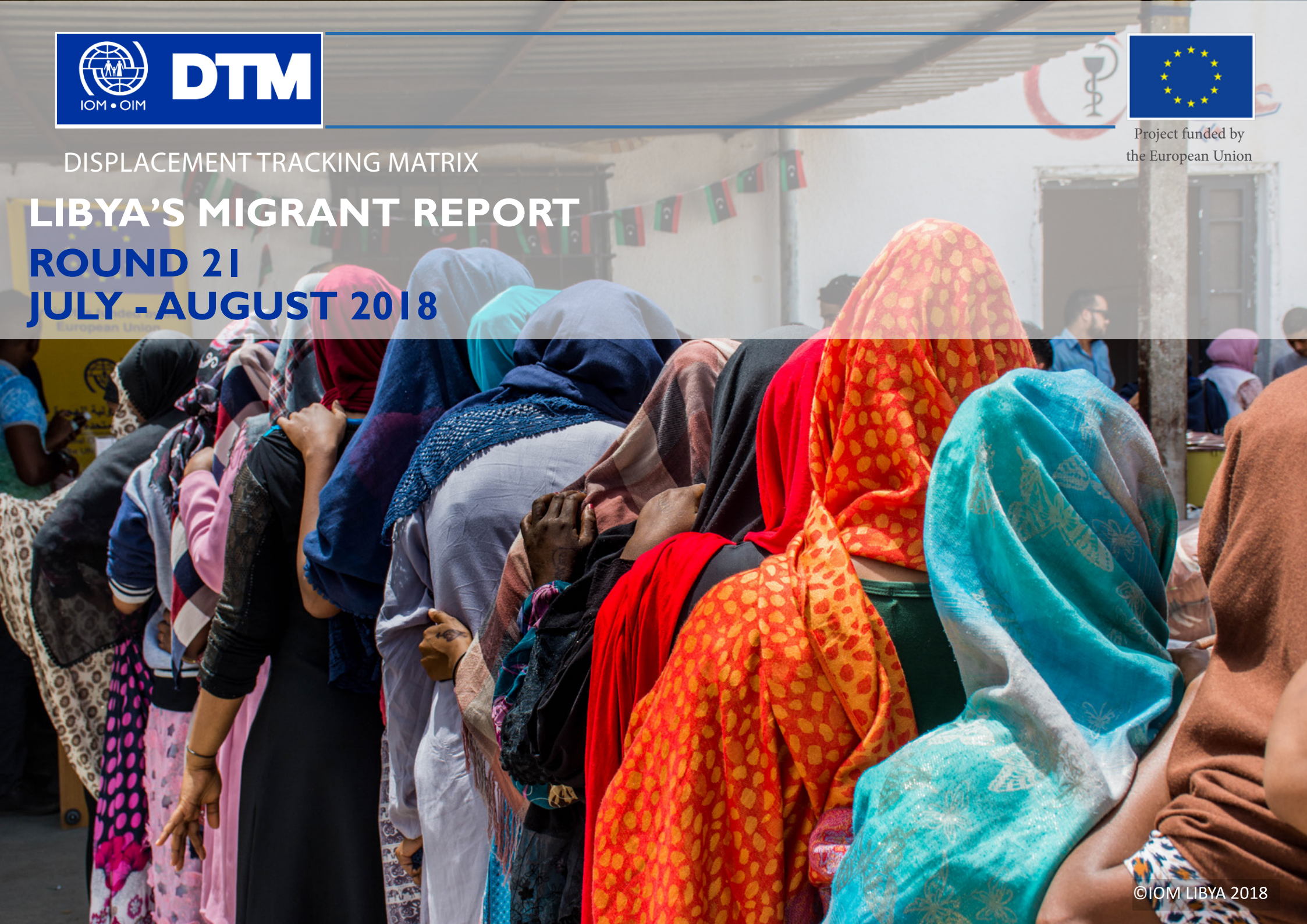


DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT

ROUND 21

JULY - AUGUST 2018



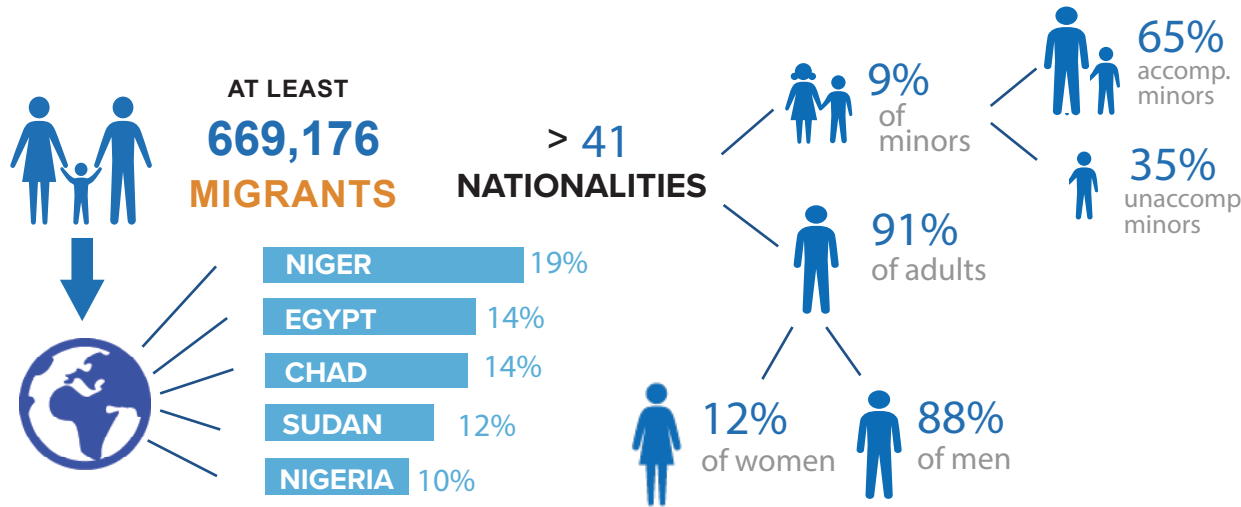
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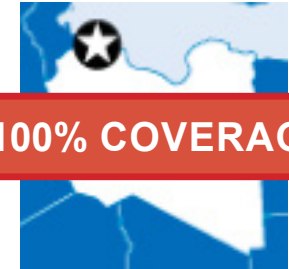
KEY FINDINGS



MIGRANTS PRESENT IN 554 of 667 COMMUNITIES



100% of MUNICIPALITIES

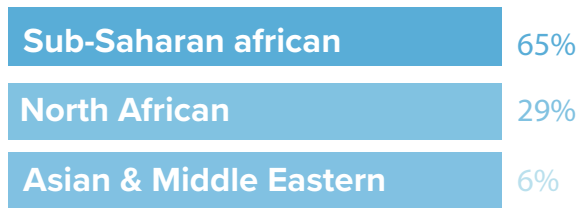


100% COVERAGE

TOP 3 REGIONS (% of migrants)



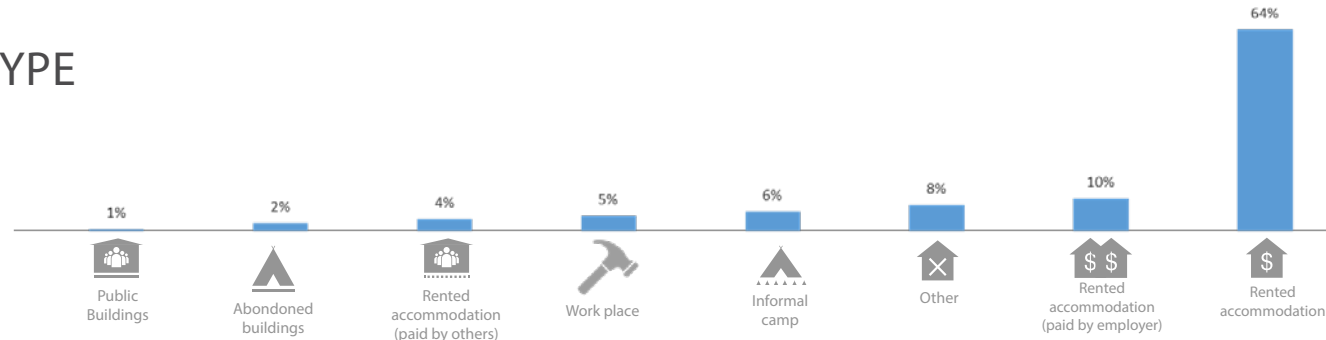
TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN (% of migrants)



