



DTM

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid

LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT

ROUND 17

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2018

FLOW MONITORING



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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/

FLOW MONITORING MIGRANT REPORT

DTM's Flow Monitoring Migrant Report presents four sets of data delivering a comprehensive overview on the number, nationalities and locations where migrants are present in Libya, the recently observed flows and routes used by Libya's migrant community and the latest reports of incidents at sea. This report is complemented by DTM's newly released Migrant Profiles report that deliver one-page factsheets on the push and pull factors, intentions and cost of journey of selected nationalities. As described in the methodology, this report is based on DTM Libya's revised 2018 methodology aimed at increasing the programmes ability to identify a greater number of migrants currently in Libya, increase data credibility criteria and deliver more accessible and user-friendly reports.



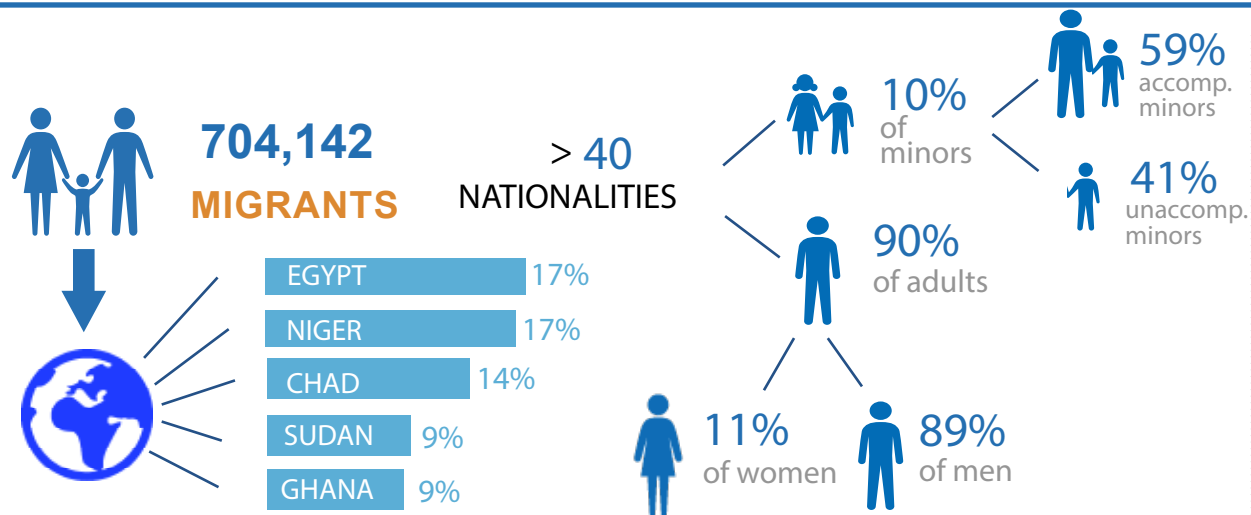


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KEY FINDINGS



MIGRANTS PRESENT IN

551 of 667
MUHALLAS



99 of 100
BALADIYAS



100% COVERAGE

TOP 3 LOCATIONS (% of migrants)



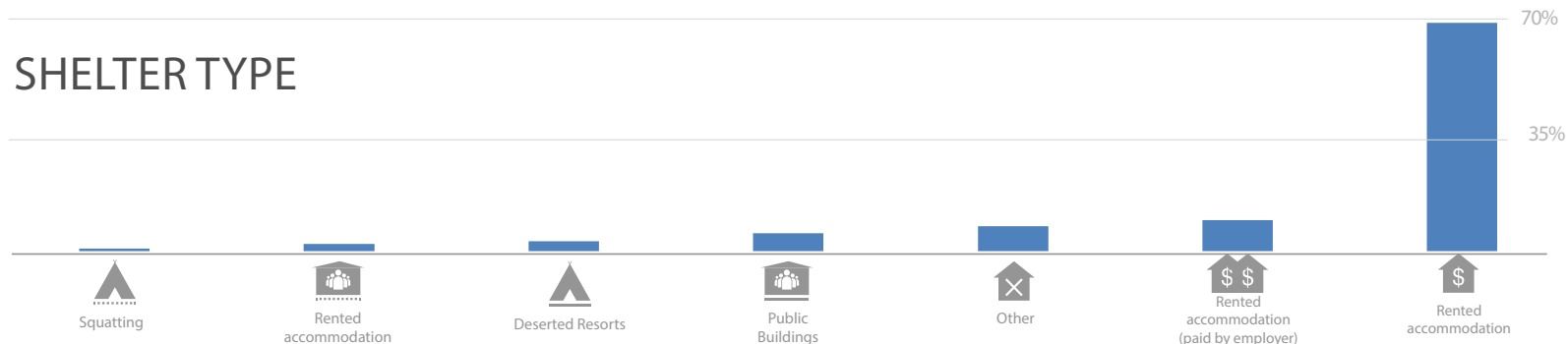
TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN (% of migrants)



KEY INFORMANTS



SHELTER TYPE





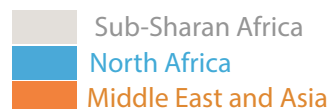
OVERVIEW



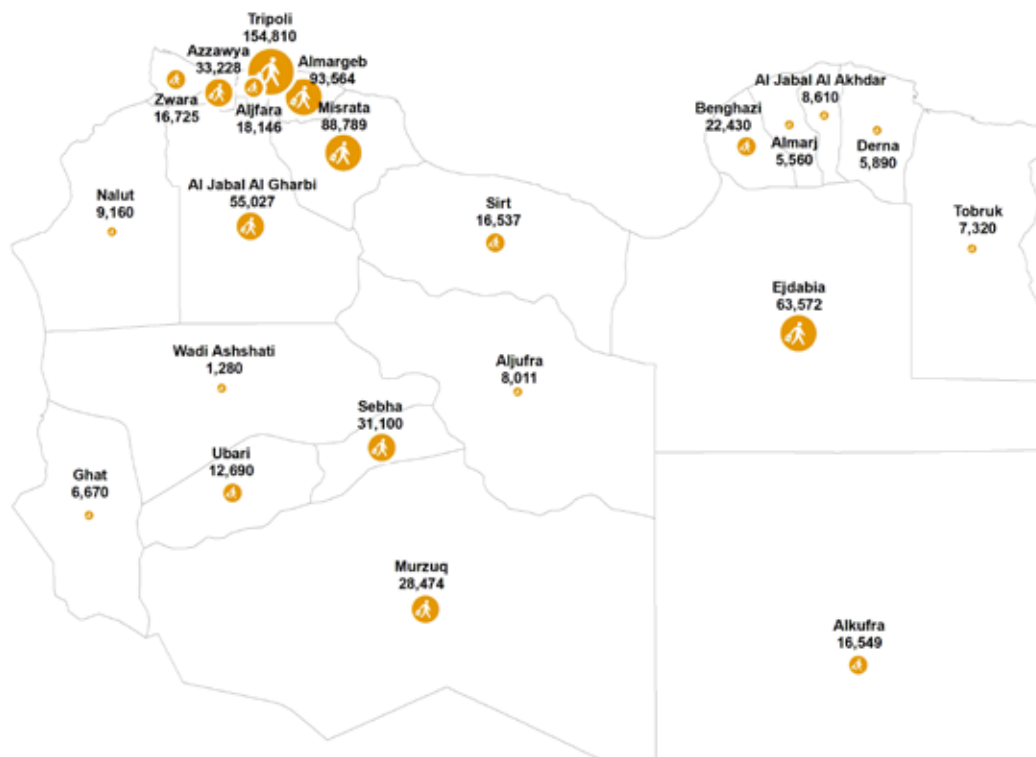
FIGURES

OVERALL MIGRANT POPULATION

704,142 total



MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION PER MANTIKA



MIGRANT BASELINE

In the 17th round of DTM Libya data collection taking place in January and February 2018, IOM identified 704,142 migrants in Libya. Migrants were identified in 99 baladiyas and 551 muhallas and originating from up to 40 countries.

In addition to those identified in urban and rural settings migrants in Libya were also recorded in detention centers. Based on DTM's latest data, the number of migrants in Libya's Detention Centers is 4,443 individuals (15/02/18)*.

As displayed in the maps on page 6-7, out of the total number of migrants identified, 650,073 individuals (92%) originate from 31 different African countries, 53,987 individuals (8%) from Asian and Middle Eastern countries and a final group of up to 82 individuals did not disclose a country of origin.

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerien, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Ghanaian, together these nationalities account for up to 66% of Libya's migrant population.

Out of the 650,073 individuals from Africa, 446,732 (69%) originate from Sub-Saharan countries and 183,226 individuals (31%) from North African countries. The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (73%) were identified in Libya's Western mantikas, 17% in the Southern mantikas and the remaining 10% in the Eastern mantikas.

74% of the individuals originating from Asia and the Middle East were identified in the western region and 25% in the East. the remaining 1% were identified in the South.

* For specific data on selected detention centers, please see DTM's Detention Center Profiles available on the following link: <http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-detention-centre-profile-generator-february-2018/>



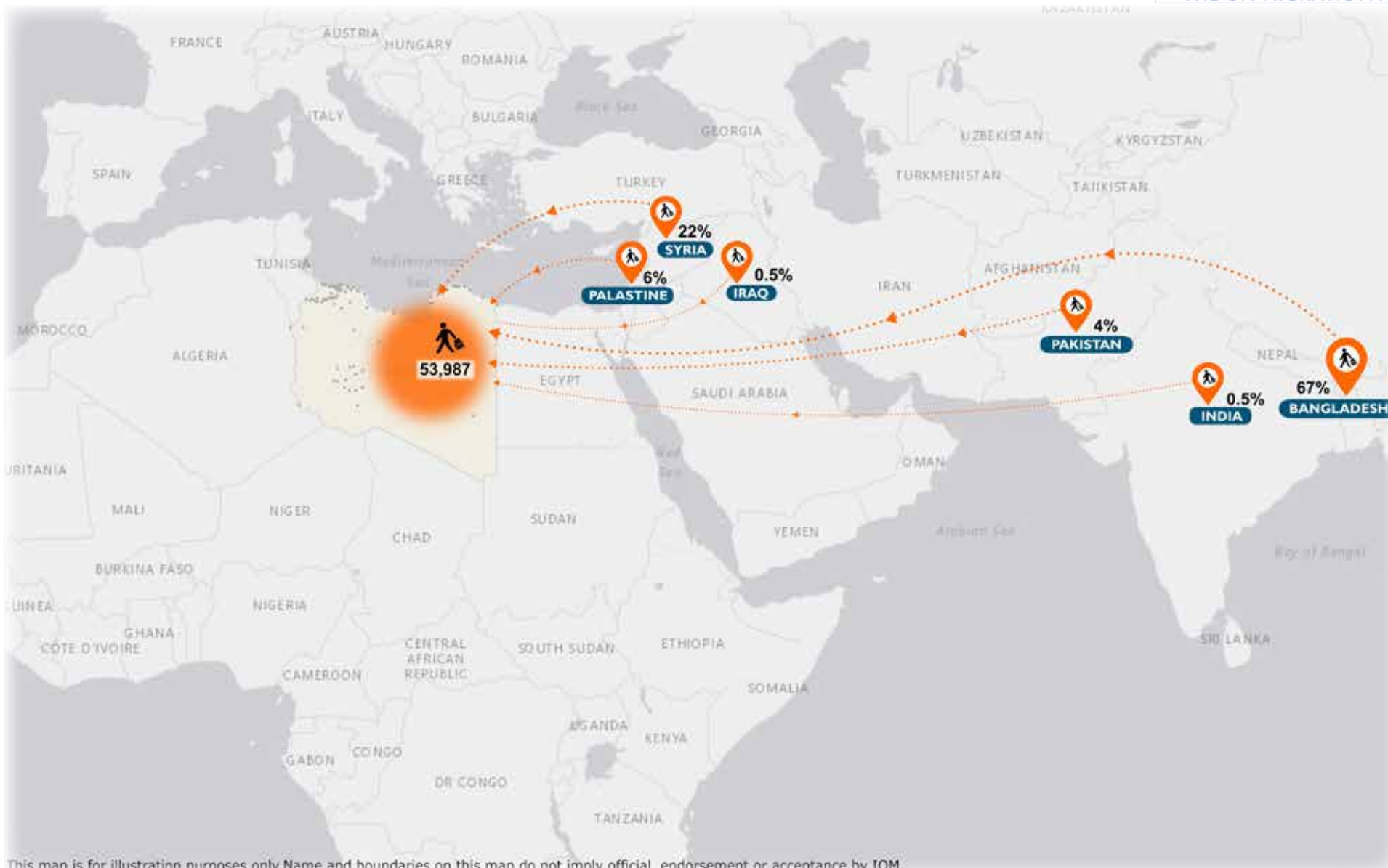
NUMBER OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA



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NUMBER OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN IDENTIFIED IN LIBYA



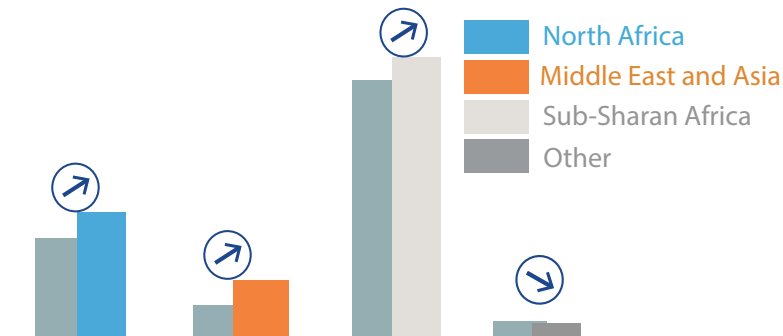
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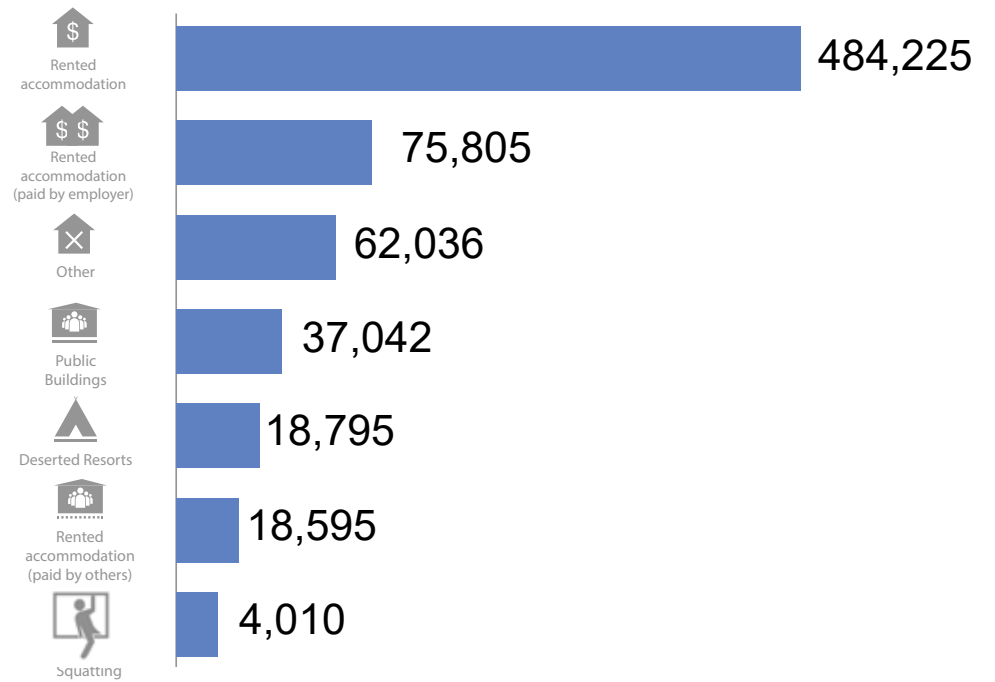
DEMOGRAPHICS AND TRENDS

Out of the 704,142 migrants identified 90% were reported as adults and 10% as minors. The majority of adult migrants were reported as male (89%) and the remaining 11% as female. Of the minors, 59% were reported as accompanied and 41% as unaccompanied.

