bangladesh

99% of Bangladeshi nationals surveyed reported travelling by air. 92% reported coming to Libya directly (with only few hours of transit in other countries) while 6% reported transiting through Egypt before continuing their journey to Libya. The remaining 2% reportedly transited through other countries.

 Ghana

The main route reported by migrants departing Ghana was through Burkina-Faso and Niger (78% of surveyed migrants departing Ghana), 5% reported travelling through Togo, Benin and then Niger before entering Libya while another 5% reported transiting through Burkina-Faso, Mali and then Algeria. The remaining 12% disclosed other routes.

Disaggregating routes by the region in Libya where migrants were surveyed revealed that 95% of Ghanaian migrants surveyed in the South reported travelling through Burkina-Faso and subsequently Niger, while only 69% in the East and West took this route.

 Nigeria

99% of migrants departing Nigeria travelled through Niger. The remaining 1% used routes through Chad, Niger and Algeria or reported reaching Libya directly by air plane.

 Cameroon

The main route disclosed by migrants departing Cameroon was through Nigeria and then Niger (71% of the surveyed sample). 22% reported transiting through Chad before reaching Libya while the remaining 7% reported other routes.



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MIGRATION FLOWS



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This chapter presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrivals and departures across Flow Monitoring Points covered by DTM in 14 regions of Libya in the period between September and October 2018.

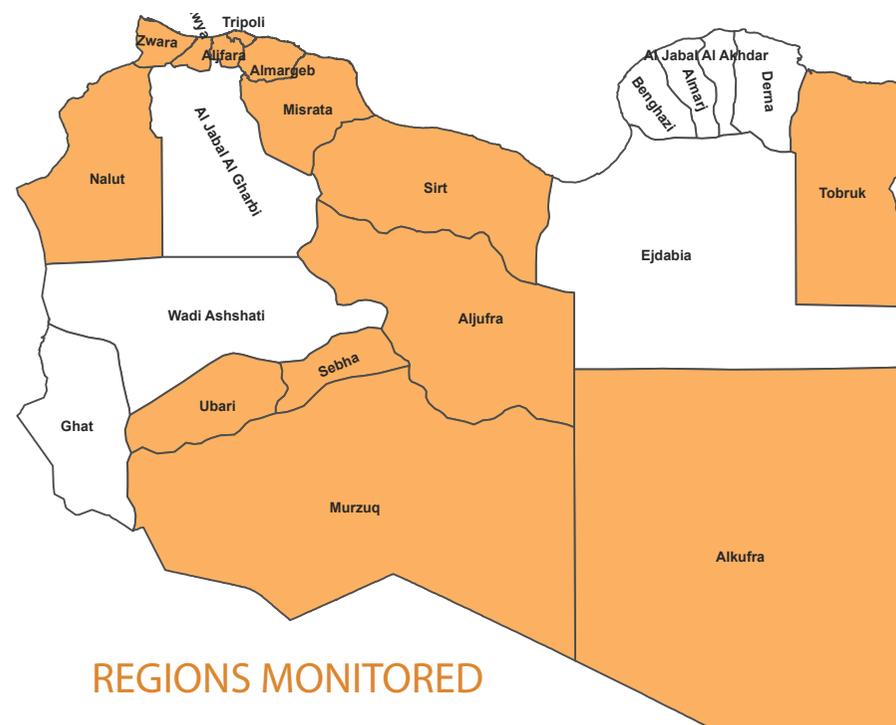
Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are key transit points within Libya where migrants are observed arriving or departing. Please note that given the high mobility of migrants within Libya, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point, hence the observed arrivals and departures should be treated as an indication of the volume of movement in different parts of the country. For more information on arrivals in border regions, please refer to DTM's periodic analyses (Niger-Libya border on page 13 of this report; Egypt-Libya border region in Round 21).

This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily-observed arrivals and departures, by nationality and area of departure. Data collected at each location is aggregated and reported at regional level in order to provide statistical analysis of migratory movements.

The data summarized in the tables is complemented by a regional analysis of Tobruk, Murzuq, Almageb, Alkufra and Aljufra to provide better contextual understanding related to why migrants are transiting through these specific areas and to provide evidence as to why certain routes are more frequently used than others.

1,497 Assessments conducted between September and October 2018

IN 89 ACTIVE FMPs
IN 14 REGIONS
AND 28 MUNICIPALITIES





TOBRUK

The security and economic situation in Tobruk was reported to be stable in Round 22.

In Emsaed, a municipality close to the Egyptian border, around 3,700 Egyptian migrants were observed entering through both official and unofficial border crossing points in September.

In October, the number of recorded entries increased to 4,500, with the majority of migrants reportedly using unofficial border crossing points to enter Libya.

ALMARGEB

In the region of Almageb, DTM covered five Flow Monitoring points located in the main transit locations of the region. The security situation was reported to be stable, including in the municipality of Garabolli where often high volumes of migratory movements are observed depending on available job opportunities.

Meanwhile, the increase of migratory movements observed in Al Khums since July continued during the reporting period.

ALJFARA

As clashes between armed groups took place in the capital Tripoli and surrounding areas in August and September, the number of migrants transiting through flow monitoring points in the municipality of Qasr Bin Ghasheer decreased substantially. However, following the end of hostilities in late-September, observed movements normalized as the security situation improved.

Reportedly, in the municipality of Janzour, the economic situation was challenging for migrants during the reporting period as a decrease in available job opportunities was reported.

