



# FLOW MONITORING REPORT I

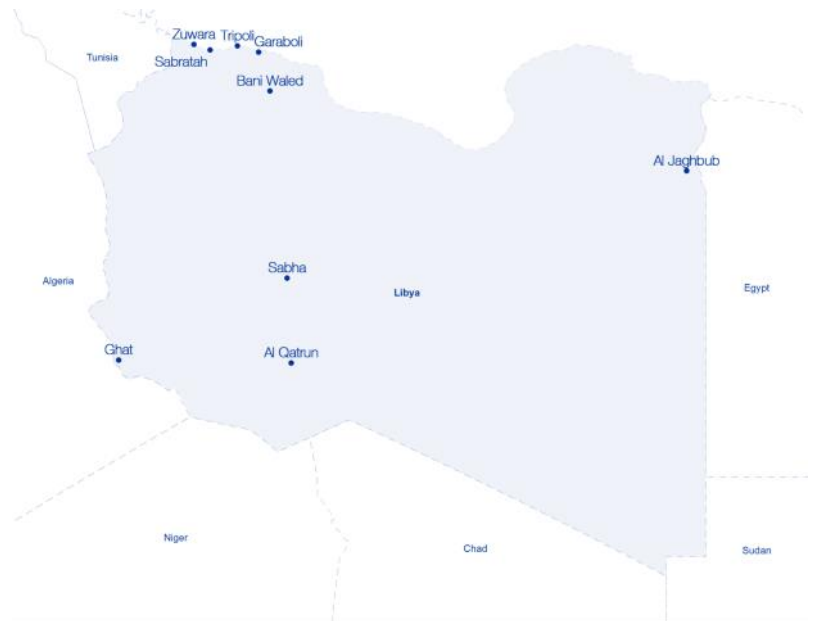
**Displacement  
Tracking  
Matrix**

**JULY - AUGUST 2016**



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**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

IOM Libya presents the first publication of its Flow Monitoring initiative. Libya's Flow Monitoring statistical and analytical reports build on DTM's [Mobility Tracking Packages](#) towards better articulating Libya's human mobility profile. Each report presented in this document can be read independently or as part of DTM's comprehensive Flow Monitoring monthly report.

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:

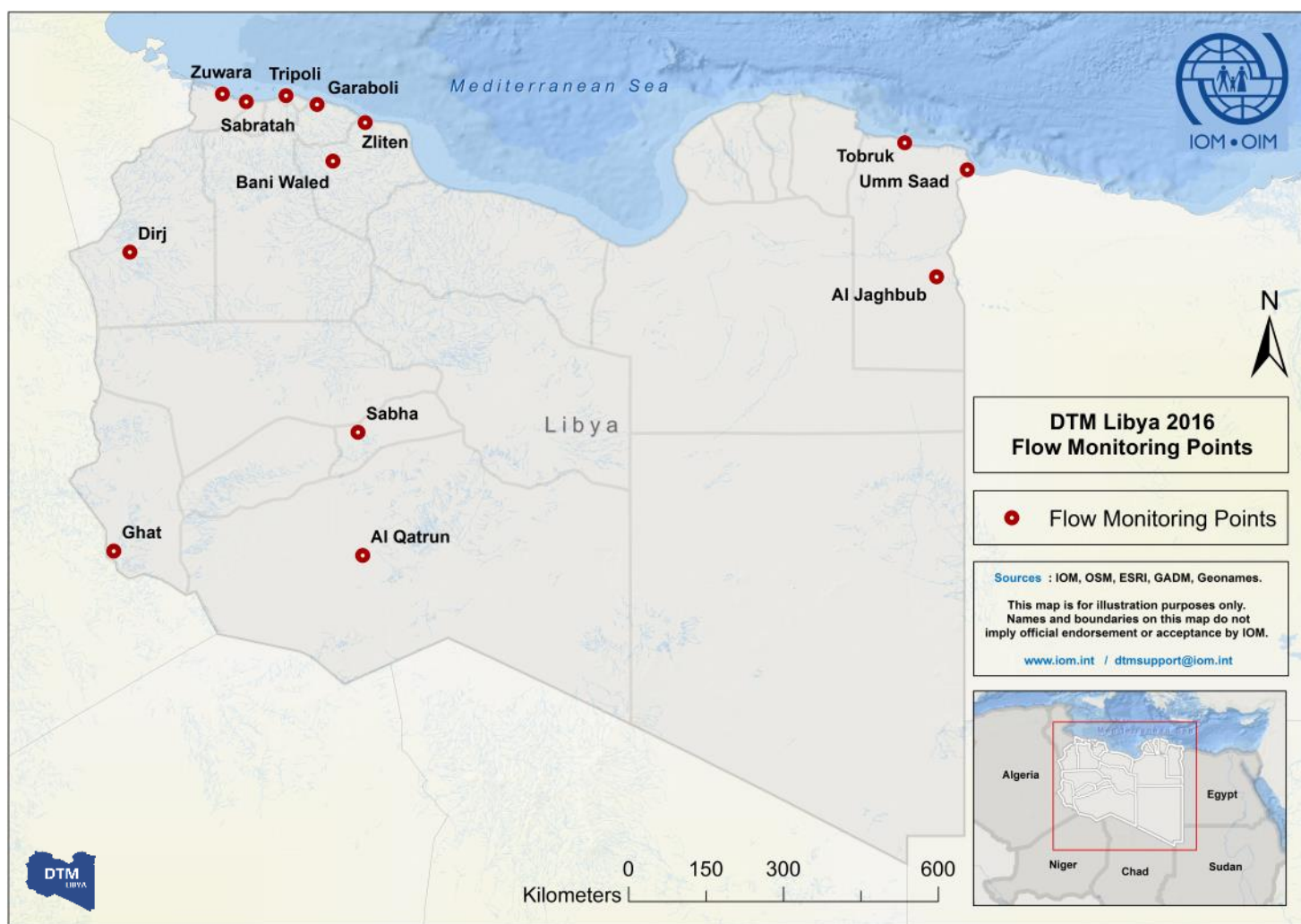
- ◆ Routes used by the migrants who reach and/or transit through Libya
- ◆ Identify and monitor the locations where migration flows are most significant
- ◆ Provide granulated data on nationalities, sex and age of migrants and specific vulnerabilities
- ◆ Develop migration profiles including drivers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

