



DTM

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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OCT
DEC
2019

LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT ROUND 28

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2019



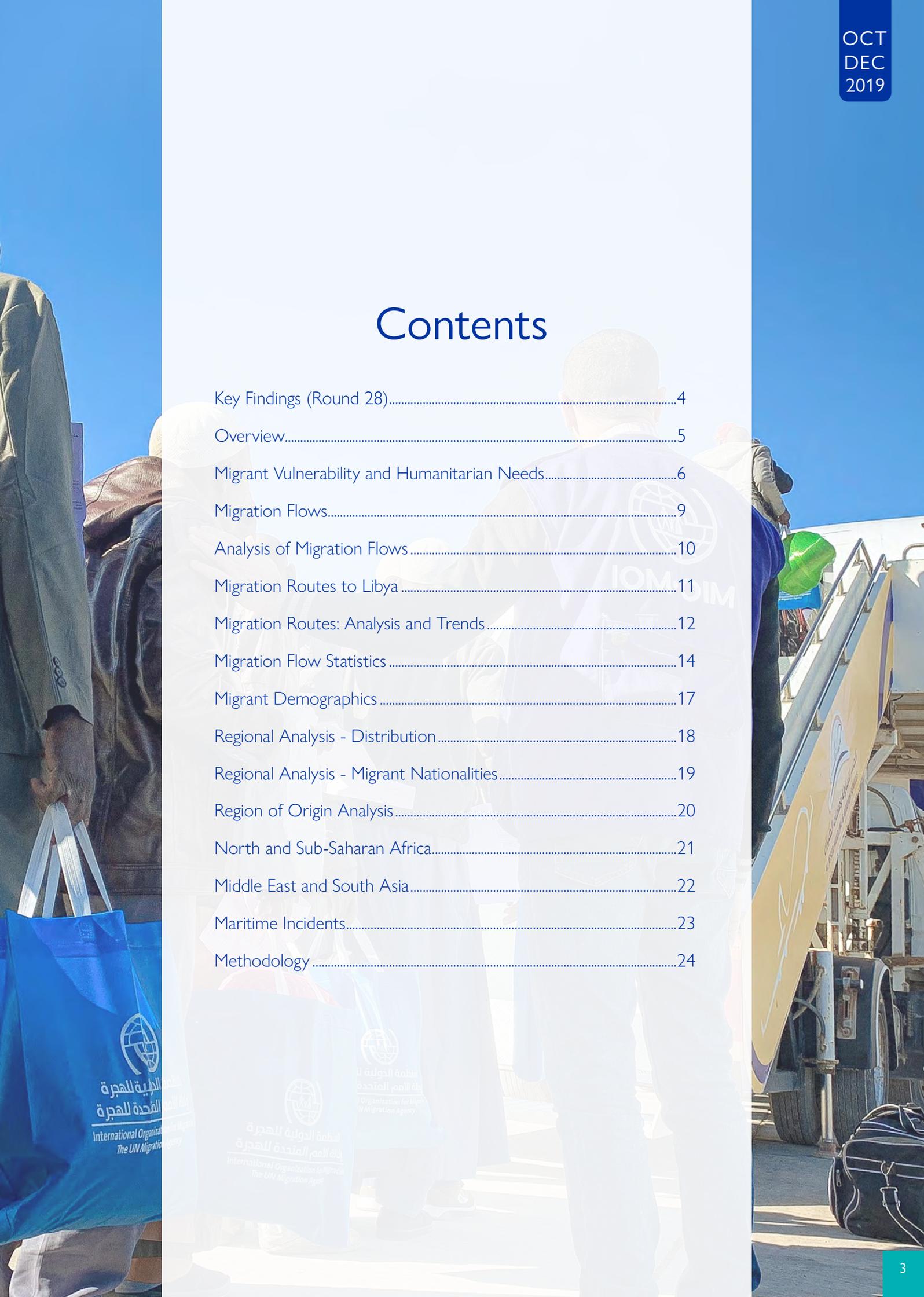
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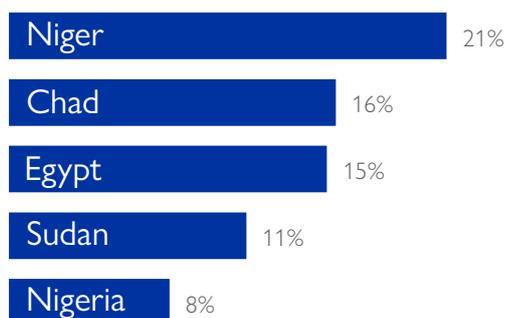
KEY FINDINGS (ROUND 28)



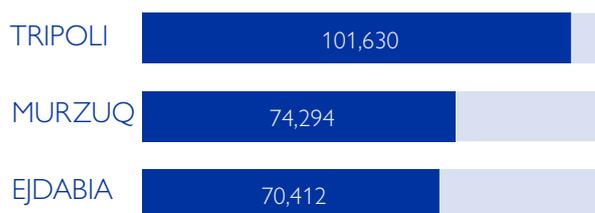
DEMOGRAPHICS



MAIN NATIONALITIES



TOP 3 REGIONS WITH MIGRANTS



EMPLOYMENT STATUS

79% EMPLOYED
21% UNEMPLOYED

REMITTANCES

AVERAGE PER MONTH
 160 USD

ACCOMMODATION COSTS

AVERAGE PER MONTH
 50 USD

MIGRATION COSTS

AVERAGE PER PERSON
 >1000 USD

MIGRANTS PRESENT IN
567 of 667
COMMUNITIES

100% of
MUNICIPALITIES

2,578 INTERVIEWS WITH
KEY INFORMANTS
(ROUND 28, MOBILITY TRACKING)

21,105 INTERVIEWS WITH
MIGRANTS
(2019, FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS)

100% COVERAGE

OVERVIEW

This report presents the findings of DTM Round 28 (October - December 2019) data collection, in which at least 654,081 migrants from 40 countries of origin were identified in Libya. The majority of migrants identified (65%) were from countries neighbouring Libya, especially Niger (137,544 migrants), Chad (102,754 migrants), Egypt (99,938 migrants) and Sudan (74,609 migrants). This indicates that geographical proximity and historical cross-border connections, including well established migrant networks play a strong role in shaping the trends and dynamics of migration to Libya.

Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 567 communities (muhallas) in Libya. The largest migrant populations were identified in the Tripoli region (mantika) in Western Libya, followed by Murzuq region in Southern Libya, and Ejdabia region in Eastern Libya. For more details on geographical and regional analysis of migrant populations in Libya please refer to pages 7 and 8.

Although the majority of the over 21,000 migrants interviewed through DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) in 2019 reported being employed (79%), substantial humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities were identified among unemployed migrants, recent

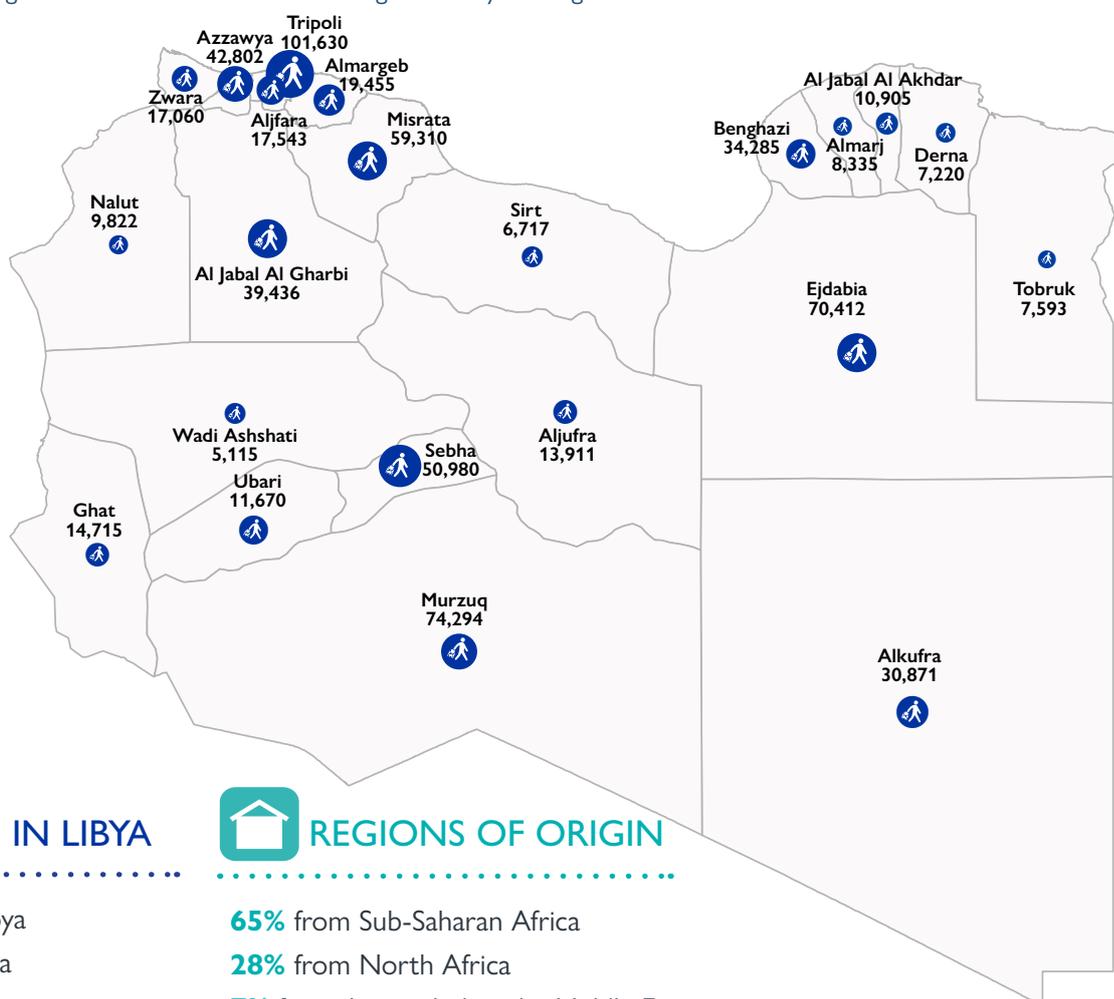
arrivals and female migrants, while limited access to essential public services was reported as cross-cutting issue affecting the majority of Libya's migrant population. Particularly access to health services emerged as a critical constraint with 74% of interviewed migrants reported having limited or no access to health services. Furthermore, challenges related to WASH services and regular access to sufficient amounts of drinking water was particularly prevalent in Southern Libya, and more recently also in Western Libya where 25% of surveyed migrants indicated challenges related to access to water. The armed conflict in Western Libya, that started in April 2019 continues to negatively impact the situation of migrants in the affected and surrounding areas.

