DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT
ROUND 24
JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2019
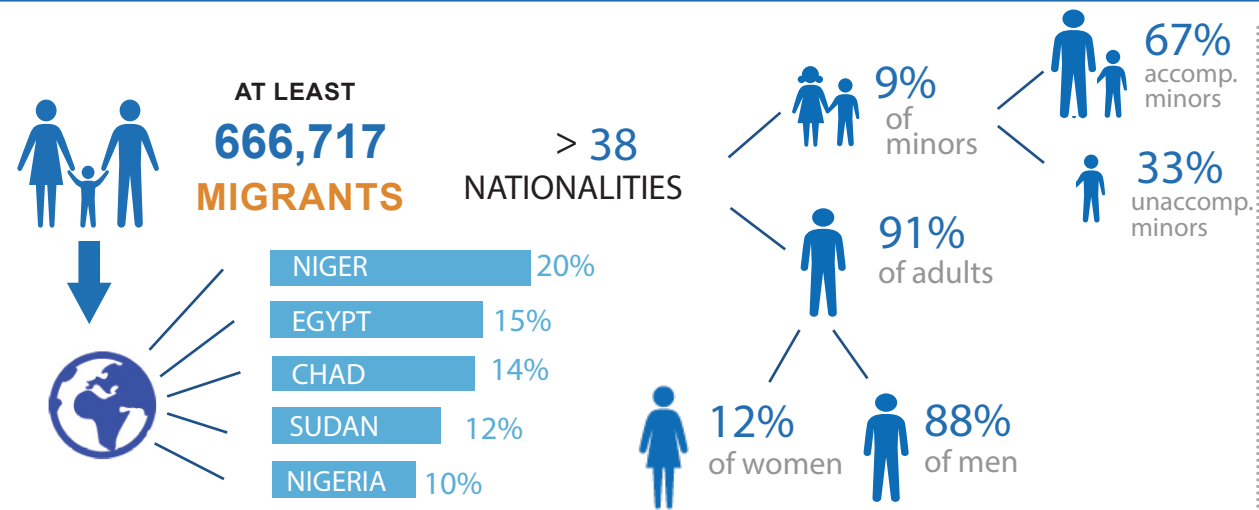
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CONTENTS

MIGRANT REPORT R24
LIBYA
JAN - FEB 2019

KEY FINDINGS

DTM IOM • OIM

AT LEAST
666,717
MIGRANTS

> 38 NATIONALITIES

NIGER — 20%
EGYPT — 15%
CHAD — 14%
SUDAN — 12%
NIGERIA — 10%

9% of minors

67% accomp. minors

33% unaccomp. minors

91% of adults

12% of women

88% of men

MIGRANTS PRESENT IN
570 of 667
COMMUNITIES

100% COVERAGE

100% of
MUNICIPALITIES
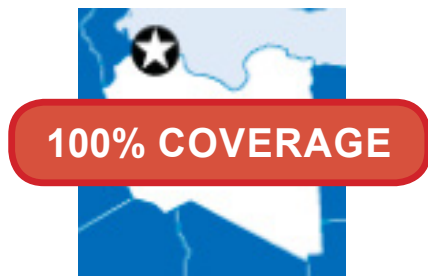
TOP 3 REGIONS
(% of migrants)

Tripoli	22%
Ejdabia	10%
Misrata	9%

TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN
(% of migrants)

Sub-Saharan African	65%
North African	29%
Asian & Middle Eastern	6%

2,116 KEY INFORMANTS

94% of men

6% of women

SHELTER TYPE

1%	2%	4%	6%	8%	9%	11%	60%
Schools/ Public buildings	Abondoned buildings	Other	Rented accommodation (paid by others)	Work place	Rented accommodation (paid by employer)	Informal camp/ setting	Rented accommodation (self-paid)

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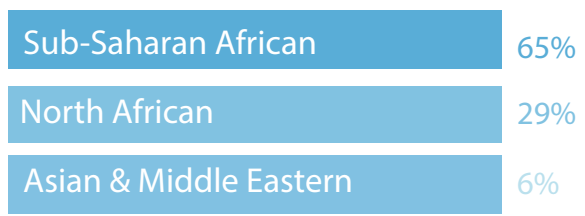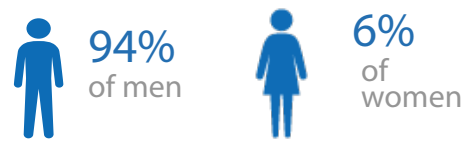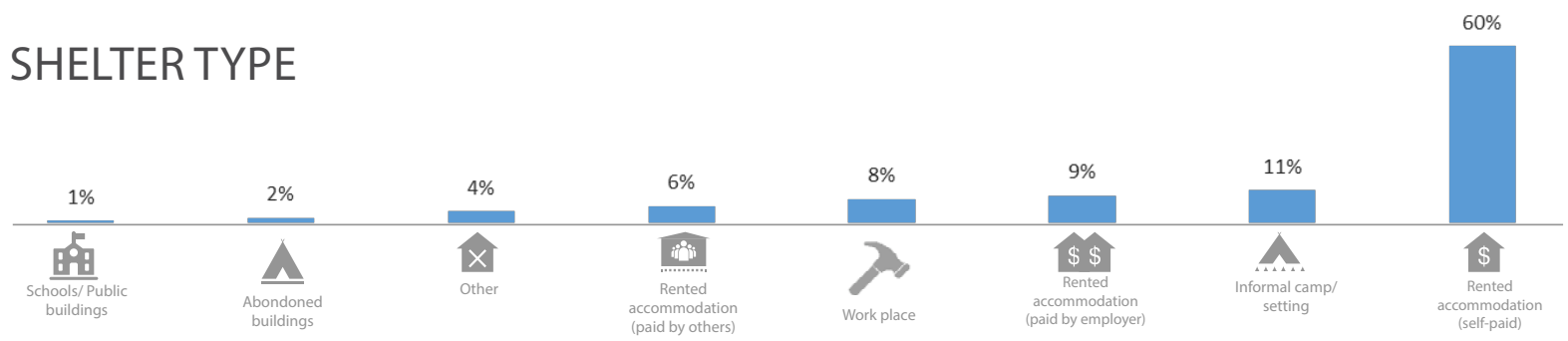
OVERVIEW

FIGURES

MIGRANT POPULATION IN LIBYA

AT LEAST **666,717 Migrants**

- Sub-Saharan Africa
- North Africa
- Middle East and Asia

65%	29%	6%
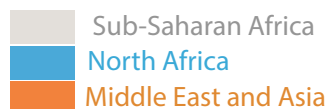
MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER REGION

Azzawya 37,890
Tripoli 143,838
Almargeb 20,865
Zwara 15,505
Aljfara 34,390
Misrata 59,708
Al Jabal Al Akhdar 10,770
Benghazi 31,172
Almarj 8,175
Derna 6,605
Nalut 9,406
Sirt 5,303
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 41,947
Ejdabia 69,724
Tobruk 7,372
Wadi Ashshati 4,220
Aljufra 13,464
Sebha 44,315
Ubari 9,225
Ghat 11,265
Murzuq 55,334
Alkufra 26,194
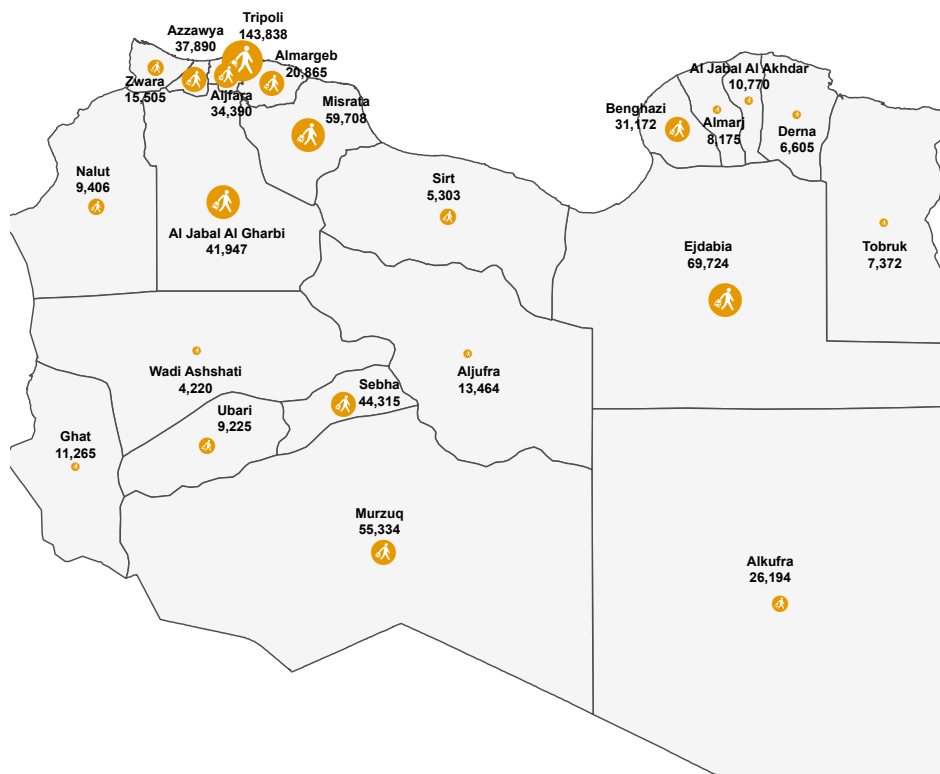
MIGRANT BASELINE

The 24th round of DTM data collection in Libya took place in January and February 2019. DTM identified at least 666,717 migrants currently present in Libya. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 570 communities and originated from more than 38 countries.