KEY INFORMANTS



SHELTER TYPE





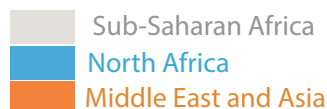
OVERVIEW



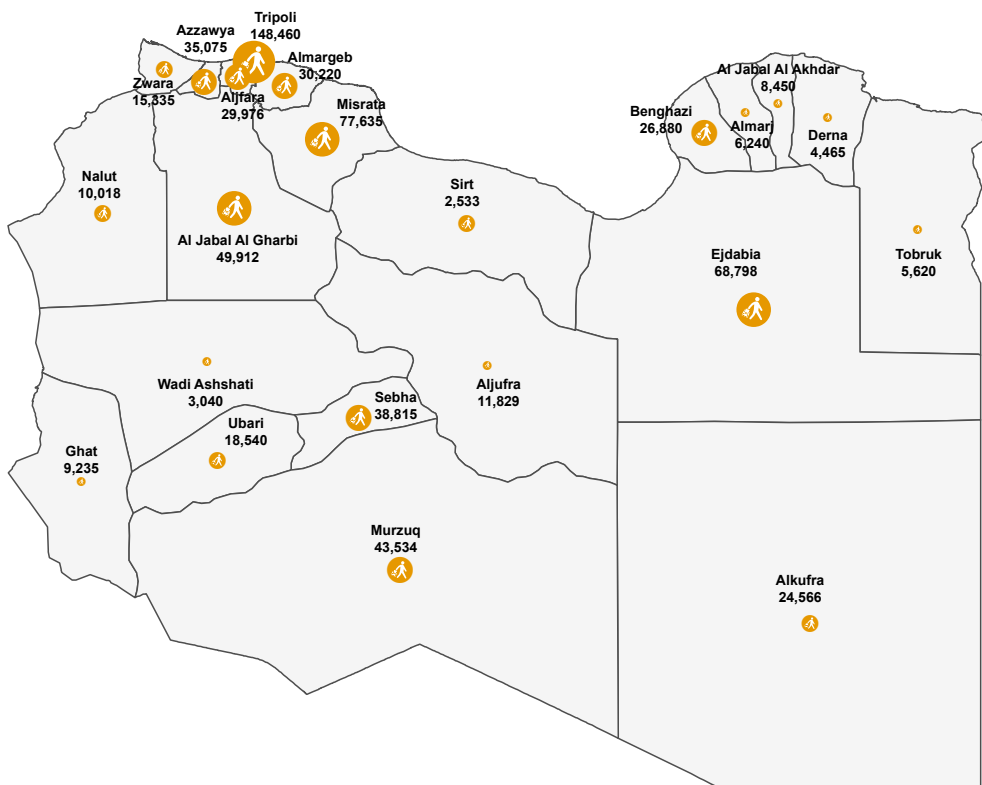
FIGURES

MIGRANT POPULATION IN LIBYA

AT LEAST **669,176 Migrants**



MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER REGION



MIGRANT BASELINE

The 21th round of data collection took place in July and August 2018. During this round a revised version of the data collection methodology was used to capture additional information on the needs and challenges migrants are facing.

DTM identified there to be at least 669,176 migrants in Libya. Migrants were identified in all baladiyas, within 554 communities and originated from more than 41 countries.

As displayed in the maps on page 5-6, out of the total number of migrants identified, 630,907 individuals (94%) originate from 31 different African countries with 38,030 individuals (6%) from 9 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 239 individuals were recorded with unknown/other country of origin.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Nigerian, together these nationalities account for up to 69% of Libya’s migrant population.

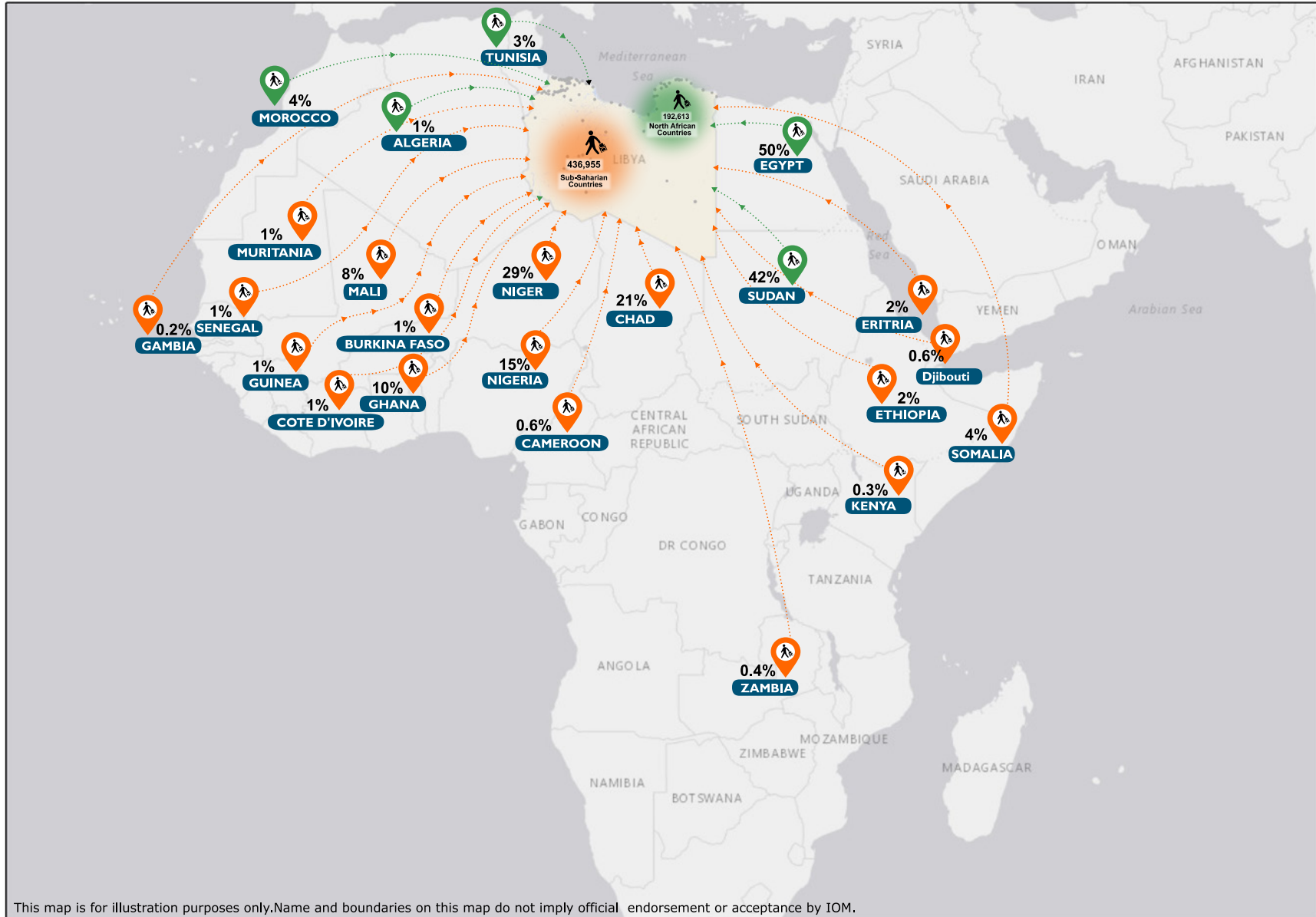
Out of the 630,907 individuals from Africa, 438,294 (65%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 192,613 individuals (29%) from North African countries.

60% 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 (21.5% and 18.5% respectively).

However, the South hosts 20% 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).



NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA



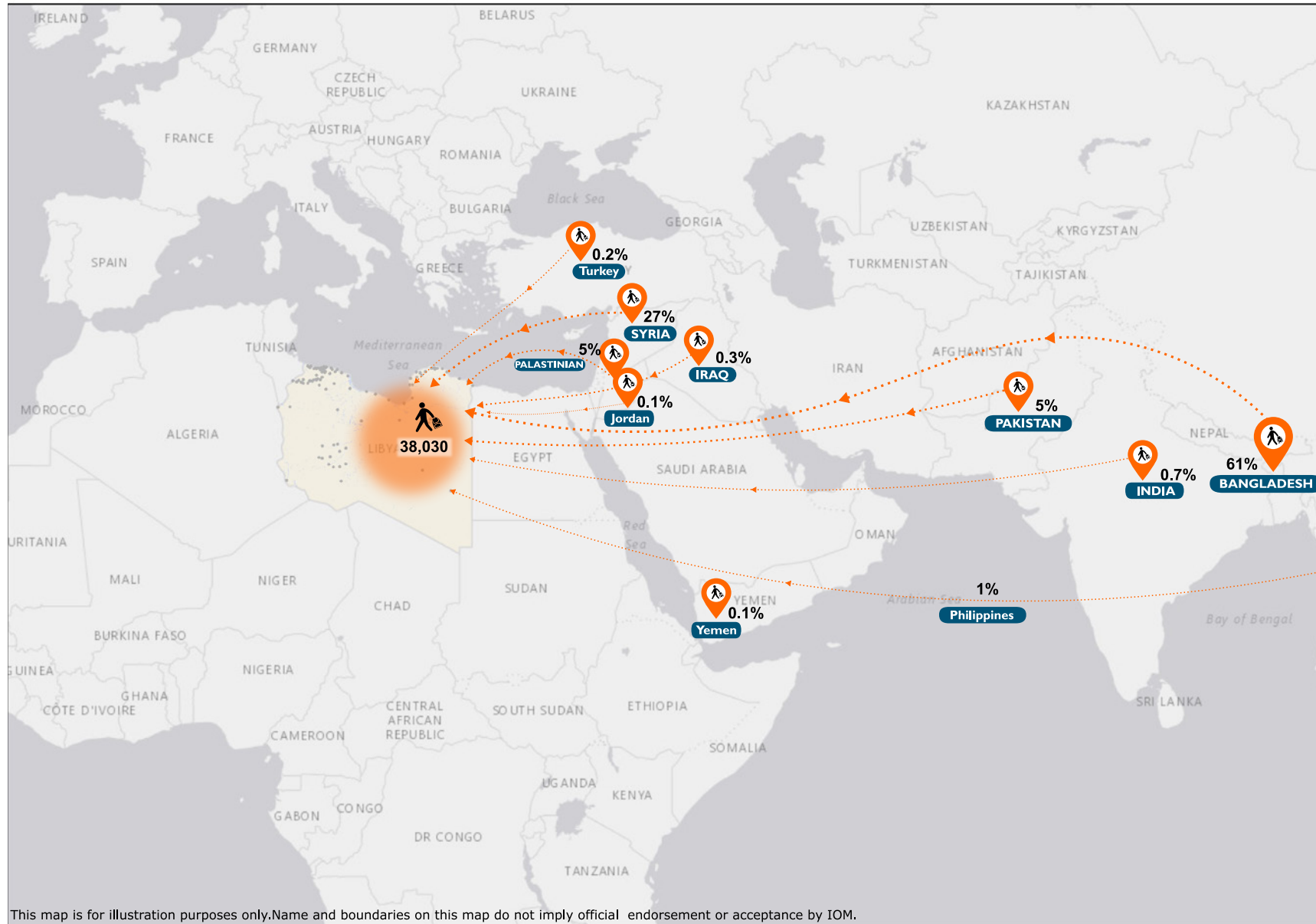
This map is for illustration purposes only. Name and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



NUMBER OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN MIGRANTS IN LIBYA



DTM



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



MIGRANT ROUTES



DTM

How do migrants reach Libya?


 Niger

The following pages aim to shed more light on the routes migrants from different countries take to arrive to Libya. During the period between January and August 2018, DTM conducted Flow Monitoring surveys with a sample of 33,699 migrants who disclosed the routes they took to travel to Libya.

Migrants departing 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.

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.

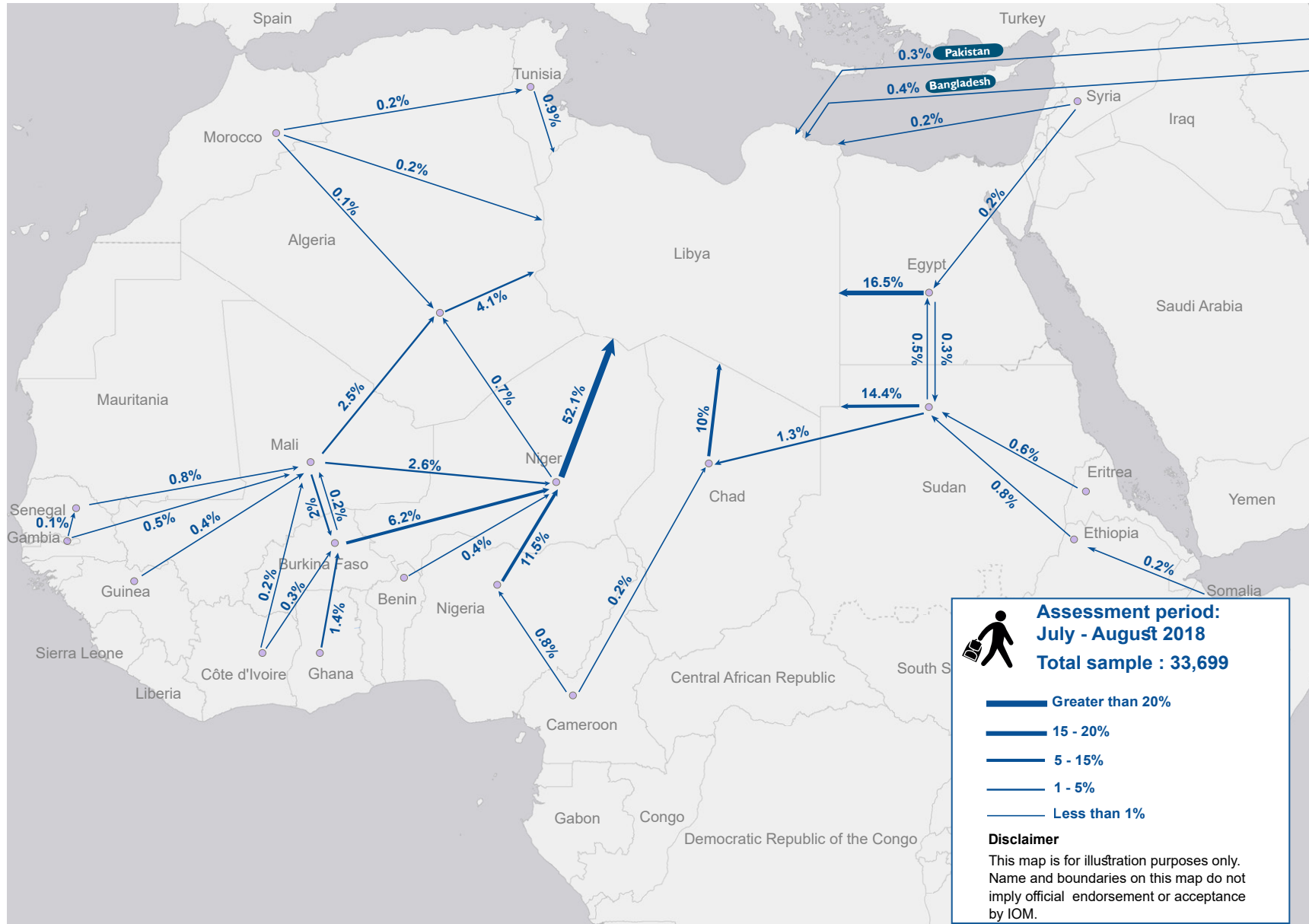
 Egypt

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

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 departure please refer to the country of departure analysis on the next two pages.

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 (6%) or Tunisia (1%) before reaching Libya, while their proportion among those who travelled in groups did not exceed 1%.

When comparing by age of the interviewee, 5% of those aged between 40 and 59 years reported transiting through another country before reaching Libya. While their proportion for the other age categories was recorded at 1% to 2%.





MIGRANT ROUTES



DTM

 Sudan

88% of migrants departing from Sudan reported entering Libya directly, 8% traveled through Chad. The remaining 4% traveled through Egypt. Depending on where surveyed migrants were found in Libya, the proportion of routes used by migrants changes significantly.

Out of those surveyed in the East 7% travelled to Egypt first before reaching Libya and 93% entered directly. 30% of Sudanese nationals surveyed in the South reported entering Libya through Chad. Out of those surveyed in the West, 11% reported entering through Chad and 1% through Egypt.

 Mali

Migrants departing Mali use two main routes to reach Libya; 42% travelled to Libya through Algeria and 37% travelled through Niger. The remaining 20% travel through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya.

The chosen routes depend significantly if the migrant enters through an official or unofficial border crossing point; More than half of those who entered Libya officially have travelled directly from Mali by air (52%), while 28% entered through Algeria. The remaining 20% entered through Niger.

Among those who reported entering through unofficial border crossing points, 42% entered through Algeria, 38% through Niger. The remaining 20% crossed Burkina-Faso first, then Niger before entering Libya.

 Burkina Faso

93% of migrants departing Burkina-Faso reported travelling directly through Niger, 3% travelled to Mali first then to Niger to reach Libya. Another 3% travelled first to Mali and then to Algeria before entering Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

The routes used by migrants departing from Burkina-Faso variate significantly depending on where migrants were surveyed in Libya.

