



DTM



Project funded by
the European Union

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT
ROUND 23
NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2018



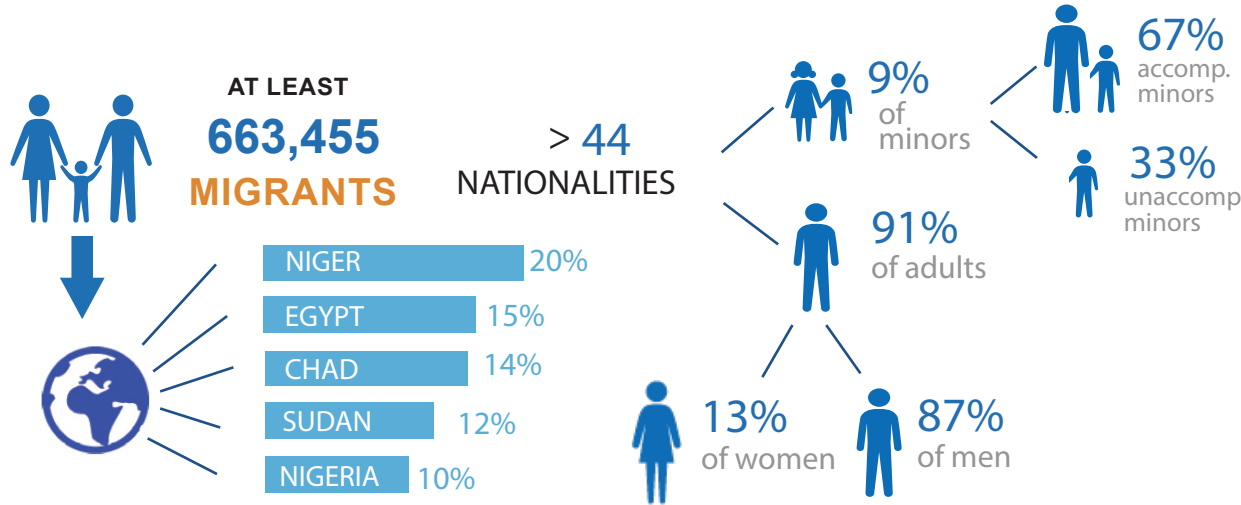
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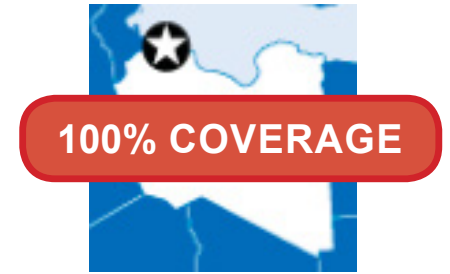


KEY FINDINGS



MIGRANTS PRESENT IN
571 of 667 COMMUNITIES

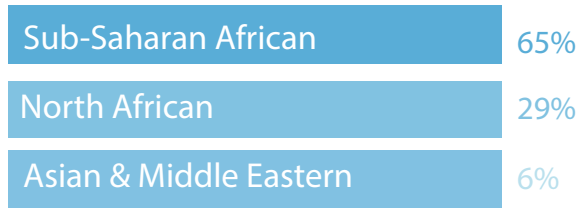
100% of MUNICIPALITIES



TOP 3 REGIONS (% of migrants)



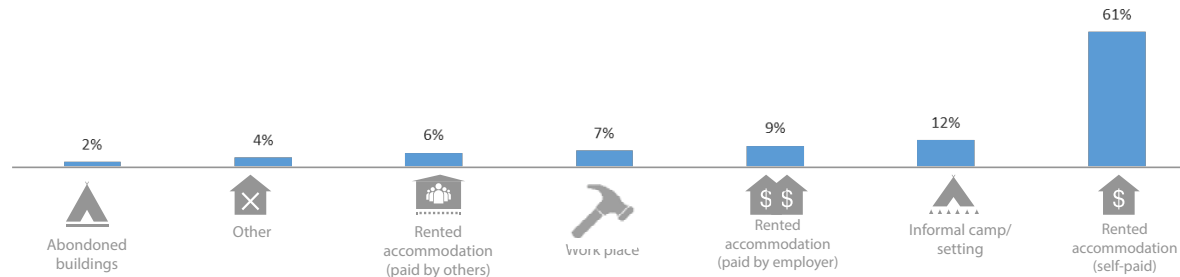
TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN (% of migrants)



KEY INFORMANTS



SHELTER TYPE





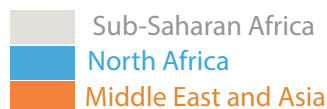
OVERVIEW



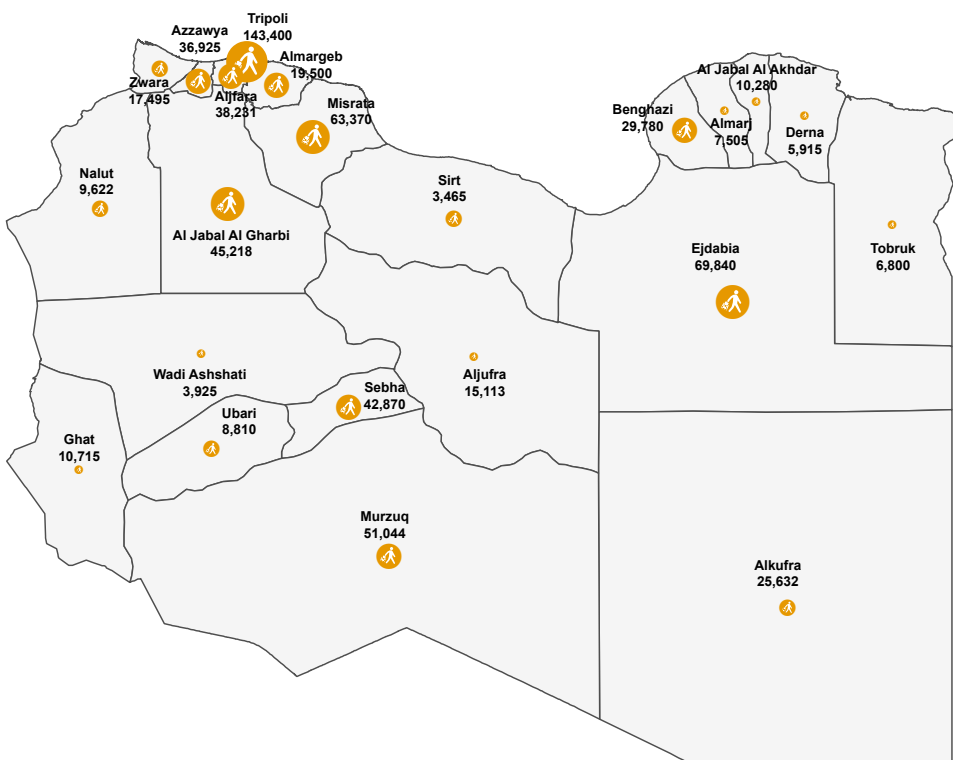
FIGURES

MIGRANT POPULATION IN LIBYA

AT LEAST **663,455 Migrants**



MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER REGION



MIGRANT BASELINE

The 23rd round of DTM data collection in Libya took place in November and December 2018. DTM identified at least 663,455 migrants currently present in Libya. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 571 communities and originated from more than 44 countries.

