



# LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT

ROUND 31 • MAY-JUNE 2020



**DTM**



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**Photo (cover page):**

In response to challenges posed by conflict and COVID-19 in Libya, IOM expanded its assistance to migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) by providing needed humanitarian items including WFP-provided food. Pictured in this photo, IOM staff are distributing food baskets for migrants in Tajoura. © Moayad Zaghdani / IOM 2020

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## OVERVIEW

This report presents the findings of DTM Round 31 (May-June 2020) data collection, in which at least 600,362 migrants of over 46 nationalities were identified in Libya. Migrants' presence was recorded in all 100 Libyan municipalities and in 568 communities (*muhallas*).

The number of migrants identified to be present in Libya decreased by four per cent between Rounds 30 and 31, from 625,638 (March-April) to 600,362 individuals (May-June). This sustained decline in the number of migrants in Libya is likely the result of a combination of factors, amongst which are the increasing unemployment rate, reduction in available labour opportunities for migrant workers, tightened security controls and mobility restrictions due to the current COVID-19 pandemic.

More specifically, Points of Entry (PoE) remained closed for entry throughout the reporting period due to mobility restriction measures imposed to curb the spread of COVID-19 (apart from several repatriation flights for Libyan citizens stranded abroad). At the same time, several land border crossings were periodically opened to let groups of migrants leave the country (please refer to page 21 to 24 for more details).

In addition, irregular departures were also reported along Libya's southern borders while increased security controls, including interceptions and pushbacks in Eastern Libya, further contributed to this development. Furthermore, an increase of irregular transit migration across the Mediterranean Sea to reach Europe was also observed during the reporting period, as 3,485 arrivals from Libya and Tunisia were reported in Italy in May and June 2020 (compared to 2,000 arrivals during the same period last year).

Apart from entry and mobility restrictions, decreasing job opportunities for migrants in Libya due to the economic slowdown caused by COVID-19 further added to observed decreases in migrant presence in Libya, please refer to the following section for more details.

Consistent with previous reports, the majority of migrants (395,084 individuals or 66%) were from neighbouring Niger (21%), Egypt (16%), Chad (16%) and Sudan (13%). This illustrates the importance of factors such as geographical proximity and diasporic ties in shaping migration dynamics to Libya.

In line with a trend which has been consistent for the past year, the largest migrant populations were identified in the regions of Tripoli, Ejdabia, Misrata, Sebha, Azzawya and Benghazi.

### COVID-19

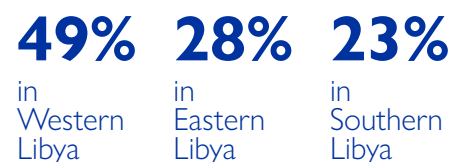
In addition to conflict and insecurity, COVID-19 is impacting migrants in Libya. There was a [sharp increase](#) in the number of COVID-19 cases in May while [cases steadily increased](#) throughout the month of June. There were 802 confirmed cases, including 23 deaths, as of 30 June 2020. However, according to UN OCHA, this figure could be [an underestimation](#) given limited testing capacities in affected areas during the reporting period.

The first cases in Southern Libya were reported in Sebha on 25 May. Within a week, 67 cases had been identified and local authorities subsequently imposed a [seven-day lockdown](#) on the entire municipality. By the end of June, there were 326 confirmed cases in Southern Libya, the majority of them (315 cases) in the municipality of Sebha.

### Regions of origin



### Location of migrants



With more than half (53% or 315 cases) of total active cases in the country concentrated in Southern Libya -- a region which accounts for only eight per cent of the total population -- authorities implemented a region-wide lockdown on 27 June. The impact was [reported to be the most severe](#) in Aljufra, Sebha and Alsharguiya where no daily casual labour opportunities available for migrants.

#### Growing unemployment & socio-economic impact

The unemployment rate increased significantly in May-June (29%) compared to March-April (19%) and January-February (17%).

The severe impact of the measures implemented to counter the spread of COVID-19 on migrants is also confirmed by surveys amongst key informants. The survey results show that in nearly all locations (98%-100%) assessed in [May](#) and [June](#) migrants who rely on daily labour reported being negatively affected by a significant decrease in casual labour opportunities.

Unemployment is [one of the main risk factors](#) that can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, such as [food insecurity](#). The socio-economic [impacts are particularly severe](#) for those who were already vulnerable before the crisis, such as migrants in irregular situation and migrant workers employed in precarious livelihoods or working in the informal economy as well as for those fleeing their countries because of violence, human rights violations or persecution.

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# 29%

## unemployment rate

which represents a 10% increase compared to Round 30 (March - April 2020)

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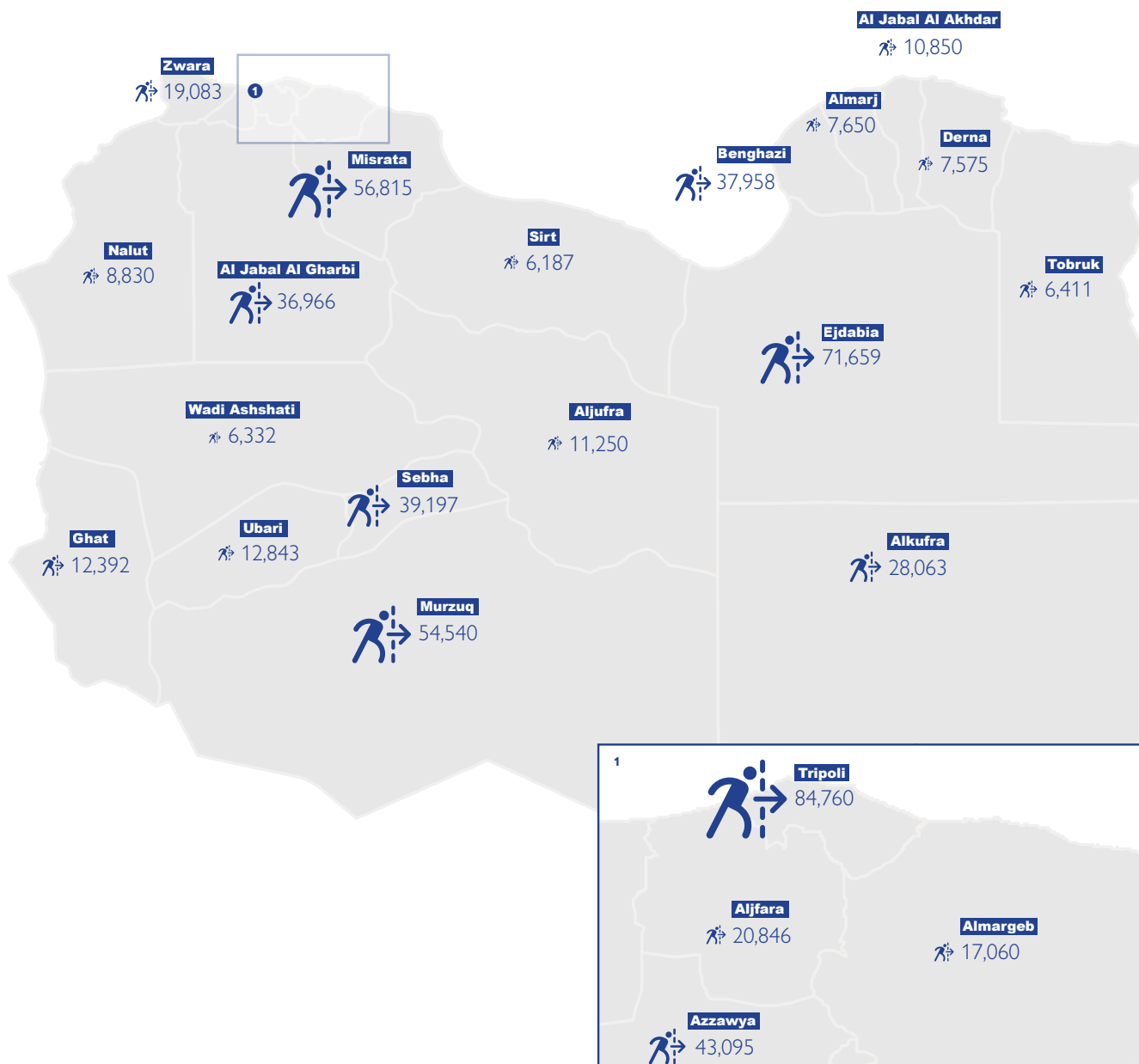
#### Increased insecurity and instability

In parallel and despite calls for a global ceasefire to focus on curbing the spread of COVID-19, clashes and indiscriminate shelling, including on health, water and education facilities, continued and in some cases intensified, during the reporting period. During the second quarter of 2020, there was a [118 per cent increase](#) in the number of deaths compared to the first quarter. The [onset of hostilities](#) in Tarhuna and surrounding areas of Sirt further contributed to the volatile security situation.

