Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Libya's Flow Monitoring component was launched in July 2016 with the objective of monitoring the flow of foreign nationals throughout the Libyan territory.

Chapter one presents DTM's statistical baseline on the number of foreign nationals at each of Libya's muhalla (lowest administrative level) and an analysis into the characteristics of the locations where migrants are recorded as transiting or gathering in search of employment.

Chapter two presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrival and departures from across 12 of Libya's 22 regions. This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily observed arrivals and departures, by nationality, area of departure and intended country of destination.

Chapter three provides a regional analysis of Murzuq, Sebha, Misrata, Tobruk, Nalut and Alkufra. This chapter provides greater contextual understanding related to why migrants are transiting through these specific areas and provides greater evidence as to why certain routes are more frequently used over others.

Methodology Update is a final sub-chapter presenting an overview of DTM Libya's Flow Monitoring methodology.

KEY FINDINGS

Migrant arrivals	Total number of observed arrivals	9,321
	# Average daily arrivals to all regions	990
	Main nationalities	Niger, Egypt, Nigeria
	Main countries of intended destination	Libya, Italy, Germany
Migrant departures	Total number of observed departures	11,229
	# Average daily departures to all regions	1,207
	Main nationalities	Nigeria, Egypt, Niger
	Main countries of intended destination	Italy, Libya, Germany

MIGRANT STATISTICAL REPORT

DTM LIBYA - FLOW MONITORING

16 Apr - 31 May 2017

Prelude

IOM Libya's DTM programme categorizes Libya's migrant populations into two different set of categories – those who are **Mobile & Visible** and those who are **Mobile & Invisible.** This report is part of a broader programmatic objective to develop an informed and articulated narrative into Libya's complex migration profile.

The Mobile & Visible populations are primarily regarded as migrants residing in Libya either for a short period or an extended period for the purpose of work. The Mobile & Invisible are migrants primarily considered as transiting Libya through smuggling and trafficking networks.

The Mobile & Visible and Mobile & Invisible categories can be further refined into three different groups: Long-term migrants (mainly from Egypt, Niger, Chad, Sudan), circular migrants (mainly from Niger, Egypt, Bangladesh, Chad, Sudan, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), and transit migrants (mainly West and East African migrants).

Circular and transit migrants are more likely to seek to leave the country either for Europe or back to their countries of origin in the case of an escalation of conflict, while long-term migrants are considered as having been in Libya for extended periods of time for work.

Divided into three main chapters, this report aims to better articulate the characteristics of Libya's different migrant categories. Each chapter aims to present an evidence-based explanation of the reasons why migrants arrive and depart a specific location and the direction they are headed in.

Libya Migrant Reference Map
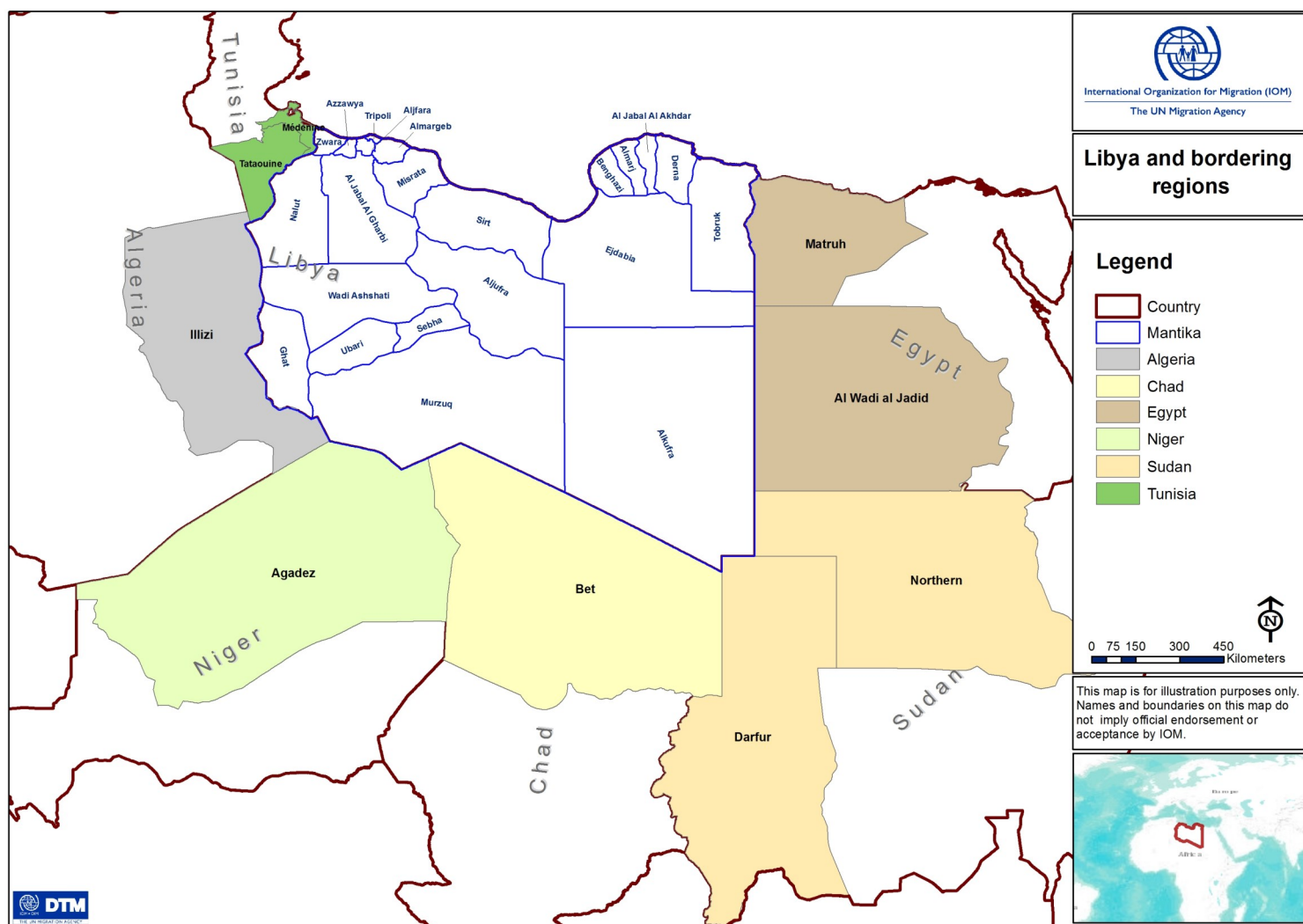
Disclaimer: Data collected in each area is triangulated with key informants and cross-referenced by DTM's experts. However, considering that migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they find all along their journey, their intended transit and destination locations might often change, making the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa more complex. Therefore, data collected in destination locations may not always reflect flows detected in transit locations. All data included in this report is based on estimations.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries

CHAPTER 1 - LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Based on DTM's [Round 9 Mobility Tracking Migrant Information Package](#) Libya is recorded as hosting 351,382 migrants, originating from up to 37 nationalities located across each of the country's 22 regions (see map 1).

The data presented in this report is drawn from across 19 regions, 38 municipality, 82 muhalla and specifically 141 FMPs. Each FMP was routinely monitored (security permitting) with the aim of capturing an absolute number of observed migrant arrivals and departures. To further distinguish each of Libya's FMPs, a descriptive attribute was assigned to the location to better understand the reasons why migrants congregate, arrive or depart from these locations (see map 2).

During the reporting period migrants were primarily identified at work recruitment points. Up to 63% of assessments were conducted in locations where migrants gathered in search of employment opportunities. The remaining 16% of the assessments were conducted in information gathering points (places where migrants congregate to gather and exchange information) and 12% in compounds where migrants are accommodated. The remaining 9% of assessments were conducted at transit points.
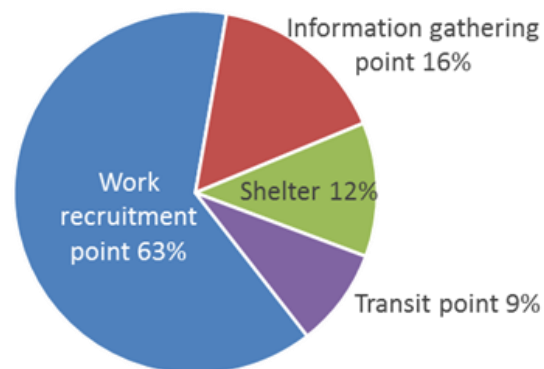
Figure 1: Flow Monitoring location classifications:
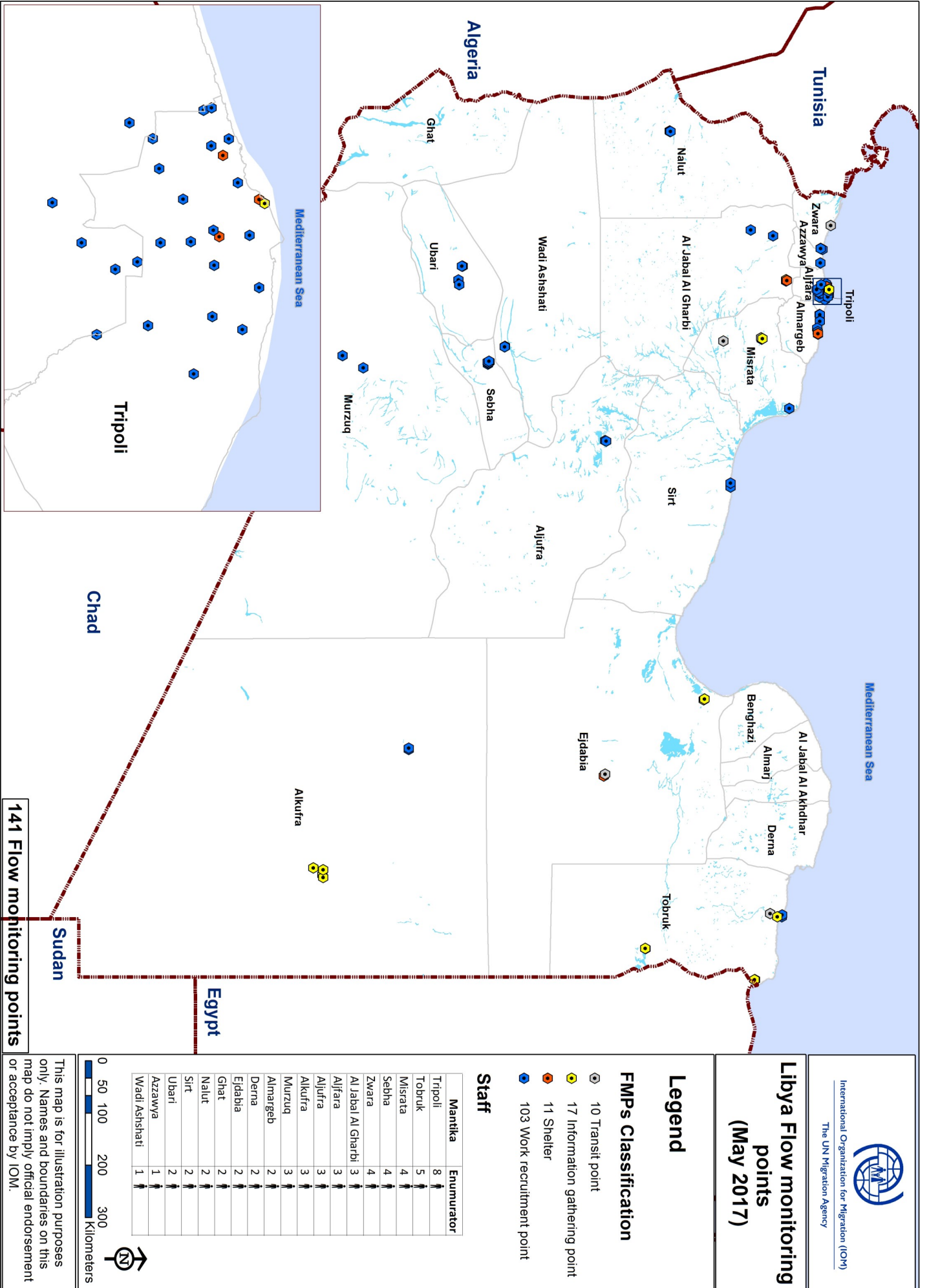
Map 1: Number of Migrants by Region (Mantika) of Libya
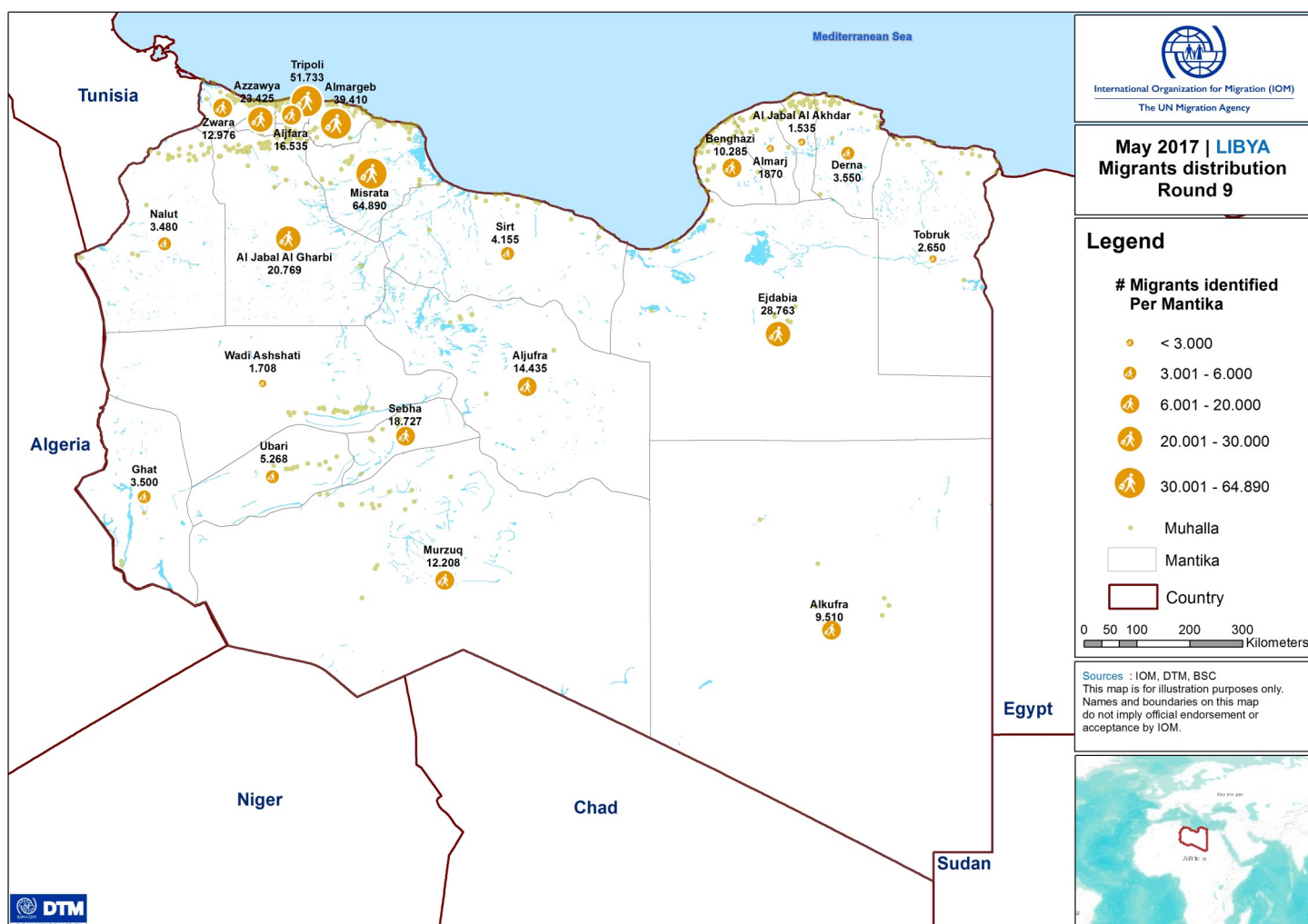
DTM findings on migrants may include individuals from refugee-producing countries
For a full breakdown of the number of migrants by nationality at each of Libya's administrative levels (region, municipality, muhalla) please consult the dataset part of this information package (available at [ww.globaldtm.info/libya](#)).

Map 2: Libya Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)

Tunisia

Algeria

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Mediterranean Sea

Tripoli

141 Flow monitoring points

Ghat
Nalut
Zwara
Azzawya
Aljfara
Almargeb
Tripoli
Al Jabal Al Gharbi
Wadi Ashshati
Ubari
Misrata
Sebha
Murzuq
Sirt
Aljufra
Ejdabia
Benghazi
Almarj
Al Jabal Al Akhdhar
Derna
Tobruk
Alkufra

Mediterranean Sea

Libya Flow monitoring points (May 2017)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Legend

FMPs Classification

- ⬡ 10 Transit point
- ⬡ 17 Information gathering point
- ⬡ 11 Shelter
- ⬡ 103 Work recruitment point

Staff

Mantika	Enumurator	
Tripoli	8	→
Tobruk	5	→
Nalut	4	→
Misrata	4	→
Sebha	4	→
Zwara	4	→
Ghat	3	→
Ejdabia	3	→
Almargeb	3	→
Derna	2	→
Murzuq	3	→
Alkufra	3	→
Aljufra	3	→
Aljfara	3	→
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3	→
Zwara	4	→
Sebha	4	→
Sirt	2	→
Ubari	1	→
Azzawya	2	→
Wadi Ashshati	1	→

0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

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

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CHAPTER 2 - STATISTICS ON MIGRANT ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

This chapter presents key findings on migrant population flows through specific regions in Libya. All data is aggregated at a regional level to better articulate the movement of migrant groups. The chapter aims to present an overview of the key internal and indicative cross-border movements identified during the reporting period.

ARRIVALS DATA

Between the 16th of April and the 31st of May, 9,321 individuals were observed arriving to each of Libya's FMPs. During the reporting period DTM observed up to 24 different nationalities as arriving to multiple regions across Libya. The main nationalities observed were Nigerien, Egyptian and Nigerian.

Misrata witnessed the largest number of arriving migrants, followed by Tobruk and Murzuk. As demonstrated in Table 1, the three top nationalities recorded as arriving to these regions were Nigerien, Egyptian and Chadian. The primary countries of intended destination were Libya, Italy and Germany.

DEPARTURES DATA

Between the 16th of April and the 31st of May, 11,229 individuals were observed departing from each of Libya's FMPs.

During the reporting period DTM observed up to 32 different nationalities departing from different regions across Libya. The main nationalities observed were Nigerian, Egyptian and Nigerien.

Misrata, Tobruk and Murzuq observed the highest number of migrant departures. The observed departing nationalities were more varied than those of arriving with Egyptian nationals being the most observed, followed by Nigerien, Nigerian, Sudanese, Malian and Burkinabe nationals. The primary countries of intended destination were Italy, Egypt, Libya, Germany and Sudan.

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Table 1: Data on observed and estimated arrivals and departures from top 12 regions

