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What is Flow Monitoring

Libya’s Flow Monitoring statistical and analytical reports build on DTM’s Mobility Tracking Packages towards better articulating Libya’s human mobility profile.

Flow Monitoring is part of IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to continuously track and analyse human mobility in different contexts. Flow Monitoring captures information on migrants to monitor and understand the trend of movements and population flows in specific locations within a particular time period. DTM Libya’s Flow Monitoring aims to collect and update information on the movement of migrants in Libya, to provide an accurate and timely overview of the migration flows in the country, in particular with regard to:

- Routes used by the migrants who reach and/or transit through Libya
- Identify and monitor the locations where migration flows are most significant
- Provide granulated data on nationalities, sex and age of migrants and specific vulnerabilities
- Develop migration profiles including drivers of migration and migratory trends

The information and analysis provided by DTM Libya complements IOM’s established exercises in the region and in Southern Europe (migration.iom.int/europe & missingmigrants.iom.int). Considering the scale and complexity of the current migration flows in Libya, the purpose of the DTM is to offer a dynamic approach in relation to the developments of the different routes and the evolving situation in the countries of origin, transit and destination.

This report presents the results of DTM Flow Monitoring’s second baseline assessment.
This report presents DTM Libya’s second round of findings from its Flow Monitoring baseline assessments. It presents the statistical results of the data captured on 3,324 migrants across 14 Flow Monitoring areas in Libya, grouped into 6 regions, between the 15th of August and the 4th of September 2016.

Number of crossing migrants identified in Libya
15 August- 04 September

The primary nationalities of migrants recorded passing through Flow Monitoring areas were Egyptian, Sudanese and Chadian. Main countries of intended destination were Libya, Italy and France. Countries of intended destination varied based on nationalities. The majority of Egyptians reported Italy as their destination country, while Sudanese and Chadians intended to stay in Libya.

Main Nationalities:

1. Egypt
2. Sudan
3. Chad

Main Countries of Intended Destination:

1. Libya
2. Italy
3. France

- Accompanied Minors: 50%
- Unaccompanied Minors: 50%

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

CONTACTS
Displacement Tracking Matrix
www.globaldtm.info/libya
migration.iom.int

DTM Libya’s activities are supported by:
FLOW MONITORING REGION 1 (GARABOLI)

There were 20 arrivals to Garaboli between 15 August 2016 and 4 September 2016. The data was recorded 1 time in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main Nationalities:
1. Chad
2. Sudan

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants: Vehicle

All recorded arrivals were male adults

FLOW MONITORING REGION 2 (BANI WALED, ZLITEN)

There were 947 arrivals to Bani Waled and Zliten between 15 August 2016 and 4 September 2016. The data was recorded 21 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Modes of transport for arriving migrants: Walking (60%), Vehicle (40%)

Main Nationalities:
1. Chad
2. Niger

Main Countries of Intended Destination:
1. Libya
2. France

All recorded arrivals were adults
Male Adults: 95%
Female Adults: 5%
FLOW MONITORING REGION 3 (SABHA)

There were 68 arrivals to Sabha recorded between 15 August and 4 September.
The data was recorded 2 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants: Vehicle

Main Nationalities:
1. Niger
2. Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Crossing Migrants</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-Aug</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-Aug</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FLOW MONITORING REGION 4 (TOBRUK, UM SAAD, AL JAGHBUB)

There were 977 arrivals to Tobruk, Um Saad and Al-Jaghbub recorded between 15 August 2016 and 4 September 2016.
The data was recorded 20 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main Nationalities: Main Countries of Intended Destination:
1. Sudan 1. Libya
2. Egypt 2. Italy

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants: Vehicle

All migrants were male adults
FLOW MONITORING REGION 5 (TRIPOLI, AIN ZARA, SUQ AL JUMAH, HAI AL ANDALUS, TAJOURA)

There were 104 arrivals to Tripoli, Ain Zara, Suq Al Jumah, Hai Al Andalus, and Tajoura between 15 August 2016 and 4 September 2016. The data was recorded 37 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main Nationalities:
1. Egypt
2. Sudan
3. Niger

Main Countries of Intended Destination:
1. Libya
2. Germany

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants: Walking

Cumulative number of crossing migrants

FLOW MONITORING REGION 6 (ZUWARA, SABRATAH)

There were 1,208 arrivals to Zuwara and Sabratah between 15 August 2016 and 4 September 2016. The data was recorded 55 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main Nationalities:
1. Egypt
2. Sudan
3. Niger

Main Countries of Intended Destination:
1. Italy
2. Germany
3. Libya

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants: Walking

Cumulative number of crossing migrants

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Methodology

IOM successfully trained a select group of 26 enumerators on DTM’s Flow Monitoring methodology and approach. Each Flow Monitoring area is monitored by two DTM enumerators collecting information at the main transit points identified by DTM’s Mobility Tracking initiative. Data collected in each area is triangulated with key informants, verified by IOM in Libya (Tripoli) and cross-referenced with IOM’s Mobility Tracking data by DTM’s experts in Tunis. The areas are grouped into 6 monitoring regions, as listed in the following report.

DTM aims to track migrants irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular. DTM’s methodology to track migrants is two-fold, firstly to regularly identify and map locations and estimates of numbers of migrants currently transiting through a selected location and secondly to regularly identify and profile sample caseloads of migrants transiting through each location.

The Flow Monitoring methodology includes a baseline assessment and a profiling survey. Both tools strive to provide a comprehensive understanding of migrant routes, locations and numbers, as well as information on types of residence, demographics, vulnerabilities, push and pull factors for migration, country of origin, challenges confronted and length of migration. DTM Flow Monitoring teams are deployed to the flow monitoring point to interview migrants directly and gather both quantitative and qualitative information.

Baseline assessments gather cumulative information on the number of migrants transiting through a specific area. The baseline assessment works to gather continuous information on the migrants’ nationalities, demographic breakdown, countries of origin and countries of intended destination and mode of transport. Baseline assessments are carried out on a continuous basis by DTM enumerators in order to gauge and quantify the flow of migrants at specific points. Flow Monitoring’s baseline assessment provide comprehensive quantitative information used to for DTM’s Statistical Reports.