International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Libya's Migrant Report

ROUND 15

OCTOBER— NOVEMBER 2017

MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

KEY FINDINGS[1], OCTOBER—NOVEMBER 2017

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency
DTM

432,574

MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN

531 OF 657 MUHALLAS

99 OF 100 BALADIYAS

MAIN LOCATIONS

TRIPOLI (19%)
MISRATA (16%)
ALMARGEB (11%)

DEMOGRAPHICS

91% ADULTS

89% MALES

9% MINORS

11% FEMALES

MORE THAN
38
NATIONALITIES IDENTIFIED

MAIN NATIONALITIES

NIGER (18%)
EGYPT (18%)
CHAD (14%)

AFRICAN MIGRANTS

NORTH AFRICAN (31%)
SUB-SAHARAN (62%)

NON AFRICAN MIGRANTS

MIDDLE EASTERN (2%)
OTHER[2] (5%)

LENGTH OF STAY

0-6 MONTHS (50.5%)
6-12 MONTHS (28%)
12+ MONTHS (21.5%)

SHELTER SETTINGS

RENTED ACCOMMODATION

- SELF-PAY (68%)

- PAID BY EMPLOYER (9%)

1 - Figures are from Round 15 of data collection.

Only key figures are shown. For full dataset and report go to www.globaldtm.info/libya

2 - Other includes migrants from Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Philippines and other

INTRODUCTION

This report is part of IOM's effort to provide a comprehensive statistical overview of Libya's current migration profile. DTM Libya's Migrant statistical information package includes the below report, accompanied by a comprehensive user-friendly dataset and a key findings one pager.
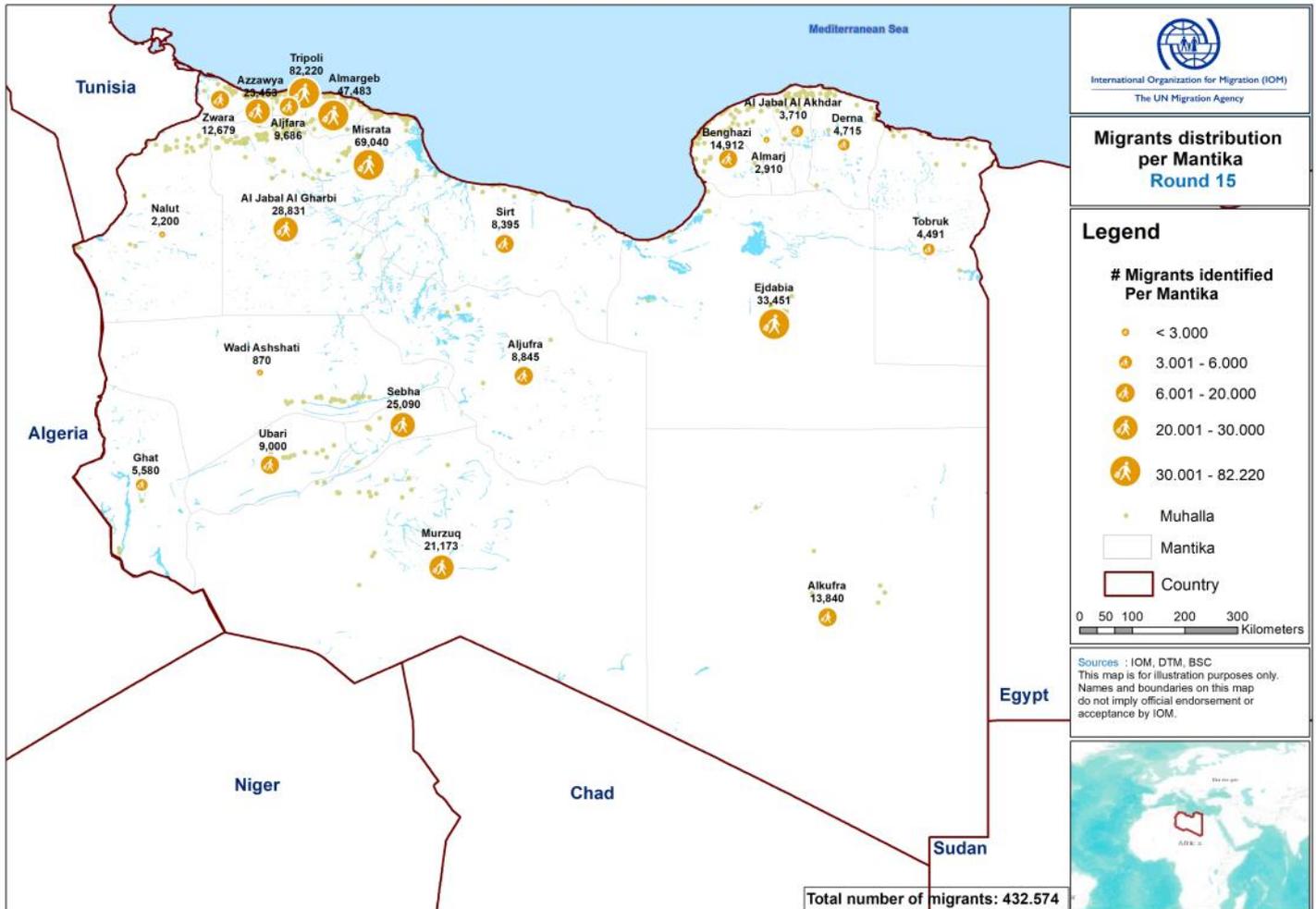
CHAPTER 1: MIGRANT STOCK BASELINE

During October – November 2017 DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking identified 432,574 migrants* across all 22 mantikas (regions) in Libya. Migrants were identified in 99 baladiyas and 531 muhallas.