ALKUFRA

As the harvest season for dates started during the reporting period, many migrants were observed departing to work in oasis regions in Ejdabia such as the municipalities of Ejkherra Aujala and Jalu.

SEBHA

Reportedly, the security situation was tense in the city of Sebha but stable in nearby locations such as Samnou. At the same time, increasing prices and limited job opportunities negatively impacted migrants as well as host communities.



MIGRATORY TRENDS ALONG THE NIGER-LIBYA BORDER



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MIGRATORY TRENDS ALONG THE LIBYA-NIGER BORDER

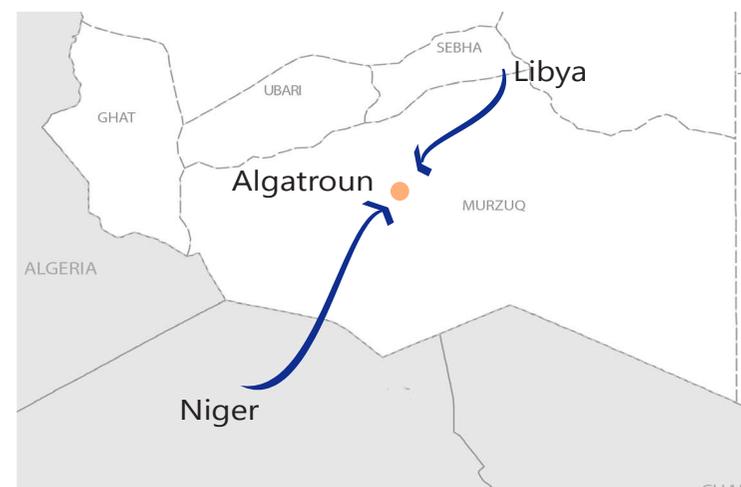
In the municipality of Algatroun, the key transit point along the Libyan-Nigerien border, the volume of observed migrants on the move reached its peak in February this year as 842 migrants were observed daily passing through monitored locations. In Quarter 2, the number dropped substantially and eventually stabilized to around 220 per day in Quarter 3 (see graph on the bottom-right of this page).

At the same time, the security situation was volatile for most of the year, with periodic escalations of violence such as clashes between different armed groups in Sebha and Murzuq in May 2018.

According to reports by field observers, the volatile security situation and substantial prevalence of crime negatively affected both migrants staying and those transiting through the region.

Surveyed migrants indicated that fear of being at risk of robberies, kidnapping or forced work were serious concerns.

Furthermore, the limited availability of health services and medical supplies in Southern Libya severely impacted both host communities and migrants throughout 2018. On top of these limitations related to availability of health care services, migrants also reported incidences of denial of access to public health services where operational.



AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAILY CROSSING MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED AT MONITORED LOCATIONS IN ALGATROUN DURING 2018





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



Please note that due to the high mobility of migrants, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point within the reporting period, hence the observed arrivals / departures should be treated as an indication of the volume of movement in different parts of the country, not as total arrivals and departures to Libya.

SEPTEMBER

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 for departures	Main countries of final destination for departures
Murzuq	47,014	292	269	3,026	2,801	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Nigeria BurkinaFaso	Niger Murzuq*	Sebha	Italy Libya France
Tobruk	6,990	146	144	3,129	3,095	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Almargeb	22,315	95	83	803	704	Niger Egypt Sudan	BurkinaFaso Morocco Algeria	Tripoli Ubari Ghat	Almargeb* Tripoli	Italy Germany France
Misrata	76,905	67	53	440	388	Chad Niger Ethiopia	Niger Côte d'Ivoire Ethiopia	Aljufrah Sebha Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Almargeb Sebha Misrata*	Italy Niger France
Alkufra	24,476	48	51	720	770	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan Chad Somalia	Sudan Chad	Ejdabia Murzuq	Italy Libya Sudan
Tripoli	143,432	41	28	285	184	Niger Sudan Chad	Nigeria Mali Chad	Tripoli* Almargeb	Aljafrah Tripoli*	Italy Libya
Sebha	40,885	41	39	363	316	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Niger Nigeria Mali	Sebha* Murzuq	Wadi Ashshati Sebha* Tripoli	Libya Italy France
Aljara	36,291	29	74	128	185	Mali Niger Egypt	Egypt Niger Sierra Leone	Sebha Tripoli	Tripoli Azzawya	Libya Niger France
Aljufra	12,250	22	20	267	255	Niger Chad Sudan	Niger Chad Sudan	Sebha Wedi Ashshati	Misrata Sirt Tripoli	Libya Italy France
Zwara	15,670	14	15	97	108	Egypt Sudan Niger	Sudan Egypt Nigeria	Azzaywa	Azzawya Zwara*	Libya Italy

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region



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



Please note that due to the high mobility of migrants, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point within the reporting period, hence the observed arrivals / departures should be treated as an indication of the volume of movement in different parts of the country, not as total arrivals and departures to Libya.

