



DTM



Project funded by
the European Union

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT
ROUND 26
JUNE - JULY 2019



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**“For Every Difficulty I Face,
Someone Else Will Be Safer”**

Yasmeen Elkanouni,
Operations Assistant for IOM in Libya
Read the full story here:

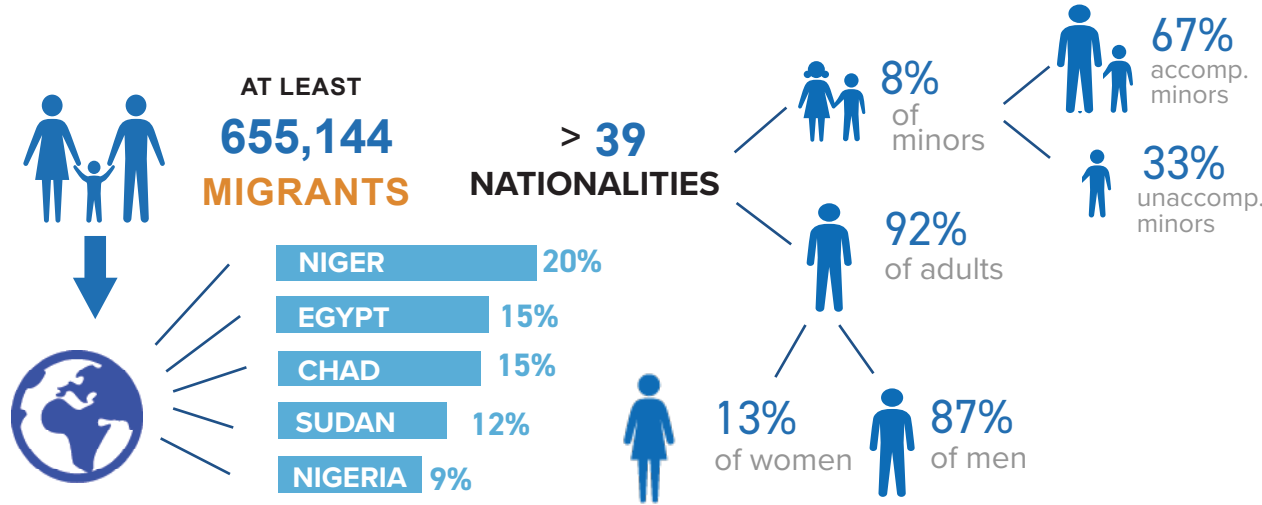
<https://www.iom.int/stories/every-difficulty-i-face-someone-else-will-be-safer>



KEY FINDINGS



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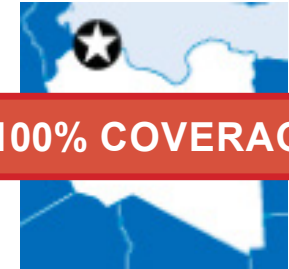


MIGRANTS

559 of 667 COMMUNITIES



100% of MUNICIPALITIES

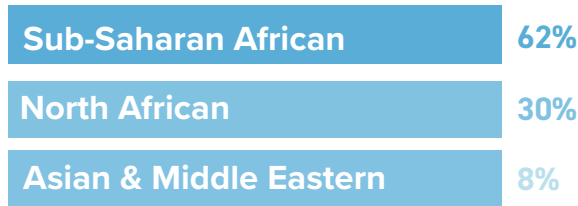


100% COVERAGE

TOP 3 REGIONS (% of migrants)



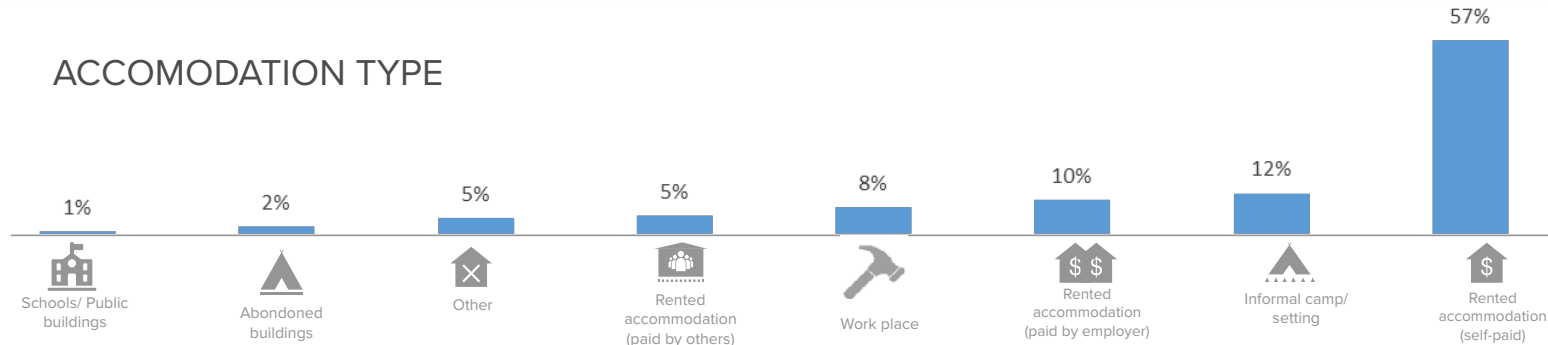
TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN (% of migrants)