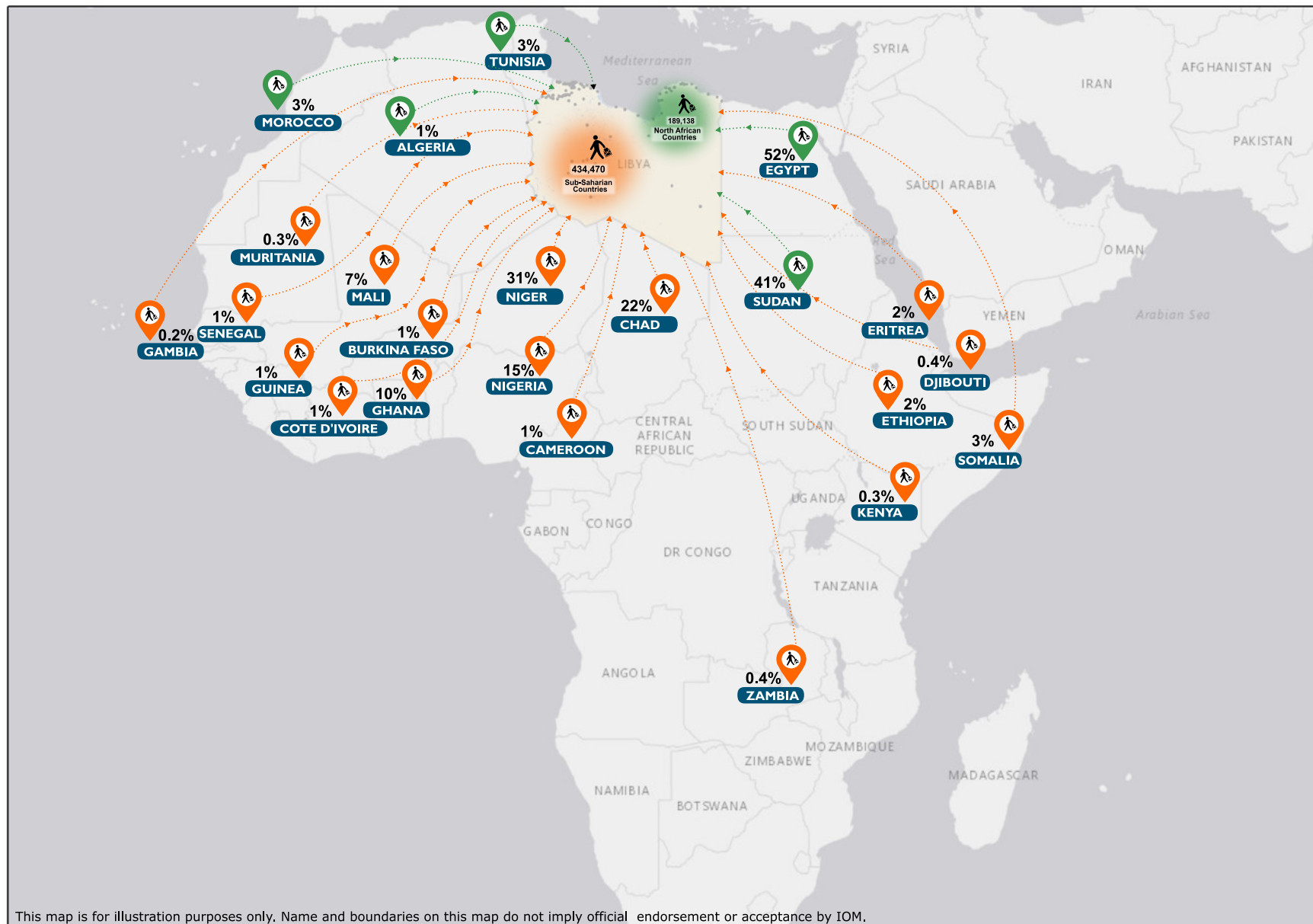
During the reporting period, increased security controls in border areas were reported in different regions of Libya (please consult page 12 for details). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 623,529 individuals (94%) originated from 33 different African countries while 39,629 individuals (6%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 297 individuals were recorded as of unknown nationality and / or other country of origin.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Nigerian. Out of the 623,529 individuals from Africa, 434,391 (70%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 189,138 individuals (30%) were from North African countries. 57% of both African and Asian migrants were identified in Libya's western mantikas, with the highest concentration in Tripoli (22% of the migrants were identified in the region of Tripoli) and surrounding areas. The remaining identified migrants were evenly split between East and South (23% and 20% respectively).

While 21% of African migrants were identified in the South, few Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants were present there; only 1% of Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants in Libya were identified in Southern Libya.



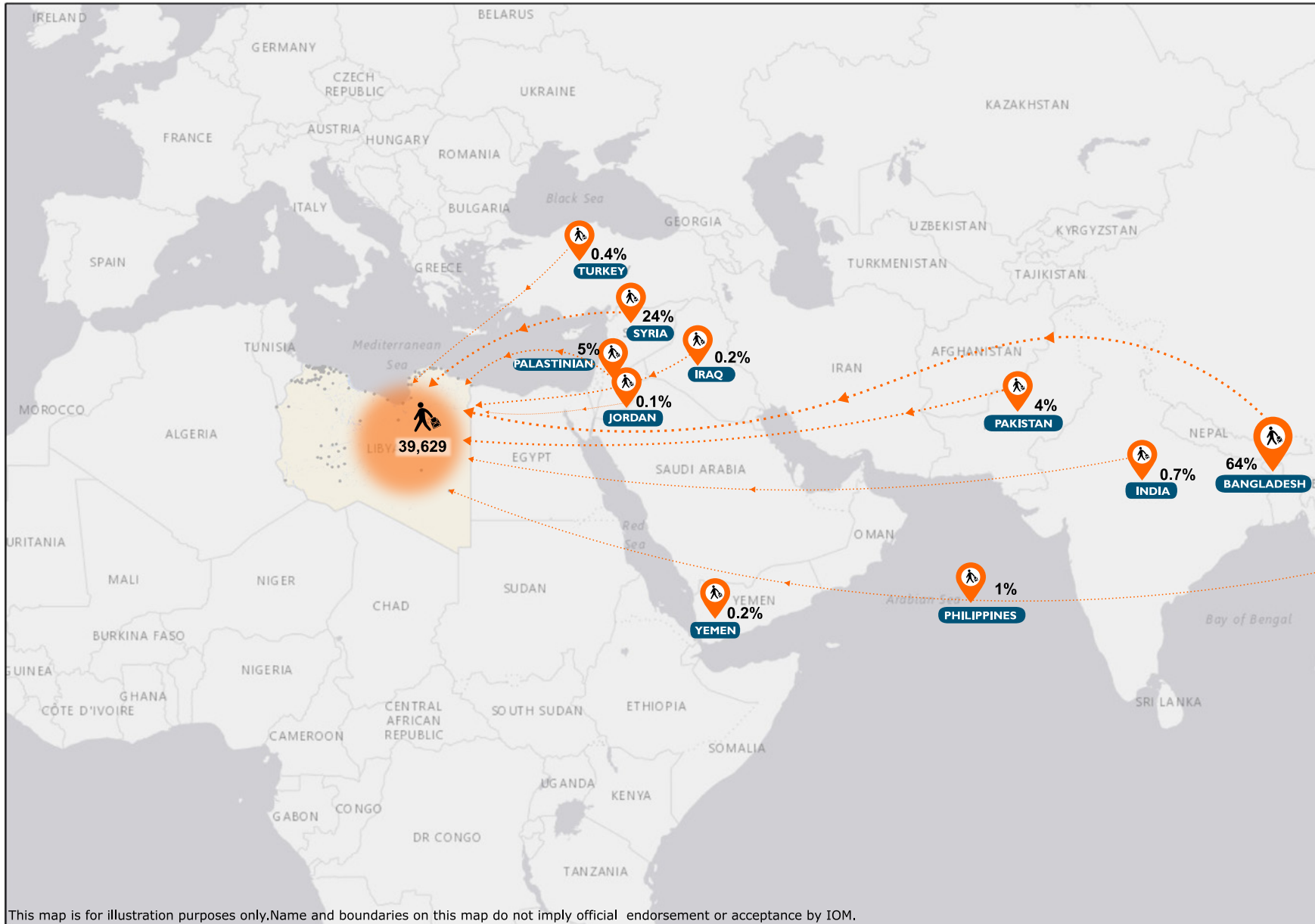
NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA



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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?



The following pages aim to shed more light on the routes migrants from different countries take to arrive to Libya. In 2018, DTM conducted Flow Monitoring surveys with more than 44,000 migrants out of which 42,692 disclosed the routes they took to travel to Libya.

The map on page 8 displays the main routes and includes migrants coming from both neighbouring countries and countries further away. Neighbouring countries are significant as both transit countries for migrants originating from other parts of Africa and as 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.

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.

 Niger

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

 Egypt

98% of Egyptian migrants entered Libya directly, while 1.5% reported entering through Sudan. The remaining 0.5% entered through Tunisia, usually through travel by airplane to Tunis and then onwards to Libya.

The cost for those not crossing straight from Egypt to Libya was significantly higher. Among those who entered Libya directly, 84% reported spending less than USD 1,000 during their journey. However, those who transited through Sudan or Tunisia reported relatively higher costs, while only 21% of those transiting through Sudan and 29% of those transiting through Tunisia reported spending less than USD 1,000.

Migrants who travel alone to Libya are more likely to transit through more than one 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 was below 1%.

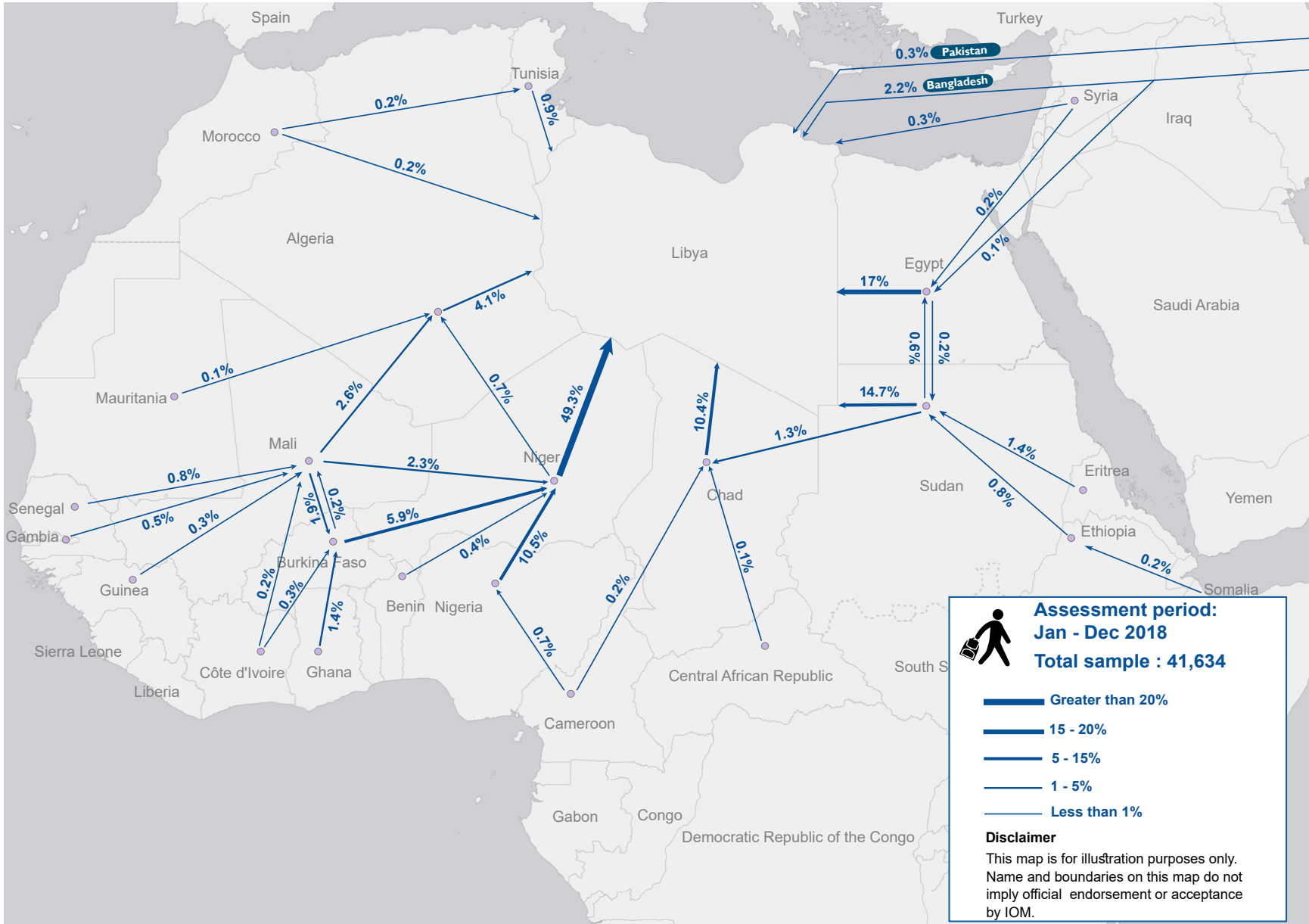




MIGRANT ROUTES



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MIGRANT ROUTES



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 Sudan

90% of migrants departing from Sudan reported entering Libya directly, while 7% traveled through Chad. The remaining 3% traveled through Egypt. Depending on where the Sudanese migrants were surveyed in Libya, the routes taken differed significantly

Out of those surveyed in the East, 5% travelled to Egypt first before reaching Libya where as 95% 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 used three main routes to reach Libya; 42% travelled to Libya through Algeria, 36% travelled through Niger and 21% travelled through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

The chosen routes depend significantly on whether 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 through Niger while 4% travelled to Mali first and then to Algeria to reach Libya. Another 3% travelled first to Mali and then to Niger before entering Libya. The remaining 1% 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.

79% of migrants who departed Burkina-Faso and entered Libya through Niger reported spending more than USD 1,000 while among those who travelled through Mali and then Algeria before reaching Libya only 59% reported spending more than 1,000 USD.

The routes reported by migrants departing Burkina-Faso varied significantly depending on where the migrants were surveyed in Libya. 99% of those surveyed in the South reported travelling to Libya through Niger while the remaining 1% travelled to Mali first and then to Algeria before entering Libya.