This edition of DTM's Migrant Report includes a new health surveillance component integrated under the Flow Monitoring Survey methodology to better understand the health conditions and challenges migrants face in Libya, please refer to page 15 for more details.

Out of the total number of migrants identified, 626,627 individuals (94%) originated from 27 different African countries while 39,716 individuals (6%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 374 individuals were recorded as of unknown nationality and / or other country of origin.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Nigerian. Out of the 623,627 individuals from Africa, 433,444 (69%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 193,183 individuals (29%) were from North African countries.

55% of both African and Asian migrants were identified in Libya's western mantikas, with the highest concentration in Tripoli (22% of the migrants were identified in the region of Tripoli) and surrounding areas. The remaining identified migrants were evenly split between East and South (24% and 21% respectively).
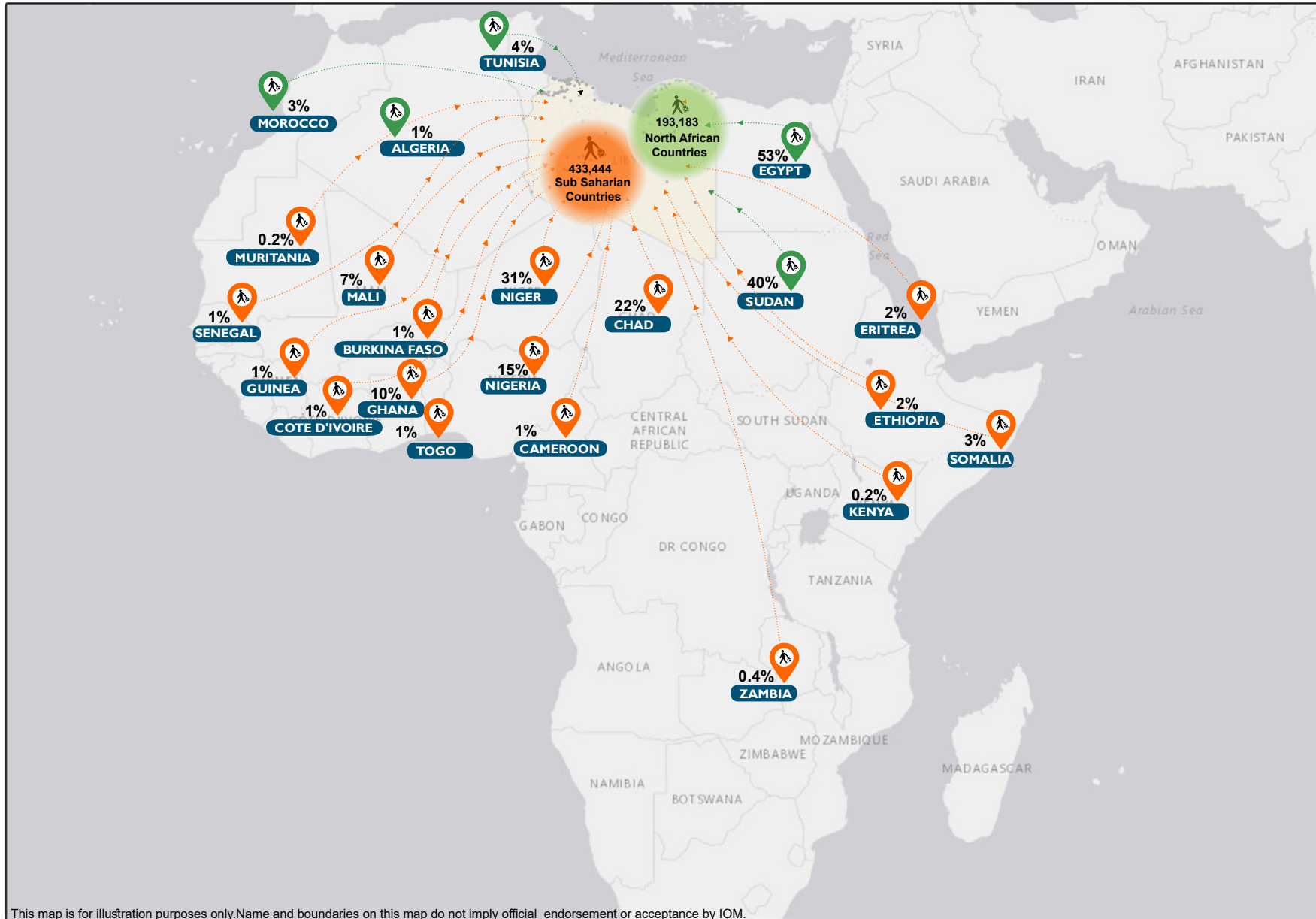
DTM LIBYA - Flow Monitoring

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NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA

DTM
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4% TUNISIA

3% MOROCCO

1% ALGERIA

193,183 North African Countries

53% EGYPT

433,444 Sub Sharian Countries

0.2% MURITANIA

7% MALI

31% NIGER

40% SUDAN

2% ERITREA

1% SENEGAL

1% BURKINA FASO

22% CHAD

1% GUINEA

10% GHANA

15% NIGERIA

2% ETHIOPIA

1% COTE D'IVOIRE

1% TOGO

1% CAMEROON

3% SOMALIA

0.2% KENYA

0.4% ZAMBIA

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NUMBER OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN MIGRANTS IN LIBYA
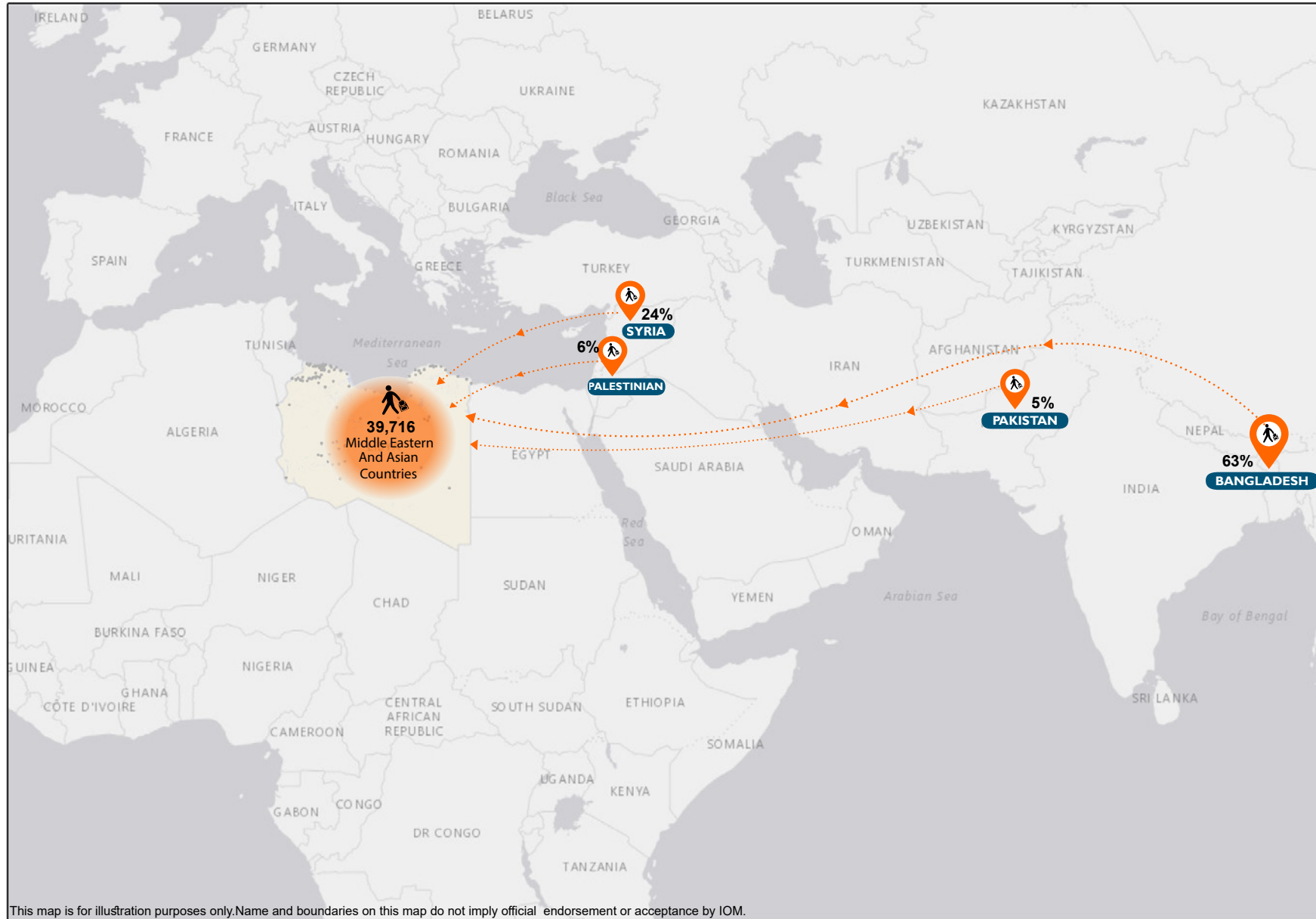
DTM
IOM · OIM

