Displacement Tracking Matrix

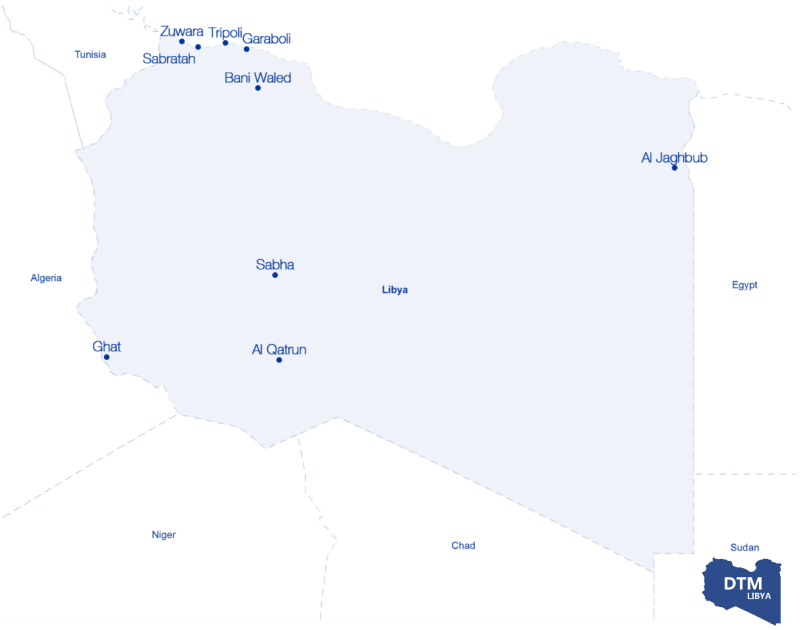
Capturing Libya's Mixed Migration Flows

LIBYA FLOW MONITORING

STATISTICAL REPORT 2

DATA COLLECTED **15 AUGUST— 04 SEPTEMBER 2016**

Content



Disclaimer: ***Base Map Source:*** *ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.*

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.

