

### LIBYA Flow Monitoring

# 1,805

CROSSING MIGRANTS IN LIBYA RECORDED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

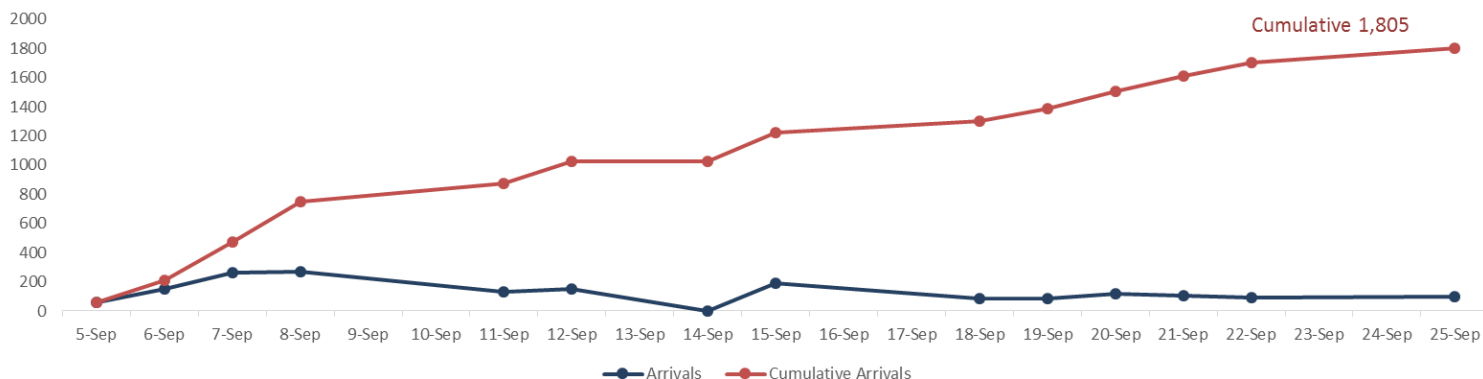
05 — 25 SEPTEMBER 2016

This report presents DTM Libya's third round of statistical findings from its Flow Monitoring baseline assessments. It presents the results of data captured on migrants across 6 Flow Monitoring areas in Libya, grouped into 4 regions, between the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 25<sup>th</sup> of September 2016, as a result of 57 baseline assessments.

During this period, no daily arrivals were recorded for Suq Al Jumah, Tajoura, Al Jaghub, Garaboli, Sabha, Al Qatrun, and Ghat, and no data was obtained from Dirj, Janzour, Tobruk, Zliten and Zuwara, accounting for the decrease in the total number of crossing migrants observed during this reporting period from the previous round.

Although the absolute number of crossing migrants has decreased, the average number of crossing migrants recorded per flow monitoring baseline assessment has increased compared with the previous statistical report, increasing from an average of 24 daily arrivals per assessment in the previous reporting period to 32 daily arrivals per assessment currently.

### Number of crossing migrants identified in Libya



The primary nationalities of migrants recorded passing through the Flow Monitoring areas were **Sudanese, Egyptian** and **Nigerian**. In this period, a large number of Sudanese migrants were observed returning to their country of origin mainly through Umm Saad.

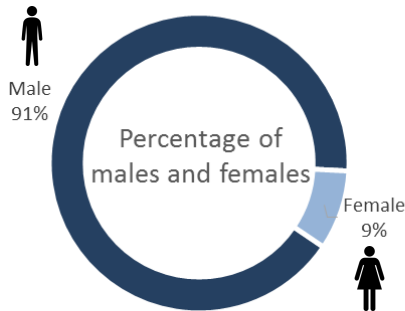
The main country of **intended destination** is **Libya**, followed by **Germany** and **Italy**. Countries of intended destination varied based on nationalities. The majority of **Sudanese** and **Egyptian** nationals reported **Libya** as their destination country, while **Nigerians** intended to go to the European countries such as **Italy** or **Norway**.

#### Main Observed Nationalities:

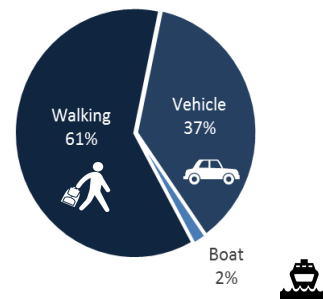
1. Sudan
2. Egypt
3. Nigeria

#### Main Countries of Intended Destination:

1. Libya
2. Germany
3. Italy



Mode of transport for arriving migrants



Of the total migrants observed, the proportion of children recorded was 0.1%



## BANI WALED



There were **120** arrivals to Bani Waled between 5 and 25 September 2016 .

The data was recorded 8 times in this Flow Monitoring area during 8 different days.