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.

DTM Flow Monitoring 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.

DTM Flow Monitoring survey gathers information about migrants' profiles, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, cost of journey, motives, and intentions. In contrast to the baseline assessments, responses are analysed by nationality rather than being based on where the interviews were conducted. Populations moving through Libya are reported as moving rapidly and staying in areas for a short period of time, and can therefore be considered part of the same "flow", and the same interview questions are used in all areas.

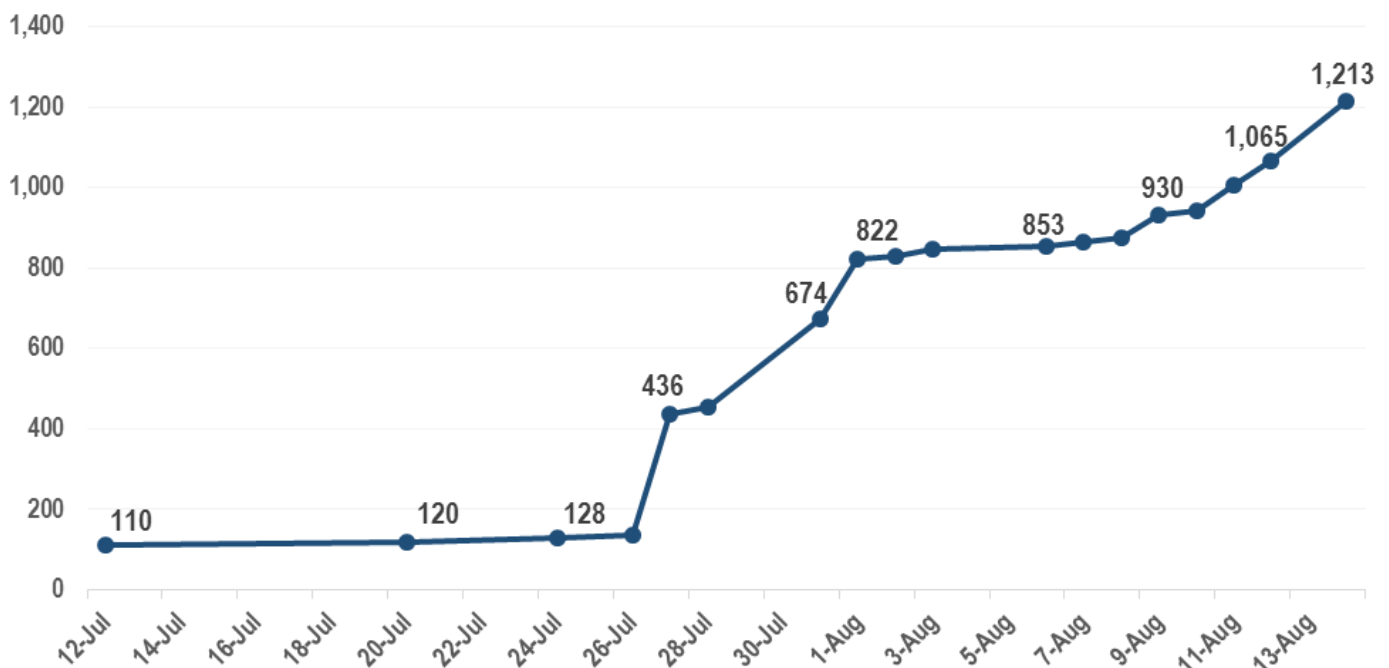
DTM Flow Monitoring survey is conducted amongst migrants as they transit through Libya in key areas where IOM has a presence. The questionnaire contains 20 questions translated into Arabic, French and English. Respondents are approached in an ad hoc manner by IOM field staff, with those who give their consent to be interviewed proceeding with the remainder of the questions. This may constitute a selection bias, since those willing to respond tend to be young adult males who are confident enough to be interviewed in a public space, and who speak Arabic. Not all locations where interviews are conducted dispose of translators, and although the interview forms are translated, in practice many interviews are by necessity initiated by field staff striking up a basic conversation in Arabic. DTM Flow Monitoring survey enables the identification of interesting trends worthy of further investigation, and the findings can be compared with other sources of information for a fuller picture.