2,312 KEY INFORMANTS



ACCOMMODATION TYPE





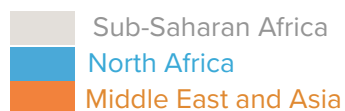
OVERVIEW



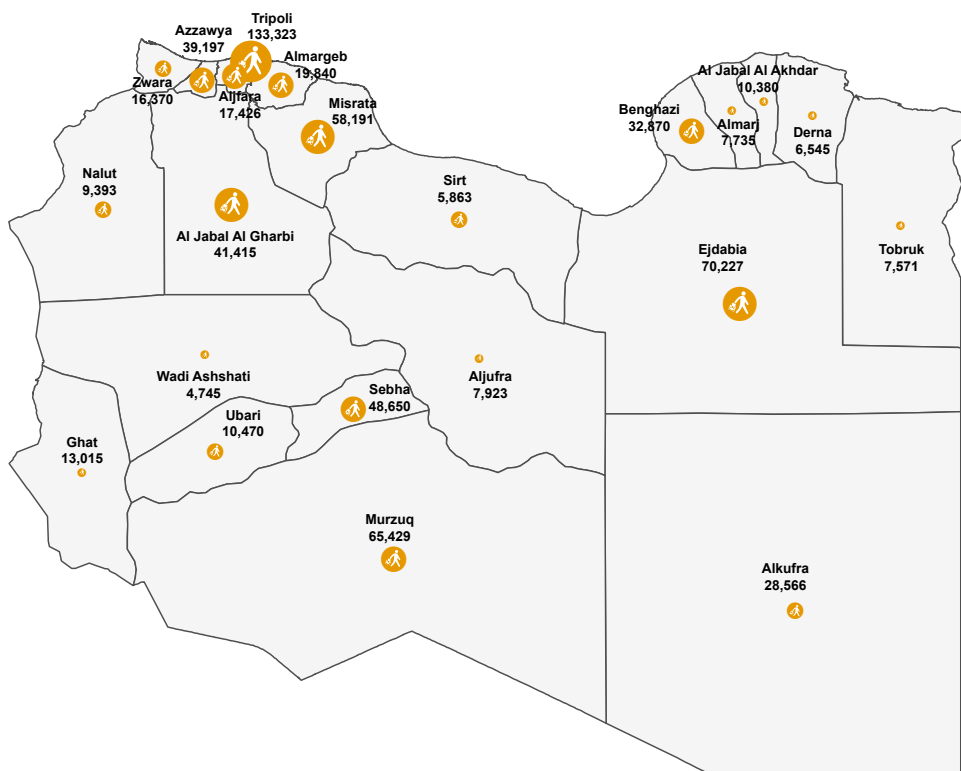
FIGURES

MIGRANT POPULATION IN LIBYA

AT LEAST **655,144 Migrants**



MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER REGION



CONTEXT

The 26th round of DTM data collection in Libya took place between 13 June and 04 August 2019. DTM identified at least 655,144 migrants currently present in Libya who originated from more than 39 countries. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 559 communities.

Throughout the reporting period, the armed conflict in South Tripoli which started on 04 April 2019 continued with substantial impact on the situation of migrants in and surrounding conflict-affected areas. Reportedly, the ongoing conflict increased the vulnerability of migrants present in these areas, led to decreases in reported work opportunities for migrants, exacerbated humanitarian needs and triggered movements of migrant groups to nearby areas in Western Libya. For more details, please refer to the situation update on Tripoli on page 5.

Furthermore, the tense security situation in Murzuq in Southern Libya, reportedly led movements of both migrants and host population to surrounding areas. Work opportunities for migrants were reported to be more limited in Southern Libya than in the previous round. Please refer to page 6 for more details.

Out of the total number of migrants identified, 602,216 individuals (92%) originated from 19 different African countries while 50,934 individuals (8%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Nigerian. Those nationalities represent 71% of the migrants identified in Libya.



UPDATE ON TRIPOLI



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MIGRANTS IN 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 latest update published by IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix, at least 128,150 individuals were identified as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) due to recent clashes in Tripoli*. Furthermore, the conflict also affected migrants held in the detention centers as well as those in urban locations and their protection remains a concern.

On 02 July, airstrikes hit Tajoura detention center (DC) where migrants were being held. The airstrike resulted in at least 53 fatalities while another 87 migrants were injured*. As of 26 July, around 2,967 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers located near conflict-affected areas and are among the most vulnerable populations at risk. The sustained use of air strikes and artillery shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians, including migrants, continues to negatively impact the livelihoods of civilian population as the conflict has become protracted.

DTM continued to survey migrants in Tripoli and surrounding areas through individual interviews with 400 migrants in Abusliem, Ain Zara, Khallat Al Furjan, Salah Eddine, Wadi Al Rabi, Al Aziziya, Hai Alandalus, Janzour, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Suq Aljumaa, Swani Bin Adam, Tajoura and Tripoli Center. Critical humanitarian needs related to Health, WASH, Shelter, NFIs, Food Security and Livelihoods.

More specifically, the majority of respondents (86%) indicated to have only limited access to health services which is particularly alarming given that almost one third also reported having faced health related issues in the last three months. Concerning Water and Sanitation, 12 percent of the migrants surveyed expressed that the drinking water they could access was insufficient while 40 percent of respondents reported to be relying on the use of communal toilets (shared by more than 10 persons). This finding was also corroborated by the reported shelter situation of urban migrants as, on average, respondents indicated they are sharing a room with 6 other people. In terms of needs for non-food items, clothing was the most commonly cited NFI need (77%), followed by blankets (64%), hygiene kits (45%) and mattresses (44%). 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 <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/libya-%E2%80%94-idp-returnee-report-round-26-june-july-2019>

** United Nations Support Mission in Libya, 'Remarks of SRSG Ghassan Salamé to the United Nations Security Council on the situation in Libya', 29 July 2019, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/remarks-srsg-ghassan-salam%C3%A9-united-nations-security-council-situation-libya-29-july-2019>





PLEASE REFER TO PAGES 13-14 FOR AGGREGATED DATA ON OBSERVED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

SOUTHERN LIBYA

MURZUQ

During the reporting period, a significant decrease in the number of migrants transiting through Murzuq was observed, reportedly due to the deteriorating security conditions in the municipality. Shortly after round 26 data collection was concluded, armed clashes erupted in the municipality of Murzuq triggering the displacement of over 620 migrants from Niger, Chad and Nigeria towards safer locations.*

GHAT

Following heavy rainfall in early June, Ghat and surrounding areas were heavily affected by floods, with water levels reaching up to two meters in affected areas. Subsequently, over 5,075 people were displaced from flood-impacted areas, including 450 migrants from Niger, Mali, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mauritania and Sudan.**

ALJUFRA

According to field observers, Al Jufra has increasingly become a transit location for migrants as the current scarcity of job opportunities in the area triggered movements of migrants to locations along Libya's coastal areas such as Sirt and Misrata where more job opportunities are available.

*For more updates on Murzuq displacements, please refer to DTM Flash Updates on Murzuq available at: <https://www.globaldtm.info/libya-murzuq-flash-update-27-august-2019/>

**For more details please refer to Ghat DTM Flash Updates available at: <https://www.globaldtm.info/ghat-flash-update-1-17-june-2019/>

EASTERN LIBYA

EMSAED

In June, an increase in the number of migrants entering Libya from Egypt in Emsaed was reported. According to field observers, around 150 migrants from Egypt were entering Libya through Emsaed on a daily basis from Matruh.

ALKUFRA

In July, an increased presence of and tightened control procedures of local security forces reportedly led to movements of migrants between different neighborhoods in Al Kufra.

