



DTM



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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

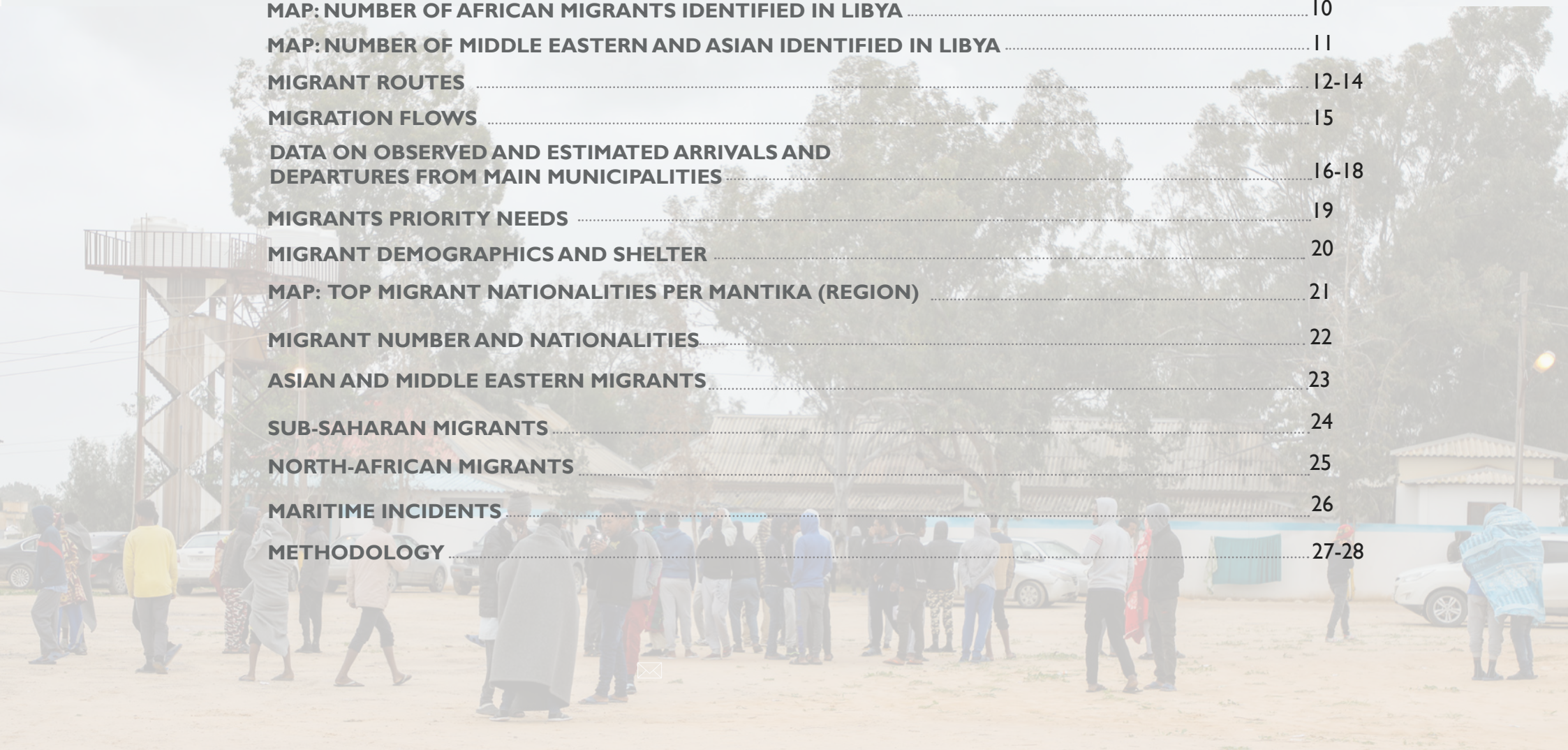
LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT

ROUND 25 MARCH - MAY



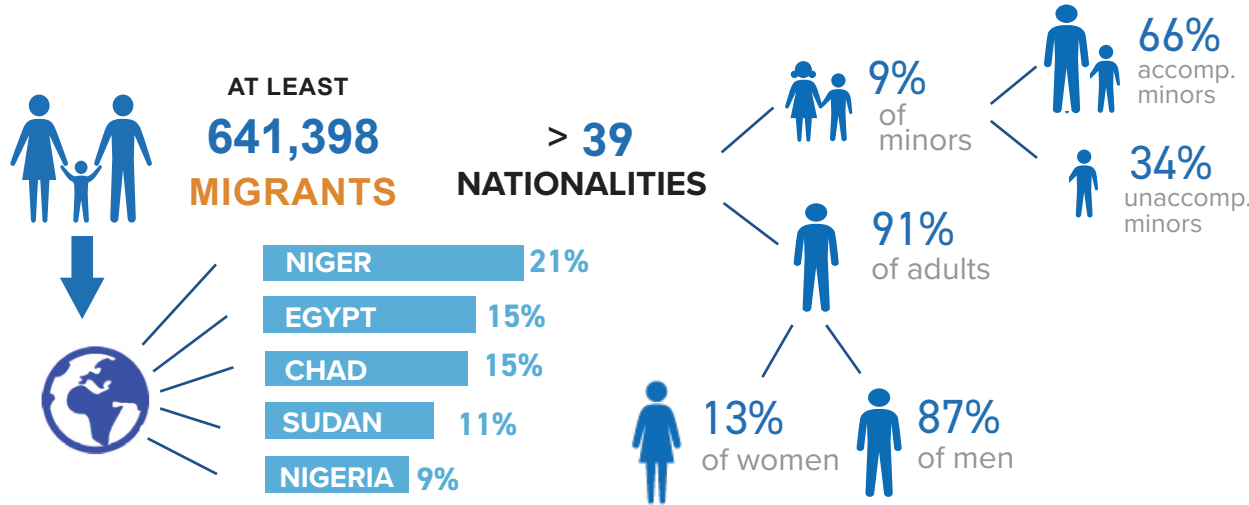
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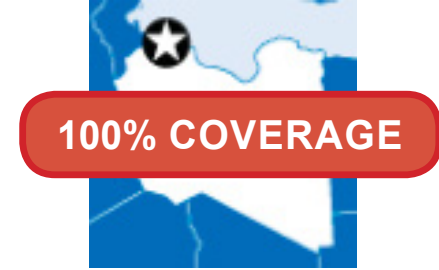




KEY FINDINGS



MIGRANTS
565 of 667
COMMUNITIES

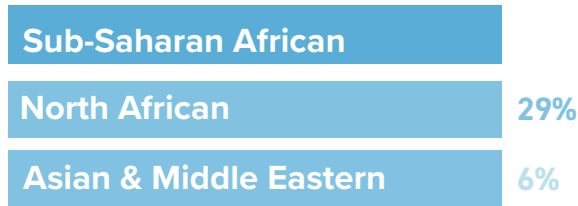


100% of MUNICIPALITIES

TOP 3 REGIONS (% of migrants)



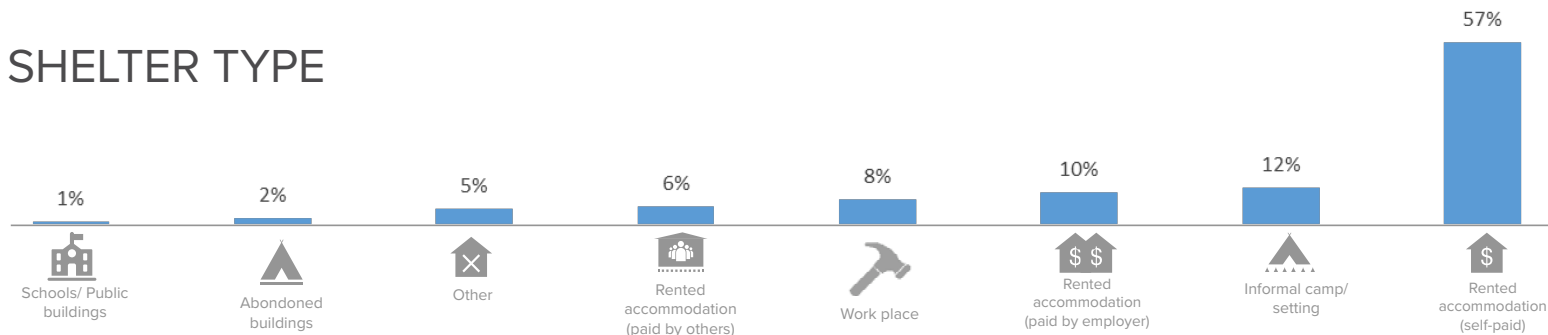
TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN (% of migrants)



2,195 KEY INFORMANTS



SHELTER TYPE





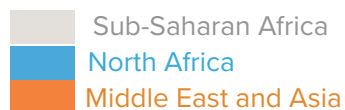
OVERVIEW



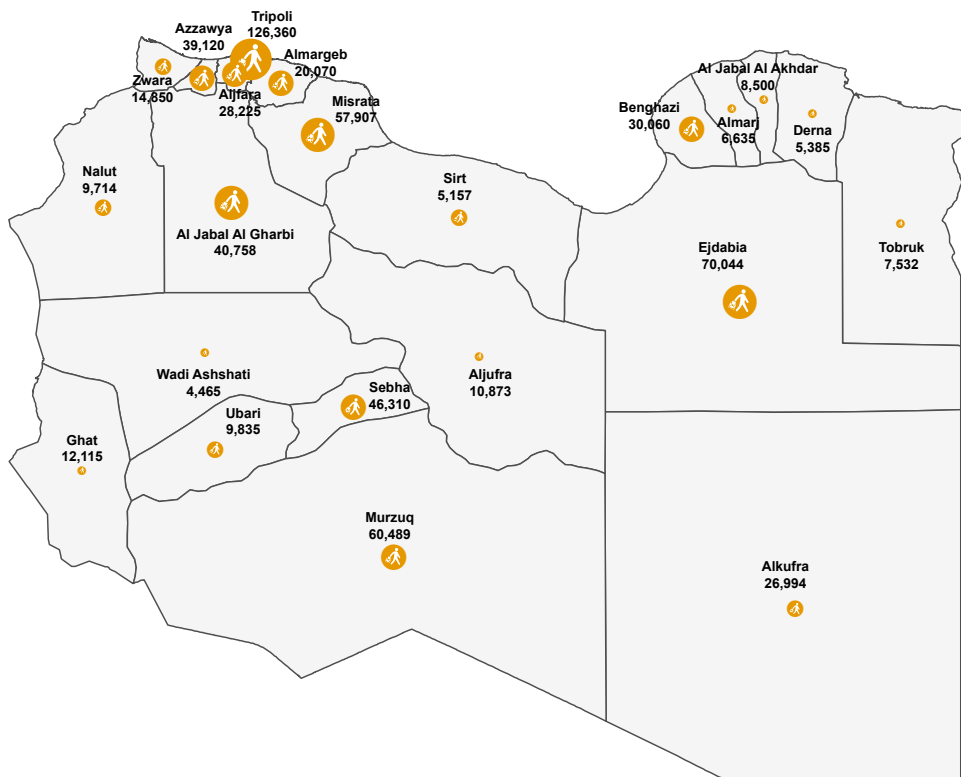
FIGURES

MIGRANT POPULATION IN LIBYA

AT LEAST **641,398 Migrants**



MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER REGION



CONTEXT

The 25th round of DTM data collection in Libya took place in March, April and May 2019. DTM identified at least 641,398 migrants who originated from more than 39 countries currently present in Libya. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 565 communities.

The armed conflict which started on 04 April 2019 in South Tripoli showed a substantial impact on the situation of migrants in and near conflict-affected areas during the reporting period. More specifically, it increased the vulnerability of migrants present in these areas, triggered movements of migrant groups to nearby areas in Western Libya and also led to decreases in reported work opportunities for migrants. For more details, please refer to the situation update on Tripoli on page 5 to 7.

Furthermore, the tense security situation in the South of Libya, reportedly led to a slight decrease in migratory flows and led to movements of migrants between communities in Southern Libya, primarily triggered by economic factors related to work opportunities and security concerns. More details can be found on page 14 and 15.

Out of the total number of migrants identified, 602,282 individuals (94%) originated from 28 different African countries while 38,897 individuals (6%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 219 individuals were recorded as of unknown nationality or other country of origin.



UPDATE ON TRIPOLI

UPDATE ON TRIPOLI

Since the onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019, a significant number of people have been affected by the conflict. As per the most recent flash update published by IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix, at least 20,975 families (approximately 104,875 individuals) were identified as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Furthermore, the conflict also affected migrants held in the detention centers as well as those in urban locations.

Shortly after the end of round 25 data collection period, an airstrike hit Tajoura Detention Center on 02 July. According to [initial reports](#)**, the incident led to the death of at least 53 migrants and severe injuries to more than 130 migrants. Furthermore, the large population of migrants present outside detention centers also constitutes a particularly vulnerable group and their protection remains a concern.

In May and June 2019, DTM Libya conducted a rapid migrant assessment in Tripoli and surrounding areas through 381 interviews with urban migrants. When asked about access to health services, the vast majority (89%) across assessed areas reported to either have no access to health care services or only limited access to health services. This is particularly alarming as 28% of surveyed migrants (107 respondents) indicated that they had suffered from an illness in the past three months. In Qasr Ben Gashir, one of the neighborhoods heavily affected by the ongoing conflict in South Tripoli, the proportion of migrants reporting suffering from an illness in the three months preceding the assessment was as high as 69%.

Furthermore, critical humanitarian needs related to Non-Food Items (NFIs), WASH and food were also reported. Coupled with a decrease in available job opportunities for migrants relying on casual labour and movement restrictions in areas impacted by the conflict, the livelihoods of migrants in Tripoli were assessed to have been significantly impacted.

For more details, please refer to the full assessment report available on DTM Libya's website (<https://migration.iom.int/reports/libya-%E2%80%94tripoli-rapid-migrant-assessment-04-july-2019>).

*For more details please refer to DTM Tripoli Flash updates available in the following link: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1RONVq6WPUwGwQLMDbbzaZEsasfcljV8P>



UPDATE ON TRIPOLI



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UPDATE ON TRIPOLI

The impact of the ongoing conflict on the urban migrant's situation was determined to be area specific, as urban migrants in areas close to the conflict's front-line were observed to have been affected more than the situation of migrants in areas that were relatively far. The table below presents a summary overview of the areas assessed:

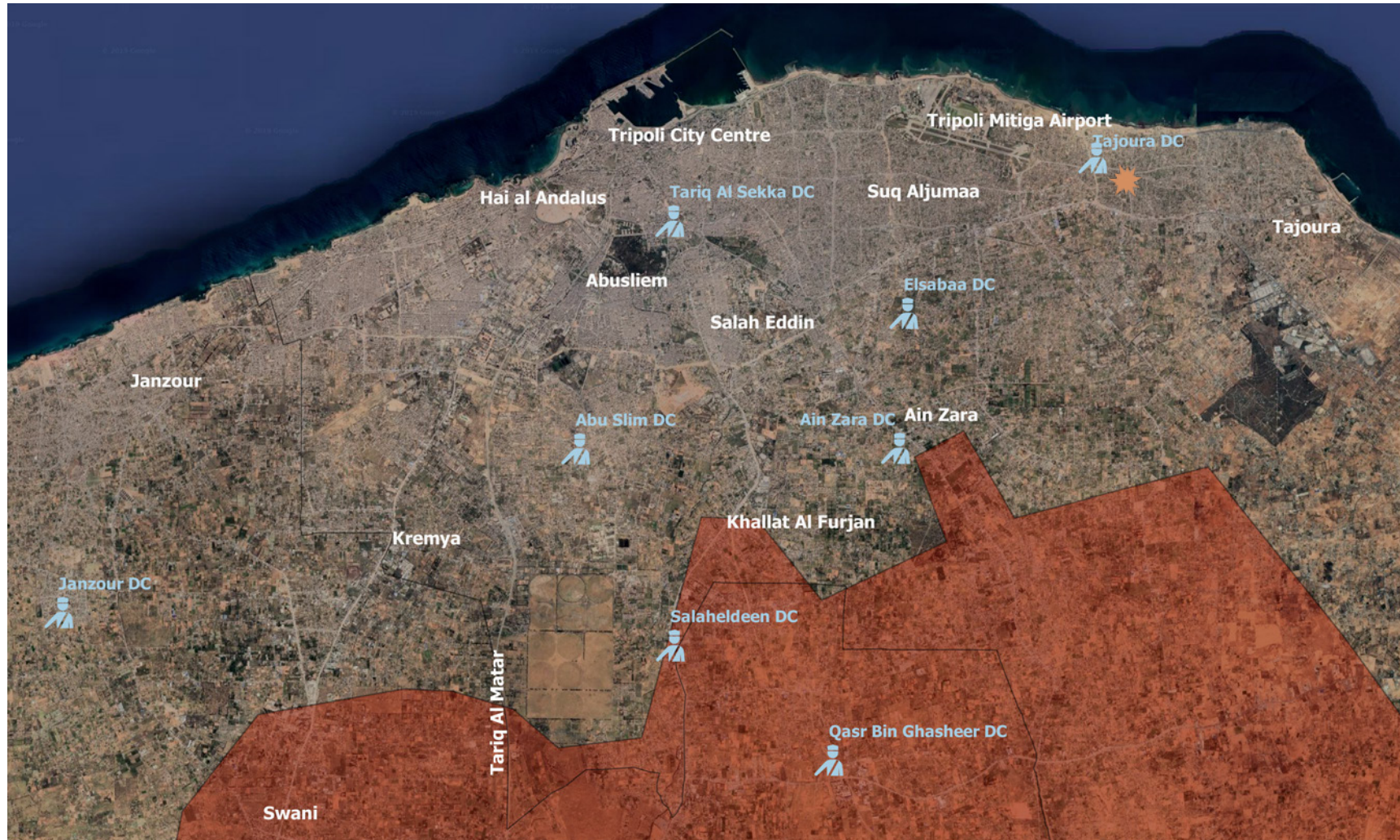
Area Assessed	Proximity to Active Clashes (estimated)	Summary Overview	IMPACT LEVEL
Abusliem	8 km	- Price hikes and sustained decrease in the number of work opportunities available reported.	Yellow
Ain Zara	9 km	- Reduction in the number of work opportunities available reported; - Migrants reported to be able to access markets.	Yellow
Khallat Al Furjan	<1 km	- Freedom of movement was severely restricted; - No access to consumer markets and food was possible.	Red
Salah Eddine	5 km	- Freedom of movement was restricted; - Markets were reported to be closed.	Red
Wadi Al Rabi	<1 km	- Due to close proximity to the ongoing armed conflict most migrants were reported to have left.	Red
Al Aziziya	4 km	- Most migrants are reported to have been displaced to other safer locations; - Widespread market closures were reported	Red
Hai Alandalus	16 km	- Assessed as one of the least affected areas; - Freedom of movement reported as unrestricted.	Green
Janzour	19km	- Freedom of movement reported as unrestricted; - Markets were reported open and migrants were able to access them, although price hikes are reported.	Green
Qasr Bin Ghashir	5 km	- Migrants were reported as returning to work recruitment points; - Markets were reported to have resumed functioning.	Yellow
Suq Aljumaa	16 km	- Migrants were reported to be able to access work recruitment points, and markets; - Freedom of movement was reported unrestricted.	Yellow
Swani Bin Adam	7 km	- Majority of migrants were reported to have left; - Freedom of movement was severely restricted.	Red
Tajoura	14 km	- Local variation in terms of conflicts' effect on migrants' situation was reported.	Yellow
Tripoli Center	18 km	- Assessed as one of the least affected areas; - Freedom of movement reported as unrestricted.	Green





UPDATE ON TRIPOLI



UPDATE ON TRIPOLI



-  DCIM Detention Center
-  In proximity to conflict-affected area (indicative only)

Airstrikes also periodically affected other neighborhoods during the reporting period not highlighted in red on this map

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations (and IOM) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



MIGRATION FLOWS IN SOUTHERN LIBYA

PLEASE REFER TO PAGES 15 - 18 FOR AGGREGATED DATA ON OBSERVED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ALGATROUN

An increase of migrants present in Algatroun was recorded in March. The rise was observed following reported movements of armed forces in the area*, preventing some groups of migrants from continuing their journey to Murzuq, Sebha and other locations.

During the same period, closures of gold mines along the Chadian and Nigerien borders were reported, reportedly triggering movements of migrant workers towards Algatroun.

Towards the end of the data collection period, as the security situation stabilized, migration flows in Algatroun gradually normalized according to field observers.

MURZUQ

Following shifts in the presence of security forces reported in March in Murzuq as well as periodic clashes, a decrease of migrants transiting through flow monitoring points (FMPs) was recorded in

GHAT

In Ghat a decrease in incoming migration flows from Algeria was reported in the month of March, following the advances of security forces in the area. The majority of migrants identified at FMPs in the municipality were coming from Murzuq and Algatroun.

The decrease in the number of observed transiting migrants continued in April. According to qualitative data collected from migrants and key informants, the unstable situation in Western Libya contributed to this development with migrants feeling less safe than before**.

ALJUFRA

Reportedly, the decreasing availability of job opportunities in the South triggered movements of migrants towards other areas along the Northern coastal line.

Notably, since the beginning of clashes in Tripoli in early April, migrants have been increasingly avoiding going to Tripoli and continued their journey to other locations such as Misrata and

*For more details please refer to Muzuq DTM Flash Updates available at: <http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-murzuq-alert-snapshot-2-3-march-2019/> and <http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-murzuq-alert-snapshot-1-26-feb-2019/>

**For more details please refer to DTM Libya Tripoli Flash Updates available at: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1KNra3IY1_t7nxfcOxsg3mh3BBzP5syTPand and <http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-murzuq-alert-snapshot-1-26-feb-2019/>



MIGRATION FLOWS IN EASTERN LIBYA

PLEASE REFER TO PAGES 15 - 18 FOR AGGREGATED DATA ON OBSERVED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

TOBRUK

In line with seasonal fluctuations in the past, the volume of observed migratory movements at FMPs in Tobruk increased in March and April as climatic conditions were more favorable for overland travel along migration routes than at the beginning of 2019.

EMSAED

In March, no increases in the number of migrants entering from Egypt in Emsaed were reported. According to field observers, the continued presence of Egyptian security forces at the border contributed to this development.

A slight decline was observed in April, around the same time when clashes commenced in Tripoli. Reportedly, the crisis did not directly affect migrants who are intending to stay in the eastern regions or cross the Mediterranean Sea, however it impacted those planning to work in Western Libya.

ALKUFRA

An increasing number of migrants entering from neighboring countries Sudan and Chad was observed in March. Apart from seasonal fluctuations, the appreciation of the exchange rate of the Libyan dinar compared to the US Dollar reportedly contributed to this development.

Subsequently, in April, the number of migrants leaving Alkufra towards the West of Libya reportedly decreased, likely due to the ongoing clashes in Tripoli and



Photo: IOM Libya 2019



NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA



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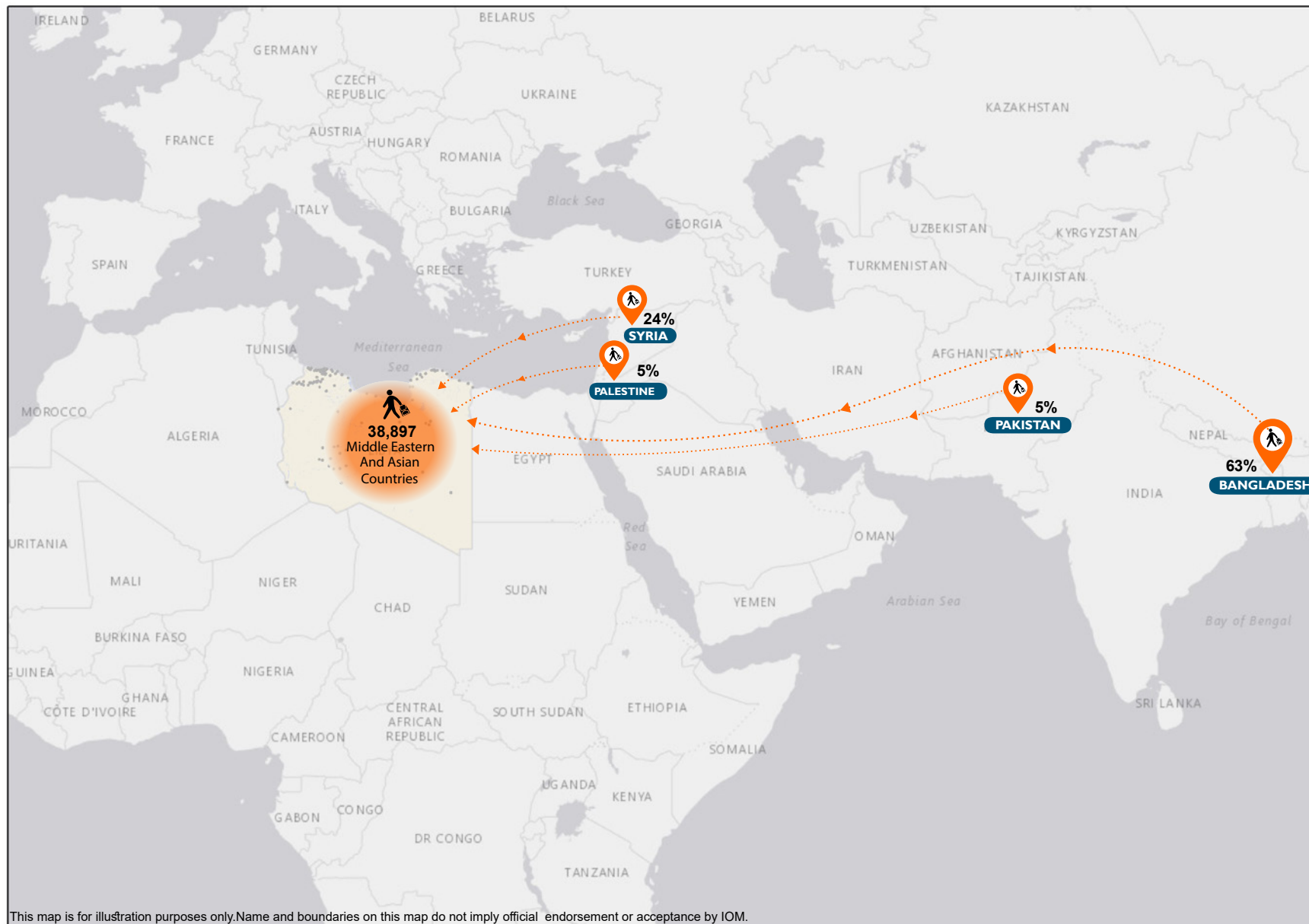
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NUMBER OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN MIGRANTS IN LIBYA



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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. Between January and May 2019, DTM conducted Flow Monitoring surveys with more than 13,000 migrants out of which about 6,740 disclosed the routes they took to travel to Libya.

The map on page 9 displays the 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 place of origin for a considerable number of migrants currently in Libya. 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.

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

Most migrants departing Niger arrive directly to Libya, without transiting through other countries. Only 1% 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

96% of Egyptian migrants entered Libya directly, while 3% reported entering through Sudan. The remaining 1% entered through Tunisia, usually through travel by airplane to Tunis and then onwards to Libya.

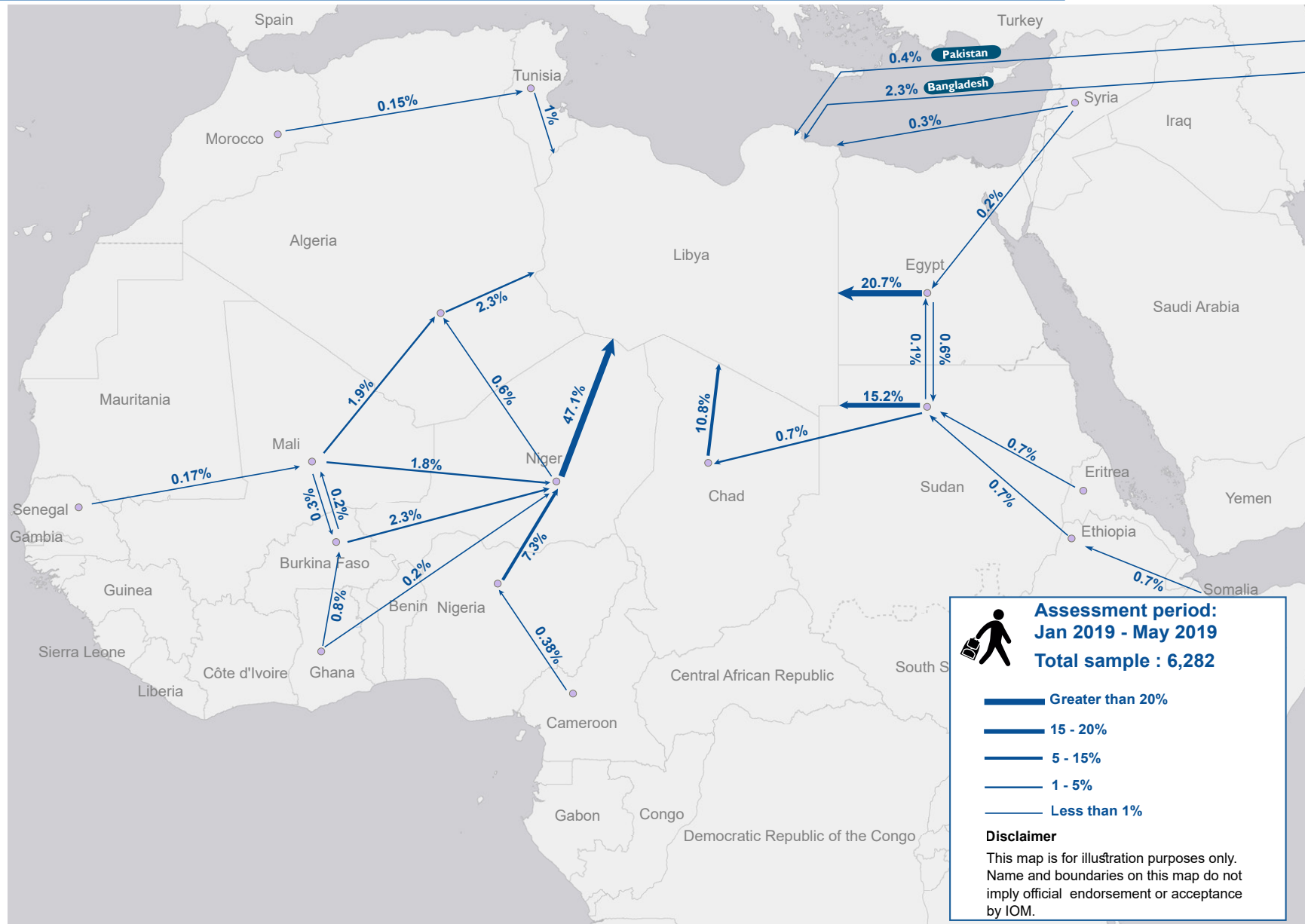
The cost for those not crossing straight from Egypt to Libya was significantly higher. The average cost of journey for those who entered Libya directly was recorded at USD 680. However, those who transited through Sudan reported higher travel cost, on average USD 3,000.

 Mali

A slight majority of migrants departing Mali (51%) travelled through Algeria to Libya while 38% travelled through Niger. The remaining 11% travelled through Burkina Faso and then Niger to reach Libya.



MIGRANT ROUTES



 **Sudan**

93% of migrants departing from Sudan reported entering Libya directly, while 6% traveled through Chad. The remaining 1% traveled through Egypt.

Depending on where Sudanese migrants were surveyed in Libya, the routes taken differed significantly. Out of those surveyed in the East, 2% travelled to Egypt first before reaching Libya where as 98% entered Libya directly. 27% of Sudanese nationals surveyed in the South reported entering Libya through Chad while the remaining 73% entered Libya directly. Out of those surveyed in the West, 2% reported entering through Chad, 1% through Egypt and 1% through Chad and Niger respectively, the other 96% have not transited through other countries.

 **Burkina Faso**

81% of migrants departing Burkina Faso reported travelling through Niger while 18% travelled to Mali first and then to Algeria to reach Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

 **Nigeria**

98.5% of migrants departing Nigeria travelled through Niger. The remaining 1.5% used routes through Chad, Sudan or Tunisia.