IN COMPARISON TO THE PREVIOUS MONTH

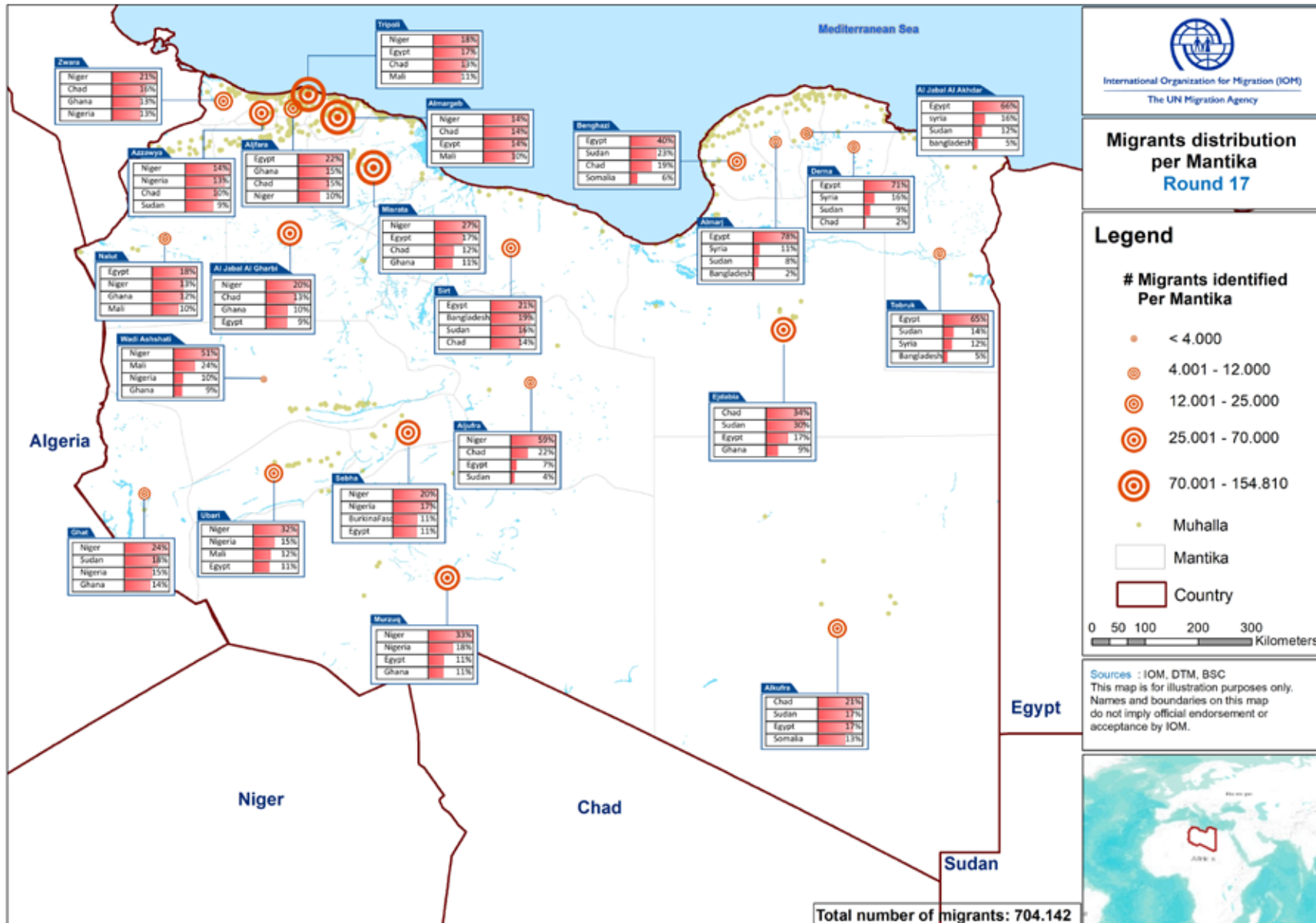


MIGRANT SHELTER TYPE





TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES PER MANTIKA (REGION)





MIGRANT NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES



NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY MANTIKA

Mantika (Region)	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Tripoli	154,810	22%
Almargeb	93,564	13%
Misrata	88,789	13%
Ejdabia	63,572	9%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	55,027	8%
Azzawya	33,228	5%
Sebha	31,100	4%
Murzuq	28,474	4%
Benghazi	22,430	3%
Aljfara	18,146	3%
Zwara	16,725	2%
Alkufra	16,549	2%
Ubari	12,690	2%
Aljufra	8,011	1%
Sirt	16,537	2%
Nalut	9,160	1%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	8,610	1%
Tobruk	7,320	1%
Ghat	6,670	1%
Derna	5,890	1%
Almarj	5,560	0.8%
Wadi Ashshati	1,280	0.2%
Total	704,142	100%

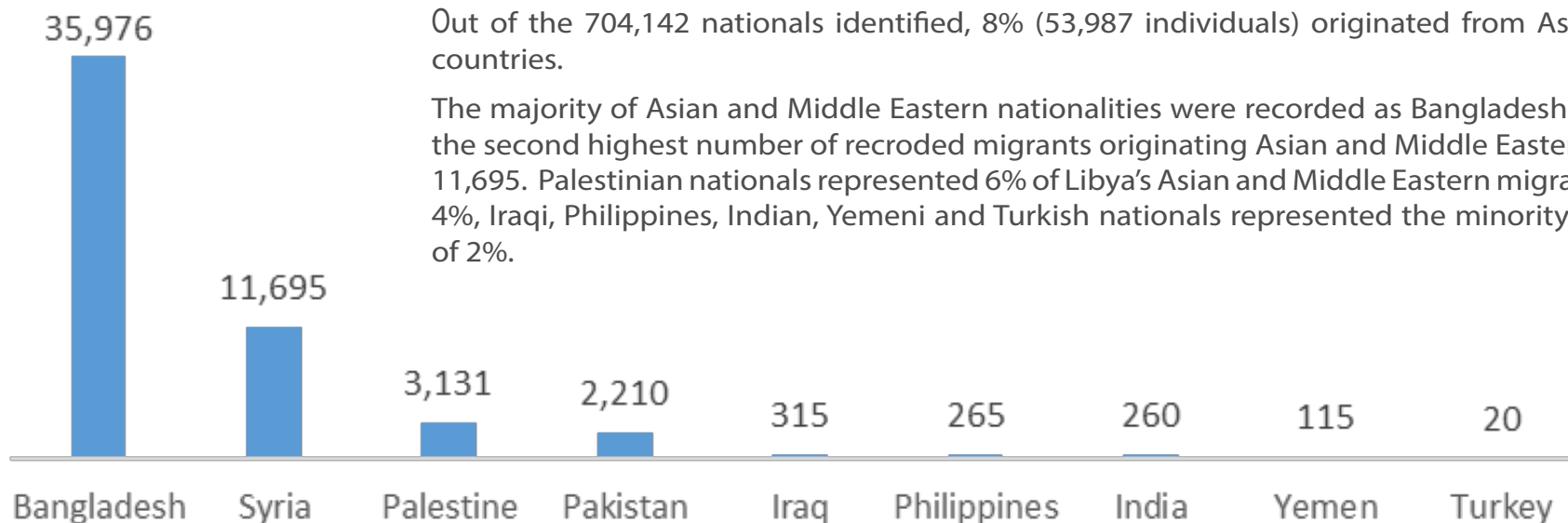
NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY NATIONALITY

Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Egypt	121,242	17%
Niger	117,144	17%
Chad	99,610	14%
Sudan	63,936	9%
Ghana	59,870	9%
Mali	47,164	7%
Nigeria	44,608	6%
Bangladesh	35,976	5%
Senegal	18,108	3%
Côte d'Ivoire	14,561	2%
Syria	11,695	2%
Guinea	9,922	1%
Tunisia	9,752	1%
Somalia	7,808	1%
Morocco	6,969	1%
Burkina-Faso	5,028	1%
Ethiopia	3,838	1%
Eritrea	3,694	1%
Mauritania	3,600	1%
Palestine	3,131	0.4%
Gambia	2,588	0.4%
Cameroon	2,409	0.3%
Pakistan	2,210	0.3%

Nationality	Migrants (IND)	% By region
Zambia	1,901	0.3%
Algeria	1,442	0.2%
Kenya	1,375	0.2%
Djibouti	1,270	0.2%
Sierra Leone	650	0.1%
Guinea-Bissau	594	0.1%
Tanzania	500	0.1%
Iraq	315	0.04%
Gabon	305	0.04%
Philippines	265	0.04%
India	260	0.04%
Yemen	115	0.02%
Swaziland	80	0.01%
Namibia	40	0.01%
Togo	35	0.005%
Mozambique	30	0.004%
Turkey	20	0.003%
Other	82	0.01%
Total	704,142	100%



ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS



Out of the 704,142 nationals identified, 8% (53,987 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries.

The majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities were recorded as Bangladeshis (35,976). Syrians were the second highest number of recorded migrants originating Asian and Middle Eastern countries recorded at 11,695. Palestinian nationals represented 6% of Libya’s Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population; Pakistani 4%, Iraqi, Philippines, Indian, Yemeni and Turkish nationals represented the minority with a total proportion of 2%.

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	12,795	24%
Almargeb	8,738	16%
Sirt	6,216	12%
Misrata	4,475	8%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3,582	7%
Azzawya	2,522	5%
Aljfara	761	1%
Nalut	572	1%
Zwara	525	1%
Total	40,186	74%

EAST

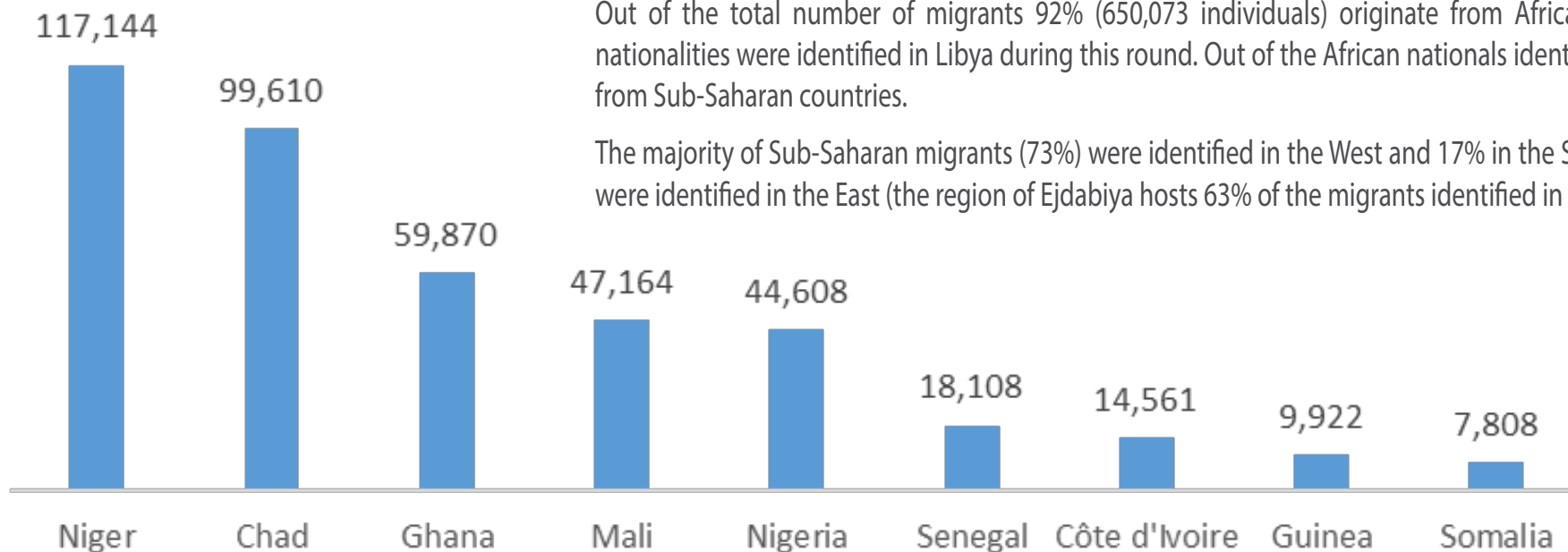
Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6,195	11%
Benghazi	2,460	5%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1,865	3%
Tobruk	1,275	2%
Derna	1,010	2%
Almarj	695	1%
Total	13,500	25%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Aljufra	221	0.4%
Sebha	40	0.1%
Murzuq	40	0.1%
Total	301	1%



SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS



Out of the total number of migrants 92% (650,073 individuals) originate from African countries. 31 African nationalities were identified in Libya during this round. Out of the African nationals identified, 446,7432 originated from Sub-Saharan countries.

The majority of Sub-Saharan migrants (73%) were identified in the West and 17% in the South. The remaining 10% were identified in the East (the region of Ejdabiya hosts 63% of the migrants identified in the East).

WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Tripoli	103,400	23%
Almargeb	65,263	15%
Misrata	58,594	13%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	41,729	9%
Azzawya	23,557	5%
Zwara	13,052	3%
Aljfara	12,084	3%
Nalut	6,210	1%
Sirt	4,180	1%
Total	328,069	73%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Ejdabia	27,957	6%
Alkufra	11,014	2%
Benghazi	5,745	1%
Tobruk	215	0.05%
Derna	120	0.03%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	55	0.01%
Almarj	55	0.01%
Total	45,161	10%

SOUTH

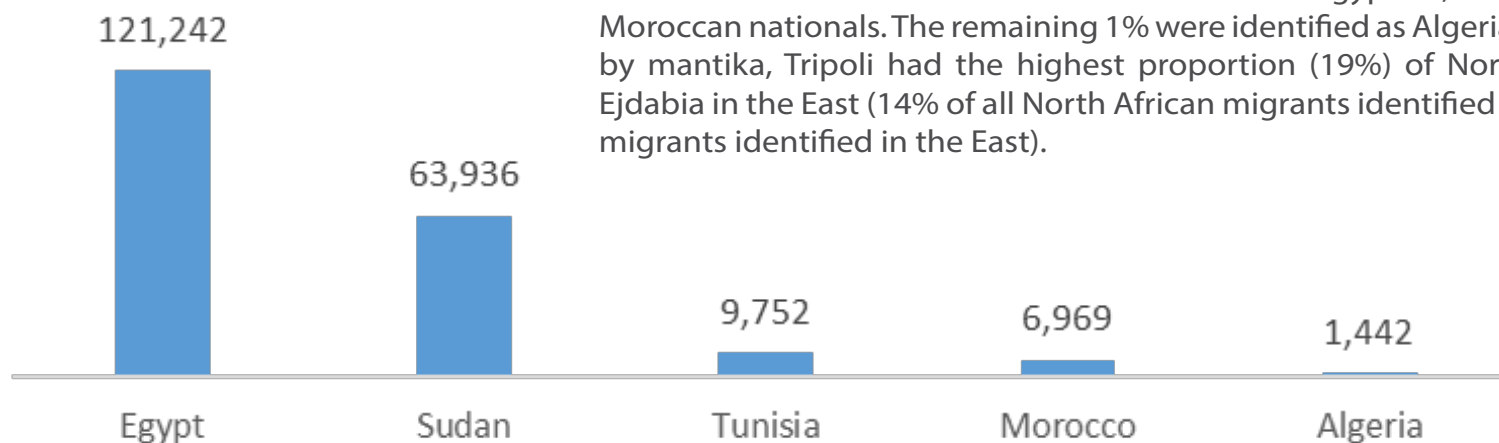
Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan countries
Sebha	26,345	6%
Murzuq	23,572	5%
Ubari	10,295	2%
Aljfara	6,810	2%
Ghat	5,200	1%
Wadi Ashshati	1,280	0.3%
Total	73,502	17%



NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS



Out of the total number of African migrants identified 31% (203,341 individuals) originate from North African countries. 60% of them were Egyptian, 31% Sudanese, 5% Tunisian and 3% Moroccan nationals. The remaining 1% were identified as Algerian nationals. When disaggregated by mantika, Tripoli had the highest proportion (19%) of North African migrants, followed by Ejdabia in the East (14% of all North African migrants identified in Libya and 41% of North African migrants identified in the East).



WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Tripoli	38,615	19%
Misrata	25,720	13%
Almargeb	19,563	10%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	9,691	4.77%
Azzawya	7,149	3.52%
Sirt	6,141	3.02%
Aljfara	5,294	2.60%
Zwara	3,148	2%
Nalut	2,378	1%
Total	117,699	58%

EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Ejdabia	29,420	14%
Benghazi	14,175	7%
Al Jabal Al	6,690	3%
Tobruk	5,830	2.87%
Alkufra	5,535	2.72%
Almarj	4,810	2.37%
Derna	4,760	2.34%
Total	71,220	35%

SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Murzuq	4,862	2.4%
Sebha	4,715	2.3%
Ubari	2,395	1.2%
Ghat	1,470	0.7%
Aljufra	980	0.5%
Total	14,422	7%



This Chapter presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrivals and departures from across 151 Flow Monitoring Points (locations) covered by DTM in 20 regions during January 2018. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are specific locations within Libya’s municipalities where a high number of migrants are indentified as arriving or departing.

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

This chapter is complemented by a regional analysis of Alkufrah, Tobruk, Almargeb, Murzuq and Ejdabia. This chapter provides 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.

ARRIVAL DATA:

In January, 20,082 individuals were observed arriving at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) covered by DTM.

The majority (56%) were identified in the Eastern region. The main nationalities observed were Sudanese, Somalian and Nigerian. The primary countries of destination were reported to be Libya followed by Italy and Germany.

Alkufra recorded the highest number of arrivals, followed by Tobruk and Murzuk (see table on page 15).

DEPARTURE DATA:

In January, 18,366 individuals were observed departing from the different FMPs across Libya. 63% of them were identified in the East. The main nationalities departing locations were recorded as Sudanese, Chadian and Somalian and their main intended destinations were Italy, Libya, and France.

Alkufra, Tobruk and Murzuk observed the highest number of departures.