WESTERN LIBYA

ALKHUMS

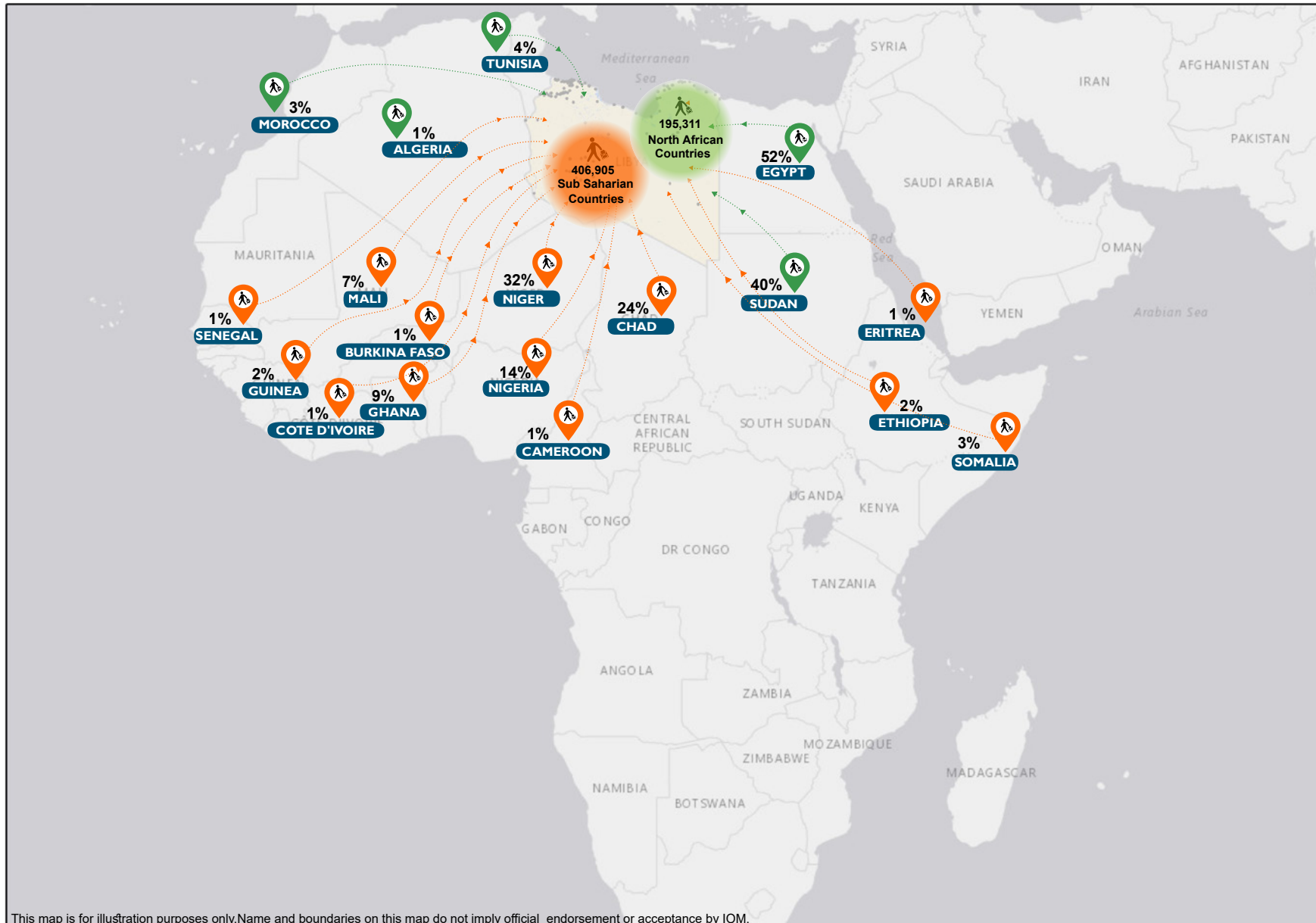
During the reporting period, an influx of migrants was reported in Alkhums. According to field observers, this development was both driven by migrants moving away from conflict areas in South Tripoli as well as a reported availability of work opportunities in Al Khums. Additionally, seasonal inflows of migrants planning to attempt the crossing of the Mediterranean sea were also reported. On 26 July, a tragic incident occurred near Alkhums when a boat carrying around 350 capsized, resulting in the death of up to 145 migrants.



NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA



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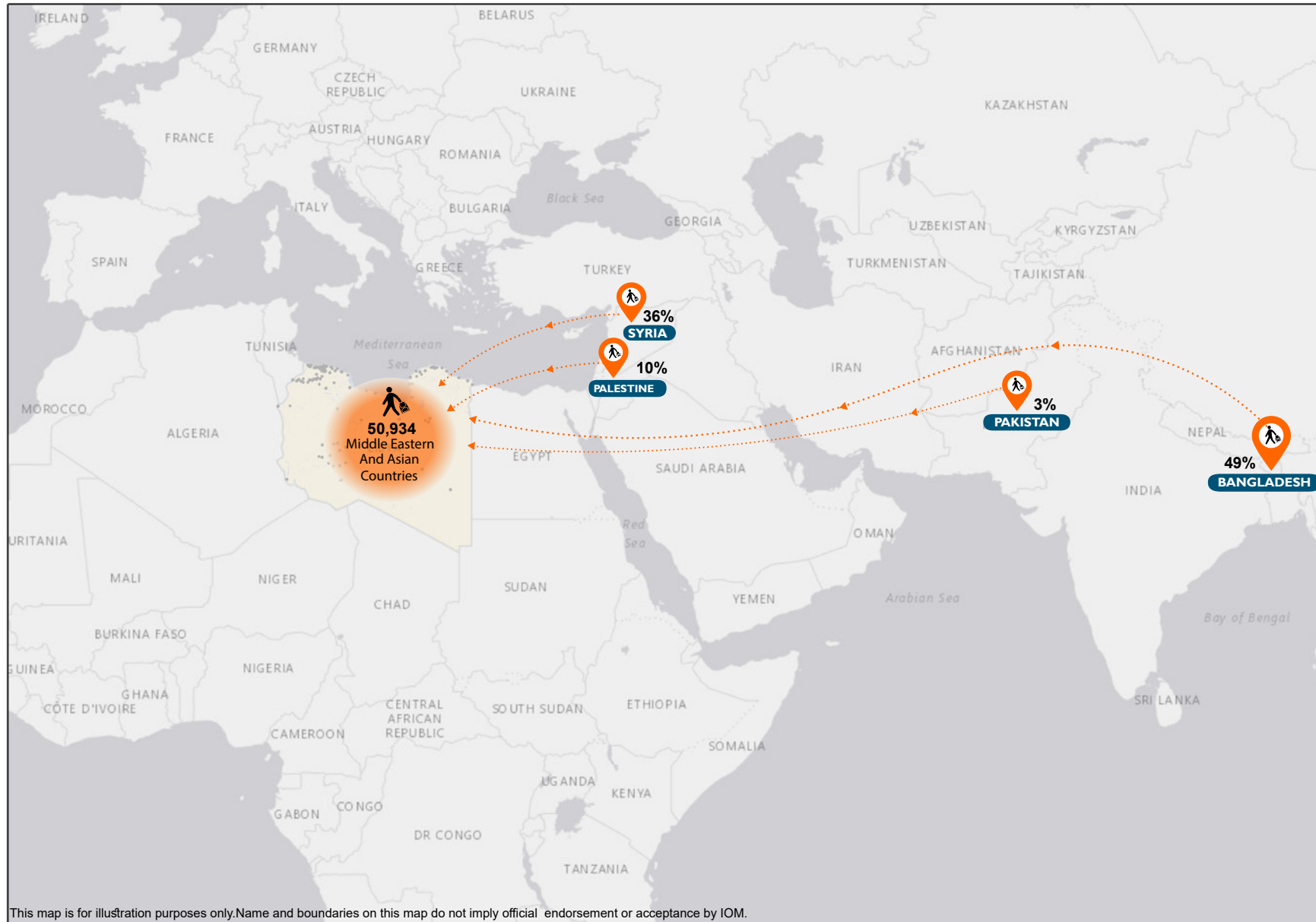
This map is for illustration purposes only. Name and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