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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 9 regions of Libya in the period between March, April and May 2019.

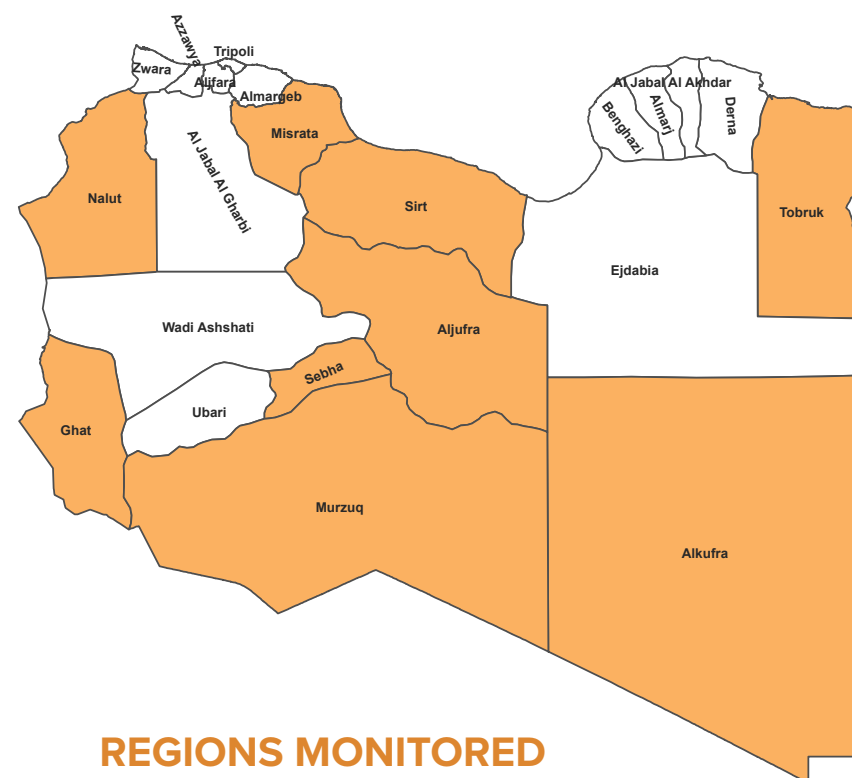
Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are key transit points within Libya where migrants are observed arriving or departing. Given the high mobility of migrants within Libya, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point, hence the observed arrivals and departures should be treated primarily 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 municipality level to conduct statistical analysis of migratory movements.

The data summarized in the tables is complemented by a brief narrative 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.

549 Assessments conducted between March and April 2019

**IN 36 ACTIVE FMPs
IN 9 REGIONS
AND 14 MUNICIPALITIES**



REGIONS MONITORED





DATA ON OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM MAIN MUNICIPALITIES



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

Region (Mantika)	Number of FMPs	Migrants present (IND)	Estimated daily migrant arrivals	Estimated daily migrant departures	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed	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
East											
Alkufra	2	26,209	16	14	243	216	Sudan Chad Ethiopia	Sudan Ethiopia Egypt	Sudan Ejdabia	Ejdabia Sudan Egypt	Libya Italy Sudan
Emsaed	2	360	99	96	2471	2395	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Tobruk	2	6,897	6	6	55	62	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Italy Libya Malta
South											
Albawanees	2	870	13	8	64	42	Sudan Niger Nigeria	Niger Nigeria Mali	Sebha	Misrata WadiAshshati Sirt	Libya France Italy
Algatroun	6	16,197	248	242	1850	1680	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Chad	Sebha	Libya Italy Spain
Aljufra	2	10,873	12	11	90	88	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Wadi Ashshati Sebha Ejdabia	Misrata Sirt Tripoli	Libya France Italy
Alsharguiya	2	18,947	4	6	28	45	Niger Nigeria BurkinaFaso	Nigeria BurkinaFaso Ghana	Murzuq	Sebha	France Italy United-States
Murzuq	2	10,450	6	13	13	30	Ghana Sudan Mali	Niger Ghana Mali	Murzuq	Ubari Sebha	Germany Spain Libya
Sebha	5	45,440	25	30	82	98	Niger Nigeria BurkinaFaso	Nigeria Niger Mali	Sebha	WadiAshshati Sebha	Libya Italy Benin
Taraghin	2	13,390	2	3	15	25	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger

MARCH

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region



DATA ON OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM MAIN MUNICIPALITIES



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

APRIL

Region (Mantika)	Number of FMPs	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
East											
Alkufra	4	26,209	26	25	420	406	Sudan Egypt Chad	Sudan Egypt Chad	Sudan Chad Ejdabia	Ejdabia Sudan Egypt	Libya Italy Sudan
Emsaed	2	360	99	97	1489	1465	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Tobruk	2	6,897	7	8	96	105	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Italy Libya Malta
South											
Albawanees	2	870	13	8	57	37	Mali Niger Nigeria	Nigeria Niger Sudan	Sebha	Misrata Wadi Ashshati Sirt	Libya Italy Spain
Algatroun	6	16,197	230	210	1935	1875	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Niger Chad	Sebha	Italy Libya Germany
Aljufra	2	10,873	15	12	142	118	Niger Sudan Egypt	Niger Sudan Egypt	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Misrata Sirt Tripoli	Libya France Germany
Alsharguiya	2	18,947	5	6	59	61	Niger Nigeria Burkina-Faso	Nigeria Burkina-Faso Ghana	Murzuq	Sebha	France Italy United-States
Ghat	2	12,115	2	8	28	94	Niger Mali Nigeria	Niger Mali Nigeria	Ubari Algeria Sebha	Algeria	Niger Mali Nigeria
Murzuq	2	10,450	17	15	177	139	Nigeria Ghana Niger	Mali Nigeria Burkina-Faso	Murzuq	Ubari Sebha	Libya France Canada
Sebha	5	45,440	29	28	157	113	Niger Nigeria Mali	Niger Mali Burkina-Faso	Sebha Murzuq	Wadi Ashshati Sebha	Libya Italy Mali
Taraghin	2	13,390	2	3	23	30	Niger Mali	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region



DATA ON OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM MAIN MUNICIPALITIES



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

MAY

Region (Mantika)	Number of FMPs	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
East											
Alkufra	4	26,209	26	24	576	521	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Chad Ejdabia	Murzuq Ejdabia Sudan	Libya Italy Egypt
Emsaed	2	360	97	94	1942	1881	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy France
Tobruk	2	6,897	6	9	67	98	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia Tobruk	Libya Italy Malta
South											
Albawanees	2	870	12	8	60	38	Nigeria Egypt Sudan	Chad Niger Nigeria	Sebha	Misrata Aljufra Sirt	France Italy Libya
Algatroun	6	16,197	238	191	1890	1575	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Nigeria BurkinaFaso	Niger Chad	Sebha	Libya Germany Italy
Aljufra	2	10,873	14	14	129	127	Niger Sudan Nigeria	Niger Sudan Nigeria	Sebha WadiAshshati Ejdabia	Misrata Sirt Almargeb	Libya Italy France
Alsharguiya	2	18,947	3	5	30	47	Niger Nigeria Ghana	Nigeria Ghana BurkinaFaso	Murzuq	Sebha	France Italy United-States
Ghat	2	12,115	3	8	31	86	Niger Mali Nigeria	Niger Mali Nigeria	Ubari Algeria Ghat	Algeria	Niger Mali Nigeria
Murzuq	2	10,450	29	21	220	153	Mali Nigeria Niger	Sudan Nigeria Niger	Murzuq Ubari	Sebha Ubari	Libya France Spain
Sebha	5	45,440	26	25	121	113	Niger Nigeria Mali	BurkinaFaso Benin Mali	Sebha Murzuq	Sebha WadiAshshati Murzuq	Libya Italy Mali
Taraghin	2	13,390	2	5	14	35	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger

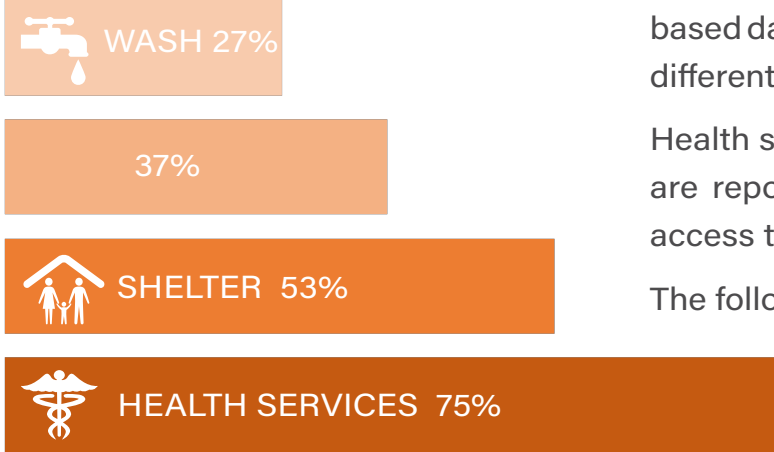
* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region



MIGRANTS PRIORITY NEEDS



PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES REPORTING THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY NEEDS



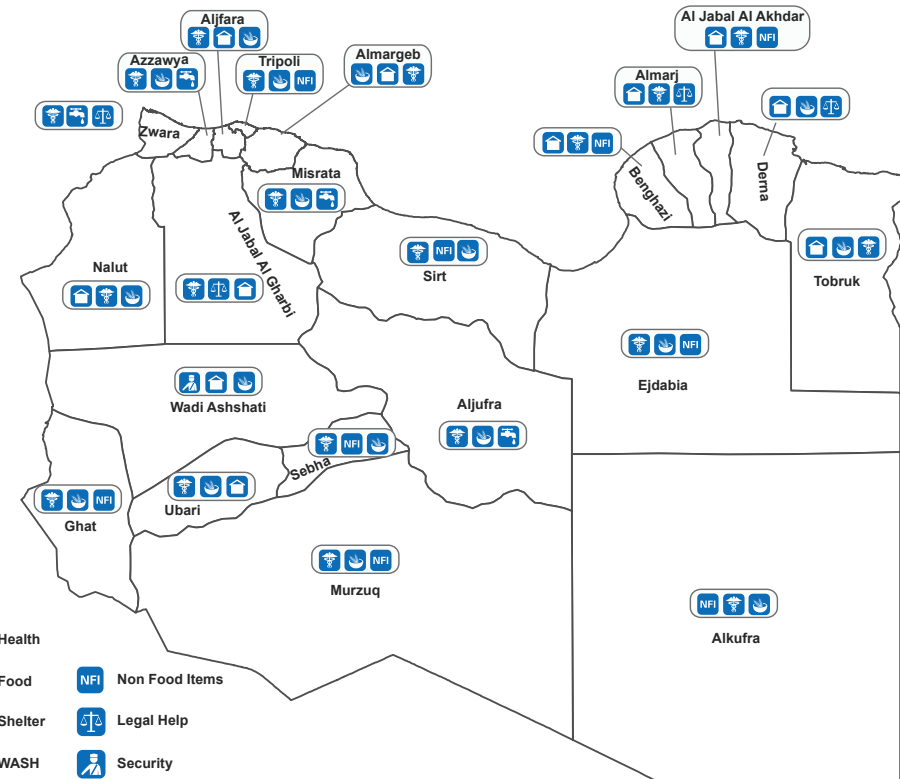
Migrants' priority needs related to WASH, Non-food items (NFIs), Shelter and Health were recorded for each of the 565 communities hosting migrants in Libya through key-informant based data collection. The following chart represents the percentages of communities reporting different humanitarian priority needs on top of protection concerns across the country.

Health services were the most mentioned priority need. In 75% 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.



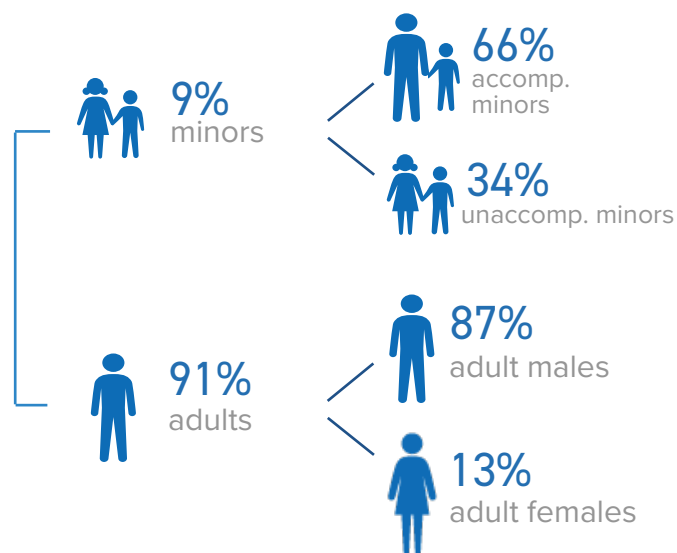
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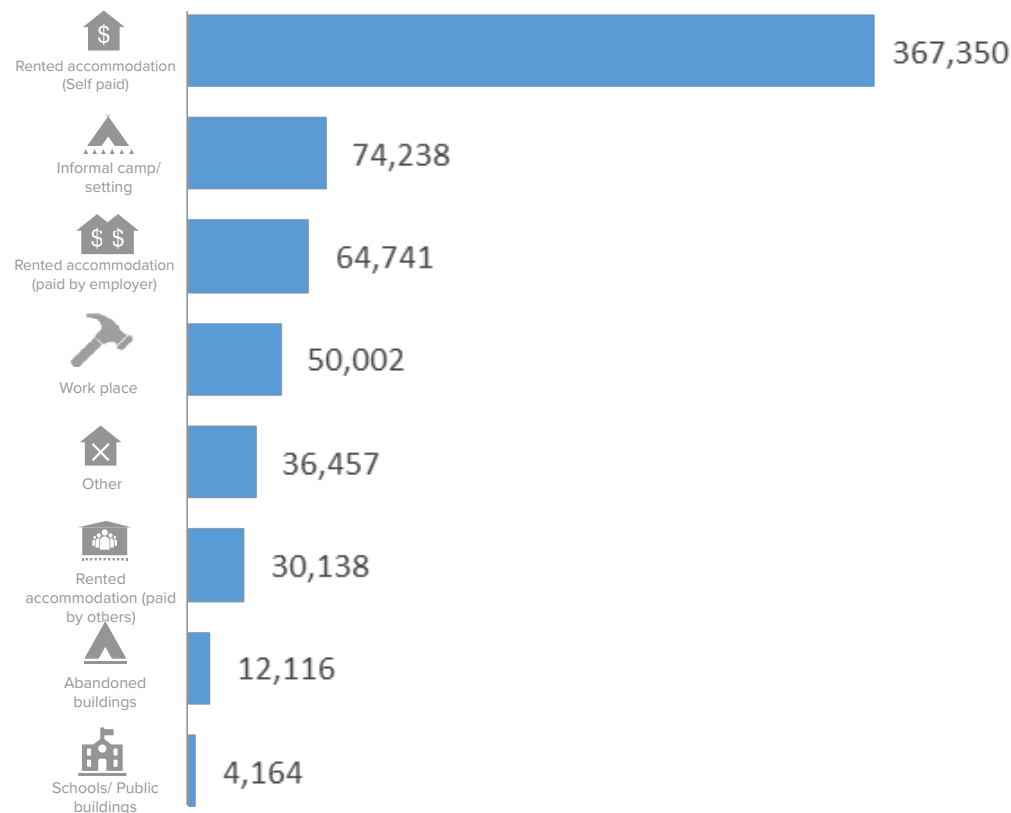


DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER

Out of the 641,398 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, 66% were reported as accompanied and 34% as unaccompanied.