OCTOBER

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 for departures	Main countries of final destination for departures
Murzuq	47,014	271	262	2,131	2,284	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria Niger Sudan	Niger Murzuq* Chad	Sebha	Italy Germany France
Tobruk	6,990	118	112	1,725	1,640	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy Malta
Almargeb	22,315	93	68	1,128	844	Sudan Morocco Niger	Sudan Nigeria Algeria	Tripoli Misrata Ubari	Almargeb* Tripoli	Italy Germany France
Misrata	76,905	79	68	509	472	Syria Niger Ethiopia	Niger Syria Algeria	Sebha Aljufrah Wadi Ashshati	Aljufrah Almargeb Misrata*	Italy Libya Niger
Aljfara	36,291	62	29	624	365	Egypt Mali Niger	Cameroon Guinea Niger	Tripoli Al Jabal Al Gharbi Aljfara*	Azzawya Tripoli Zwara	Italy Libya France
Sebha	40,885	42	39	331	343	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Nigeria Niger Mali	Sebha* Murzuq	Aljufrah Misrata Sebha	Libya Italy France
Tripoli	143,432	39	43	443	400	Niger Chad Egypt	Niger Chad Senegal	Tripoli* Aljfarah Almargeb	Aljfarah Almargeb Benghazi	Libya Italy Niger
Alkufra	24,476	35	37	656	705	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan Chad Egypt	Benghazi Sudan Ejdabia	Italy Libya Egypt
Aljufra	12,250	24	22	228	204	Niger Sudan Chad	Niger Sudan Nigeria	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Misrata Sirt Tripoli	Libya France Italy
Zwara	15,670	12	10	42	30	Egypt Sudan Nigeria	Sudan Nigeria Ghana	Azzawya	Azzawya Zwara*	Italy France Libya

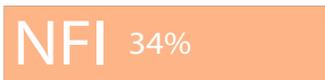
* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region



MIGRANTS PRIORITY NEEDS



PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES REPORTING THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY NEEDS



Migrants' priority needs related to WASH, Non-food items (NFIs), Shelter and Health were recorded for each of the 554 communities hosting migrants in Libya through key-informant based data collection. The following chart represents the percentages of communities reporting the needs.

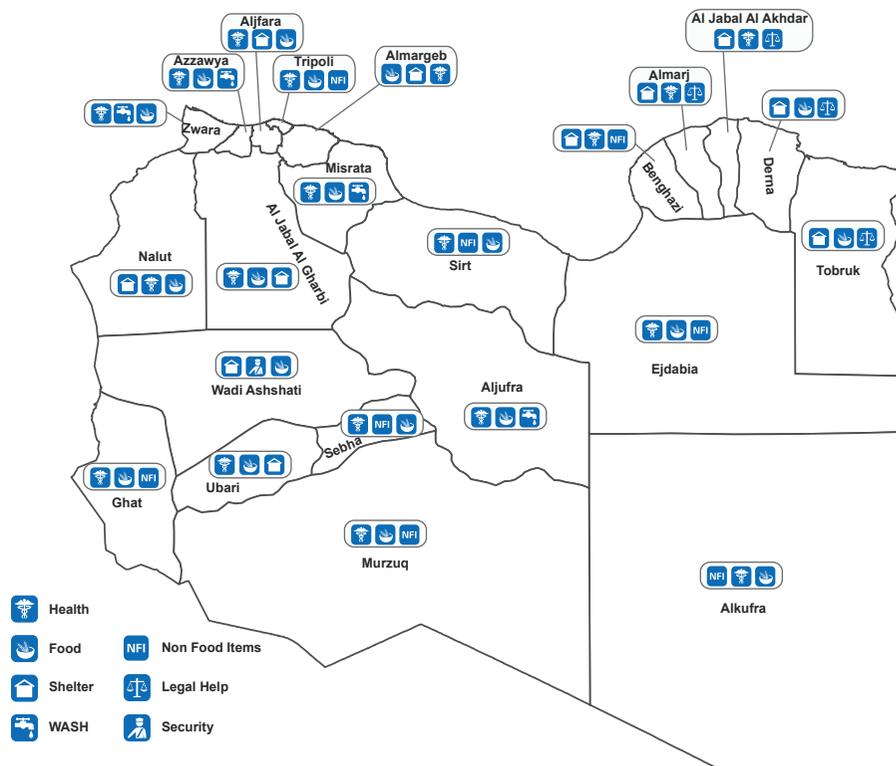
Health services were the most mentioned priority need; in 76% of the communities, migrants are reportedly suffering from limited availability of health facilities or are struggling to access them.

The following map presents the main reported needs disaggregated by region.



© IOM/Eshaebi: Anti-scabies campaign at Triq Al Matar Detention Center in Tripoli, 2018.