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 focus on the routes migrants from different countries take to arrive to Libya. Between January and mid-August 2019, DTM conducted Flow Monitoring surveys with more than 13,000 migrants out of which about 7,000 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 beyond. 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 directly cross the border with Libya, without transiting through other countries. Less than 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

95% of Egyptian migrants entered Libya directly, while 3% reported entering through Sudan. Around 1.5% 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. The average cost of journey for those who entered Libya directly was recorded at USD 762 while those who transited through Sudan reported higher travel costs, on average USD 2,749.

 Mali

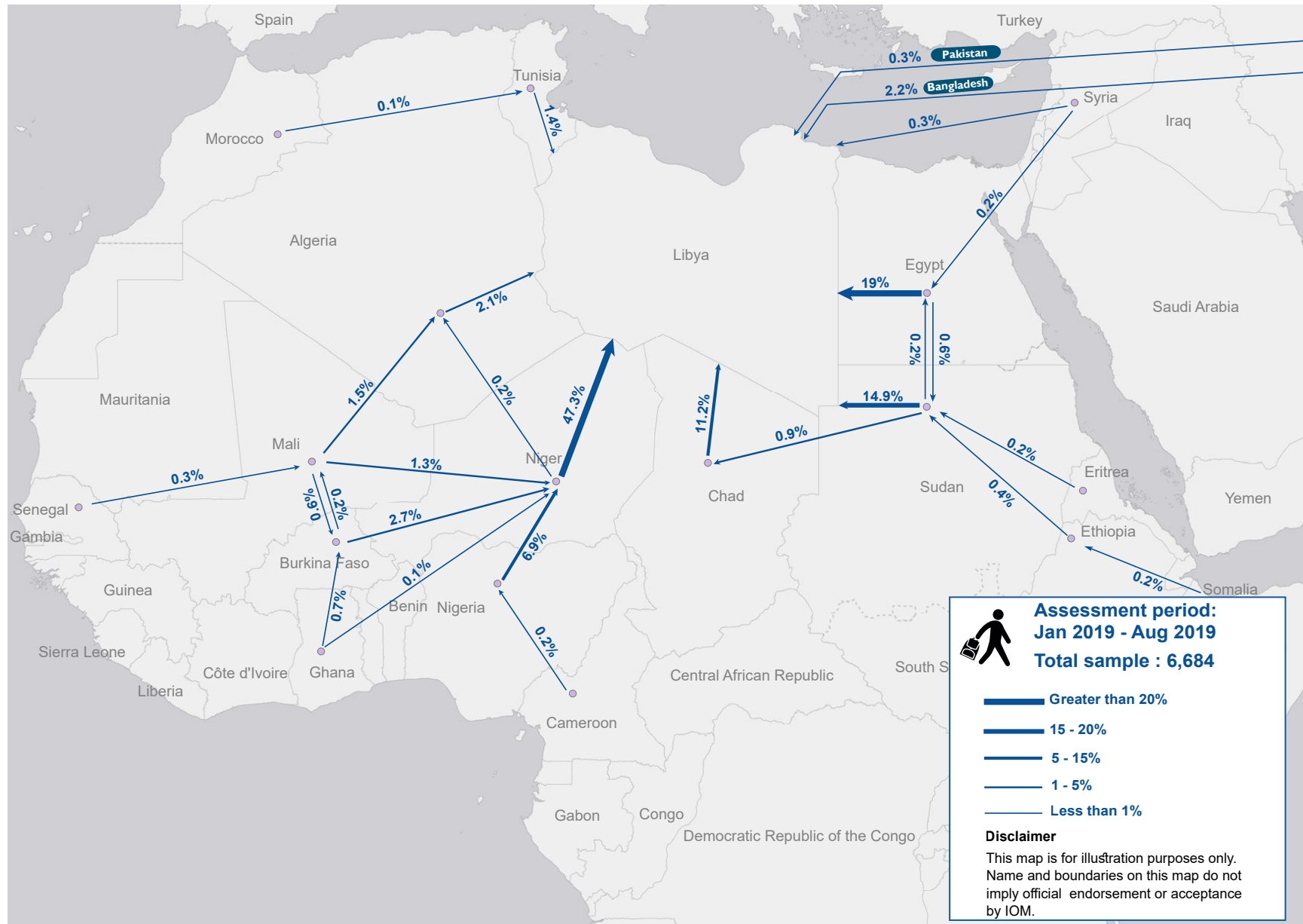
The most common route for migrants departing Mali (48%) was through Algeria while 34% travelled through Niger. The remaining 18% travelled through Burkina Faso and then Niger to reach Libya.



MIGRANT ROUTES



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MIGRANT ROUTES



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 Sudan

93% of surveyed migrants travelling from Sudan to Libya 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. From those surveyed in the East, 1% travelled to Egypt first before reaching Libya where as 99% entered Libya directly. 30% of Sudanese nationals surveyed in the South reported entering Libya through Chad while the remaining 70% entered Libya directly. From those surveyed in the West, 2% reported entering through Chad, 1,5% through Egypt, the other 96,5% have not transited through other countries.

 Burkina Faso

90% of migrants departing Burkina Faso reported travelling through Niger while 9% travelled to Mali first and then to Algeria to reach Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

 Nigeria

99% of migrants departing Nigeria travelled through Niger. The remaining 1% used routes through Benin, Sudan or Egypt.



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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 June and July 2019.