| Region	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Estimated Daily migrant arrivals	Estimated Daily migrant departures	Main location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended next location	Main nationalities of those arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main countries of final destination
Misrata	2,215	2,070	210	192	Sebha	Tripoli	Niger	Egypt	Libya
					Almargeb	Almargeb	Egypt	Niger	Italy
					Misrata	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Chad	Sudan	France
Tobruk	1,684	2,005	142	169	Matruh	Ejdabia	Egypt	Egypt	Libya
					Ejdabiya	Matruh	Sudan	Sudan	Italy
					Tobruk	Tobruk	Eritrea	Eretria	Egypt
Murzuk	1,310	1,750	203	191	Niger (Agadez)	Sebha	Nigeria	Nigeria	Germany
							Niger	Burkina-Faso	Italy
							Senegal	Senegal	Libya
Sebha	1,141	1,492	132	178	Murzuk	Tripoli	Ghana	Burkina-Faso	Italy
					Sebha	Wadi Ashshati	Nigeria	Nigeria	Libya
						Sebha	Burkina-Faso	Ghana	France
Nalut	1,139	1,397	82	94	Algeria (Illizi)	Nalut	Mali	Mali	Italy
						AlJabal Al Gharbi	Niger	Niger	Libya
						Zwara	Nigeria	Mauritania	France
Alkufra	383	660	48	101	Sudan (Darfur)	Ejdabia	Sudan	Sudan	Libya
					Northern Sudan	Northern Sudan	Chad	Chad	Sudan
						Darfur (Sudan)	Nigeria	Nigeria	Italy
Almargeb	332	368	17	19	Tripoli	Tripoli	Niger	Niger	Libya
					Almargeb	Almargeb	Chad	Chad	Italy
					Aljfarah		Sudan	Sudan	Niger
Aljufra	215	135	22	14	Sebha	Misrata	Niger	Niger	Germany
					WadiAshshati	Sirt	Burkina-Faso	Burkina-Faso	Italy
							Nigeria	Chad	France
Derna	208	286	23	32	Tobruk	Ejdabia	Egypt	Egypt	Italy
					Ejdabiya	Tobruk	Sudan	Sudan	Egypt
						Al Jabal Al Akhdar			Sweden
AL Jabal Al Gharbi	165	124	33	25	Wadi Ashshati	Tripoli	Niger	Niger	Italy
					Ghat	Zwara	Gabon	Chad	France
					Sebha	Aljfarah	Mali		Germany
Ejdabia	153	352	22	45	Alkufrah	Alkufrah	Egypt	Sudan	Italy
					Tobruk	Matruh	Sudan	Egypt	Sudan
						Zwara	Chad	Chad	Turkey
Wadi Ashshati	125	110	23	27		Aljfarah	Niger	Nigeria	Italy
					Sebha	Tripoli	Nigeria	Burkina-Faso	Germany
					6		Burkina-Faso	Niger	France

CHAPTER 3 - REGIONAL ANALYSIS

This chapter includes regional analysis of migrants' flows in the regions with the highest proportions of crossing migrants observed by DTM.

Each region is presented to include an analysis into:

- Absolute number of migrants observed as arriving and departing a region;
- The main nationalities and countries of intended destinations;
- The main transiting locations;
- Contextualization based on field observations;
- Estimated daily number of migrants arriving and departing each region.

Murzuq
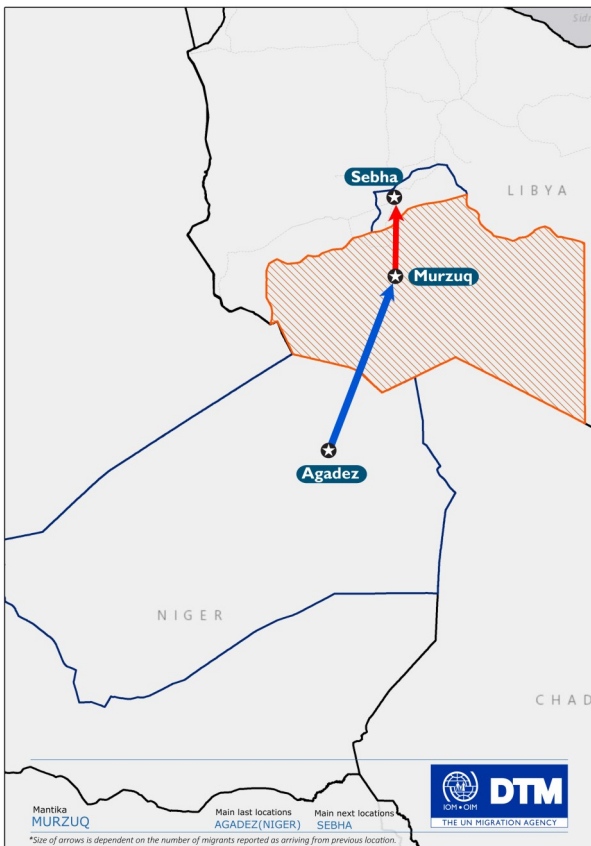
Map 3: Main identified flows of migrants arriving and departing Murzuq

Between the 16th of April and the 31st of May, 1,310 migrants were observed as having arrived to locations covered by DTM within Murzuk, this number represents 14% of the total number of arrivals recorded in the country during the reporting period. On the other hand, 1,750 migrants were observed departing from the assessed locations.

The majority of the observed arrivals stated Niger (Agadez) as the area in which they were previously located. The main nationality identified for arrivals and departures was Nigerian with the primary intended destination being Germany.

Although field reports indicated a decrease in the total number of migrants departing to the north-western parts of the country due to ongoing clashes along the routes, all migrants assessed in Murzuq stated that Sebha was the planned next destination.

