DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

# LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT
## ROUND 20
## MAY - JUNE 2018

## CONTENTS

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

# KEY FINDINGS

**679,897**
**MIGRANTS**

**> 42** NATIONALITIES

NIGER 18%
EGYPT 16%
CHAD 12%
SUDAN 10%
GHANA 9%

**8%** of minors

**67%** accomp. minors
**33%** unaccomp. minors

**92%** of adults

**10%** of women
**90%** of men

MIGRANTS PRESENT IN
**551 of 667**
**MUHALLAS**

**100% of BALADIYAS**

**100% COVERAGE**

## TOP 3 LOCATIONS
(% of migrants)

| Tripoli | 23% |
| Misrata | 12% |
| Ejdabia | 10% |

## TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN
(% of migrants)

| Sub-Saharan africa | 66% |
| North African | 28% |
| Asian & Middle Eastern | 6% |

## KEY INFORMANTS

**90%** of men

**10%** of women

## SHELTER TYPE

| 2% | 3% | 7% | 11% | 14% | 61% |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rented accommodation (paid by others) | Deserted Resorts | Public Buildings | Other | Rented accommodation (paid by employer) | Rented accommodation |

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

# OVERVIEW

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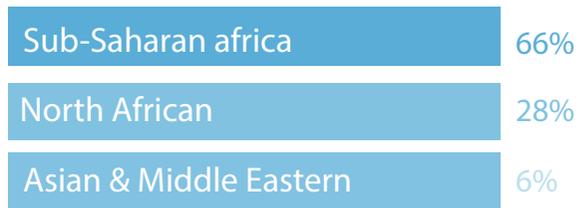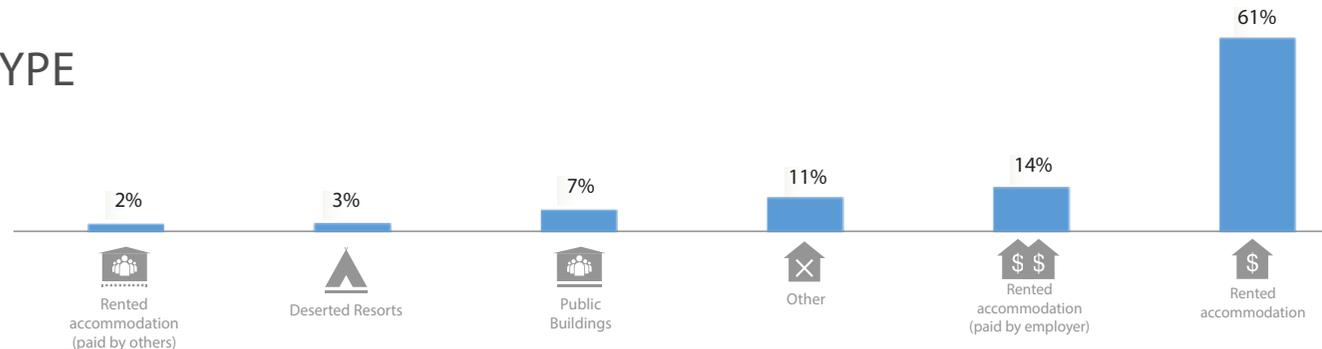
## FIGURES

### OVERALL MIGRANT POPULATION

**679,897** total

Sub-Saharan Africa
North Africa
Middle East and Asia

| 66% | 28% | 6% |
|---|---|---|
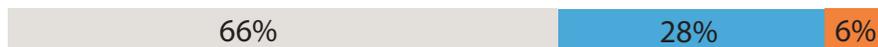
### MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER MANTIKA



Tripoli 157,870
Azzawya 32,555
Almargeb 30,223
Zwara 17,965
Aljfara 22,671
Misrata 78,420
Al Jabal Al Akhdar 9,890
Benghazi 25,505
Almarj 7,130
Derna 6,095
Nalut 11,590
Sirt 8,655
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 60,419
Ejdabia 67,503
Tobruk 6,670
Wadi Ashshati 2,745
Aljufra 10,573
Ubari 17,170
Sebha 36,810
Ghat 8,735
Murzuq 39,684
Alkufra 21,019
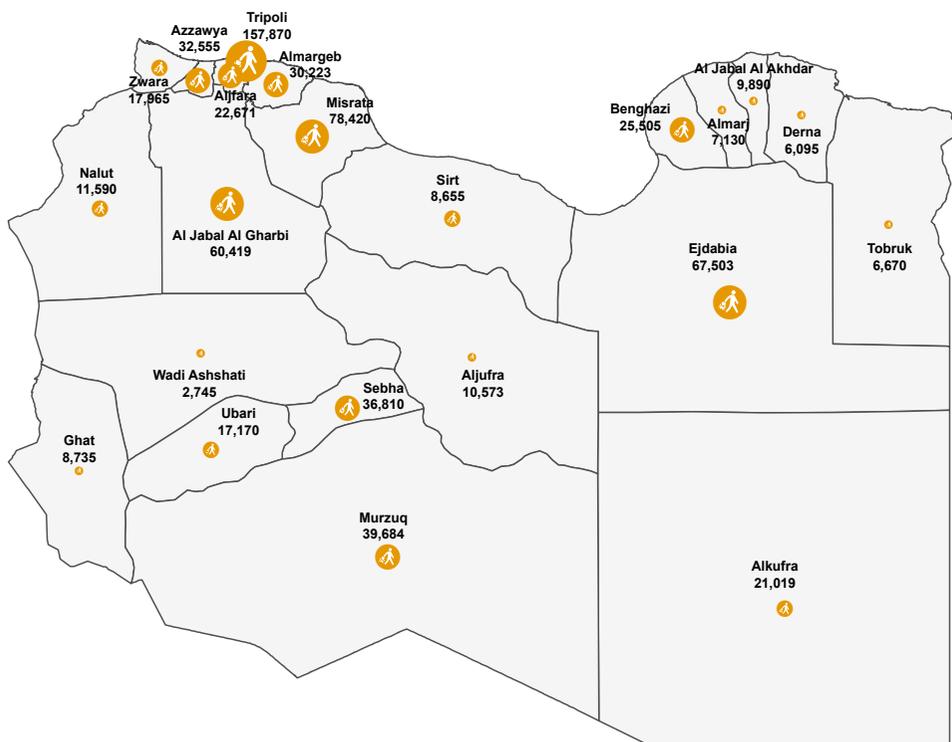
## MIGRANT BASELINE

The 20th round of data collection took place in May 2018. IOM identified 679,897 migrants in Libya. Migrants were identified in all baladiyas, within 551 muhallas and originated from more than 42 countries.

As displayed in the maps on page 5-6, out of the total number of migrants identified, 638,860 individuals (94%) originate from 32 different African countries with 40,447 individuals (6%) from 9 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 590 individuals were recorded with unknown/other country of origin.

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerien, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Ghanaian, together these nationalities account for up to 65% of Libya's migrant population.

Out of the 638,860 individuals from Africa, 446,329 (66%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 192,531 individuals (28%) from North African countries.