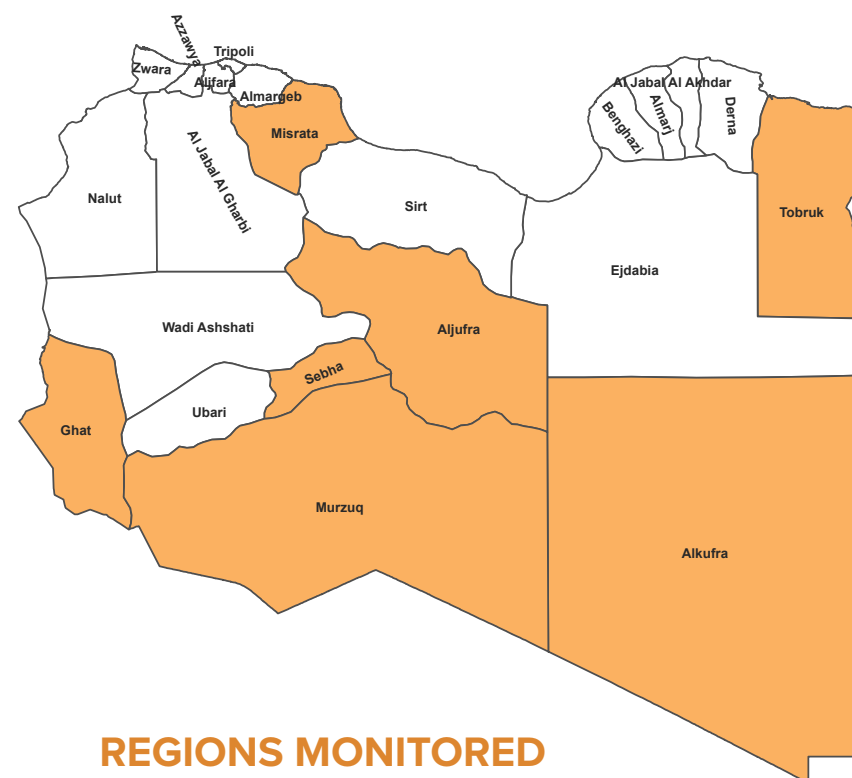
Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are key transit points within Libya where migrants are observed arriving or departing. Given the high mobility of migrants within Libya, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point, hence the observed arrivals and departures should be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

390 Assessments conducted between June and July 2019

IN 29 ACTIVE FMPs
IN 7 REGIONS
AND 11 MUNICIPALITIES





DATA ON OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM MAIN MUNICIPALITIES



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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 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	2	27,509	14	13	222	175	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan Ejdabia	Ejdabia Sudan	Libya Italy Sudan
Emsaed	2	540	105	103	2,426	2,362	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Tobruk	2	5,951	3	8	27	63	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy Germany
South											
Albawanees	2	940	10	7	50	35	Nigeria Niger Egypt	Sudan Mali Nigeria	Sebha	Misrata Aljufra Sirt	Italy Libya France
Algatroun	5	17,447	183	184	1,470	1,550	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Chad	Sebha Murzuq	Libya Germany Italy
Aljufra	2	7,923	18	16	168	153	Niger Egypt Nigeria	Niger Egypt Nigeria	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Misrata Sirt	Libya Italy Germany
Alsharguiya	2	20,547	3	5	25	40	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria BurkinaFaso Chad	Murzuq Sebha	Sebha	France Italy United-Kingdom
Sebha	6	47,460	25	37	84	139	Niger Nigeria Mali	Nigeria Benin Niger	Sebha Murzuq	Sebha WadiAshshati	Libya Benin Nigeria
Taraghin	2	14,490	3	3	30	34	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger Mali
West											
Bani Waleed	2	2,071	5	3	22	7	Niger Sudan Ethiopia	Niger Nigeria Mali	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Sirt	Almargeb	Italy

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region

JUNE



DATA ON OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM MAIN MUNICIPALITIES



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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

Baladiya	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	Main countries of final destination for departures
East											
Emsaed	2	540	103	99	2068	1971	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Tobruk	2	5,951	9	8	74	74	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia Tobruk	Libya Italy Malta
South											
Albawanees	2	940	9	7	40	32	Egypt Chad Nigeria	Chad Mali Egypt	Sebha	Misrata Aljufra Sirt	Spain Italy France
Algatroun	4	17,447	126	121	590	712	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Niger Chad	Sebha	Libya Germany Italy
Aljufra	2	7,923	22	20	43	39	Niger Sudan Mali	Sudan Niger Senegal	Sebha WadiAshshati Ejdabia	Misrata Sirt	Libya France Germany
Alsharguiya	2	20,547	3	2	22	19	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria BurkinaFaso Chad	Murzuq	Sebha	France Italy United-Kingdom
Ghat	2	13,015	2	6	15	44	Niger Mali Nigeria	Niger Mali BurkinaFaso	Ubari Algeria Murzuq	Algeria	Niger Mali Nigeria
Sebha	4	47,460	14	23	66	104	Niger Nigeria BurkinaFaso	Niger Nigeria BurkinaFaso	Sebha Murzuq	Sebha WadiAshshati	Italy Libya BurkinaFaso
Taraghin	2	14,490	4	3	27	25	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger Mali

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region



MIGRANTS PRIORITY NEEDS



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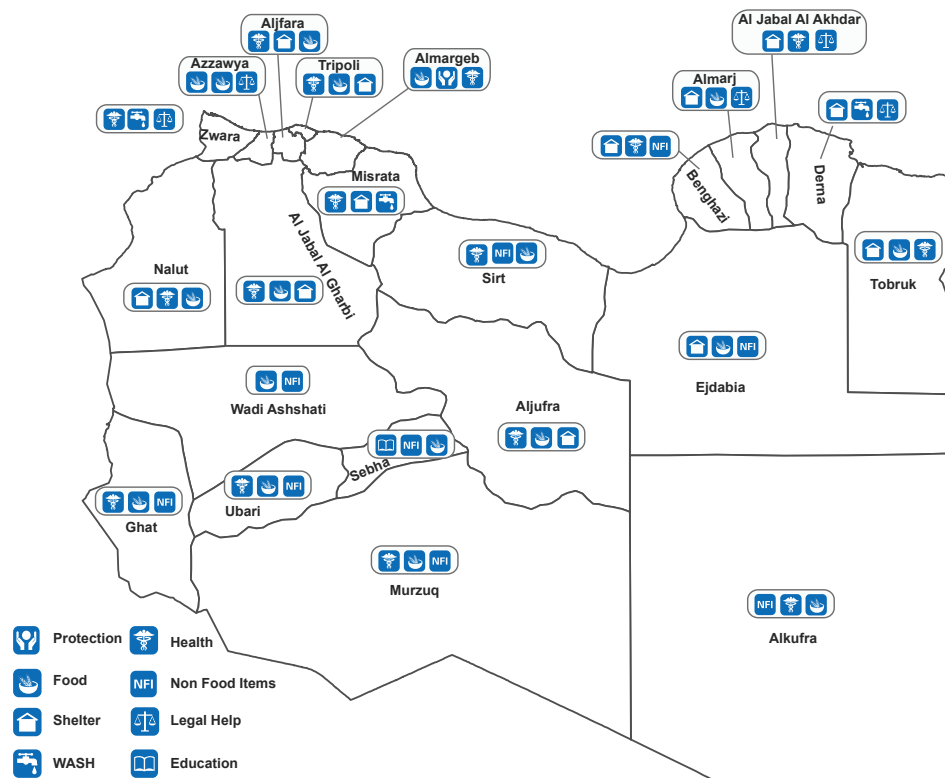
PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES REPORTING THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY NEEDS



Migrants' priority needs related to Health, Shelter, Non-food items (NFIs), and WASH were recorded for each of the 559 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 83% 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