MAIN NEEDS REPORTED BY REGION





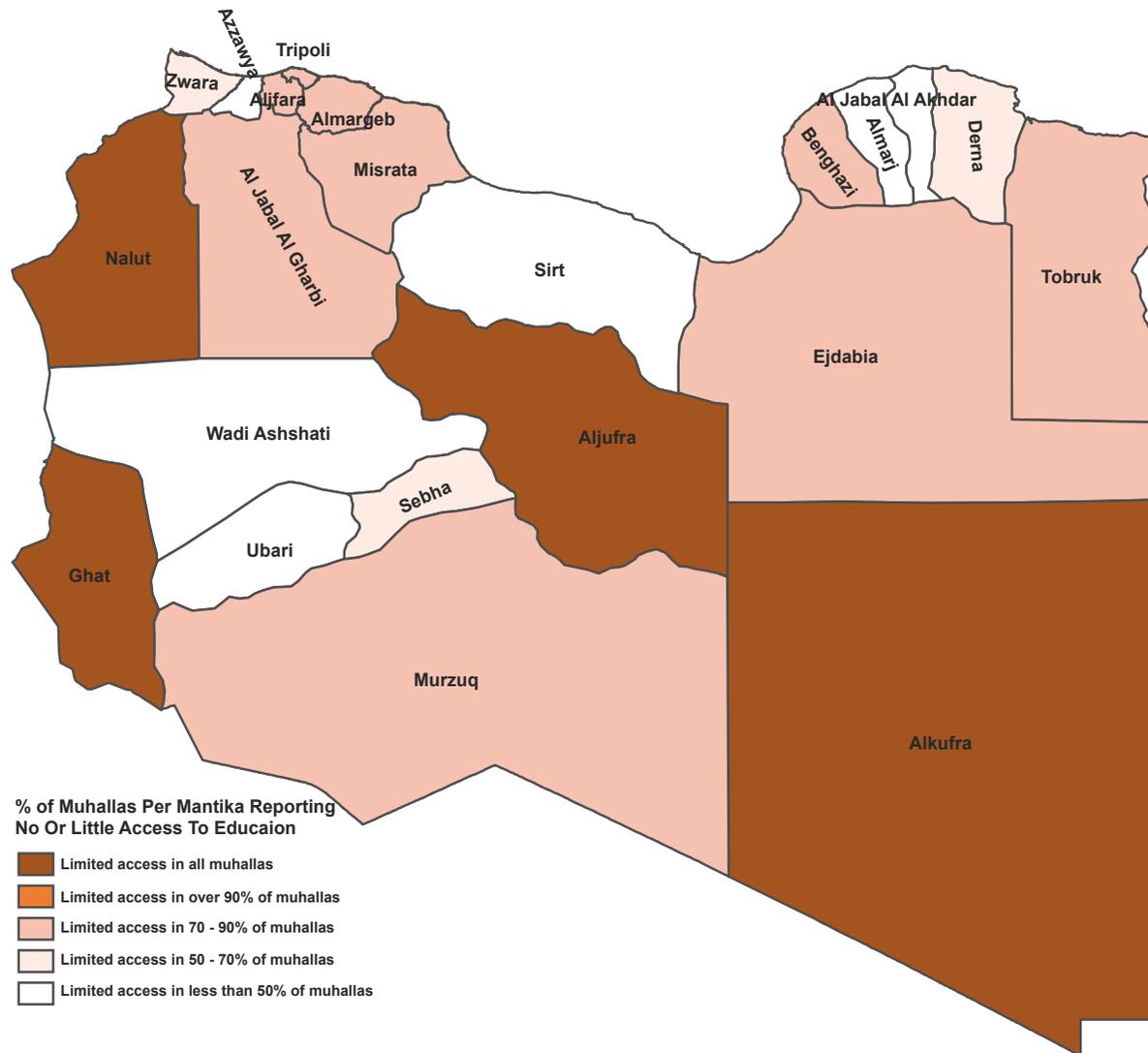
EDUCATION



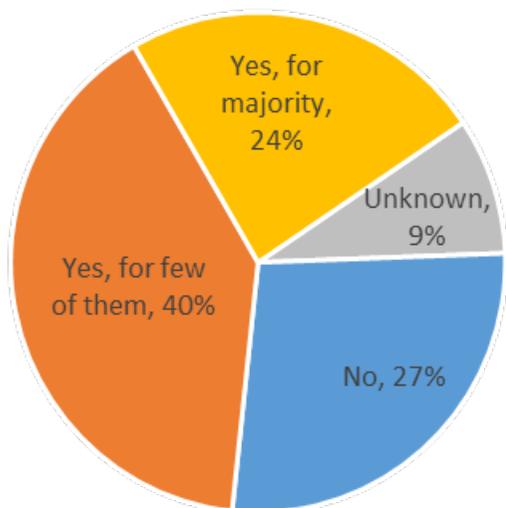
In 27% of the 558 communities hosting migrants, migrant children reportedly do not have access to education. In another 40% of the muhallas, only few migrant children have access to education.

In many regions such as Aljufra, Alkufra and Ghat only a small number of migrant children have access to education in nearly all communities hosting migrants. Also in 80% of the communities of Al Jabal Al Gharbi and 70% of the communities of Nalut migrants do not have access to education*.

PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES REPORTING NO OR LIMITED ACCESS TO EDUCATION



MIGRANTS ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN COMMUNITIES

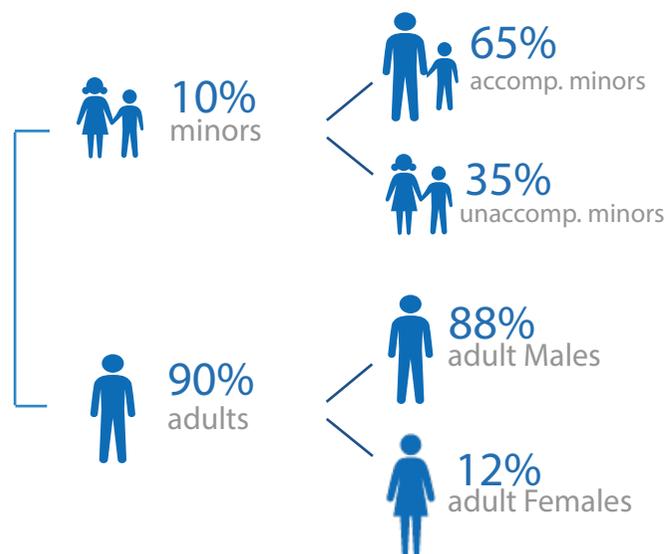


*For more details on schools in Libya please refer to DTM R22 IDP Returnee report available at: <http://www.globaldtm.info/6435-2/>