62% of both African and Asian migrants were identified in Libya's western mantikas, with the highest concentration in Tripoli and surrounding areas. Other identified migrants were split between East and South (21% and 17% respectively).
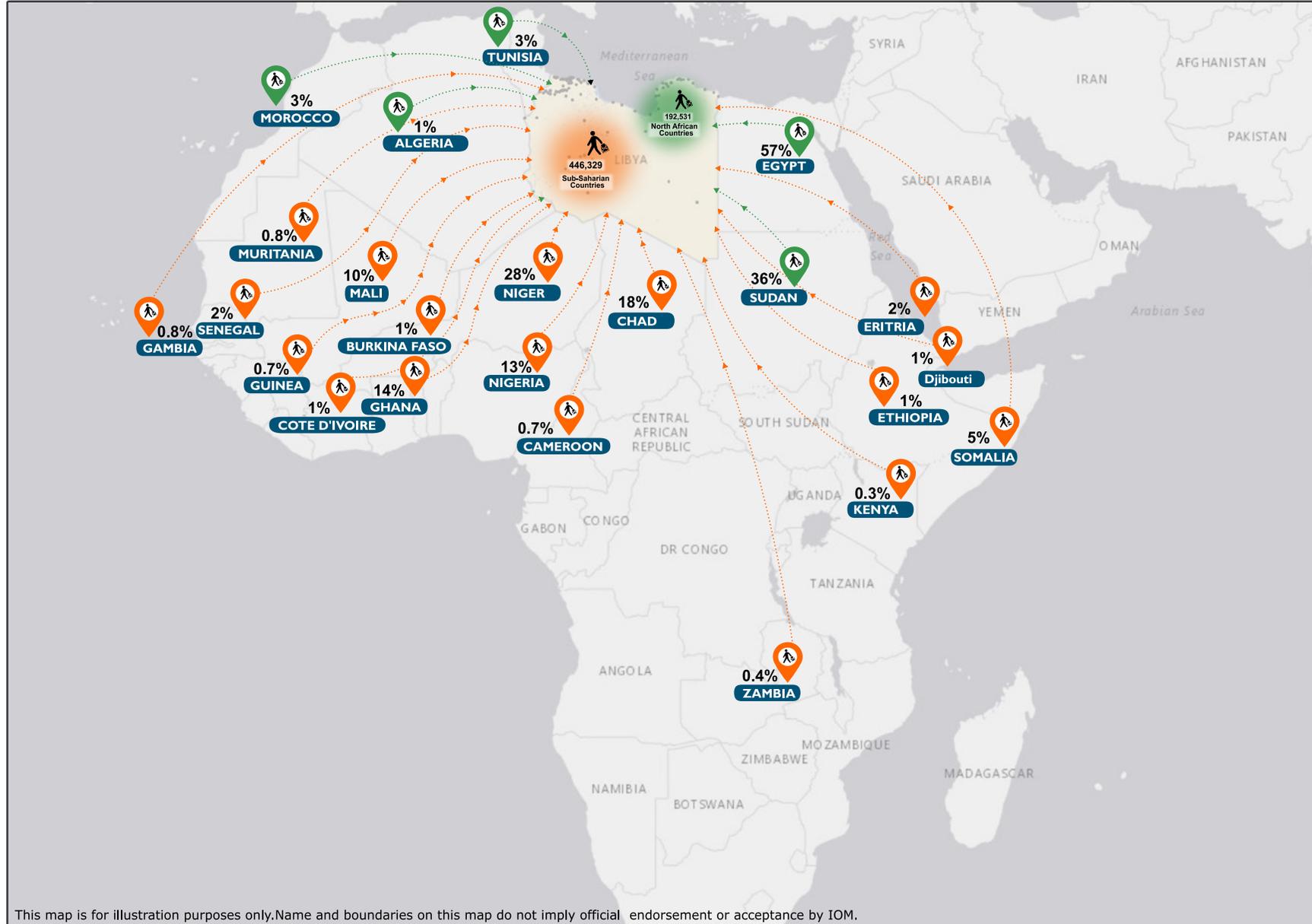
However, the South hosts 18% of African migrants identified, while only few Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants were identified there (only 1% of Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants in Libya were identified in the South).

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

## NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA

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3%
TUNISIA

3%
MOROCCO

1%
ALGERIA

192,531
North African Countries

57%
EGYPT

446,329
Sub-Saharian Countries

0.8%
MURITANIA

10%
MALI

28%
NIGER

18%
CHAD

36%
SUDAN

2%
ERITRIA

2%
SENEGAL

0.8%
GAMBIA

1%
BURKINA FASO

1%
Djibouti

0.7%
GUINEA

14%
GHANA

13%
NIGERIA

1%
ETHIOPIA

5%
SOMALIA

1%
COTE D'IVOIRE

0.7%
CAMEROON

0.3%
KENYA

0.4%
ZAMBIA

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MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

# NUMBER OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA

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- 0.1% Turkey
- 30% SYRIA
- 0.6% IRAQ
- 8% PALASTINE
- 0.1% Jordan
- 5% PAKISTAN
- 0.6% INDIA
- 55% BANGLADESH
- 0.7% Philippines
- 0.1% Yemen
- 40,447

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MIGRANT REPORT
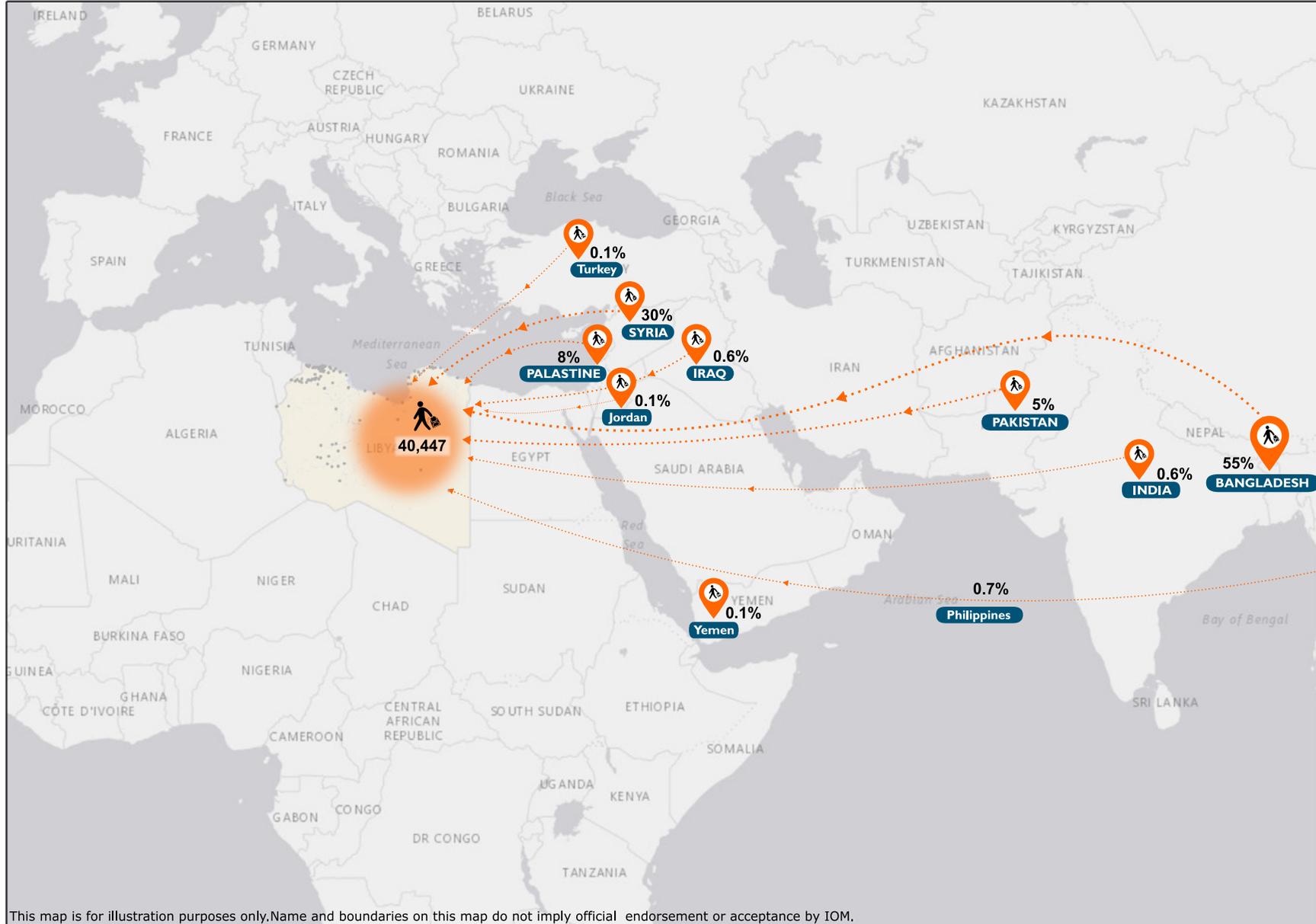# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

# MIGRANT ROUTES

## How do migrants reach Libya?

The following pages aim to shed more light on the routes migrants from different countries take to arrive to Libya. During the first half of 2018, DTM conducted Flow Monitoring surveys with a sample of 26,925 migrants who disclosed the routes they took to travel to Libya.

The map on page 9 displays these main routes and includes migrants coming from both neighbouring countries and countries further away. Neighbouring countries are both transit countries for migrants originating from other parts of Africa and country of origin for a considerable number of migrants. Only main routes were considered and percentages represent the proportion of migrants taking a specific route among the total sample of migrants presented in the map.

Please note that the map represents the data cumulatively for the entire sample and does not further disaggregate whether migrants transited through a given country or departed from there as country of origin. For more details on routes disaggregated by country of origin please refer to the country of origin analysis on the next two pages.

## Niger

Migrants departing from Niger typically go directly to Libya without transiting through any other countries. Only 2% of the migrants surveyed who departed Niger reported going to Algeria first before reaching Libya.

MIGRANT REPORT
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# MIGRANT ROUTES

## 🇪🇬 Egypt

98% of Egyptian migrants enter Libya directly, the remaining 2% reported entering mainly through Sudan.

Migrants who travel alone to Libya are more likely to transit through another country than those who travel in groups; 7% of migrants departing Egypt who reported travelling alone to Libya reported transiting through Sudan before reaching Libya, while their proportion among those who travelled in groups was recorded at only 1%.

## 🇸🇩 Sudan

88% of migrants departing from Sudan reported entering Libya directly, 8% traveled through Chad. The remaining 4% traveled through Egypt. 81% of those who reported travelling alone to Libya reported entering directly from Sudan, 17% entered through Chad and 2% through Egypt.

Among those who reported travelling to Libya with a group 89% entered Libya directly and 7% travelled through Chad. The remaining 3% reported entering through Egypt.

## 🇲🇱 Mali

Migrants departing Mali use two main routes to reach Libya; 41% travel to Libya through Algeria and 40% travel through Niger. The remaining 19% travel through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. Depending on where surveyed migrants were found in Libya, the proportion of routes used by migrants changes significantly.

Malian nationals surveyed in the West reported Mali-Algeria-Libya as the main route they took to reach Libya (63%), another 30% reported entering directly through Niger. Only 6% reported using the route Mali-Burkina Faso-Niger. On the other hand, the majority of those surveyed in the South reported entering through Niger.

## 🇧🇫 Burkina Faso

92% of migrants departing Burkina-Faso reported travelling directly through Niger, while the remaining 8% reported mostly either having travelled to Libya through Mali-Niger or through Mali-Algeria.

## 🇹🇳 Tunisia

Among all surveyed migrants, those departing Tunisia were the only ones who did not report transiting through other countries, all of them reported entering directly to Libya from Tunisia.

MIGRANT REPORT
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## MIGRANT ROUTES

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**Assessment period:
January - June 2018
Total sample : 26,925**

| | |
|---|---|
| ▬▬▬ | **Greater than 20%** |
| ▬▬▬ | **15 - 20%** |
| ▬▬ | **5 - 15%** |
| ─── | **1 - 5%** |
| ─── | **Less than 1%** |

**Disclaimer**

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## MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
## MAY - JUNE
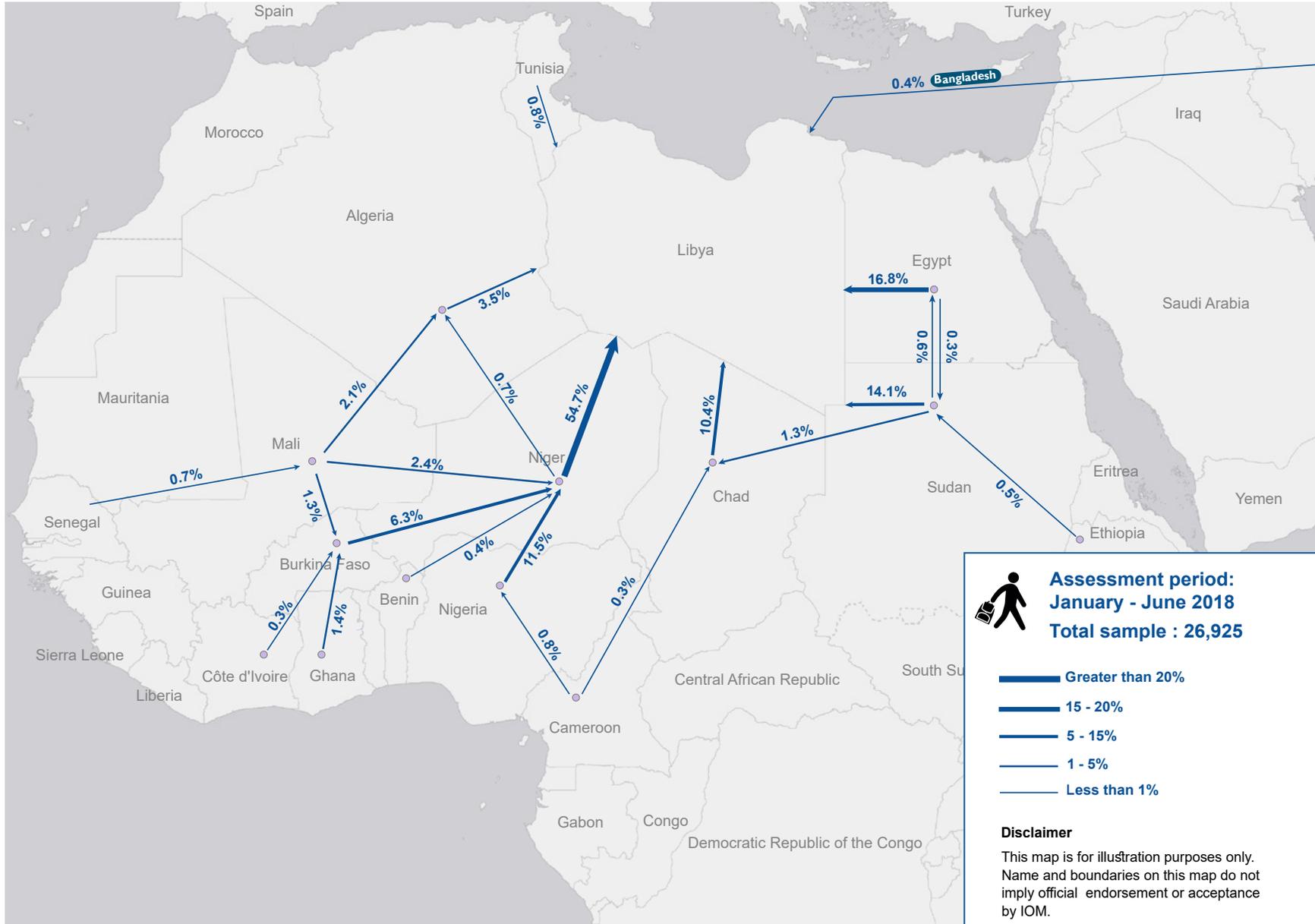
## MIGRATION FLOWS

**THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY**

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 19 regions of Libya in the period between May and June 2018.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are specific locations within Libya's municipalities where a high number of migrants are indentified as arriving or departing.

This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily-observed arrivals and departures, by nationality, area of departure and intended country of destination. All data collected at each location is aggregated and reported at regional level in order to provide a statistical analysis of the fluidity of migration in Libya.

The data summarized in the tables is complemented by a regional analysis of Murzuq, Tobruk, Almargeb, Alkufra and Aljfara 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 over others.