Unlike in the previous rounds, Tripoli had the highest number of migrants identified in Libya (82,220 individuals identified which represent 19% of the total number of migrants). Misrata had the second highest number of migrants (69,040 migrants which represent 16% of all migrants identified). The third highest number of migrants, 47,483, were accounted for in Almargeb.

The rest of Libya's migrant population was dispersed across all other regions as shown in Map 1.

Map 1: Number of migrants identified by region in Libya

*For a full breakdown of the number of migrants by nationality at each of Libya's administrative levels (mantika, baladiya, muhalla) please consult the dataset part of this information package (available at ww.globaldtm.info/libya).

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DTM has identified a difference in the number of migrants in the Tripoli region. The number increased by 8% as 6,135 additional individuals were recorded compared to the previous round. The highest increase was recorded in the baladiyas of Abusliem, Ain Zara and Hai Alandalus.

However Azzawya and Zwara were among the regions having the largest decrease in the number of migrants in the previous round due to the last crisis in the region. The number increased again in both regions during this round.

Table 1: Largest increase of the number of migrants in the regions

Largest increase				
Mantika (Region)	Migrants R15(IND)	R14	Difference	% Change
Tripoli	82,220	76,085	6,135	8%
Azzawya	23,453	20,544	2,909	14%
Zwara	12,679	10,805	1,874	17%
Sirt	8,395	6,954	1,441	21%

A significant decrease of 2,055 migrants was recorded in Aljufra. Also in Nalut the population of migrants lessened by 43% compared to the previous round.

Table 2: Largest decrease of the number of migrants in the regions

Largest decrease				
Mantika (Region)	Migrants R15(IND)	R14	Difference	% Change
Aljufra	8,845	10,900	-2,055	-19%
Nalut	2,200	3,860	-1,660	-43%
Misrata	69,040	70,435	-1,395	-2%

Migrant Demographics

Table 3: Demographics breakdown

Out of the 432,574 migrants identified 91% were reported as adults and 9% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (89%) and the remaining 11% as female. Of the minors, 61% were reported as accompanied and 39% as unaccompanied.

Migrants demographics			
Adults		Minors	
91%		9%	
Males	Females	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors
89%	11%	61%	39%

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Migrant Nationalities in Country

37 different nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. The top 4 nationalities, Niger, Egypt, Chad and Sudan, together accounted for 60% of Libya's identified migrant population.

DTM Round 15 dataset provides a complete breakdown of all the nationalities present in Libya by muhalla, baladiya and mantika. The dataset provides detailed data at the level of the muhalla which includes the nationalities of migrants present, migrant demographics, average length of stay, documentation status and shelter settings.

During the present round the number of Nigerian nationals identified increased by 12% compared to the previous round where more than 3,000 additional Nigerian nationals were identified. The number of Ghanian and Sudanese nationals identified have increased during this round.

The number of Bangladeshi nationals identified continued to increase. Aside from 1,053 additional Bangladeshi nationals recorded in the previous round, their number increased during this round by 1,033 individuals

The following two chapters of this report provides more details about the nationalities identified. Migrants were disaggregated by their nationalities and the data was analyzed separately for migrants from African countries and those from Asian countries.

The distribution of nationalities within the country differs across regions. The locality in which specific nationalities are found correlates with the proximity of the countries of origin that migrants come from.

Map 2 demonstrates the distribution of nationalities by region. Only the main nationalities in each region are shown.

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* DTM Round 15 dataset provides a complete breakdown of all the nationalities present in Libya by muhalla, baladiya and mantika. The dataset provides detailed data at the level of the muhalla which includes the nationalities of migrants present, migrant demographics, average length of stay, documentation status and shelter settings.

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Map 2: Top migrant nationalities per mantika (region)

DTM — IOM • OIM — THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

Algeria

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Mediterranean Sea

Ghat
Nigeria 28%
Sudan 19%
Ghana 16%
Cameroon 13%

Zwara
Ghana 19%
Niger 15%
Chad 12%

Nalut
Bangladesh 39%
Morocco 11%
Ghana 7%
Egypt 6%

Wadi Ashshati
Niger 71%
Mali 19%
Ghana 7%
Nigeria 3%

Azzawya
Nigeria 14%
Nigeria 13%
Egypt 11%
Sudan 8%

Ubari
Niger 29%
Nigeria 14%
Egypt 14%
Mali 13%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi
Niger 26%
Chad 16%
Egypt 16%
Mali 9%