99% of those surveyed in the South reported travelling to Libya through Niger, the remaining 1% travelled to Nigeria first then to Niger before entering Libya.

Those surveyed in West use more diversified routes; 60% travelled through Niger, 17% travelled to Mali first then to Niger, 16% travelled to Mali and then Algeria, 3% travelled to Nigeria and then to Niger, 2% travelled to Mali then to Niger and entered Libya through Algeria. The remaining 2% used other routes.



MIGRANT ROUTES

**DTM**

Bangladesh

All Bangladeshi nationals surveyed reported travelling by air. 93% reported coming to Libya directly (with only few hours of transit in other countries), 3% reported transiting through Egypt before continuing the journey to Libya. The remaining 1% reportedly transited through other countries.

Ghana

The main route taken by migrants departing Ghana is through Burkina-Faso and Niger (77% of the surveyed migrants departing Ghana), 5% reported travelling through Togo, Benin and then Niger before entering Libya, another 5% reported transiting through Burkina-Faso, Mali and then Algeria. The remaining 13% disclosed other routes.

Disaggregating routes by the region in Libya where migrants were surveyed revealed that 94% of Ghanaian surveyed in the South reported travelling through Burkina-Faso and subsequently Niger, while their percentage in the East and West did not exceed 65%.

Nigeria

99% of migrants departing Nigeria travel through Niger. The remaining 1% use secondary routes through Chad, Niger and Algeria or have reached Libya directly by air plane.

Cameroon

The main route disclosed by migrants departing Cameroon is through Nigeria and then Niger. Another 21% reported transiting through Chad before reaching Libya. The remaining 7% reported other routes.



©IOM LIBYA



MIGRATION FLOWS



DTM

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 18 regions of Libya in the period between July and August 2018.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are specific locations within Libya's municipalities where a high number of migrants are identified 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 Aljfra 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.

1,897 Assessments conducted between July and August 2018



**IN 106 ACTIVE FMP
IN 18 REGIONS
AND up to 35 MUNICIPALITIES**





MIGRATION FLOWS



DTM

MURZUQ

According to reports by field observers, the city of Murzuk witnessed an increase in crime during the month of July, including increasingly targeting migrant workers.

The security situation was also reported to be volatile in the rest of the region. Surveyed migrants in Algatroun indicated fear of being kidnapped or forced to work. At the same time purchasing power of both host communities and migrants has been adversely affected by price increases. The security situation reportedly improved somewhat in August but remained tense.

Reportedly, these factors contributed to a decrease of the number of crossing migrants identified in the region of Murzuq during the month of July.

In the municipality of Alsharguiya, which administratively belongs to the region of Murzuq, the security situation was reported to be good during the month of August. This was not the case for the economic situation as migrants reportedly struggled due to an increasing lack of job opportunities.

A new migration route between Alsharguiya and Aljufra without going through Sebha was recently captured. The majority of migrants prefer this route, while others choose to go to Sebha first to work and generate income before continuing the journey.

ALMARGE B

In the region of Almargeb DTM covered five Flow Monitoring points located in the main transiting locations of the region. In the period between July and August the migration situation was reported stable in the region, especially in the municipality of Garabolli, where typically a lot of movement is reported among migrants depending on available job opportunities. Meanwhile, in Al Khums an increase of migratory movements was reported in July and August, as boats were noticed departing the Libyan coast. In past years, seasonal increase during the summer had been attributed to the sea being less risky in summer.

ALJFARA

Because of the unstable security situation in the municipality of Qasr Bin Ghasheer, the number of migrants identified at flow monitoring points was low, reportedly migrants were afraid of being kidnapped or detained and avoid staying in work recruitment points.

In the municipality of Janzour, the security situation was reported to be stable, yet migrants have been facing movement restrictions negatively impacting income generating activities. Seasonal migratory movements were reported during Eid al-Adha when many Egyptian, Nigerien and Chadian migrants visited their home countries to join their families.

ALKUFRA

Following Eid al-Adha, the number of arrivals has been further increasing as migrants who visited families in home countries returned.



MIGRATORY TRENDS ALONG THE EGYPT-LIBYA BORDER


DTM

MIGRATORY TRENDS ALONG THE LIBYA-EGYPT BORDER

Following a substantial decrease of observed migrant inflows from Egypt in the first half of the year, the trend came to a halt in the months of July and August. In the municipality of Emsaed which is located at the Egyptian border, more than 100 migrants were recorded entering through the official border crossing point daily, as well as other unofficial entry points.

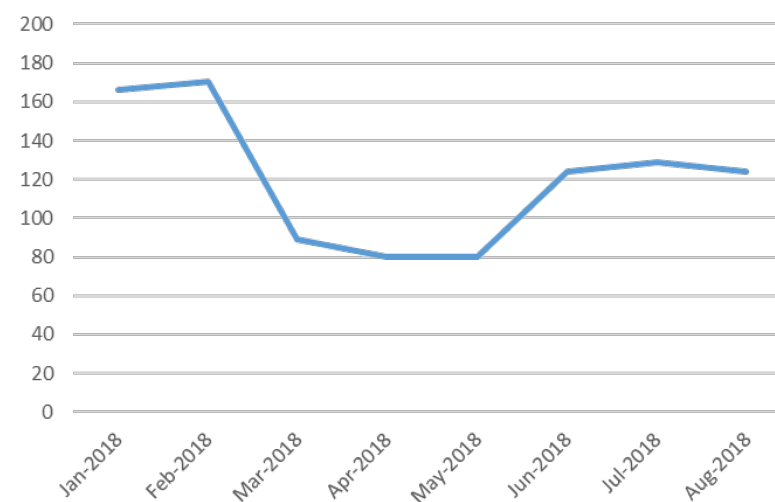
Many Egyptian migrants working in Libya periodically visit their country, often leading to seasonal fluctuations of inflows and outflows. However, given the security situation in parts of Libya these seasonal movements are not as frequent anymore compared to before 2011. During July and August, on average 127 migrants were recorded arriving at key flow monitoring points along the Egyptian border. The main observed nationalities were Egypt followed by Sudanese and Syrian nationals.

As portrayed in the chart, the year started with relatively high numbers of crossing migrants through Emsaed; the average number of daily arrivals was recorded at 170 individuals in February. The number decreased in March (77 average daily arrivals in April and May) and now started to increase again in June, although at a lower level than before. The security situation in the municipality of Tobruk was reportedly stable during the reporting period.

The cost of the journey from Egypt to Libya increases significantly for migrants who enter through unofficial entry points. On average, Egyptian migrants reported paying USD 300 for their journey to Libya when entering through official border crossing points while those who enter through unofficial entry points reportedly paid between USD 600 and USD 1,000.



AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAILY CROSSING MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED AT MONITORED LOCATIONS IN EMSAED DURING 2018





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



DTM

JULY

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 for departures	Main countries of final destination for departures
Tobruk	5,620	149	151	3,490	3,547	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Matruh (Egypt)	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Murzuq	43,534	241	282	1,704	2,131	Nigeria Niger Ghana	Nigeria Niger Ghana	Agadez (Niger) Murzuk	Sebha	Italy Germany France
Almargeb	30,220	117	96	1,559	1,274	Niger Egypt Sudan	Syria Ghana Sudan	Tripoli	Almargeb*	Italy Germany France
Nalut	10,018	19	50	269	680	Mali Niger Guinea	Mali Niger	Illizi (Algeria)	Aljabal Algharbi	Italy Libya
Alkufra	24,566	56	48	730	639	Sudan Somalia Chad	Sudan Somalia Chad	Northern (Sudan) Darfur (Sudan)	Ejdabia Murzuq	Libya Italy
Tripoli	148,460	39	47	412	458	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Nigeria Mali Niger	Aljfarah Tripoli*	Aljfarah Tripoli*	Libya Italy
Misrata	77,635	53	51	371	384	Niger Bangladesh Syria	Niger Nigeria Ethiopia	Sebha Aljabal Algharbi	Almargeb Sebha	Italy Niger Libya
Ejdabia	68,798	22	20	413	376	Sudan Egypt Chad	Sudan Egypt Chad	Alkufrah Northern (Sudan)	Ejdabia* Murzuk	Libya Italy Netherland
Wadi Ashshati	3,040	96	98	375	370	Niger Nigeria	Nigeria Niger	Sebha	Tripoli Aljfarah	Nigeria Spain Italy
Aljufra	11,829	21	18	416	357	Niger Chad Sudan	Niger Chad Sudan	Sebha WadiAshshati	Tripoli Misrata	Libya France Italy