1,979

Assessments conducted

IN 20 REGIONS AND 46 MUNICIPALITIES



REGIONS MONITORED

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



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



Region (Mantika)	Migrants Present (IND)	Estimated Daily Migrant Arrivals	Estimated Daily Migrant Departures	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Main nationalities of those Arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main Location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended Next Location	Main countries of final destination Departure
Alkufra	16,549	333	349	6,650	7,012	Somalia Sudan Chad	Somalia Sudan Chad	Northen (Sudan) Bet (Chad) Darfur (Sudan)	Murzuq Ejdabia Aljufrah	Italy Germany France
Tobruk	7,320	173	166	3,287	3,150	Egypt Sudan Ethiopia	Egypt Sudan Somalia	Matruh (Egypt)	Ejdabia Al Jabal Al Akhdar	Libya Italy Malta
Murzuq	28,474	536	262	2,748	1,455	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria sudan Niger	Agadez (Niger) Bet (Chad) Murzuq	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Agadez	Libya Italy France
Almargeb	93,564	115	92	2,443	1,700	Egypt Nigeria Niger	Ghana Nigeria Côte d'Ivoire	Tripoli Almargeb Misrata	Almargeb Tripoli Misrata	Italy France Niger
Ejdabia	63,572	47	54	1,104	1,267	Sudan Chad Egypt	Sudan Egypt Chad	Alkufrah Ejdabia Darfur (Sudan)	Ejdabia Sirt Tripoli	Italy Libya France
Nalut	9,160	39	37	781	715	Niger Mali Nigeria	Côte d'Ivoire Mali Niger	Illizi (Algeria)	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Nalut	Italy France Libya
Misrata	88,789	52	62	573	762	Niger Nigeria Chad	Niger Ghana Chad	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Sebha Aljufrah	Almargeb Misrata Sebha	Italy Niger Libya
Sebha	31,100	40	29	434	308	Niger Mali Burkina Faso	Niger Nigeria Mali	Murzuq Sebha	Wadi Ashshati Tripoli Misrata	Italy Libya France
Aljufra	8,011	18	18	356	353	Niger Chad Sudan	Niger Chad sudan	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Tripoli Misrata Sirt	Libya Italy France
Aljara	18,146	33	46	318	391	Niger Nigeria Mali	Mali Niger Guinea	Al Jabal Al Gharbi Sebha Aljafrah	Tripoli Zawara Wadi Ashshati	Italy Libya Niger





REGIONAL STATISTICS OF MIGRATION FLOWS



ALKUFRA

6,650 individuals were observed arriving in the covered locations within the region.

On the otherhand, 7,012 individuals were observed departing mainly to Murzuq and Ejdabia.

The main nationality recorded as arriving and departing Alkufra was Somalian with Italy and Libya as the main intended destination.

TOBRUK

3,281 migrants were observed arriving at locations within Tobruk during the reporting period. An additional 3,153 migrants were observed departing from the same region.

The majority of the observed arrivals came through Matruh (Egypt). The main nationalities identified for arrivals and departures were Egyptian and Sudanese and the primary intended destination was Libya and Italy.

MURZUQ

During the reporting period, 2,784 individuals were observed arriving to Murzuq with the majority coming from Nigeria and Niger.

1,455 individuals, primarily of Nigerian and Sudanese nationality, were recorded as coming from Agadez (Niger) and departing towards Sebha. Their final intended destinations were recorded as Libya and Italy.

ALMARGEH

In Almageh 2,443 individuals were recorded as arriving and 1,700 were observed departing the covered locations during January.

The majority of migrants reported coming from other locations within Almageh with the common trend of departures travelling to Almageh and Tripoli.

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

EJDABIA

During the reporting period, 1,104 individuals were observed as moving within the region of Ejdabia. A further 1,267 individuals were recorded departing the region towards Sirt and other locations within Ejdabia.

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



MIGRANT ROUTES



The map on page 18 presents the routes taken by migrants who departed from Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Ghana and Cameroon to reach Libya.

Data used to create this map was collected through Flow Monitoring profile surveys conducted with migrants in Libya in January 2018.

Out of the 473 individuals who departed Nigeria and who disclosed the route taken to reach Libya, 99% reported passing through Niger and 1% reported reaching Libya through Chad.

59% of migrants departing Mali reported entering Libya through Niger. 46% entered directly through Niger, 12% travelled through Burkina-Faso and then Niger, and a final 1% crossed Algeria and Niger to reach Libya. The remaining 41% of Malian nationals surveyed reported coming through Algeria directly (in the previous reporting period their proportion was 33%).

92% of the surveyed migrants who departed Burkina Faso, - who disclosed the routes taken - reported travelling to Libya directly via Niger. The remaining 6% travelled to Libya through Mali and Niger, and the final 2% entered Libya through Algeria.

91% of Bangladeshi nationals reported traveling directly to Libya by plane. 7% travelled to Egypt first and then to Libya. The remaining 2% reported passing through Tunisia.

The majority of migrants who departed Ghana (87%) reported passing through Burkina-Faso followed by Niger to reach Libya. 7% reported travelling through Togo, Benin and then Niger. The remaining 6% reported passing through Burkina-Faso, Mali and Algeria respectively.

Migrants who departed Cameroon indicated two main routes; the highest proportion (63%) reported travelling through Nigeria and Niger to reach Libya with 37% reportedly travelling through Chad before reaching Libya.

Migrants departing from Cameroon have been recorded as increasingly travelling through Chad. However 77% of those who have been in Libya for more than 6 months reported travelling to Libya through Nigeria and Niger respectively, 71% of those who arrived to Libya less than 2 weeks prior interview reported travelling to Libya through Chad.