Concerning food insecurity, poor food consumption scores were observed primarily among recently arrived migrants, unemployed migrants and female migrants. For more information on vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs of migrants in Libya, please refer to page 6 to 8 of this report and [DTM Libya's 2019 Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment](#).

Fig 1 Migrants were identified in all main region of Libya during DTM Round 28 data collection.



at least
654,081
Migrants



MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

- 48%** in Western Libya
- 26%** in Eastern Libya
- 26%** in Southern Libya



REGIONS OF ORIGIN

- 65%** from Sub-Saharan Africa
- 28%** from North Africa
- 7%** from Asia including the Middle East

MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



During the reporting period DTM Libya published a report on the findings of the Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment.¹ The assessment identified three key factors of i. unemployment, ii. gender (female), and iii. duration of stay in Libya that significantly affect migrants' vulnerability and have implications on migrants' humanitarian needs.

to facilitate an evidence based understanding of migrants' living situation, humanitarian circumstances, vulnerabilities and needs, in addition of the migration histories and aspirations.

Figure 2 below shows the map of top priority needs reported per region (mantika) of Libya as identified by the KIIs covering entire Libya under the Mobility Tracking's MSLA section.

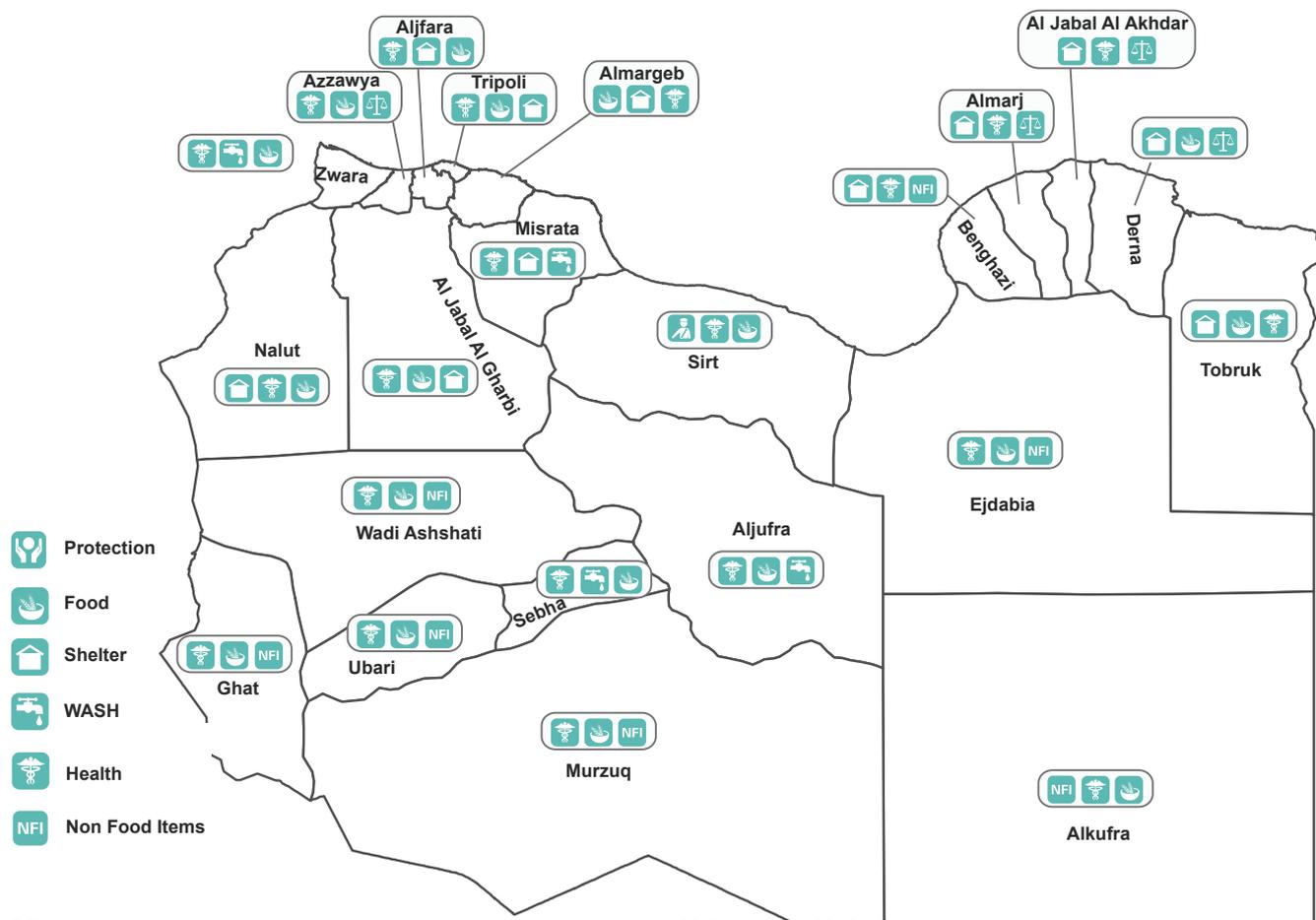
To facilitate a comprehensive understanding of migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, priority needs are identified by sector for the migrants in Libya as per the findings of MSLA KII data collected between October - December 2019 (figure 3).

Subsequently, an analysis of the situation along these top sectoral needs is presented using MSLA KI data (2,578 KI interviews between October - December 2019) and Flow Monitoring Survey micro-level data (21,104 interviews conducted with migrants in 2019).

This section of the DTM migrant report presents a quick update on migrants' humanitarian needs.

While DTM Mobility Tracking includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) implemented via key informant interviews (KIIs), the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) since the beginning of 2019 include thematic sections aimed at gathering micro-level data

Fig 2 Map showing top three priority humanitarian needs of migrants per region (mantika) of Libya



¹ DTM Libya - Migrant Vulnerability and Humanitarian Needs Assessment, 20 December 2019, the report can be accessed at the link below: <https://migration.iom.int/reports/libya-migrant-vulnerability-and-humanitarian-needs-assessment>

Fig 3 Migrants' priority needs identified during the Mobility Tracking Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (KILs)



Priority Humanitarian Needs

The priority humanitarian needs of migrants identified during round 28 data collection (October - December 2019) can be seen in figure 18 as per the relative rank based on the percentage of locations identifying needs in these sectors.

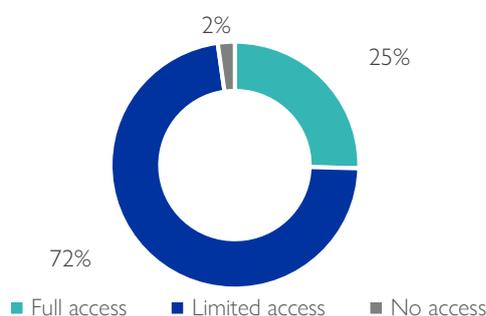
Health Services

A section of the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) is aimed at determining the general status of interviewed migrants' health conditions, and access to health services. In response to the question on diagnosed medical conditions, 5% of the migrants assessed reported to have been diagnosed with chronic illnesses. Of these migrants who had been diagnosed, 46% reported suffering from diabetes mellitus, 34% from high blood pressure and 28% from other chronic illnesses.

In response to the question on syndromic self-reported acute illnesses, 3% of the sample reported suffering from acute illnesses at the time of the interview. The highest syndromic self-reported illnesses were acute respiratory conditions such as flue or cough (33%), followed by possible urinary infections (29%), skin diseases (26%) and watery diarrhoea (15%).

However, access to health services was reported as a major constraint for migrants in Libya. The majority of the assessed migrants reported only having limited or no access to the health services in Libya (74%).