39,716
Middle Eastern
And Asian
Countries

24%
SYRIA

6%
PALESTINIAN

5%
PAKISTAN

63%
BANGLADESH

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

MIGRANT ROUTES

How do migrants reach Libya?

The following pages aim to shed more light on the routes migrants from different countries take to arrive to Libya. Between January 2018 and February 2019, DTM conducted Flow Monitoring surveys with 46,583 migrants out of which about 45,000 disclosed the routes they took to travel to Libya.

The map on page 9 displays the 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 place of origin for a considerable number of migrants currently in Libya. Only main routes were considered, and percentages represent the proportion of migrants taking a specific route among the total sample of migrants presented in the map.

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

Niger

Migrants departing Niger mainly arrive directly to Libya, without transiting through another country. Only 2% of the migrants surveyed who had departed Niger reported going to Algeria first before reaching Libya, and all of them were surveyed in the western regions of Libya. Those who were surveyed in the South and East did not transit through other countries on their way to Libya.

Egypt

98% of Egyptian migrants entered Libya directly, while 1.5% reported entering through Sudan. The remaining 0.5% entered through Tunisia, usually through travel by airplane to Tunis and then onwards to Libya.

The cost for those not crossing straight from Egypt to Libya was significantly higher. Among those who entered Libya directly, 83% reported spending less than USD 1,000 during their journey. However, those who transited through Sudan or Tunisia reported relatively higher costs, while only 19% of those transiting through Sudan and 25% of those transiting through Tunisia reported spending less than USD 1,000.

Mali

Migrants departing Mali used three main routes to reach Libya; 42% travelled to Libya through Algeria, 36% travelled through Niger and 21% travelled through Burkina-Faso and then Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

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MIGRANT ROUTES

DTM
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Assessment period:
Jan 2018 - Feb 2019
Total sample : 44,065

Line	Description
▬▬▬	Greater than 20%
▬▬	15 - 20%
—	5 - 15%
—	1 - 5%
—	Less than 1%

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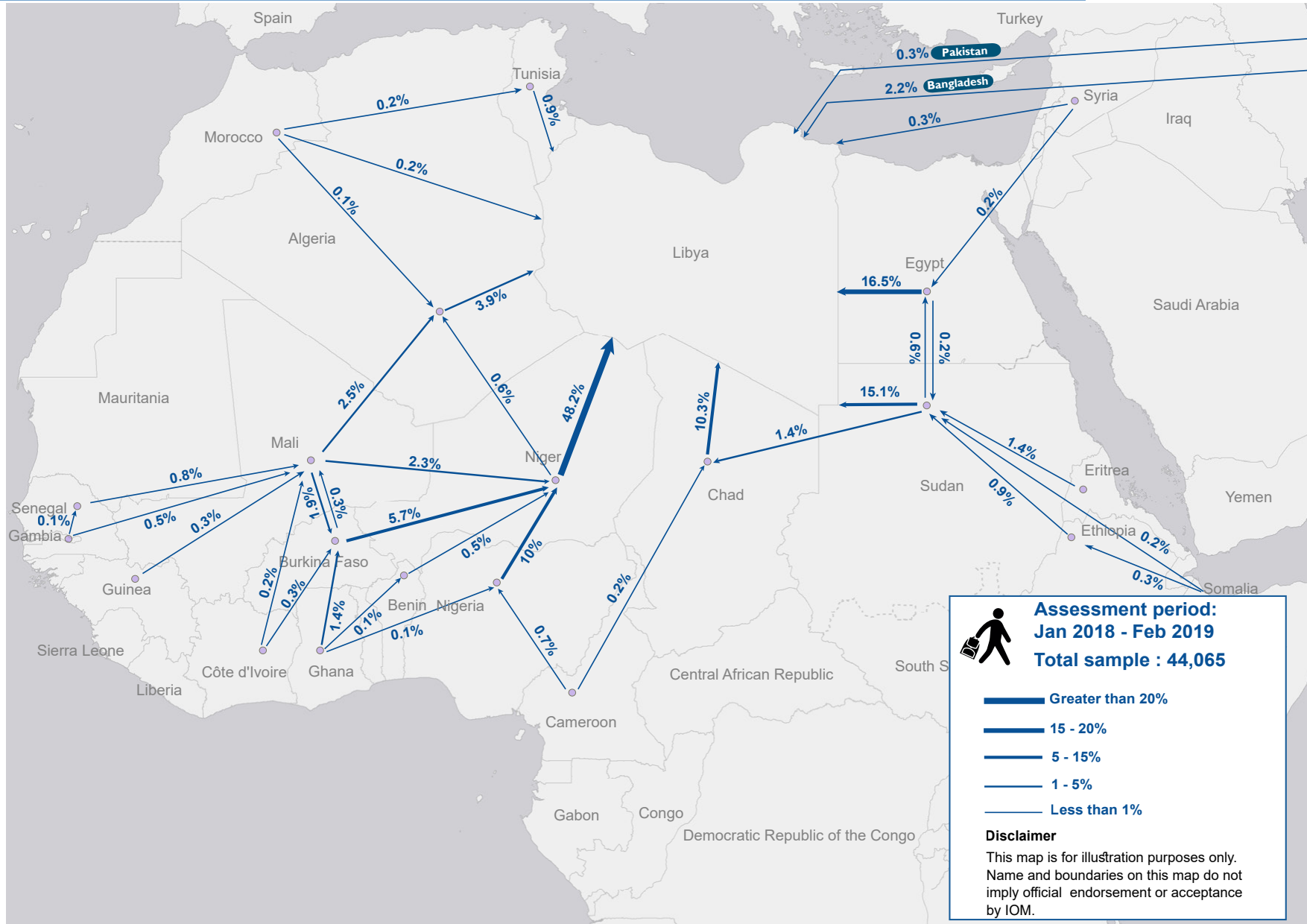
MIGRANT ROUTES

Sudan

90% of migrants departing from Sudan reported entering Libya directly, while 7% traveled through Chad. The remaining 3% traveled through Egypt.

Depending on where the Sudanese migrants were surveyed in Libya, the routes taken differed significantly. Out of those surveyed in the East, 5% travelled to Egypt first before reaching Libya where as 95% entered directly. 27% of Sudanese nationals surveyed in the South reported entering Libya through Chad. Out of those surveyed in the West, 9% reported entering through Chad and 1% through Egypt.

Burkina Faso

92% of migrants departing Burkina-Faso reported travelling through Niger while 4% travelled to Mali first and then to Algeria to reach Libya. Another 3% travelled first to Mali and then to Niger before entering Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

The migration cost reported by migrants who entered through Niger was higher than the cost reported by those who travelled through Mali and Algeria. 78% of migrants who departed Burkina-Faso and entered Libya through Niger reported spending more than USD 1,000 while among those who travelled through Mali and then Algeria before reaching Libya only 62% reported spending more than 1,000 USD.

Ghana

The main route reported by migrants departing Ghana was through Burkina-Faso and Niger (77% of surveyed migrants departing Ghana). 8% reported travelling through Nigeria and Niger to reach Libya and 5% reported transiting through Burkina-Faso, Mali and Algeria successively. Another 5% reported travelling through Togo, Benin and then Niger before entering Libya. The remaining 5% disclosed other routes.