However, those migrants surveyed in the West had used various routes: 56% travelled through Niger, 20% travelled to Mali first and then to Algeria, 16% travelled to Mali and then Niger, 5% travelled to Nigeria and then to Niger. The remaining 3% used various 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 5% reported transiting through Egypt before continuing their journey to Libya. The remaining 3% reportedly transited through other countries.

 Ghana

The main route reported by migrants departing Ghana was through Burkina-Faso and Niger (76% of surveyed migrants departing Ghana). 8% reported travelling through Nigeria and Niger to reach Libya and 5% reported transiting through Burkina-Faso, Mali and Algeria successively. Another 5% reported travelling through Togo, Benin and then Niger before entering Libya. The remaining 6% disclosed other routes.

Disaggregating routes by the region in Libya where migrants were surveyed revealed that 88% of Ghanaian migrants surveyed in the South of Libya reported travelling through Burkina-Faso and subsequently Niger, whereas only 66% in the East and 68% in the West of Libya 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). 23% reported transiting through Chad before reaching Libya while the remaining 6% 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 November and December 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.

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 to conduct statistical analysis of migratory movements.

The data summarized in the tables is complemented by a regional analysis of Murzuq, Sebha, Aljufra, Tobruk and Alkufra 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.

1,136 Assessments conducted between November and December 2018

IN 86 ACTIVE FMPs
IN 15 REGIONS
AND 29 MUNICIPALITIES





MURZUQ

Reportedly, the number of migrants present in the municipalities of Algatroun and Alsharguia increased in the month of November. Field observers in Algatroun also reported a decrease in the transportation costs during the reported period. Nigerien migrants were reportedly travelling to Libya after the cultivation season in Niger had ended, as job opportunities were expected to be better in Libya.

Transiting migrants were observed staying in Algatroun only for a short period before continuing to Sebha and then to the North. In December, the number of crossing migrants has declined again as temperatures dropped and the security situation intensified.

SEBHA

Sebha is one of the most dynamic migrant destination and transit points in Libya. Apart from fluctuating seasonal migrant flows, the security situation in Sebha and neighbouring areas as well as available job opportunities greatly impact migratory movements. In November, a slight decrease in the number of arrivals to Sebha was reported due to decreasing opportunities on local job markets in the region and an increasingly tense security situation.

ALJUFRA

No major problems have been reported between migrants and the host community in the areas of Aljufra. Reportedly, the situation has been fairly stable for most migrants in the region as availability of job opportunities in agriculture and other manual labour sectors was reported to be good.

TOBRUK

During the reporting period, the appreciation of the Libyan Dinar in comparison to the US Dollar on informal markets was reported to have made labor opportunities in Libya increasingly attractive for Egyptian migrants.

However, at the same time, intensified security patrols were reported on both sides of the Libya - Egypt border, and this was reported to have had a negative impact on the overall trend. Likewise, the cold weather led to decreased migrant mobility and presence at flow monitoring points.

ALKUFRA

Reportedly, increased enforcement of control by the local authorities in the region have triggered the departure of some migrants from Al Kufra.



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.

NOVEMBER

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	51,044	277	258	2,023	1,819	Niger Nigeria Burkina-Faso	Niger Nigeria Burkina-Faso	Niger	Sebha	Italy France Libya
Tobruk	6,800	125	123	2,371	2,309	Egypt Sudan Syria	Egypt Sudan Syria	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy France
Almargeb	19,500	124	116	1,147	1,076	Niger Egypt Nigeria	Niger Sudan Syria	Ubari	Almargeb	Italy Niger Germany
Misrata	63,370	66	57	307	239	Bangladesh Eritrea Niger	Ethiopia Niger Eritrea	Sebha	Almargeb	Italy Niger Germany
Sebha	42,870	47	47	278	262	Nigeria Niger Mali	Niger Nigeria Burkina-Faso	Sebha	Wadi Ashshati	Libya France Italy
Aljfara	38,231	46	50	313	322	Nigeria Mali Egypt	Nigeria Mali Guinea	Tripoli	Tripoli	Libya Italy France
Alkufra	25,632	33	31	543	512	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan	Ejdabia	Libya Italy Egypt
Tripoli	143,400	28	28	172	180	Chad Niger Egypt	Niger Chad Egypt	Tripoli	Tripoli	Libya Niger Lebanon
Aljufra	15,113	26	22	205	168	Niger Chad Nigeria	Niger Chad Nigeria	Sebha	Misrata	Libya Italy France
Ubari	8,810	10	5	41	23	Nigeria Niger Mauritania	Nigeria Niger Mauritania	Murzuq	Murzuq	Italy Niger Libya

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region





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



DTM

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.

DECEMBER

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	51,044	346	338	3,148	3,123	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria Niger Chad	Niger Murzuq Chad	Sebha Murzuq Wadi Ashshati	Libya Spain Germany
Tobruk	6,800	95	90	1,943	1,825	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Tobruk	Ejdabia Egypt Tobruk	Libya Italy Malta
Aljara	38,231	66	50	264	230	Niger Egypt Nigeria	Nigeria Egypt Guinea	Tripoli Aljfarah Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Tripoli Azzawya Almargeb	Libya Italy France
Sebha	42,870	50	40	349	315	Niger Nigeria Mali	Niger Nigeria Burkina-Faso	Sebha Murzuq Ubari	Wadi Ashshati Tripoli Sebha	Libya Niger Italy
Tripoli	143,400	45	34	251	205	Niger Chad Egypt	Niger Chad Senegal	Tripoli Sebha Almargeb	Tripoli Almargeb Aljfarah	Egypt Libya Niger
Misrata	63,370	44	31	184	126	Chad Senegal Bangladesh	Nigeria Chad Bangladesh	Sebha Tripoli Aljufrah	Tripoli Misrata Almargeb	Italy Libya Germany
Alkufra	25,632	29	26	446	402	Sudan Chad Somalia	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan Chad Ejdabia	Ejdabia Murzuq Alkufra	Italy Libya Sudan
Aljufra	15,113	21	19	331	295	Niger Chad Sudan	Niger Chad Sudan	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Misrata Sirt Tripoli	Libya France Italy
Ubari	8,810	5	6	14	18	Nigeria Niger Mauritania	Nigeria Mauritania Niger	Murzuq	Sebha Ubari Murzuq	Niger Italy United-Kingdom
Almargeb	19,500	3	3	50	44	Niger Sudan Chad	Niger Sudan Chad	Almargeb Tripoli	Almargeb Tripoli	Niger Sudan Chad

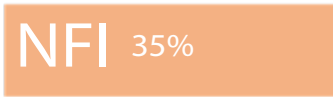
* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region



MIGRANTS PRIORITY NEEDS



PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES REPORTING THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY NEEDS