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STATISTICAL REPORT 2

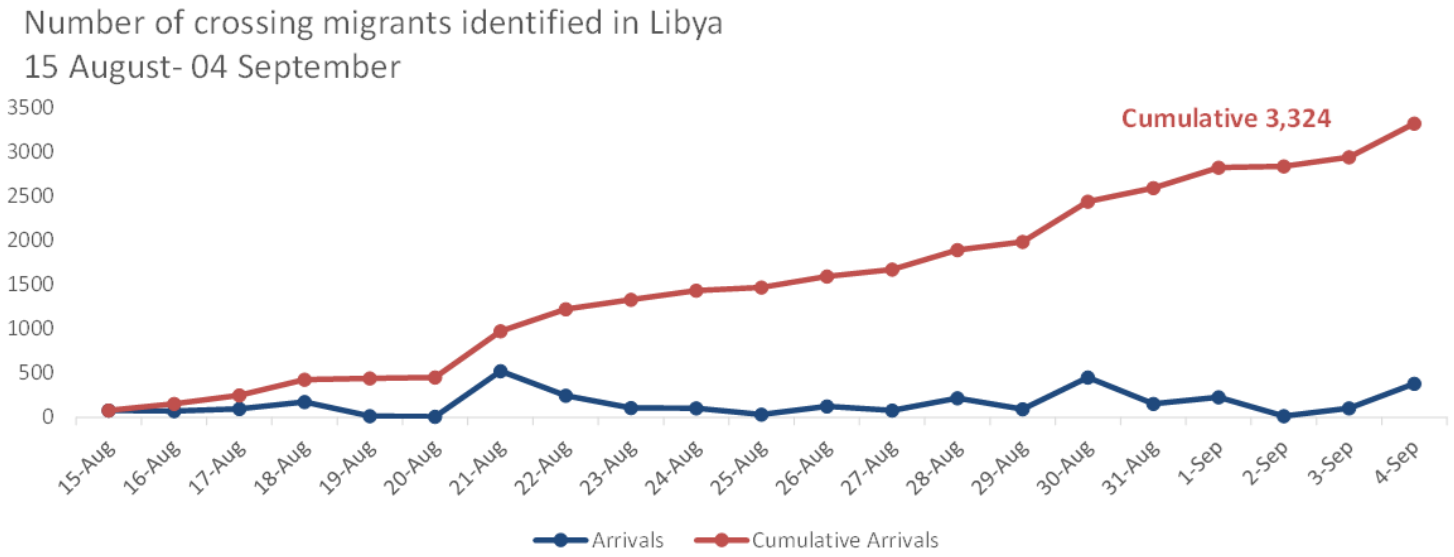
LIBYA Flow Monitoring

REPORTING PERIOD

15 August 2016 - 04 September 2016

3,324 CROSSING MIGRANTS IN LIBYA RECORDED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

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.



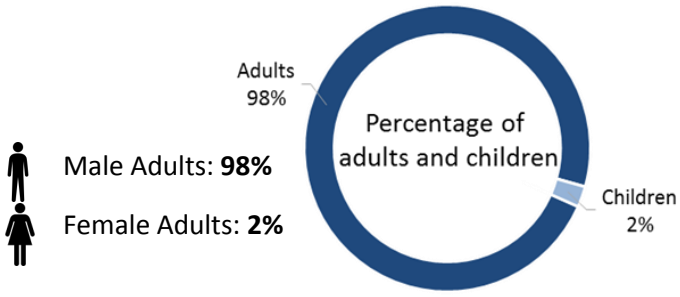
The primary **nationalities** of migrants recorded passing through Flow Monitoring areas were **Egyptian, Sudanese** and **Chadian.** Main **countries of intended destination** were **Libya, Italy** and **France.** Countries of intended destination varied based on nationalities. The majority of **Egyptians** 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



Male Adults: **98%**

Female Adults: **2%**

Accompanied Minors: **50%**

Unaccompanied Minors: **50%**

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)

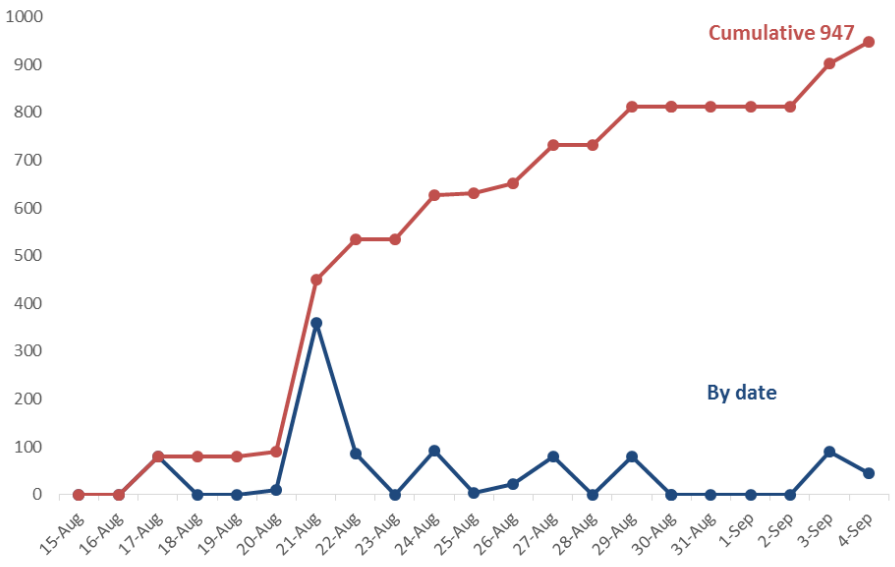
There were **947** arrivals to Bani Waled and Zliten between 15 August 2016 and 4 September 2016.

The data was recorded 21 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main Nationalities:

1. Chad
2. Niger

Cumulative number of crossing migrants



Main Countries of Intended Destination:

1. Libya
2. France

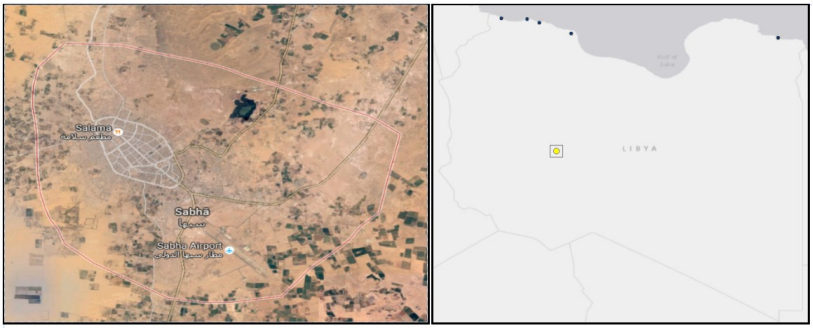
Modes of transport for **arriving** migrants : **Walking** (60%), **Vehicle** (40%)

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.

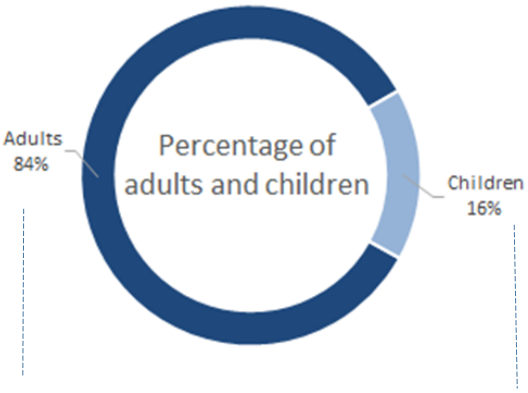
The data was recoded 2 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main mode of transport for **arriving** migrants: **Vehicle**

Main Nationalities:

1. Niger
2. Nigeria

Date	Crossing Migrants	Cumulative
15-Aug	25	25
22-Aug	43	68



Male adults: **92%**

Female adults: **8%**

Accompanied Minors: **50%**

Unaccompanied Minors: **50%**

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.

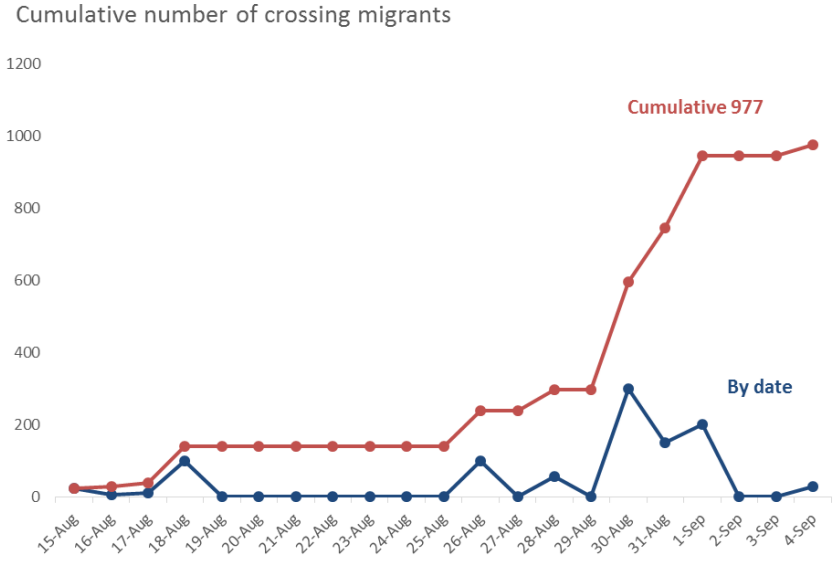
The data was recorded 20 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main Nationalities:

1. Sudan
2. Egypt

Main Countries of Intended Destination:

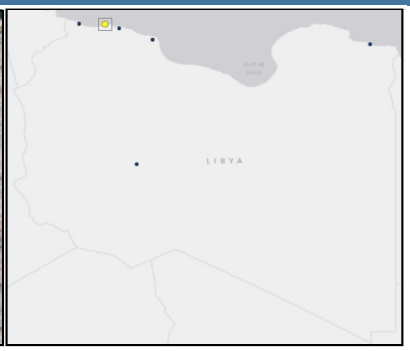
1. Libya
2. Italy



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.