1,708 Assessments conducted between May and June 2018

IN 114 ACTIVE FMP
IN 20 REGIONS
AND up to 37 MUNICIPALITIES

**MIGRANT REPORT**

# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE
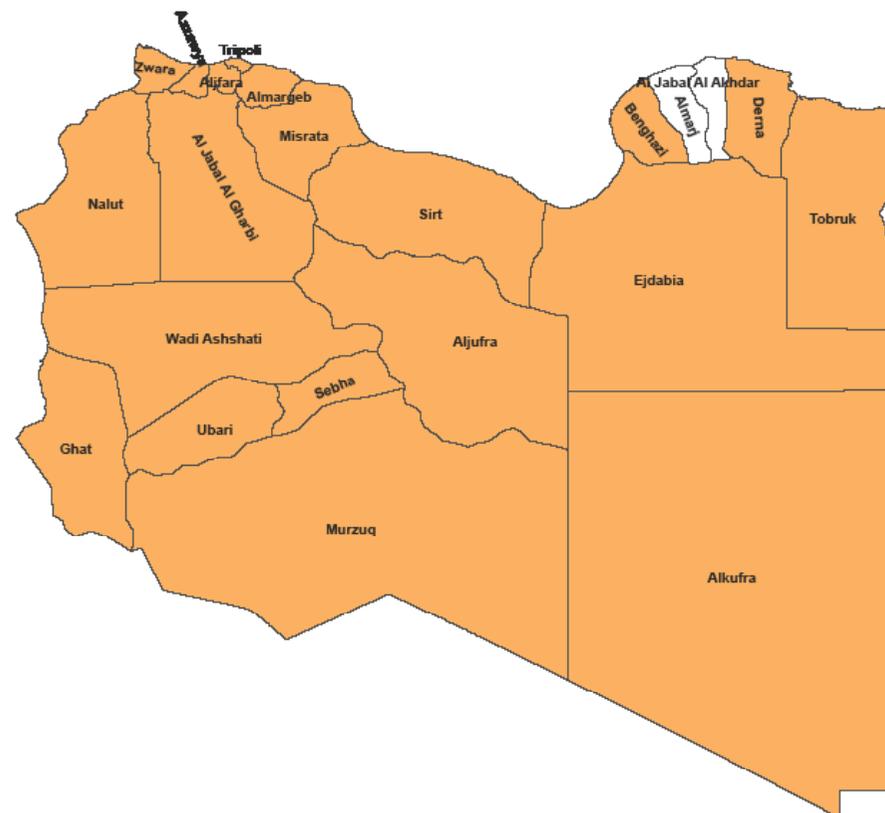
## MIGRATION FLOWS

### MURZUQ

In May, the number of arrivals to the assessed location has increased compared to April due to the close and difficult roads towards Sabha. The majority of arrivals came from Niger and Nigeria. However, the number of the departures and arrivals has significantly decreased during June due to the lack of work opportunities. Based on field observations, the majority of migrants arriving from Niger and Nigeria want to work in the coastal cities. Only a minor proportion chose to cross the sea towards Europe.

### TOBRUK

The number of arrivals and departures at the flow monitoring locations within Tobruk, during the reporting period of May, decreased compared to April. The majority of the observed arrivals came through Matruh (Egypt). The main nationalities identified for arrivals and departures were Egyptian and Sudanese with Libya and Italy as the primarily intended destinations.

However, the number of departures has increased during June because of the return of the Egyptian nationality to their home in Ramadhan and Aid.

### ALMARGEB

Many of the migrants identified as arrivals and departures at locations covered in this region reported displacing to find better job opportunities within the same city or in nearby cities. No significant changes have been recorded in the assessed locations during May and June.

### ALJFARA

An increase in the number of arrivals and departures to the flow monitoring points was observed in May mainly for Nigerien and Nigerian migrants.

### ALKUFRA

The number of arrivals and departures increased in June compared to May. According to the field observations, the majority of migrants move to the coastal cities to work and also to cross to Europe.

The main nationalities recorded in the assessed locations were Sudanese and Somalian for the arrivals and departures.

Please refer to the following pages for detailed statistics on arrivals sand departures.

**MIGRANT REPORT**
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

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

## MAY

| Region (Mantika) | Migrants present (IND) | Estimated daily migrant arrivals | Estimated daily migrant departures | Absolute number of observed arrivals | Absolute number of observed departure | Main nationalities of those arriving | Main nationalities of those departing | Main location from where migrants arrived from | Main intended next location | Main countries of final destination for departures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murzuq | 39,684 | 485 | 338 | 2,911 | 2,038 | Niger Nigeria Chad | Nigeria Niger Burkina Faso | Agadez(Niger) Murzuq Bet(Chad) | Sebha Wadi Ashshati | Germany Italy Libya |
| Almargeb | 30,223 | 141 | 106 | 2,574 | 1,912 | Egypt Niger Nigeria | Nigeria Ghana Syria | Tripoli Aljufrah Misrata | Almargeb Tripoli | Italy Germany France |
| Tobruk | 6,670 | 91 | 90 | 1,783 | 1,764 | Egypt Sudan Syria | Egypt Sudan Syria | Matruh(Egypt) Northern(Sudan) Ejdabia | Ejdabia Tobruk Al Jabal Al Akhdar | Libya Italy Malta |
| Alkufra | 21,019 | 39 | 46 | 621 | 735 | Sudan Somalia Chad | Sudan Somalia Chad | Darfur(Sudan) Northern(Sudan) Bet(Chad) | Ejdabia Murzuq Darfur | Libya Italy Egypt |
| Wadi Ashshati | 2,745 | 60 | 64 | 451 | 450 | Niger Nigeria Ghana | Ghana Sudan Nigeria | Sebha | Aljfarah | Italy Spain France |
| Tripoli | 157,870 | 44 | 40 | 406 | 340 | Niger Chad Mali | Niger Chad Nigeria | Tripoli Aljfarah Almargeb | Tripoli Aljfarah Almargeb | Libya Italy Chad |
| Ejdabia | 67,503 | 23 | 18 | 335 | 266 | Sudan Chad Egypt | Sudan Egypt Cameroon | Alkufrah Darfur(Sudan) Northern(Sudan) | Sirt Ejdabia Zwara | Italy Libya Canada |
| Aljufra | 10,573 | 17.8 | 16 | 267 | 244 | Niger Nigeria Chad | Niger Nigeria Chad | Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia | Misrata Tripoli Sirt | France Libya Italy |
| Misrata | 78,420 | 37 | 53 | 203 | 250 | Sudan Niger Côte d'Ivoire | Niger Côte d'Ivoire Mali | Sebha Tripoli Al Jabal Al Gharbi | Sebha Almargeb Tripoli | Niger Italy Libya |
| Aljfara | 22,671 | 32 | 110 | 145 | 440 | Nigeria Mali Niger | Niger Mali Nigeria | Al Jabal Al Gharbi Tripoli Aljfarah | Tripoli Matruh Azzawya | Italy Niger Libya |

# DTM LIBYA - Flow Monitoring

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

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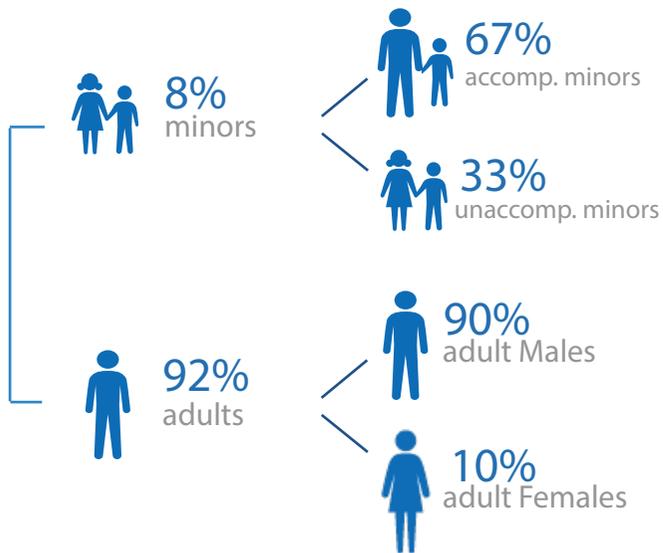
## JUNE