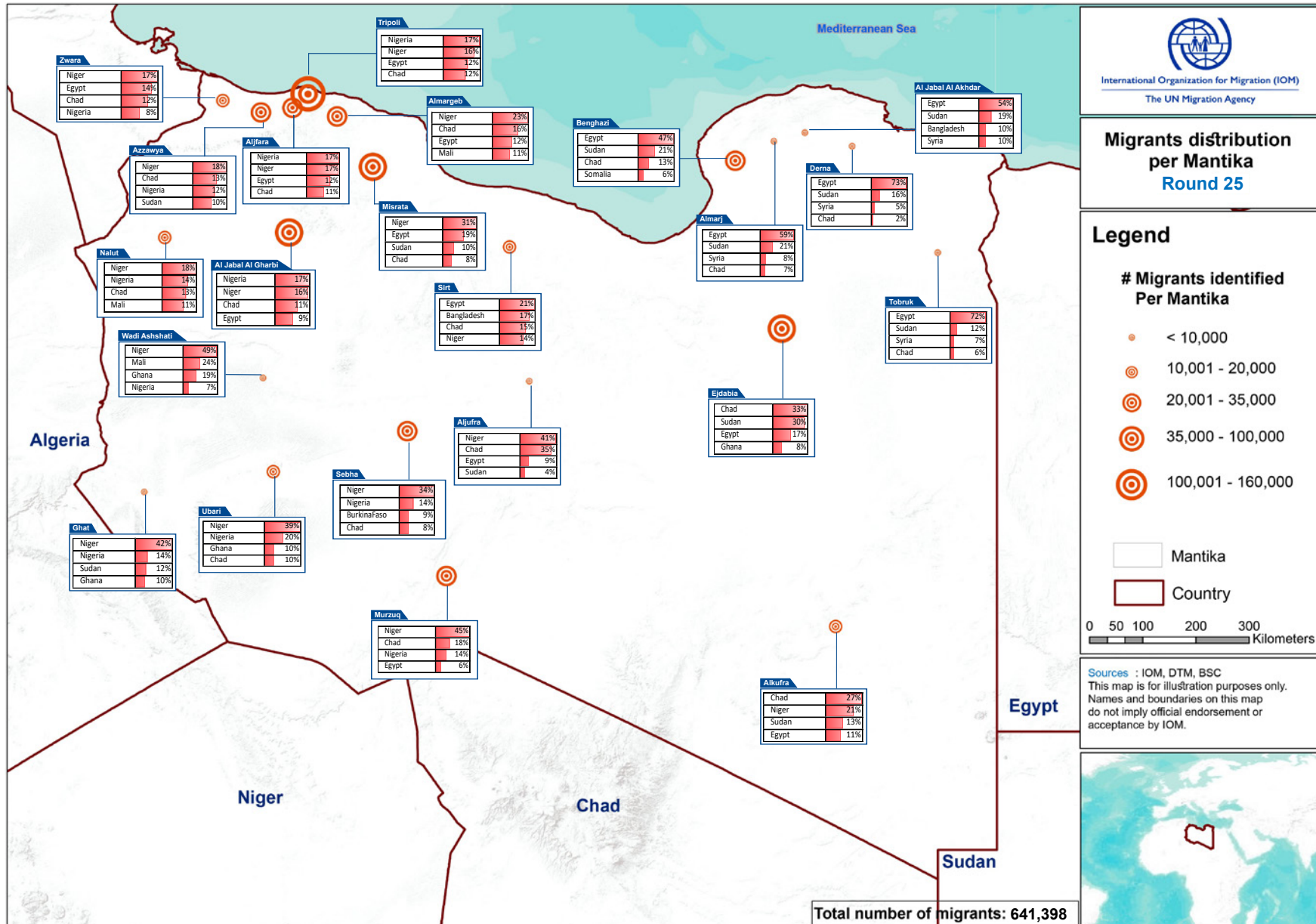
MIGRANT SHELTER TYPE



73% of the migrants identified were living in rented accommodations out of which 57% were reportedly paying for their own accommodation, 10% were living in accommodations rented by their employer and 6% were living in rented accommodations paid by others.



TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES PER MANTIKA (REGION)



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Migrants distribution per Mantika Round 25

Legend

Migrants identified Per Mantika

- < 10,000
- 10,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 35,000
- 35,000 - 100,000
- 100,001 - 160,000

□ Mantika
□ Country

0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

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



MIGRANT NUMBER AND
NATIONALITIES

DTM

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MANTIKA

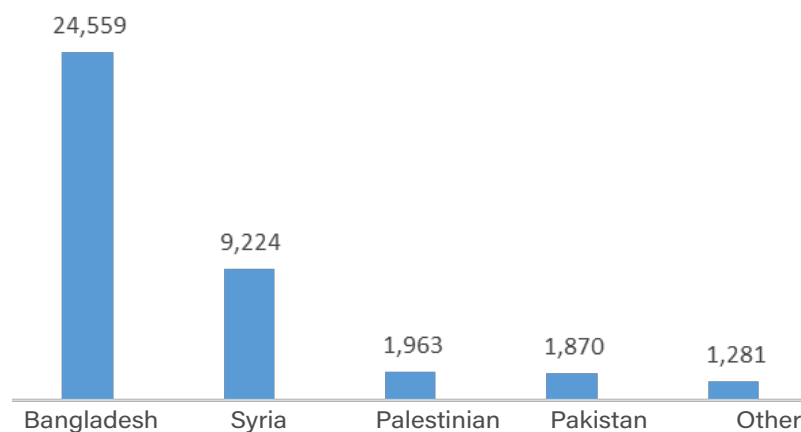
Mantika (Region)	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	126,360	20%
Ejdabia	70,044	11%
Murzuq	60,489	9%
Misrata	57,907	9%
Sebha	46,310	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	40,758	6%
Azzawya	39,120	6%
Benghazi	30,060	5%
Aljfara	28,225	4%
Alkufra	26,994	4%
Almargeb	20,070	3%
Zwara	14,850	2%
Ghat	12,115	2%
Aljufra	10,873	2%
Ubari	9,835	2%
Nalut	9,714	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	8,500	1%
Tobruk	7,532	1%
Almarj	6,635	1%
Derna	5,385	1%
Sirt	5,157	1%
Wadi Ashshati	4,465	1%
Total	641,398	100%

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By nationality
Niger	129,984	20%
Egypt	97,543	15%
Chad	95,000	15%
Sudan	73,848	12%
Nigeria	63,071	10%
Ghana	42,511	7%
Mali	28,196	4%
Bangladesh	24,559	4%
Somalia	13,186	2%
Syria	9,224	1%
Eritrea	9,085	1%
Ethiopia	7,540	1%
Tunisia	6,589	1%
BurkinaFaso	6,002	1%
Senegal	5,660	1%
Morocco	5,050	1%
Guinea	4,225	1%
Cameroon	3,530	1%
Other	3,178	0.5%
Côte d'Ivoire	2,650	0.4%
Algeria	2,135	0.3%
Palestine	1,963	0.3%
Pakistan	1,870	0.3%
Zambia	1,620	0.3%
Togo	1,121	0.2%
Kenya	1,058	0.2%
Mauritania	1,000	0.2%
Total	641,398	100%

ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN
MIGRANTS

DTM



Out of the 641,398 migrants identified, 6% (38,897 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Migrants originating from Bangladesh represented the majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities recorded (24,559 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 with 9,224 individuals accounting for 24% of Asia & Middle Eastern migrants). Palestinians and Pakistanis accounted for 5% each of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population. Migrants from the other Asian and Middle Eastern countries represented a minority; their percentage did not exceed 3%.

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	11,523	30%
Misrata	3,047	8%
Aljara	2,591	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	2,524	6%
Azzawya	2,090	5%
Almargeb	1,759	5%
Sirt	1,521	4%
Nalut	768	2%
Zwara	190	0%
Total	26,013	67%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6,532	17%
Benghazi	2,415	6%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,655	4%
Almarj	800	2%
Tobruk	672	2%
Derna	330	1%
Total	12,404	32%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Aljufra	320	0.8%
Sebha	120	0.3%
Murzuq	40	0.1%
Total	480	1%