On 16 May, shelling on the al-Furnaj's district IDP and migrant shelter caused the [death of seven people and injured 17](#), including children.

On 27 May, thirty migrants who were being detained in a smuggling warehouse in Mezda, southwest of Tripoli [were killed](#). This illustrates that taking advantage of the instability and insecurity, criminal groups are [likely to prey on and exploit the vulnerabilities of migrants](#).

Fig 2 Number of migrants per region (mantika) during DTM Round 31 data collection.



# KEY FINDINGS

Round 31 (May-June 2020)



Project funded by the European Union



**600,362**  
migrants in Libya

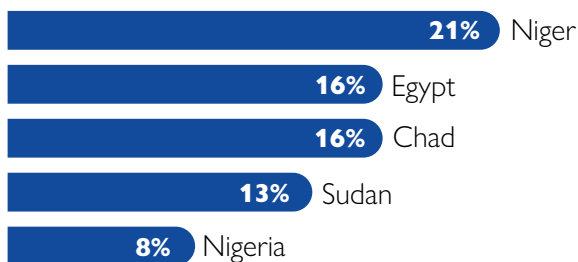


**1,216 USD**  
migration journey cost  
(average per person)

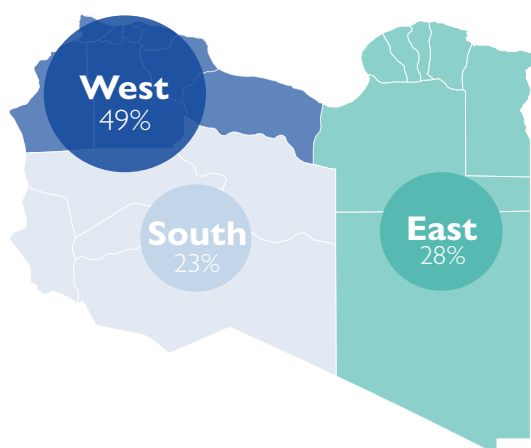


**28%**  
of migrants reported that the remittances they send home are the primary source of income for their household

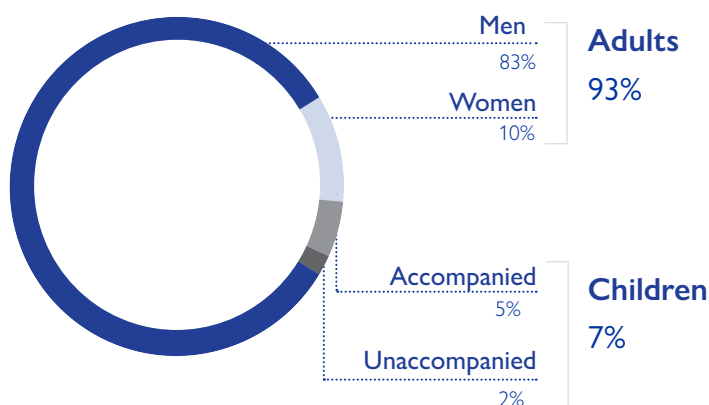
## Top 5 nationalities



## Distribution of migrants per geographical areas



## Demographics



Migrants were present in:

**569** communities  
(out of 667)

**100** municipalities  
(out of 100)

**2,263** Interviews with key informants  
(Round 31, Mobility Tracking)

**3,800** Interviews with migrants  
(May - June 2020 Flow Monitoring Surveys)



**Photo:** IOM staff provide emergency assistance to migrants returned to shore by the Libyan coast guards at a disembarkation point in Tripoli. Throughout May and June, departures from the Libyan coast continued. IOM teams are present at disembarkation to provide food, water, health assistance and carry out protection assessments to ensure the needs of all migrants are addressed. The follow-up continues in detention centres, where the psychosocial support teams offer counselling, psychological first aid (PFA), and targeted support to better understand and cope with trauma, to people rescued at sea.

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# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



# MIGRANT VULNERABILITY AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The primary humanitarian needs of migrants identified through 2,263 interviews conducted with key informants across Libya in May and June 2020 are health services (80%), shelter (49%) and Non-Food Items (NFIs) (35%). The map below shows the humanitarian priority needs reported per region. Critical food security needs were also identified through individual interviews with 1-in-3 migrants across Libya potentially being food insecure, please refer to the food security sub-section for more details.

The most common hurdle to fulfilling the humanitarian needs identified through the surveys were centered around the cost of services. The high cost of health care,

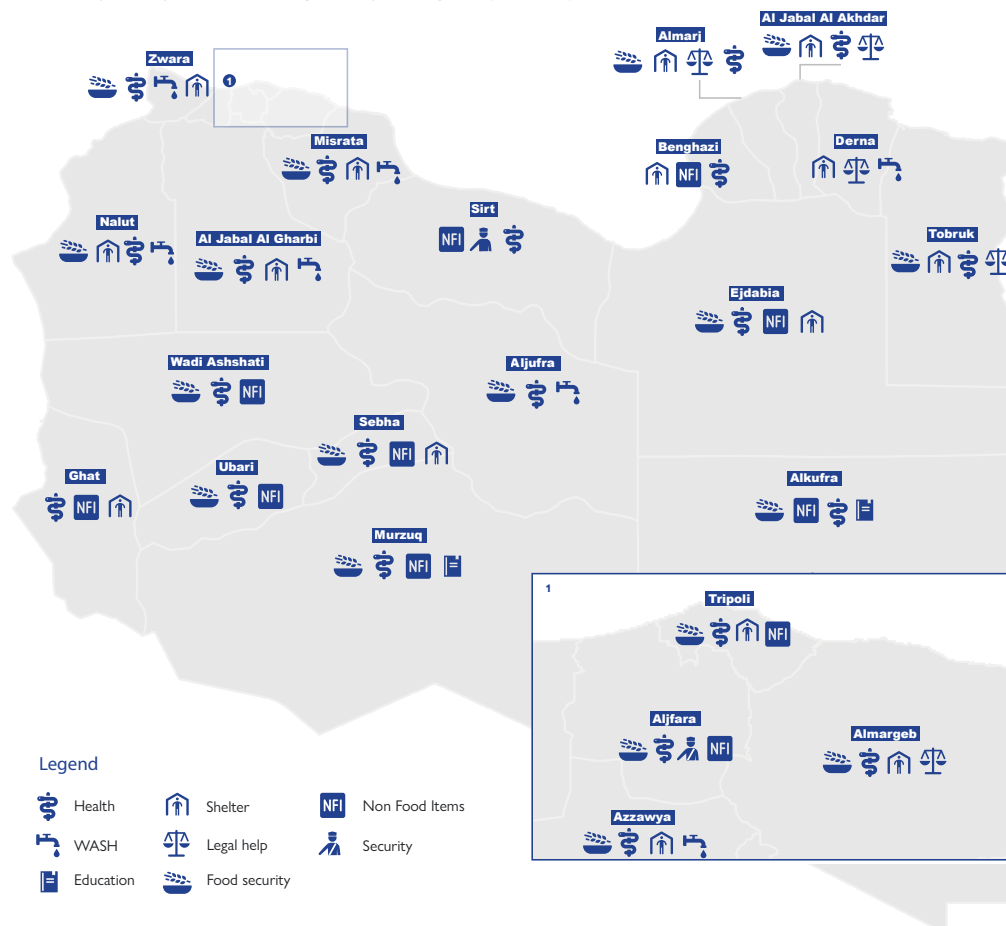
housing, water as well as sanitation and hygiene items were mentioned as being the primary issues in fulfilling essential needs while the inability of migrants to access NFIs was highlighted as being the main challenge in this area of need. This is of concern as casual labour opportunities are dwindling and unemployment growing.

Key informants also reported that in addition to the high cost related to WASH, the lack of functioning water networks was the second most important challenge that migrants experienced. In April and May alone, the [increasing number of attacks](#) on water infrastructure has left around 2 million people in the Tripoli and central areas lacking water on several occasions.