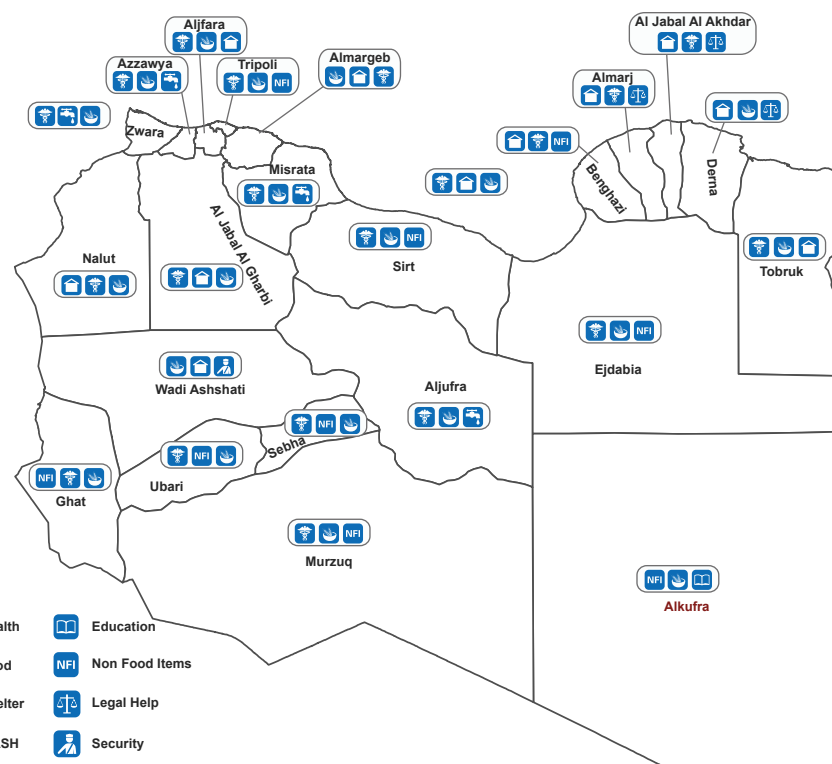


Migrants' priority needs related to WASH, Non-food items (NFIs), Shelter and Health were recorded for each of the 571 communities hosting migrants in Libya through key-informant based data collection. The following chart represents the percentages of communities reporting different humanitarian priority needs on top of protection concerns across the country.

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

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

MAIN NEEDS REPORTED BY REGION



© IOM/Eshaebi: NFI distribution at Tariq Al Sekka Detention Center in Tripoli, 2018



EDUCATION

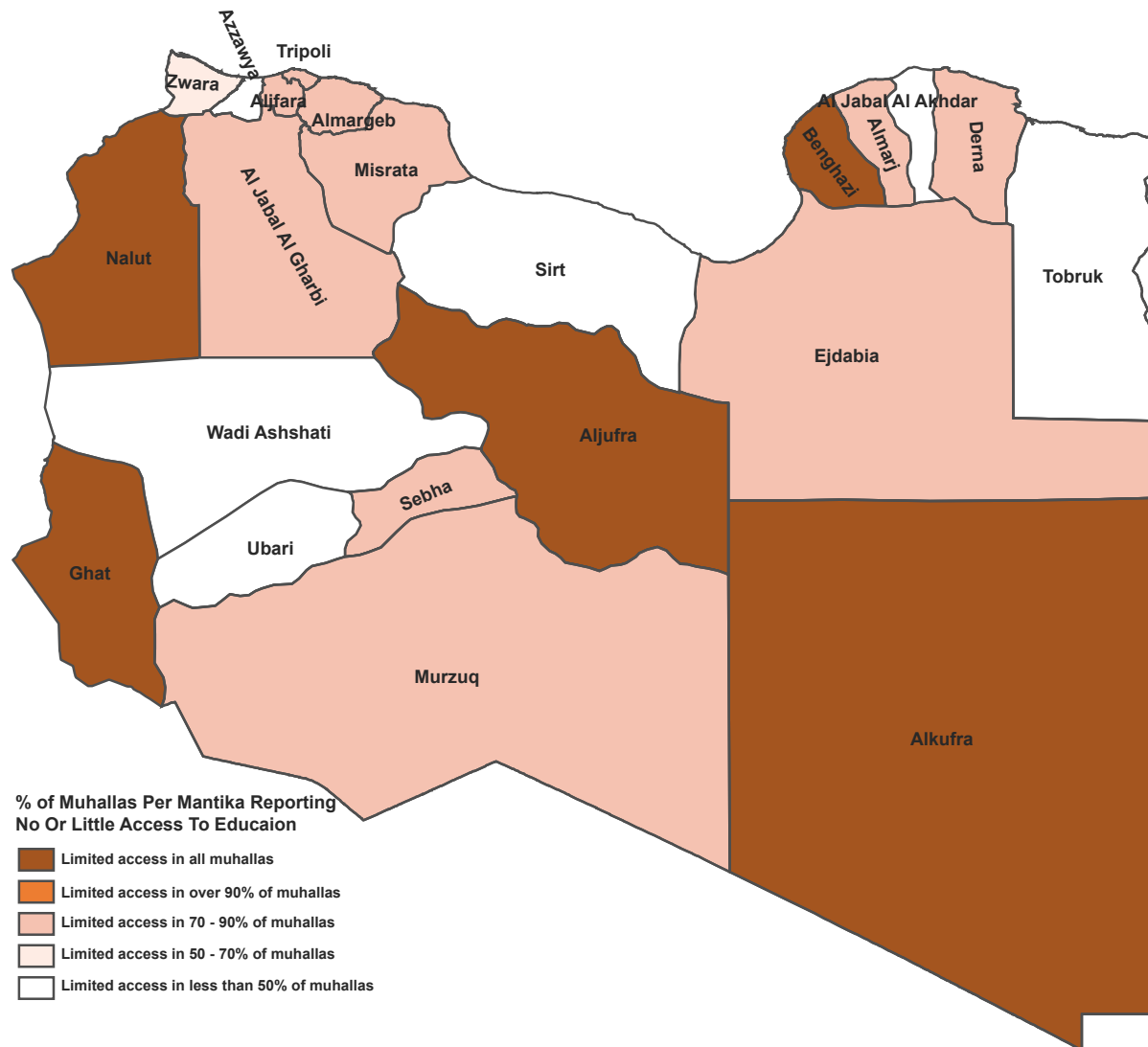


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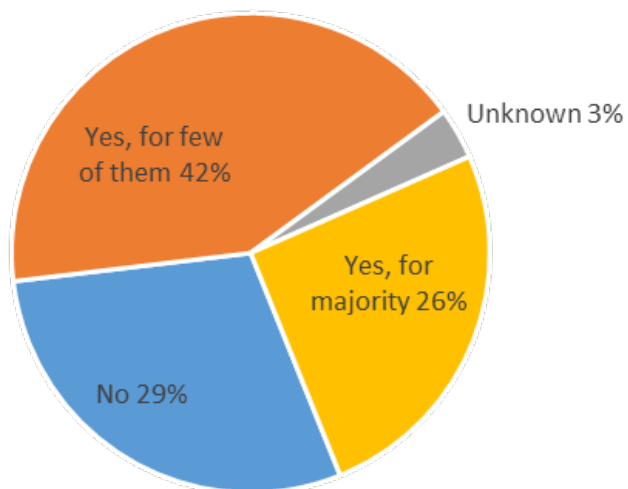
In 29% of the 571 communities hosting migrants, migrant children reportedly do not have access to education. In another 42% of the muhallas, only few migrant children have access to education.