From the 16th of April to the 31st of May DTM estimates an average of 203 migrants as having arrived to Murzuq every day. Simultaneously DTM estimates that up to 191 migrants departed Murzuq on a daily average towards other destinations in Libya.
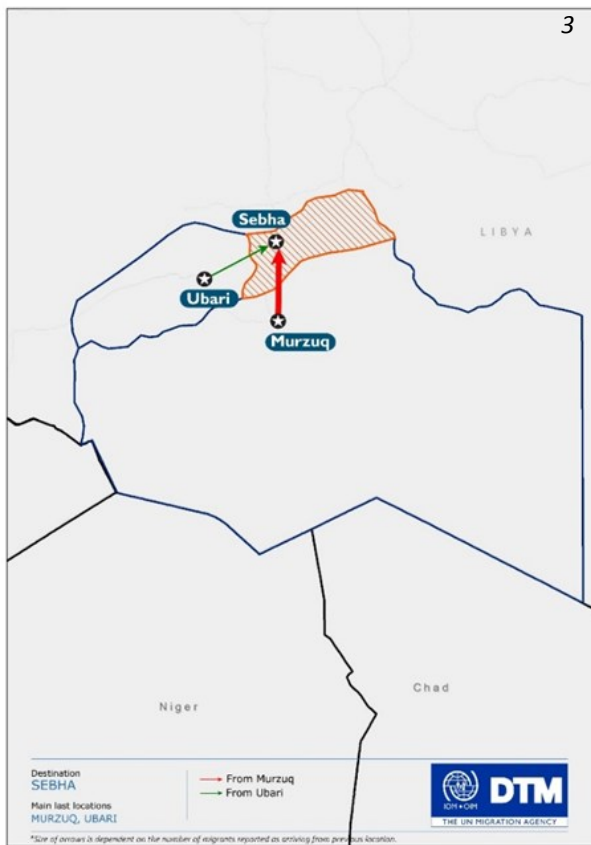
Sebha

During the reporting period 1,141 individuals were directly observed as having arrived to Sebha, with the majority (1,053) reported to have come from Murzuq.
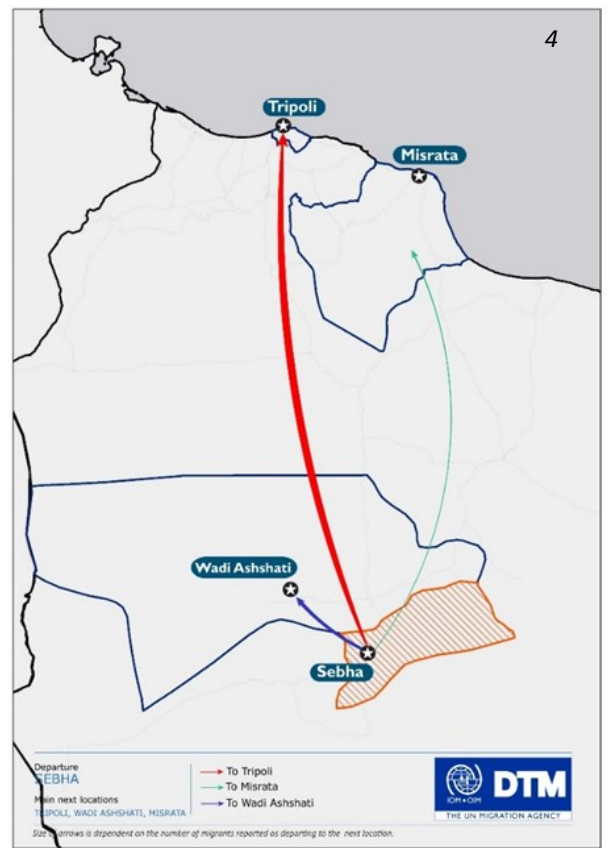
Simultaneously 1,492 individuals were observed as having departed towards other locations in Libya. The majority (1,404) were observed as departing towards Tripoli; only up to 88 of those who departed states to be departing towards locations within Sebha.

DTM estimates that during the complete reporting period an average of up to 145 migrants arrived to Sebha per day. This is a decrease compared to the last reporting period (February-April) which saw an average arrival of up to 238 per day. Field observations indicate that this may be attributed to conflicts and bombardments by aircrafts in Tamnhnt (see DTM Rapid Response Report on Albawanees).
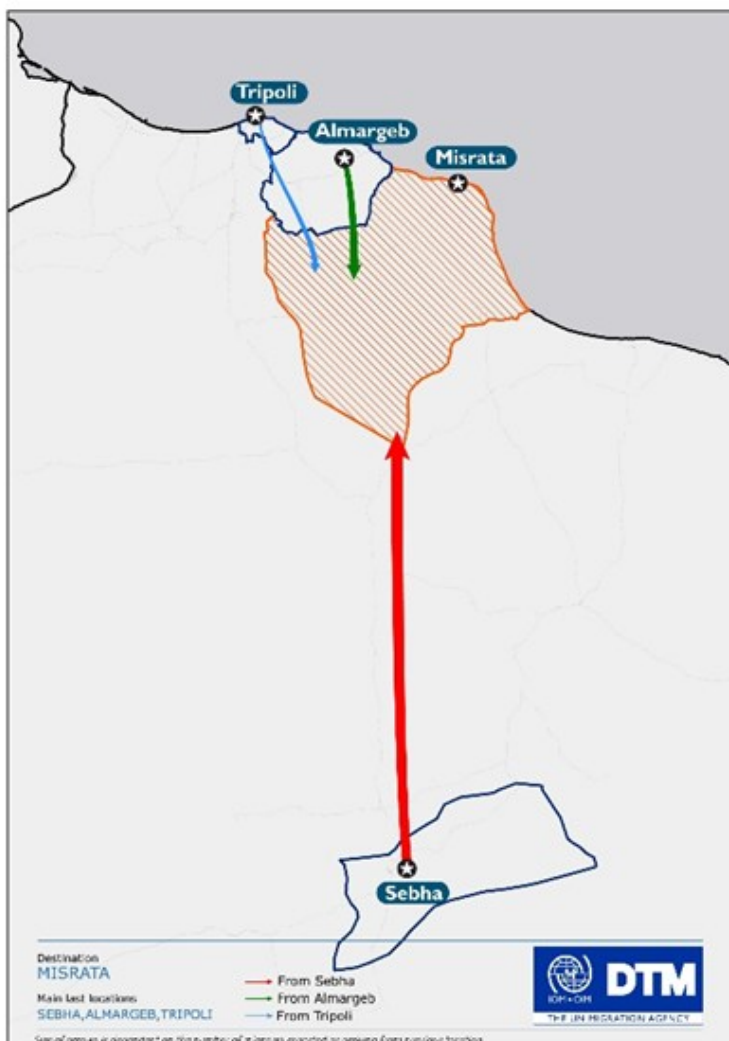
Map 4: Main identified flows of migrants arriving to Sebha

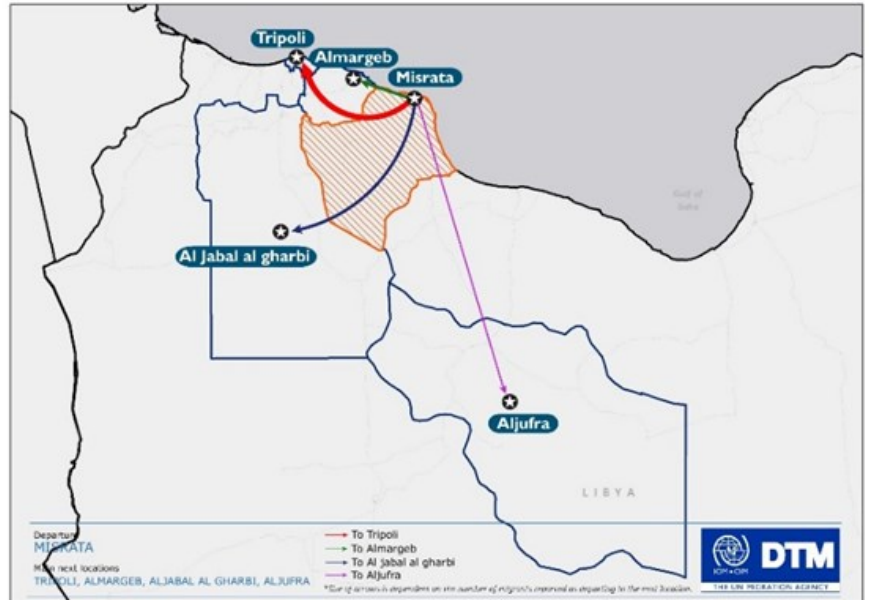Map 5: Main identified flows of migrants departing from Sebha

Misrata

During the reporting period 2,215 individuals were directly observed as having arrived to the municipalities of Bani Waleed, Misrata and Zliten in the Misrata region. Simultaneously 2,070 individuals were observed as having departed from Misrata.

Out of 2,215 observed arrivals to Misrata, 1,338 reported to have mainly come from Southern Libya especially from Sebha. Out of those that reached Misrata from Sebha the majority stated to be from Niger with the intention of remaining in Libya to work. A further 597 individuals observed as having reached Misrata, were recorded as having departed from Almargeb and Tripoli. Lastly up to 280 individuals were observed as coming from multiple muhallas within Misrata.

Map 6: Main identified flows of migrants arriving to Misrata

Tripoli, Almargeb and Al Jabal Al Gharbi were reported to be main destinations for up to 1,961 of the observed departures from Misrata. The main nationality observed as departing Misrata were Egyptian with the majority stating Libya as their intended country of destination. Also Nigerien and Chadian nationals were observed departing from the locations within the region. Based on the average number of daily arrivals DTM estimates that during the reporting period 210 migrants arrived per day to Misrata and simultaneously 192 migrant were estimated as having departed Misrata every day.

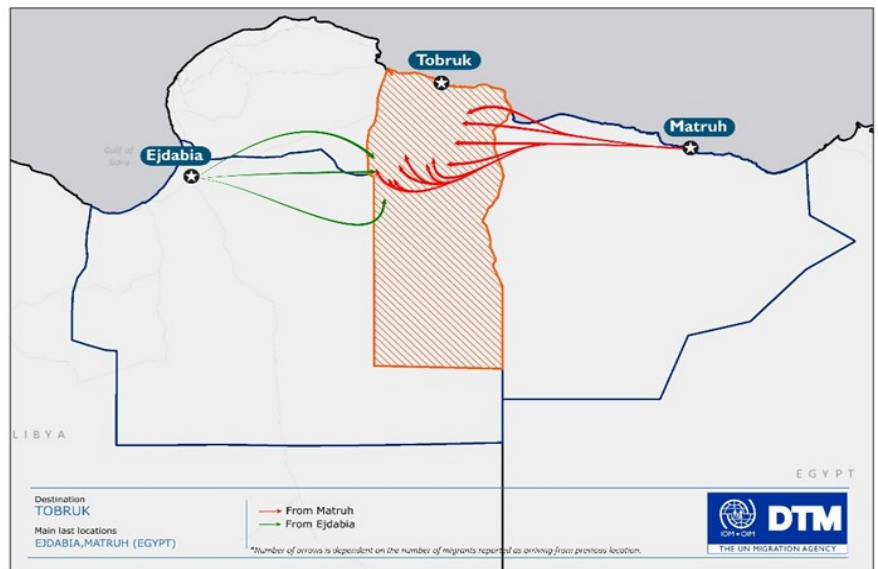*Map 7: Main identified flows of migrants departing from Misrata*

Tobruk

Map 8: Main identified flows of migrants arriving to Tobruk

1,684 individuals were directly observed arriving to Flow Monitoring Points within Tobruk during the reporting period.

While up to 2,005 individuals were also observed as departing from locations within the region.

The majority of arrivals reported to have come from Egypt. Up to 161 individuals reported to have arrived to Tobruk mainly from other regions in Libya, with many of them recorded as Egyptians nationals returning to their country of origin for Ramadan.

In term of departures, 1,484 were recorded as mainly heading towards Ejdabia while another 299 were recorded as mainly heading in to Egypt.

DTM estimates an average of 142 migrants as having arrived per day to Tobruk between April and May with an average of 175 daily migrant departures.

Nalut

The region of Nalut, which borders Algeria and Tunisia, recorded 1,139 arrivals and 1,397 departures across all locations during the assessment days.

The majority of migrants were recorded as having coming from Algeria. Migrants departing Nalut were recorded as heading towards multiple municipalities in Nalut. The most prominent nationality recorded was Malian and the intended destination of the majority was Italy.

The average number of estimated daily arrivals in all the locations covered in Nalut was 82 individuals while on average number of daily departures was 94 .

Alkufra

Al Kufra hosts many migrants who due to their mobility patterns within the country are considered as Mobile & Invisible; mainly those of East African nationalities. As reflected in DTM Mobility Tracking round 9 data, Sudanese nationals are present in large numbers in Al Kufra.

During the reporting period 383 individuals were observed as having arrived to the region with the majority originating from Sudan and having previously transited through Darfur.

In term of departing migrants, Alkufra saw a large number of migrants (660) mostly from Sudan departing north towards Ejdabia with the main final destination recorded as Italy

During the days of assessments, DTM recorded a daily average of up to 48 migrants arriving to Al Kufra and 101 migrant departures a day on average.

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METHODOLOGY UPDATE

Flow Monitoring is a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which has been developed to track movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale of population flows and profiles of populations on the move (migrants, internally displaced persons, returnees, etc.) through specific locations.

In Libya, Flow Monitoring focuses on the movement of migrants. The information and analysis provided through the Flow Monitoring methodology also helps to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the migratory routes.

This report presents data collected through 1,131 statistical assessments conducted in the same locations between the 16th of April and the 31st of May 2017. As elaborated in IOM's Flow Monitoring methodology DTM Libya has deployed a team of up to 56 enumerators who visit on a daily basis (security permitting) up to 141 specific locations in each of Libya's 22 regions, referred to as Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) (See Map 1). Each FMP is identified as an area that hosts large migrant populations.

Due to complicated security constraints in Libya enumerators are at times unable to monitor the flow of migrants at all FMPs every day. As means to overcome Libya's security challenges, and with the aim of developing data both for operational interventions and for policy formulation this report presents absolute and estimated figures on the number of arrivals and departures to and from each of Libya's regions.

The data presented on the absolute number of migrants refers to the number of migrants directly observed as either arriving or departing a region. On the other hand, the estimated number of arrivals and departures are indicative figures.

Absolute number of daily observations:
The absolute number of daily observations refers to the total number of migrants directly observed on the days DTM's enumerators had access to the FMP. This number is disaggregated by the main nationalities observed, main countries of intended destination, the main last location for the majority of migrants and the main intended next location for the majority of migrants. The total number of absolute observations at each specific FMP is dependent on the ability of an enumerator to routinely assess the FMP. All data collected at each FMP is aggregated by region.

Average number of daily estimation:
The estimated average daily number of arrivals and departures is an indicative number calculating all days of the data collection period. It represents a total estimated average for the entire period of data collection factoring in the days enumerators were denied access to the FMP. The average daily estimations are calculated on the total number of migrants observed as either arriving or departing a specific FMP with a zero sum for the days no observation was carried out. The total sum for entire data collection period is then averaged and aggregated at regional level to give an estimated number of daily arrival and departures at each region. The average daily estimations are to be considered as estimations and not absolute figures.

For more information on DTM Libya's Flow Monitoring methodology please visit: www.globaldtm.info/libya to download full document.