Fig 3 Humanitarian priority needs



Fig 4 Humanitarian priority needs of migrants per region (mantika)



## Health

In line with previous reports, access to health services appear to remain a major constraint for the majority of migrants in Libya. Nearly three quarters of migrants (73%) reported only having limited or no access to health services (Fig 4).

In parallel, [key informant interviews](#) held in June highlighted that 45 per cent of health facilities in their municipalities were not fully functional in the seven days prior to the assessment. The onset of COVID-19 in Libya constitutes an additional burden on the already fragmented and weakened health system, [which further threatens the most vulnerable in the country](#). An estimated 80-90 per cent of Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities have been [negatively impacted](#) by COVID-19. In addition, the conflict is taking a heavy toll on the health system. In 2020, Libya is the country with the largest number of reported attacks on health facilities, followed by Afghanistan and Syria.

Two per cent of migrants reported suffering from a diagnosed chronic illness. Of those, equal percentages (47%) reported having diabetes mellitus and high blood pressure. Similarly, three per cent of respondents stated they suffer from an acute illness. Of those, more than half (52%) reported suffering from acute watery diarrhoea and 28 per cent from a respiratory infection (34%).

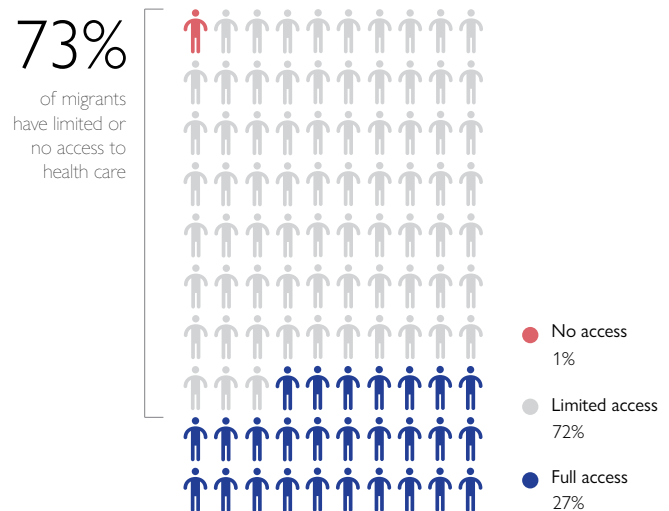
## Food Security

The protracted crisis coupled with the negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 restrictions have significantly impacted the food security situation of migrants across Libya.

In both [May](#) and [June](#), DTM Rapid Market Assessment showed that there were widespread market closures due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions and curfews. Prices of food (and non-food) items have also been reported to be higher than in April.

Nearly a third of migrants (32%) were classified as severely or moderately food insecure according to the [May 2020 Migrant Emergency Food Security Assessment](#) and an additional third (34%) were considered marginally food insecure and at risk of food insecurity. According to the [UN World Food Programme \(WFP\) projections](#), the number of food insecure migrants and refugees in Libya has potentially increased from 109,100 (pre-COVID-19) to 209,000 individuals.

Fig 5 Migrants' reported access to health services (sample size 3,800 interviews)



# 1 in 3

migrants reported inadequate food consumption (poor and borderline levels)

(Migrant Emergency Food Security Assessment, May 2020)



# 209,000

migrants and refugees are estimated to be food insecure

(WFP Libya COVID-19 Response, June 2020)

## Remittances

The loss of employment and wages as a result of COVID-19 seem to point towards declining remittance outflows. The average value of remittances migrants reported sending home was slightly lower during the period May-June (119 US\$) compared to March-April (126 US\$). At the same time, fewer migrants reported sending remittances home. In January-February and March-April 2020, 34 and 35 per cent of migrants respectively reported sending remittances while in May-June this proportion declined by nearly 10 per cent (to reach 26%).



Remittances are understood as the money or goods that non-nationals send back to their families and friends in their countries of origin.

In addition, the proportion of migrants who stated they did not send remittances but intended to once they would be able to earn money rose from 21 per cent in April-March to 30 per cent in May-June. COVID-19 as well as the recent spikes in conflict are likely to have led to this fall in remittance outflows given that insecurity, border closures, mobility restrictions and loss of income-earning opportunities are all factors that threaten such flows.

Although the use and impact of remittances vary and are highly context-specific, they often constitute an economic lifeline for disadvantaged households in low- and middle-income countries. The results of DTM FMS for the months of May and June show that the vast majority of the money migrants send home is used to cover their family's food needs (51%) or other family expenses, such as rent and utilities (41%). Moreover, nearly a third of migrants (28%) reported that the money they send back home represents the primary source of income for their household.

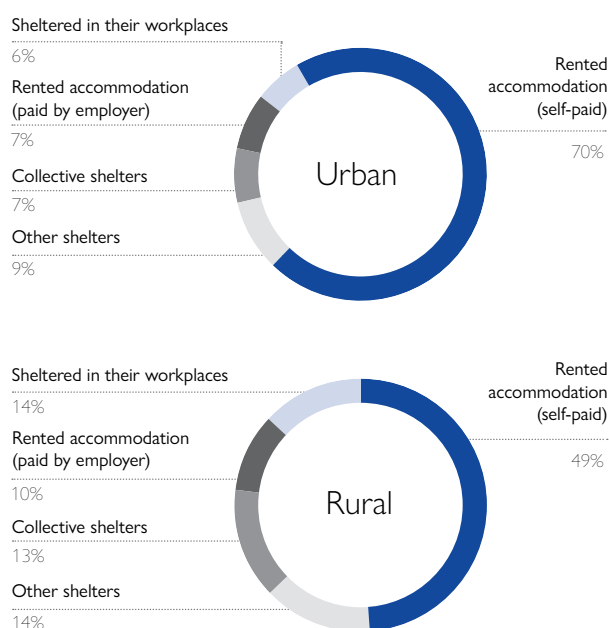
## Accommodation

According to DTM Mobility Tracking data and in line with previous reports, the majority of migrants (74%) live in rented accommodation. Most of them (64%) pay for their own accommodation, while for a minority it is paid by their employer (8%) or paid by others (2%). There is an overall larger proportion of migrants living in rented accommodation in urban settings (79%) compared to rural areas (61%), the majority of which (70% and 49% respectively) pay for it themselves. Slightly more migrants in rural areas live in rented accommodation paid by their employer (10%) compared to urban settings (7%). While similar number of migrants live in rented accommodation paid by others (2%).

Slightly fewer migrants (9%) were reportedly living in collective shelter settings compared to March-April (11%) and January-February (12%) assessments. Living in sub-standard or over-crowded housing is not only a breach to the human right to an adequate standard of living but can also often be insecure and hazardous as it increases the risk of physical accidents, fires and infectious diseases.

A significant number of migrants (9%) are reportedly accommodated in their workplaces. There were more than twice as many migrants in rural areas (14%) sheltered in their workplaces compared to urban areas (6%).

Fig 6 Migrants' types of accommodation



# MIGRATION FLOWS



Photo: IOM staff distribute food baskets for migrants in partnership with WFP in Tajoura.  
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## MIGRATION FLOWS