| Region (Mantika) | Migrants present (IND) | Estimated daily migrant arrivals | Estimated daily migrant departures | Absolute number of observed arrivals | Absolute number of observed departure | Main nationalities of those arriving | Main nationalities of those departing | Main location from where migrants arrived from | Main intended next location | Main countries of final destination for departures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tobruk | 6,670 | 135 | 141 | 2,003 | 2,097 | Egypt Sudan Syria | Egypt Sudan Syria | Matruh(Egypt) Ejdabia Al Waldi Al Jadid | Ejdabia Tobruk Matruh | Libya Italy Malta |
| Almargeb | 30,223 | 158 | 110 | 2,393 | 1,670 | Egypt Nigeria Ghana | Nigeria Sudan Ghana | Tripoli Sebha Aljufrah | Almargeb Tripoli | Italy Egypt Germany |
| Murzuq | 39,684 | 268 | 260 | 1,531 | 1,559 | Niger Nigeria Chad | Nigeria Niger Guinea | Agadez(Niger) Murzuq | Sebha Murzuq Agadez | Germany Italy France |
| Alkufra | 21,019 | 52 | 49 | 857 | 806 | Sudan Somalia Chad | Sudan Somalia Chad | Darfur(Sudan) Northern(Sudan) Bet(Chad) | Ejdabia Murzuq | Italy Libya Sudan |
| Wadi Ashshati | 2,745 | 63 | 54 | 430 | 375 | Niger Nigeria Sudan | Nigeria Sudan Burkina Faso | Sebha | Aljfarah | Italy Germany Spain |
| Tripoli | 157,870 | 27 | 45 | 190 | 294 | Niger Chad Egypt | Niger Chad Mali | Tripoli Almargeb Aljfarah | Tripoli Azzawya Sebha | Libya Italy Niger |
| Misrata | 78,420 | 36 | 35 | 207 | 224 | Niger Bangladesh Chad | Niger Mali Ethiopia | Sebha Al Jabal Al Gharbi Almargeb | Sebha Tripoli Aljfarah | Niger Italy Germany |
| Aljfara | 22,671 | 48 | 22 | 348 | 166 | Nigeria Mali Niger | Niger Egypt Mali | Sebha Aljfarah Al jabal Al Gharbi | Tripoli Azzawya Almargeb | Libya France Niger |
| Ejdabia | 67,503 | 24 | 19 | 207 | 165 | Sudan Mali Chad | Sudan Chad Egypt | Alkufrah Northern(Sudan) Tobruk | Sirt Ejdabia Azzawya | Libya Italy Sweden |
| Nalut | 11,590 | 21 | 21 | 165 | 165 | Mali Niger Guinea | Mali Niger Guinea | Illizi(Algeria) | Al Jabal Al Gharbi | Italy Libya |

MIGRANT REPORT

# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

## MIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS

## DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER

Out of the 679,897 migrants identified 92% were reported as adults and 8% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (90%) and the remaining 10% as female. Of the minors, 67% were reported as accompanied and 33% as unaccompanied.

**8%** minors

**67%** accomp. minors

**33%** unaccomp. minors

**92%** adults

**90%** adult Males

**10%** adult Females

MIGRANT SHELTER TYPE



| Shelter Type | Count |
|---|---|
| Rented accommodation | 418,036 |
| Rented accommodation (paid by employer) | 95,900 |
| Other | 73,376 |
| Public Buildings | 47,500 |
| Deserted Resorts | 17,875 |
| Rented accommodation (paid by others) | 16,211 |
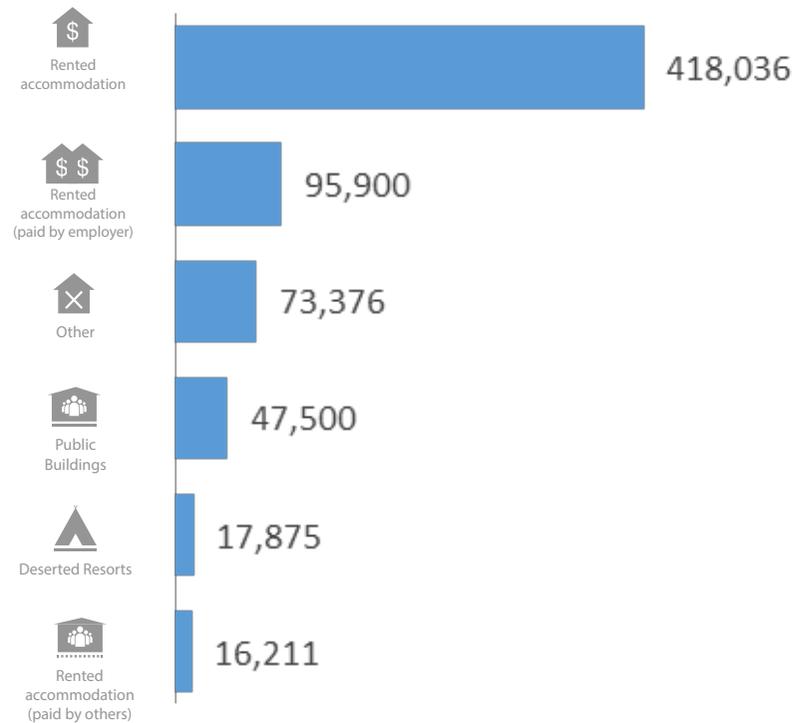
77% of the migrants identified were living in rented accomodations; 61% are paying for their own accommodation,14% were living in accommodations rented by their employer and 2% were living in rented accomodations paied by others.

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
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## TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES PER MANTIKA (REGION)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

**Migrants distribution per Mantika**
**Round 20**

Mediterranean Sea

**Zwara**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 17% |
| Nigeria | 14% |
| Chad | 12% |
| Egypt | 12% |

**Tripoli**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 16% |
| Egypt | 13% |
| Mali | 12% |
| Nigeria | 10% |

**Almargeb**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 20% |
| Chad | 14% |
| Sudan | 13% |
| Egypt | 11% |

**Benghazi**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt | 41% |
| Sudan | 23% |
| Chad | 18% |
| Somalia | 6% |

**Al Jabal Al Akhdar**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt | 64% |
| syria | 17% |
| Sudan | 13% |
| bangladesh | 5% |

**Azzawya**

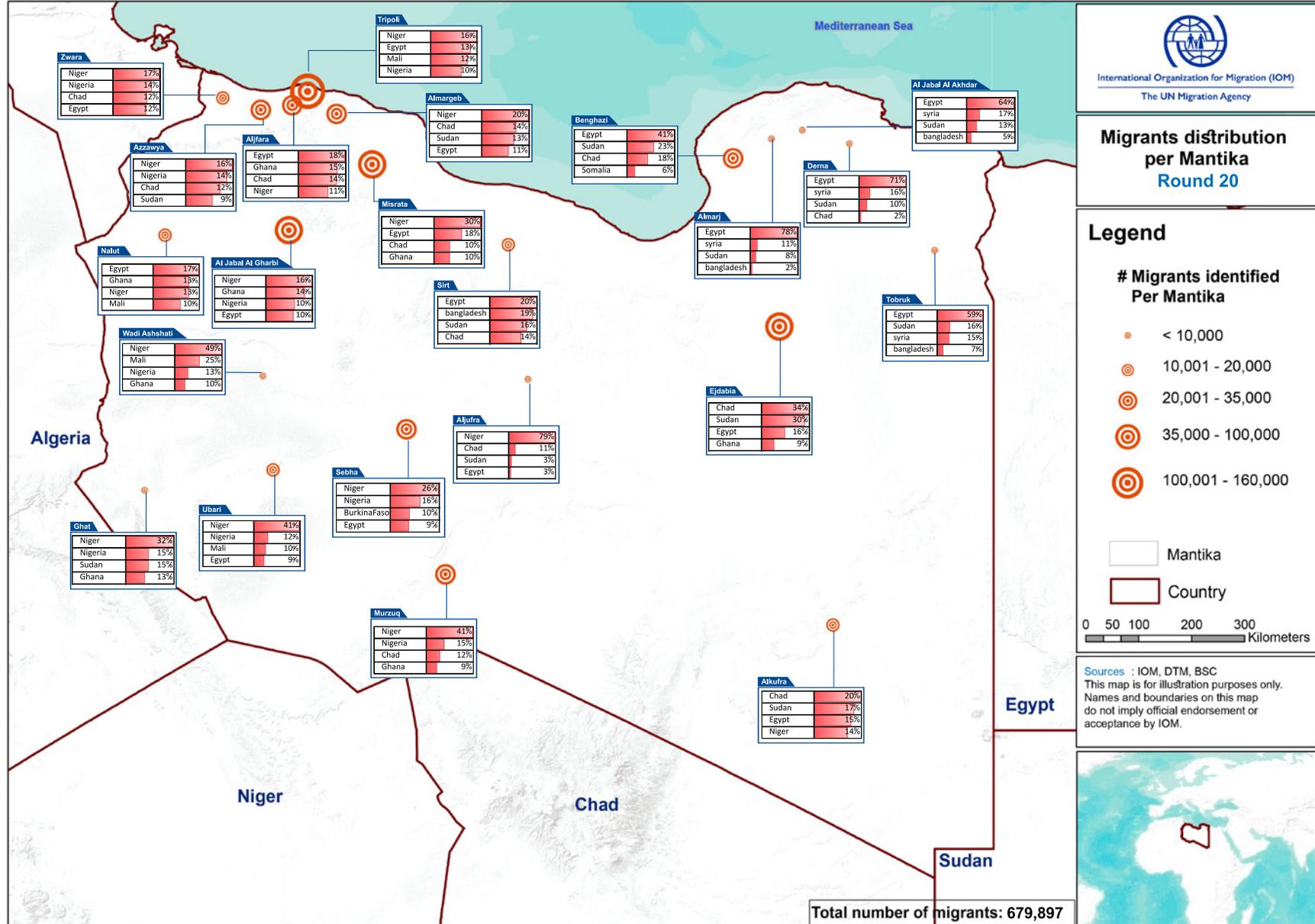| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 16% |
| Nigeria | 14% |
| Chad | 12% |
| Sudan | 9% |