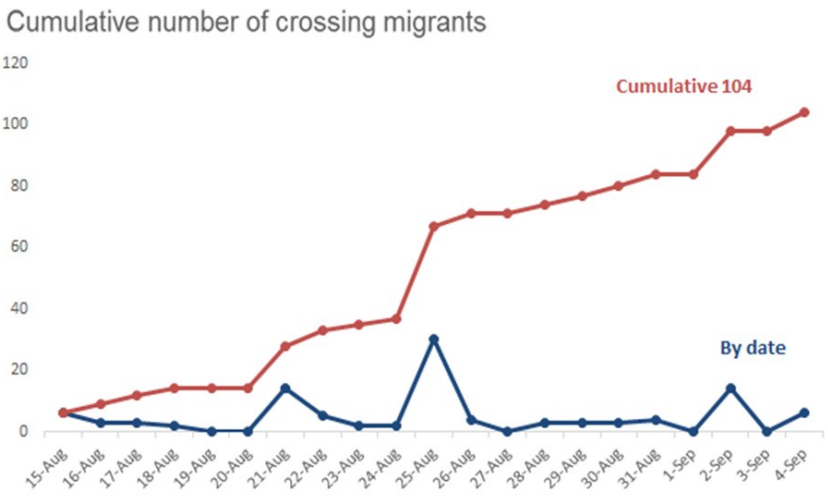
The data was recorded 37 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main Nationalities:

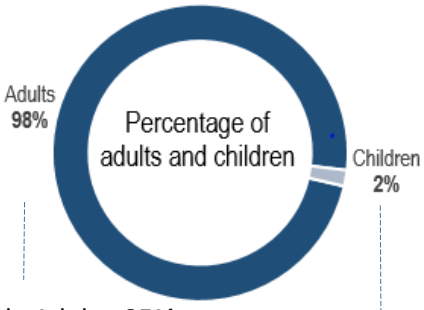
1. Niger
2. Ghana
3. Sudan

Main Countries of Intended Destination:

1. Libya
2. Germany



Main mode of transport for **arriving** migrants: **Walking**



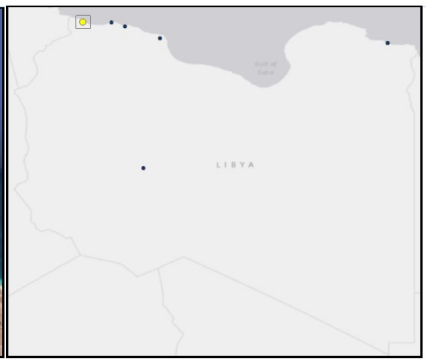
Male Adults: **95%**

Female Adults: **5%**

Accompanied Minors: **50%**

Unaccompanied Minors: **50%**

FLOW MONITORING REGION 6 (ZUWARA, SABRATAH)



There were **1,208** arrivals to Zuwara and Sabratah between 15 August 2016 and 4 September 2016.

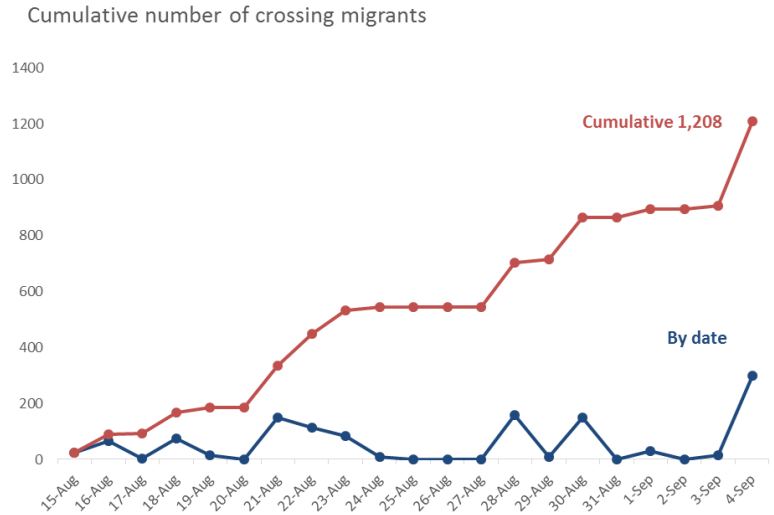
The data was recorded 55 times in this Flow Monitoring region.