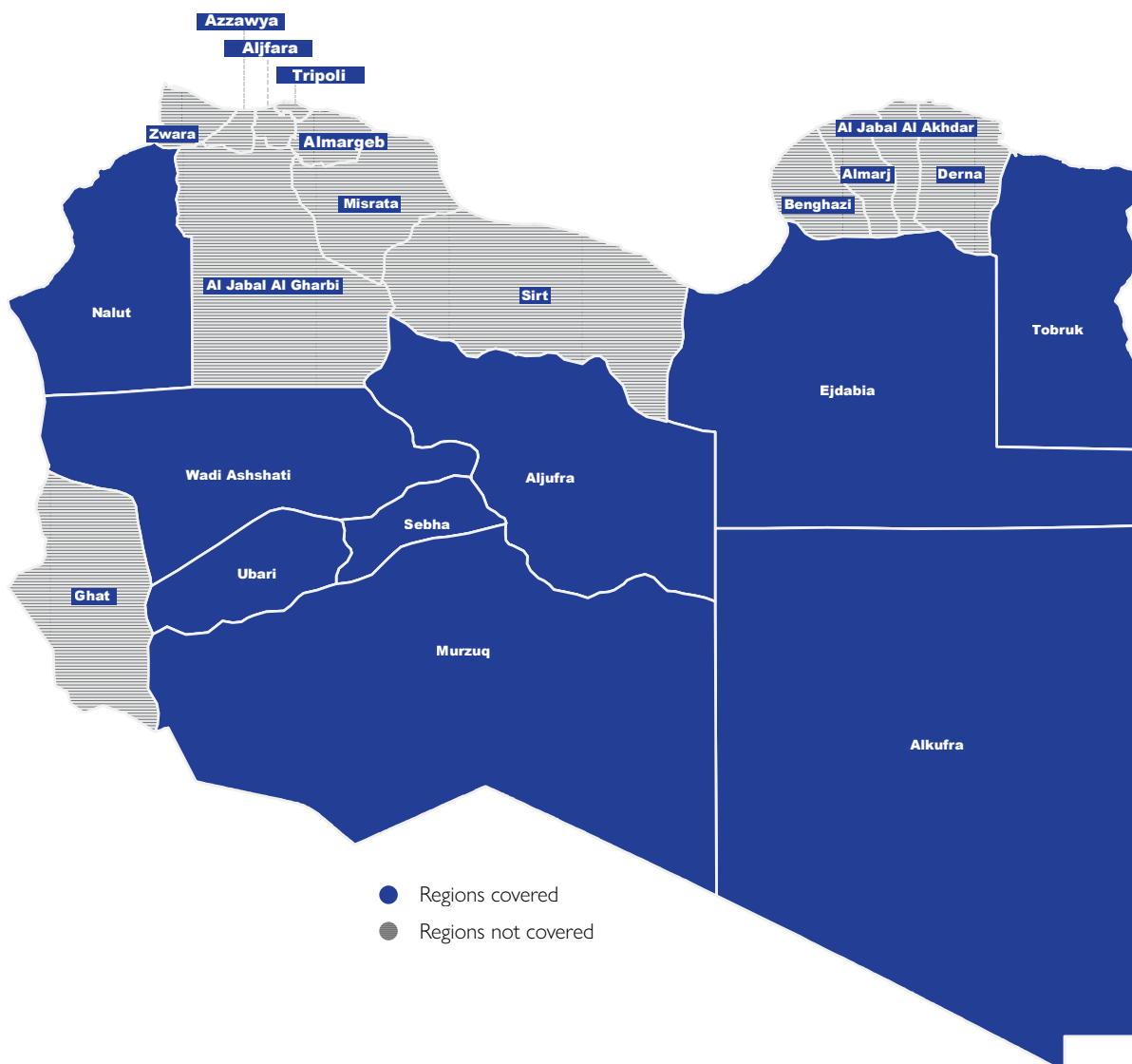
During the reporting period (May-June 2020) DTM Libya's 40 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) monitored migration movements at in 13 municipalities and in nine regions (mantika) of Libya. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up at key transit locations along major migration routes within Libya where migrants are observed arriving and departing.

At these flow monitoring points, DTM Field Staff regularly conduct surveys with migrants concerning their intentions, profiles, humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. The following section presents an overview of both quantitative and qualitative information collected during the reporting period.

### Flow monitoring points in numbers

-  **9** regions covered
-  **513** assessments
-  **13** municipalities
-  **40** flow monitoring points (FMPs) active

Fig 7 Regions (mantika) covered by the network of FMPs monitoring migration flows in Libya



## ANALYSIS OF MIGRANT FLOWS & PRESENCE

*The analysis of migration flows is based on the mobility trends observed on the ground during the reporting period, in addition to primary data collected through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs).*

### SOUTHERN LIBYA

#### Aljufra

The number of migrants in the municipality of Aljufra in May and June decreased slightly compared to the previous reporting period (March-April), from 11,394 to 11,250 individuals. Since January and February 2020 (Round 29) there has been a significant decline in the number of migrants in Aljufra, which was identified in November-December as a key internal transit point from Southern Libya to urban coastal areas in the west and east. According to field observers, migrants are the most severely impacted group by the security situation, which during the reporting period had further deteriorated, resulting in a scarcity of job opportunities and overall difficult living conditions.

#### Sebha

The number of migrants in the municipality of Sebha decreased by seven per cent compared to the previous reporting period, down from 42,063 (Round 30) to 39,197 (Round 31). According to field observers, migrants in Sebha were among the groups most affected by the worsening of the security situation and the increased price of food and non-food items. In addition, with the decline in daily work opportunities migrants have had to resort to negative livelihood coping strategies that are reportedly affecting their health and wellbeing. Migrants reportedly also left areas in the South towards Niger due to the economic slowdown in light of the current pandemic.

#### Ubari

In Ubari, the general security situation remained stable throughout the reporting period and there was no significant change in migrant flows. However, the municipality's health facilities are amongst the most ill-equipped, which is a source of concern in the context of COVID-19. This is also likely to increase the overall vulnerability of migrants.

### EASTERN LIBYA

#### Shahhat

In May-June, the number of migrants -- most of them Egyptians -- decreased by 17 per cent compared to March-April, down from 3,300 to 2,750 individuals. This is likely caused by mobility restrictions measures implemented to curb the spread of COVID-19 and the intensification of patrols to intercept migrants in irregular situations.

#### Ejdabia

The number of migrants in the municipality of Ejdabia increased from 39,256 (Round 30) to 41,153 (Round 31). Ejdabia is likely drawing migrants due to its stable security situation. However, with the measures implemented to curb the spread of COVID-19, service industry jobs have been lost, which is severely impacting migrants who were relying on this sector as their main or only source of income.

#### Albayda

As a result of the restrictions on migrants' movements inside the municipality and the continued border closures, the flow of migrants to Albayda -- especially from Egypt -- decreased by 11 per cent in May-June, down from 9,150 (Round 30) to 8,100 individuals (Round 31).

Migrants in Albayda, as is the case in many other municipalities, have reportedly been struggling to earn a living, mainly due to the partial lockdown and the mobility restrictions.

## WESTERN LIBYA

### Suq Aljumaa

According to field observers the number of migrants increased by 18 per cent in May-June, from 7,125 (Round 30) to 8,405 (Round 31). This is likely due to improvements in the security situation in Tripoli during the reporting period.

However, the loss of employment in the retail and service industry because of COVID-19 related measures is impacting migrants severely as it represents one of the main sectors of employment.

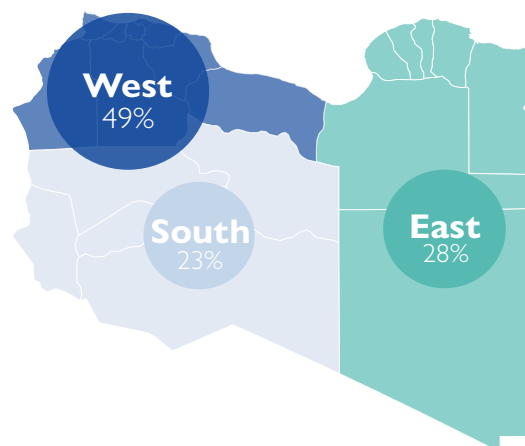
### Hai Alandalus

During the reporting period, the general security situation in Hai Alandalus has gradually stabilized. The number of migrants, especially Nigeriens, in the municipality increased by 18 per cent, up from 6,465 (Round 30) to 7,610 individuals (Round 31).

Migrants have reportedly resumed work as COVID-19 related movement restrictions were partially lifted in May and June. A significant number of migrants were at recruitment points searching for daily or casual labour opportunities.

Migrants have reportedly resumed work and a significant number of them were at recruitment points searching for daily or casual labour opportunities.

Fig 8 Distribution of migrants per geographical areas



## 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. This analysis is based on individual quantitative migrant interviews conducted at key locations including transit points throughout Libya (through DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys) (FMS) between January and June 2020.