Fig 4 Migrants' reported access to health services. (n = 13,645)



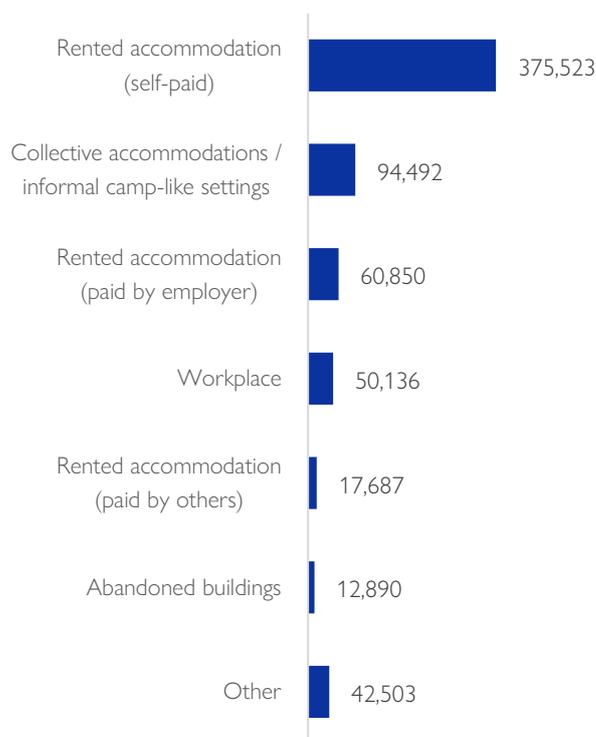
Accommodation

The Mobility Tracking Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment found that 69% of the migrants (454,054 individuals) were reported to be living in rented accommodations of various types. Of those living in the rented accommodations 57% of the migrants (375,523 individuals) were reported to be paying for their own accommodation, whereas 9% (60,850 individuals) were living in accommodations rented by their employers, and 3% (17,687 individuals) were living in rented accommodations paid for by other people who were not their employers.

Furthermore, 14% of the migrants (94,492 individuals) were reported to be living in collective accommodations with other migrants. The majority (72%) of migrants living in collective accommodations were identified in Southern Libya.

A significant number of migrants (50,136 individuals; 8%) were reported to be living in their workplaces. While, 6% of the migrants (42,503 individuals) were reported to have other accommodation or shelter settings including public buildings such as schools (875 migrants), or were reported to be homeless and without adequate access to shelters (1,080 migrants).

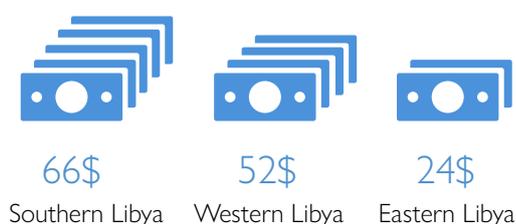
Fig 5 Accommodation types utilized by migrants as identified during the Mobility Tracking MSLA.



Comparative analysis shows significant variation in the number of migrants using different types of accommodations between rural and urban migrant populations. A larger proportion of migrants in the urban locations (muhallas) were living in rented accommodations in comparison to rural locations, whereas the proportion of migrants in collective accommodations was higher for migrants reported in rural locations.

The cost migrants reported to be paying for self-paid rented accommodation differed substantially between different regions in Libya, with the highest average cost being reported in the South at 66 USD per month compared to 24 USD in Eastern Libya.

Fig 6 Cost of accommodation reported by migrants during FMS interviews compared by geographical regions of residence in Libya.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

As per the findings of the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) conducted during 2019, a significant proportion of the migrants interviewed (18%) reported lack of access to sufficient drinking water. This challenge was mainly observed among migrants interviewed in Western and Southern Libya while in Eastern Libya only 3% reported constraints related to access to sufficient amounts of drinking water (figures 7 and 8).

Fig 7 A significant proportion of migrants interviewed (18%) reported lack of access to sufficient drinking water. (n=12,913)

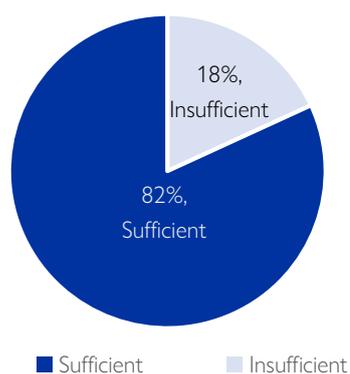
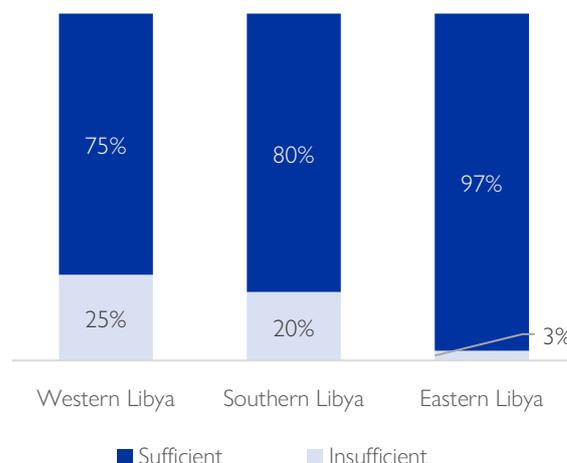


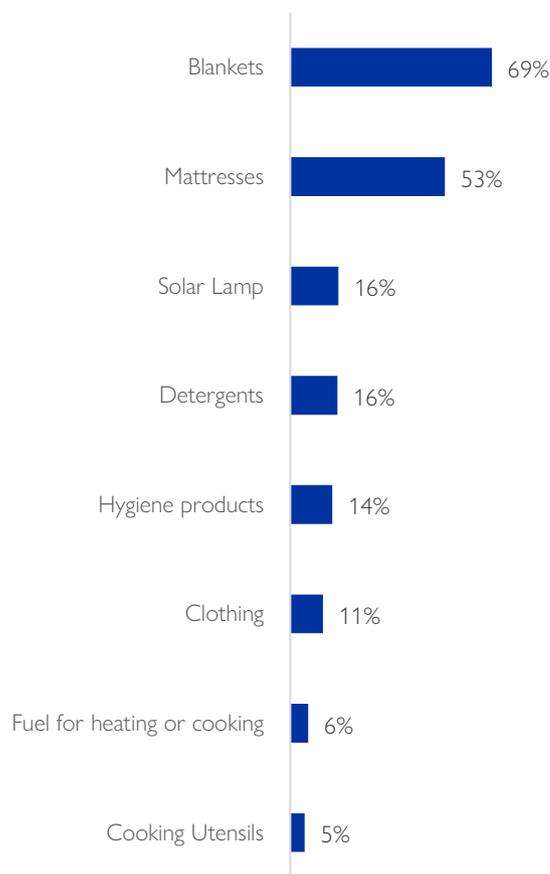
Fig 8 A quarter of the migrants interviewed in western Libya reported lack of access to sufficient drinking water. (n=12,913)



Non-Food Items

The analysis of FMS data obtained via interviews with individual migrants also helps to identify the non-food item (NFI) needs of vulnerable migrants. Figure 24 below shows that the non-food item most in need (especially during the winter months) were blankets and mattresses.

Fig 9 The non-food items (NFI) identified as per the percentage of migrants reporting needs via FMS interviews. (n = 12,185)



MIGRATION FLOWS

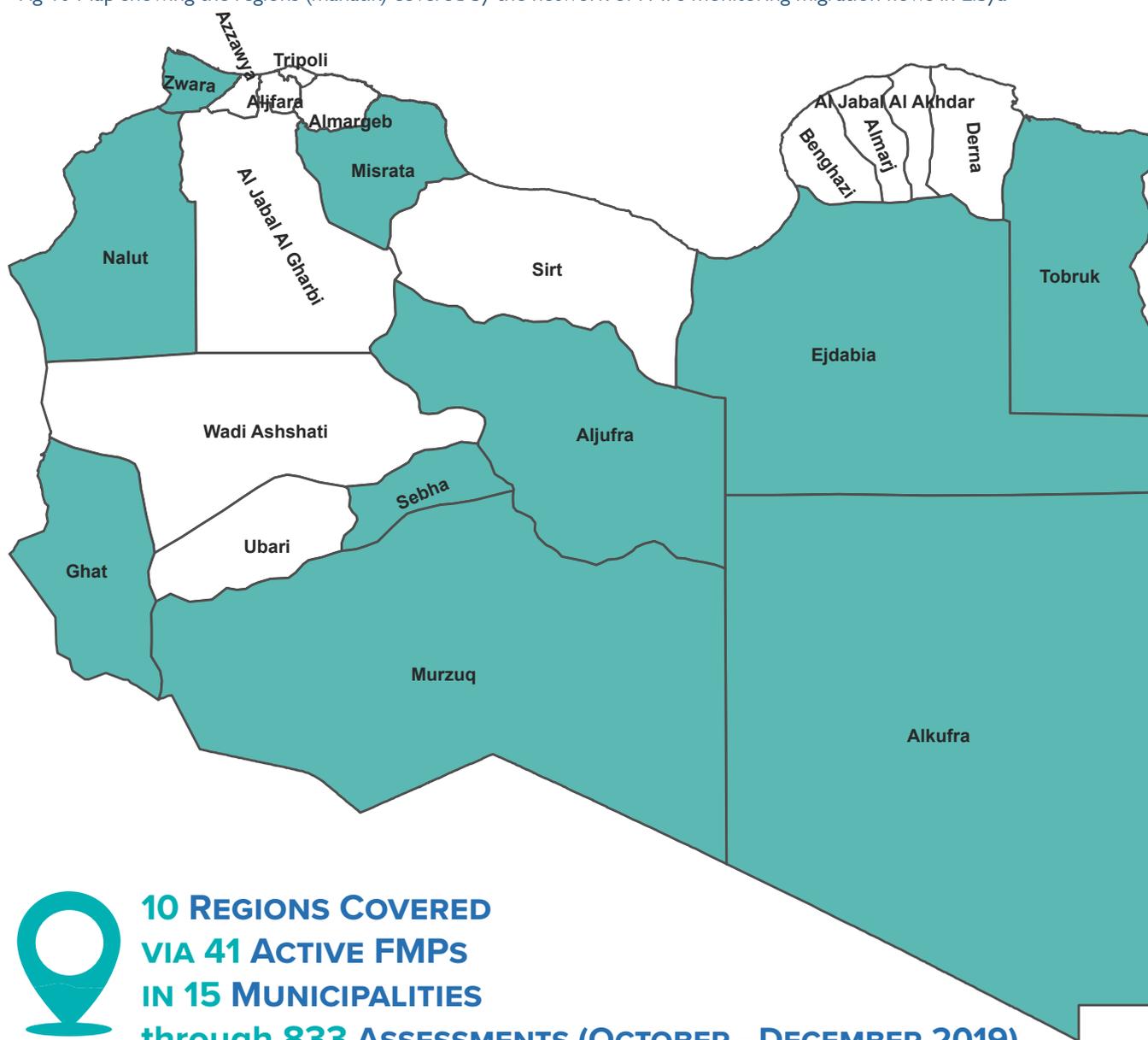
This section of the migrant report presents the findings of flow monitoring activities aimed at providing observed statistics and analysis of migration inflows and outflows across Libya. During the reporting period (November - December 2019) DTM Libya's 41 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) monitored migration flows at key transit points covering 15 municipalities in 10 regions (manatik) of Libya.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up at key transit locations along major migration routes within Libya where migrants are observed arriving and departing. Given the high mobility of migrants within Libya, it is possible that during the reporting period a small proportion of migrants may have been counted at more