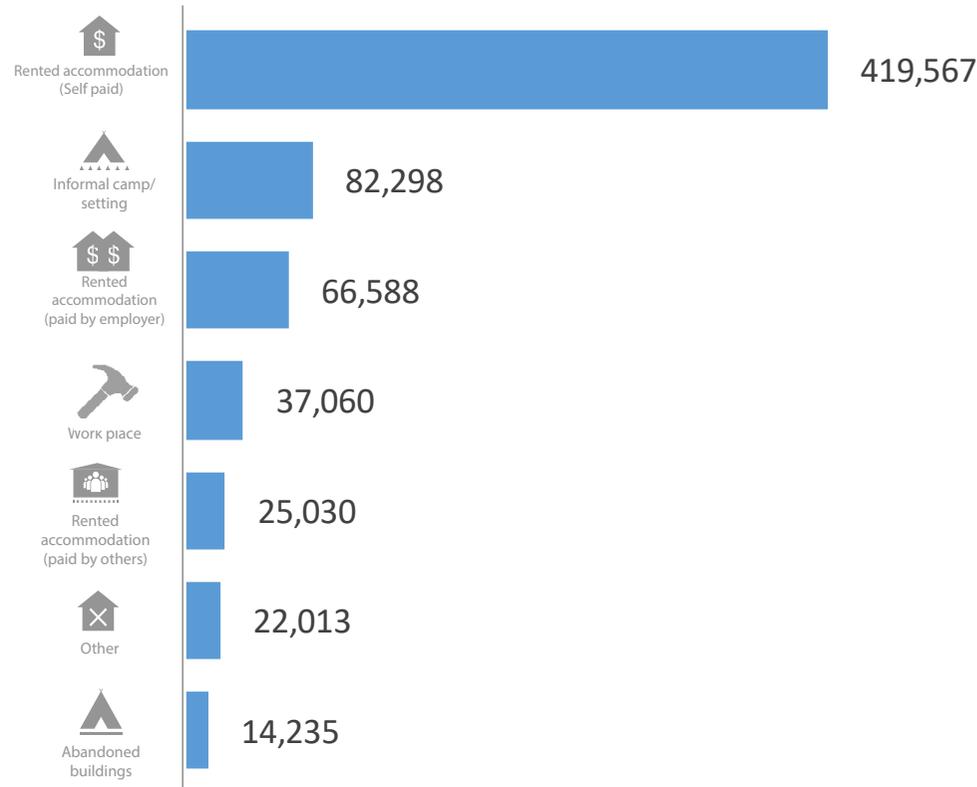


DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER

Out of the 670,920 migrants identified 90% were reported as adults and 10% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (88%) and the remaining 12% as female. Of the minors, 65% were reported as accompanied and 35% as unaccompanied.