### Main Nationalities:

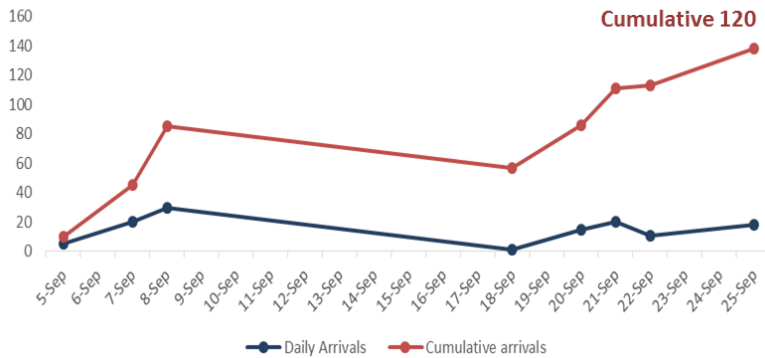
1. Chad
2. Niger
3. Morocco

### Main Countries of

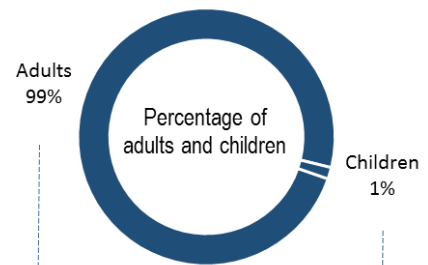
#### Intended Destination:

1. Libya
2. Italy

### Crossing migrants captured by date



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



Male Adults: **92%**



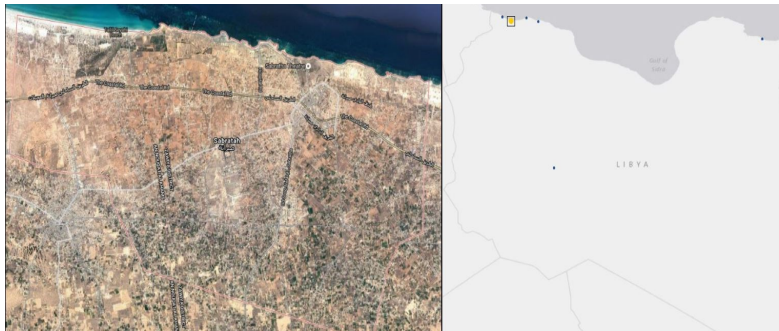
Female Adults: **8%**



All children were

**Accompanied**

## SABRATAH



There were **308** arrivals to Sabratah between 5 and 25 September 2016 .

The data was recorded 9 times in this Flow Monitoring area during 9 different days.

### Main Nationalities:

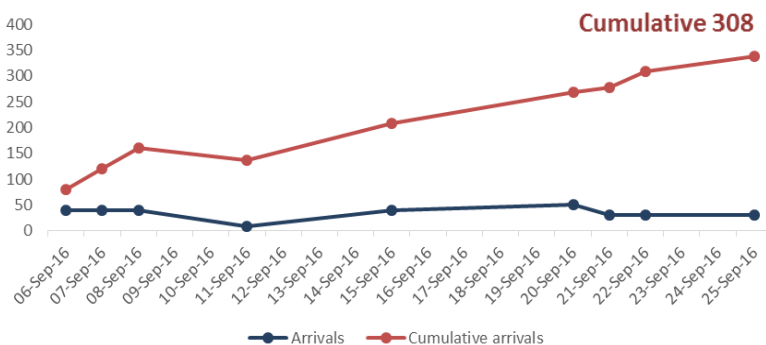
1. Nigeria
2. Gambia
3. Morocco

### Main Countries of

#### Intended Destination:

1. Germany
2. Italy
3. Norway

### Crossing migrants captured by date

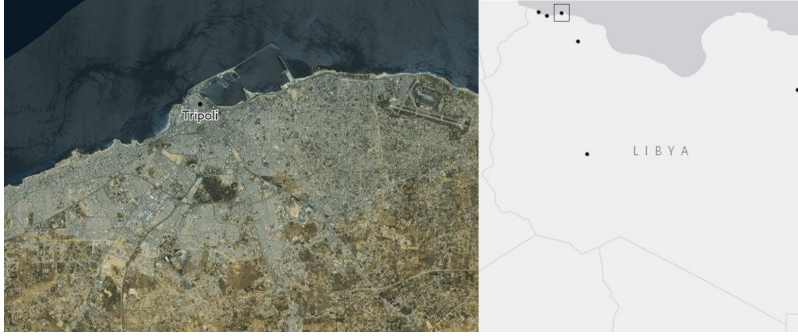


Main mode of transport for arriving migrants : **Walking**



All migrants recorded were **adult males**.

## TRIPOLI (INCLUDES AIN ZARA, HAI AL ANDALUS, TRIPOLI)



There were **47** arrivals to Tripoli recorded between 5 and 25 September.

The data was recorded 27 times in this Flow Monitoring Area.

All the migrants recorded were adults.