1,213

CROSSING MIGRANTS IN LIBYA RECORDED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

This report presents the statistical results of the data captured on 1,213 migrants across 6 Flow Monitoring areas in Libya (Al Jaghbug, Bani Waled, Sabha, Sabratah, Tripoli, Zuwara) between the 12<sup>th</sup> of July and the 14<sup>th</sup> of August 2016. This report presents DTM Libya’s first round of findings from its Flow Monitoring baseline assessments.

## Cumulative number of crossing migrants identified in Libya 12 July - 14 August



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

### Main Nationalities:

1. Niger
2. Egypt
3. Nigeria

### Main Countries of Intended

#### Destination:

1. Libya
2. France
3. Italy

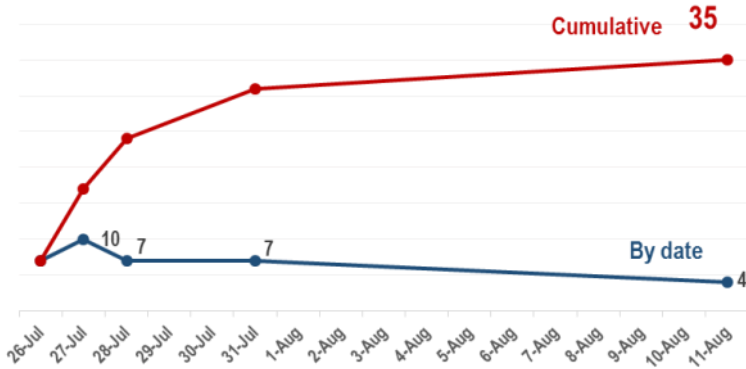
## AL JAGHBUB - FLOW MONITORING AREA 1



There were **35** arrivals to Al Jaghbub between 26 July 2016 to 11 August 2016.

The data was recorded 5 times in this Flow Monitoring area during 5 different days.

Cumulative number of crossing migrants



**Main Nationalities:**

1. Egypt
2. Sudan

**Main Countries of Intended Destination:**

1. Italy
2. Libya

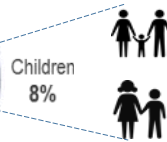
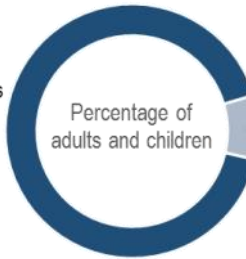


**Main mode of transport for arriving migrants : Vehicle**



All adults were **male**

Adults 92%



Accompanied Minors:

Unaccompanied Minors:

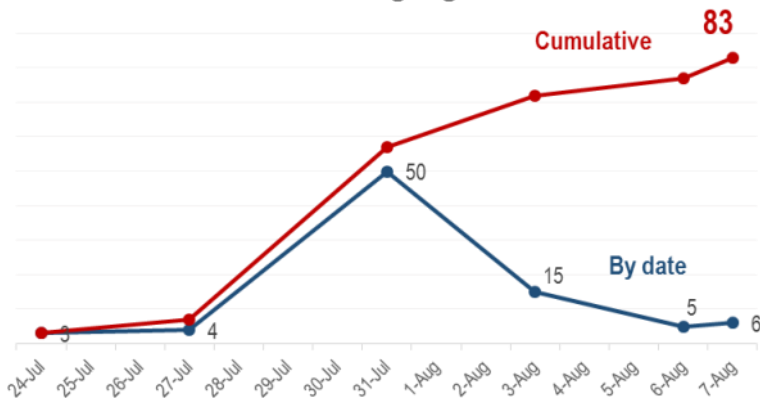
## BANI WALED - FLOW MONITORING AREA 2



There were **83** arrivals to Bani Waled between 24 July 2016 to 7 August 2016.

The data was recorded 6 times in this Flow Monitoring area during 6 different days.

Cumulative number of crossing migrants



**Main Nationalities:**

1. Niger
2. Chad

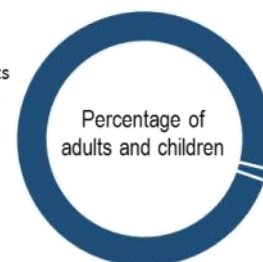
**Main Country of Intended Destination:**

- Libya



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

Adults 99%



Children 1%



Male Adults: **96%**



Female Adults: **4%**



All children were

**unaccompanied**

## SABHA - FLOW MONITORING AREA 3

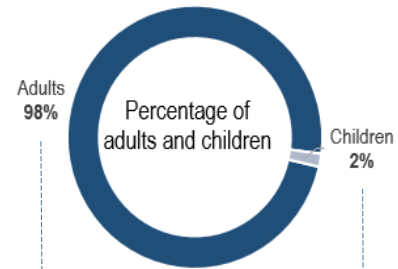


There were **50** arrivals to Sabha recorded on 20 July and 9 August.

The data was recorded 2 times in this Flow Monitoring Area during 2 different days.

Date	Crossing Migrants	Cumulative
20-Jul	10	10
9-Aug	40	50

**Main Nationality:** Niger  
**Main Country of Intended Destination:** Libya



All adults were male

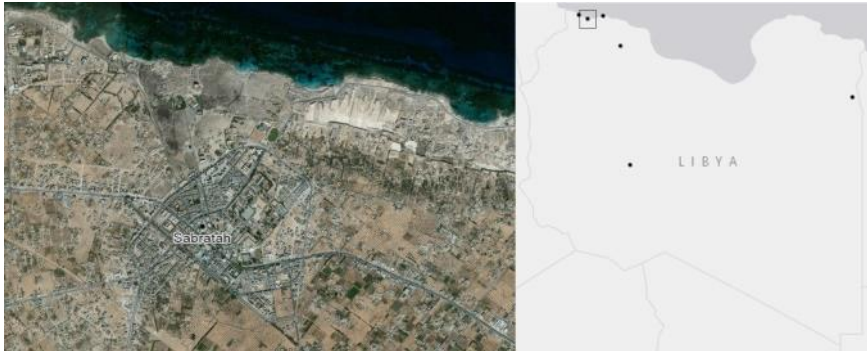


All children were unaccompanied



Main mode of transport for arriving migrants: Walking

## SABRATAH - FLOW MONITORING AREA 4

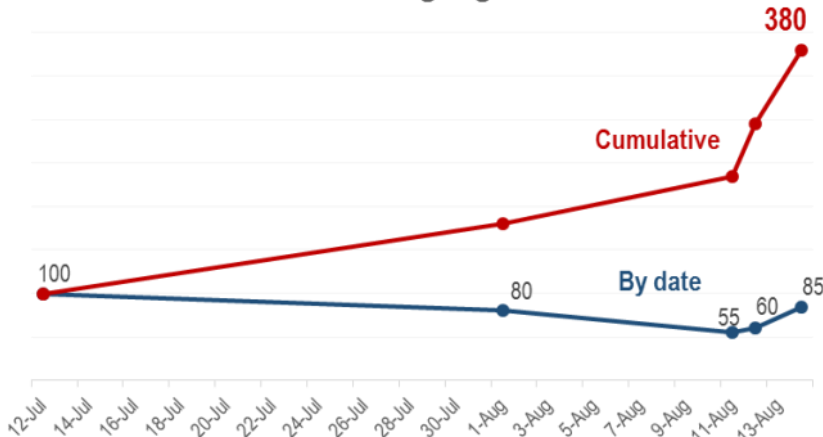


There were **380** arrivals to Sabratah recorded between 12 July 2016 to 13 August 2016.

The data was recorded 21 times in this Flow Monitoring Area during 5 different days.

- Main Nationalities:**
- Nigeria
  - Niger
- Main Countries of Intended Destination:**
- Italy
  - Germany

Cumulative number of crossing migrants



Main mode of transport for arriving migrants: Vehicle



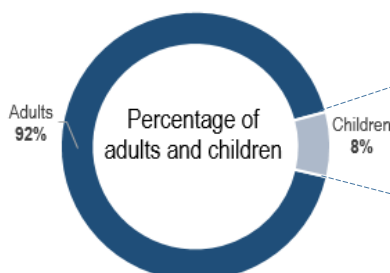
Main mode of transport for onward movement: Boat



Male Adults: 88%



Female Adults: 22%



Accompanied Minors: 73%



Unaccompanied Minors: 27%

## TRIPOLI - FLOW MONITORING AREA 5



There were **490** arrivals to Tripoli between 12 July 2016 to 13 August 2016.

The data was recorded 27 times in this Flow Monitoring Area during 13 different days.

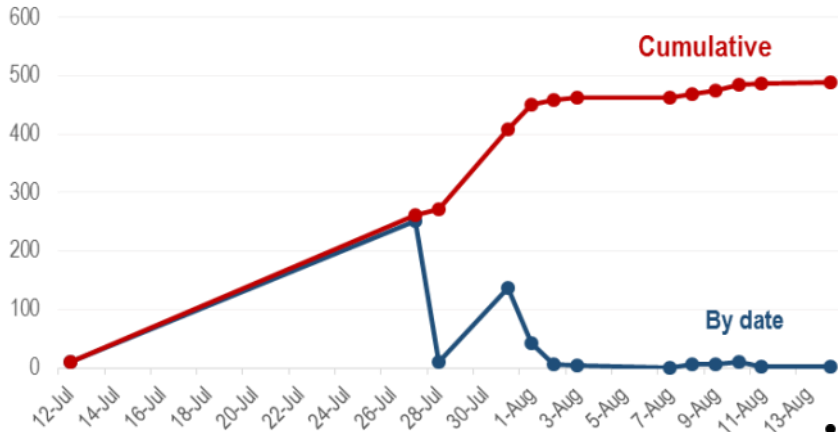
**Main Nationalities:**

1. Niger
2. Nigeria

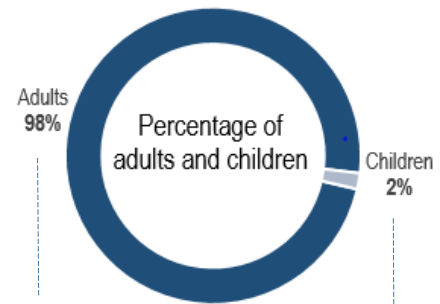
**Main Countries of Intended Destination:**

1. France
2. Libya

### Cumulative number of crossing migrants



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



Male Adults: **90%**

Female Adults: **10%**



Accompanied Minors: **51%**



Unaccompanied Minors: **49%**

## ZUWARA - FLOW MONITORING AREA 6



There were **175** arrivals to Zuwara between 24 July 2016 to 14 August 2016.

