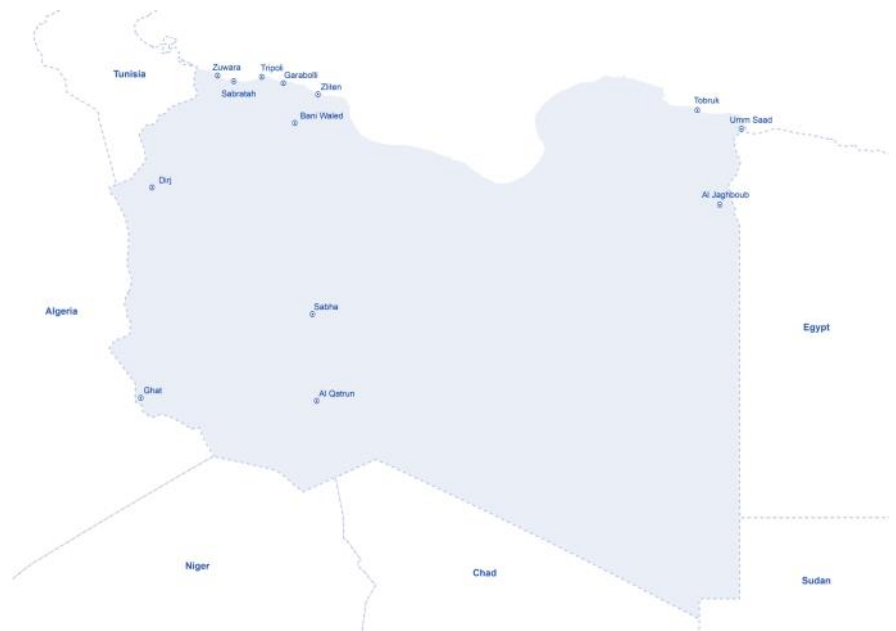


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Disclaimer: **Base Map Source:** ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



What is Flow Monitoring

Libya's Flow Monitoring statistical and analytical reports build on IOM's [DTM Mobility Tracking Packages](#) towards better articulating Libya's human mobility profile.

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 IOM Libya complement 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.

1,946 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 17 SEPTEMBER AND 21 OCTOBER 2016 BY IOM

IOM’s Flow Monitoring Analytical report presents periodic overviews into the current situation of migrants transiting through Libya.

This report presents findings on 93% of all individuals assessed between the period of the **17 September and 21 October 2016**. The remaining 7% are excluded from this report as they had previously undertaken IOM’s Flow Monitoring Survey Profile.

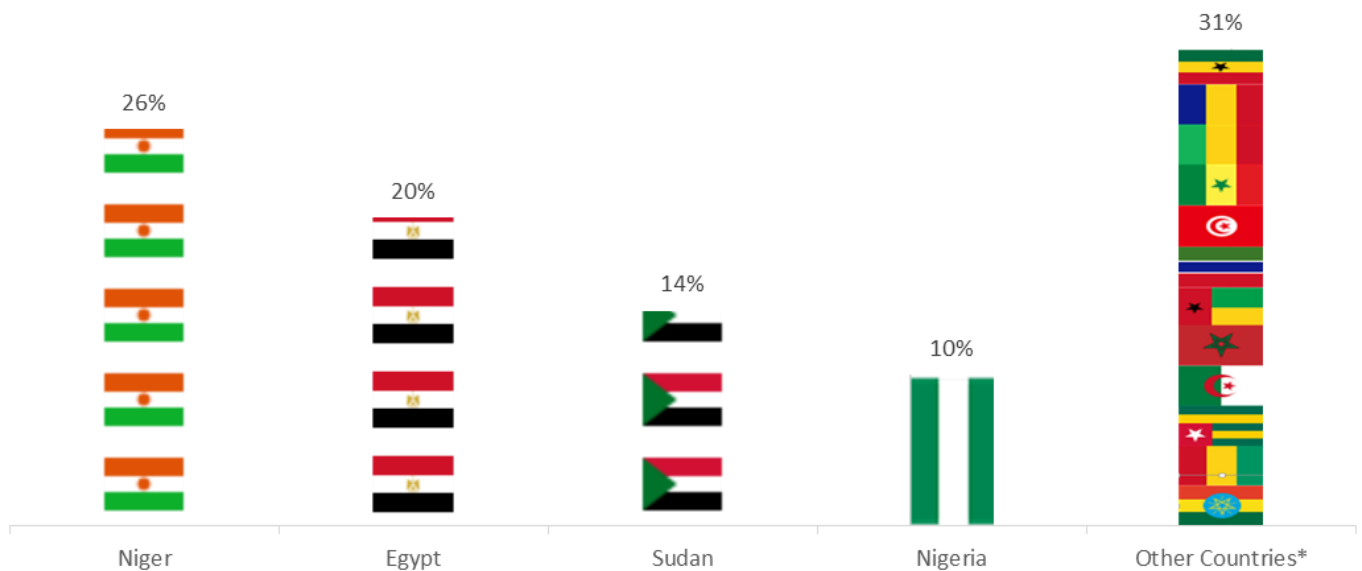
During the reporting period IOM conducted **1,946 interviews** across 9 different areas: Tripoli (18%), Garaboli (18%), Sabha (17%), Al Jaghbub (12%), Umm Saad (11%), Al Qatrun (9%), Bani Waled (6%), Sabratah (6%), Dirj (2%), Ghat (1%), and Tobruk (2%). In this round, no data was received from the points of Zliten, Zuwara and Tobruk.

This report 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.

MAIN REPORTED NATIONALITIES

The following chart shows the main nationalities represented in this survey. Aside from the top four countries listed, IOM Flow Monitoring surveys recorded 22 other African nationalities¹.

This report will present the results of all migrant surveys, and will add additional disaggregation for migrants from the top four countries represented.



¹Other countries include: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Chad, Mali, Senegal, Tunisia, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Morocco, Algeria, Togo, Guinea, Ethiopia, Uganda, Benin, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Tanzania, Côte d’Ivoire, Somalia and Liberia.

Nigeriens primarily came from Agadez (23%) and Niamey (22%). They were mainly interviewed in Garaboli (40%), 32% in Sabha and 17% in Tripoli. The remaining 11% were distributed in other flow monitoring areas in Libya.

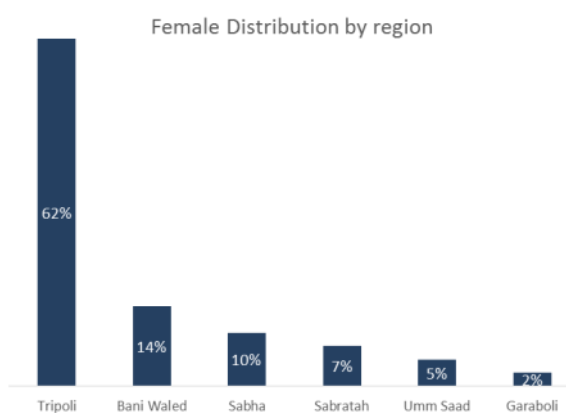
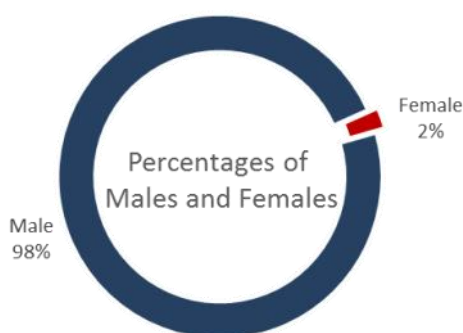
About 14% of Egyptians were from Al Buhayrah, 12% from Qina, 10% Asyut. About half of Egyptians (51%) were surveyed in Al Jaghub, and 23% in Umm Saad.

38% of respondents from Sudan came from Khartoum, 26% from Darfur, 18% from Kordofan, the remaining 18% from other cities in the country. 44% were interviewed in Umm Saad, 17% in Al Jaghub, 16% in Garaboli. The remaining 23% were distributed in the different areas of assessment in Libya.

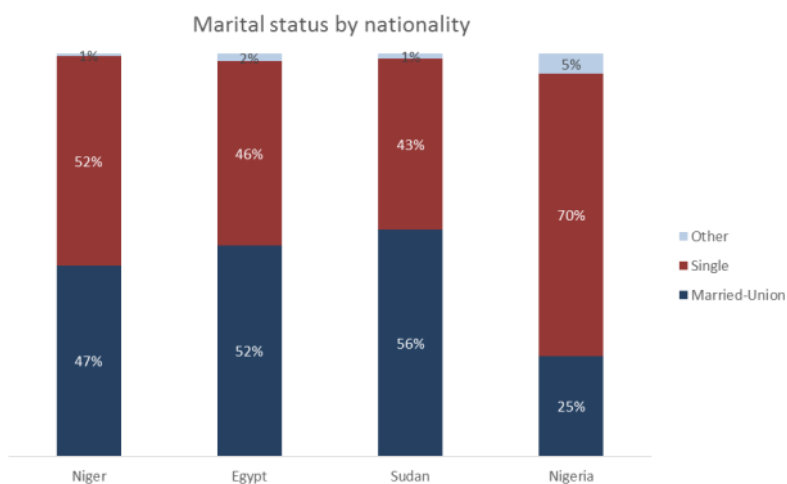
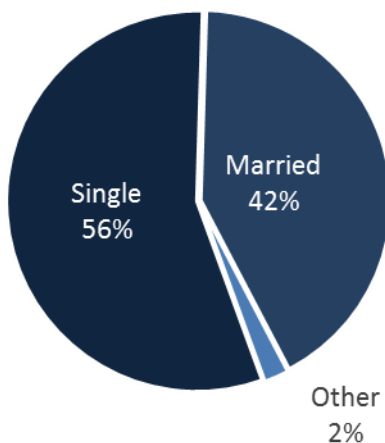
Migrants originating from Nigeria came primarily from Lagos (28%) and Edo (23%). The majority (58%) were surveyed in Sabha (29%), Sabratah (15%) and Al Qatrun (18%).

Demographics

Only 2% of migrants assessed were female², the majority of them (62%) were surveyed in Tripoli. 56% of migrants reported being single, and 42% were married.



Marital status breakdown



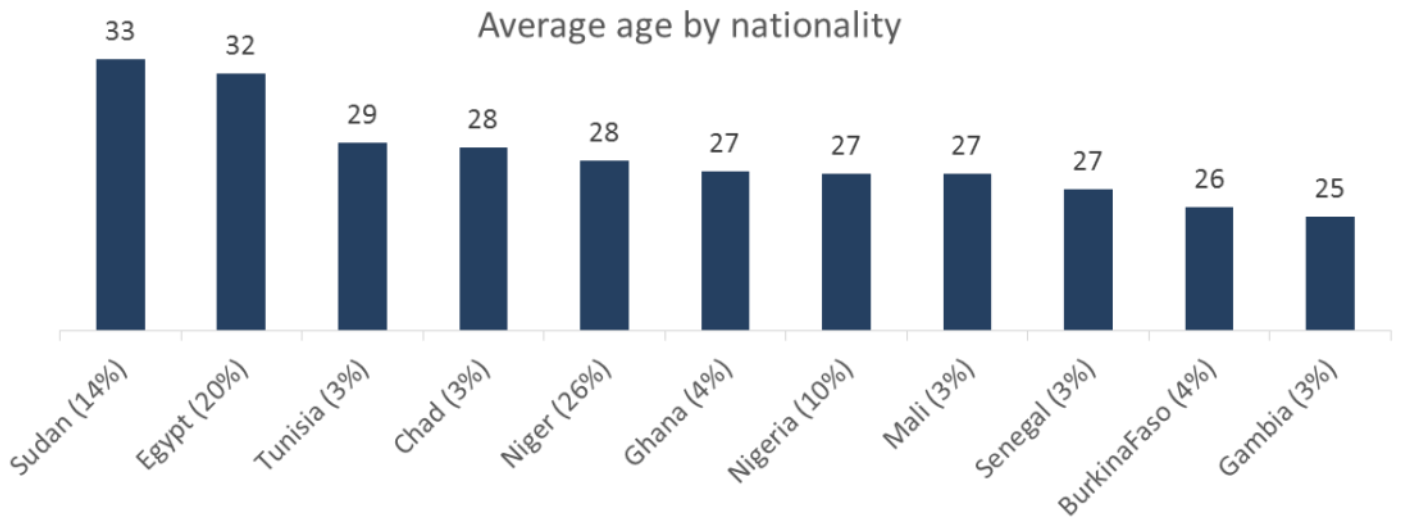
The proportion of single migrants was slightly higher than that of married migrants for those coming from the countries bordering Libya. On the other hand, for Nigerians the percentage of single migrants was 3 times higher than the percentage of those married.

² The relatively low percentage of females in this survey is explained by the added difficulty of locating and interviewing female migrants in public settings in the Flow Monitoring points

The average age of migrants recorded in this sample is 29 years; the average age for men was 29, while the average age for women was 27 years. 62% of migrants surveyed were in their twenties.

The following chart shows that individuals coming from countries bordering Libya are generally older than those coming from the other countries.

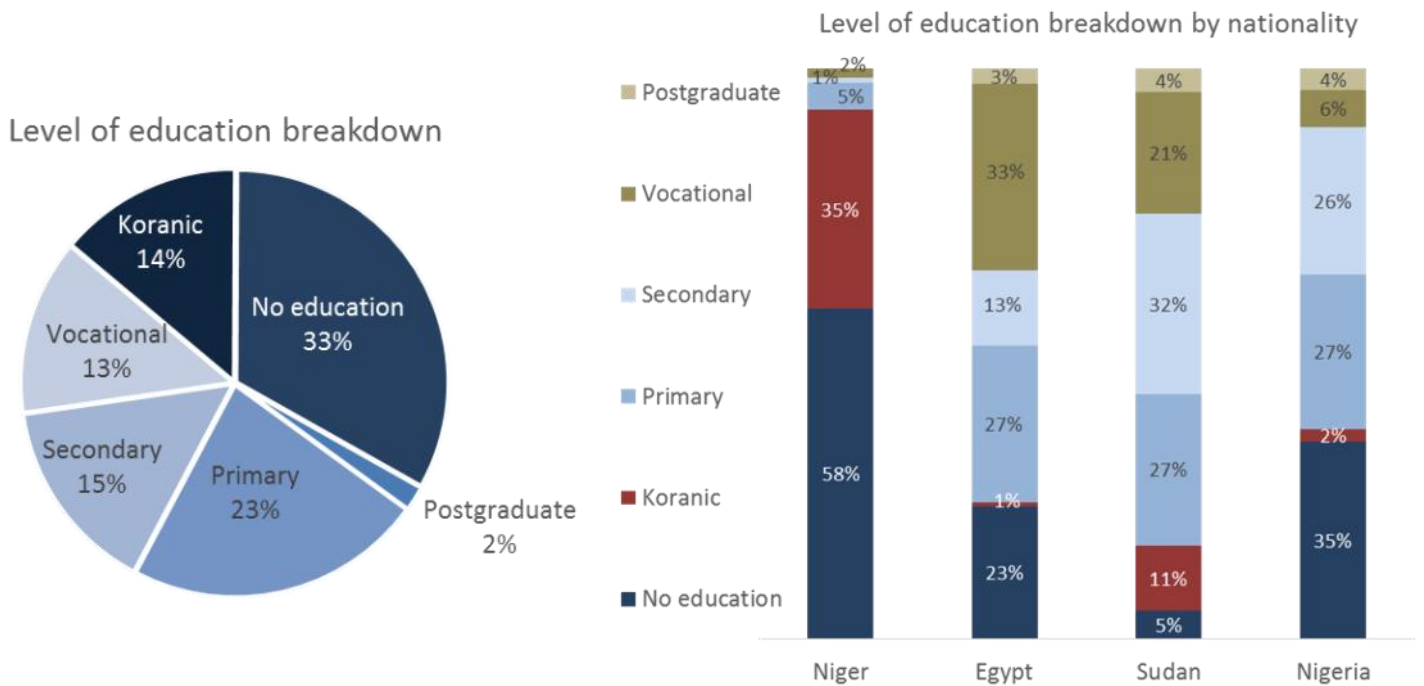
The proportions of individuals coming from different countries listed below are not equal (the proportions are indicated next to the countries names), this explained why the average age of the sample is closer to the average age of the migrants coming from countries with the biggest number of migrants coming from.



Education levels

The majority of the respondents (33%) reported not having obtained any formal level of education. 23% reported having completed the primary level. 15% had secondary education, 14% attended Koranic schools, 13% had vocational education, and 2% were postgraduate.

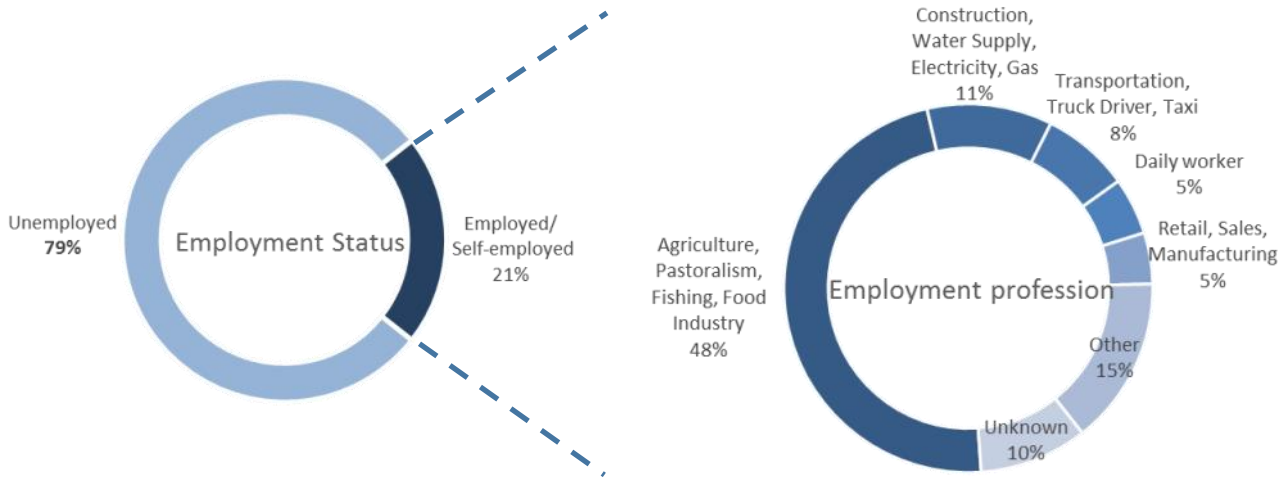
The following chart represents the level of education breakdown. For the top four represented nationalities, Sudan had the lowest proportion of no education (5%), and Niger had the highest (58%). Egypt had the highest proportion of vocational education.



Employment Status

79% of migrants surveyed reported being unemployed in their country of origin, and 21% had been employed or self-employed before leaving.

They reported working in several domains such as agriculture, pastoralism, fishing and the food industry which provided work for about half of them (48%), along with other professions³.

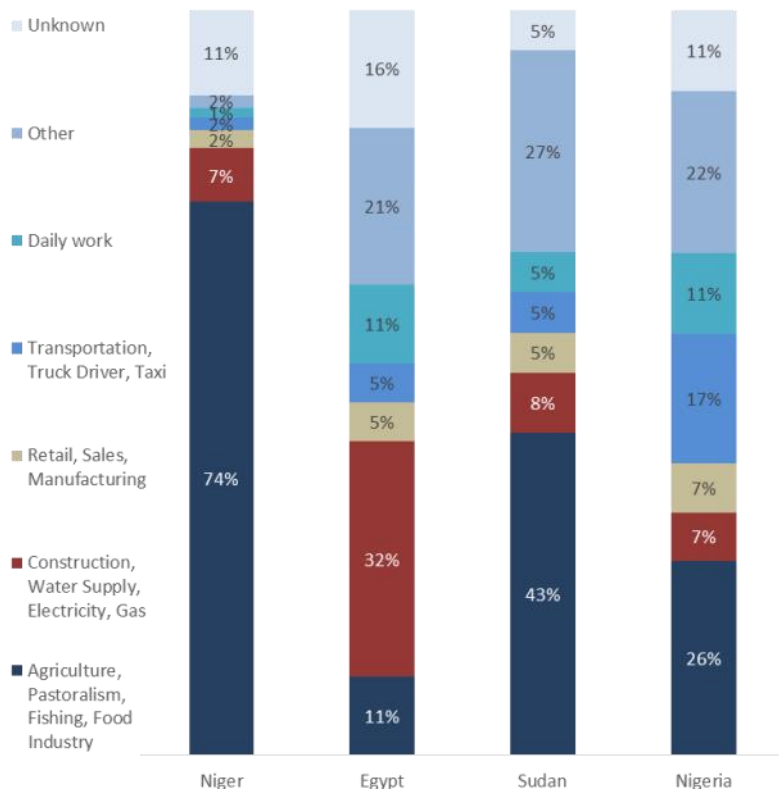
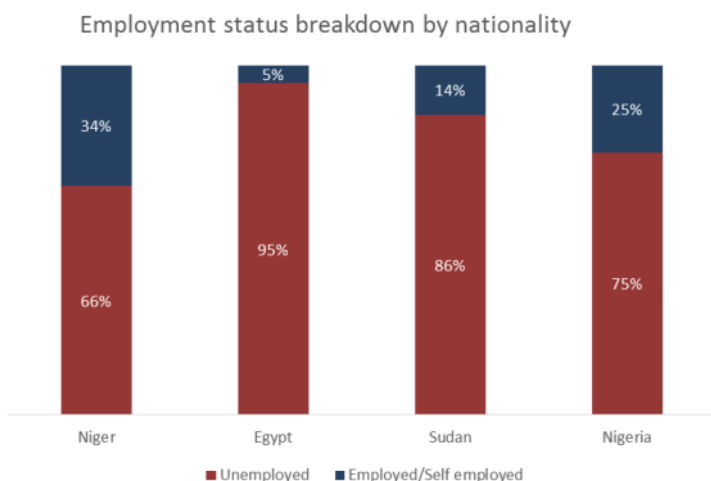


For the top four nationalities, the highest percentage of unemployed migrants (95%) was recorded for Egyptian nationals, the lowest percentage was for Nigeriens (66%).

The majority of Nigeriens (76%) were working in agriculture, pastoralism and fishing, along with 59% of Sudanese migrants and 33% of Nigerians.

The majority of Egyptians (35%) were working in construction, water supply, electricity and gas, and only 11% reported working in agriculture, pastoralism and fishing.

Profession breakdown by nationality



³Other professions include: Hospitality Industry, Tourism, Waiter; Public Sector (Civil Servant, Governmental Institutions); Household work; Professor, Teacher, School Jobs, Social Work; Engineer-Architecture; Finance, Banking, Accounting; Artist and IT, Communication, Computer, Electronics.

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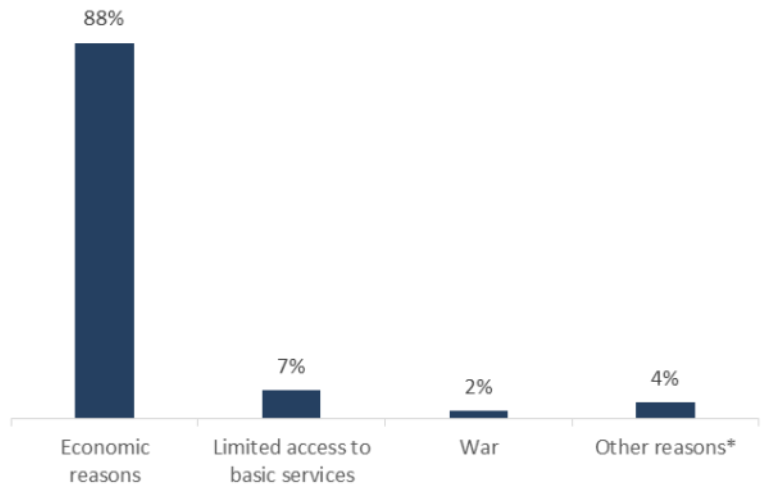
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Push Drivers from Countries of Origin

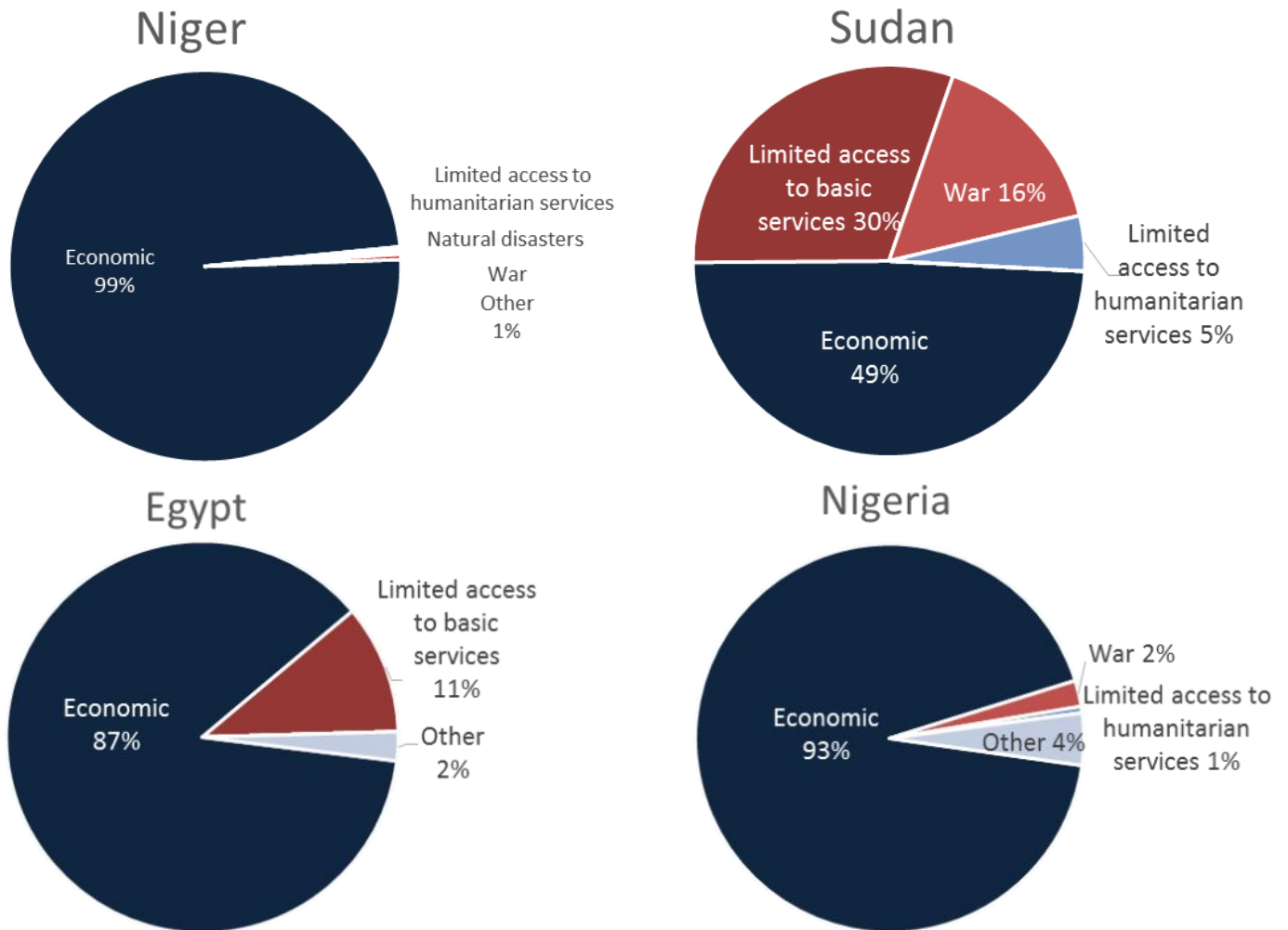
The majority of the respondents reported having left their countries of origin because of economic reasons (88%), 6% reported limited access to basic services, 2% reported war or political reasons for leaving, and the remaining 4% of the respondents reported other reasons⁴ for leaving.

Reasons for leaving country of origin



Individuals coming from Niger, Sudan and Egypt have almost the same breakdown of reasons for leaving their country. 99% of Nigeriens, 87% of Egyptians and 93% of Nigerians reported having left their country of origin for economic reasons.

On the other hand the breakdown of Sudanese seems different: Nearly half of Sudanese migrants surveyed (49%) reported economic reasons, 30% reported limited access to basic services and 16% reported war, conflict, insecurity and political reasons. The remaining 5% reported limited access to humanitarian services.

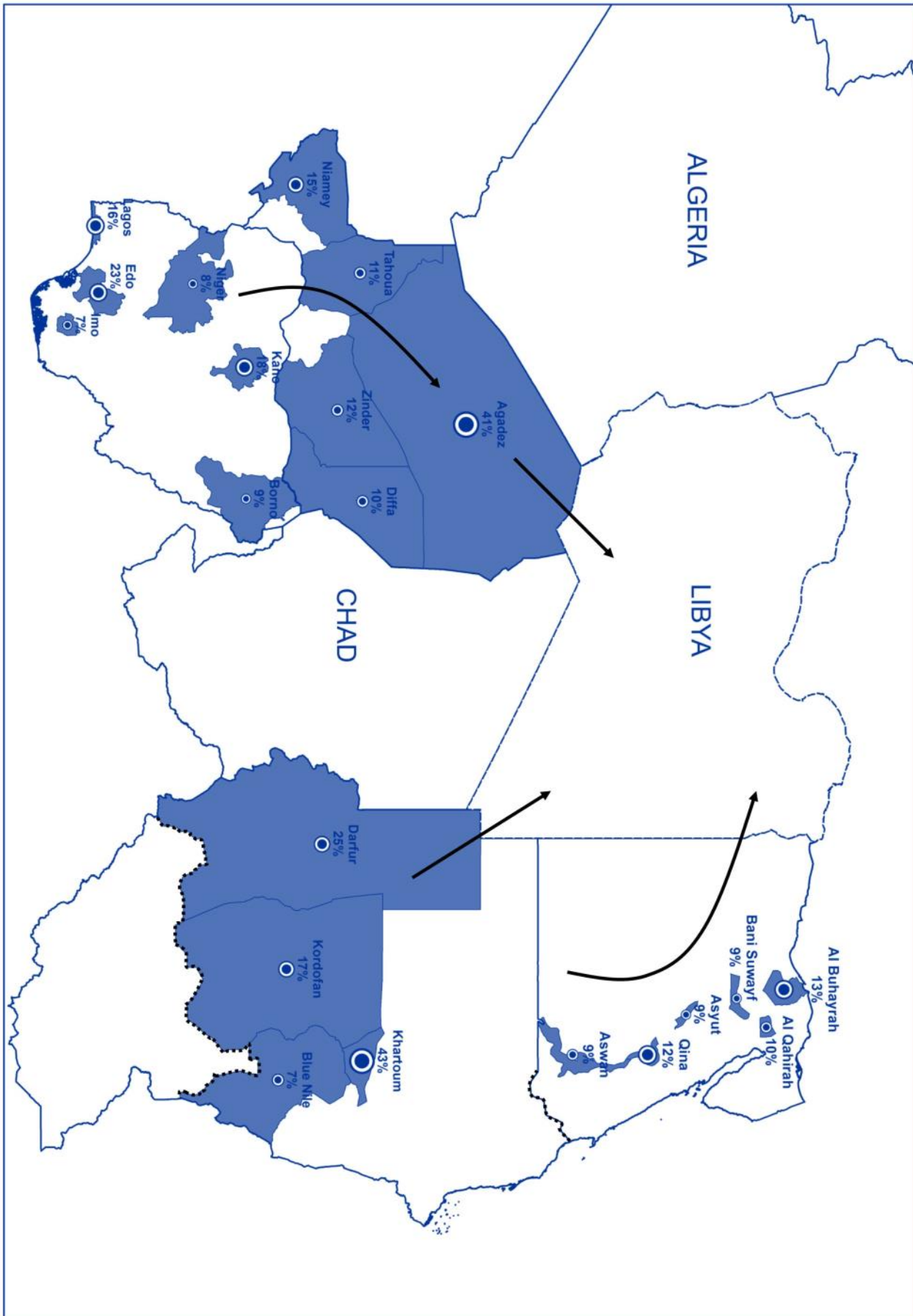


⁴Other reasons include: Limited access to Humanitarian services (0.85%), Natural disasters (0.16%) and Other (2.75%).

Routes from Countries of Departure: Niger, Egypt, Sudan and Nigeria

Out of the 1,892 interviews carried out, 26% of respondents reported to have departed from Niger, 21% from Egypt, 12% from Sudan, and 10% from Nigeria. The remaining 31% departed from other African countries.

The map below shows the routes taken by migrants from Niger, Egypt, Sudan and Nigeria to reach Libya.



Migrant departure points and routes: Niger, Egypt, Chad and Sudan

Transit routes

The map shows the most common routes migrants departing from Nigeria, Burkina-Faso, Ghana, Mali and Senegal took to reach Libya.

Individuals departing from Nigeria reach Libya passing through Niger, only a small number of interviewees reported passing through Algeria, Burkina-Faso or Mali to reach Libya.

84% of migrants who departed from Ghana travelled to Libya through Burkina-Faso and Niger. The remaining 16% who reached Libya reported passing through Nigeria, Algeria, Togo or Benin.



Individuals who departed from Mali followed three different routes to reach Libya: 43% of them travelled through Burkina-Faso and Niger and 35% crossed Algeria to reach Libya. The remaining 22% reported having passed through Niger.

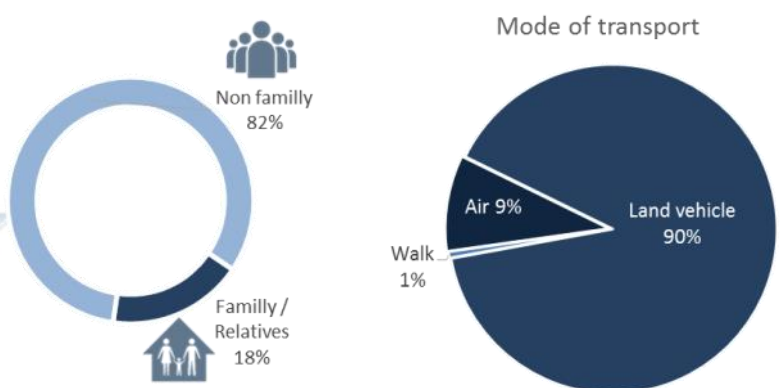
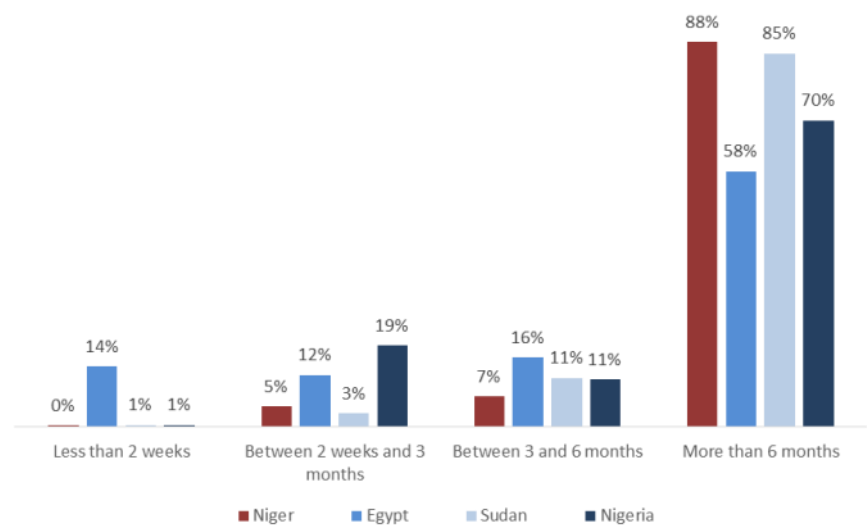
90% of individuals departing from Senegal reached Libya passing through Mali, Burkina-Faso and Niger. The remaining 10% reported having crossed Algeria or Morocco to reach Libya.

Journey

The majority of respondents came to Libya over 6 months ago (74%), 12% came within the last 3 to 6 months, 11% came between 2 weeks and 3 months ago, and only 4% came within the last 2 weeks.

The majority of respondents (79%) were travelling with a group: 82% of them reported travelling without relatives, while 18% reported travelling with family members. Migrants mainly travel by land using vehicles (90% of the surveyed individuals). 9% reported having travelled by air: 35% of them departed from Sudan and 29% from Egypt.

Percentage of migrants by length of stay in Libya



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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Cost of Journey

The majority of respondents (64%) reported the estimated cost of their journey as being less than 1,000 USD per person. 34% reported the estimated cost of their journey as between 1,000 and 5,000 USD. A further 1% of respondents reported paying over 5,000 USD.

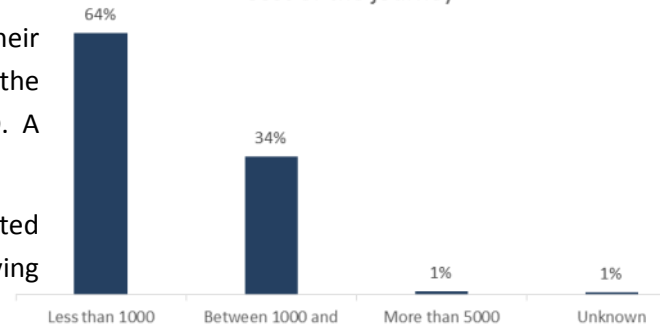
87% of individuals who departed from Niger, 81% of those who departed from Egypt and 76% of those who departed from Chad reported paying less than 1000 USD during the journey to reach Libya.

Also 66% of individuals who departed from Sudan spent less than 1000 USD during the journey while 33% of them spent between 1000 and 5000 USD.

55% of individuals who departed from Nigeria reported spending between 1000 and 5000 USD while 44% of them spent less than 1000 USD.

63% of individuals from Burkina-Faso and 95% who departed from Ghana and 97% who departed from Senegal reported spending between 1000 and 5000 USD.

Cost of the journey

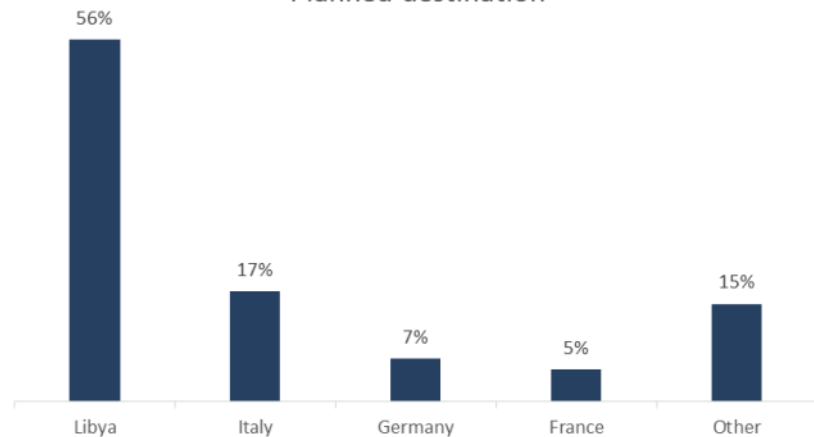


Destination Countries

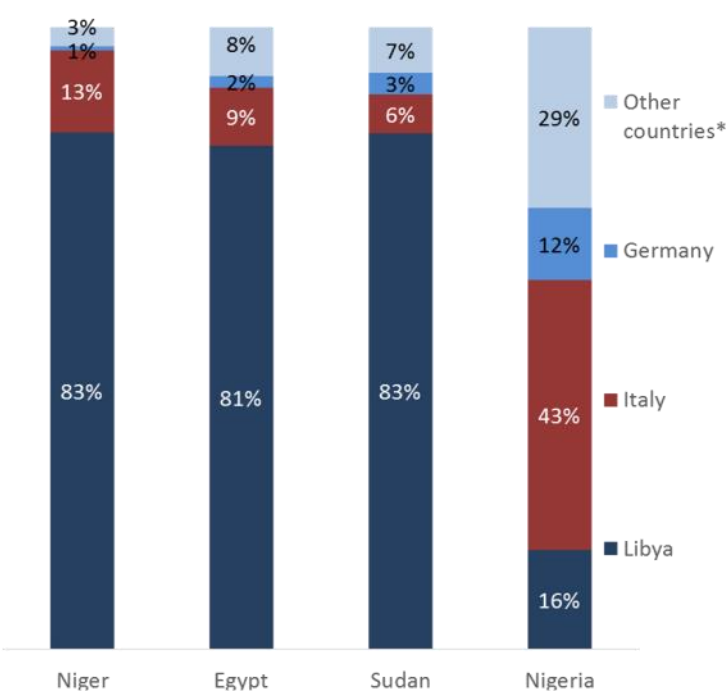
Libya was the destination country for the majority of migrants surveyed. 56% of all respondents reported Libya as their destination country, while 17% reported Italy as the country of intended destination. The remaining 27% reported 34 other countries.

83% of Nigeriens, 69% of Egyptians, 81% of Sudanese and 16% of Nigerians reported Libya as the destination country.

Planned destination



Destination country by nationality



The majority of Nigeriens (83%) , Egyptians (81%), and Sudanese (83%) choose Libya as their destination. For those nationalities the second intended destination is Italy.

On the other hand the main destination for Nigerians surveyed (43%) was Italy, with only 16% of them planning to stay in Libya.

Pull Factors

Economic reasons appear to be the main factors determining migrants' choice of destination country.

86% of all migrants surveyed chose Libya for economic reasons, 10% because they have relatives living in the country, and the remaining 4% reported other reasons.

The breakdown of pull factors was quite similar for those who intend to go to Italy and Germany, with approximately 85% citing economic reasons, 10% citing asylum and 2% citing the presence of relatives.



However, there was a slight variation for migrants who intend to go to France. The proportion of those citing economic reasons was lower, at only 60%, and the proportion of those seeking asylum or planning to join relatives was higher, with 23% citing asylum, and 10% planning to join their relatives. The remaining 8% reported other reasons.

Presence of Relatives in Countries of Destination

79% of migrants assessed reported not having relatives in their country of destination. 18% reported having non-nuclear relatives and 3% having nuclear family members.

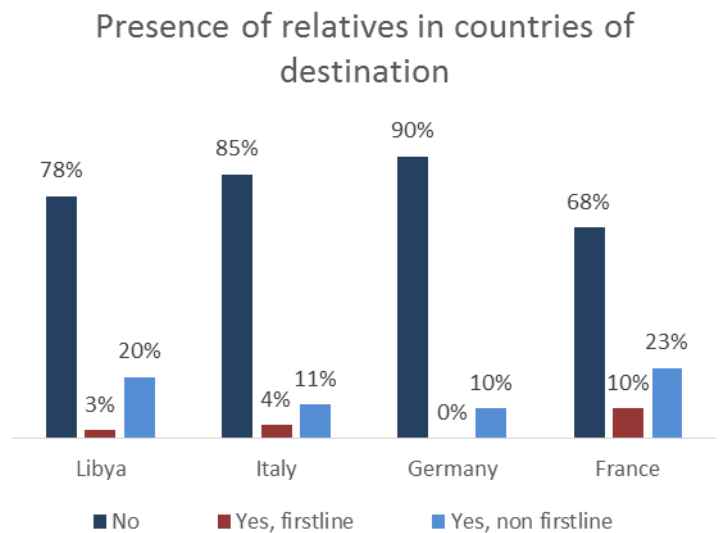
78% of migrants of those who choose Libya as country of destination, and 85% of those who choose Italy and 90% of those who choose Germany, reported not having any relatives living in the country.

20% of migrants who choose Libya as country of destination, 11% of those who choose Italy and 10% of those who choose Germany reported having non-nuclear relatives living in the country.

Only 3% of migrants who choose Libya as country of destination, 4% of those who choose Italy reported having nuclear relatives living in the country. No one of the individuals surveyed reported having nuclear relatives in Germany.

On the other hand France seems the country the most chosen for the presence of family members. 10% of individuals who reported France as their country of destination have nuclear family members in the country and 23% have non-nuclear relatives. 68% do not have any relatives.

43% of individuals who choose France were Burkinabe and 18% came from Mali.

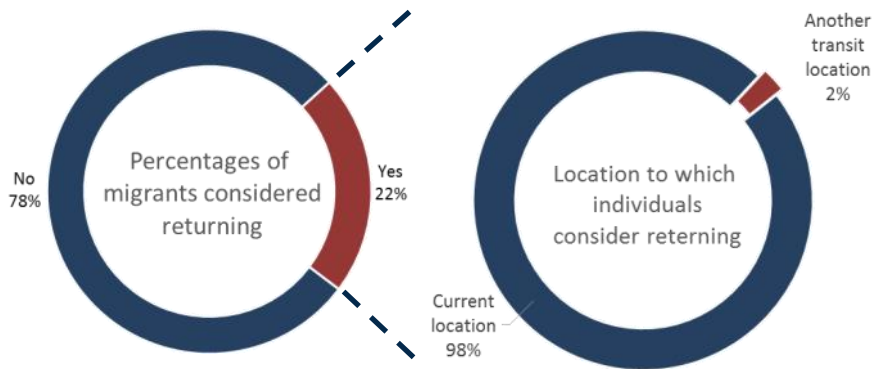


Considerations of Return

22% of individuals surveyed reported that they considered returning to their country of origin.

98% of them considered returning when they were in Libya, the remaining 2% considered returning when they were in another transit country.

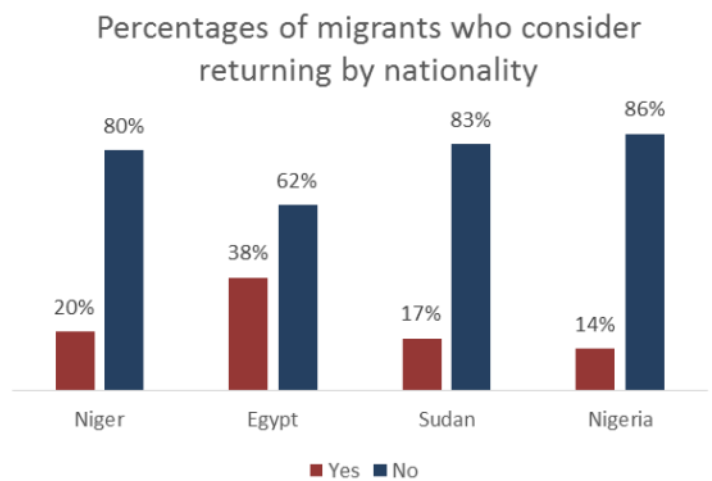
The majority of individuals surveyed (58%) who reported not considering return reported their intention to stay in Libya. 35% reported that they are planning to continue their journey to another country. The remaining 7% did not provide an answer. On the other hand, the majority of Nigerians (57%) are planning to continue their journey.



The highest proportion of migrants who considered returning were those from Egypt, with 38% of respondents having considered returning.

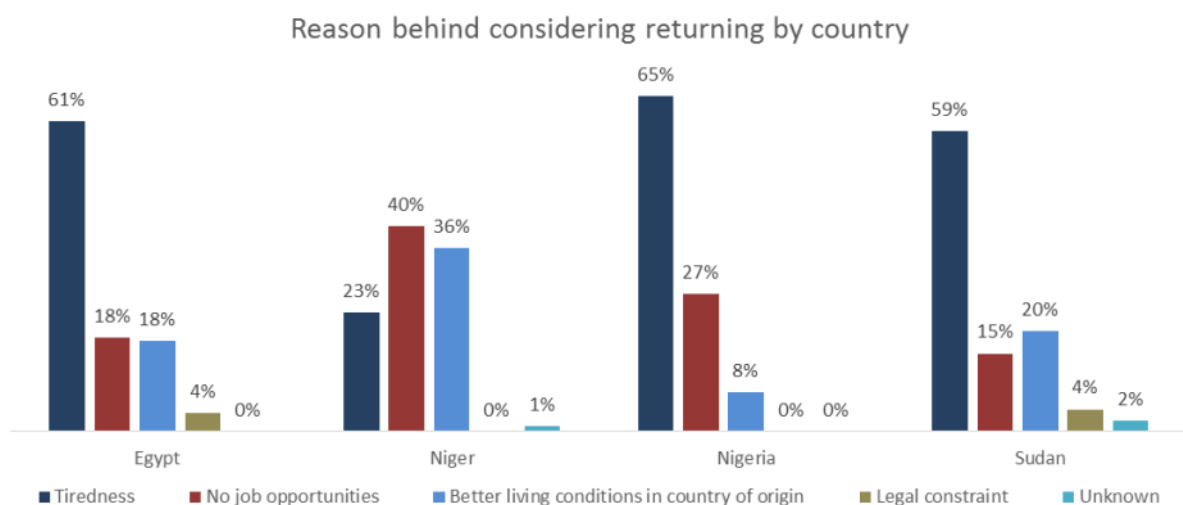
20% of Nigeriens reported having considered returning to their country of origin either in Libya or during their journey there. Similarly, 17% of Sudanese respondents considered returning.

The lowest percentage of those who considered return was for Nigerians, with 14% of respondents having considered returning.



Reasons for Considering Return

Just over half of the individuals surveyed (51%) reported considered returning because they were tired. 25% reported the lack of job opportunities behind their consideration. 19% reported having better living conditions in their countries of origin. 3% reported legal constraints and the remaining 1% did not provide any answer.



Methodology

IOM successfully trained a select group of 26 enumerators on IOM's Flow Monitoring methodology and approach. Each Flow Monitoring area is monitored by two enumerators collecting information at the main transit points. 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.

Flow Monitoring aims to track migrants irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular. IOM'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.

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 for IOM's Statistical Reports.

Surveys gather information about migrant 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.

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. The 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.