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region



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



DTM

AUGUST

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 for departures	Main countries of final destination for departures
Tobruk	5,620	134	136	2,405	2,430	Egypt Sudan Syria	Egypt Sudan Syria	Matruh (Egypt)	Ejdabia	Libya Italy France
Murzuq	43,534	267	266	2,170	2,136	Niger Chad Sudan	Nigeria Niger Chad	Agadez (Niger) Murzuq* Bet (Chad)	Sebha	Italy Libya Germany
Almargeb	30,220	107	150	994	1,382	Egypt Sudan Niger	Ghana Sudan Nigeria	Tripoli Ubari Murzuq	Almargeb*	Italy Germany France
Alkufra	24,566	80	65	1,098	910	Sudan Somalia Chad	Chad Egypt Eritrea	Northern (Sudan) Darfur (Sudan) Bet (Chad)	Ejdabia Murzuq	Italy Libya Sudan
Ejdabia	68,798	19	17	373	340	Sudan Egypt Nigeria	Sudan Senegal Chad	Alkufrah Northern (Sudan) Darfur (Sudan)	Sirt Ejdabia* Zwara	Libya Italy Sweden
Misrata	77,635	69	68	314	317	Niger Ethiopia Mali	Niger Côte d'Ivoire Nigeria	Sebha Aljufrah AlJabalAlGharbi	Almargeb Tripoli Sebha	Italy Niger Germany
Sebha	38,815	46	32	366	265	Niger Nigeria Ghana	Niger Nigeria Mali	Sebha* Murzuq	WadiAshshati	Libya Italy France
Aljufra	11,829	20	18	236	214	Niger Chad Sudan	Niger Chad Sudan	Sebha WadiAshshati Ejdabia	Misrata Tripoli Sirt	Libya Italy France
Tripoli	148,460	43	11	103	53	Niger Chad Ethiopia	Chad Niger Egypt	Tripoli* Aljfarah	Tripoli*	Libya Chad Nigeria
Benghazi	26,880	10	7	107	73	Sudan Egypt Chad	Egypt Chad Sudan	Ejdabia Almarj	Almarj Ejdabia	Chad Egypt Sudan

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region

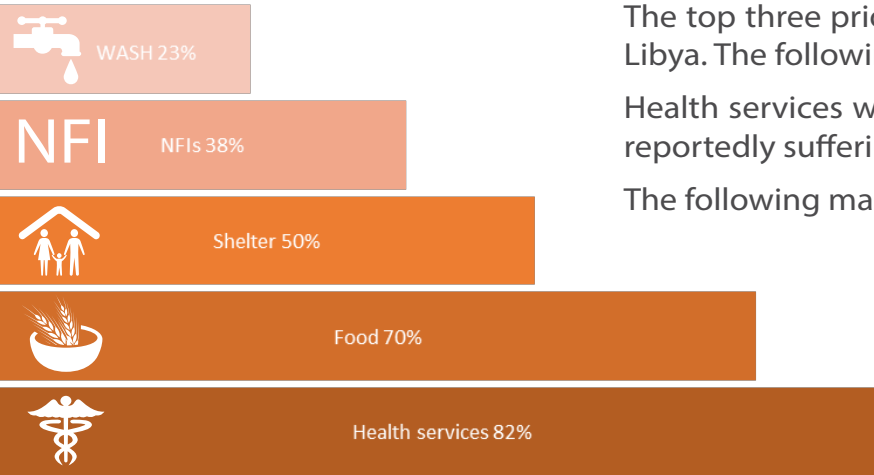




MIGRANTS PRIORITY NEEDS



PERCENTAGE OF MUHALLAS REPORTING PRIORITY NEEDS

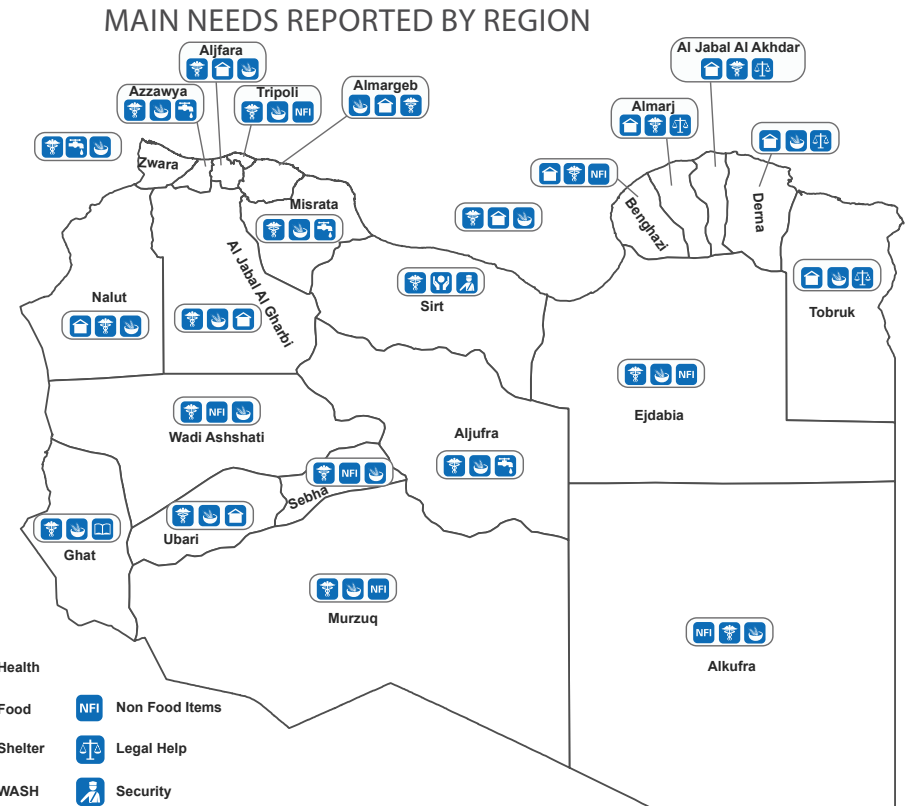


Through the revision of data collection tools undertaken in June 2018, DTM aims to further strengthen the identification of humanitarian needs among migrants. Starting this round, DTM is now collecting data on migrants' priority needs and the main problems preventing migrants from accessing related services.

The top three priority needs were recorded for each of the 554 communities hosting migrants in Libya. The following chart represents the percentages of communities reporting the needs.

Health services was the most mentioned priority need. In 82% of the communities, migrants are reportedly suffering from limited availability of health facilities or are struggling to access them.

The following map presents the main reported needs disaggregated by region.



© IOM Libya distributing medicines in Tajoura Detention Center.



EDUCATION

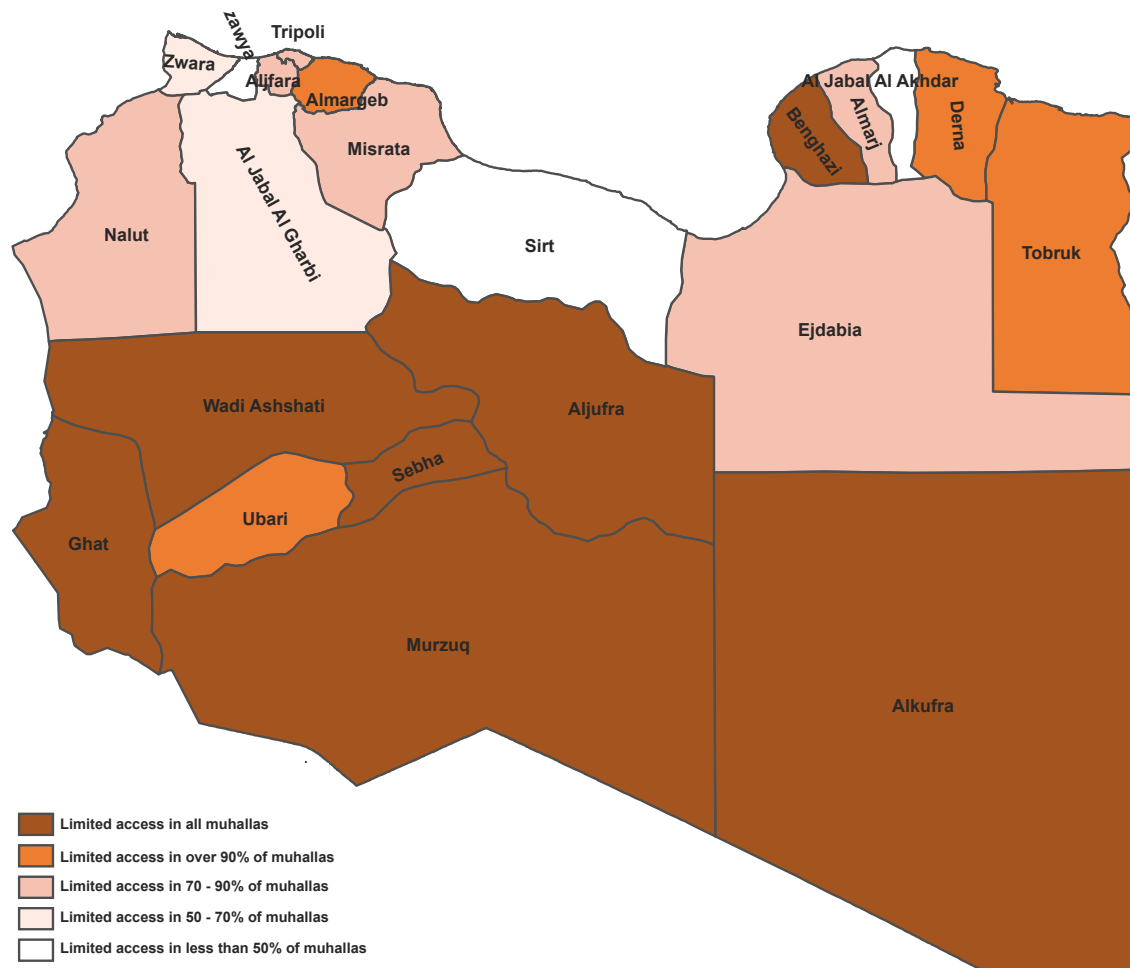


In 27% of the 554 communities hosting migrants, migrant children reportedly do not have access to education. In another 51% of the muhallas, only few migrant children have access to education.

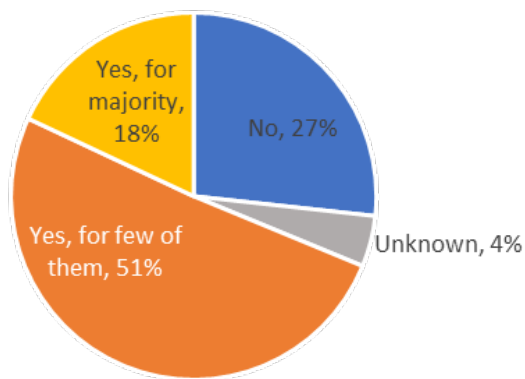
In many regions such as Aljufra, Alkufra, Benghazi, Ghat, Murzuq, Sebha and Wadi Ashshati only a small number of migrant children have access to education in nearly all communities hosting migrants. Also in 67% of the communities of Aljufara and Nalut, migrants do not have access to education.

The highest proportion of communities with non-operational/partially damaged schools was recorded in the region of Murzuq where the half of the schools were damaged (31% of the schools were non-operational and 19% partially damaged)*.

PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES REPORTING NO OR LIMITED ACCESS TO EDUCATION



MIGRANTS ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN COMMUNITIES

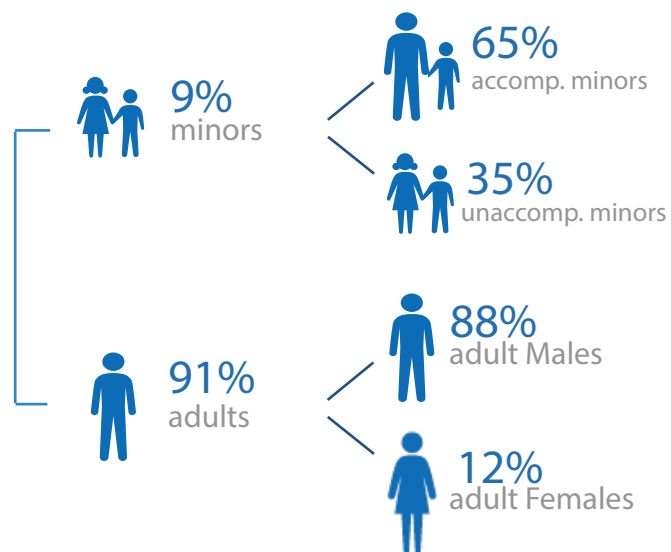


*For more details on the schools in Libya please refer to DTM R21 IDP Returnee report available in the following link: <http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-idp-and-returnee-report-21-july-august-2018/>

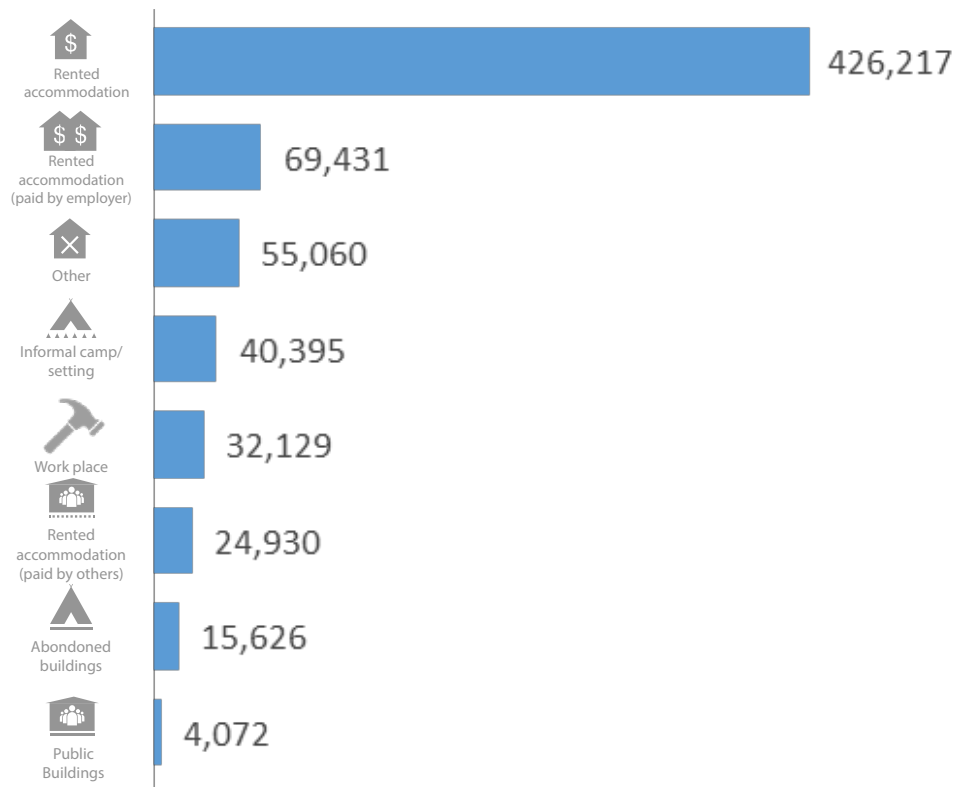


DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER

Out of the 669,176 migrants identified 91% were reported as adults and 9% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (88%) and the remaining 12% as female. Of the minors, 65% were reported as accompanied and 35% as unaccompanied.



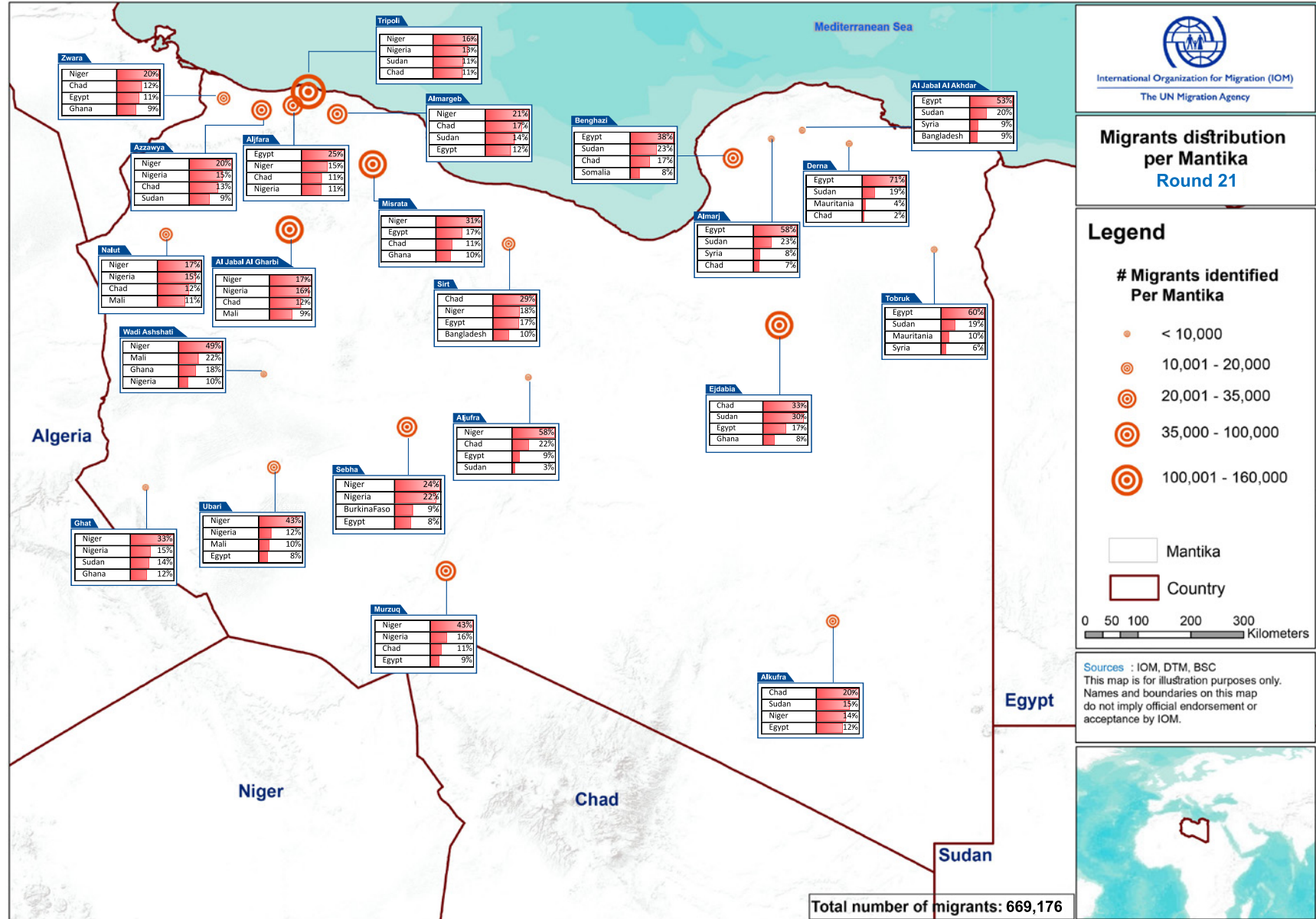
MIGRANT SHELTER TYPE



78% of the migrants identified were living in rented accommodations; 64% are paying for their own accommodation, 10% were living in accommodations rented by their employer and 4% were living in rented accommodations paid by others.



TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES PER MANTIKA (REGION)





MIGRANT NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES


DTM

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MANTIKA

Mantika (Region)	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	148,460	22%
Misrata	77,635	12%
Ejdabia	68,798	10%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	49,912	7%
Murzuq	43,534	7%
Sebha	38,815	6%
Azzawya	35,075	5%
Almargeb	30,220	5%
Aljfara	29,976	4%
Benghazi	26,880	4%
Alkufra	24,566	4%
Ubari	18,540	3%
Zwara	15,335	2%
Aljufra	11,829	2%
Nalut	10,018	1%
Ghat	9,235	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	8,450	1%
Almarj	6,240	1%
Tobruk	5,620	1%
Derna	4,465	1%
Wadi Ashshati	3,040	0%
Sirt	2,533	0%
Total	669,176	100%

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

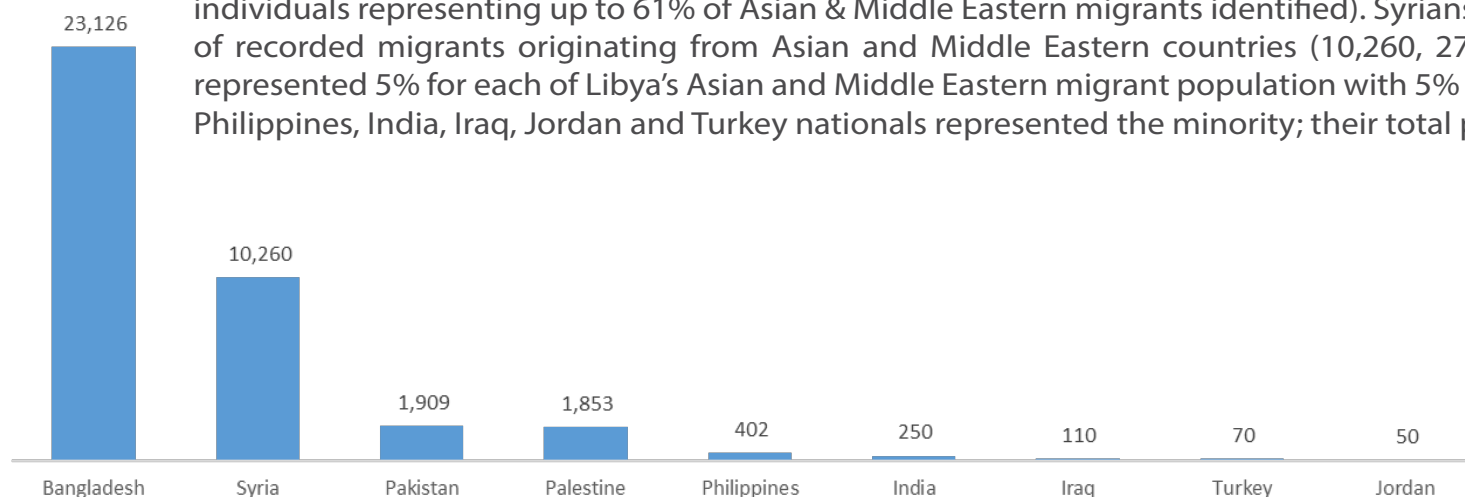
Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By nationality	Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By nationality
Niger	130,087	19%	Pakistan	1,909	0.3%
Egypt	96,963	14%	Palestine	1,853	0.3%
Chad	91,904	14%	Zambia	1,600	0.2%
Sudan	80,491	12%	Kenya	1,365	0.2%
Nigeria	64,980	10%	Gambia	1,030	0.2%
Ghana	46,726	7%	Togo	610	0.09%
Mali	36,152	5%	Equatorial Guinea	545	0.08%
Bangladesh	23,126	3%	Philippines	402	0.1%
Somalia	17,858	3%	Gabon	305	0.05%
Syria	10,260	2%	Sierra-Leone	250	0.04%
Ethiopia	7,429	1%	India	250	0.04%
Eritrea	7,185	1%	Mozambique	150	0.02%
Morocco	7,147	1%	Iraq	110	0.02%
Senegal	6,533	1%	Turkey	70	0.01%
Burkina-Faso	6,380	1%	Tanzania	55	0.01%
Tunisia	5,784	1%	Ukraine	53	0.01%
Côte d'Ivoire	4,310	1%	Jordan	50	0.01%
Mauritania	3,877	1%	Namibia	30	0%
Guinea	3,820	1%	Uganda	4	0%
Cameroon	2,659	0.4%	Other	186	0%
Djibouti	2,450	0.4%	Total	669,176	100%
Algeria	2,228	0.3%			

ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN
MIGRANTS

DTM

Out of the 669,176 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 (23,126 individuals representing up to 61% of Asian & Middle Eastern migrants identified). Syrians were the second highest number of recorded migrants originating from Asian and Middle Eastern countries (10,260, 27% of A&ME). Pakistani nationals represented 5% for each of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population with 5% of migrants representing Palestine. Philippines, India, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey nationals represented the minority; their total proportion did not exceed 2%.



WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	10,441	2%
Misrata	3,775	1%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3,613	1%
Aljfara	2,512	0%
Almargeb	2,459	0%
Azzawya	1,055	0%
Nalut	866	0%
Sirt	558	0%
Zwara	295	0%
Total	25,574	67%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6,525	1.0%
Benghazi	2,419	0.4%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,566	0.2%
Almarj	780	0.1%
Tobruk	630	0.1%
Derna	155	0.02%
Total	12,075	32%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Aljufra	251	0.04%
Murzuq	40	0.01%
Sebha	90	0.01%
Total	381	1%