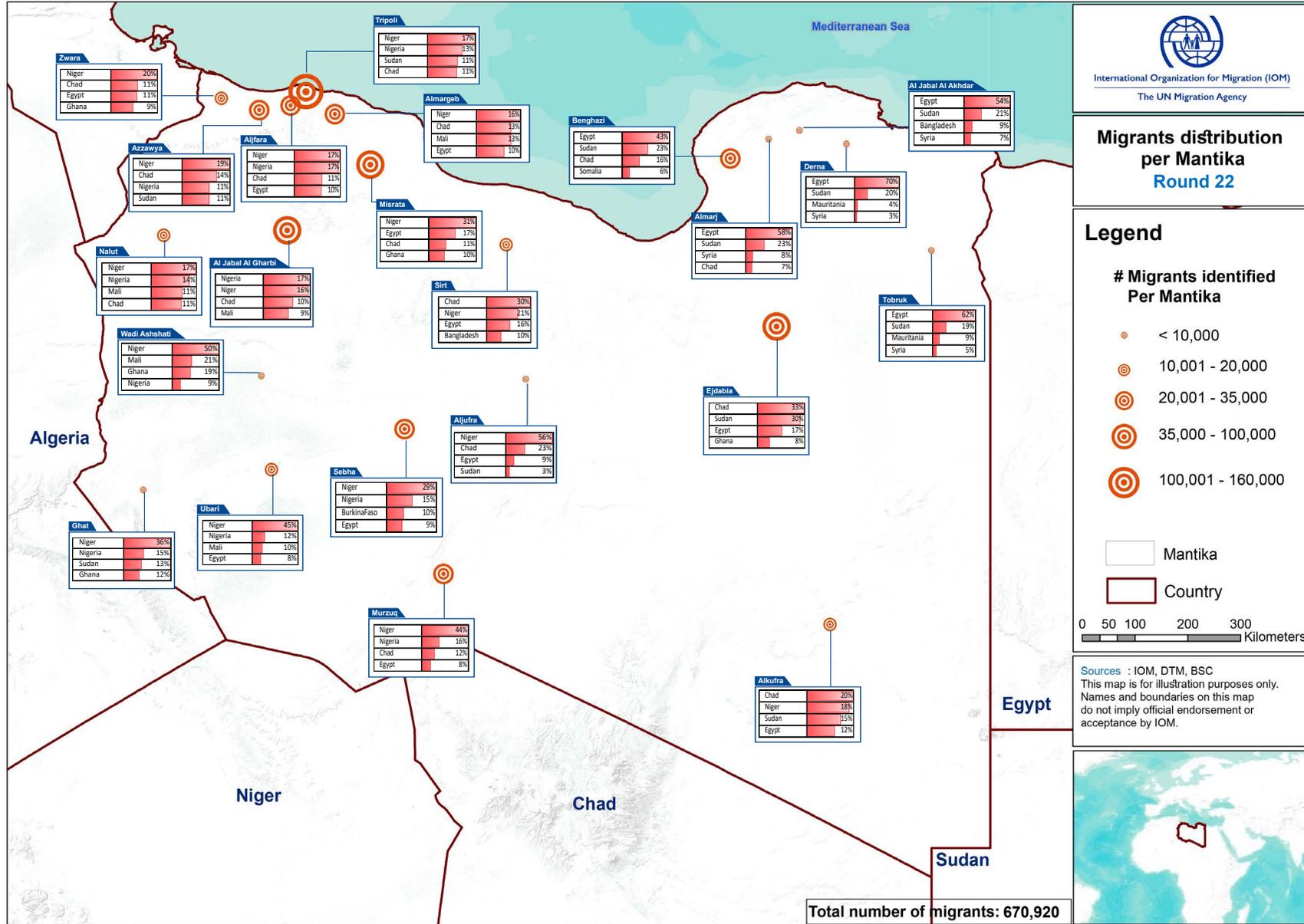
MIGRANT SHELTER TYPE



77% of the migrants identified were living in rented accommodations; 63% are paying for their own accommodation, 10% were living in accommodations rented by their employer and 4% were living in rented accommodations paid by others.



TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES PER MANTIKA (REGION)



MIGRANT NUMBER AND
NATIONALITIES

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NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MANTIKA

Mantika (Region)	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	143,432	21%
Misrata	76,905	11%
Ejdabia	69,454	10%
Murzuq	47,014	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	45,054	7%
Sebha	40,885	6%
Azzawya	36,325	5%
Aljbara	36,291	5%
Benghazi	27,180	4%
Alkufra	24,476	4%
Almargeb	22,315	3%
Ubari	20,360	3%
Zwara	15,670	2%
Aljufra	12,250	2%
Ghat	9,885	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	9,570	1%
Nalut	8,327	1%
Tobruk	6,990	1%
Almarj	6,885	1%
Derna	5,240	1%
Wadi Ashshati	3,505	0.5%
Sirt	2,907	0.4%
Total	670,920	100%

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By nationality
Niger	135,781	20%
Egypt	95,293	14%
Chad	89,488	13%
Sudan	78,183	12%
Nigeria	62,447	9%
Ghana	46,035	7%
Mali	36,825	5%
Bangladesh	23,475	3%
Somalia	17,071	3%
Ethiopia	11,421	2%
Syria	8,927	1%
Eritrea	7,991	1%
Senegal	7,850	1%
Morocco	7,253	1%
BurkinaFaso	6,837	1%
Tunisia	5,766	1%
Côte d'Ivoire	4,347	1%
Mauritania	4,320	1%
Guinea	4,003	1%
Cameroon	2,930	0.4%

Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By nationality
Algeria	2,448	0.4%
Palestine	1,996	0.3%
Djibouti	1,920	0.3%
Pakistan	1,909	0.3%
Zambia	1,530	0.2%
Kenya	1,320	0.2%
Gambia	1,044	0.2%
Togo	710	0.1%
Philippines	428	0.1%
Gabon	305	0%
Swaziland	291	0%
India	250	0%
Sierra Leone	206	0%
Iraq	92	0%
Turkey	70	0%
Ukraine	62	0%
Jordan	50	0%
Namibia	30	0%
Mauritius	10	0%
Other	6	0%
Total	670,920	100%



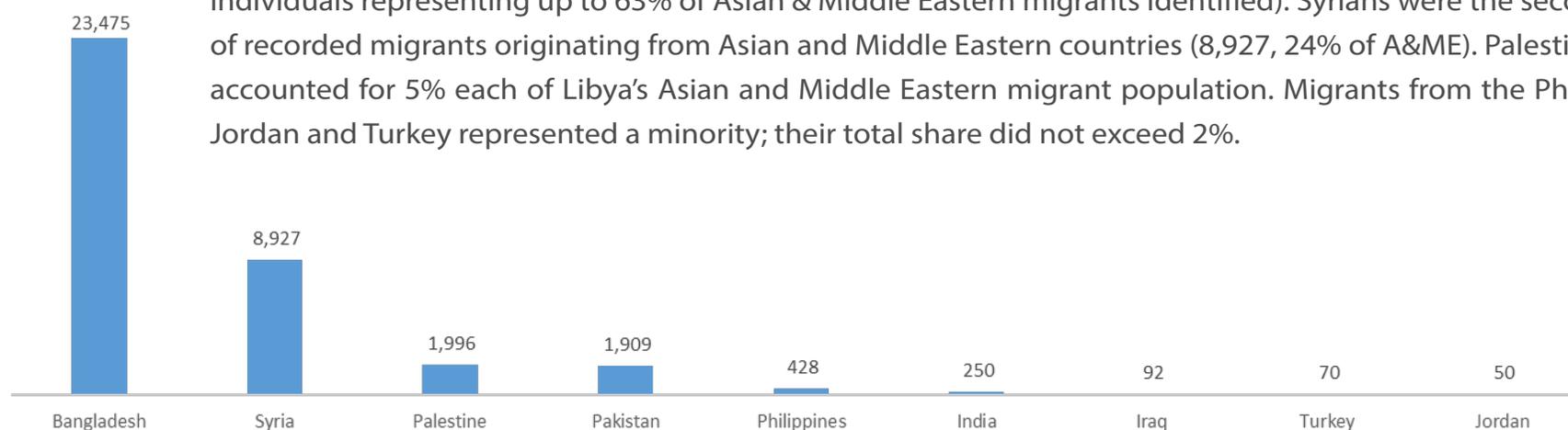
ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS



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Out of the 670,920 migrants identified, 6% (37,197 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries.