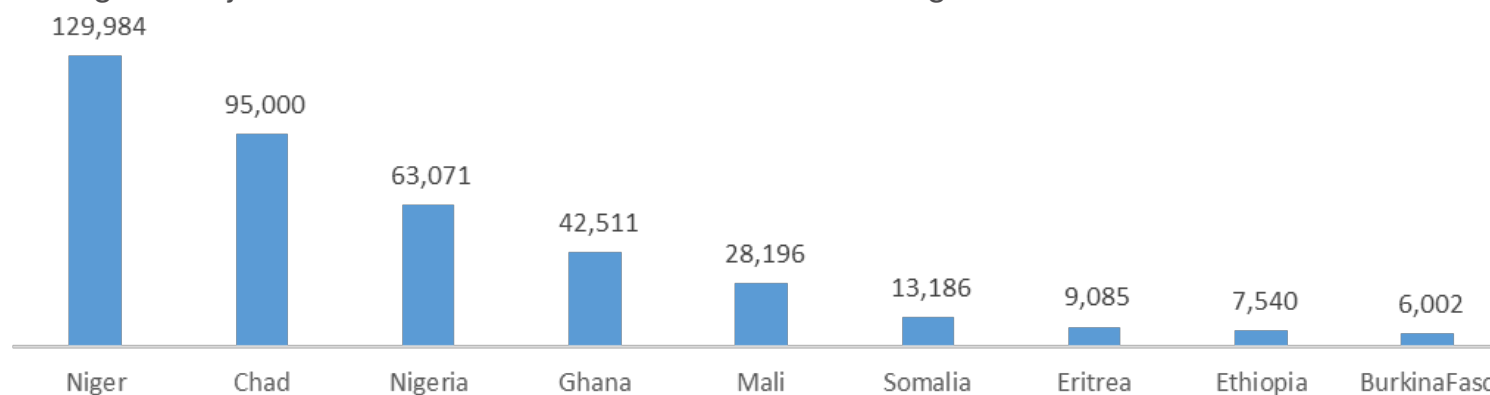
SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS



DTM

Out of the total number of migrants identified in Round 25, 94% (602,282 individuals) originated from African countries. At least 21 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 417,117 originated from Sub-Saharan countries.

55% of Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the West. The region of Tripoli hosted 20% of the Sub-Saharan migrants identified in Libya. 31% of the Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the South, mainly in Murzuq and Sebha. The remaining 14% were identified in the East mainly in the region of Ejdabia which hosts half of the Sub-Saharan migrants identified in the East.



WEST

EAST

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Tripoli	83,959	20%
Misrata	34,675	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	30,001	7%
Azzawya	28,190	7%
Aljfara	19,020	5%
Almargeb	14,343	3%
Zwara	10,192	2%
Nalut	7,567	2%
Sirt	1,811	0%
Total	229,758	55%

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Ejdabia	30,310	7%
Alkufra	20,649	5%
Benghazi	7,170	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	685	0.2%
Tobruk	542	0.1%
Almarj	490	0.1%
Derna	270	0.1%
Total	60,116	14%

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Murzuq	54,164	13%
Sebha	40,825	10%
Ghat	10,375	2%
Aljufra	8,979	2%
Ubari	8,435	2%
Wadi Ashshati	4,465	1%
Total	127,243	31%



NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS



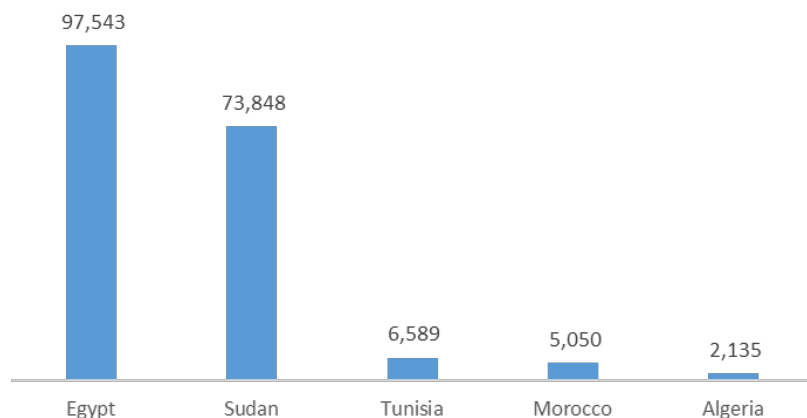
DTM

Out of the total number of African migrants identified, 29% (185,165 individuals) originate from North African countries. 53% of them were Egyptian and 40% Sudanese. Tunisian nationals represent 3% of the north African migrants identified and Moroccan nationals were recorded at 3%. The remaining 1% were identified to be Algerian nationals.

North African migrants were mainly identified in the West of Libya (43%) and the East (48%) while only a minority of 9% were identified in the South.

When disaggregated by municipality, Ejdabia had the highest proportion (19%) of North African migrants, followed by Tripoli, Benghazi and Misrata (12% of all North African migrants identified in Libya for each).

5,970 North African migrants were identified in the region of Derna, accounting for 89% of all migrants present in Derna.



WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Tripoli	30,808	17%
Misrata	20,185	11%
Azzawya	8,840	5%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	8,143	4%
Aljbara	6,614	4%
Zwara	4,468	2%
Almargeb	3,965	2%
Sirt	1,769	1%
Nalut	1,379	1%
Total	86,171	47%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Ejdabia	33,202	18%
Benghazi	20,475	11%
Alkufra	6,345	3%
Tobruk	6,318	3%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	6,160	3%
Almarj	5,345	3%
Derna	4,785	3%
Total	82,630	45%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Murzuq	6,285	3%
Sebha	5,365	3%
Ghat	1,740	1%
Aljufra	1,574	1%
Ubari	1,400	1%
Total	16,364	9%





Between January and May 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 1,561 individuals representing a steep drop in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (as 13,430 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). Almost half of arrivals (782 case of arrival) were recorded during the month of May which can be explained by a combination of seasonal fluctuations due more favorable weather to attempt crossing the Mediterranean sea as well as the instable security situation in West Libya.

The number of deaths along the central Mediterranean route was recorded at 321 individuals in the first five months of 2019.

2,417 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards between 01 January and 28 May 2019. Among the rescued migrants there were 140 minors and 185 women. This represents a substantial decrease compared to the same period in 2018 when 6,830 migrants were returned to the Libyan coast.

ARRIVALS

1,561

WERE RECORDED BY SEA TO ITALY THROUGH THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2019

DEATHS

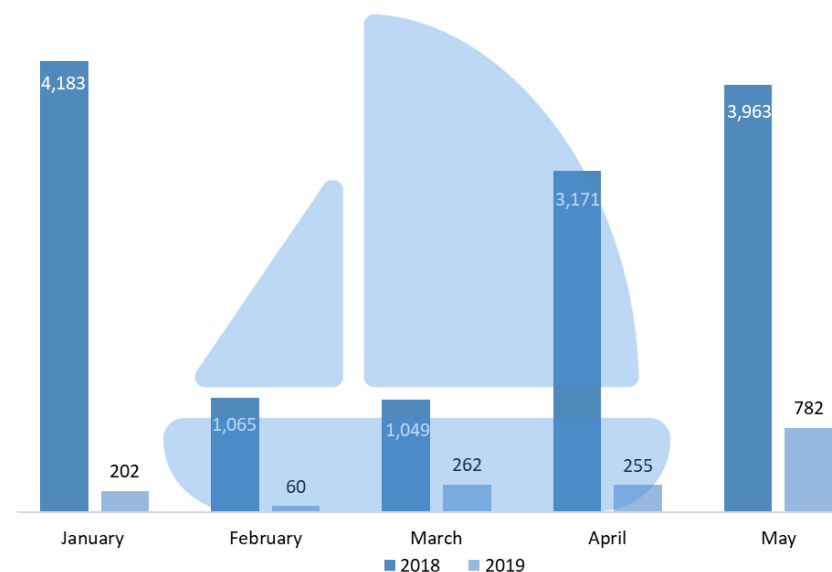
321

WERE RECORDED ALONG THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2019 (AS OF 29TH)

2,417

RETURNED TO
LIBYAN SHORE BY
COAST GUARD
IN 2019 (AS OF 28TH MAY)

ARRIVALS BY SEA TO ITALY



* 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 throughout 2018 and 2019.

Based on implemented methodological updates DTM expanded its information gathering systems towards better capturing the total number of migrants in Libya.

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 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 by employing 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 the delivery of the highest data quality 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 partners and stakeholders to better capture the total number of migrants in Libya and their humanitarian needs. During Round 25 data collection, four municipalities affected by active conflict were not assessed as part of the R25 baseline assessment (Espeaa, Qasr Bin Gashir, Ain Zara, Suq Al Khamis). Please refer to [DTM Libya's Tripoli Migrant Assessment](#) for more details on the situation in these areas.





METHODOLOGY



DTM

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 status, 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 seasonal labour migrants.

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



13,000 migrants interviewed Between January and May 2019

in up to 36 Flow Monitoring



....in 9 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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