Disaggregating routes by the region in Libya where migrants were surveyed revealed that 88% of Ghanaian migrants surveyed in the South of Libya reported travelling through Burkina-Faso and subsequently Niger, whereas only 68% in the East and the West of Libya took this route.

Nigeria

99% of migrants departing Nigeria travelled through Niger. The remaining 1% used routes through Chad, Niger and Algeria or reported reaching Libya directly by air plane.

Cameroon

The main route disclosed by migrants departing Cameroon was through Nigeria and then Niger (71% of the surveyed sample). 23% reported transiting through Chad before reaching Libya while the remaining 6% reported other routes.

LIBYA

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MIGRATION FLOWS

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 11 regions of Libya in the period between January and February 2019.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are key transit points within Libya where migrants are observed arriving or departing. Please note that given the high mobility of migrants within Libya, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point, hence the observed arrivals and departures should be treated as an indication of the volume of movement in different parts of the country.

This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily-observed arrivals and departures, by nationality and area of departure. Data collected at each location is aggregated and reported at municipality level to conduct statistical analysis of migratory movements.

The data summarized in the tables is complemented by a brief narrative 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 than others.

706 Assessments conducted between January and February 2019

IN 44 ACTIVE FMPs
IN 11 REGIONS
AND 16 MUNICIPALITIES

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

REGIONS MONITORED

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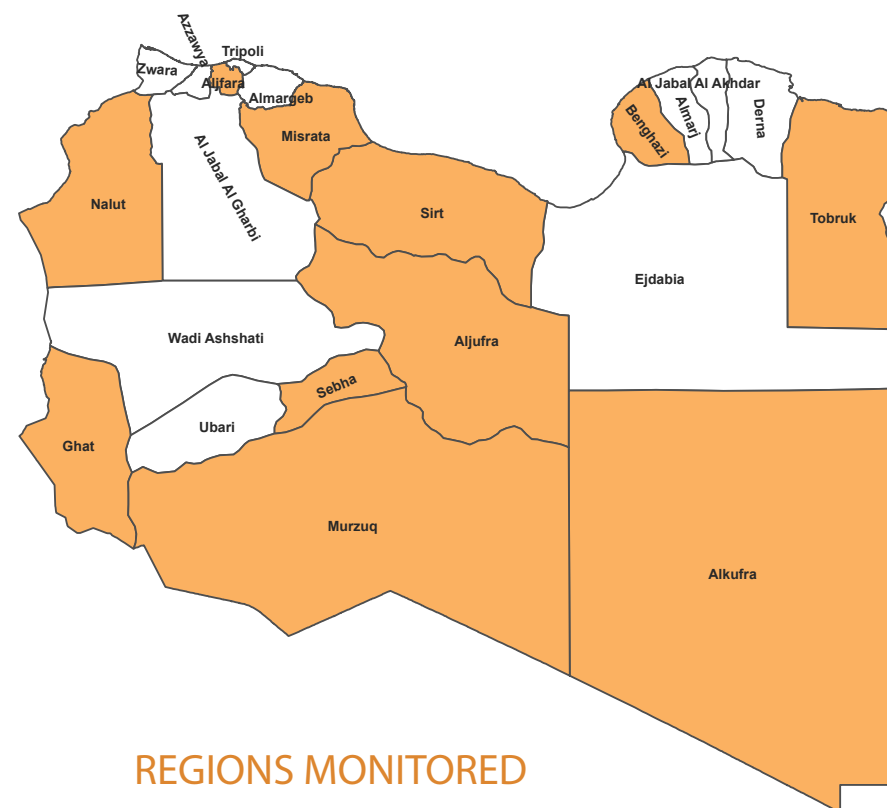
REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION FLOWS

MURZUQ

In January 2019 the number of migrants arriving in Algatroun, a municipality close to the Nigerien border, reportedly increased. According to field observers, the increase was recorded directly after the military presence in the Sebhas' surrounding area and on the route between Sebha and Algatroun increased. Reportedly migrants were stuck in Algatroun and not able to reach Sebha.

After Murzuq crisis* which took place in February the migration dynamics gradually normalized.

SEBHA

Following increased presence of local authorities in Sebha, the number of crossing migrants dropped significantly in January. Furthermore, reportedly an increasing number of migrants who were living in Sebha started avoiding going to public places.

ALJUFRA

The migration dynamics in Aljufra have also been affected by the security situation in the Libyan South. More specifically, the number of crossing migrants reportedly decreased starting in January.

However, the availability of job opportunities in agriculture and other manual labour sectors continues to be high.

TOBRUK

The Libyan Dinar has continuously witnessed an appreciation in comparison to the US Dollar on informal markets over past months which has made labor opportunities in Libya increasingly attractive for Egyptian migrants.

However, at the same time, the cold weather in January had a negative impact on the overall trend and led to decreased migrant mobility and presence at flow monitoring points.

*For more details please refer to Muzuq DTM Flash Updates available at: http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-murzuq-alert-snapshot-2-3-march-2019/

and http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-murzuq-alert-snapshot-1-26-feb-2019/

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DATA ON OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM MAIN MUNICIPALITIES

DTM IOM • OIM

Please note that due to the high mobility of migrants, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point within the reporting period, hence the observed arrivals / departures should be treated as an indication of the volume of movement in different parts of the country, not as total arrivals and departures to Libya.

JANUARY

Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of FMPs	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
East											
Emsaed	2	440	105	102	1,578	1,529	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Alkufra	4	24,859	23	20	291	242	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Chad Nigeria	Sudan Chad Ejdabia	Murzuq Ejdabia Sudan	Italy Libya Sudan
Tobruk	2	6,522	6	12	34	62	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy Turkey
South											
Algatroun	6	15,527	291	236	2,700	2,335	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria Niger BurkinaFaso	Niger Chad	Sebha Murzuq Aljufra	Libya Spain Italy
Murzuq	2	9,500	25	11	250	102	Mali Sudan Niger	BurkinaFaso Sudan Mali	Murzuq Alkufra	Sebha	Libya France Italy
Sebha	5	43,490	15	39	84	244	Niger Nigeria Mali	Niger Nigeria Benin	Sehba Murzuq	Sebha WadiAshshati	Libya Italy Benin
Albawanees	2	825	12	8	69	47	Sudan Niger Nigeria	Niger Nigeria Chad	Sebha	Tripoli Misrata WadiAshshati	Libya France Spain
Aljufra	2	13,464	8	18	57	131	Niger Sudan Mali	Niger Sudan Chad	WadiAshshati Sebha	Misrata Sirt Tripoli	Libya Italy France
Ghat	2	11,265	8	11	69	93	Niger Mali BurkinaFaso	Niger Mali BurkinaFaso	Murzuq Algeria Ubari	Ubari Sebha	Libya
Alsharguiya	2	17,177	7	4	80	43	Niger BurkinaFaso Nigeria	BurkinaFaso Nigeria Cameroon	Murzuq	Sebha	Italy France United-Kingdom
Taraghin	2	11,640	2	3	20	29	Niger Mali	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region

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DATA ON OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM MAIN MUNICIPALITIES

Please note that due to the high mobility of migrants, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point within the reporting period, hence the observed arrivals / departures should be treated as an indication of the volume of movement in different parts of the country, not as total arrivals and departures to Libya.