Aljfara
Chad 19%
Niger 19%
Sudan 16%
Egypt 10%

Tripoli
Niger 20%
Egypt 18%
Chad 15%
Ghana 9%

Sebha
Niger 18%
Burkina Faso 16%
Egypt 12%

Murzuq
Niger 30%
Egypt 17%
Nigeria 13%
Ghana 13%

Misrata
Niger 26%
Egypt 20%
Chad 12%
Nigeria 8%

Almargeb
Egypt 17%
Niger 14%
Chad 14%
Mali 10%

Aljufra
Niger 67%
Chad 20%
Sudan 5%
Ghana 3%

Sirt
Egypt 22%
Bangladesh 19%
Sudan 16%
Palestine 13%

Benghazi
Egypt 38%
Sudan 23%
Chad 20%
Bangladesh 6%

Alkufra
Chad 22%
Egypt 18%
Sudan 18%
Somalia 13%

Ejdabia
Chad 37%
Sudan 30%
Egypt 23%
Syria 6%

Almarj
Egypt 76%
Sudan 11%
Syria 10%
Bangladesh 2%

Derna
Egypt 55%
Syria 14%
Sudan 14%
Niger 7%

Tobruk
Egypt 62%
Sudan 16%
Syria 13%
Bangladesh 6%

Al Jabal Al Akhdar
Egypt 70%
Syria 13%
Sudan 11%
Bangladesh 6%

Total number of migrants: 432.574

Migrants distribution per Mantika
Round 15

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Legend

 # Migrants identified Per Mantika

- ⊙ < 3.000
- ◎ 3.001 - 6.000
- ◎ 6.001 - 20.000
- ◎ 20.001 - 30.000
- ◎ 30.001 - 82.220

• Muhalla

☐ 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.

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Table 4: *Number of Migrants by Mantika (Region)*

Mantika (Region)	#Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	82,220	19%
Misrata	69,040	16%
Almargeb	47,483	11%
Ejdabia	33,451	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	28,831	7%
Sebha	25,090	6%
Azzawya	23,453	5%
Murzuq	21,173	5%
Benghazi	14,912	3%
Alkufra	13,840	3%
Zwara	12,679	3%
Aljfara	9,686	2%
Ubari	9,000	2%
Aljufra	8,845	2%
Sirt	8,395	2%
Ghat	5,580	1%
Derna	4,715	1%
Tobruk	4,491	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	3,710	1%
Almarj	2,910	1%
Nalut	2,200	1%
Wadi Ashshati	870	0.2%
Total	**432,574**	**100%**

Table 5: *Number of Migrants by Nationality*

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Niger	78,723	18%
Egypt	78,616	18%
Chad	61,847	14%
Sudan	40,689	9%
Ghana	31,251	7%
Nigeria	29,605	7%
Mali	24,105	6%
Bangladesh	19,563	5%
Senegal	9,128	2%
Ivory Coast	7,870	2%
Tunisia	7,557	2%
Syria	6,800	2%
Somalia	5,310	1%
Guinea	4,567	1%
Morocco	4,136	1%
Burkina-Faso	4,078	1%
Ethiopia	2,710	0.6%
Eritrea	2,417	0.6%
Cameroon	2,214	0.5%
Palestine	2,064	0.5%
Kenya	1,455	0.3%
Zambia	1,299	0.3%
Mauritania	1,280	0.3%
Algeria	1,232	0.3%
Pakistan	1,138	0.3%
Gambia	1,042	0.2%
Sierra-Leone	330	0.08%
Gabon	305	0.07%
Equatorial Guinea	299	0.07%
Djibouti	242	0.06%
Yemen	143	0.03%
Iraq	100	0.02%
Turkey	40	0.01%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
India	26	0.01%
Philippines	15	0.003%
Togo	13	0.003%
Other	325	0.08%
Total	**432,574**	**100%**

For DTM's full dataset for Round 15 please visit:
www.globaldtm.info/libya

Asian and Middle Eastern Migrants in Libya

Out of the 423,394 nationals identified, 7% (27,875 individuals) originate from Asian and Middle Eastern countries*. Their proportions are presented in table 6.

The highest number of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities were recorded as Bangladeshis (18,530) followed by Syrians at 6,763.

Palestinian nationals represent 6% of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population; Pakistani 2%; Yemeni nationals make up 1%; and Iraqi, Turkish and Indian nationals represent the minority with a total proportion of 1%.

Table 6: Asian and Middle Eastern migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia and Middle East
Bangladesh	18,530	66%
Syria	6,763	24%
Palestine	1,564	6%
Pakistan	640	2%
Yemen	208	1%
Iraq	100	0.4%
Turkey	35	0.1%
India	35	0.1%
Total	27,875	100%

Table 7: Number of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants by Mantika (Region)

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia and Middle East
West	**19,717**	**71%**
Tripoli	5421	19%
Almargeb	4340	16%
Sirt	2475	9%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	2015	7%
Azzawya	1962	7%
Misrata	1930	7%
Aljfara	658	2%
Nalut	551	2%
Zwara	365	1%
East	**7,888**	**28%**
Ejdabia	3482	12%
Benghazi	1996	7%
Tobruk	797	3%
Derna	689	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	576	2%
Almarj	348	1%
South	**270**	**1%**
Aljufra	210	0.8%
Sebha	40	0.1%
Murzuq	20	0.1%
Total	27,875	100%

Asian and Middle Eastern migrants were primarily found in the Western region (71%) and up to 28% where identified in the East. The remaining 1% were found in the South.

The highest proportion of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants (5,421 individuals, 19% of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants) were identified in Tripoli the region, 16% were identified in Almargeb.

Out of those identified in the East, 44% were identified in Ejdabia (12% of all the Asian and Middle Eastern migrants identified in Libya).

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African Migrants in Libya:

Out of the total number of migrants 93% (402,360 individuals) originate from African countries*(see Table 8); 28 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round.

Table 8: Number of African migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Africa
Niger	78,723	20%
Egypt	78,616	20%
Chad	61,847	15%
Sudan	40,689	10%
Ghana	31,251	8%
Nigeria	29,605	7%
Mali	24,105	6%
Senegal	9,128	2%
Ivory Coast	7,870	2%
Tunisia	7,557	2%
Somalia	5,310	1%
Guinea	4,567	1%
Morocco	4,136	1%
Burkina-Faso	4,078	1%
Ethiopia	2,710	0.7%
Eritrea	2,417	0.6%
Cameroon	2,214	0.6%
Kenya	1,455	0.4%
Zambia	1,299	0.3%
Mauritania	1,280	0.3%
Algeria	1,232	0.3%
Gambia	1,042	0.3%
SierraLeone	330	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.1%
EquatorialGuinea	299	0.1%
Djibouti	242	0.06%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
Togo	13	0.003%
Total	402,360	100%

Out of the 402,360 individuals originating from African countries, 67% (270,130) originate from Sub-Saharan countries. Table 9 presents their distribution by nationality. Nigerien and Chadian nationals represent more than the half (52%) of Sub-Saharan nationals identified. The remaining 48% came from 21 other African countries.

The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (69%) were identified in the Western regions and 21% in the South. The remaining 10% were identified in the East.

Table 9: Number of Sub-Saharan African migrants by nationality

Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Sahara
Niger	78,723	29%
Chad	61,847	23%
Ghana	31,251	12%
Nigeria	29,605	11%
Mali	24,105	9%
Senegal	9,128	3%
Ivory Coast	7,870	3%
Somalia	5,310	2%
Guinea	4,567	2%
Burkina-Faso	4,078	2%
Ethiopia	2,710	1%
Eritrea	2,417	1%
Cameroon	2,214	1%
Kenya	1,455	1%
Zambia	1,299	0.5%
Mauritania	1,280	0.5%
Gambia	1,042	0.4%
Sierra-Leone	330	0.1%
Gabon	305	0.1%
Equatorial Guinea	299	0.1%
Djibouti	242	0.09%
Mozambique	40	0.01%
Togo	13	0.005%
Total	270,130	100%

Table 10: Number of Sub-Saharan migrants by Mantika (Region)

Mantika	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Sahara
West	**186,068**	**69%**
Tripoli	54,252	20%
Misrata	44,113	16%
Almargeb	33,174	12%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	22,007	8%
Azzawya	15,475	6%
Zwara	8,855	3.3%
Aljfara	5,648	2%
Sirt	1,931	1%
Nalut	613	0.23%
South	**58,035**	**21%**
Sebha	20,805	8%
Murzuq	17,030	6%
Aljufra	8,145	3%
Ubari	6,905	3%
Ghat	4,280	2%
Wadi Ashshati	870	0%
East	**26,027**	**10%**
Ejdabia	12,354	5%
Alkufra	8,760	3%
Benghazi	3,791	1%
Derna	920	0.3%
Tobruk	165	0.1%
Almarj	37	0.0%
Total	270,130	100%

*The 325 migrants indicated in chapter one as "other nationals" were excluded; 432,249 migrants remain.

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Table 12: *Number of North African migrants by Mantika (Region)*

The remaining 33% (132,230 individuals) of African migrants originate from North African countries. 59% of them were Egyptian, 31% Sudanese, 6% Tunisian and 3% Moroccan nationals. The remaining 1% were Algerian nationals.

Table 11: *Number of North African migrants by nationality*

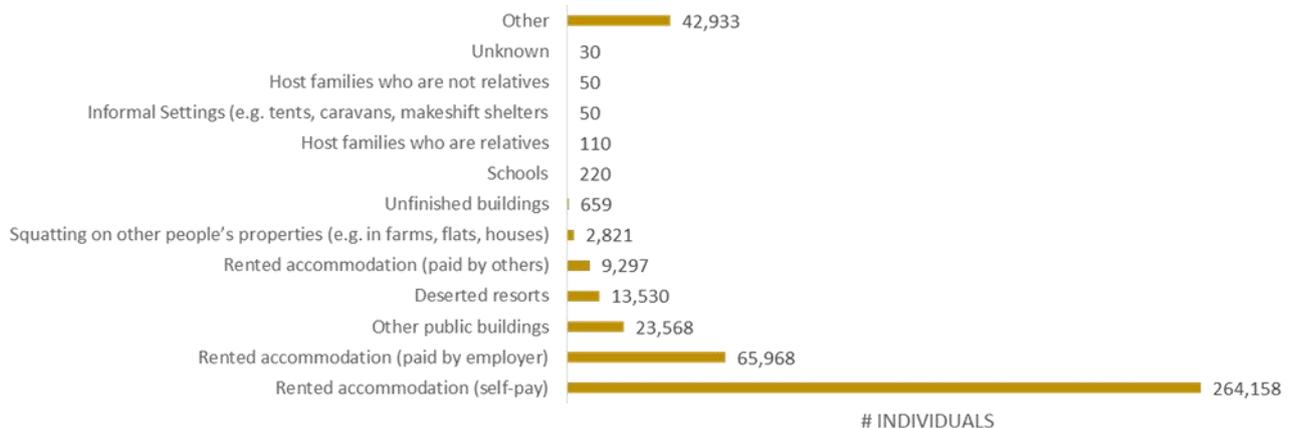| Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Egypt	78,616	59%
Sudan	40,689	31%
Tunisia	7,557	6%
Morocco	4,136	3%
Algeria	1,232	1%
Total	132,230	100%

The highest proportion of North African migrants was recorded in the Western regions (57%) and approximately a third were identified in the East. The remaining 9% were identified in the South.

When disaggregated by Mantika, Misrata had the highest proportion (17%) of North African migrants identified in Libya, while Ejdabia had the highest proportion of North African migrants identified in the East (13% of North African migrants identified in Libya).

Mantika	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
West	**77,336**	**59%**
Misrata	24,722	19%
Tripoli	21,030	16%
Almargeb	10,533	8%
Azzawya	5,318	4%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	4,884	4%
Aljfara	3,600	3%
Zwara	2,787	2%
Sirt	2,766	2%
Nalut	1,696	1%
East	**43,047**	**33%**
Ejdabia	17,326	13%
Benghazi	8,983	7%
Alkufra	5,035	4%
Tobruk	3,288	3%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	3,144	2%
Derna	2,891	2%
Almarj	2,380	2%
South	**10,331**	**8%**
Sebha	4,185	3%
Murzuq	2,231	2%
Ubari	2,025	1.5%
Ghat	1,300	1%
Aljufra	590	0.5%
Total	130,714	100%

Migrant Shelter Settings

Data was gathered at the muhalla level on the shelter settings for migrants. The majority of identified migrants (62%, 264,158 migrants) were reported to be residing in self-paid rented accommodation; a notable portion of migrants were also reported to be residing in accommodation paid by their employer (16%).

Figure 1: *Reported shelter settings for migrants*

Other	42,933
Unknown	30
Host families who are not relatives	50
Informal Settings (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters	50
Host families who are relatives	110
Schools	220
Unfinished buildings	659
Squatting on other people's properties (e.g. in farms, flats, houses)	2,821
Rented accommodation (paid by others)	9,297
Deserted resorts	13,530
Other public buildings	23,568
Rented accommodation (paid by employer)	65,968
Rented accommodation (self-pay)	264,158

INDIVIDUALS

DTM LIBYA MIGRANT REPORT

CHAPTER 2 - MIGRATION FLOWS

This chapter presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrivals and departures from across 138 locations covered by DTM across 20 regions during November. This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily-observed arrivals and departures, by nationality, area of departure and intended country of destination. The chapter is complemented by a regional analysis of Alkufra, Almargeb, Ejdabia, Murzuq and Misrata, providing a 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.

Regions Monitored

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

Reporting period: Vovember 2017

Assessment type: Daily (5 days/week)

1,673 # Assessments conducted

20 # Regions covered (Mantika)

43 # Municipalities covered (Baladiya)

138 # Active FMPs in Libya

ARRIVAL DATA:

In November 2017, 8,217 individuals were observed arriving at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) covered by DTM. The main nationalities observed were Nigerien and Egyptian. The primary countries of destination were reported to be Libya followed by Italy, France.

Alkufra recorded the highest number of arrivals, followed by Almargeb and Ejdabia (see table below).

The average number of daily observed arrivals to all locations covered by DTM totaled 656 individuals per day.

DEPARTURE DATA:

Between the 1st of November and 31st of November 2017, 8,799 individuals were observed departing from the different FMPs across Libya. The main nationalities of departure were of Nigerien, Egyptian and Nigerian nationalities and their main intended destinations were Italy, Libya, and France.

Alkufra, Almargeb, and Ejdabia observed the highest number of departures as shown in the table below.

The average number of migrant departures from all the locations assessed totaled 698 individuals observed departing per day.

*It is important to note that the extent to which each route is used is difficult to monitor as the proportion of migrants observed using each route varies from one period to another and security can restricts DTM enumerators' access. This chapter includes regional analysis of migrants' flows in the regions with the highest proportions of crossing migrants observed by DTM.

Table 13: Data on migrants present, observed and estimated arrivals and departures from top 10 regions

Region	Absolut number of migrants present	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departures	Estimated Daily Migrant Arrivals	Estimated Daily Migrant Departures	Main Location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended Next Location for those departing	Main nationalities of those Arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main countries of final destination for those departing
Alkufra	13,840	2028	3050	114	162	Northern Darfur Bet	Murzuq Ejdabia Zwara	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan Somalia Chad	Libya Italy Germany
Almargeb	47,483	1119	1314	86	101	Tripoli Ubari Misrata	Almargeb Tripoli Sebha	Niger Algeria Nigeria	Nigeria Egypt Niger	Italy Egypt Niger
Ejdabia	33,451	908	993	67	73	Alkufrah Ejdabia Tobruk	Sirt Ejdabia Alkufrah	Sudan Egypt Chad	Sudan Egypt Chad	Libya Italy France
Murzuq	21,173	351	368	54	52	Murzuq	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Murzuq	Nigeria Niger Ghana	Ghana Nigeria Burkina Faso	Libya Italy France
Misrata	69,040	272	243	49	46	Sebha Al Jabal Al Gharbi Aljufrah	Almargeb Tripoli Sirt	Nigeria Niger Mali	Nigeria Niger Mali	Malta Italy Niger
Wadi Ashshati	870	380	330	45	44	Sebha	Aljfarah	Niger Nigeria Burkina Faso	Nigeria Burkina Faso Ghana	Italy Germany Canada
Sebha	25,090	284	255	42	39	Murzuq Sebha	Wadi Ashshati Sebha Tripoli	Niger Gambia Mali	Niger Nigeria Gambia	Italy Libya France
Nalut	2,200	441	378	30	26	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Illizi	Nalut Illizi	Mali Niger Chad	Niger Mali Guinea	Italy France Libya
Sirt	8,395	880	515	29	17	Ejdabia Aljufrah	Azzawya Almargeb Misrata	Egypt Nigeria Pakistan	Nigeria Syria Tunisia	Italy France Germany
Tripoli	82,220	153	147	28	35	Sebha Tripoli Misrata	Tripoli Misrata Sebha	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Egypt Ghana	Libya Chad Italy

Regional Analysis of Migration Flows

ALKUFRA

During the reporting period, 2,028 individuals were observed arriving to Alkufra, primarily from Sudan and Somalia.

A further, 3,050 individuals were originating from Sudan and Somalia having transited Sudan were observed departing Alkufra towards Ejdabia and Murzuq. Their final destinations were recorded as Libya.

ALMARGEB

1,119 migrants were observed arriving at locations within Murzuq during the reporting period. An additional, 1,314 migrants were observed departing from the same region.

The majority of the observed arrivals came from Tripoli and Ubari. The main nationalities identified for arrivals and departures were Nigerien and Nigerian and the primary intended destination was recorded as Italy.

EJDABIA

During the reporting period, 908 individuals were observed arriving to Ejdabia from Alkufra and other location within Ejdabia. 993 individuals were recorded departing Ejdabia towards Sirt and other location within Ejdabia.

Sudanese and Egyptian were the most prevalent nationality recorded. The planned destination for the majority of migrants was Libya.

MURZUQ

In the region of Murzuq, 351 arrivals were recorded with 368 individuals were observed departing Murzuq during the assessment days.

The majority of migrants reported coming from other locations within Murzuq with the common trend of departures travelling to Sebha and Wadi Ashshati.

The main nationalities recorded were Nigerian and Ghanaian and the planned destination for the majority of migrants was Italy.

MISRATA

272 individuals, mainly Nigerien, were observed arriving to the region from Sebha. On the other hand, 243 individuals were observed departing to Almargeb and Tripoli.

The main nationality of departure was Nigerien and the planned destination was Malta and Italy.

CHAPTER 3: MIGRANT ROUTES

Map 3 presents the routes taken by migrants who departed from Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Ghana and Ivory Coast to reach Libya.

Data used to create this map was collected through Flow Monitoring profile surveys conducted with migrants in Libya in November 2017.

Out of the 377 individuals who departed Nigeria and indicated the route they used to reach Libya, the majority (96%) reported passing through Niger to reach Libya when 2% reported passing successively through Niger and Algeria and 2% reported reaching Libya directly through Chad.

Malian nationals reported crossing three main routes on their journey into Libya; the highest proportion of migrants departing from Mali (42%) reported crossing Algeria to enter Libya, 34% reported coming through Niger directly and 20% reported having crossed Burkina-Faso and Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 4% reported passing through Algeria and Niger to reach Libya.

94% of the surveyed migrants who departed Burkina Faso and indicated the routes they took reported travelling to Libya through Niger. 5% travelled to Libya through Mali and Algeria respectively.

The majority of migrants who departed Senegal (76%) reported passing through Mali then Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. 13% reported passing through Mali and Niger respectively. 9% travelled through Mali and Algeria. The remaining 2% reported travelling through Mauritania, Morocco and then Algeria.
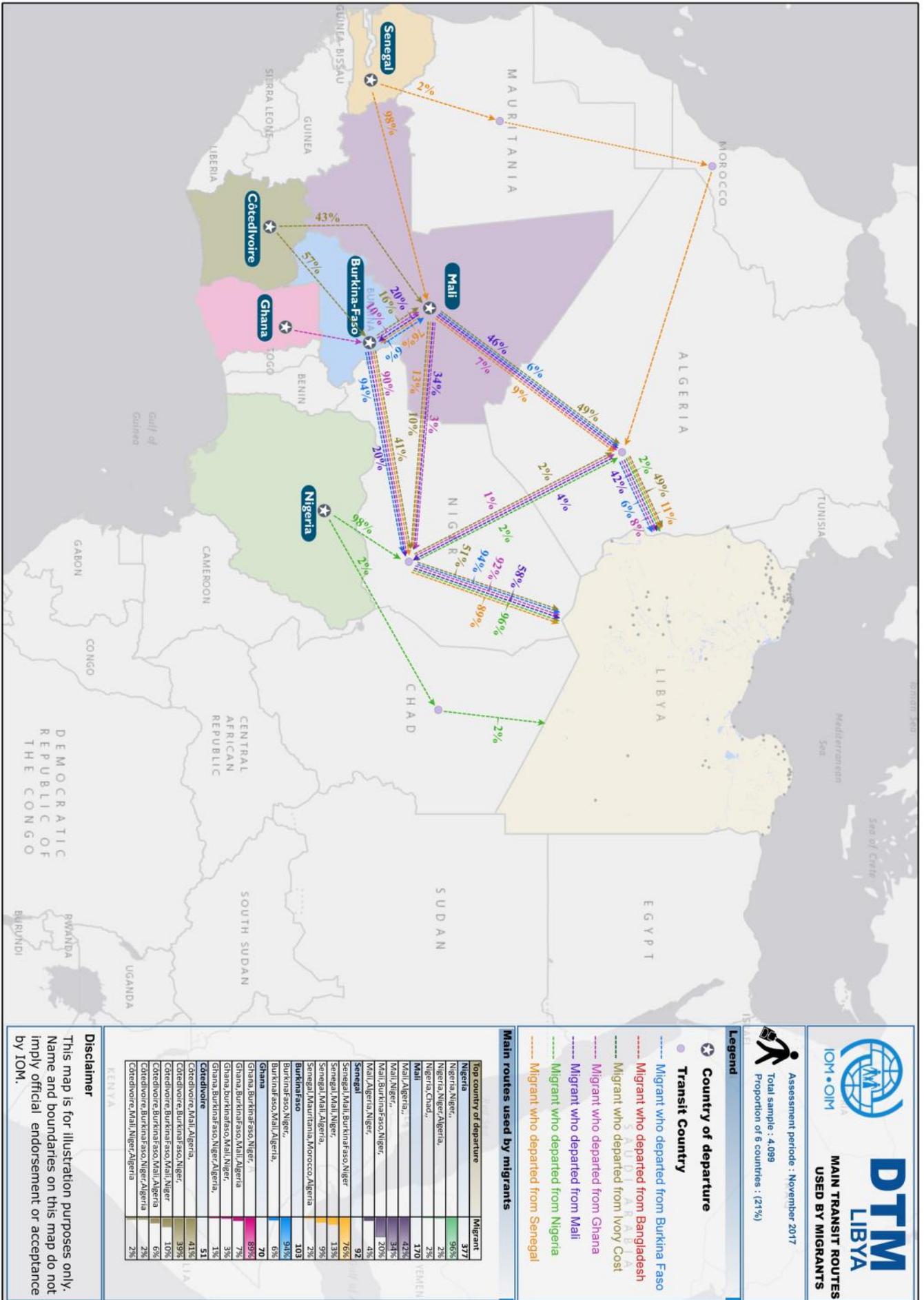
All migrants departing Ghana reported that their journey started by passing through Burkina-Faso. 89% of Ghanaian nationals reported passing through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 8% used different routes.

Migrants who departed Ivory Coast indicated two main routes; the highest proportion (41%) reported travelling through Mali and Algeria to reach Libya; 39% reported travelling first to Burkina Faso then to Niger before reaching Libya. Another 10% reported travelling through Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger successively before reaching Libya. The remaining 10% reported other routes.

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Map 3: Main transit routes used by migrants from main countries of departure not bordering Libya

Senegal
2%
98%
Côte d'Ivoire
43%
57%
Burkina-Faso
Ghana
Mali
20%
16%
10%
6%
90%
13%
34%
3%
10%
94%
41%
20%
46%
7%
6%
9%
49%
2%
4%
2%
49%
42%
6%
8%
11%
Nigeria
98%
2%
51%
94%
92%
58%
89%
9%
1%
2%
2%

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MAIN TRANSIT ROUTES USED BY MIGRANTS

Assessment periode : November 2017
Total sample : 4.099
Proportion of 6 countries : (21%)

Legend

⭐ Country of departure
● Transit Country

Migrant who departed from Burkina Faso
Migrant who departed from Bangladesh
Migrant who departed from Ivory Cost
Migrant who departed from Ghana
Migrant who departed from Mali
Migrant who departed from Nigeria
Migrant who departed from Senegal

Main routes used by migrants

Top country of departure	Migrant
Nigeria	**377**
Nigeria,Niger,	96%
Nigeria,Niger,Algeria,	2%
Nigeria,Chad,,	2%
Mali	**170**
Mali,Algeria,,	42%
Mali,Niger,,	34%
Mali,Algeria,Niger,	20%
Mali,Burkina Faso,Niger,	4%
Senegal	**92**
Senegal,Mali,Burkina,Niger	76%
Senegal,Mali,Niger,	13%
Senegal,Mali,Algeria,	9%
Senegal,Mauritania,Morocco,Algeria	2%
Burkina Faso	**103**
Burkina Faso,Niger,,	94%
Burkina Faso,Mali,Algeria	6%
Ghana	**70**
Ghana,Burkina Faso,Niger,	89%
Ghana,Burkina Faso,Mali,Algeria	7%
Ghana,Burkina Faso,Mali,Niger,	3%
Ghana,Burkina Faso,Niger,Algeria,	1%
Côte d'Ivoire	**51**
Côte d'Ivoire,Mali,Algeria,	41%
Côte d'Ivoire,Burkina Faso,Niger,	39%
Côte d'Ivoire,Burkina Faso,Mali,Niger	10%
Côte d'Ivoire,Burkina Faso,Mali,Algeria	6%
Côte d'Ivoire,Burkina Faso,Niger,Algeria	2%
Côte d'Ivoire,Mali,Niger,Algeria	2%

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CHAPTER 4 - MARITIME INCIDENTS