The data was recorded 11 times in this Flow Monitoring Area during 10 different days.

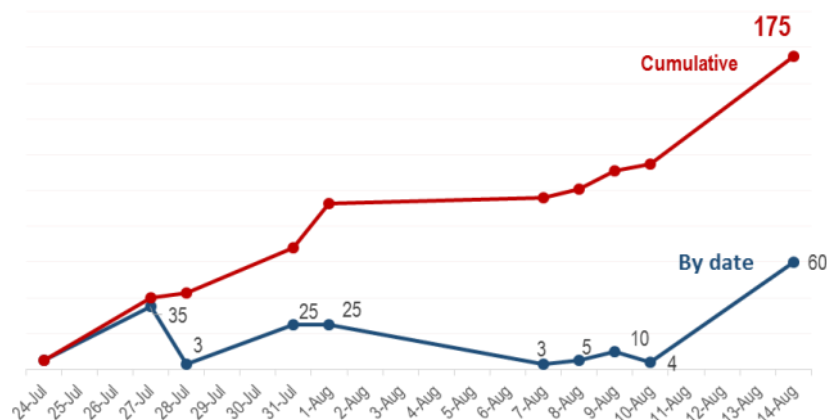
**Main Nationality:**

1. Egypt

**Main Country of Intended Destination:**

1. Libya

### Cumulative number of crossing migrants



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



Male adults: **98%**



Female adults: **2%**



453

INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 12TH JULY AND 14TH AUGUST BY IOM LIBYA

This report presents the analytical findings from DTM’s **Flow Monitoring survey profiles** conducted between **12 July and 14 August 2016**. This research started in July 2016 and is being conducted within the framework of IOM’s research on human mobility in Libya.

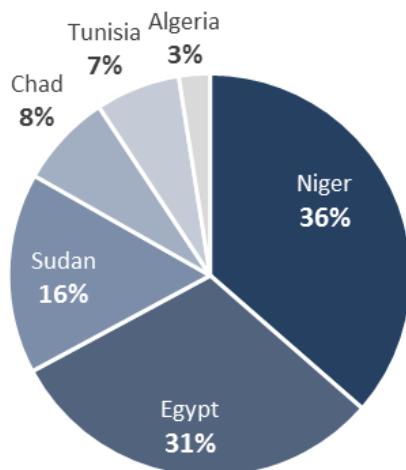
Between 12 July and 14 August 2016, IOM field enumerators conducted interviews with **453** migrants. The survey was adapted to capture qualitative data pertaining to the current situation of migrants transiting Libya.

The analysis focuses on the demographic profile of migrants, duration and cost of journey, and the migration route. The key indicators dealing with push/pull factors – i.e. reasons for leaving, relatives in destination country – were chosen to capture the travel intentions and conditions of migrants.

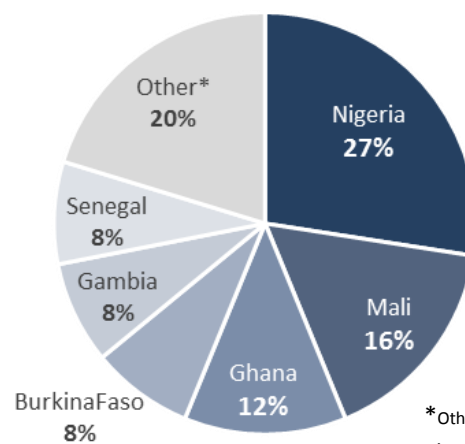
This report focuses on two groups: nationalities that directly border Libya (62% of all respondents) and nationalities from West Africa (34% of all respondents). The first group includes respondents from Niger, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Tunisia and Algeria. The second group includes respondents from Nigeria, Mali, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Senegal, Côte d’Ivoire, Mauritania, Guinea, Togo and Cameroon. The former group comprises 62% of the sample, while the latter 34%.

Nigeriens and Egyptians account for 67% of all respondents from countries bordering Libya, while respondents from Nigeria, Mali and Ghana comprise 55% of all respondents from West Africa. The detailed breakdown of nationalities is presented on two graphs below .