FEBRUARY

Region (Mantika)	Number of FMPs	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
East											
Alkufra	4	24,859	24	25	438	441	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Chad Egypt	Chad Sudan Ejdabia	Murzuq Ejdabia Sudan	Libya Italy Egypt
Emsaed	2	440	101	97	2,021	1,933	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy Egypt
Tobruk	2	6,522	7	9	81	94	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Italy Libya Malta
South											
Algatroun	6	15,527	219	196	2,200	1,903	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Chad	Sebha	Libya Spain Germany
Sebha	6	43,490	43	46	161	192	Niger Nigeria Mali	Nigeria Mali Niger	Murzuq Sebha WadiAshshati	WadiAshshati Sebha	Libya Italy Mali
Murzuq	2	9,500	13	5	144	46	Sudan Mali Nigeria	Nigeria Egypt Niger	Murzuq Ubari	Ubari Europe	Libya France Spain
Aljufra	2	13,464	14	15	137	154	Niger Chad Egypt	Niger Chad Egypt	Ejdabia Sebha WadiAshshati	Misrata Tripoli Sirt	Libya France Italy
Ghat	2	11,265	0	7	2	74	Niger Mali Nigeria	Niger Mali Nigeria	Ghat Ubari	Algeria Niger Ubari	Niger Mali Nigeria
Alsharguiya	2	17,177	4	5	36	47	Niger BurkinaFaso Nigeria	Nigeria Cameroon Chad	Murzuq	Sebha	France United-Kingdom Italy
Taraghin	2	11,640	2	3	10	24	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger
Albawanees	2	825	12	7	59	36	Nigeria Mali Niger	Niger Nigeria Mali	Sebha	Sirt Tripoli WadiAshshati	Libya France Spain
West											
Bani Waleed	5	1,608	22	27	138	162	Ethiopia Niger Egypt	Ethiopia Mali Senegal	AlJabalAlGharbi Algeria	Tripoli Misrata Almargeb	Italy Libya France
Ghadamis	3	2,400	3	3	13	13	Mali Niger Guinea	Mali Niger Guinea	AlJabalAlGharbi Aljfara Aljufra	Algeria AlJabalAlGharbi	Libya Algeria

* Migrants were displaced between different FMPs within the same region

MIGRANTS PRIORITY NEEDS

PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES REPORTING THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY NEEDS

WASH 27%

NFI 38%

SHELTER 53%

HEALTH SERVICES 75%

Migrants' priority needs related to WASH, Non-food items (NFIs), Shelter and Health were recorded for each of the 570 communities hosting migrants in Libya through key-informant based data collection. The following chart represents the percentages of communities reporting different humanitarian priority needs on top of protection concerns across the country.

Health services were the most mentioned priority need: In 75% of the communities, migrants are reportedly affected from limited availability of the health facilities or are struggling to access them.

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

MAIN NEEDS REPORTED BY REGION

Legend:
- Health
- Food
- Shelter
- WASH
- NFI — Non Food Items
- Legal Help
- Security
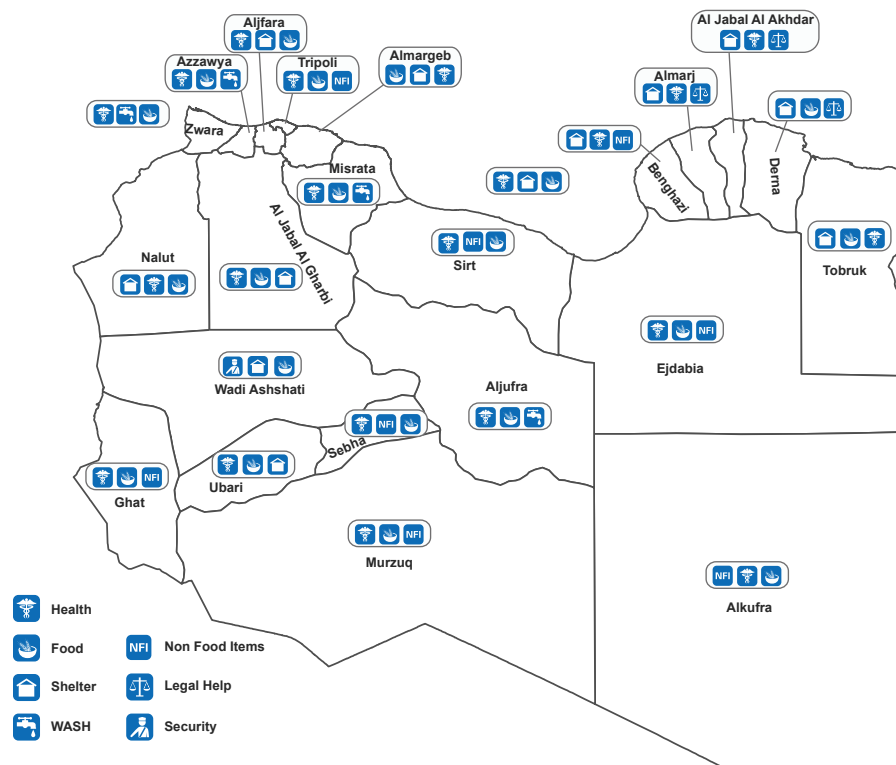
© IOM/Eshaebi: Fumigation and non food items distribution in Qasr Bin Ghasheer DC. February 2019

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

MIGRANTS ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES (1,600 INTERVIEWS)

- No access 7%
- No-answer 2%
- Limited access 63%
- Full access 28%

MIGRANTS ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES BY GEODIVISION

	Full access	Limited access	No access	No-answer
East	57%	35%	6%	3%
South	1%	89%	10%	1%
West	22%	70%	6%	3%
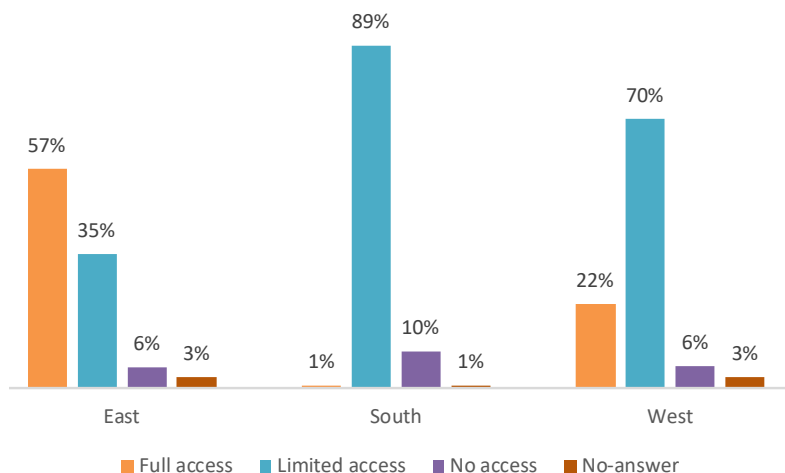
Access to health services rank as first priority need reported by migrants in Libya.
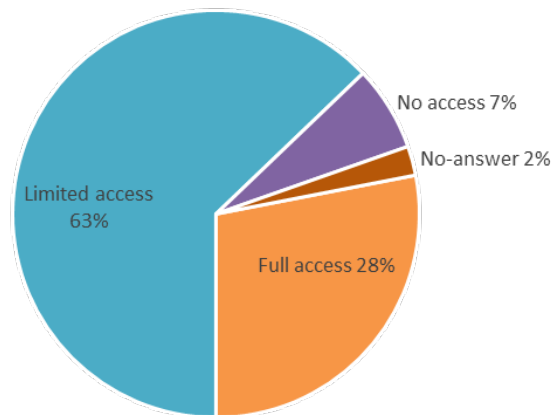
To provide more information on migrants' health conditions, DTM Libya established a new tool that allows the identification of self-reported illnesses migrants are suffering from. During the reporting period, health surveys were conducted with around 1,600 migrants randomly selected from the different regions of Libya.

7% of the migrants assessed reported having been diagnosed with chronic illnesses. Out of the 110 individuals who reported chronic illnesses, 45% self-reported suffering from diabetes mellitus, 25% having high blood pressure and 28% with other chronic illnesses. The remaining 2% didn't specify their illnesses.

5% of the sample also reported suffering from acute illnesses. Out of the 80 individuals reporting acute illnesses, the highest proportion of them reported skin diseases or respiratory infection with an equal proportion of 41% for each. 18% reported suffering from urinary infections, 12% watery diarrhea and 4% reported other infectious diseases. The majority of them (75%) reported receiving medications related to their illnesses.

The majority of the assessed migrants reported having limited access to the health services in Libya (63%), while 28% reported having full access.

When disaggregated by the location where migrants were assessed in Libya, migrants in the Eastern regions reported better access to health facilities compared to those surveyed in the West and especially those in the South who reported the lowest access in the country.

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EDUCATION

In 25% of the 570 communities hosting migrants, migrant children reportedly do not have access to education. In another 37% of the communities, only few migrant children have access to education.

In many regions such as Aljufra, Alkufra and Ghat only a small number of migrant children have access to education in nearly all communities hosting migrants. Also, in 89% of the communities of Nalut, 71% and 62% of the communities of Aljfara and Al Jabal Al Gharbi respectively migrants do not have access to education.

In other regions such as Wadi Ashshati, Ubari and Tobruk the majority of the migrants reportedly had access to education in the majority of the communities*.

MIGRANTS ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN COMMUNITIES

Yes, for majority, 24%

No answer, 5%

Yes, for few of them, 43%

No, 28%

PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES REPORTING NO OR LIMITED ACCESS TO EDUCATION

% of Muhallas Per Mantika Reporting No Or Little Access To Educaion

- Limited access in all muhallas
- Limited access in over 90% of muhallas
- Limited access in 70 - 90% of muhallas
- Limited access in 50 - 70% of muhallas
- Limited access in less than 50% of muhallas

*For more details on schools in Libya please refer to DTM R24 IDP Returnee report available at: http://www.globaldtm.info/

MIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER

DEMOGRAPHICS AND SHELTER

Out of the 666,717 migrants identified, 91% were reported to be adults and 9% minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported to be male (88%) and the remaining 12% to be female. Of the minors, 67% were reported as accompanied and 33% as unaccompanied.