than one flow monitoring points, therefore the aggregated arrivals and departures presented in the follow statistical tables should be broadly considered as indicative of the general mobility trends observed in the different parts of the country.

This section presents statistical tables showing 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 facilitate statistical analysis of migration flows and trends.

Fig 10 Map showing the regions (manatik) covered by the network of FMPs monitoring migration flows in Libya



**10 REGIONS COVERED
VIA 41 ACTIVE FMPs
IN 15 MUNICIPALITIES
through 833 ASSESSMENTS (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2019)**

ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION FLOWS

The analysis of migration flows presented here relies on the mobility trends observed on the ground during the reporting period, in addition to the primary data collected through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The analysis is presented for key regions as per the broader geographic areas of Libya.

SOUTHERN LIBYA

Aljufra

During the reporting period the number of migrants present in Aljufra had significantly increased (by 63%, from 8,550 in round 27 to 13,911 migrants during round 28) from the previous round. The municipality was identified to be a key internal transit point during round 28, connecting Southern Libya to the urban coastal municipalities of Western and Eastern Libya.

Ghat

Migrants were observed to be able to move freely in the municipality of Ghat as less restrictions imposed by local authorities were reported between October and December 2019. Most of the migrants present in Ghat were identified to be migrant workers looking for casual / daily work opportunities. During the reporting period, as winter season resulted in cold weather, migrants reported to face challenges in being able to purchase appropriate winter clothing or heating items due to high prices and limited supply on local markets. Furthermore, a general lack of access to adequate medical facilities in the municipality and infrequent supply of drinking water further exacerbated the situation of migrants in Ghat.

Murzuq

The general security situation in Murzuq was reported as volatile during the reporting period. Furthermore, the economic situation was reported to have been adversely affected due to the prevailing insecurity and migrants were reported to be struggling to find casual work or daily labour opportunities.

EASTERN LIBYA

Emsaed

An increase in the number of migrants arriving to Emsaed through informal routes was observed, as restrictions at the official border crossing point were still in place during the reporting period.

During the reporting period authorities in Emsaed were reported

to have continued to send Egyptian migrants - who did not have residency documentation in Libya - back to Egypt.

Ejdabia

The overall security situation in the municipality of Ejdabia remained stable during the reporting period, and work opportunities were reported to be available for migrants looking for casual labour in the informal sector. A significant number of migrants were observed at work recruitment points during the reporting period.

Jalu

During the reporting period, the number of migrants observed arriving in Jalu reportedly increased. Furthermore, an increase in the number of migrant children enrolling in the schools of Jalu was also reported.

Tobruk

Migrants were reported to continue to arrive in Tobruk due to the availability of work opportunities in the municipality. Local authorities were reported to have conducted health screening campaigns aimed at migrants to detect and prevent transmission of communicable diseases as part of their efforts aimed at facilitating legal residence status for those migrants who had recently found jobs. However, migrants from Egypt without work or residence authorization were also reported to have been sent back to Egypt.

WESTERN LIBYA

Misrata

The number of migrants present in Misrata were reported to have slightly increased (4%, from 57,484 during round 27 to 59,310 migrants in round 28) during the months of October to December in light of the stable security situation. Based on field observations made during the reporting period, a higher number of migrants were present at work recruitment points searching for daily labour or casual work opportunities. Several of these migrants were reported to have arrived to Misrata from the conflict affected areas in South Tripoli.

Zwara

Migrants were reported to have relocated from suburbs or rural parts of the Zwara region to the center of Zwara municipality during the reporting period due to a lack of accommodation providing adequate shelter from cold winter weather.

MIGRATION ROUTES TO LIBYA

This section of the migrant report presents an analysis of the major migration routes used by migrants from different countries of origin to reach Libya. Analysis of the migration routes presented here is based on primary micro-level data collected via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) between January and November 2019. FMS is implemented in the form of individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya.

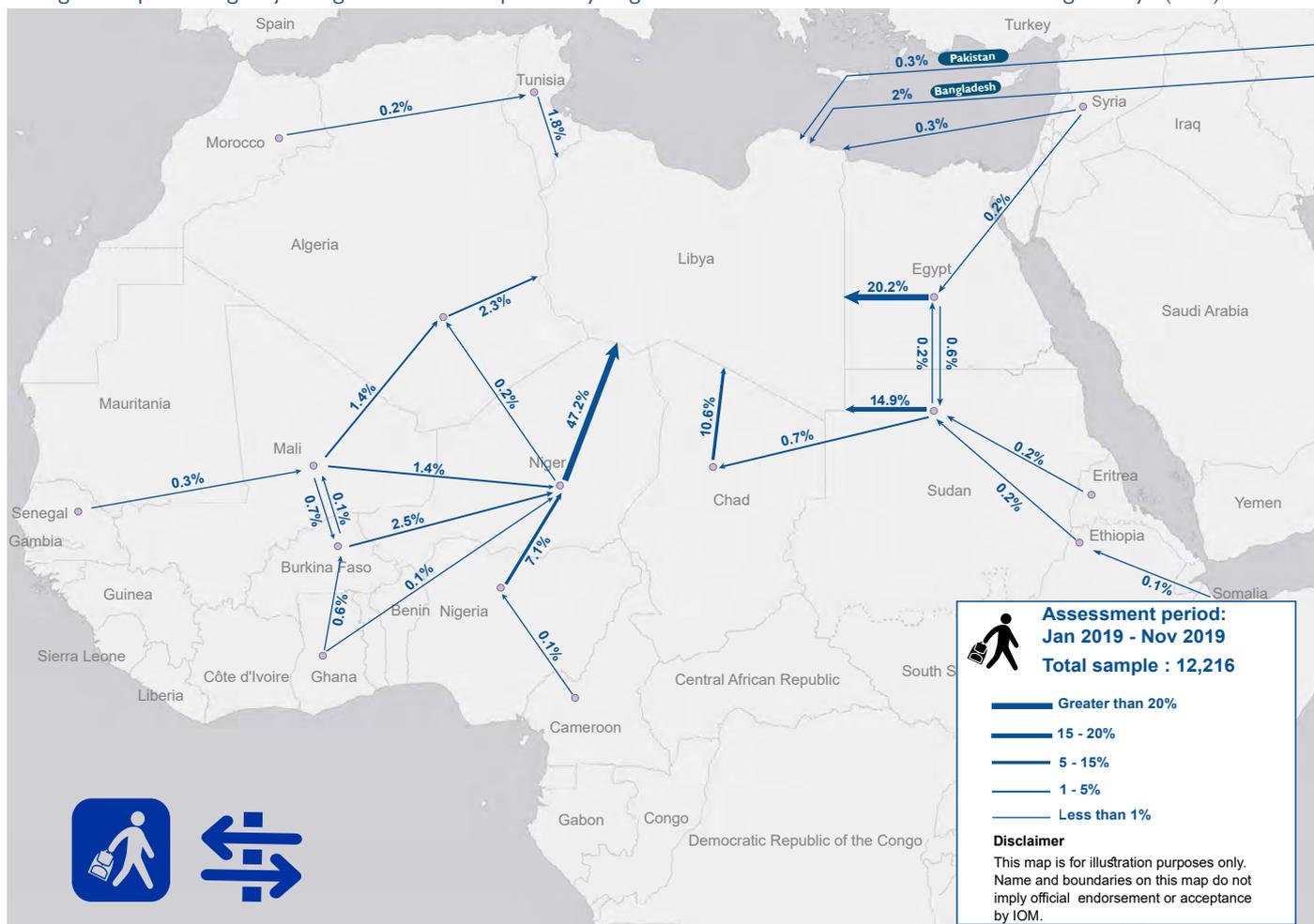
Between January and November 2019, DTM interviewed more than 19,000 migrants via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) out of which 12,216 migrants shared details of the migration routes used by them to reach Libya.