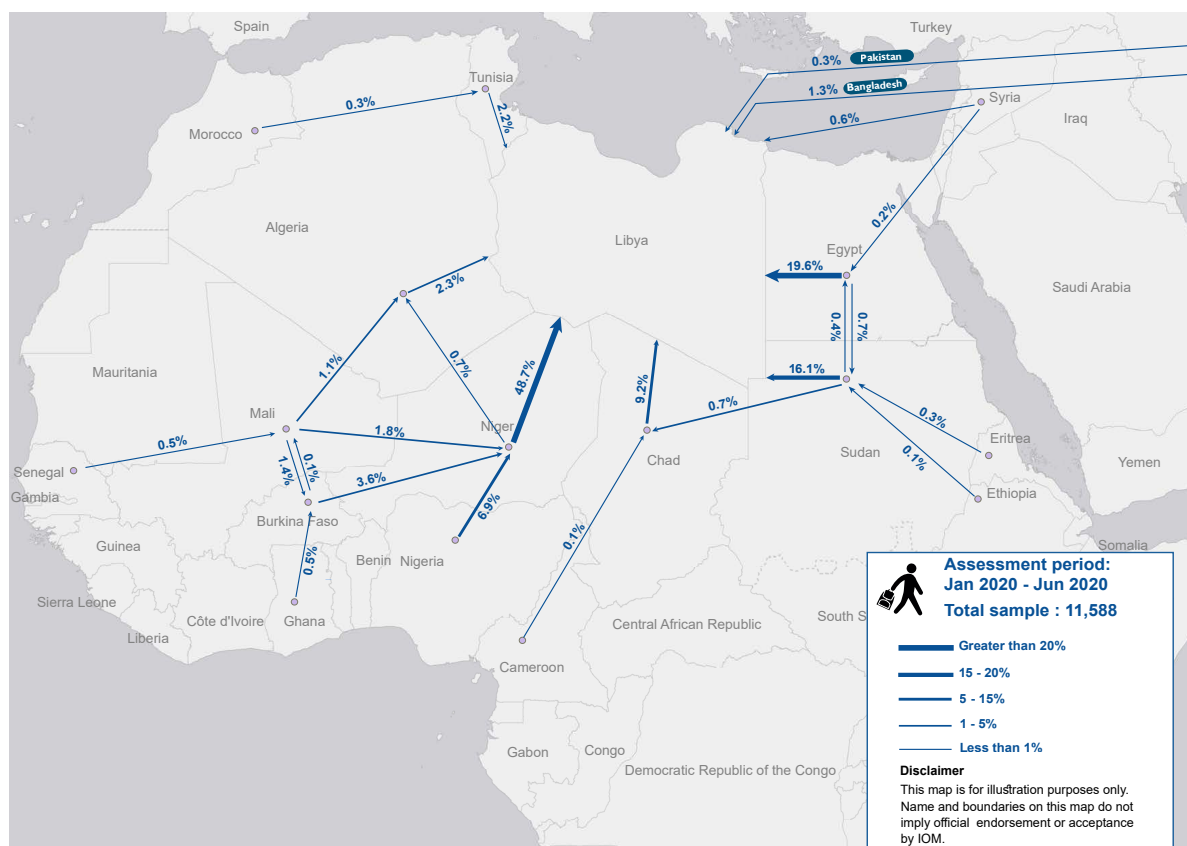
Between January and June 2020, DTM interviewed more than 11,928 migrants via Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) out of which 11,588 migrants shared details of the migration routes they used to reach Libya.

The map below shows the main routes connecting Libya to its neighbouring countries and the other main countries from which migrants interviewed in Libya come from. Analysis of the data collected on migration routes confirm the trend according to which neighbouring countries Libya play a key role as transit countries along the main migration routes as well as constituting the bulk of countries from which the majority of migrants in Libya come from.

Fig 9 Major migration routes reported by migrants interviewed via DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)

### How to read this map

The percentages shown along each route segment in the map below represent the percentage of migrants reporting to have travelled along the respective route. For example, 48.7 per cent of migrants in Libya reported having arrived directly from or transited through Niger, including almost all migrants from Niger and those from Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria.





## MIGRATION ROUTES: ANALYSIS AND TRENDS



### Algeria

The vast majority of Algerian migrants (80%) reported having entered Libya by crossing the Algeria-Libya border, a journey which, they reported cost on average 653 USD. A minority reported crossing to Libya via Tunisia and their journey cost on average 480 USD.

In line with previous reports, 75 per cent of migrants interviewed stated that they had travelled to Libya in groups comprised of fellow migrants.



### Bangladesh

Consistent with previous reports, Bangladeshi migrants reported reaching Libya through three main routes. Nearly a third (28%) travelled to Turkey first before entering Libya and reported spending on average 3,345 USD per person. Fewer migrants (20%) reported coming to Libya via the UAE and then Egypt, spending on average 4,200 USD per person. A minority (5%) travelled to Libya directly by air (with only transit stopovers) and their journey cost on average 2,640 USD per person. The rest (38%) reported having reached Libya through a variety of different routes.

The majority (85%) of Bangladeshi migrants interviewed indicated that they travelled in groups comprised mainly of family and/or relatives (38%). Only 15% of the migrants from Bangladesh reported to have travelled alone. The vast majority (93%) reportedly entered Libya through official point of entries and by air (94%).

Two thirds of Bangladeshi migrants (64%) were interviewed in Western Libya while a third (36%) were interviewed in the East.



### Burkina Faso

Most migrants from Burkina Faso (87%) reported having travelled through Niger while a minority (8%) reported having journeyed through Mali and then Algeria before entering to Libya. The remaining five per cent transited through other routes.

A larger proportion of migrants (70%) reported entering Libya through unofficial points of entry compared to the previous round (where almost half reported entering through official border points). Out of those who travelled in groups (54%), the majority of migrants (94%) reported having travelled with family members or relatives.

The average cost of the journey for a migrant from Burkina Faso to Libya was 1,354 USD per person, which represents a 25 per cent increase compared to the average cost reported in the previous round (1,080 USD/person).



### Chad

The majority of migrants departing from Chad travelled to Libya directly and most of them (75%) did so by car or truck. A minority (1%) reported transiting through Niger or other countries before reaching Libya. The overwhelming majority of Chadian migrants (97%) stated that they entered Libya through unofficial point of entry.



### Egypt

The majority (92%) of Egyptian migrants travelled to Libya directly by crossing the Egypt-Libya border, while a minority (3%) reported travelling through Sudan or Tunisia (1%) before entering Libya. The remaining (4%) reported using other routes. More than a third of Egyptian migrants (41%) mentioned that they travelled to Libya by car, 18 per cent by bus and 13 per cent by air. The remaining (8%) reported having used different means of transportation, including walking (2%). The majority of Egyptian migrants were interviewed in the East (55%) or in the West (41%) while a minority were in the South (4%).

The percentage of Egyptian migrants who reported having crossed the border at unofficial points of entry (79%) increased by 49% compared to the previous round (30%).

In line with previous reports, migrants who entered Libya directly from Egypt reported paying on average 1,000 USD per person, while the average cost reported by those transiting through other countries was higher and varied significantly depending on the route.



### Mali

Consistent with previous reports, the most common route travelled (39%) by migrants departing from Mali was through Niger, while a third (33%) reported having transited through Burkina Faso and then Niger before reaching Libya. Nearly a quarter (24%) of Malian migrants reported transiting through Algeria. All interviewed migrants reported having reached Libya by land using either cars, buses or trucks.



## Niger

In line with previous reports, virtually all migrants from Niger (99%) reported having crossed directly the Niger-Libya border to arrive in Libya. The majority of them did so through unofficial points of entry. Less than one per cent reported having departed from Niger and transiting through Algeria or Tunisia before reaching Libya. Nigerien migrants reported having spent an average of 785 USD per person to reach Libya.



## Nigeria

Consistent with prior reports, 97 per cent of Nigerian migrants reported to have transited through Niger to reach Libya. The remaining migrants (3%) reported having used various routes through Chad and Algeria, amongst other countries. The majority of Nigerian migrants (95%) reported to have travelled in a group and most of them (70%) crossed using unofficial points of entry. The average cost of migration to Libya for Nigerians is 1,580 USD per person.



## Sudan

The majority (93%) of Sudanese migrants reported having entered Libya directly, whereas the rest reported having transited through either Chad or Egypt. A total of 40 per cent of migrants from Sudan reported having arrived in Libya in a group, amongst which 92 per cent were traveling with family members and/or relatives while the remaining were traveling with other migrants.



## Tunisia

Virtually all Tunisian migrants (99%) interviewed in Libya reported entering Libya through official entry points. The majority of them traveled by land (80%) and a minority by air (20%). The average cost per person to reach Libya for Tunisian migrants was 224 USD.