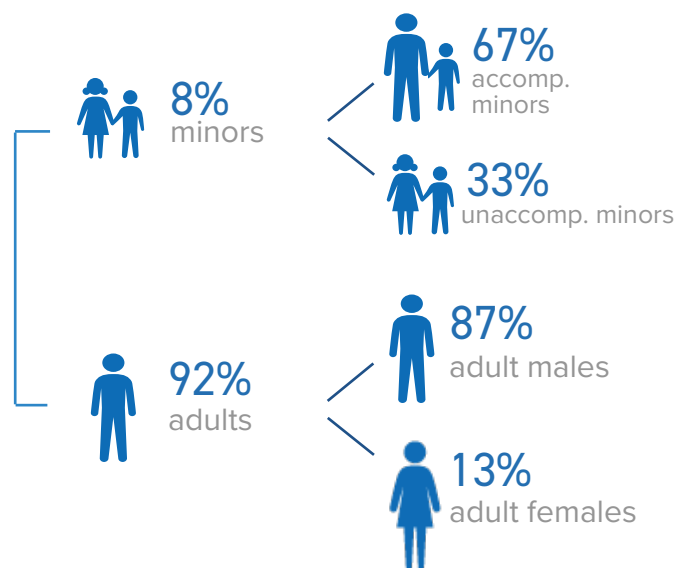


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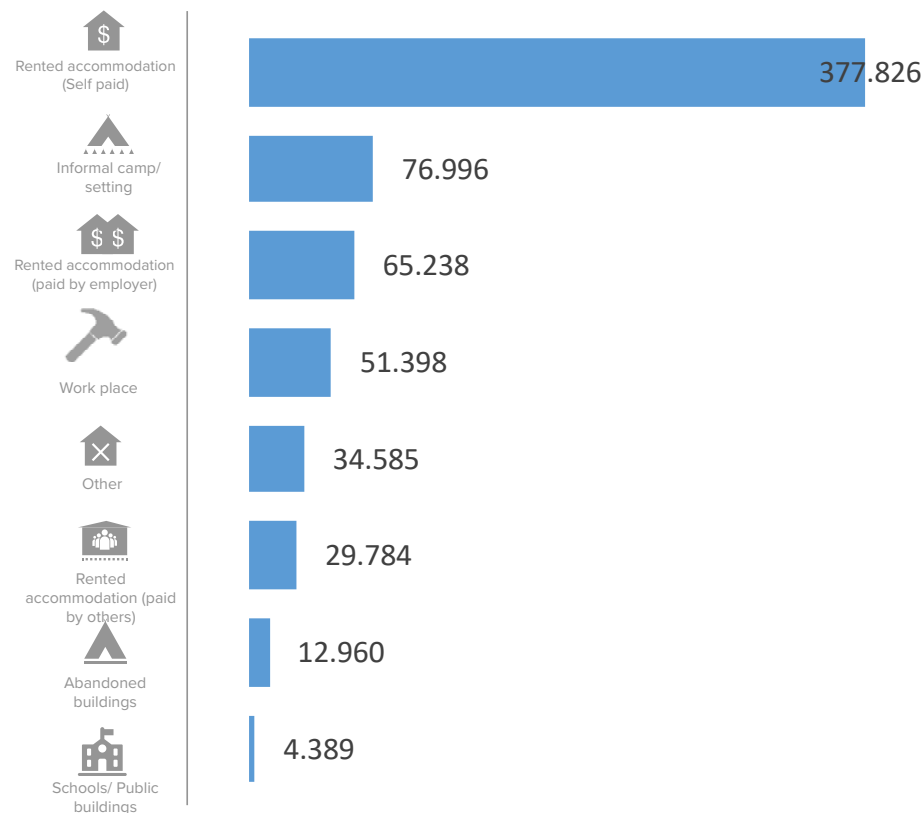


DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER

Out of the 655,144 migrants identified, 92% were reported to be adults and 8% 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



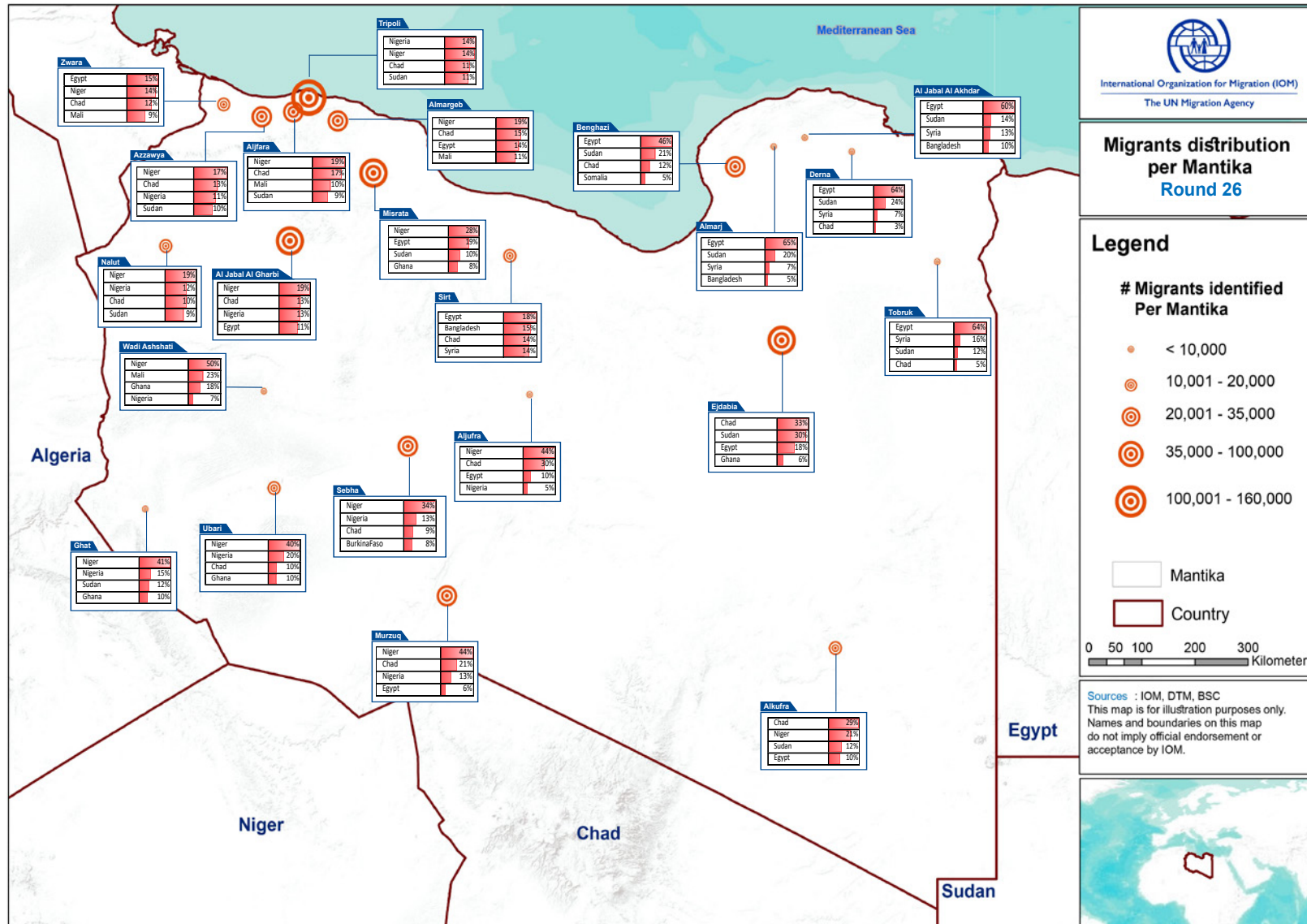
72% of the migrants identified were living in rented accommodations out of which 57% were reportedly paying for their own accommodation, 10% were living in accommodations rented by their employer and 5% were living in rented accommodations paid by others.