As of the 29th of November, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 117,042 individuals with 5,645 having arrived during November. Compared to the same period from last year the number of arrivals to Italy have significantly decreased (13,581 arrivals recorded in November 2016).
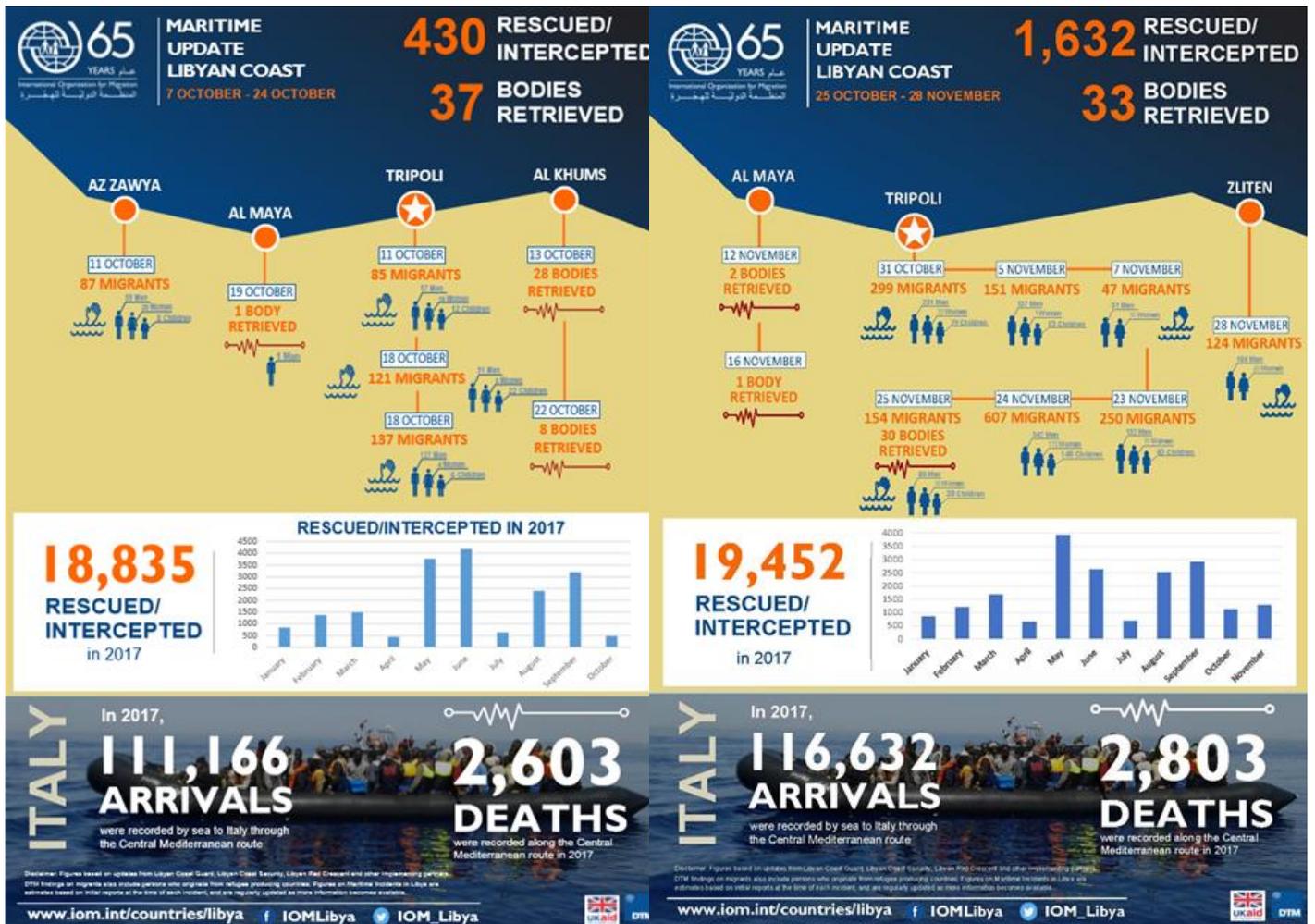
As of the 29th of November 2,631 individuals were reported to have died making the crossing through the central Mediterranean route. Their number have significantly decreased compared to the same period

from the previous year where 4,207 individuals were reported dead in the Mediterranean.

However the number of Nigerian nationals who arrived to Italy by sea from January to October 2017 is nearly the half of those who arrived in the same period of the previous year. Nigeria continued to be the predominant nationality of the arrivals recorded in Italy.

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

<p align="center">OCTOBER—NOVEMBER 2017</p>

For more information about arrivals and missing migrants recorded by IOM in the Mediterranean please use the following links:
http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_October_2017.pdf
http://migration.iom.int/europe/
https://missingmigrants.iom.int/region/mediterranean

CONCEPTS AND POPULATION CATEGORIES

DTM Libya categorizes migrant populations in Libya as **Mobile & Visible and Mobile & Invisible.**

The Mobile & Visible populations are primarily regarded as migrants that reside in Libya either for a short period or an extended period for the purpose of work. DTM data gathered through Mobility Tracking and Flow Monitoring modules is primarily focused on this category of migrants in Libya, due to the ability to have access to these populations.

The Mobile & Invisible migrants are primarily considered as transiting Libya through smuggling and trafficking networks. Access to these migrants is more difficult due to the nature of their presence in Libya and very little data can be obtained for this population.

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 attempt 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.

It is worth noting that these categories are fluid and migrants may transition between these different categories at various parts of their journey. As a country of destination and transit for migrant flows in the region, Libya is an important site for the study of regional flows to feed into a broader understanding of migratory drivers and dynamics. IOM's DTM programme aims to analyse Libya's migration profile towards developing a more articulated and evidenced-based picture of migration in Libya.

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 see DTM Libya's 2017 Methodologies please refer DTM's Flow Monitoring and Mobility Tracking methodologies at: www.globaldtm.info/libya

About DTM Libya

Funded by the European Union[1] the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information packages on Libya's populations on the move. DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence-based interventions. DTM's Mobility Tracking package includes analytical reports, datasets, maps, interactive dashboards and websites on the numbers, demographics, locations of origin, displacement and movement patterns, and primary needs of mobile populations. For all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and interactive dashboard please visit www.globaldtm.info.libya/

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