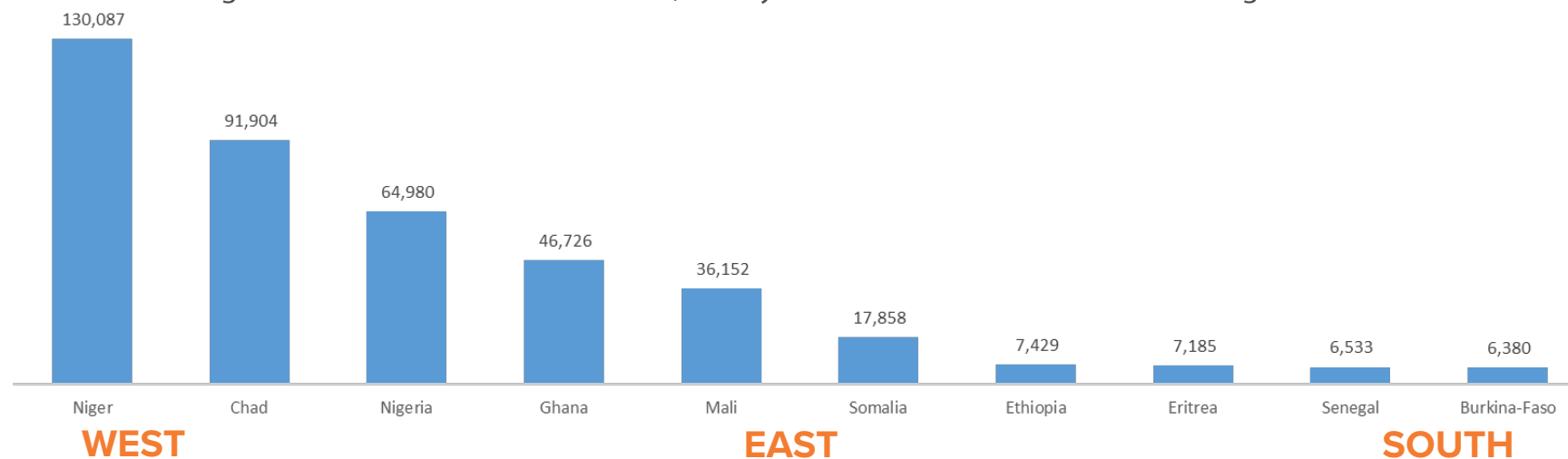
SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS



DTM

Out of the total number of migrants 94% (630,907 individuals) originate from African countries. At least, 31 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 438,294 originated from Sub-Saharan countries.

Two third of Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the West. The region of Tripoli hosted 23% of the Sub-Saharan migrants identified in Libya. 25% of the Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the South, mainly in Murzuk and Sebha. The remaining 13% were identified in the East.



Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Tripoli	102,826	15%
Misrata	50,372	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	36,218	5%
Azzawya	26,925	4%
Almargeb	19,820	3%
Aljfara	15,486	2.3%
Zwara	11,745	2%
Nalut	7,800	1%
Sirt	1,351	0%
Total	272,543	41%

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Ejdabia	29,438	4%
Alkufra	17,851	3%
Benghazi	7,926	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	720	0%
Tobruk	537	0%
Almarj	420	0.1%
Derna	280	0%
Total	57,172	9%

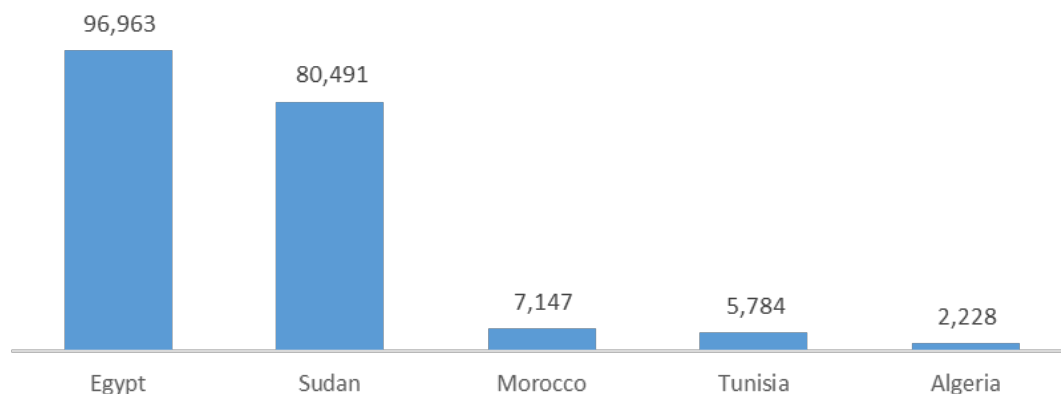
Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Murzuq	37,767	6%
Sebha	34,230	5%
Ubari	15,925	2%
Aljufra	9,982	1%
Ghat	7,635	1%
Wadi Ashshati	3,040	0.5%
Total	108,579	16%



NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS



DTM



Out of the total number of African migrants identified 30% (192,613 individuals) originate from North African countries. 50% of them were Egyptian, 42% Sudanese, 4% Moroccan and 3% Tunisian nationals. The remaining 1% were identified as Algerian nationals.

More than the half of North African migrants were hosted in the western region (52.3%) while the East hosted 39.3% of them. The remaining 8.3% were identified in the South.

When disaggregated by mantika, Tripoli had the highest proportion (18%) of North African migrants, followed by Ejdabia in the East (17% of all North African migrants identified in Libya).

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Tripoli	35,063	5%
Misrata	23,488	4%
Aljfara	11,978	2%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	9,999	1%
Almargeb	7,941	1%
Azzawya	7,095	1%
Zwara	3,295	0.5%
Nalut	1,352	0.2%
Sirt	597	0.1%
Total	100,808	15%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Ejdabia	32,835	5%
Benghazi	16,535	2%
Alkufra	6,715	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	6,164	1%
Almarj	5,040	1%
Tobruk	4,453	1%
Derna	4,030	1%
Total	75,772	11%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Murzuq	5,727	1%
Sebha	4,495	1%
Ubari	2,615	0%
Ghat	1,600	0.2%
Aljufra	1,596	0.2%
Total	16,033	2%



MARITIME INCIDENTS



DTM

As of the 29th of August 2018, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 19,874 individuals since the beginning of the year mainly departing Libya. Compared to the same period from last year the number of arrivals to Italy has decreased (99,126 arrivals recorded in the same period of the previous year). Furthermore, 1,130 individuals reportedly died attempting to cross through the Central Mediterranean route during the same period.

However, the fatality has reportedly increased; while 2 out of 100 migrants crossing the Mediterranean route were reported dead in the period between January and August 2018, this year the number increased to 6.

Out of the 13,273 migrants returned by coast guards in 2018, 2,577 migrants were returned in July and August while 33 bodies were retrieved and 114 were reported missing.

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

ARRIVALS

19,874

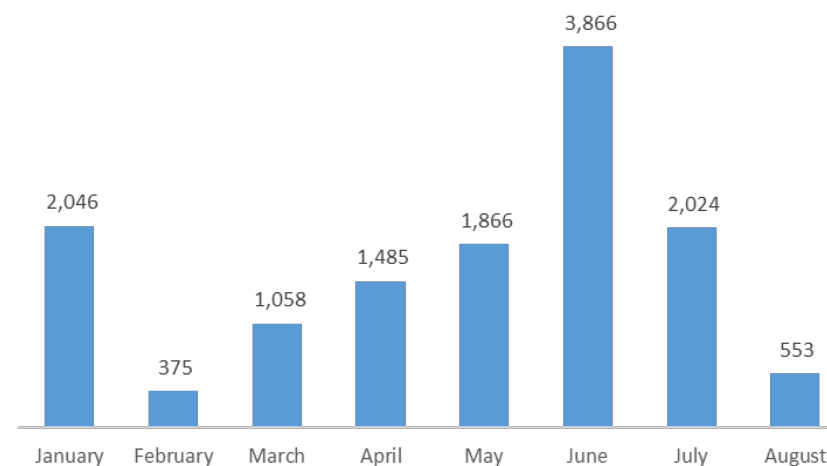
WERE RECORDED BY SEA TO ITALY THROUGH THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE (AS OF 29TH AUGUST)

DEATHS

1,130

WERE RECORDED ALONG THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2018 (AS OF 29TH AUGUST)

13,273

RETURNED TO
LIBYAN SHORE BY
COAST GUARD
IN 2018RETURNED BY COAST GUARD IN
2018

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



METHODOLOGY



DTM

DTM's Migration Information Package is part of IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations, dedicated to the delivery of routine information packages on migration. Through consultations with humanitarian actors 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.



METHODOLOGY



DTM

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

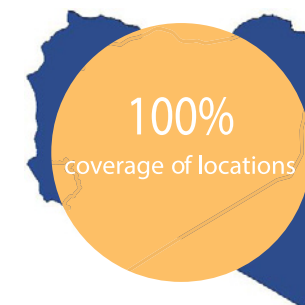
ENUMERATORS



55
enumerators



3 team
leader



5 Implementing
partners



COVERAGE

in up to 106 Flow Monitoring
Points...



5,460
migrants
interviewed
in July and
August 2018



...in 18 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.



Project funded by
the European Union

Funded by the European Union the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information packages on Libya's populations on the move. DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence-based interventions. DTM's Flow Monitoring and 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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