In many regions such as Benghazi, Aljufra, Alkufra and Ghat only a small number of migrant children have access to education in nearly all communities hosting migrants. Also, in 78% 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

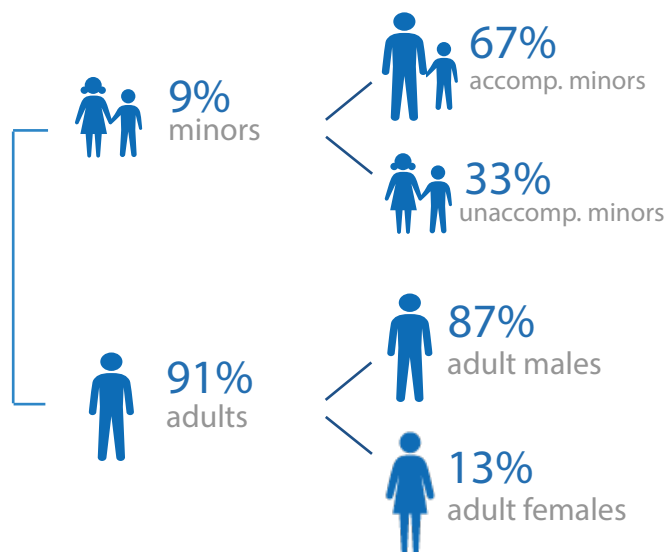


*For more details on schools in Libya please refer to DTM R23 IDP Returnee report available at: <http://www.globaldtm.info/>

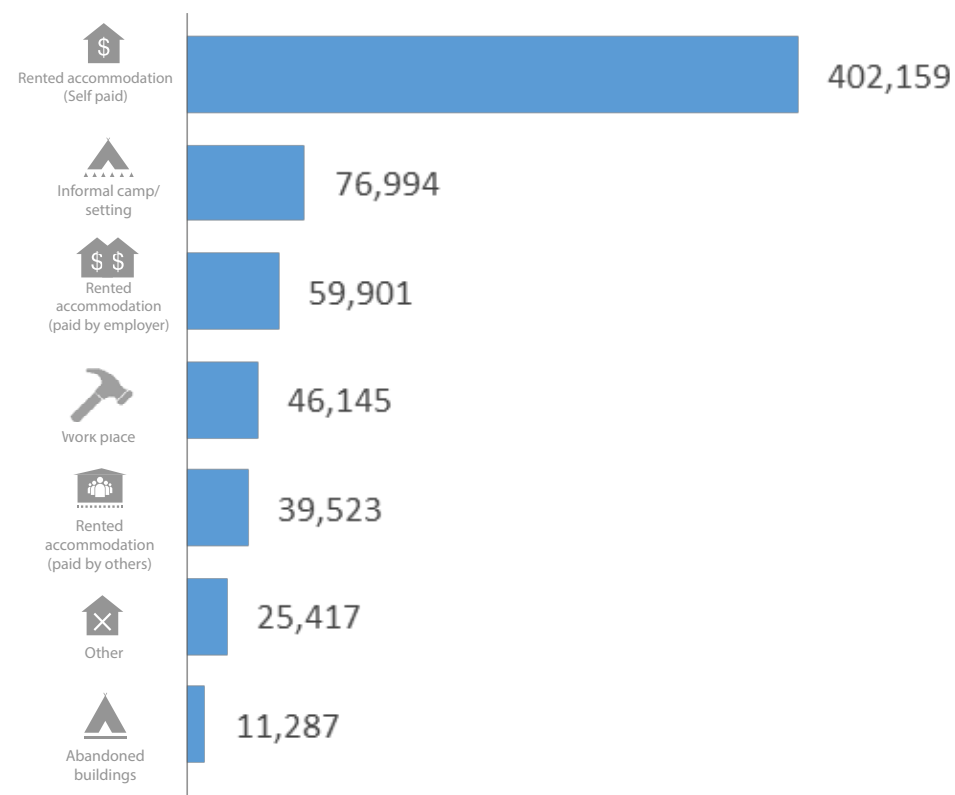


DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER

Out of the 663,455 migrants identified, 91% were reported to be adults and 9% minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported to be male (87%) and the remaining 13% to be female. Of the minors, 67% were reported as accompanied and 33% as unaccompanied.



MIGRANT SHELTER TYPE



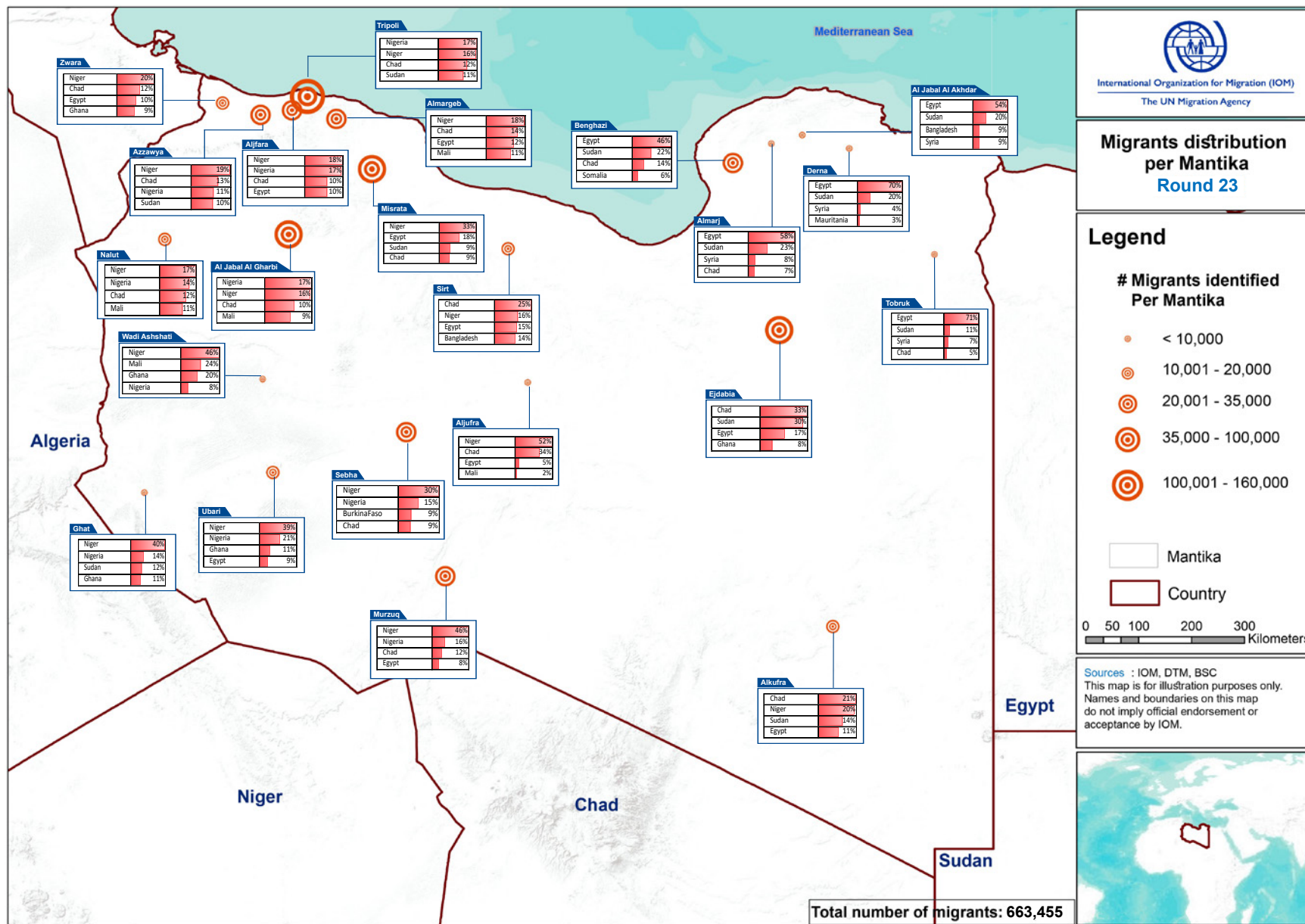
76% of the migrants identified were living in rented accommodations out of which 61% were reportedly paying for their own accommodation, 9% were living in accommodations rented by their employer and 6% were living in rented accommodations paid by others.