**Aljfara**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt | 18% |
| Ghana | 15% |
| Chad | 14% |
| Niger | 11% |

**Misrata**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 30% |
| Egypt | 18% |
| Chad | 10% |
| Ghana | 10% |

**Almarj**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt | 78% |
| syria | 11% |
| Sudan | 8% |
| bangladesh | 2% |

**Derna**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt | 71% |
| syria | 16% |
| Sudan | 10% |
| Chad | 2% |

**Nalut**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt | 17% |
| Ghana | 13% |
| Niger | 13% |
| Mali | 10% |

**Al Jabal Al Gharbi**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 16% |
| Ghana | 14% |
| Nigeria | 10% |
| Egypt | 10% |

**Sirt**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt | 20% |
| bangladesh | 19% |
| Sudan | 16% |
| Chad | 14% |

**Tobruk**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt | 59% |
| Sudan | 16% |
| syria | 15% |
| bangladesh | 7% |

**Wadi Ashshati**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 49% |
| Mali | 25% |
| Nigeria | 13% |
| Ghana | 10% |

**Ejdabia**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chad | 34% |
| Sudan | 30% |
| Egypt | 16% |
| Ghana | 9% |

**Aljufra**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 79% |
| Chad | 11% |
| Sudan | 3% |
| Egypt | 3% |

**Sebha**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 26% |
| Nigeria | 16% |
| BurkinaFaso | 10% |
| Egypt | 9% |

**Ubari**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 41% |
| Nigeria | 12% |
| Mali | 10% |
| Egypt | 9% |

**Ghat**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 32% |
| Nigeria | 15% |
| Sudan | 15% |
| Ghana | 13% |

**Murzuq**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niger | 41% |
| Nigeria | 15% |
| Chad | 12% |
| Ghana | 9% |

**Alkufra**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chad | 20% |
| Sudan | 17% |
| Egypt | 15% |
| Niger | 14% |

Algeria

Niger

Chad

Egypt

Sudan

## Legend

**# Migrants identified Per Mantika**

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

☐ Mantika

☐ Country

| 0 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 300 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Kilometers

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

**Total number of migrants: 679,897**

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

## MIGRANT NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES

**DTM** IOM • OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

### NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MANTIKA

| Mantika (Region) | Migrants (IND) | % By region |
|---|---|---|
| Tripoli | 157,870 | 23% |
| Misrata | 78,420 | 12% |
| Ejdabia | 67,503 | 10% |
| Al Jabal Al Gharbi | 60,419 | 9% |
| Murzuq | 39,684 | 6% |
| Sebha | 36,810 | 5% |
| Azzawya | 32,555 | 5% |
| Almargeb | 30,223 | 4% |
| Benghazi | 25,505 | 4% |
| Aljfara | 22,671 | 3% |
| Alkufra | 21,019 | 3% |
| Zwara | 17,965 | 3% |
| Ubari | 17,170 | 3% |
| Nalut | 11,590 | 2% |
| Aljufra | 10,573 | 2% |
| Al Jabal Al Akhdar | 9,890 | 1% |
| Ghat | 8,735 | 1% |
| Sirt | 8,655 | 1% |
| Almarj | 7,130 | 1% |
| Tobruk | 6,670 | 1% |
| Derna | 6,095 | 1% |
| Wadi Ashshati | 2,745 | 0.4% |
| **Total** | **679,897** | **100%** |

### NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

| Nationality | Migrants (IND) | % By nationality |
|---|---|---|
| Niger | 125,344 | 18% |
| Egypt | 109,319 | 16% |
| Chad | 80,951 | 12% |
| Sudan | 68,995 | 10% |
| Ghana | 60,279 | 9% |
| Nigeria | 55,988 | 8% |
| Mali | 44,112 | 6% |
| Somalia | 23,021 | 3% |
| Bangladesh | 22,135 | 3% |
| Syria | 12,173 | 2% |
| Eritrea | 9,119 | 1% |
| Senegal | 8,349 | 1% |
| Morocco | 6,341 | 1% |
| Ethiopia | 6,258 | 1% |
| Tunisia | 5,985 | 1% |
| Burkina-Faso | 5,663 | 1% |
| Djibouti | 5,027 | 1% |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 4,045 | 1% |
| Mauritania | 3,745 | 1% |
| Gambia | 3,667 | 0.5% |
| Palestine | 3,347 | 0.5% |
| Guinea | 3,140 | 0.5% |

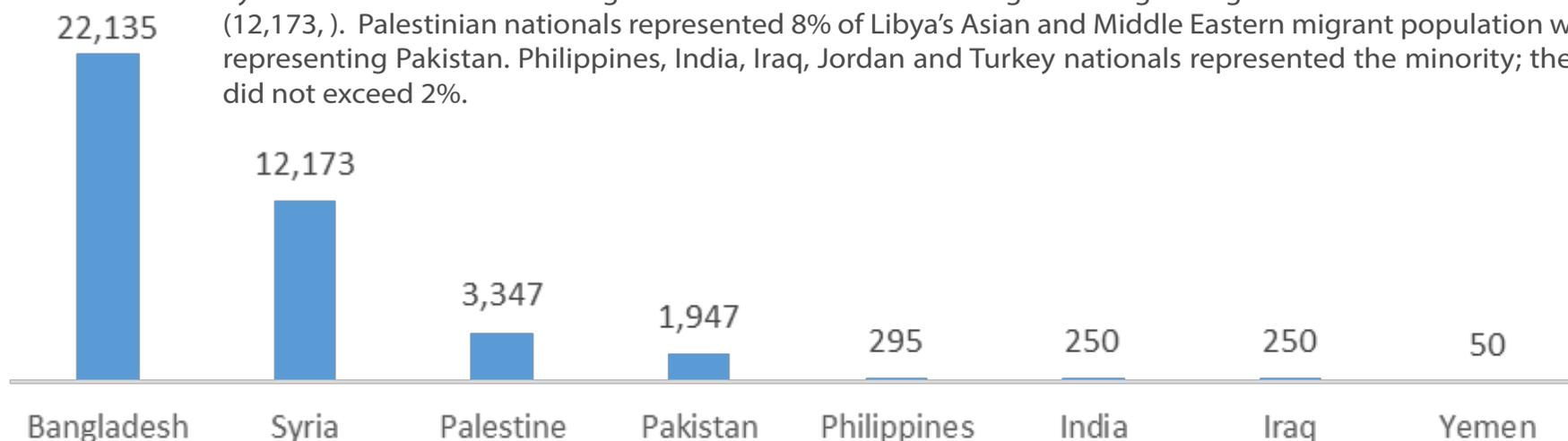| Nationality | Migrants (IND) | % By nationality |
|---|---|---|
| Cameroon | 2,981 | 0.4% |
| Pakistan | 1,947 | 0.3% |
| Algeria | 1,891 | 0.3% |
| Zambia | 1,790 | 0.3% |
| Kenya | 1,350 | 0.2% |
| Gabon | 305 | 0.04% |
| SierraLeone | 300 | 0.04% |
| Philippines | 295 | 0.04% |
| GuineaBissau | 285 | 0.04% |
| Iraq | 250 | 0.04% |
| India | 250 | 0.04% |
| Republic of Congo | 205 | 0.03% |
| Equatorial Guinea | 160 | 0.02% |
| Namibia | 105 | 0.02% |
| Yemen | 50 | 0% |
| Malawi | 50 | 0% |
| Togo | 40 | 0% |
| Liberia | 30 | 0% |
| Benin | 10 | 0% |
| SouthAfrica | 10 | 0% |
| Other | 590 | 0% |
| **Total** | **679,897** | **100%** |

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

## ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS

Out of the 679,897 migrants identified, 6% (40,447 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries.

Migrants originating from Bangladesh represented the majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities recorded (22,135). Syrians were the second highest number of recorded migrants originating from Asian and Middle Eastern countries (12,173, ). Palestinian nationals represented 8% of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population with 5% of migrants representing Pakistan. Philippines, India, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey nationals represented the minority; their total proportion did not exceed 2%.



Bar chart values: Bangladesh 22,135; Syria 12,173; Palestine 3,347; Pakistan 1,947; Philippines 295; India 250; Iraq 250; Yemen 50

### WEST

| Region | #Migrants (IND) | % From Asia & Middle East |
|---|---|---|
| Tripoli | 7,460 | 18% |
| Misrata | 3,890 | 10% |
| Sirt | 3,373 | 8% |
| Al Jabal Al Gharbi | 3,292 | 8% |
| Almargeb | 2,781 | 7% |
| Azzawya | 2,368 | 6% |
| Aljfara | 1,092 | 3% |
| Nalut | 615 | 2% |
| Zwara | 373 | 1% |
| **Total** | **25,244** | **62%** |

### EAST

| Region | #Migrants (IND) | % From Asia & Middle East |
|---|---|---|
| Ejdabia | 6,507 | 16% |
| Benghazi | 2,765 | 7% |
| Al Jabal Al Akhdar | 2,195 | 5% |
| Tobruk | 1,468 | 4% |
| Derna | 1,036 | 3% |
| Almarj | 905 | 2% |
| **Total** | **14,876** | **37%** |

### SOUTH

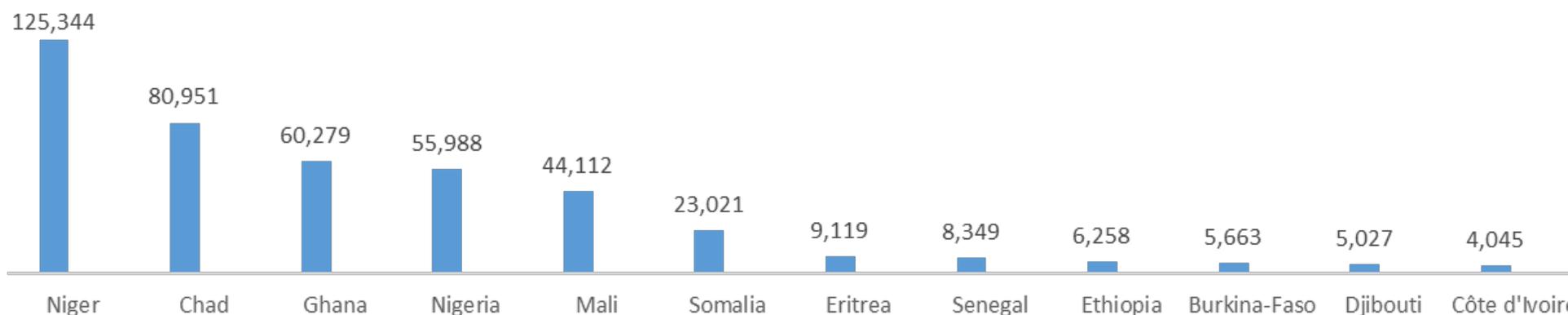| Region | #Migrants (IND) | % From Asia & Middle East |
|---|---|---|
| Aljufra | 197 | 0.5% |
| Sebha | 90 | 0.2% |
| Murzuq | 40 | 0.1% |
| **Total** | **327** | **1%** |

# SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS

**DTM** IOM • OIM
THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

Out of the total number of migrants 94% (638,860 individuals) originate from African countries. 32 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 446,329 originated from Sub-Saharan countries.

Two third of Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the West. The region of Tripoli hosted 26% of the Sub-Saharan migrants identified in Libya.

23% of the Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the South, mainly in Murzuk and Sebha. The remaining 11% were identified in the East.



Bar chart data:
- Niger: 125,344
- Chad: 80,951
- Ghana: 60,279
- Nigeria: 55,988
- Mali: 44,112
- Somalia: 23,021
- Eritrea: 9,119
- Senegal: 8,349
- Ethiopia: 6,258
- Burkina-Faso: 5,663
- Djibouti: 5,027
- Côte d'Ivoire: 4,045

## WEST

| Region | #Migrants (IND) | % From Sub-Saharan countries |
|---|---|---|
| Tripoli | 118,020 | 26% |
| Misrata | 50,380 | 11% |
| Al Jabal Al Gharbi | 44,593 | 10% |
| Azzawya | 23,866 | 5% |
| Almargeb | 19,846 | 4% |
| Aljfara | 15,711 | 3.5% |
| Zwara | 12,812 | 3% |
| Nalut | 7,977 | 2% |
| Sirt | 2,156 | 0% |
| **Total** | **295,361** | **66%** |

## EAST

| Region | #Migrants (IND) | % From Sub-Saharan countries |
|---|---|---|
| Ejdabia | 29,298 | 7% |
| Alkufra | 14,274 | 3% |
| Benghazi | 6,479 | 1% |
| Tobruk | 215 | 0% |
| Derna | 120 | 0% |
| Almarj | 60 | 0.0% |
| Al Jabal Al Akhdar | 55 | 0% |
| **Total** | **50,501** | **11%** |

## SOUTH

| Region | #Migrants (IND) | % From Sub-Saharan countries |
|---|---|---|
| Murzuq | 34,559 | 8% |
| Sebha | 31,805 | 7% |
| Ubari | 14,570 | 3% |
| Aljufra | 9,653 | 2% |
| Ghat | 7,135 | 2% |
| Wadi Ashshati | 2,745 | 0.6% |
| **Total** | **100,467** | **23%** |

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

## NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS
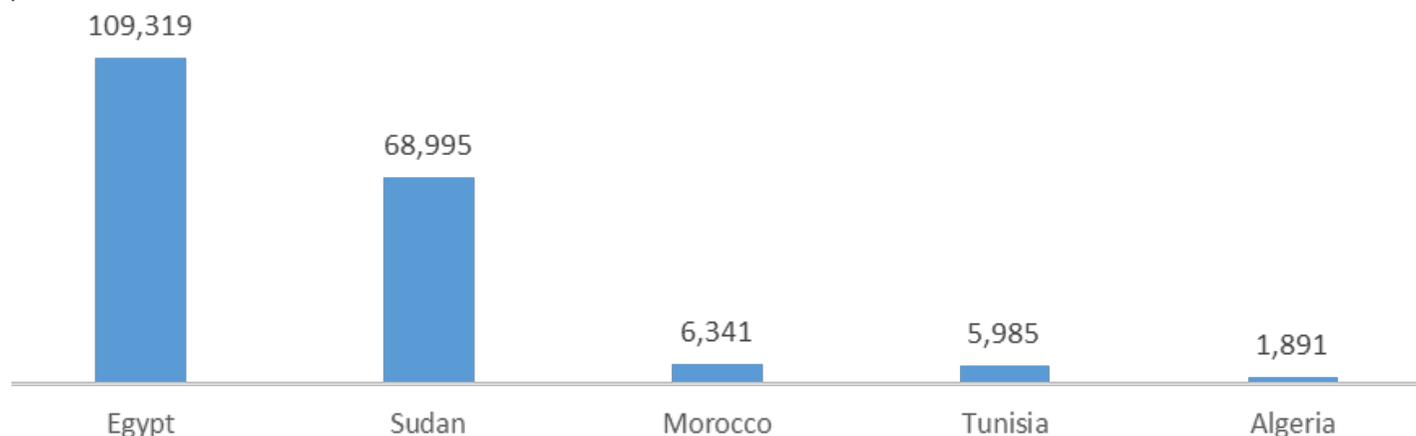
Out of the total number of African migrants identified 28% (192,531 individuals) originate from North African countries. 57% of them were Egyptian, 36% Sudanese, 3% Moroccan and 3% Tunisian nationals. The remaining 1% were identified as Algerian nationals. When disaggregated by mantika, Tripoli had the highest proportion (17%) of North African migrants, followed by Ejdabia (15% of all North African migrants identified in Libya).