Migrants originating from Bangladesh represented the majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities recorded (23,475 individuals representing up to 63% of Asian & Middle Eastern migrants identified). Syrians were the second highest number of recorded migrants originating from Asian and Middle Eastern countries (8,927, 24% of A&ME). Palestinians and Pakistanis accounted for 5% each of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population. Migrants from the Philippines, India, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey represented a minority; their total share did not exceed 2%.



WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	8,892	24%
Misrata	3,751	10%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3,228	9%
Aljfara	3,051	8%
Almargeb	2,233	6%
Azzawya	1,715	5%
Nalut	845	2%
Sirt	618	2%
Zwara	305	1%
Total	24,638	66%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6,525	18%
Benghazi	2,364	6%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,520	4%
Almarj	835	2%
Tobruk	715	2%
Derna	225	1%
Total	12,184	33%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Aljufra	245	0.7%
Sebha	90	0.2%
Murzuq	40	0.1%
Total	375	1%



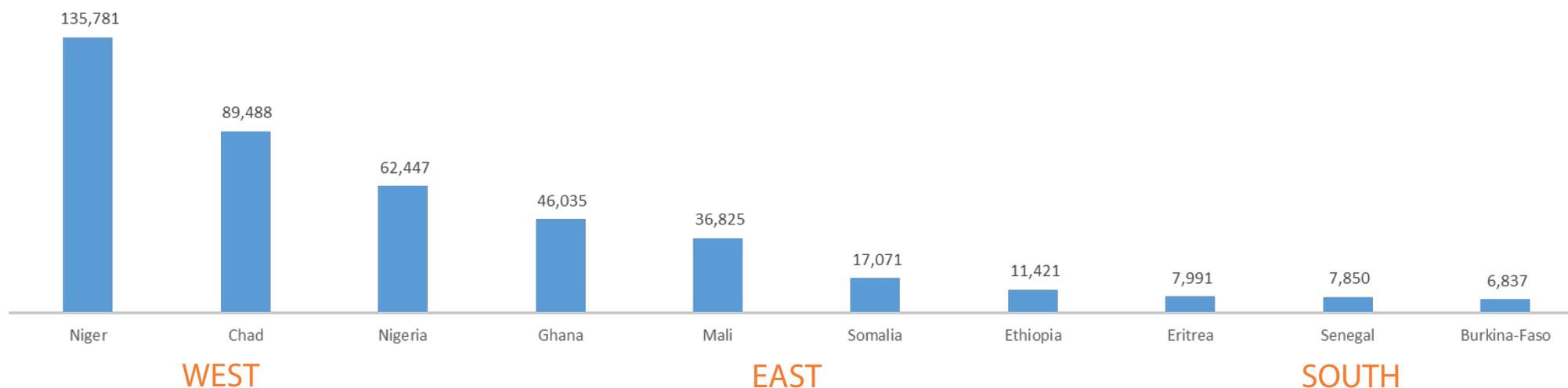


SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS



DTM

Out of the total number of migrants identified in Round 22, 94% (633,655 individuals) originate from African countries. At least 29 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 444,712 originated from Sub-Saharan countries. 61% of Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the West. The region of Tripoli hosted 23% of the Sub-Saharan migrants identified in Libya. 26% of the Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the South, mainly in Murzuk and Sebha. The remaining 13% were identified in the East.



Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Tripoli	100,205	23%
Misrata	50,187	11%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	33,625	8%
Azzawya	25,985	6%
Aljara	25,399	6%
Almargeb	15,541	3%
Zwara	11,935	3%
Nalut	6,278	1.4%
Sirt	1,648	0.4%
Total	270,803	61%

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Ejdabia	30,006	7%
Alkufra	17,965	4%
Benghazi	6,889	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	900	0.2%
Tobruk	640	0.1%
Almarj	485	0.1%
Derna	295	0.1%
Total	57,180	13%

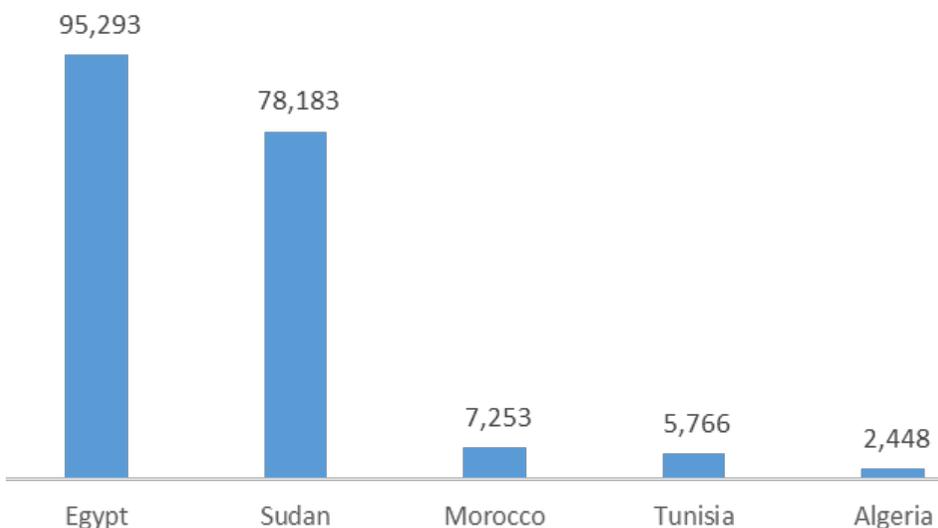
Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Murzuq	41,209	9%
Sebha	35,800	8%
Ubari	17,590	4%
Aljufra	10,340	2%
Ghat	8,285	2%
Wadi Ashshati	3,505	1%
Total	116,729	26%



NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS



DTM



Out of the total number of African migrants identified 30% (188,943 individuals) originate from North African countries. 50% of them were Egyptian, 41% Sudanese, 4% Moroccan and 3% Tunisian nationals. The remaining 1% were identified as Algerian nationals.