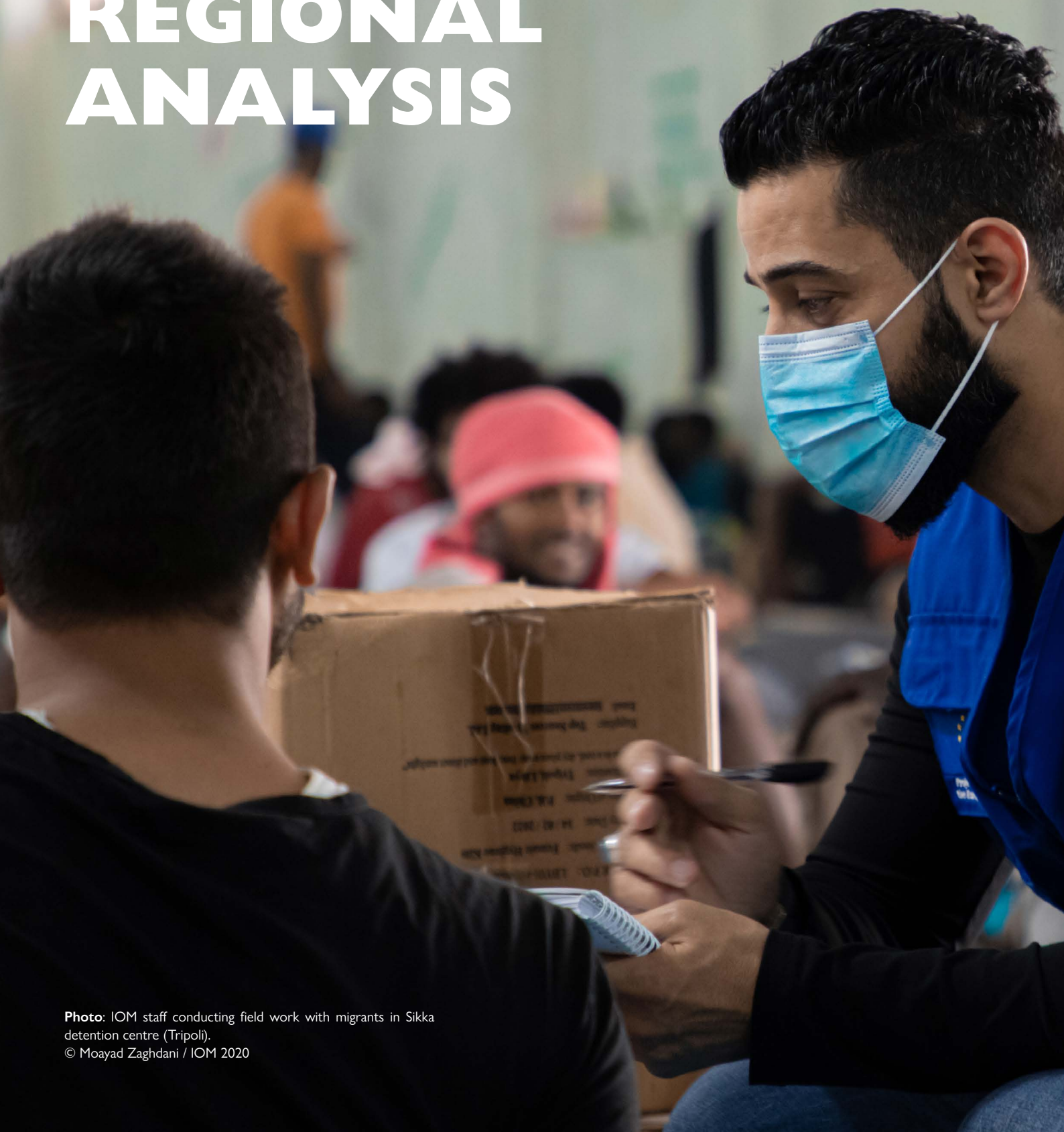
The majority of migrants (83%) interviewed were in Western Libya whereas fewer were in Eastern Libya (14%) and in Southern Libya (3%).

Both migrant interviews conducted as part of the Flow Monitoring Surveys and DTM Mobility Tracking data (Fig 15) confirm that two thirds of migrants come from four neighbouring countries: Niger (21%), Egypt (16%), Chad (16%) and Sudan (13%).

Fig 10 Nationality breakdown of migrants in Libya

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Niger	127,437	21%
Egypt	97,818	16%
Chad	93,412	16%
Sudan	76,417	13%
Nigeria	45,421	8%
Ghana	28,406	5%
Mali	27,067	5%
Syria	17,937	3%
Bangladesh	17,586	3%
Somalia	10,836	2%
Eritrea	10,004	2%
Other	7,488	1%
Senegal	5,130	1%
Palestine	4,958	1%
Tunisia	4,481	1%
BurkinaFaso	4,473	1%
Morocco	4,431	1%
Ethiopia	4,427	1%
Guinea	4,185	0.7%
CôtedIvoire	2,763	0.5%
Cameroon	2,677	0.4%
Pakistan	1,634	0.3%
Algeria	1,374	0.2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>600,362</b>	<b>100%</b>

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS



## REGIONAL ANALYSIS - DISTRIBUTION

In line with previous reports, nearly half of migrants (49%) identified in Libya in May and June 2020 were in the West, while more than a quarter were in the East (28%) and 23 per cent in the South. Tripoli remains the host of the majority of migrants (14% or 84,760 individuals).

The land border crossing points of Debdeb and Essayen between Algeria and Libya have been closed since [May](#) because of measures to contain the spread of COVID-19. However, they were reportedly opened for a few days after Round 31 data collection finished to allow stranded

Algerian migrants to return to their country of origin.

Similarly, land border crossing point in Emsaed (Egypt-Libya) and Ras Ejdeer (Tunisia-Libya) remained closed for entry but were periodically opened for short periods of time to allow migrant groups to leave the country. The land border crossing point of Altoum between Libya and Niger was partially opened in May and closed in [June](#).

Overall, the majority of Points of Entry (PoE) into Libya remained fully or partially closed throughout the reporting period for migrants due to mobility restrictions imposed by national and local authorities to curb the spread of COVID-19.

Fig 11 Migrants in Libya by region (mantika) (based on Mobility Tracking data)

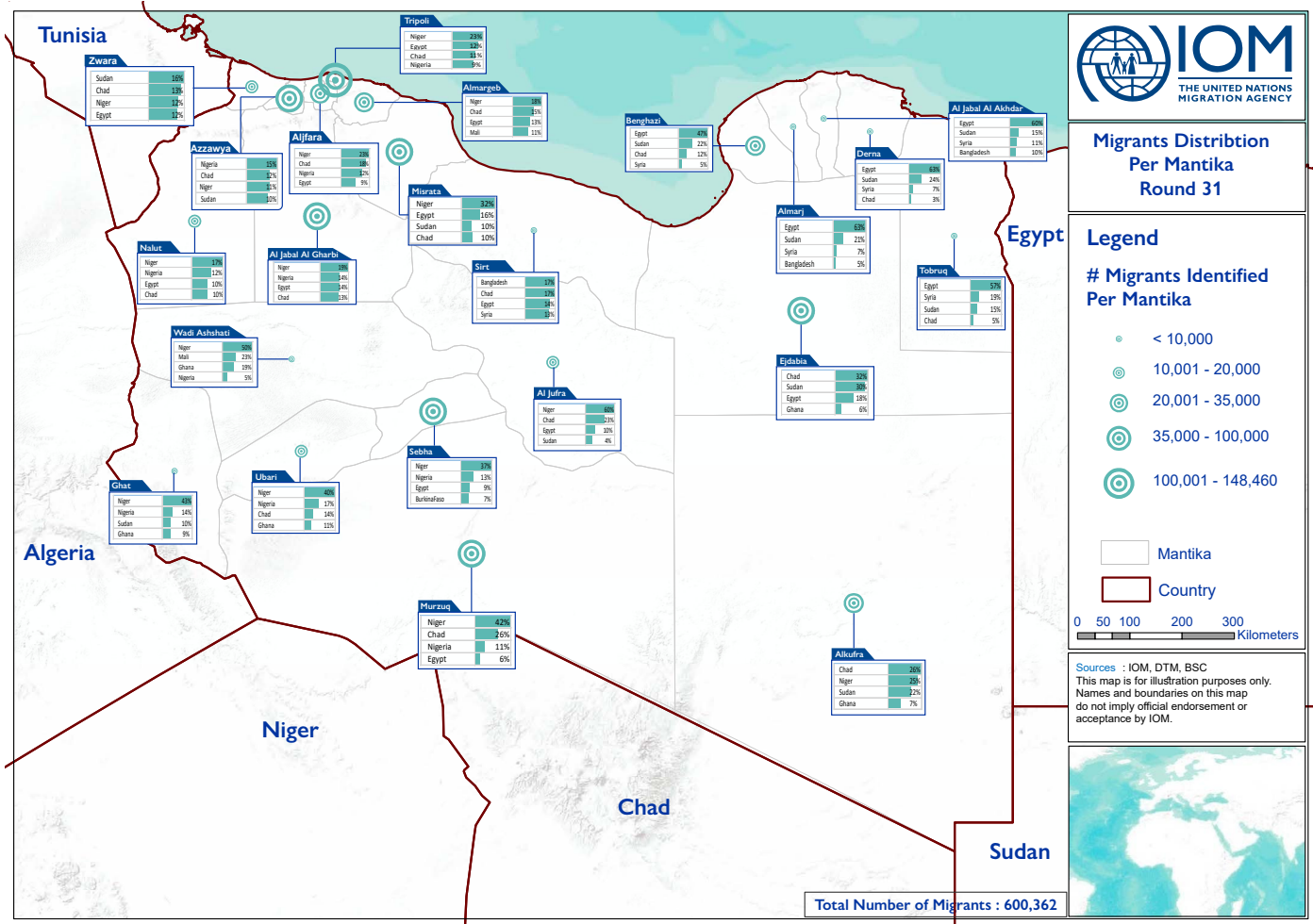
Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	84,760	14%
Ejdabia	71,659	12%
Misrata	56,815	9%
Murzuq	54,540	9%
Azzawya	43,095	7%
Sebha	39,197	7%
Benghazi	37,958	6%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	36,966	6%
Alkufra	28,063	5%
Aljfara	20,846	3%
Zwara	19,083	3%
Almargeb	17,060	3%
Ubari	12,843	2%
Ghat	12,392	2%
Aljufra	11,250	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	10,850	2%
Nalut	8,830	1%
Almarj	7,650	1%
Derna	7,575	1%
Tobruk	6,411	1%
Wadi Ashshati	6,332	1%
Sirt	6,187	1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>600,362</b>	<b>100%</b>