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	143,400	22%
Ejdabia	69,840	11%
Misrata	63,370	10%
Murzuq	51,044	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	45,218	7%
Sebha	42,870	6%
Aljfara	38,231	6%
Azzawya	36,925	6%
Benghazi	29,780	4%
Alkufra	25,632	4%
Almargeb	19,500	3%
Zwara	15,495	2%
Aljufra	15,113	2%
Ghat	10,715	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	10,280	2%
Nalut	9,622	1%
Ubari	8,810	1%
Almarj	7,505	1%
Tobruk	6,800	1%
Derna	5,915	0.9%
Wadi Ashshati	3,925	0.6%
Sirt	3,465	0.5%
Grand Total	663,455	100%

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

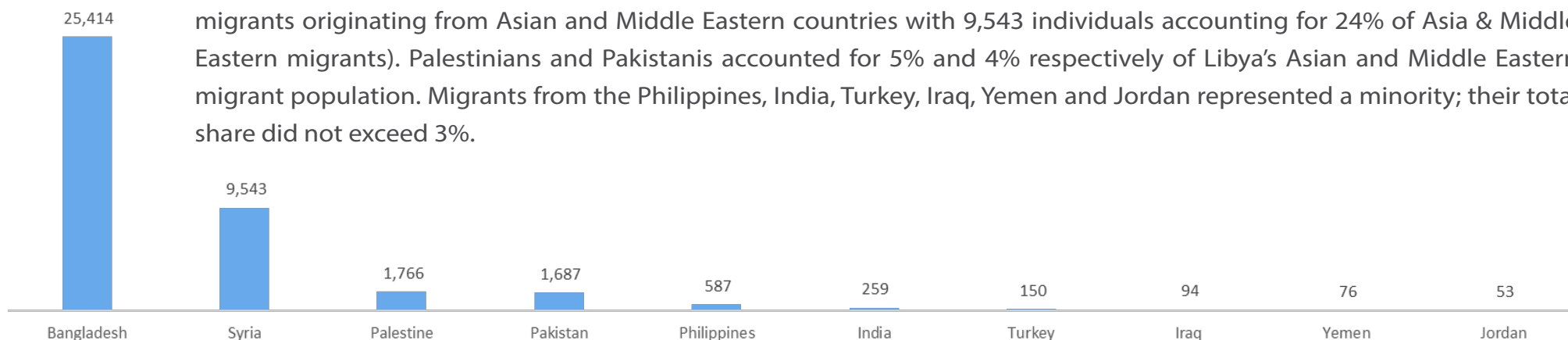
Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By nationality
Niger	132,984	20%
Egypt	97,687	15%
Chad	93,418	14%
Sudan	77,305	12%
Nigeria	66,590	10%
Ghana	44,093	7%
Mali	31,545	5%
Bangladesh	25,414	4%
Somalia	12,705	2%
Eritrea	10,618	2%
Ethiopia	10,567	2%
Syria	9,543	1%
Tunisia	6,460	1%
Senegal	6,247	1%
Burkina-Faso	5,907	1%
Morocco	5,444	1%
Guinea	3,829	1%
Côte d'Ivoire	3,595	1%
Cameroon	3,251	0.5%
Togo	2,680	0.4%
Algeria	2,242	0.3%
Palestine	1,766	0.3%
Pakistan	1,687	0.3%

Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By nationality
Zambia	1,570	0.2%
Kenya	1,260	0.2%
Mauritania	1,157	0.2%
Gambia	715	0.1%
Philippines	587	0.1%
Sierra Leone	490	0.1%
Equatorial Guinea	340	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.05%
India	259	0.04%
Turkey	150	0.02%
Rwanda	140	0.02%
Republic of Congo	110	0.02%
Iraq	94	0.01%
SouthAfrica	90	0.01%
Malawi	80	0.01%
Ukraine	79	0.01%
Yemen	76	0.01%
Central African Republic	70	0.01%
Jordan	53	0.01%
Namibia	30	0.005%
Uganda	5	0.001%
Other	218	0.03%
Total	663,455	100%

ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN
MIGRANTS

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Out of the 663,455 migrants identified, 6% (39,629 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Migrants originating from Bangladesh represented the majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities recorded (25,414 individuals representing up to 64% of Asian & Middle Eastern migrants identified). Syrians were the second highest number of recorded migrants originating from Asian and Middle Eastern countries with 9,543 individuals accounting for 24% of Asia & Middle Eastern migrants). Palestinians and Pakistanis accounted for 5% and 4% respectively of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population. Migrants from the Philippines, India, Turkey, Iraq, Yemen and Jordan represented a minority; their total share did not exceed 3%.



WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	11,958	30%
Aljbara	3,109	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3,001	8%
Misrata	2,905	7%
Almargeb	2,027	5%
Azzawya	1,840	5%
Nalut	809	2%
Sirt	788	2%
Zwara	185	0%
Total	26,622	67%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6,526	16%
Benghazi	2,350	6%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,848	5%
Almarj	885	2%
Tobruk	693	2%
Derna	300	1%
Total	12,602	32%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Aljufra	245	0.6%
Sebha	120	0.3%
Murzuq	40	0.1%
Total	405	1%



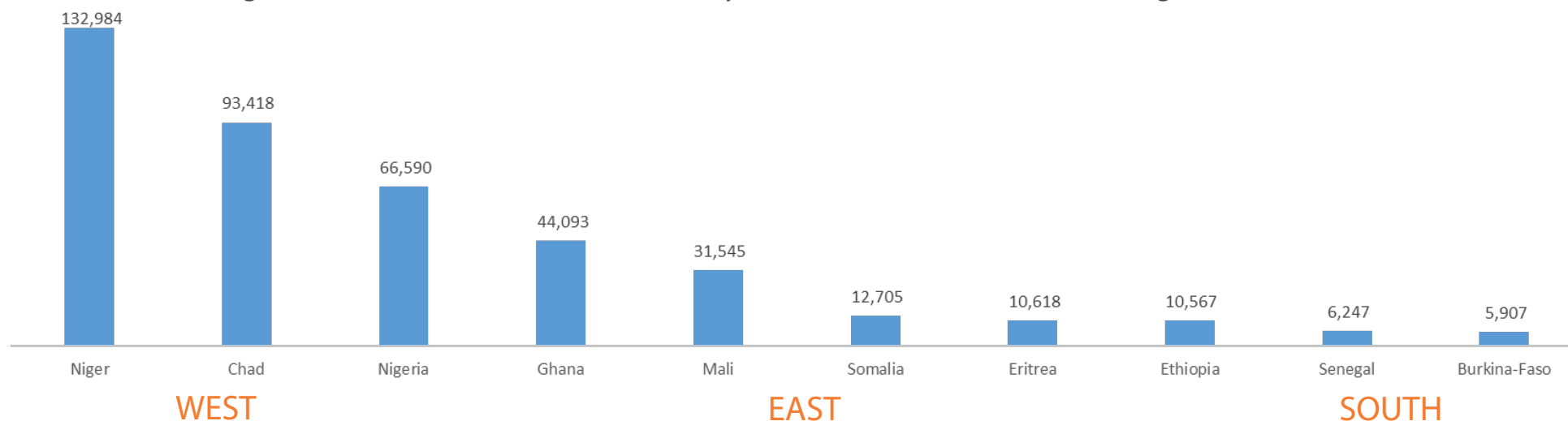
SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS



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Out of the total number of migrants identified in Round 23, 94% (623,529 individuals) originate from African countries. At least 33 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 434,391 originated from Sub-Saharan countries.