**Nationality breakdown (countries bordering Libya)**



**Nationality breakdown (West Africa)**



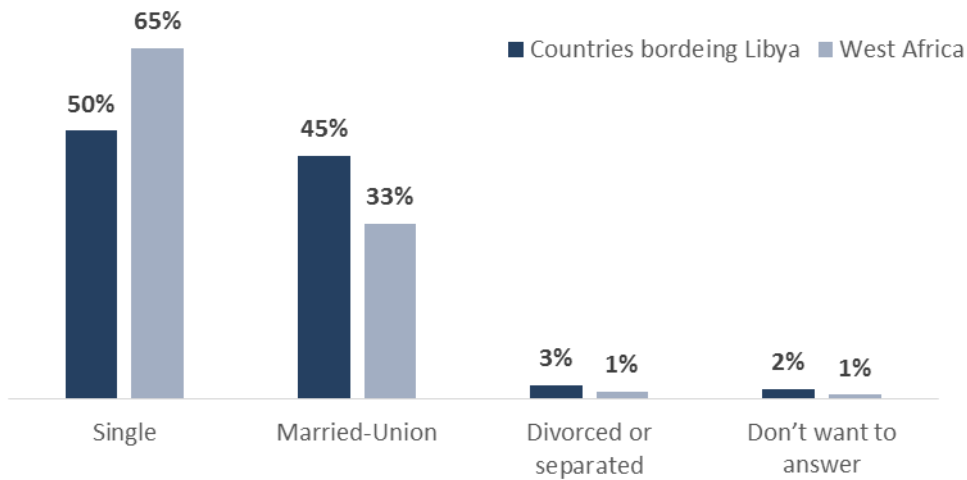
\*Other nationalities include Côte d’Ivoire, Mauritania, Guinea, Togo, Cameroon and Sierra Leone

*Nationals from Central-West and North Africa (4% of all respondents) were excluded from the analysis due to small sample size.*

## Demographics

Men comprised 95% of all respondents, with the average age of respondents from countries directly bordering Libya being of an average of 28 years, while the average age of the respondents from West Africa was 27 years. Men were recorded as being slightly older than women. The average age for men was 29, while the average age for women was 26 years. Majority of individuals surveyed reported being single. The percentage of individuals reporting being single was highest among respondents from West Africa (65%), compared to respondents from countries directly bordering Libya (50%). 45% of the respondents from countries directly bordering Libya reported being married versus 33% from West Africa. The rest of the respondents reported being divorced or didn't provide any answer.

Percentage of migrant`s nationalities by marital status

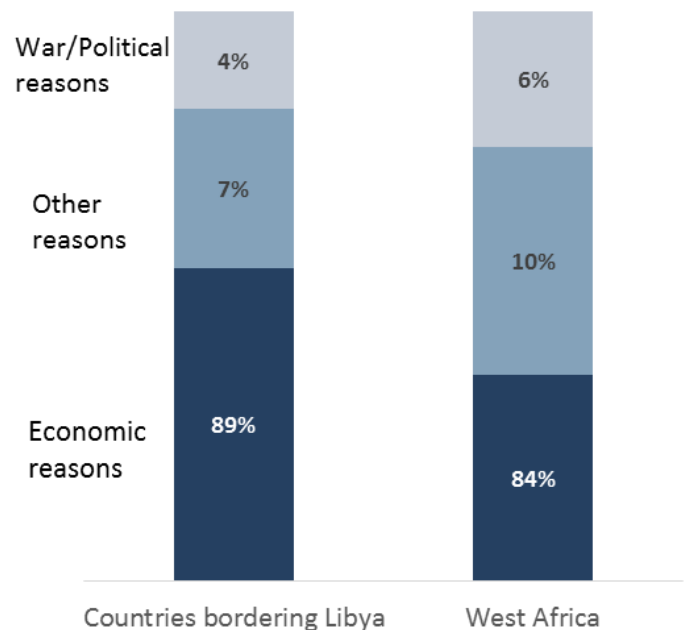


## Reasons for Leaving Countries of Origin

The majority of the respondents reported to have left their countries of origin because of economic reasons (87% in total), 5% reported war or political reasons for leaving, and the remaining 8% of the respondents reported *other* reasons for leaving.

The majority of all respondents (65%) left their countries of origin more than 6 months ago, 21% - between 3 and 6 months, 9% - between 2 weeks and 3 months, and the remaining 5% didn't provide any answer. There were no significant differences between two nationality groups in terms of time of leaving their countries of origin.