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS - NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

The map below shows the top four nationalities of migrants by region as per Mobility Tracking Round 31 data collection (May - June 2020). In line with previous reports and despite mobility restrictions, 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, Egyptian migrants constitute the top cohort in all of the eastern coastal regions of Libya, such as Al Jabal Akhdar, Derna, Almarj and Benghazi. Nigerian migrants constitute the top cohort in most western and south-western regions of Libya, such as Murzuq, Sebha, Ubari, Ghat and Aljufra. Migrants from Chad are the second biggest group in several of the western regions and southern regions.

Fig 12 Map of top 4 migrant nationalities per region (mantika).



## REGION OF ORIGIN ANALYSIS

Consistent with previous reports, migrants from countries in North Africa (including Egypt and Sudan) constitute the majority of migrants in Eastern Libya (56%) while migrants from Sub-Saharan African countries (such as Niger and Chad) account for the majority of migrants in Southern and Western Libya (88% and 65% respectively). The complete region of origin disaggregation by regions (mantika) of Libya is shown in the table below.

Fig 13 Migrants' region of origin by regions in Libya

Region (mantika)		Migrants from Asia (including Middle East)		Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa		Migrants from North Africa	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Eastern Libya	Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,295	1%	355	0%	8,200	5%
	Alkufra		0%	20,404	12%	7,659	5%
	Almarj	940	1%	270	0%	6,440	4%
	Benghazi	4,332	3%	7,605	4%	26,021	15%
	Derna	595	0%	405	0%	6,575	4%
	Ejdabia	6,986	4%	29,604	17%	35,069	21%
	Tobruk	1,370	1%	456	0%	4,585	3%
Eastern Libya total		16,518	10%	59,099	35%	94,549	56%
Southern Libya	Aljufra	210	0%	9,376	7%	1,664	1%
	Ghat		0%	10,623	8%	1,769	1%
	Murzuq	25	0%	48,991	36%	5,524	4%
	Sebha	450	0%	33,897	25%	4,850	4%
	Ubari		0%	11,273	8%	1,570	1%
	Wadi Ashshati		0%	6,332	5%		0%
Southern Libya total		685	0%	120,492	88%	15,377	11%
Western Libya	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	1,094	0%	25,428	9%	10,309	4%
	Aljfara	796	0%	15,817	5%	4,153	1%
	Almargeb	2,198	1%	11,200	4%	3,659	1%
	Azzawya	2,169	1%	30,536	10%	10,390	4%
	Misrata	3,712	1%	35,584	12%	17,519	6%
	Nalut	760	0%	5,841	2%	2,229	1%
	Sirt	2,583	1%	1,781	1%	1,616	1%
	Tripoli	11,980	4%	53,831	18%	18,020	6%
Zwara	719	0%	11,134	4%	7,230	2%	
Western Libya total		26,011	9%	191,152	65%	75,125	26%
<b>Total for Libya</b>		<b>43,214</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>370,743</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>185,051</b>	<b>31%</b>

Note: 1,024 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

In line with previous reports, the majority of migrants in Libya who come from Sub-Saharan Africa are from Niger (34%) and Chad (25%). However, there has been a significant decrease in the number of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly those from neighbouring Niger and Chad, compared to January-February (Round 29) and March-April (Round 30) data (Fig 13). This is likely because of the mobility restrictions which were imposed due to COVID-19 and the subsequent economic slowdown which led to decreased livelihood opportunities.

This is also confirmed by [reports from Chad](#) which indicate that the number of people on the move traveling from Chad to other countries, including Libya, decreased from 22 per cent in the first quarter to nine per cent in the second quarter. Amongst those who travelled back from Libya (the majority of them Chadians) 57 per cent came to see their family and 29 per cent had been constrained to leave.

Fig 14 Migrants from countries of origin in Sub-Saharan Africa

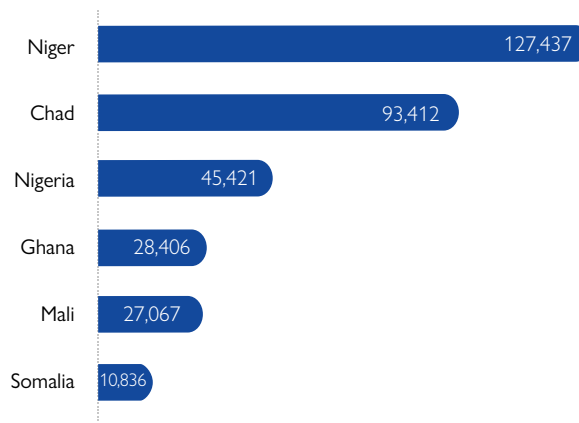


Fig 15 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the North and Sub-Saharan Africa regions.

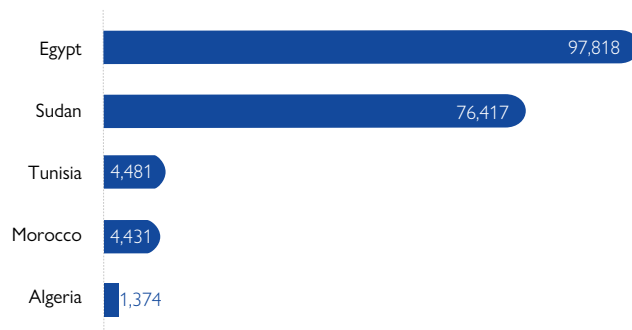


This map is for illustration purposes only. Name and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Consistent with previous reports, the bulk of migrants in Libya who are from North Africa are nationals of Egypt (53%) and Sudan (41%) while migrants from Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria together account for six per cent of the total number of migrants from North Africa.

The number of Egyptian migrants in Libya has decreased by 2,550 individuals between Rounds 29 and 31. This could be explained by the fact that throughout the months of [May](#) and [June](#), Egyptians have been allowed to exit Libya in groups, despite the land border closures implemented following the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fig 16 Migrants from countries of origin in North Africa





## MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Among the 600,362 migrants identified by DTM in Round 31 data collection, a total of 43,214 migrants were from countries in Asia and the Middle East. The majority of them mainly came from Syria and Bangladesh accounting for 17,937 migrants (including refugees) and 17,586 migrants, respectively. Syrians represent 42 per cent and Bangladesh 41 per cent of the total number of Asian and Middle-eastern migrants in Libya. There were 4,958 Palestinians (11%) and 1,634 Pakistani (4%).