| | Egypt | Sudan | Morocco | Tunisia | Algeria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 109,319 | 68,995 | 6,341 | 5,985 | 1,891 |

### WEST

| Region | #Migrants (IND) | % From North Africa |
|---|---|---|
| Tripoli | 32,340 | 17% |
| Misrata | 24,150 | 13% |
| Al Jabal Al Gharbi | 12,114 | 6% |
| Almargeb | 7,586 | 4% |
| Azzawya | 6,321 | 3% |
| Aljfara | 5,868 | 3.0% |
| Zwara | 4,770 | 2% |
| Sirt | 3,126 | 2% |
| Nalut | 2,998 | 2% |
| **Total** | **99,273** | **52%** |

### EAST

| Region | #Migrants (IND) | % From North Africa |
|---|---|---|
| Ejdabia | 31,698 | 16% |
| Benghazi | 16,211 | 8% |
| Al Jabal Al Akhdar | 7,640 | 4% |
| Alkufra | 6,745 | 4% |
| Almarj | 6,165 | 3% |
| Tobruk | 4,987 | 2.6% |
| Derna | 4,939 | 3% |
| **Total** | **78,385** | **41%** |

### SOUTH

| Region | #Migrants (IND) | % From North Africa |
|---|---|---|
| Murzuq | 5,085 | 3% |
| Sebha | 4,915 | 3% |
| Ubari | 2,550 | 1% |
| Ghat | 1,600 | 0.8% |
| Aljufra | 723 | 0.4% |
| **Total** | **14,873** | **8%** |

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
MAY - JUNE

## MARITIME INCIDENTS

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The Central Mediterranean route remains the deadliest sea for migrants attempting to cross to Europe while risking their lives during the first semester of 2018. Almost 274 individuals were reported to be missing or dead between the months of May and June from this year. Thus, the total number of missing or dead migrants in the Central Mediterranean route in this year reached 1489 individuals.

The numbers of migrants who arrived in Europe via Libya this year is down significantly down (some 16,700 compared to over 85,000 during the first half of last year). At the same time over 1,000 migrants have drowned tragically while attempting to make the crossing to Europe this year. Since mid-June an estimated 489 migrants drowned in a series of tragedies just offshore*.

On the other hand, the number of individuals intercepted by the Libyan Coast Guard has increased to reach 5,737 migrants between May and June. In addition, approximately one out of three migrants departing from Libya was met by the Libyan Coast Guard and returned back this year in more than 70 rescue operations in which they rescued 10,701 migrants. Among the intercepted migrants, there were 629 minor and 1695 female migrants.

As for the number of arrivals, it was recorded at 16,585 cases of arrival as of June 2018. This number has significantly dropped down in comparison to 2017 data in the same months.

According to Italian Ministry of interior, of the declared countries of origin, Tunisia represents the largest proportion of the caseload in the first five months of 2018 (20% of the total), followed by Eritrea (16%) and then followed by Nigeria (7%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%), Sudan and Mali (5% each) along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia.

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

## RETURNED BY COAST GUARD IN 2018

**ARRIVALS**

| 16,585 |

WERE RECORDED BY SEA TO ITALY THROUGH THE CENTRAL MEDITERANNEAN ROUTE (AS OF 01ST JULY)
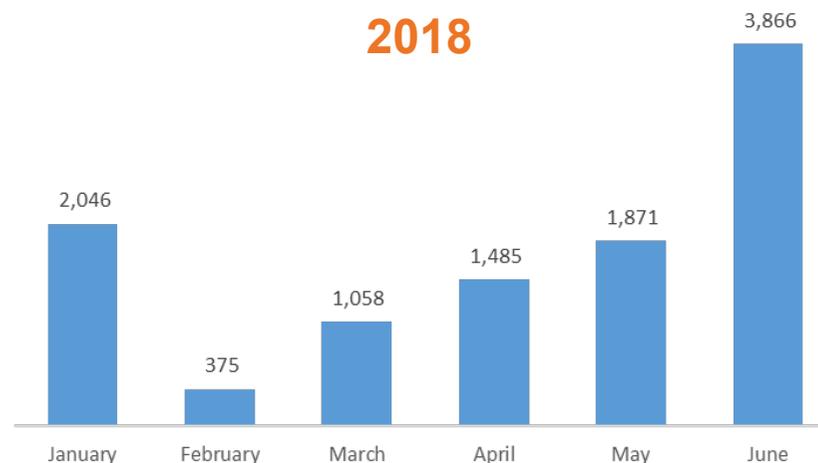
**DEATHS**

| 1,068 |

WERE RECORDED ALONG THE CENTRAL MEDITERANNEAN ROUTE IN 2018 (AS OF 01ST JULY)

# 10,701

## RETURNED TO LIBYAN SHORE BY COAST GUARD IN 2018



| Month | Value |
|---|---|
| January | 2,046 |
| February | 375 |
| March | 1,058 |
| April | 1,485 |
| May | 1,871 |
| June | 3,866 |

* To read the full report, please visit the link https://www.iom.int/news/dg-swing-asks-libya-not-send-rescued-migrants-back-detention

# METHODOLOGY

DTM's Migration Information Package is part of IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations, dedicate to the delivery of routine information packages on migration. Through consultations with humanitarian actors, Government authorities and donors DTM Libya is revising its methodology to increase its pool of Key Informants (KIs), broaden its assessment tools, revise how migrants are identified, improve data credibility criteria and expand its overall outreach.

Based on the already implemented methodological updates DTM has managed to expand its information gathering systems towards better capturing the total number of migrants in country.

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 organisations, representative 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 migrants community leaders.

Simultaneously, DTM is working with its implementing partners in revising how information is collected and to improve the quality of information. To this end DTM has carried out a data verification process in multiple locations in Libya.

DTM's data verification process is an initiative towards ensuring that DTM is delivering the highest quality data possible. In a final push towards harmonizing DTM's methodological revisions and an overall programme improvement, a new set of assessment tools have been launched in 2018. The new tools are based on consultations with all partners and stakeholders, particularly with UNICEF. In 2018 DTM expects to double the number of KIs from whom it gathers information, better capture the total number of migrants in country, mainstream protection throughout the programme and create more flexible and dynamic portals from where partners can access data. DTM Libya's overall goal for 2018 is to deliver a strong and flexible programme that provides a reliable platform for the accountable use of data.

DTM recently completed the training of its implementing partners on the updated methodology and assessment tools. Upon the launch of the programme a fully revised and updated methodology will be republished.

MIGRANT REPORT
# LIBYA
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# METHODOLOGY

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## CONCEPT

IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. For DTM programmatic purposes in Libya, a migrant is considered any person present in Libya who does not possess Libyan nationality.

Accordingly, DTM does not differentiate between migrant statuses, length of residence in the country, or migratory intentions. It counts as migrants those who may have come from refugee producing countries, along with long-term residents and labour migrants who engage in a circular migration pattern between Libya and their homes.

For more details, please refer to DTM's Flow Monitoring and Mobility Tracking methodologies at: www.globaldtm.info/libya

## ENUMERATORS

55 enumerators

3 team leader

100% coverage of locations

5 Implemnting partners

## COVERAGE

8,185 migrants interviewed in May and June 2018

in up to115 Flow Monitoring Points...

....in 20 Mantikas

Disclaimer: The content of this report is based on the evidence collected during the survey. Thus the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed households, for which DTM cannot be held responsible.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

Funded by
European Union