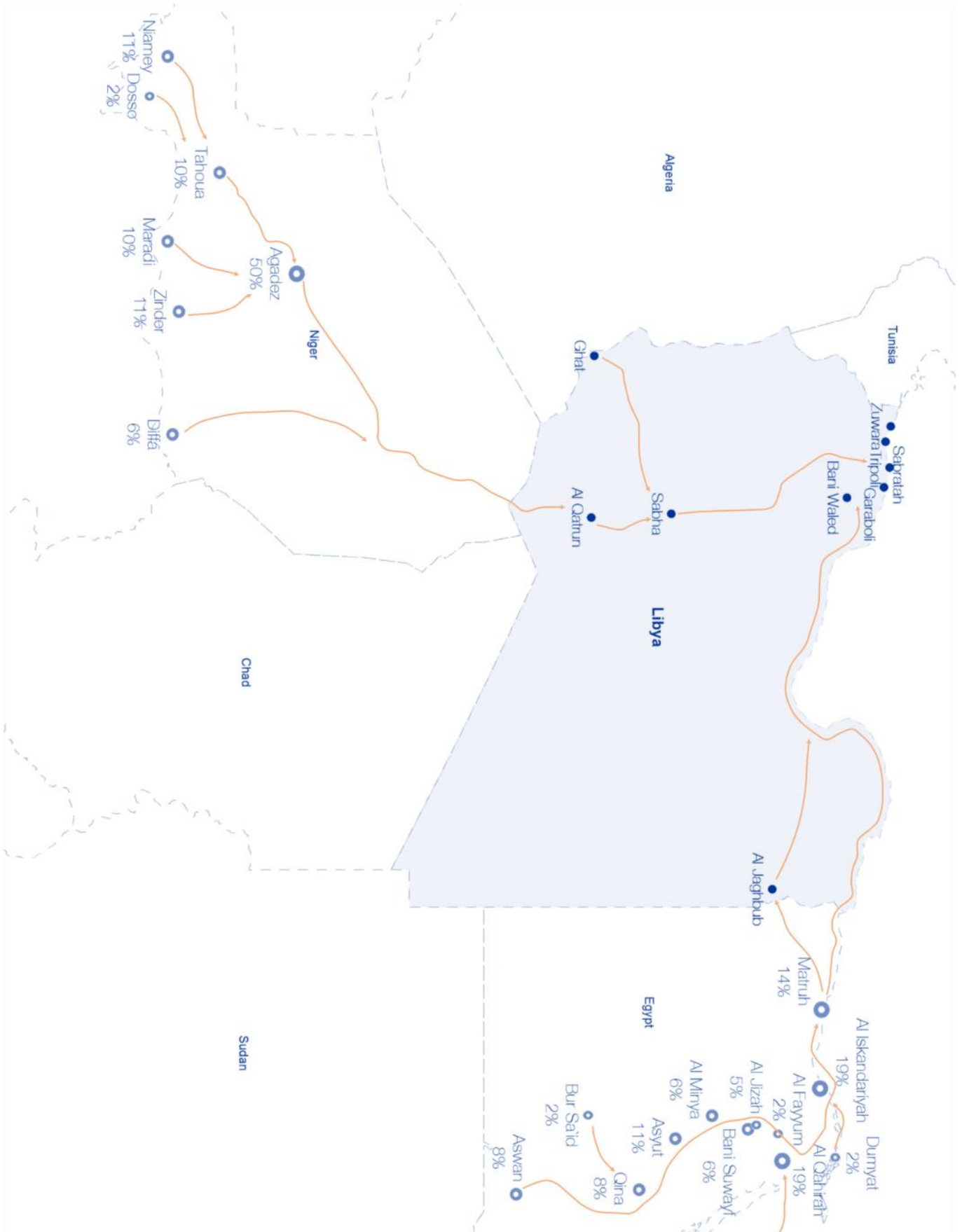
Percentage of migrants by nationality and reasons for leaving countries of origin



## Countries of Origin Routes: Niger and Egypt

Out of the 453 interviews carried out, 24% of respondents reported to have departed from Niger. Out of the 24% of those departing from Niger, almost half departed from Agadez, 11% from Niamey, another 11% from Zinder, 10% from Maradi, another 10% from Tahoua. The remaining 8% departed from other cities.

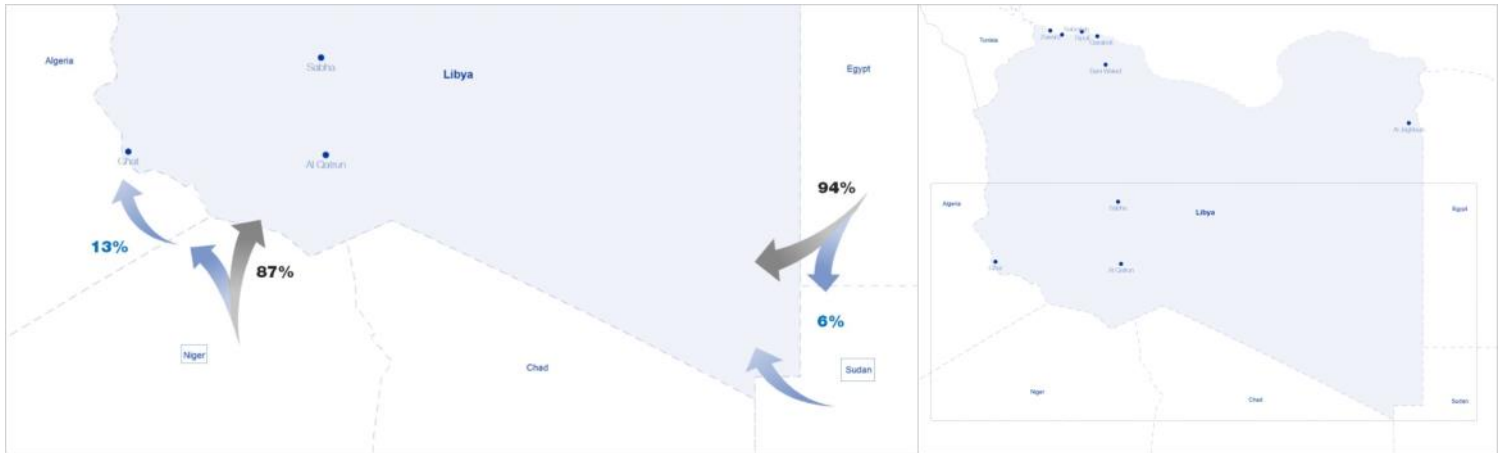
Additionally, 20% of respondents reported having departed from Egypt. Out of this group, 19% reported departing from Al Iskandariyah, another 19% from Al Qahirah, 14% from Matruh, 11% from Asyut. The



Migrants departure points and routes: Niger and Egypt

## Transit routes

The map below shows the most common routes migrants departing from Niger and Egypt took to reach Libya. 87% of the migrants who departed from Niger travelled directly to Libya. The remaining 13% reached Libya through Algeria. 94% of the respondents who departed from Egypt reached Libya directly. The remaining 6% of the respondents travelled to Libya through Sudan.

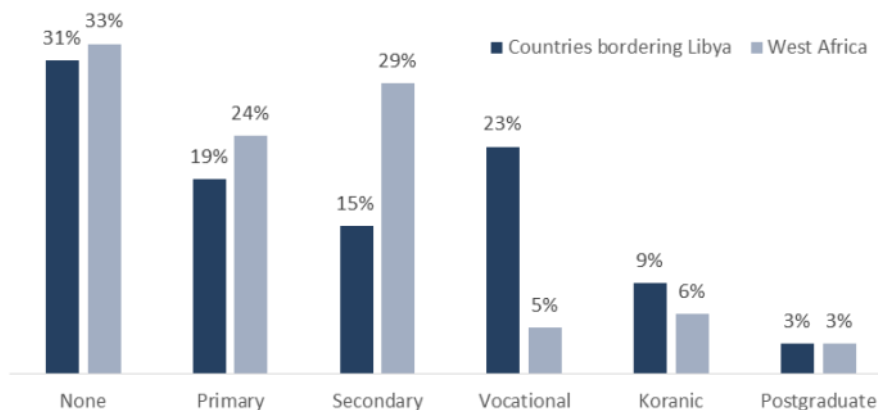


## Employment Status and Education levels

The majority of respondents reported being unemployed at the time of departure. The percentage was slightly higher among West African nationals (85%), compared to 72% of respondents from countries directly bordering Libya.

29% of West African nationals reported having obtained secondary education versus 15% of individuals from countries directly bordering Libya. Respondents from countries directly bordering Libya were more likely to report having obtained vocational education (23%, as compared to 5% of Western African nationals). Approximately 30% of the respondents reported not having obtained any formal levels of education.

Percentage of migrant's nationalities by education levels



There was a significant difference between respondents from Niger and Egypt. 50% of Egyptians reported having obtained vocational education, compared to 3% of Nigeriens. The majority of Nigerien respondents (64%) reported not having obtained any formal levels of education versus 6% of Egyptians.

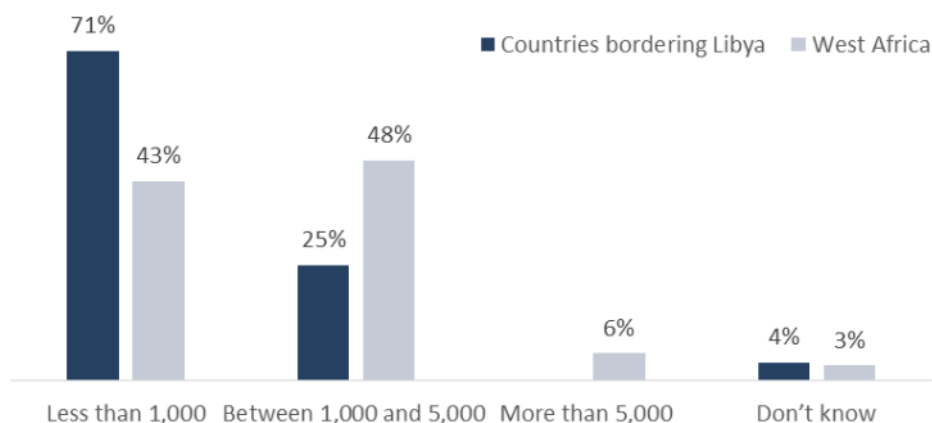
## Journey

The majority of all respondents (61%) were travelling with a group, while 39% reported travelling alone. Out of the 61% who reported travelling with a group, 71% reported travelling without relatives, while 22% reported travelling with family members. Respondents from countries directly bordering Libya were more likely to travel with families. 32% of migrants from countries directly bordering Libya reported traveling with families, compared to 22% of West African nationals.

## Cost of Journey

The majority of respondents from countries directly bordering Libya (71%) reported the estimated cost of their journey as being less than 1,000 USD per person. 48% of West African nationals reported the estimated cost of their journey between 1,000 and 5,000 USD.

Percentage of migrant's nationalities by the cost of journey



## Destination Countries

Libya was the main destination country for the majority of migrants surveyed. 55% of the respondents reported Libya as the destination country, while 15% reported Italy as the country of intended destination. The remaining 30% reported other countries. 71% of Nigeriens, 65% of Egyptians, 69% of Sudanese and 40% of Nigerians reported Libya as the destination country.

The majority of respondents (69%) chose Libya as their country of destination because of appealing socio-economic conditions, 13% to join family relatives. The remaining 18% reported other reasons or didn't provide any answer.

The majority of those respondents who reported Libya as their destination country reported having no relatives there (67%), while 22% reported having non-nuclear relatives and 9% nuclear family members. The remaining 2% didn't provide an answer.

Percentage of nationality groups that have relatives in Libya