9% minors

67% accomp. minors

33% unaccomp. minors

91% adults

88% adult males

12% adult females

MIGRANT SHELTER TYPE

Shelter Type	Number
Rented accommodation (Self paid)	397,773
Informal camp/ setting	72,519
Rented accommodation (paid by employer)	61,307
Work place	53,604
Rented accommodation (paid by others)	38,049
Other	27,028
Abandoned buildings	11,730
Schools/ Public buildings	4,000
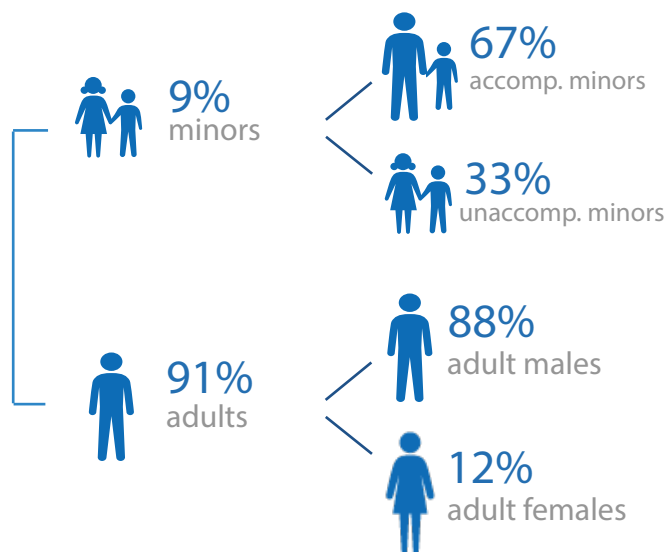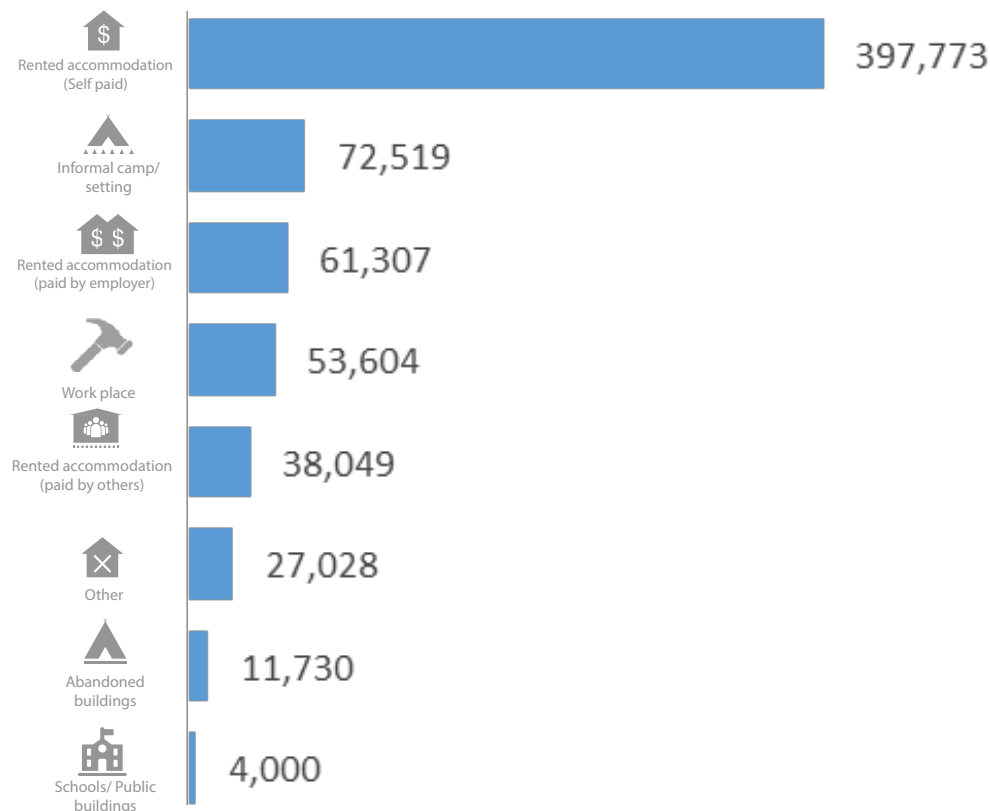
75% of the migrants identified were living in rented accommodations out of which 60% were reportedly paying for their own accommodation, 9% were living in accommodations rented by their employer and 6% were living in rented accommodations paid by others.

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TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES PER MANTIKA (REGION)

Tripoli

Niger	16%
Nigeria	16%
Chad	12%
Egypt	11%

Zwara

Niger	18%
Egypt	13%
Chad	12%
Nigeria	9%

Almargeb

Niger	22%
Chad	16%
Egypt	12%
Mali	11%

Benghazi

Egypt	47%
Sudan	21%
Chad	13%
Somalia	6%

Al Jabal Al Akhdar

Egypt	55%
Sudan	20%
Bangladesh	9%
Syria	9%

Azzawya

Niger	18%
Chad	14%
Nigeria	11%
Sudan	10%

Aljfara

Niger	17%
Nigeria	16%
Egypt	12%
Chad	11%

Derna

Egypt	71%
Sudan	19%
Syria	4%
Mauritania	3%

Misrata

Niger	32%
Egypt	18%
Sudan	10%
Ghana	8%

Almarj

Egypt	61%
Sudan	21%
Syria	7%
Chad	6%

Nalut

Niger	18%
Nigeria	14%
Chad	13%
Mali	11%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi

Nigeria	16%
Niger	16%
Chad	11%
Mali	9%

Sirt

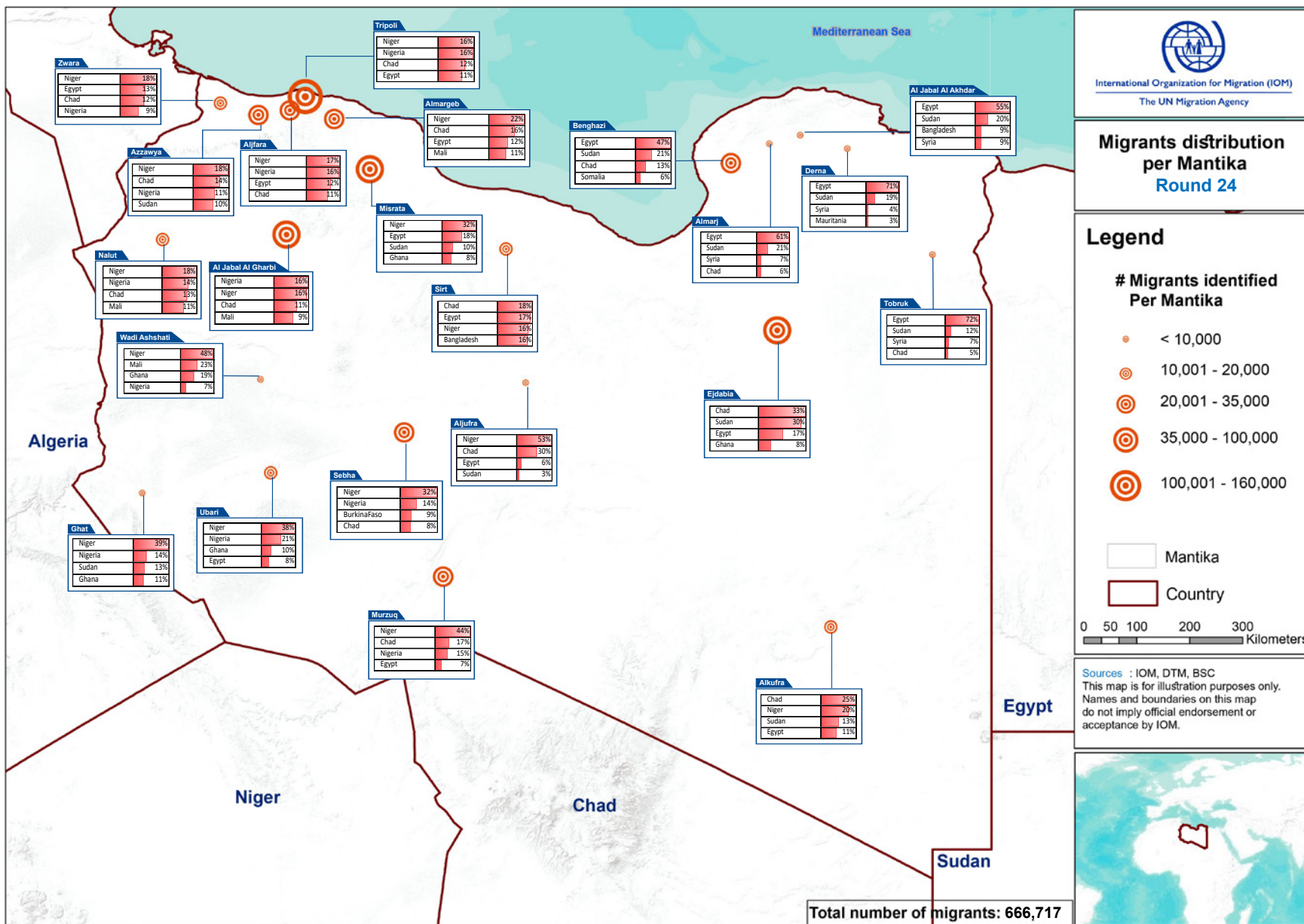| Chad	18%
Egypt	17%
Niger	16%
Bangladesh	16%

Tobruk

Egypt	72%
Sudan	12%
Syria	7%
Chad	5%

Wadi Ashshati

Niger	48%
Mali	23%
Ghana	19%
Nigeria	7%

Ejdabia

Chad	33%
Sudan	30%
Egypt	17%
Ghana	8%

Aljufra

Niger	53%
Chad	30%
Egypt	6%
Sudan	3%

Sebha

Niger	32%
Nigeria	14%
BurkinaFaso	9%
Chad	8%

Ghat

Niger	39%
Nigeria	14%
Sudan	13%
Ghana	11%

Ubari

Niger	38%
Nigeria	21%
Ghana	10%
Egypt	8%

Murzuq

Niger	44%
Chad	17%
Nigeria	15%
Egypt	7%

Alkufra

Chad	25%
Niger	20%
Sudan	13%
Egypt	11%

Mediterranean Sea

Algeria

Niger

Chad

Egypt

Sudan

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Migrants distribution per Mantika
Round 24

Legend

 # Migrants identified Per Mantika

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

☐ Mantika

☐ Country

0	50	100	200	300

Kilometers

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

Total number of migrants: 666,717

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MIGRANT NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MANTIKA

Mantika (Region)	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	143,838	22%
Ejdabia	69,724	10%
Misrata	59,708	9%
Murzuq	55,334	8%
Sebha	44,315	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	41,947	6%
Azzawya	37,890	6%
Aljfara	34,390	5%
Benghazi	31,172	5%
Alkufra	26,194	4%
Almargeb	20,865	3%
Zwara	15,505	2%
Aljufra	13,464	2%
Ghat	11,265	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	10,770	2%
Nalut	9,406	1%
Ubari	9,255	1%
Almarj	8,175	1%
Tobruk	7,372	1%
Derna	6,605	1%
Sirt	5,303	1%
Wadi Ashshati	4,220	1%
Total	**666,717**	**100%**

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

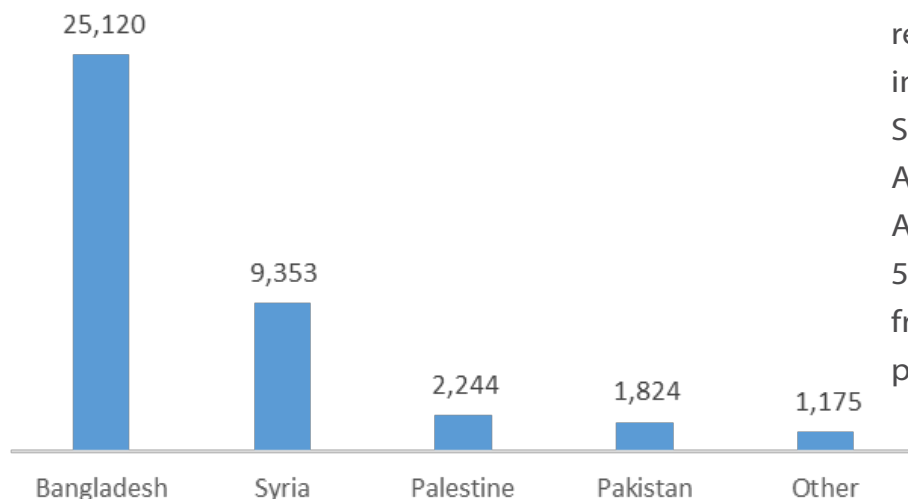| Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By nationality
Niger	132,483	20%
Egypt	101,896	15%
Chad	96,620	14%
Sudan	76,747	12%
Nigeria	65,063	10%
Ghana	44,364	7%
Mali	31,119	5%
Bangladesh	25,120	4%
Somalia	12,689	2%
Eritrea	10,663	2%
Ethiopia	9,948	1%
Syria	9,353	1%
Tunisia	7,025	1%
BurkinaFaso	6,237	1%
Senegal	5,622	1%
Morocco	5,345	1%
Guinea	4,204	1%
CôtedIvoire	3,462	1%
Cameroon	3,419	1%
Togo	2,649	0.4%
Palestine	2,244	0.3%
Algeria	2,170	0.3%
Pakistan	1,824	0.3%
Zambia	1605	0.2%
Mauritania	1,072	0.2%
Kenya	1,058	0.2%
Other	2,716	0.4%
Total	**666,717**	**100%**

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ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS

Out of the 666,717 migrants identified, 6% (39,716 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Migrants originating from Bangladesh represented the majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities recorded (25,120 individuals representing up to 63% of Asian & Middle Eastern migrants identified). Syrians were the second highest number of recorded migrants originating from Asian and Middle Eastern countries with 9,353 individuals accounting for 24% of Asia & Middle Eastern migrants). Palestinians and Pakistanis accounted for 6% and 5% respectively of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population. Migrants from the other Asian and Middle Eastern countries represented a minority; their percentage did not exceed 3%.

Bangladesh	Syria	Palestine	Pakistan	Other
25,120	9,353	2,244	1,824	1,175

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	11,857	30%
Misrata	3,037	8%
Aljfara	2,958	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	2,662	7%
Almargeb	1,879	5%
Azzawya	1,715	4%
Sirt	1,441	4%
Nalut	747	2%
Zwara	210	1%
Total	**26,506**	**67%**

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6,529	16%
Benghazi	2,457	6%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,918	5%
Almarj	902	2%
Tobruk	682	2%
Derna	330	1%
Total	**12,818**	**32%**

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Aljufra	232	0.6%
Sebha	120	0.3%
Murzuq	40	0.1%
Total	**392**	**1%**

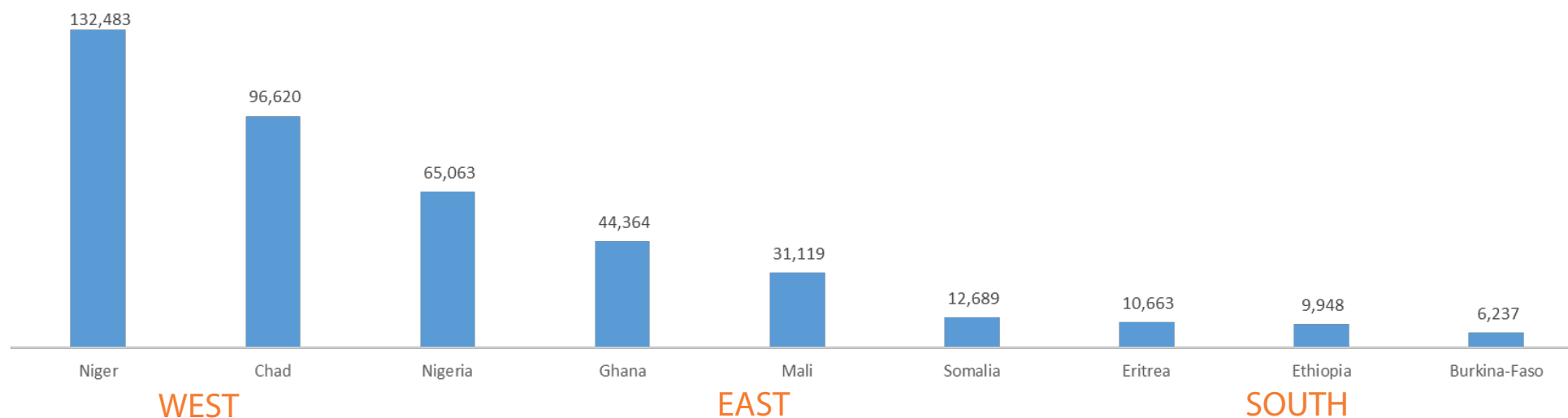**MIGRANT REPORT R24**
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SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS

DTM IOM • OIM

Out of the total number of migrants identified in Round 24, 94% (626,627 individuals) originate from African countries. At least 27 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 433,444 originated from Sub-Saharan countries.