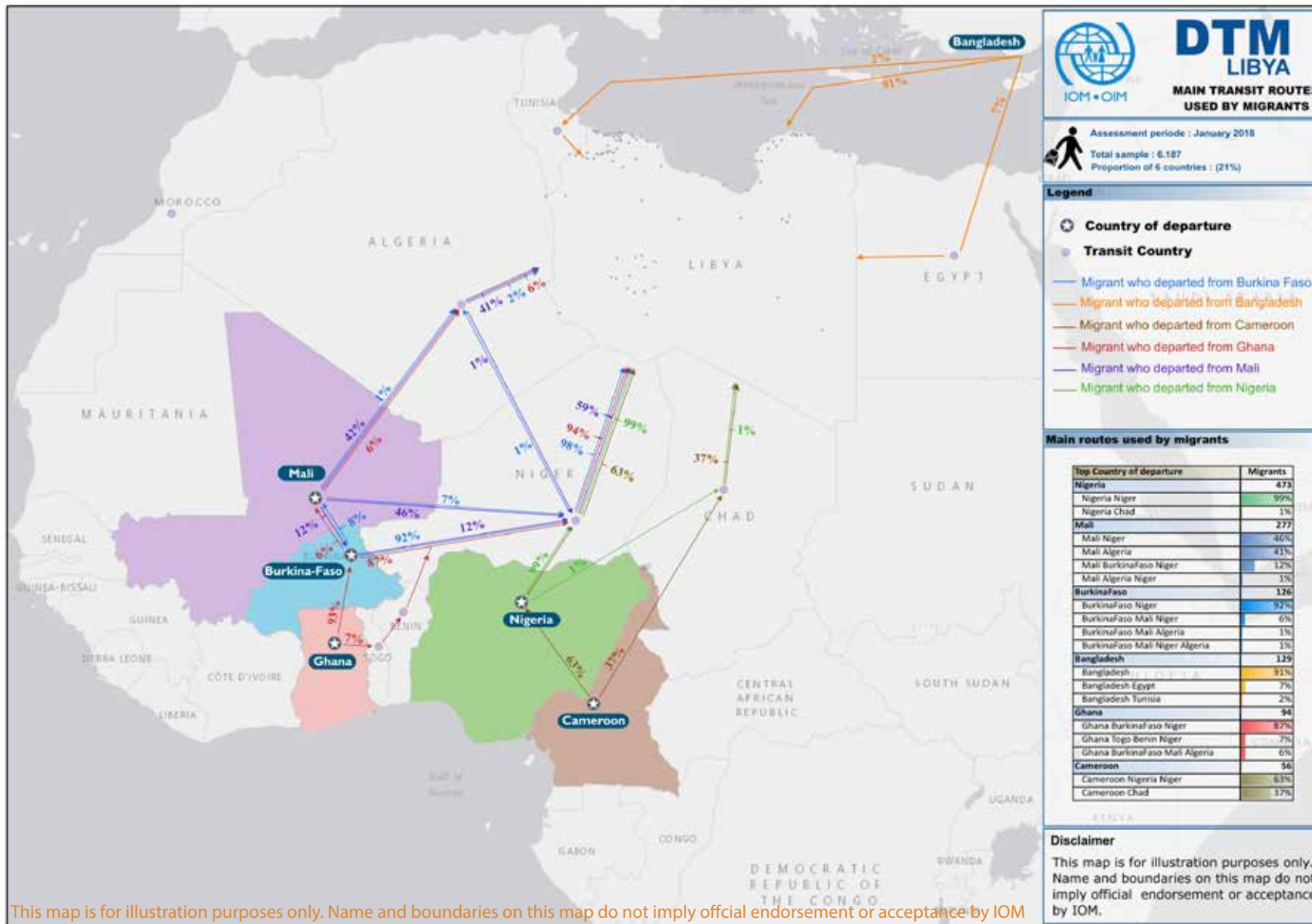
MIGRANT ROUTES



DTM

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THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY



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MARITIME INCIDENTS



As of the 31st of January, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 4,256 individuals since the beginning of the year. Compared to the same period from last year the number of arrivals to Italy have decreased (4,531 arrivals recorded in January 2017). Also, 215 individuals were reported to have died making the crossing through the Central Mediterranean route during the same period.

2,046 migrants were rescued/intercepted in January, against the 699 rescued/intercepted at sea in the same period of the previous year.

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

29 NOVEMBER - 29 DECEMBER

ARRIVALS

4,256

WERE RECORDED BY SEA TO ITALY THROUGH THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

DEATHS

215

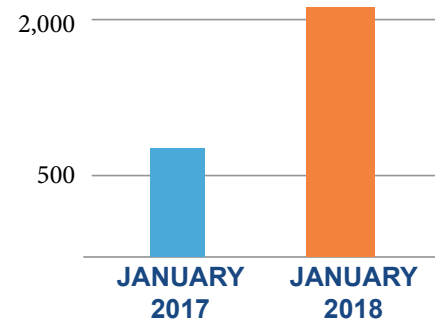
WERE RECORDED ALONG THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2018

2,046 RESCUED/ INTERCEPTED

2,046 RESCUED/ INTERCEPTED

in 2018

RESCUED or INTERCEPTED 2017/2018





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. Through consultations with humanitarian actors, Government authorities and Donor stakeholders 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 (please see [IOM Libya's Press release](#) dated 20/02/18).

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. The number of migrants presented in this report reflect the Mission's estimates of 750,000 to 1 million migrants in country. As DTM continues to implement its methodological upgrade the total number of migrants identified and presented in its upcoming reports are expected to increase during the first quarter of the year.

DTM 2018 methodological updates are based on a review of the programme's achievements and lessons learnt in 2017. One such initiative involved a complete review of DTM's KI network with the intention of expanding from whom DTM collects information from and to improve the overall quality of data. Since the summer of 2017 DTM has increased the number of KIs interviewed from 1,258 to 1,426.

This is compounded by a process of double-verification of all data collected. 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 it collects information and improving the quality of information. To this end DTM has carried out a data verification process in Misrata, Sebha and Al Kufra.

DTM's data verification process is an initiative towards ensuring that DTM is delivering the highest quality data possible. In final push towards harmonizing DTM's methodological revisions and an overall programme improvement a new set of assessment tools will be launched in 2018. The new tools are based on consultations with all partners and stakeholders and most specifically 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 stronger and more flexible programme that provides a reliable platform for the accountable use of data.

In 2018 DTM will complete the training of its implementing partners on the 2018 methodology and assessment tools. Upon the launch of the 2018 programme a fully revised and updated methodology will be republished.





METHODOLOGY



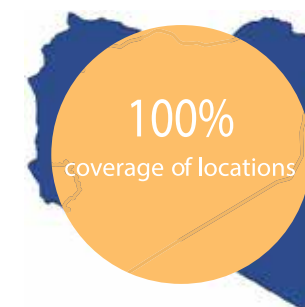
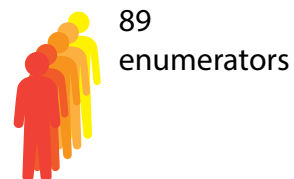
CONCEPT

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

ENUMERATORS



COVERAGE



6,187 migrants interviewed

in 151 Flow Monitoring Points...



...in 20 Mantikas

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



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



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