The map shown in figure 11 displays the main routes connecting Libya to its neighbouring countries and to other major countries of origin as reported by the migrants interviewed in Libya. Analysis of the data collected on migration routes shows that the countries neighbouring Libya also play a key role as transit countries along the migration routes apart from being countries of origin for a majority of migrants in Libya.

The percentages shown along each route segment in figure 11 represents the percentage of migrants reporting to have travelled along that route from the sample of migrants who reported their migration routes. For example, 47.2% of the migrants reported to have arrived in Libya from Niger, including almost all migrants from Niger and those from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria who transited through Niger.

For further details on migration routes undertaken by migrants as per their countries of origin, departure, and transit please refer to the analysis by country presented on the next page.

Fig 11 Map showing major migration routes reported by migrants interviewed via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)



MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS



Algeria

82% of the migrants from Algeria who shared details of their migration journey including routes, reported to have directly crossed the Algeria-Libya border. While, the remaining 18% reported to have travelled through Tunisia. 37% of these migrants reported to have not felt safe during their journey, whereas 47% felt relatively safe and 16% felt safe.

58% of the migrants from Algeria in this sample were interviewed in Western Libya, 30% in the Southern and only 12% in Eastern Libya. The average cost of journey to Libya reported by migrants from Algeria was 700 USD per person.



Bangladesh

46% of the migrants from Bangladesh interviewed in Libya who shared the details of their migration journey, reported to have travelled through Turkey before reaching Libya. While 28% came to Libya directly via air travel. Whereas, 20% of the migrants from Bangladesh reported to have transited through different routes including the countries along the Persian Gulf.

87% of the migrants from Bangladesh interviewed reported to have travelled to Libya in a group, including 43% who reported to have travelled along with their family members, whereas 57% reported to have travelled in groups comprised of fellow migrants. Only 13% of the migrants from Bangladesh reported to have travelled alone.

Migrants from Bangladesh on average reported the highest costs of journey to travel to Libya in comparison to migrants from other countries of origin. The average cost of journey from Bangladesh to Libya was estimated at 3,500 USD per person.



Burkina Faso

93% of migrants departing from Burkina Faso reported to have travelled through Niger whereas 6% reported to have travelled to Mali, followed by Algeria to reach Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

The average cost of journey from Burkina Faso to Libya was reported as 1,220 USD per person.



Chad

The vast majority of migrants departing Chad travelled to Libya directly, only a small minority reported transiting through Niger or through Sudan followed by Egypt before reaching Libya.

In terms of perceptions of safety along the migration routes, 29% of migrants from Chad who were interviewed in Libya reported to have not felt safe during their journey. However, 57% felt relatively safe and 13% reported feeling safe; 1% did not want to answer this question.



Egypt

Most migrants (94%) from Egypt reported to have entered Libya directly by crossing the Egypt-Libya border while 3% reported to have travelled through Sudan and 2% reported transiting through Tunisia. Those who reported to have transited through Tunisia, reported travelling by air to Tunis to continue onwards to Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

Depending on where migrants from Egypt were surveyed in Libya, the routes taken differed significantly. While the majority (99%) of those interviewed in Eastern Libya reported to have travelled directly from Egypt, the routes taken by migrants from Egypt interviewed in other parts of Libya varied significantly.

4% of migrants from Egypt interviewed in Southern Libya reported to have travelled to Libya through Niger, while 1% reported to have travelled through Chad. 9% of those interviewed in Western Libya reported transiting through Sudan, whereas 5% had transited through Tunisia, whereas slightly less than 1% reported to have transited through other countries.

The average cost of journey reported by those who entered Libya directly from Egypt was 750 USD per person, while the average cost reported by those transiting through other countries was higher and varied significantly.



Mali

The most common route reported by migrants departing from Mali (41%) was through Algeria while 38% reported to have travelled through Niger. A significant number of migrants (21%) reported to have transited through Burkina Faso before travelling through Niger to reach Libya.



Almost all migrants from Niger who were interviewed in Libya reported to have directly crossed the Niger-Libya border to arrive in Libya. Less than 1% of the migrants who reported to have departed from Niger also reported going to Algeria first before reaching Libya. 22% of the migrants from Niger who were interviewed in Libya reported to have not felt safe during their journey to Libya.



99% of the migrants departing Nigeria who were interviewed in Libya reported to have transited through Niger. The remaining 1% reported to have used various routes through Chad, Egypt and Sudan. A majority of the migrants from Nigeria reported to have travelled in a group, while only 3% reported to have travelled alone.

The Average cost of journey reported for migrants departing Nigeria was recorded at 1,500 USD.



95% of migrants from Sudan interviewed in Libya, reported entering Libya directly, whereas 4% reported to have transited through Chad and 1% through Egypt.

For the five percent of the migrants from Sudan who had travelled to Libya through other countries, the migration routes reported differed depending on where in Libya they were interviewed.

While only 1% of the migrants from Sudan interviewed in Eastern Libya reported to have transited through Egypt, around 24% of those surveyed in Southern Libya reported entering Libya through Chad. Whereas, 2% of the Sudanese migrants interviewed in Western Libya reported transiting through Chad, while 1% reported to have travelled through Egypt.



Migrants from Tunisia interviewed in Libya reported entering Libya through official entry points. The reported cost of migration journey from Tunisia to Libya was on average 270 USD per person. 80% of the migrants from Tunisia were interviewed in Western Libya, whereas 19% were interviewed in Eastern Libya.

MIGRATION FLOW STATISTICS

OCTOBER

Fig 12 Table showing migration flow statistics from FMPs in Libya for the month of October

Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of FMPs	Migrants present in the municipality (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	30,056	14	12	230	188	Sudan Chad Nigeria	Sudan Chad Cameroon	Chad Sudan	Murzuq Ejdabia Sudan	Italy Libya
Emsaed	2	540	151	146	2,263	2,193	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Tobruk	2	6,553	4	8	20	33	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy Malta
South											
Albawanees	2	1,020	11	7	63	39	Niger Sudan Nigeria	Egypt Niger Chad	Sebha	Sirt Misrata Aljufra	Libya Italy France
Algatroun	6	19,147	75	105	260	360	Niger Nigeria Egypt	Niger Nigeria Mauritania	Niger	Sebha	Libya Germany France
Aljufra	2	13,911	35	27	143	121	Niger Sudan Mali	Niger Sudan Mali	Sebha Wadi Ashshati	Misrata Sirt Almargeb	Libya France Italy
Alsharguiya	2	23,797	4	3	25	21	Niger Nigeria Burkina Faso	Niger Chad Mali	Murzuq	Sebha	United States Italy
Ghat	2	14,715	2	8	16	58	Niger Nigeria Burkina Faso	Niger Mali Nigeria	Algeria Ubari Murzuq	Algeria Murzuq Ubari	Niger Nigeria Mali
Sebha	5	49,960	18	22	95	111	Niger Nigeria Mali	Burkina Faso Nigeria Niger	Sebha Murzuq Wadi Ashshati	Wadi Ashshati Sebha	Libya Burkina Faso Mali
Taraghin	2	16,685	4	5	26	32	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger
West											
Ghadamis	1	2,770	3	3	9	9	Niger Mali Burkina Faso	Niger Mali Burkina Faso	Algeria	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Libya Italy

MIGRATION FLOW STATISTICS

NOVEMBER

Fig 13 Table showing migration flow statistics from FMPs in Libya for the month of November

Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of FMPs	Migrants present in the municipality (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	30,056	30	26	410	360	Sudan	Sudan	Sudan	Murzuq	Libya
							Chad	Chad	Chad	Ejdabia	Italy
							Egypt	Niger	Egypt	Sudan	Sudan
Emsaed	2	540	166	160	3,322	3,195	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya
							Sudan	Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Italy
											Egypt
Tobruk	2	6,553	3	5	20	38	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya
											Italy
											Malta
South											
Albawanees	2	1,020	12	7	59	35	Chad	Niger		Sirt	Libya
							Niger	Nigeria	Sebha	Misrata	Italy
							Nigeria	Chad	Aljufra		France
Algatroun	6	19,147	251	232	2,293	2,138	Niger	Niger	Niger	Sebha	Italy
							Nigeria	Nigeria	Chad		Libya
							Sudan	Chad			Germany
Aljufra	5	13,911	56	50	231	199	Niger	Niger	Wadi Ashshati	Misrata	Libya
							Sudan	Sudan	Sebha	Sirt	France
							Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Almargeb	Italy
Alsharguiya	2	23,797	4	3	18	15	Niger	Burkina Faso			Italy
							Burkina Faso	Sudan	Murzuq	Sebha	France
							Sudan	Nigeria			United States
Ghat	2	14,715	3	7	29	68	Niger	Niger	Algeria	Algeria	Mali
							Nigeria	Mali	Ubari	Ubari	Burkina Faso
							Mali	Burkina Faso	Murzuq		Nigeria
Sebha	4	49,960	18	20	47	81	Niger	Nigeria	Sebha	Wadi Ashshati	Libya
							Nigeria	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Italy
							Mali	Mali			Niger
Taraghin	2	16,685	4	5	39	46	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger
							Mali				
West											
Bani Waleed	1	2,200	6	7	11	13	Algeria	Algeria			France
							Tunisia	Egypt	Sebha	Misrata	Italy
							Bangladesh	Bangladesh			Libya
Ghadamis	2	2,770	1	1	6	6	Niger	Mali	Algeria	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Libya
							Mali	Niger			
Nalut	2	658	2	-	5	-	Niger	-	Sebha	-	-
Zwara	2	3,890	-	4	-	15	-	Cameroon	-	Europe	Libya
								Nigeria			Italy

MIGRATION FLOW STATISTICS

DECEMBER

Fig 14 Table showing migration flow statistics from FMPs in Libya for the month of December

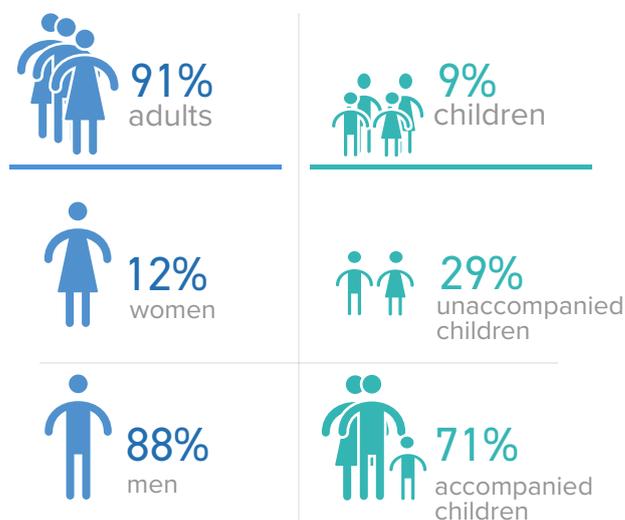
Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of FMPs	Migrants present in the municipality (IND)	Estimated daily migrant arrivals	Estimated daily migrant departures	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Main nationalities of those arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended next location for departures	Main countries of final destination for departures
East											
							Sudan	Sudan	Sudan	Murzuq	Libya
							Chad	Chad	Chad	Ejdabia	Italy
Alkufra	4	30,056	31	29	489	453	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Sudan	Sudan
							Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya
Emsaed	2	540	144	144	3,311	3,323	Sudan	Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Italy
							Sudan	Sudan	Sudan	Azzawya	France
							Ghana	Cameroon	Chad	Zwara	Sweden
Jalu	2	16,040	16	10	79	51	Chad	Mali	Murzuq	Ejdabia	Hungary
							Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya
							Sudan	Sudan	Tobruk	Tobruk	Egypt
Tobruk	4	6,553	17	19	226	269	Chad	Sudan	Ejdabia	Derna	Italy
South											
							Niger	Egypt		Sirt	Italy
							Egypt	Niger	Sebha	Misrata	Libya
Albawanees	2	1,020	12	7	59	33	Nigeria	Chad		WadiAshshati	Spain
							Niger	Nigeria	Niger	Sebha	Italy
							Nigeria	Niger	Chad	Sebha	Libya
Algatroun	6	19,147	278	250	3,000	2,690	Chad	BurkinaFaso			Spain
							Niger	Niger	Ejdabia	Misrata	Libya
							Sudan	Sudan	WadiAshshati	Sirt	France
Aljufra	4	13,911	49	41	280	237	Chad	Chad	Sebha	Almargeb	Italy
							Niger	Nigeria			United Kingdom
							Nigeria	Chad	Murzuq	Sebha	France
Alsharguiya	2	23,797	3	2	34	20	BurkinaFaso	Mali			Italy
							Niger	Niger		Ubari	Niger
							Nigeria	Nigeria	Algeria	Algeria	Nigeria
Ghat	2	14,715	3	7	26	62	Mali	Mali			Mali
							Niger	Nigeria			Libya
							Nigeria	Mali	Sebha	WadiAshshati	Benin
Sebha	4	49,960	20	25	112	130	Mali	Benin	Murzuq	Sebha	Nigeria
Taraghin	2	16,685	4	4	25	21	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger
West											
									Al Jabal Al		
							Niger		Gharbi		
Nalut	2	658	1	-	5	-			Sebha		
							Tunisia	Côte d'Ivoire	Tunisia	Zwara	Tunisia
							Nigeria	Tunisia	Tripoli	Tripoli	France
Zwara	2	3,890	21	28	84	105	Cameroon	Nigeria	Nalut	Tunisia	Bulgaria

MIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS

During round 28 DTM Mobility Tracking data collection (October - December 2019), 654,081 migrants were identified in Libya. 91% of the migrants in Libya were reported to be adults, whereas 9% were reported as children. The majority of adult migrants were reported to be male (88%), whereas 12% of the adult migrants in Libya were reported to be female. Furthermore, of the 9% migrant children reported, 29% were reported to be unaccompanied children.

The majority of female migrants (54%) and migrant children (67%) were identified in the Western Libya.

Fig 15 Gender and age demographic disaggregation



Mobility Tracking identified migrants in Libya originating from a diverse range of countries. Migrants from Niger (137,544 migrants, 21%), Chad (102,754 migrants, 16%), Egypt (99,938 migrants, 15%), Sudan (74,609 migrants, 11%), Tunisia (5,738 migrants, 1%) and Algeria (1,405 migrants, 0.2%) represent 65% of the total migrant population in Libya, indicating that geographical proximity and historical cross-border connections, including well established migrant networks play a strong role in shaping the population trends and dynamics of migration to Libya.

This demographic aspect of the migrant population in Libya was also verified by DTM's data individual migrant interviews conducted under the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) component where the proportion of the migrants interviewed from Libya's neighbouring countries showed a similar trend.

The complete nationality or country of origin distribution for migrants in Libya can be seen in figure 16, where other important countries of origin with significant contribution to the migrant population in Libya include Nigeria (8%), Ghana (5%), Mali (5%), and Bangladesh (3%).

Fig 16 Nationality breakdown of migrants in Libya

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Niger	137,544	21%
Chad	102,754	16%
Egypt	99,938	15%
Sudan	74,609	11%
Nigeria	50,454	8%
Ghana	35,942	5%
Mali	32,840	5%
Bangladesh	20,318	3%
Syria	17,454	3%
Somalia	15,445	2%
Eritrea	8,663	1%
Guinea	8,415	1%
Ethiopia	8,352	1%
Burkina Faso	6,153	1%
Tunisia	5,738	1%
Palestine	5,084	1%
Senegal	4,538	1%
Cameroon	3,848	0.6%
Morocco	3,844	0.6%
Côte d'Ivoire	2,685	0.4%
Zambia	1,655	0.3%
Pakistan	1,564	0.2%
Algeria	1,405	0.2%
Other	4,839	1%
Total	654,081	100%

REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

Geographical analysis of the migrant population identified in Libya during round 28 data collection (October - December 2019) shows that nearly half of the migrants in Libya (48%) were present in the western regions of Libya, while rest of the migrants were equally distributed between the eastern and southern regions of Libya (26% each).

The region (mantika) with the highest migrant population in Libya was Tripoli where 16% of the migrants in Libya (101,630 migrants) were present between October - December 2019.

The region (mantika) with the second largest migrant population identified was Murzuq (74,294 migrants, 11%) in the southern Libya along the Libyan borders with Algeria, Chad and Niger.

The third largest migrant population by region (mantika) in Libya was identified in Ejdabia (70,412 migrants, 11%) in eastern Libya.

For the complete distribution of migrants in Libya by regions (manatik) based on the DTM Mobility Tracking data please refer to figure 17.

The distribution of Libya's migrant population is considerably different in its geographical and regional spread than the distribution of population representing Libyan citizens where a larger proportion of the population resides in urban locations along the Mediterranean coast.

Fig 17 Migrants in Libya by region (mantika)

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Tripoli	101,630	16%
Murzuq	74,294	11%
Ejdabia	70,412	11%
Misrata	59,310	9%
Sebha	50,980	8%
Azzawya	42,802	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	39,436	6%
Benghazi	34,285	5%
Alkufra	30,871	5%
Almargeb	19,455	3%
Aljara	17,543	3%
Zwara	17,060	3%
Ghat	14,715	2%
Aljufra	13,911	2%
Ubari	11,670	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	10,905	2%
Nalut	9,822	2%
Almarj	8,335	1%
Tobruk	7,593	1%
Derna	7,220	1%
Sirt	6,717	1%
Wadi Ashshati	5,115	1%
Total	654,081	100%

Migrant workers in search of work at a roadside recruitment point in Janzour. ©2020 / IOM Outreach

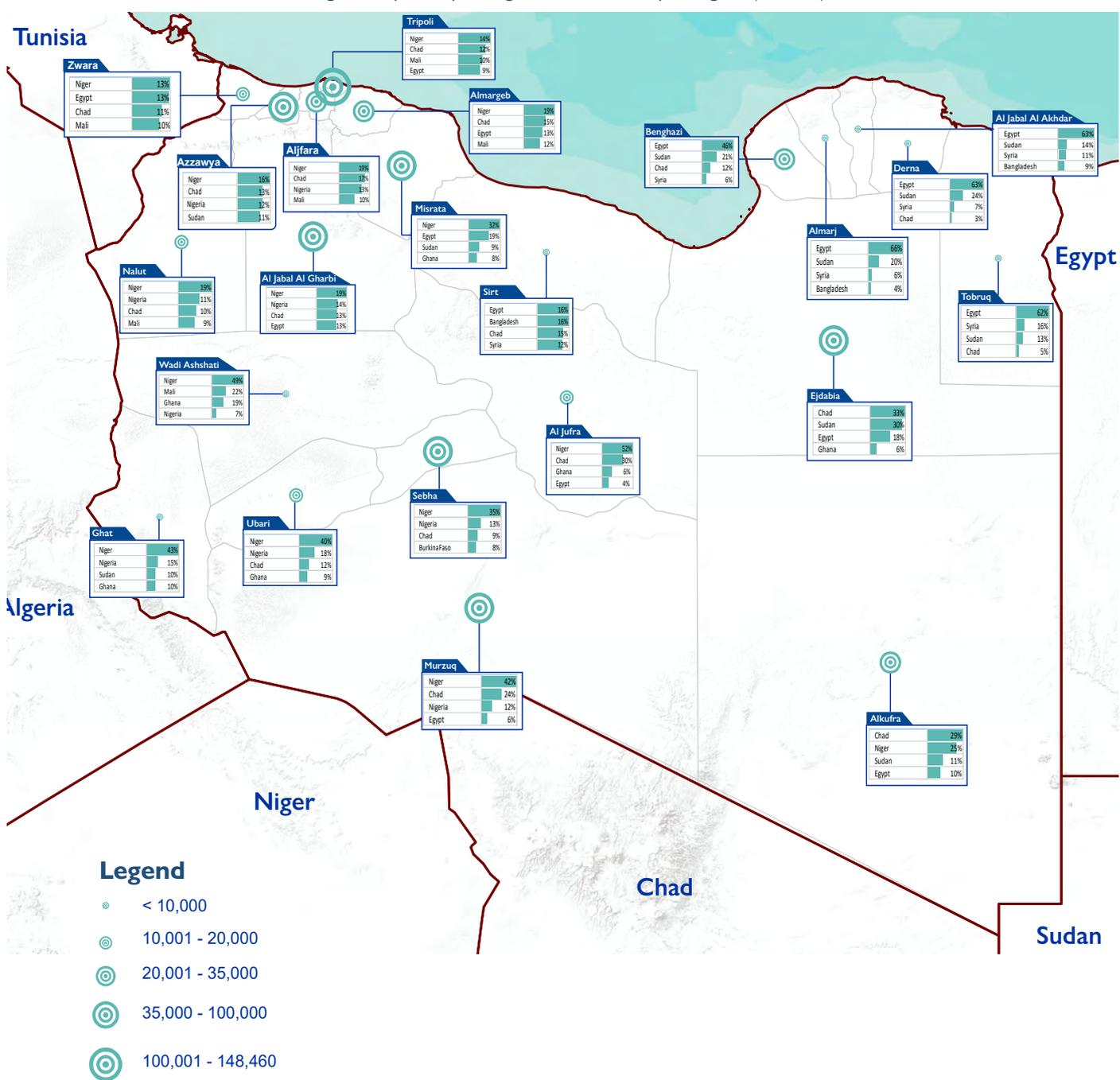


REGIONAL ANALYSIS - MIGRANT NATIONALITIES

The map in figure 18 below shows the top three nationalities of migrants for each of the regions (manatik) of Libya as per the Mobility Tracking round 28 data collection (October - December 2019). The data indicates considerable geographical variation in terms of the distribution of migrants by nationality, and points towards the role played by geographical proximity.

For instance migrants from Egypt constitute the top cohort in the eastern coastal regions of Libya, while migrants from Niger constitute the top cohort in most western and south-western regions of Libya, along with migrants from Chad constituting the second top cohort in several of the western regions and southern regions (manatik). See figure 18 for the full distribution of top 4 migrant nationalities per region.

Fig 18 Map of top 4 migrant nationalities per region (mantika).



REGION OF ORIGIN ANALYSIS

The region of origin analysis for migrants in Libya shows that migrants from countries in North Africa (including Egypt and Sudan) constitute the majority of migrants in eastern Libya (54%), whereas migrants from the countries of origin located in the geographical area of Sub-Saharan Africa (such as Niger and Chad) constituted a majority in the southern and western regions of Libya (89% and

67% respectively). The complete region of origin disaggregation by regions (manatik) of Libya is shown in the table in figure 19 below.

Further analysis by nationality and regions of origin for migrants in Libya is available on the next two pages.

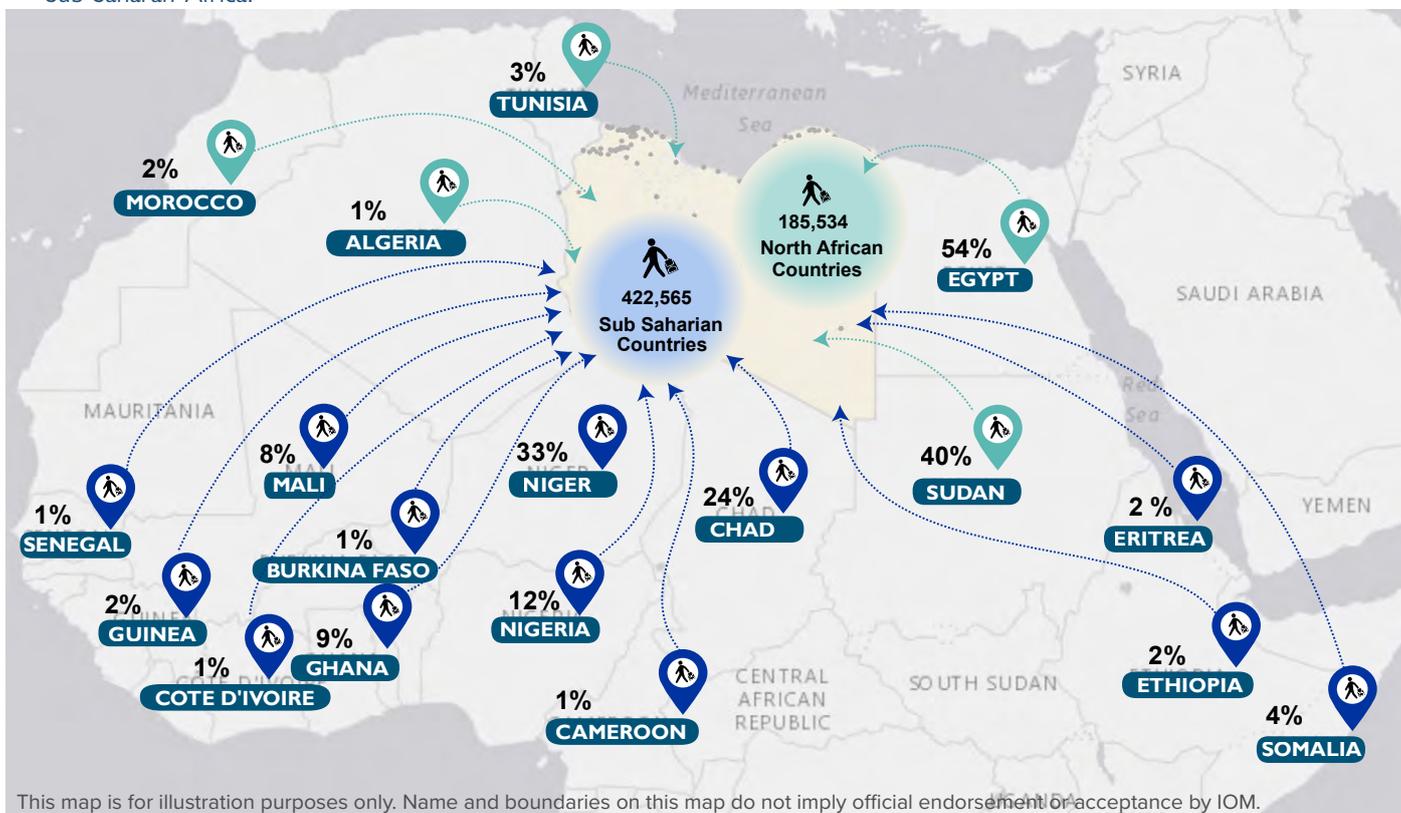
Fig 19 Table showing the migrant population as per the region of origin for each region (mantika) of Libya from the three geographical parts of Libya.

	Region (mantika)	Migrants from Asia (including Middle East)		Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa		Migrants from North Africa	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Eastern Libya	Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,230	14%	355	1%	8,320	9%
	Alkufra	-		24,321	39%	6,550	7%
	Almarj	910	6%	265	0%	7,160	8%
	Benghazi	4,039	25%	7,394	12%	22,852	25%
	Derna	565	4%	405	1%	6,250	7%
	Ejdabia	6,831	43%	29,300	47%	34,281	38%
	Tobruk	1,365	9%	497	1%	5,731	6%
	Eastern Libya Total	15,940	9%	62,537	37%	91,144	54%
Southern Libya	Aljufra	320	42%	12,300	8%	1,291	7%
	Ghat	-		12,725	8%	1,990	11%
	Murzuq	75	11%	66,305	44%	7,914	43%
	Sebha	370	17%	44,715	30%	5,895	32%
	Ubari	-		10,170	7%	1,500	8%
	Wadi Ashshati	-		5,115	3%	-	
Southern Libya Total	765	0.4%	151,330	89%	18,590	11%	
Western Libya	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	1,114	4%	27,935	13%	10,312	14%
	Aljara	685	2%	13,401	6%	3,377	4%
	Almargeb	2,218	8%	13,069	6%	4,165	5%
	Azzawya	2,182	8%	30,700	15%	9,920	13%
	Misrata	3,540	12%	35,847	17%	19,903	26%
	Nalut	1,002	3%	6,430	3%	2,390	3%
	Sirt	2,614	9%	1,900	1%	1,859	2%
	Tripoli	14,720	51%	67,905	33%	19,005	25%
Zwara	680	2%	11,511	6%	4,869	6%	
Western Libya Total	28,755	9%	208,698	67%	75,800	24%	
Total for Libya		45,460	7%	422,565	65%	185,534	28%

Note: 522 migrants from other minority nationalities (including those whose nationalities could not be established) are not counted in the table above.

NORTH AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Fig 20 Map showing migrants by country of origin as percentage of the total migrants from the regions of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.



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

Migrants from Niger and Chad (33% and 24% respectively) constituted the majority of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa. Whereas amongst the countries from North Africa, migrants from Egypt and Sudan (54% and 40% respectively) accounted for over 94% of migrants from North Africa currently present in Libya. All four of these countries share borders with Libya, and communities on either side of these borders share historical, trade and cultural connections.

Fig 21 Migrants from countries of origin in Sub-Saharan Africa

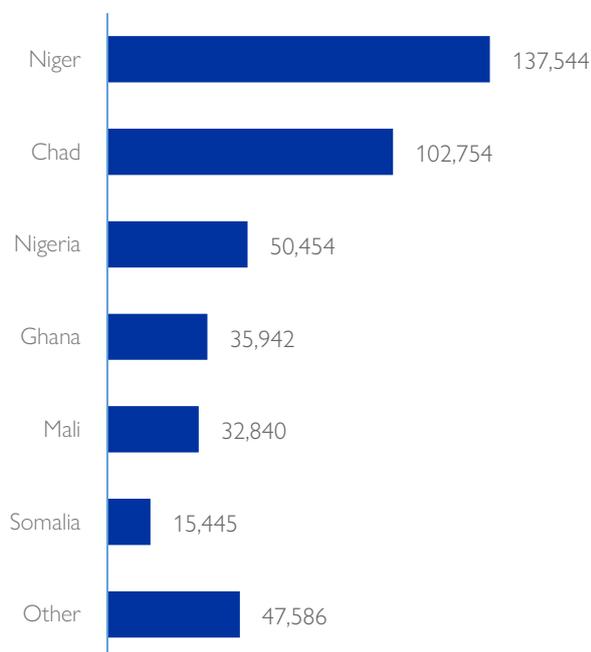
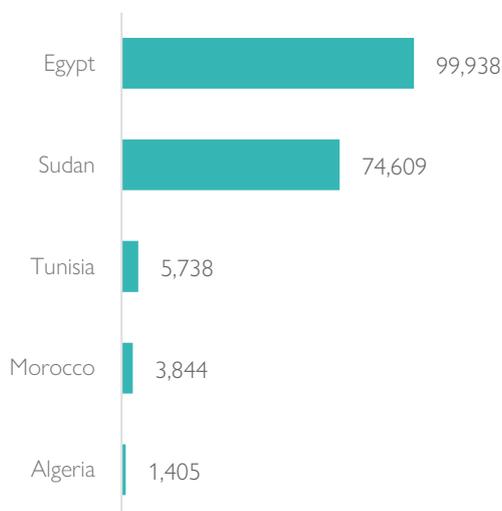


Fig 22 Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa



MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

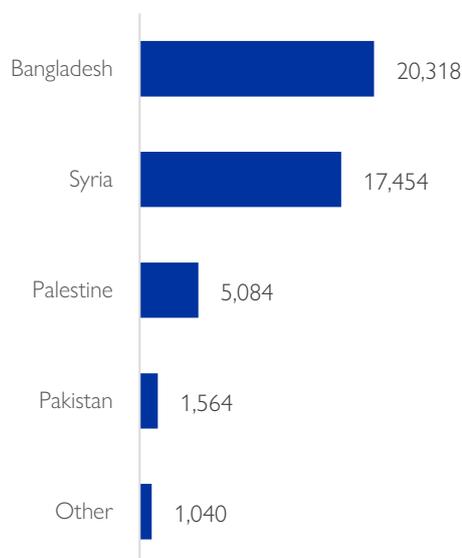
Fig 23 Map showing migrants by country of origin as percentage of the total migrants from Asia including the Middle East.



Among the 654,081 migrants identified by DTM in round 28 data collection, a total of 45,460 migrants were from countries in Asia (including Middle East).

Migrants from Bangladesh represented the largest cohort with 20,318 migrants (45% of the migrants from Asia/Middle East) identified during the reporting period. This was followed by 17,454 migrants from Syria (including refugees) identified in Libya, and 5,084 Palestinian migrants.

Fig 24 Migrants from countries of origin in Asia (including Middle East)



MARITIME INCIDENTS

Between 01 January and 31 December 2019, a total of 11,471 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy via the Mediterranean Sea, representing a decline by half in comparison to the arrivals reported in 2018 (23,370 individuals). The highest number of migrants arriving in Italy during 2019 was recorded for the month of September.

In 2019, a total of 9,225 migrants were rescued and subsequently returned to Libya by the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG). Among the rescued migrants there were 400 children as well as 644 women.

During the reporting period, several tragic incidents of shipwrecks were reported, including the 23 November incident off the coast of Lampedusa, Italy, when a boat, carrying 170 migrants capsized

1.6 km from the island as it was being escorted by the coast guard resulting in the tragic death of 21 people while at least 16 were reported missing.

Although the number of arrivals to Italy decreased compared to the previous year, the number of reported fatalities remains extremely worrying. At least 743 individuals were reported to have died in 2019 while attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea via Central Mediterranean Route.

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

11,471
MIGRANTS ARRIVED

in Italy via the Central Mediterranean Route in 2019

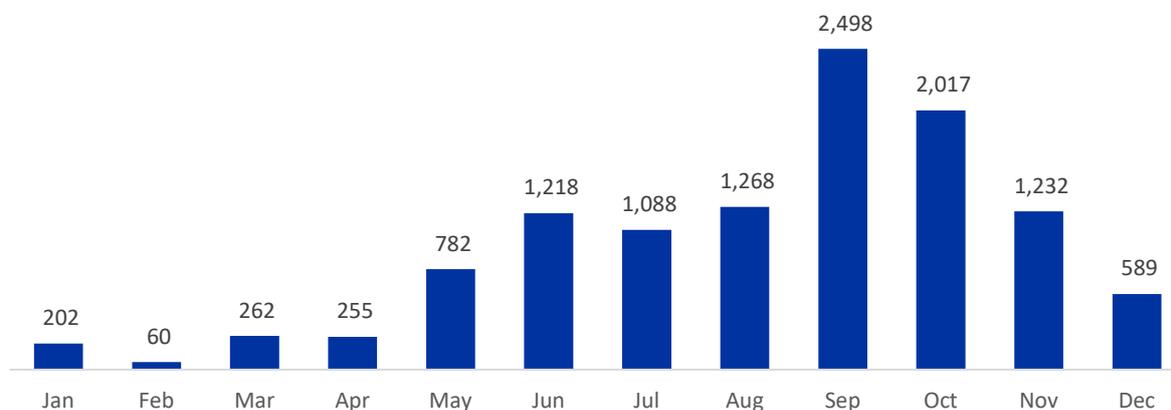
743
DEATHS

recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2019

9,225
MIGRANTS RETURNED

to Libya by the Libyan Coast Guard in 2019

Fig. 25 Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean Route to Italy in 2019



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

METHODOLOGY

DTM's Migration Information Package includes DTM Libya Migrant Report and Migrant Public Datasets, and is part of the IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations that ensure regular delivery of data and information on migration to, through and from Libya.

This DTM Libya Migrant Report utilizes data collected via different regular DTM data collection activities.

The migrant population figures (stock figures), and their analysis is based on the data collected via DTM Mobility Tracking (including Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment) that identifies the overall population figures in Libya including that of migrants, and helps identify priority humanitarian needs via Key Informant Interviews conducted at two different geographical levels of region (admin 2: mantika), and municipality (admin 3: baladiya).

Statistics of migration flows and its analysis is based on the data collected via DTM Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) that cover ten regions (mantika) via a network of 41 active flow monitoring points in 15 municipalities of Libya.

Analysis of migrant routes along with other aspects of migration, including migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs is based on the micro-level data collected through quantitative interviews with migrants via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).

For further details on specific methodologies, situational updates on Libya, datasets and more, check out the DTM Libya website at dtm.iom.int/libya You can also find the latest DTM IDP and Returnee report on the same website.

Definition of Migrant:

IOM characterizes 'Migrant' as an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moved away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

For the purposes of collecting data on migration, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) defines "international migrant" as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence" (UN DESA, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998) para. 32).

This report only takes into consideration the "international migrants" in Libya as defined above.

IOM DATA COLLECTION



55
Enumerators



3
Team leaders



5
Implementing Partners

100% COVERAGE



21,105
Migrants interviewed via
FMS in 2019



41 Flow Monitoring Points
(FMPs) are active in 10 re-
gions (mantikas) of Libya

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.

For all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and interactive dashboard please visit DTM Libya website:

dtm.iom.int/libya



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