Main Nationalities:

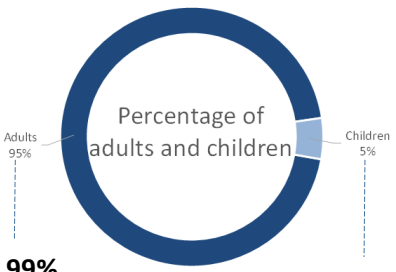
1. Egypt
2. Sudan

Main Countries of Intended Destination:

1. Italy
2. Germany
3. Libya



Main mode of transport for **arriving** migrants: **Walking**



Male adults: **99%**

Female adults: **1%**

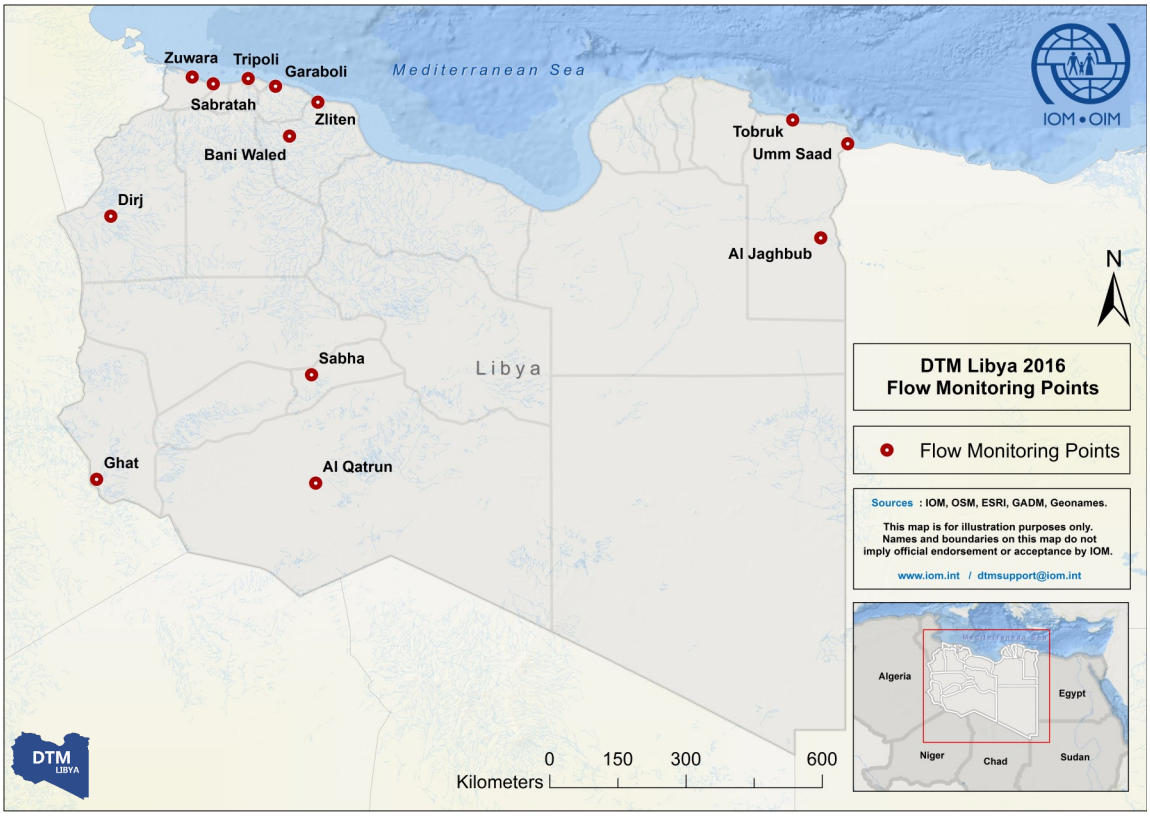
Accompanied Minors: **53%**

Unaccompanied Minors: **47%**

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.