58% of Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the West. The region of Tripoli hosted 23% of the Sub-Saharan migrants identified in Libya. 28% of the Sub-Saharan migrants were identified in the South, mainly in Murzuk and Sebha. The remaining 14% were identified in the East mainly in the region of Ejdabia which hostes half of the Sub-Saharan migrants identified in the East.

Bar chart values:
- Niger: 132,483
- Chad: 96,620
- Nigeria: 65,063
- Ghana: 44,364
- Mali: 31,119
- Somalia: 12,689
- Eritrea: 10,663
- Ethiopia: 9,948
- Burkina-Faso: 6,237

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Tripoli	99,211	23%
Misrata	36,188	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	31,429	7%
Azzawya	27,330	6%
Aljfara	23,171	5%
Almargeb	14,878	3%
Zwara	10,888	3%
Nalut	7,299	1.7%
Sirt	1,914	0.4%
Total	**252,308**	**58%**

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Ejdabia	30,183	7%
Alkufra	19,854	5%
Benghazi	7,270	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	820	0%
Almarj	527	0%
Tobruk	503	0%
Derna	305	0%
Total	**59,462**	**14%**

SOUTH

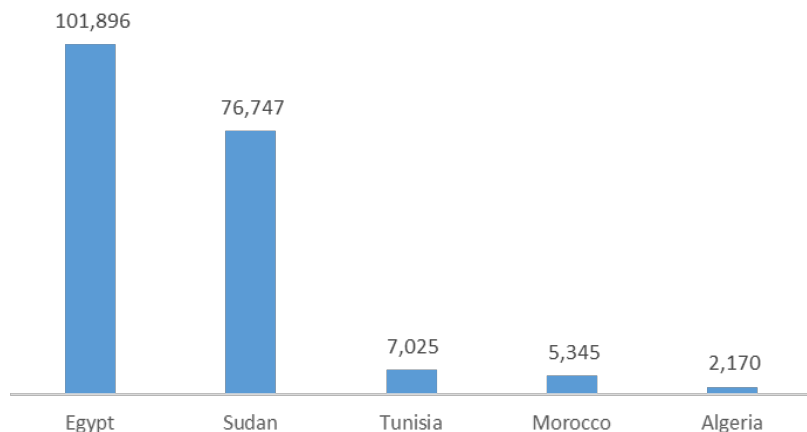| Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Murzuq	49,114	11%
Sebha	38,980	9%
Aljufra	11,890	3%
Ghat	9,565	2%
Ubari	7,905	2%
Wadi Ashshati	4,220	1%
Total	**121,674**	**28%**

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NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS

Out of the total number of African migrants identified, 29% (193,183 individuals) originate from North African countries. 53% of them were Egyptian and 40% Sudanese. Tunisian nationals represent 4% of the north African migrants identified and Moroccan nationals were recorded at 3%. The remaining 1% were identified to be Algerian nationals.

North african migrants were mainly identified in the West of libya (46.5%) and the East (45.5%). While only a minority of 8% were identified in the South.

When disaggregated by mantika, Ejdabia and Tripoli had the highest proportion (17%) of North African migrants, followed by Benghazi and Misrata (11% of all North African migrants identified in Libya for each).

5,970 North African migrants were identified in the region of Derna, accounting for 90% of all migrants present in Derna.

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Tripoli	32,770	17%
Misrata	20,483	11%
Azzawya	8,845	5%
Aljfara	8,261	4%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	7,767	4%
Zwara	4,407	2%
Almargeb	4,105	2%
Sirt	1,671	1%
Nalut	1,360	1%
Total	**89,669**	**46%**

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Ejdabia	33,012	17%
Benghazi	21,445	11%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	8,032	4%
Almarj	6,746	3%
Alkufra	6,340	3%
Tobruk	6,187	3%
Derna	5,970	3%
Total	**87,732**	**45%**

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Murzuq	6,180	3%
Sebha	5,215	3%
Ghat	1,700	1%
Ubari	1,350	1%
Aljufra	1,337	1%
Total	**15,782**	**8%**

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MARITIME INCIDENTS

Between January and February 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 262 individuals. Compared to the preceding year, the number of arrivals to Italy decreased by 95% (as 5,247 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018).

The number of deaths in the central Mediterranean route was recorded at 150 individuals in the first two months of 2019, which represent less than the half of the fatalities recorded in the same period in 2018 (336 individuals).

855 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards in January and February 2019. Their number has substantially decreased compared to the same period of the previous year where 2,421 migrants have been returned to the Libyan coast.

ARRIVALS | 262

Were recorded by sea to Italy through the Central Mediterranean route in 2019 (As of 28th February)
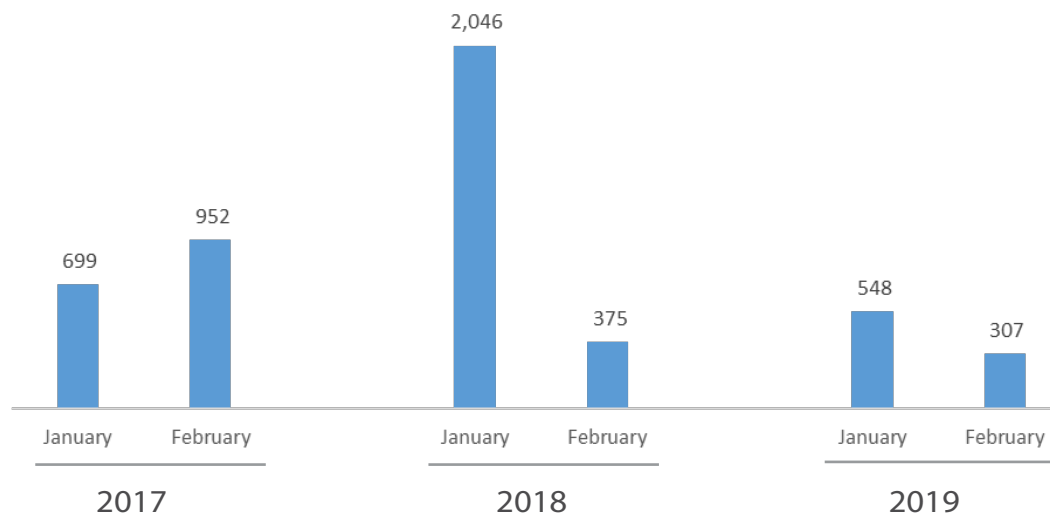
DEATHS | 150

Were recorded along the Central Mediterranean route in 2019 (As of 28th February)

855

RETURNED TO LIBYAN SHORE BY COAST GUARD IN 2019 (As of 28th February)

RETURNED BY LIBYAN COAST GUARD

	2017		2018		2019	
	January	February	January	February	January	February
	699	952	2,046	375	548	307

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

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METHODOLOGY

DTM's Migration Information Package is part of IOM Libya's Flow Monitoring operations, dedicated to the delivery of routine information packages on migration. Following consultations with humanitarian actors and donors, DTM Libya has revised its methodology to increase its pool of Key Informants (KIs), broaden its assessment tools, improve data credibility criteria and expanded 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 Libya.

At the 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 organizations, representatives 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 migrant community leaders.

Simultaneously, DTM further improved its information collection and verification mechanisms through implementing partners and enumerators through periodic third-party monitoring visits during key informant interviews and data verification exercises in multiple locations in Libya.

DTM's data verification process is an initiative towards ensuring that DTM is delivering the highest quality data possible. For mobility tracking data, a new set of assessment tools was launched in June 2018. The new tools adopted are based on consultations with all partners and stakeholders to better capture the total number of migrants in the country.

DTM recently completed the training of its implementing partners and enumerators on the updated methodology and assessment tools.

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METHODOLOGY

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
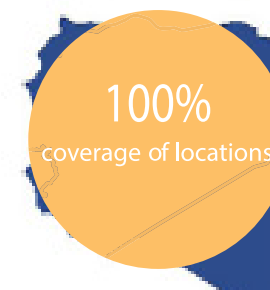
ENUMERATORS

55 enumerators

3 team leaders

100% coverage of locations

5 implementing partners

COVERAGE

2,547 migrants interviewed in January and February 2019

in up to 44 Flow Monitoring Points...

....in 11 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.

IOM UN MIGRATION

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/