60% 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 Murzuq and Sebha. The remaining 13% were identified in the East.



Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Tripoli	98,744	23%
Misrata	39,671	9%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	33,837	8%
Aljara	26,843	6%
Azzawya	26,445	6%
Almargeb	13,375	3%
Zwara	11,382	3%
Nalut	7,368	1.7%
Sirt	1,528	0.3%
Total	259,193	60%

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Ejdabia	30,197	7%
Alkufra	19,152	4%
Benghazi	7,060	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	820	0%
Almarj	500	0%
Tobruk	497	0%
Derna	310	0%
Total	58,536	13%

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Murzuq	44,837	10%
Sebha	37,565	9%
Aljufra	13,760	3%
Ghat	9,115	2%
Ubari	7,460	2%
Wadi Ashshati	3,925	1%
Total	116,662	27%

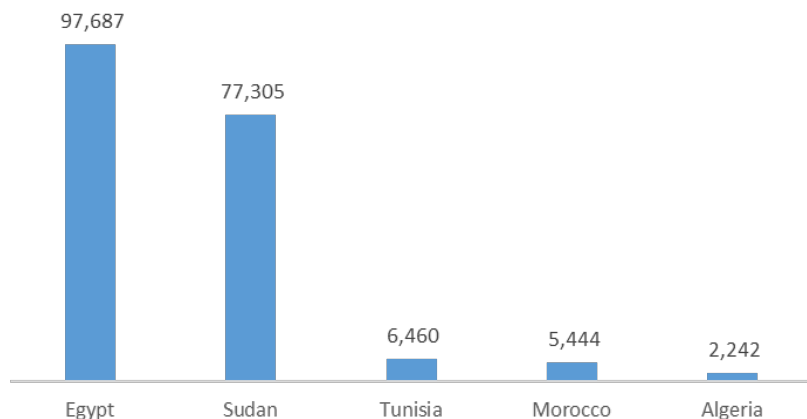




NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS



DTM



Out of the total number of African migrants identified, 29% (189,138 individuals) originate from North African countries. 52% of them were Egyptian and 41% Sudanese. Tunisian nationals represent 3% of the north African migrants identified, the same proportion was also recorded for Moroccan nationals. The remaining 1% were identified to be Algerian nationals.

Almost half of North African migrants were hosted in the western region (47%) while the East hosted 45% of them. The remaining 8% were identified in the South.

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

5,305 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	32,698	17%
Misrata	20,794	11%
Azzawya	8,640	5%
Aljfara	8,279	4%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	8,253	4%
Almargeb	4,095	2%
Zwara	3,928	2%
Nalut	1,445	1%
Sirt	989	1%
Total	89,121	47%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Ejdabia	33,117	18%
Benghazi	20,370	11%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	7,612	4%
Alkufra	6,480	3%
Almarj	6,120	3%
Tobruk	5,610	3%
Derna	5,305	3%
Total	84,614	45%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Murzuq	6,167	3%
Sebha	5,185	3%
Ghat	1,600	1%
Ubari	1,350	1%
Aljufra	1,101	1%
Total	15,403	8%



MARITIME INCIDENTS



DTM

In 2018, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 23,370 individuals. Compared to the preceding year, the number of arrivals to Italy decreased by 80% (as 119,369 arrivals were recorded in 2017).

However, recorded deaths of migrants attempting to cross to Europe through the Central Mediterranean route increased substantially. In 2018, more than twice the fatalities than in the previous year were recorded as 1,306 individuals reportedly died attempting to cross the Central Mediterranean Sea in 2018.

Out of the 15,976 migrants returned by Libyan coast guards in 2018, 1,056 migrants were returned in November and December.

RETURNED BY COAST GUARD IN 2018

ARRIVALS

23,370

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

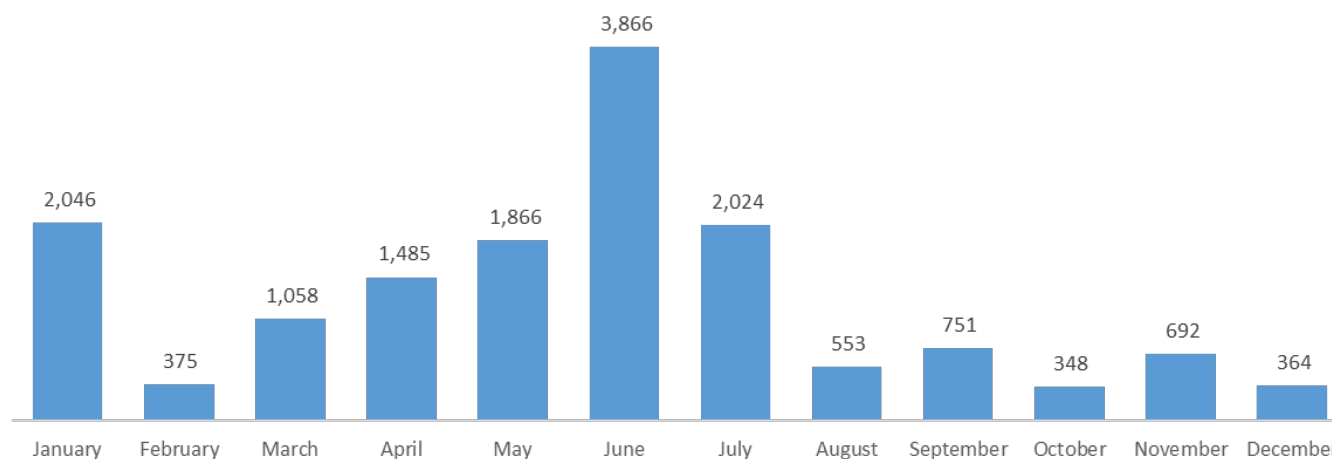
DEATHS

1,306

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

15,428

RETURNED TO
LIBYAN SHORE 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 Libya.

At the 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 organizations, representatives 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 migrant community leaders.

Simultaneously, DTM further improved its information collection and verification mechanisms 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 adopted are based on consultations with all partners and stakeholders to better capture the total number of migrants in the 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

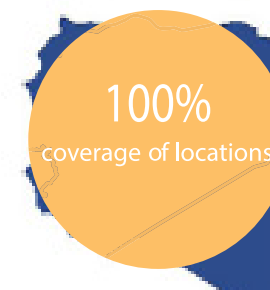
ENUMERATORS



55 enumerators



3 team leaders



5 implementing partners



COVERAGE



5,142 migrants interviewed in November and December 2018

in up to 86 Flow Monitoring Points...



...in 15 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/



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