Fig 17 Migrants from countries of origin in Asia (including Middle East)

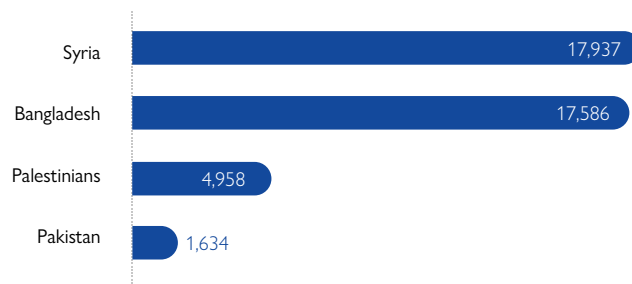
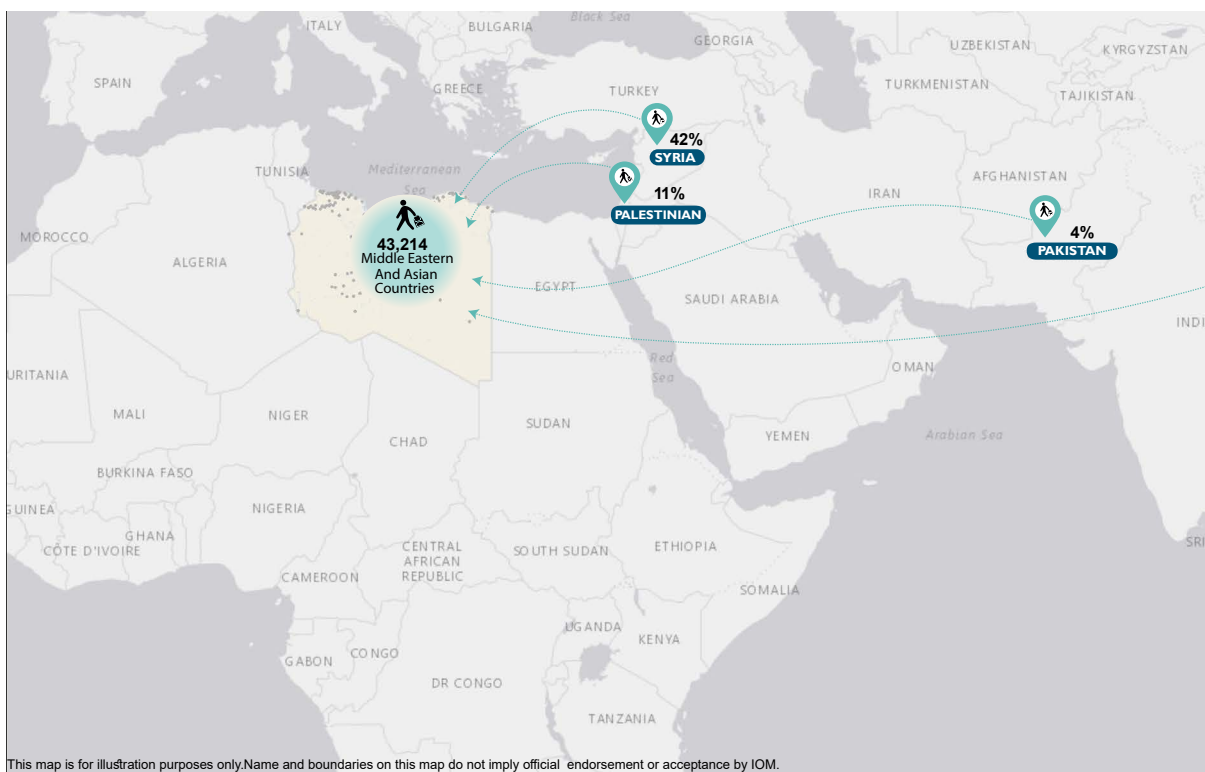


Fig 18 Percentages of migrants by country of origin for the Middle East and South Asia



## MARITIME INCIDENTS

During the reporting period, migrants continued to cross the Mediterranean to reach Europe. Between 01 January and 30 June 2020, a total of 6,950 migrants reportedly arrived in Italy via the Mediterranean Sea, which represents a 150 per cent increase in comparison to the number of arrivals reported during the same period last year (2,779 individuals).

The recorded number of arrivals in May and June represents 50 per cent of the total arrivals for the year 2020. Migrants in Libya continue to leave Libyan shores in large numbers driven by [various factors](#), amongst which are the deteriorating security and living conditions in Libya as well as the increased activity of smuggling and trafficking networks.

Fig 19 Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean Route to Italy and number of migrants returned to Libya

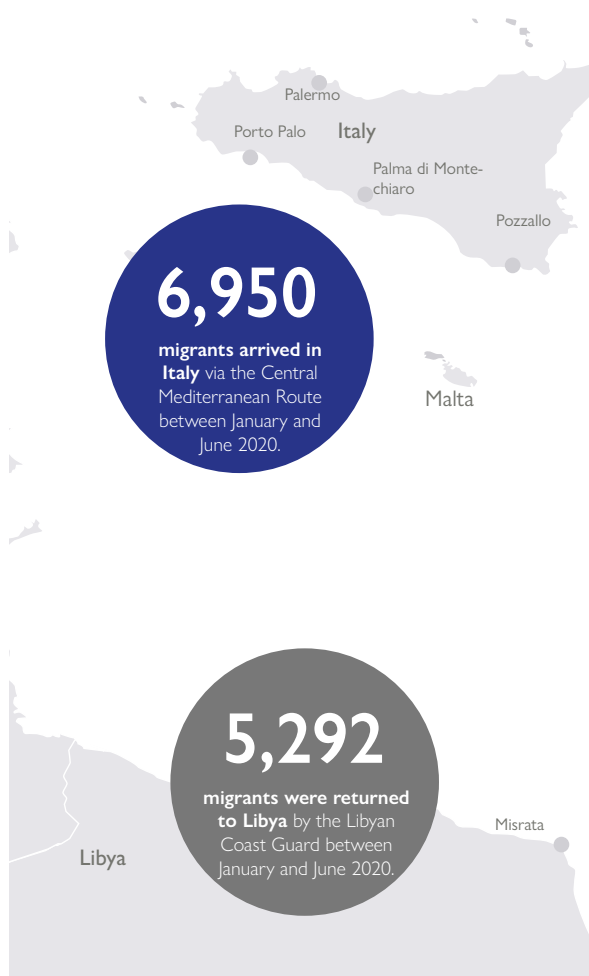
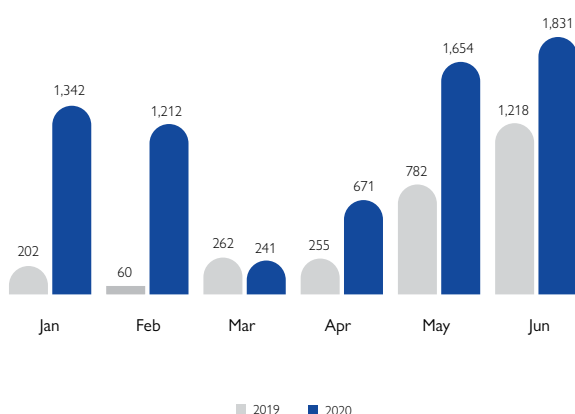


Fig 20 Arrivals by sea via Central Mediterranean Route to Italy (2019 / 2020) (number of individuals)



Since the start of this year (as of 30 June 2020), a total of 5,292 migrants have been intercepted at sea and returned to the Libyan shores by the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG). Among the total number of rescued migrants, there were 237 children as well as 388 women.

IOM Libya continues to monitor trends and patterns between migrants identified in Libya and those who continue their journey onward to Europe. However, the measures implemented to control the spread of COVID-19 have resulted in port closures, delays in disembarkation and reduced presence of search and rescue vessels on the increasingly trafficked Central Mediterranean Route. This is a [source of concern](#), as the lack of assistance at sea has resulted in the deaths and disappearances of people traveling on this route.

## METHODOLOGY

DTM's Migration Information Package includes DTM Libya Migrant Report and Migrant Public Dataset, 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 regional (admin 2: mantika), and municipality (admin 3: baladiya) levels.

Statistics of migration flows are based on the data collected via DTM Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) that cover nine regions (mantika) via a network of 40 active flow monitoring points in 13 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).



### 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 in numbers



55

Enumerators



3,800

migrants interviewed via FMS in May and June 2020



3

Team leaders



40

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are active in 9 regions (mantikas) of Libya



5

Implementing Partners

100%  
coverage



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 to support the humanitarian community with the needed demographic baselines to coordinate evidence-based interventions.

To consult all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and dashboards, please visit DTM Libya website:

[dtm.iom.int/libya](https://dtm.iom.int/libya)