Almost half of North African migrants were hosted in the western region (48.5%) while the East hosted 42.5% of them. The remaining 9% were identified in the South.

When disaggregated by manitka, Tripoli had the highest proportion (18%) of North African migrants, followed by Ejdabia in the East (17% of all North African migrants identified in Libya).

4,720 North African migrants were identified in the region of Derna, accounting for 90% of all migrants present in Derna.

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	%From North Africa
Tripoli	34,335	18%
Misrata	22,967	12%
Azzawya	8,625	5%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	8,154	4%
Aljfarra	7,841	4%
Almargeb	4,537	2%
Zwara	3,430	1.8%
Nalut	1,199	0.6%
Sirt	629	0.3%
Total	91,717	48.5%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	%From North Africa
Ejdabia	32,923	17%
Benghazi	17,927	9%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	7,150	4%
Alkufra	6,511	3%
Tobruk	5,635	3%
Almarj	5,565	3%
Derna	4,720	2%
Total	80,431	42.5%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	%From North Africa
Murzuq	5,765	3%
Sebha	4,995	3%
Ubari	2,770	1%
Aljufra	1,665	0.9%
Ghat	1,600	0.8%
Total	16,795	9%





MARITIME INCIDENTS



As of 31 October 2018, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 22,031 individuals since the beginning of the year. Compared to the same period from last year, the number of arrivals to Italy decreased substantially (111,244 arrivals recorded in the same period of the previous year). Furthermore, 1,267 individuals reportedly died attempting to cross through the Central Mediterranean route during the same period.

However, at the same time, the fatality reportedly increased; while 2 out of 100 migrants crossing the Mediterranean route were reported dead in the period between January and October 2017, this year the number increased to 6.

Out of the 14,372 migrants returned by coast guards in 2018, 1,099 migrants were returned in September and October.

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

ARRIVALS

22,031

WERE RECORDED BY SEA TO ITALY THROUGH THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE (AS OF 31ST OCTOBER)

DEATHS

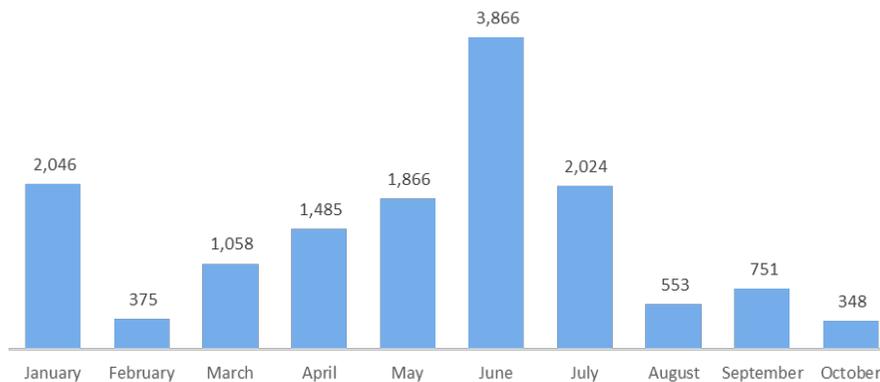
1,267

WERE RECORDED ALONG THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2018 (AS OF 31ST OCTOBER)

14,372

RETURNED TO LIBYAN SHORE BY COAST GUARD IN 2018

RETURNED BY COAST GUARD IN 2018



* For more details about the migration flows in the world, please visit IOM website: <http://migration.iom.int/>



METHODOLOGY



DTM

DTM's Migration Information Package is part of IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations, dedicated to the delivery of routine information packages on migration. Following consultations with humanitarian actors and donors, DTM Libya has revised its methodology to increase its pool of Key Informants (KIs), broaden its assessment tools, improve data credibility criteria and expanded its overall outreach.

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 strengthened its information collection through implementing partners and enumerators through periodic third-party monitoring visits during key informant interviews and data verification exercises in multiple locations in Libya.

DTM's data verification process is an initiative towards ensuring that DTM is delivering the highest quality data possible. For mobility tracking data, a new set of assessment tools was launched in June 2018. The new tools are based on consultations with all partners and stakeholders to better capture the total number of migrants in country.

DTM recently completed the training of its implementing partners and enumerators on the updated methodology and assessment tools.





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 refer to DTM's Flow Monitoring and Mobility Tracking methodologies at: www.globaldtm.info/libya

ENUMERATORS



55
enumerators



3 team
leaders



5 implementing
partners



COVERAGE



6,528
migrants
interviewed
in September
and October
2018

in up to 89 Flow Monitoring
Points...



...in 18 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.



Project funded by
the European Union

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/



+216 52 621 464



dtmlibya@iom.int



www.globaldtm.info/libya