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	133.323	20%
Ejdabia	70.227	11%
Murzuq	65.429	10%
Misrata	58.191	9%
Sebha	48.650	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	41.415	6%
Azzawya	39.197	6%
Benghazi	32.870	5%
Alkufra	28.566	4%
Almargeb	19.840	3%
Aljfara	17.426	3%
Zwara	16.370	2%
Ghat	13.015	2%
Ubari	10.470	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	10.380	2%
Nalut	9.393	1%
Aljufra	7.923	1%
Almarj	7.735	1%
Tobruk	7.571	1%
Derna	6.545	1%
Sirt	5.863	1%
Wadi Ashshati	4.745	1%
Total	655.144	100%

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

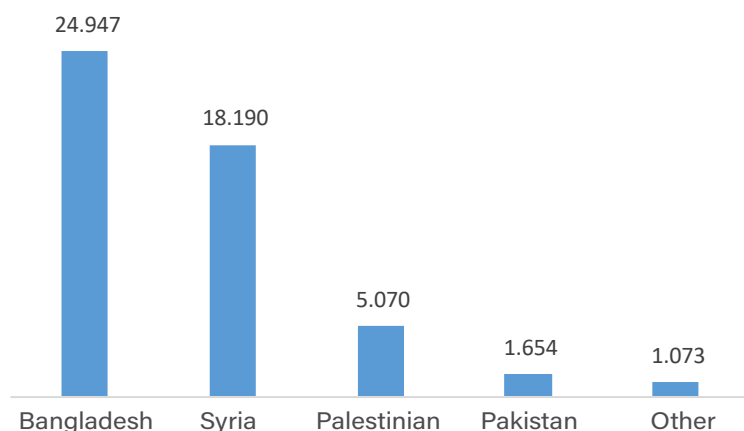
Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% by nationality
Niger	128.661	20%
Egypt	101.219	15%
Chad	98.325	15%
Sudan	77.842	12%
Nigeria	58.372	9%
Ghana	37.995	6%
Mali	30.303	5%
Bangladesh	24.947	4%
Syria	18.190	3%
Somalia	14.083	2%
Tunisia	7.411	1%
Morocco	6.693	1%
Guinea	6.540	1%
Ethiopia	6.425	1%
Eritrea	6.005	1%
Senegal	5.655	1%
BurkinaFaso	5.524	1%
Palestine	5.070	1%
Côte d'Ivoire	2.816	0,4%
Cameroon	2.396	0,4%
Algeria	2.146	0,3%
Pakistan	1.654	0,3%
Zambia	1.505	0,2%
Other	5.367	0,8%
Total	655.144	100%



ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS



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From the 655,144 migrants identified, 8% (50,934 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Migrants originating from Bangladesh represented the majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities recorded (24,947 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 18,190 individuals accounting for 36% of Asia & Middle Eastern migrants). Palestinians accounted for 10% 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	17.235	34%
Misrata	4.023	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3.439	7%
Azzawya	2.440	5%
Sirt	2.359	5%
Almargeb	2.282	4%
Nalut	1.020	2%
Aljfara	861	2%
Zwara	680	1%
Total	34.339	67%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6.831	13%
Benghazi	3.900	8%
Al Jabal Al Akhda	2.355	5%
Tobruk	1.365	3%
Almarj	900	2%
Derna	470	1%
Total	15.821	31%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Sebha	370	0,7%
Aljufra	309	0,6%
Murzuq	95	0,2%
Total	774	2%



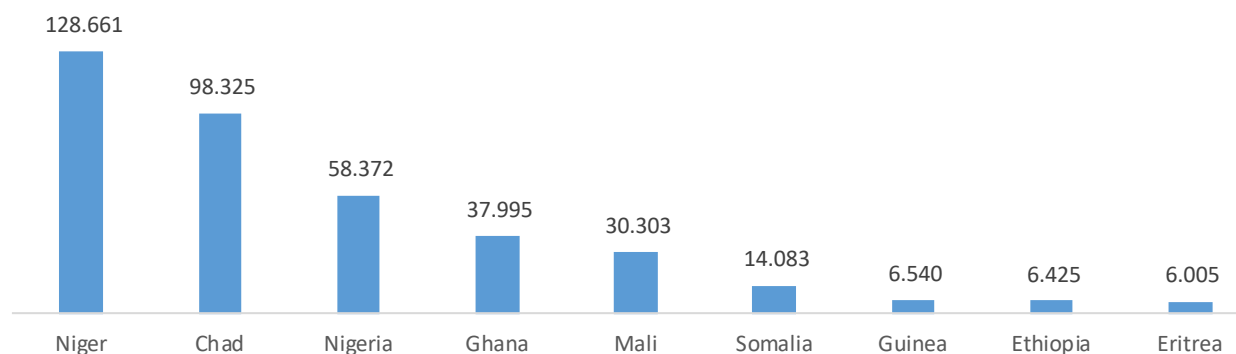
SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS



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From the total number of migrants identified in Round 26, 94% (602,216 individuals) originated from African countries. At least 19 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 406,905 originated from Sub-Saharan countries.

53% of Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the West. The region of Tripoli hosted 21% of the Sub-Saharan migrants identified in Libya. 32% of the Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the South, mainly in Murzuk and Sebha. The remaining 15% were identified in the East mainly in the region of Ejdabia which hosts half of the Sub-Saharan migrants identified in the East.



WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan
Tripoli	85,891	21%
Misrata	33,863	8%
Azzawya	27,665	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharb	24,342	6%
Almargeb	13,110	3%
Aljfara	11,879	3%
Zwara	10,695	3%
Nalut	6,116	2%
Sirt	1,786	0.4%
Total	215,347	53%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan
Ejdabia	29,263	7%
Alkufra	21,906	5%
Benghazi	7,210	2%
Tobruk	497	0.1%
Derna	375	0.1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	355	0.1%
Almarj	240	0.1%
Total	59,846	15%

SOUTH

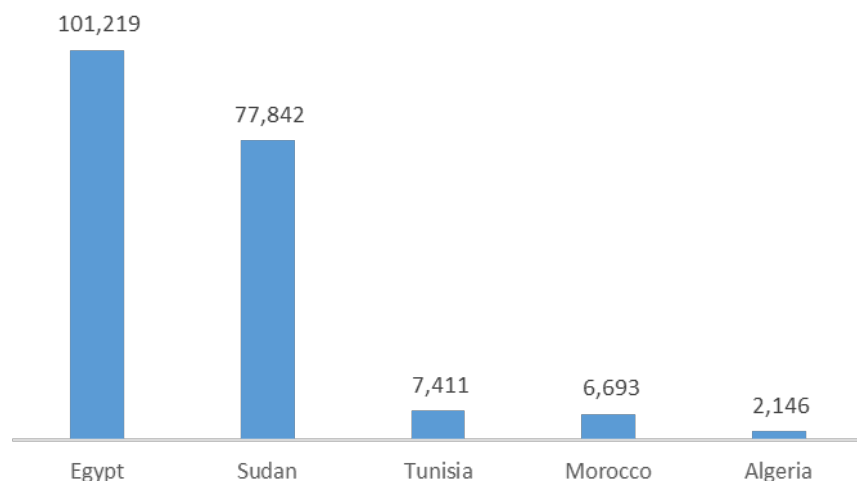
Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan
Murzuq	58,739	14%
Sebha	42,665	10%
Ghat	10,045	2%
Ubari	9,070	2%
Aljufra	6,448	2%
Wadi Ashshati	4,745	1%
Total	131,712	32%



NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS



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From the total number of African migrants identified, 32% (195,311 individuals) originate from North African countries. 52% of them were Egyptian and 40% Sudanese. Tunisian nationals represent 4% 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 (46%) and the East (45%) while only a minority of 9% were identified in the South.

When disaggregated by region, Ejdabia had the highest proportion (17%) of North African migrants, followed by Tripoli (15%), Benghazi (11%) and Misrata (10% of all North African migrants identified in Libya).

5,700 North African migrants were identified in the region of Derna, accounting for 87% of all migrants present in Derna.

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Tripoli	30,197	15%
Misrata	20,305	10%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	13,224	7%
Azzawya	8,917	5%
Zwara	4,995	3%
Aljfara	4,581	2%
Almargeb	4,435	2%
Nalut	2,257	1%
Sirt	1,662	1%
Total	90,573	46%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Ejdabia	34,133	17%
Benghazi	21,760	11%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	7,670	4%
Almarj	6,595	3%
Alkufra	6,455	3%
Tobruk	5,709	3%
Derna	5,700	3%
Total	88,022	45%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Murzuq	6,595	3%
Sebha	5,615	3%
Ghat	1,940	1%
Ubari	1,400	1%
Aljufra	1,166	1%
Total	16,716	9%





MARITIME INCIDENTS



DTM

Between 01 January and 31 July 2019, the total number of arrivals in Italy was recorded at 3,867 individuals, representing a steep drop in comparison to reported arrivals in 2018 (18,546 arrivals were recorded in the same period in 2018). 80% of arrivals (4,363 individuals) were recorded between the months of May, June and July which can be explained by the favorable weather to attempt crossing the Mediterranean Sea as well as the volatile security situation in Tripoli.

While arrivals in Italy decreased compared to the previous year, the number of reported fatalities remains extremely worrying. As of 31 July, at least 567 individuals reportedly died in 2019 in attempts to cross the Mediterranean Sea. On 25 July, a tragic incident near the coast of Al Khums reportedly resulted in the death of up to 145 migrants.

A total of 4,576 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards between 01 January and 31 July 2019. Among the rescued migrants there were 181 minors as well as 302 women.

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

ARRIVALS

5,450

WERE RECORDED BY SEA TO ITALY THROUGH THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2019 (AS OF 31ST JULY)

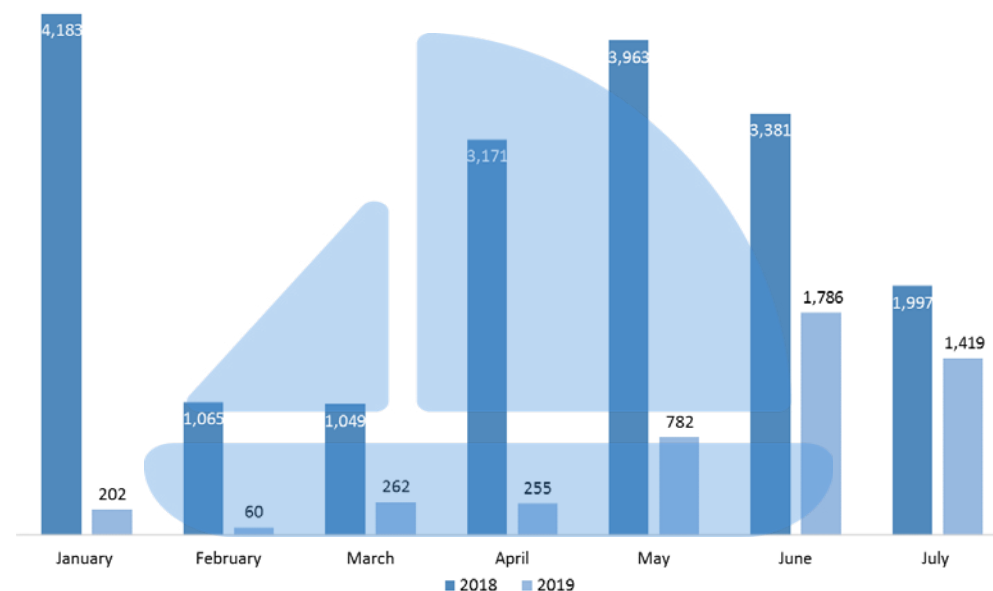
DEATHS

567

WERE RECORDED ALONG THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2019 (AS OF 31ST JULY)

4,576
RETURNED TO
LIBYAN SHORE BY
COAST GUARD
IN 2019 (AS OF 31ST JULY)

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 2018-2019. 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, one municipality affected by active conflict was not assessed as part of the R26 baseline assessment which was Ain Zara municipality. Please refer to DTM Libya's Tripoli Migrant Assessment for more details on the situation in this area.





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

COVERAGE



13,000 migrants interviewed Between January and July 2019

29 Active Flow Monitoring Points...



...in 7 Mantikas

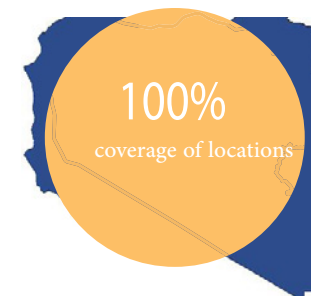
ENUMERATORS



55 enumerators



3 team leaders



5 implementing partners



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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