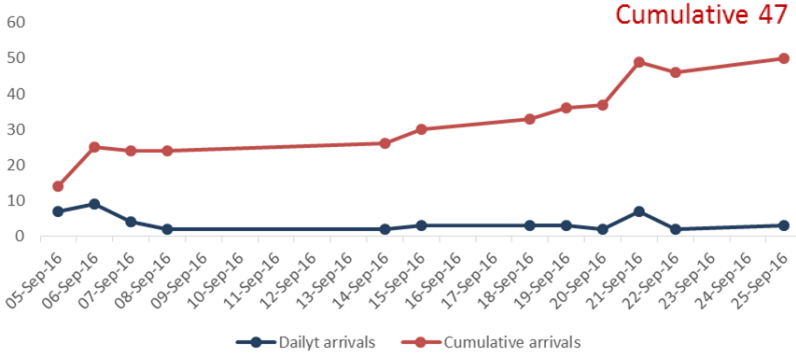
### Main Nationalities:

1. Niger
2. Sudan
3. Mali

### Main Countries of Intended Destination:

1. Libya
2. Italy

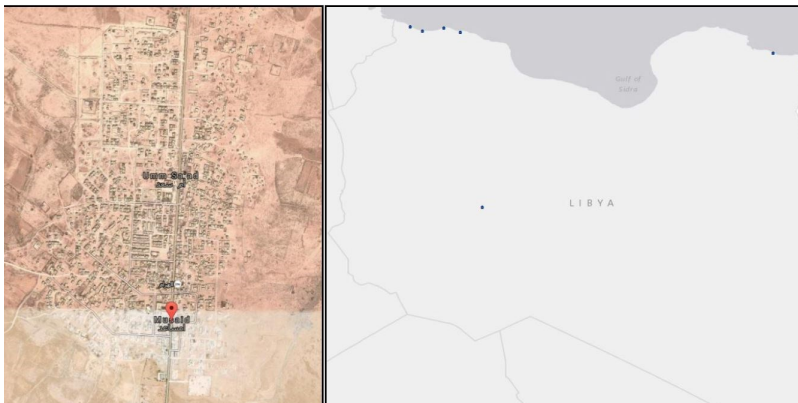
Crossing migrants captured by date



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

All migrants recorded were **male adults**

## UM SAAD



The majority of migrants recorded in this reporting period were in Umm Saad.

There were **1,330** arrivals to Umm Saad recorded daily between 5 to 25 September 2016.

The data was recorded 13 times in this Flow Monitoring Area.

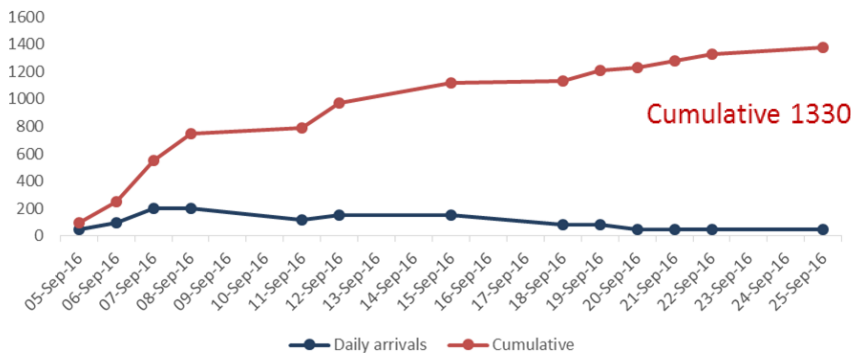
### Main Nationalities:

1. Egypt
2. Sudan

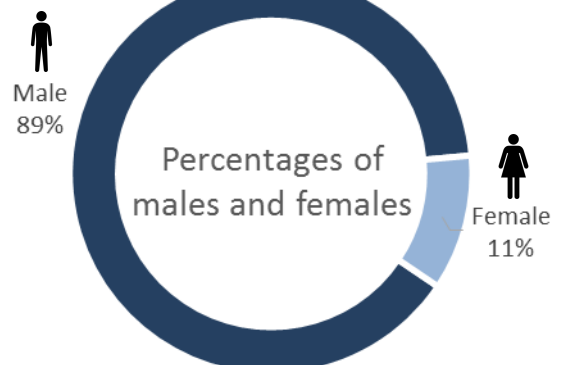
### Main Country of Intended Destination:

Libya

Crossing migrants captured by date



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



In this area all the migrants recorded were adults.

## 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](http://migration.iom.int/europe) & [missingmigrants.iom.int](http://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.

## Methodology

IOM successfully trained a select group of 26 enumerators on its Flow Monitoring methodology and approach. Each Flow Monitoring area is monitored by two 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 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. Enumerators 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 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.

### FLOW MONITORING POINTS



*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.*

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

#### CONTACTS

Displacement Tracking Matrix [✉ dtmlibya@iom.int](mailto:dtmlibya@iom.int)

[www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)

[✈ @IOM\\_Libya](https://twitter.com/IOM_Libya)

[migration.iom.int](http://migration.iom.int)

DTM Libya's activities are supported by:

