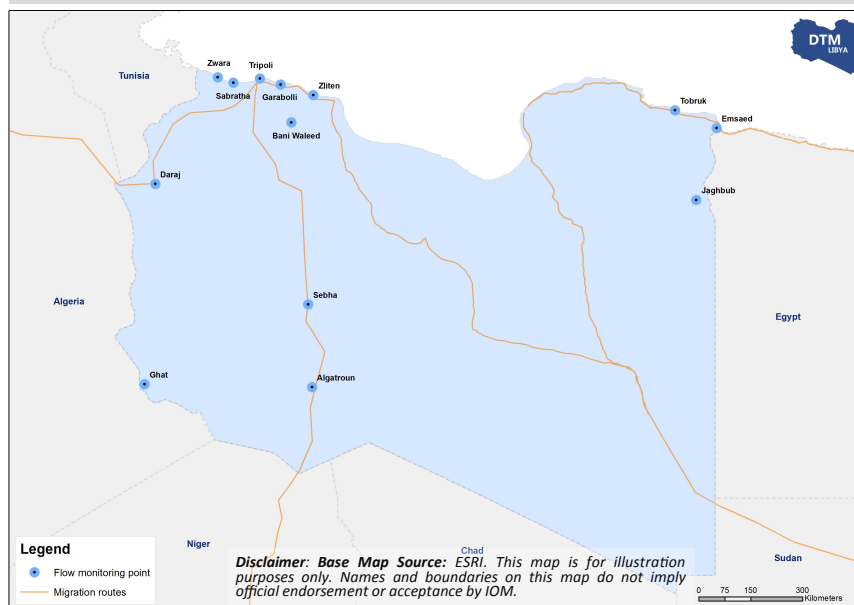


Disclaimer: Data collected in each area is triangulated with key informants and cross-referenced by DTM's experts. However, considering that migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they find all along their journey, their intended transit and destination locations might often change, making the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa more complex. Therefore, data collected in destination locations may not always reflect flows detected in transit locations. All data included in this report is based on estimations.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries



The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Libya's Flow Monitoring exercise was launched in July 2016 to capture data on migration flows in the country by conducting daily assessments at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) and Flow Monitoring Surveys with migrants.

In 2017, DTM updated its data collection methodology for Flow Monitoring Point assessments to capture more detailed data on migrants at key entry, exit and transit points for migrants in Libya.

Flow Monitoring Statistical Reports present data on migrant flows in Libya. Data is gathered at key points where migrants gather and transit in Libya.

This report presents the results of 598 assessments conducted in the reporting period from 15 December 2016 to 15 February 2017.

Using the revised assessment methodology, the following data is collected at each FMP:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flow Monitoring Point Type | FMPs are classified by their initial description (market, public building, daily work recruitment point, housing compound, bridge, taxi station, bus station, mosque, park, airport, coffee shop/internet cafe) |
| Flow Monitoring Point Classification | FMPs are classified by the main purpose of their use (arrival point, departure point, work recruitment point, information gathering point, shelter) |
| # Migrants present | On a daily basis data is captured on the total amount of migrants present at the point along with their demographic breakdown (adult men/women, accompanied/unaccompanied minors). This provides a daily baseline figure of for a specific FMP. |
| Migrants' length of stay | Observed migrants present are classified by their estimated length of stay in the location. |
| # Migrant arrivals yesterday | Number of migrants who arrived at the point during the previous day along with the main nationalities and modes of transport used to arrive. |
| # Migrant departures yesterday | Number of migrants who departed from the point during all of the previous day along with the main nationalities and modes of transport used for leaving. |
| Main nationalities | The predominant nationalities observed for each migrant group are recorded, along with the proportion of males, females, accompanied and unaccompanied minors. |
| Intended destination | Data collected on the main 3 planned destinations for present, arriving and departing migrants based on interviews conducted with a sample of each group. |
| Qualitative data | Enumerators also provide some other qualitative descriptions to provide context or any additional notes about the FMPs that they cover. |

Chart 1: Number of assessments conducted by region:

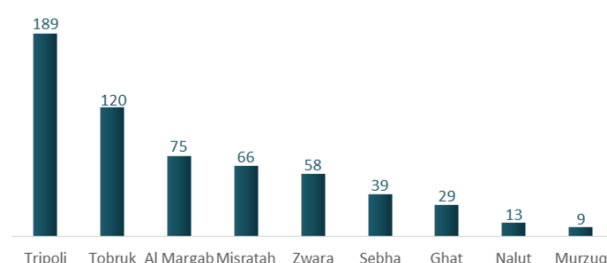


Chart 2: Number of assessments conducted by reporting period



COUNTRY OVERVIEW

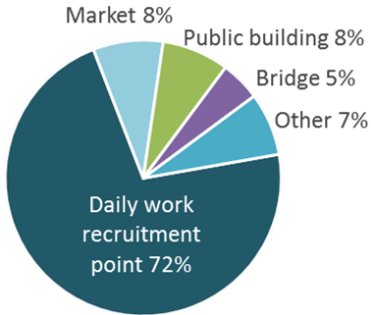
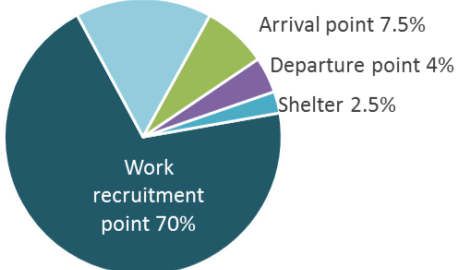
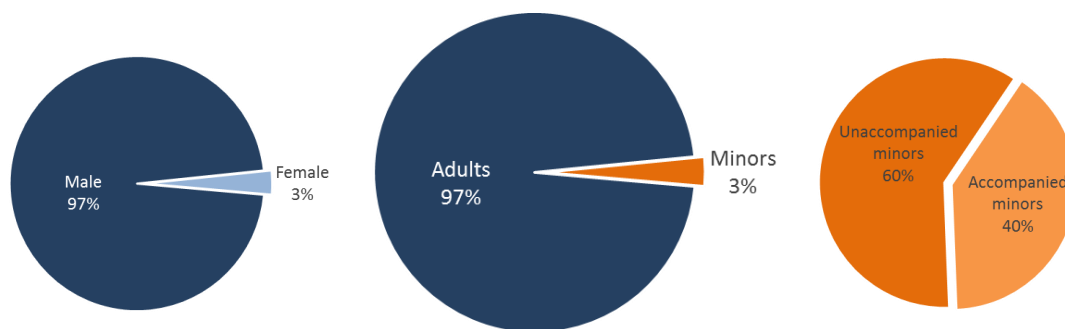
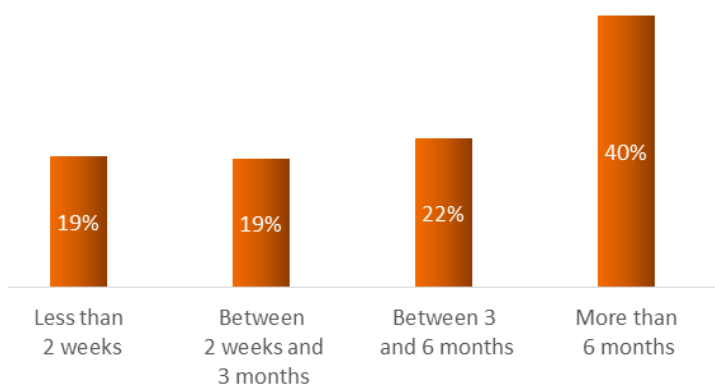
| | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| Number of migrants identified in Libya (Source: DTM Mobility Tracking Round 8*) | | 380,000 |
| FMP Type  <p>Other types include: compound, coffee shops /internet cafes, taxi station, bus station and airport</p> | FMP Classification  | |
| Migrants present | Main nationalities | Niger, Egypt, Nigeria |
| | Main countries of intended destination | Libya, Italy, Germany |
| Migrant arrivals | # Migrant arrivals to FMPs | 10,122 |
| | Main nationalities | Egypt, Niger, Ghana |
| | Main countries of intended destination | Libya, Italy, France |
| | Main mode of transport | Vehicle |
| Migrant departures | # Migrant departures from FMPs | 11,091 |
| | Main nationalities | Egypt, Burkina-Faso, Ghana |
| | Main countries of intended destination | Italy, Libya, France |
| | Main mode of transport | Vehicle |

Chart 3: Demographics of migrants present at all Flow Monitoring Points:



Of the total number of migrants recorded in Libya during the reporting period 97% were adults and 3% were minors. 97% of the adults were male and 3% were female. 60% of the minors were unaccompanied and 40% were accompanied. Those percentages differ by region assessed.

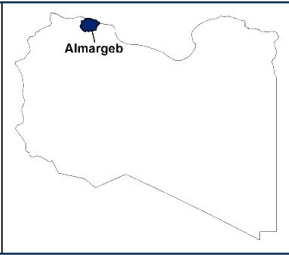
Chart 4: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in all assessed locations :



40% of the total number of migrants observed during the reporting period were in the assessed location for more than 6 months, 22% stayed in the locations between 3 and 6 months, 19% were there from 2 weeks up to 3 months, and 19% were present for less than 2 weeks.

* DTM Round 8 data are preliminary figures to be confirmed in DTM's Round 8 Mobility Tracking Report

AL MARGEb



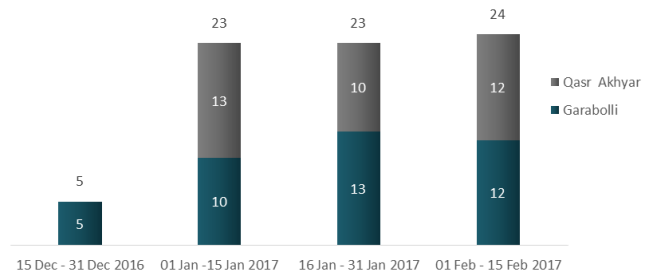
Reporting period: 15 December 2016—15 February 2017

Number of assessments: 75

Main FMP classification: Work recruitment point

Baladiya assessed: Qasr Akhyar, Garabolli

Chart 5: Number of assessments conducted in Al Margeb by *baladiya* and reporting period:

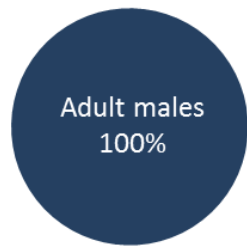


During the period between 15 to 31 December 2016 only 5 assessments were conducted in Al Margeb, all in Garabolli.

Migrants present in Flow Monitoring Point

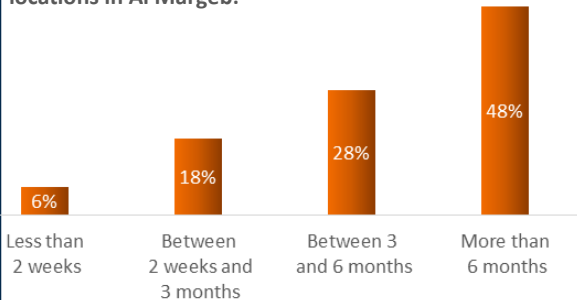
| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Avg # of migrants present per assessment | 32 |
| Main nationalities of migrants present | Niger, Chad, Egypt |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya |

Chart 6: Demographics of migrants present at Flow Monitoring Points in Al Margeb:



No females or minors were observed at the FMPs in Al Margeb during the reporting period.

Chart 7: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in assessed locations in Al Margeb:

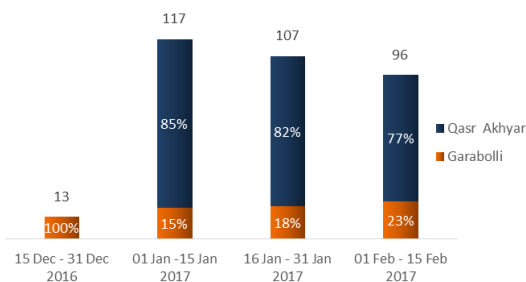


Almost half of the migrants observed in the FMPs of Al Margeb had stayed in the assessed locations for more than 6 months, 28% came between 3 and 6 months prior, 18% between 2 weeks and 3 months. The remaining 6% arrived to the locations less than two weeks prior to assessment.

Migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total # of migrant arrivals | 333 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of arriving migrants | Niger, Chad |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya |

Chart 8: Number of migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points in Al Margeb by *baladiya* and reporting period:

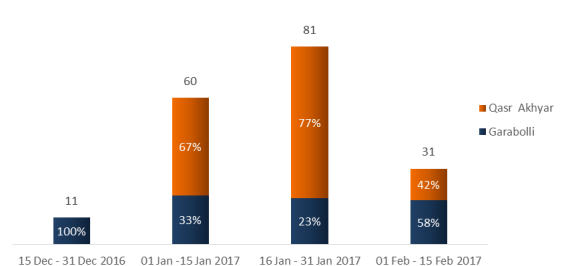


A downward trend was observed for the number of migrant arrivals to FMPs in Al Margeb between the beginning of January and mid-February.

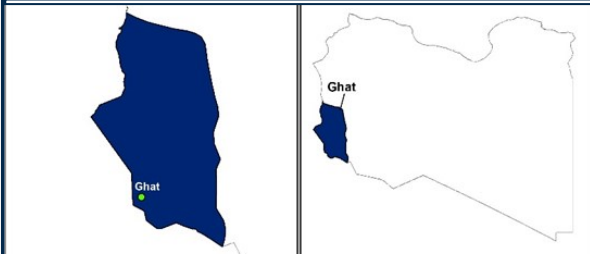
Migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Total # of migrant departures | 183 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of departing migrants | Niger, Egypt, Chad |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya, Chad, Niger |

Chart 9: Number of migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points in Al Margeb by *baladiya* and reporting period:



The number of migrant departures from the FMPs in Qasr Akhyar increased in the first two weeks of 2017, and decreased in the following period. The majority of observed migrants were leaving Libya and going back to their countries of origin.



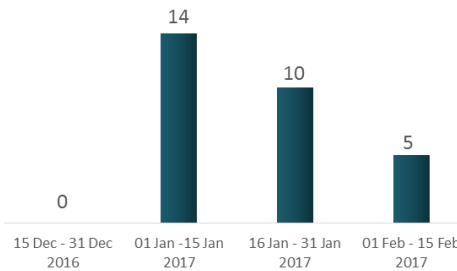
Reporting period: 01 January —15 February 2017

Number of assessments: 29

Main FMP classification: Work recruitment point

Baladiya assessed: Ghat

Chart 10: Number of assessments conducted in Ghat by reporting period:

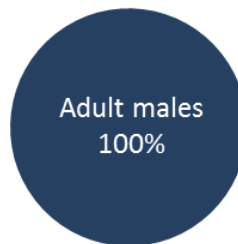


Data collection started in this region from the 1st of January 2017. The number of assessments conducted decreased over the three reporting periods.

Migrants present in Flow Monitoring Point

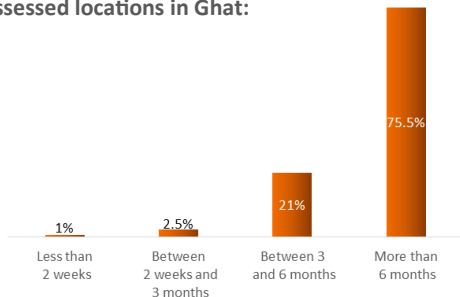
| | |
|--|-------------|
| Avg # of migrants present per assessment | 21 |
| Main nationalities of migrants present | Niger, Mali |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya |

Chart 11: Demographics of migrants present at Flow Monitoring Points in Ghat:



All the migrants observed at the FMPs in Ghat were adult males.

Chart 12: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in assessed locations in Ghat:



Despite its being a border area, data indicates that Ghat hosts migrants for long periods of time. 75.5% of migrants assessed had been in the area for over six months at the time of reporting.

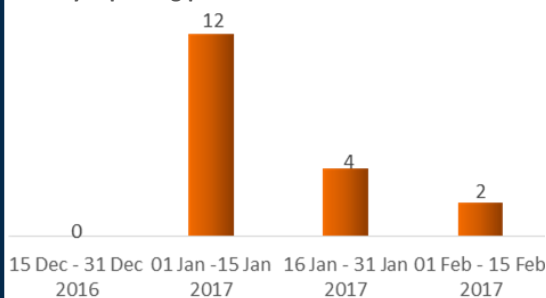
Notes from the field indicate that this may be due to better security conditions being prevalent in Ghat compared to other regions in the country.

This is also attributed to the high risks that migrants are facing along the routes and in the neighbouring regions. Rather than taking the risk, migrants prefer to stay in Ghat and seek employment despite the limited availability of job opportunities.

Migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total # of migrant arrivals | 18 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of arriving migrants | Niger, Mali |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya, Niger |

Chart 13: Number of migrants arriving at Flow Monitoring Points in Ghat by reporting period:



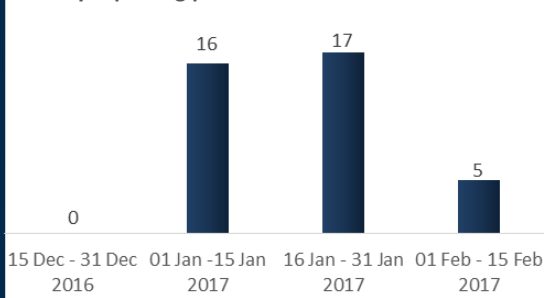
The difference between the number of migrants recorded arriving to the FMPs of Ghat in each period can be

explained by two variables: the difference in the numbers of assessments conducted in each period, and the lack of security in the country, political instability, and lack of job opportunities due to the weak economy.

Migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Total # of migrant departures | 38 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of departing migrants | Mali, Niger |
| Main countries of planned destination | Mali, Niger, Algeria |

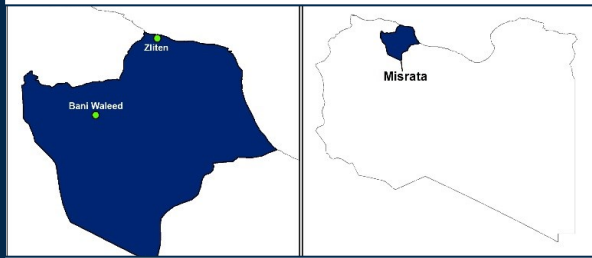
Chart 14: Number of migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points in Ghat by reporting period



Although the number of assessments decreased by 67% the period between the 1st and 15th January, the number of migrant departures slightly increased.

Based on their interviews, enumerators reported that due to bad life conditions in the region many of the migrants were planning to return to their countries of origin or had already left.

MISRATA



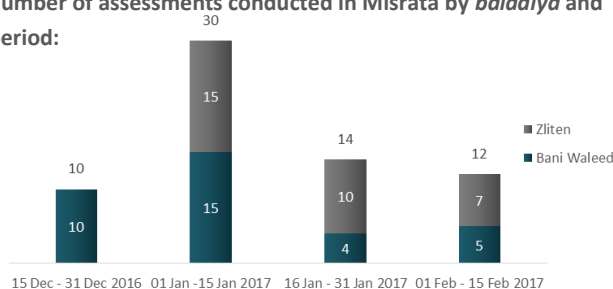
Reporting period: 15 December 2016—15 February 2017

Number of assessments: 66

Main FMP classification: Work recruitment point

Baladiya assessed: Zliten, Bani Waleed

Chart 15: Number of assessments conducted in Misrata by *baladiya* and reporting period:

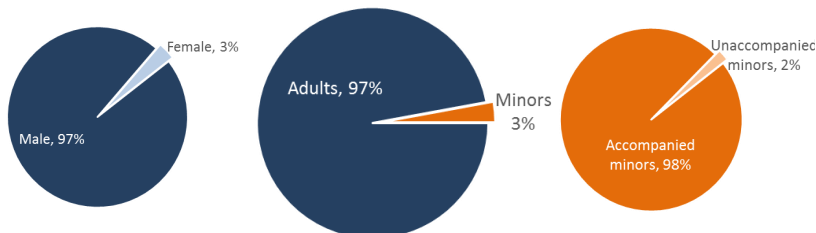


In Misrata, assessments were conducted in Bani Waleed during all four weeks of reporting. Data was collected in Zliten from the 1st of January 2017 onward. The largest number of assessments was conducted between the beginning of January and mid-February

Migrants present in Flow Monitoring Point

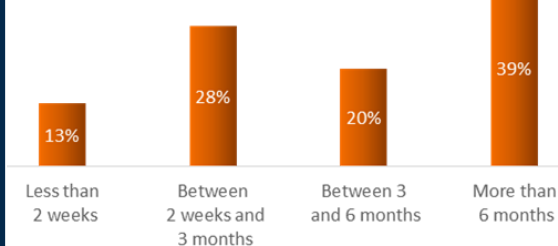
| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Avg # of migrants present per assessment | 269 |
| Main nationalities of migrants present | Niger, Egypt, Chad |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya |

Chart 16: Demographics of migrants present at Flow Monitoring Points in Misrata:



97% of the total number of migrants present at the FMPs in Misrata were adults: 3% of them were female and 97% were male. 3% of the migrants observed were minors, the majority of whom were accompanied (98%). The remaining 2% were unaccompanied.

Chart 17: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in assessed locations in Misrata:



The length of stay for migrants in Misrata varies. 39% of the migrants observed were in the location for more than 6 months, 20% had stayed there between 3 and 6 months prior to assessment, and 28% between 2 weeks and 3 months. The remaining 13% had arrived less than 2 weeks prior to assessment.

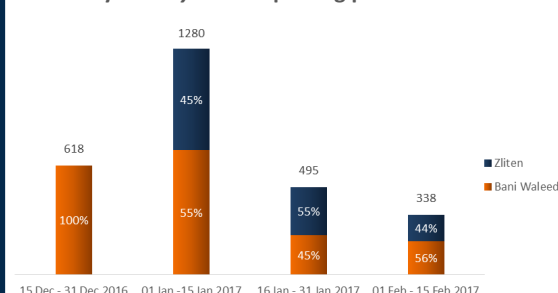
Migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Total # of migrant arrivals | 2,731 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of arriving migrants | Egypt, Niger, Chad |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya, Netherlands, France |

Migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Total # of migrant departures | 2,838 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of departing migrants | Chad, Niger, Egypt |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya, Italy, |

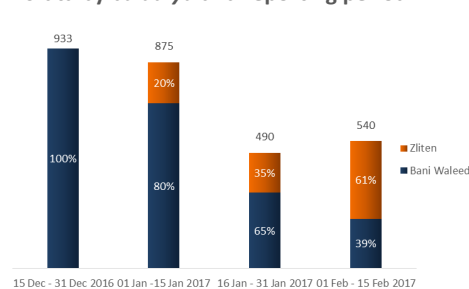
Chart 18: Number of migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points in Misrata by *baladiya* and reporting period:



When comparing the number of arrivals to FMPs with the number of assessments conducted it was observed that the

number of arrivals observed at the FMPs in Bani Waleed is generally higher than those observed in Zliten. In the period between 15th and 31st February for example the average number of arrivals identified in Zliten was 68 while in Bani Waleed the number was 23 migrant. Additional notes from the field indicate that nearly all migrants who arrived at FMPs in Bani Waleed during the period between the beginning of January and mid-February were arriving from Sebha.

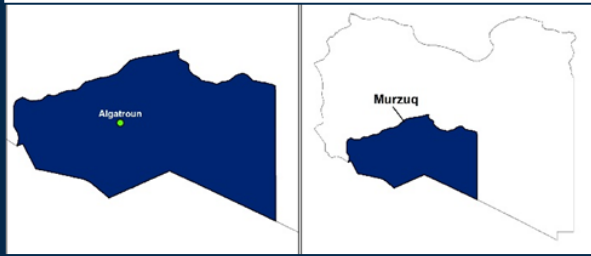
Chart 19: Number of migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points in Misrata by *baladiya* and reporting period:



During the period between 16th and 31st December 2016, 933 migrant departures were observed at the FMPs in Bani Waleed. This number was recorded through 10 assessments. This number decreased during the next periods,

going down to 490 departures in the last two weeks of January.

Nearly all of those who departed from the FMPs of Bani Waleed reported their intention to go further north to Tripoli.



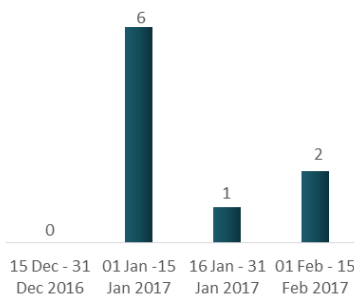
Reporting period: 01 January —15 February 2017

Number of assessments: 9

Main FMP classification: Work recruitment points

Baladiya assessed: Algatroun

Chart 20: Number of assessments conducted in Murzuq by reporting period:

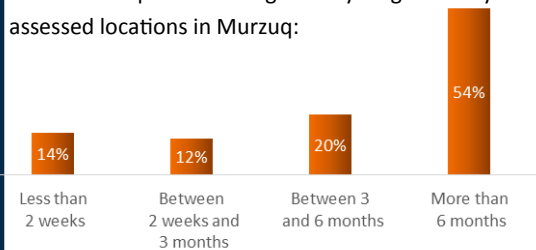


All the assessments were conducted in Algatroun as it is a key transit point for migrants flows. Data collection in this region started on the 1st of January 2017.

Migrants present in Flow Monitoring Point

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Avg # of migrants present per assessment | 244 |
| Main nationalities of migrants present | Nigeria, Guinea |
| Main countries of planned destination | Germany, Italy |

Chart 22: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in assessed locations in Murzuq:



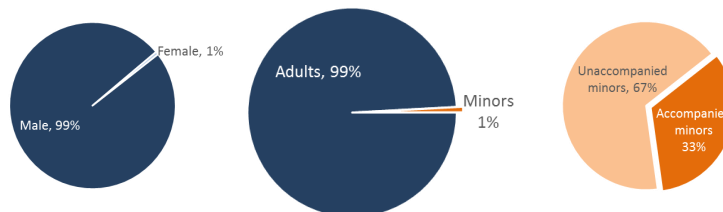
99% of the total number of migrants observed at the FMPs in Murzuq were adults: 99% of them were males and 1% females.

1% were minors, 67% of whom were unaccompanied and 33% accompanied minors.

The majority of the migrants observed (54%) had been in the location for over 6 months at the time of assessment.

20% had been in the location for 3 to 6 months, 12% had spent between 2 weeks and 3 months there. The remaining 14% had arrived within the last two weeks.

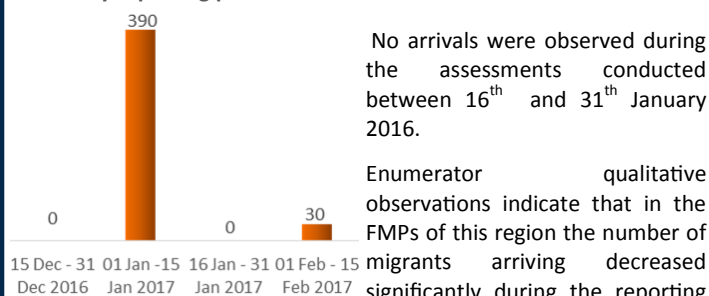
Chart 21: Demographics of migrants present at Flow Monitoring Points in Murzuq:



Migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Total # of migrant arrivals | 420 |
| Main mode of transport used | Walking 100% |
| Main nationalities of arriving migrants | Nigeria, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau |
| Main countries of planned destination | Germany, Italy |

Chart 23: Number of migrants arriving at Flow Monitoring Points in Murzuq by reporting period:



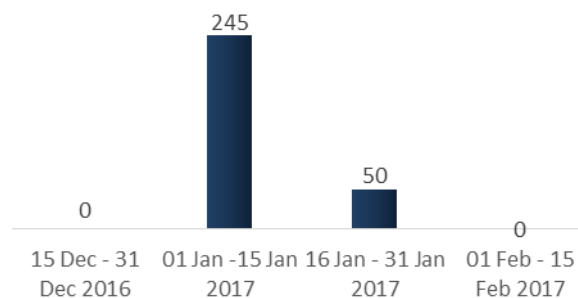
No arrivals were observed during the assessments conducted between 16th and 31th January 2017.

Enumerator qualitative observations indicate that in the FMPs of this region the number of migrants arriving decreased significantly during the reporting period in comparison to the previous year. Enumerators report that the main reason behind this decline is that migrants coming from Niger are unable to use the usual routes to reach Libya due to the tighter security measures that Nigerien authorities are applying at border points between Niger and Libya. There are reports of smugglers using new longer routes associated with more difficult conditions and higher cost, as they go through more remote areas in the desert. DTM staff are working to gather more information on these new routes.

Migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Total # of migrant departures | 295 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 83%; Walking 17% |
| Main nationalities of departing migrants | Nigeria, Senegal, |
| Main countries of planned destination | Germany, Italy |

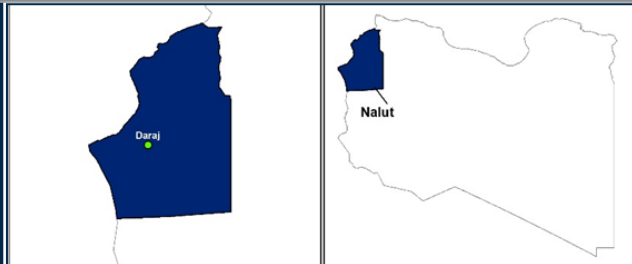
Chart 24: Number of migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points in Murzuq by reporting period:



No migrant departures were observed during the period between the 1st and 15th February 2017.

The average number of migrant departures per assessment had slightly increased between the first and second part of January from 41 to 50 migrant departure per assessment.

NALUT



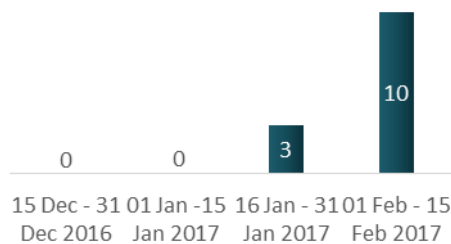
Reporting period: 15 January — 15 February 2017

Number of assessments: 13

Main FMP classification: - Work recruitment point (54%)
- Compound (46%)

Baladiya assessed: Daraj

Chart 25: Number of assessments conducted in Nalut by reporting period:

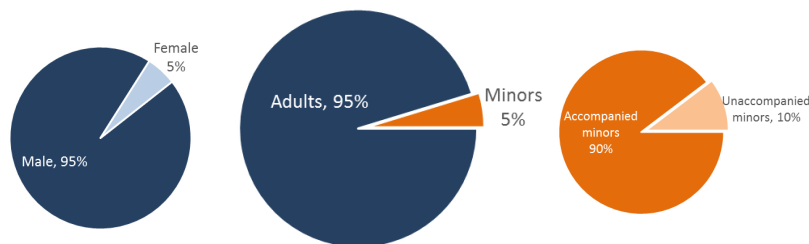


Data collection in Nalut started on the 16th January 2017. All the assessments were conducted in Daraj as it represents one of the points most frequented by migrants.

Migrants present in Flow Monitoring Point

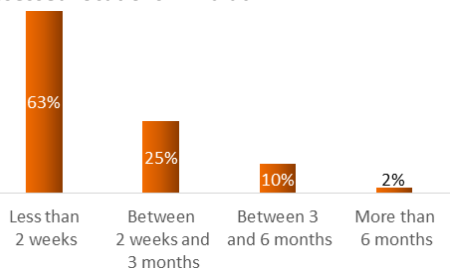
| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Avg # of migrants present per assessment | 95 |
| Main nationalities of migrants present | Mali, Burkina-Faso, Algeria |
| Main countries of planned destination | France, Italy |

Chart 26: Demographics of migrants present at Flow Monitoring Points in Nalut:



95% of the total number of migrants observed at the FMPs in Nalut were adults: 95% of them were male and 5% female. The remaining 5% were minors, 90% of them were accompanied and 10% were unaccompanied.

Chart 27: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in assessed locations in Nalut:

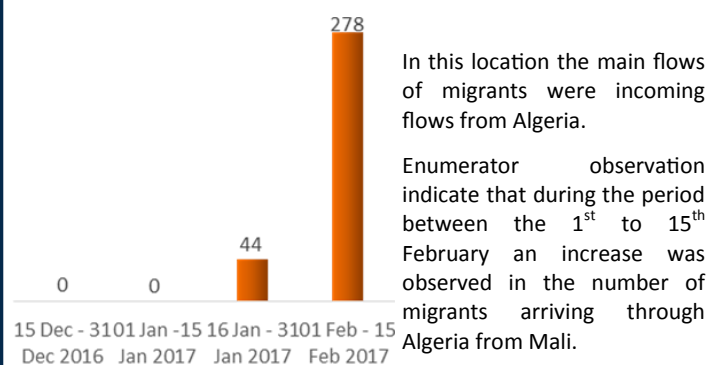


Unlike the data of the previous regions analysed, the majority of migrants present at the FMPs in Nalut (63%) had arrived to the location within the last 2 weeks prior to assessment. 25% had arrived before between 2 weeks and 3 months prior, 10% had spent between 3 and 6 months in the location. Only 2% reported arriving to the location over six months ago.

Migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Total # of migrant arrivals | 322 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of arriving migrants | Mali, Burkina-Faso |
| Main countries of planned destination | Italy, France |

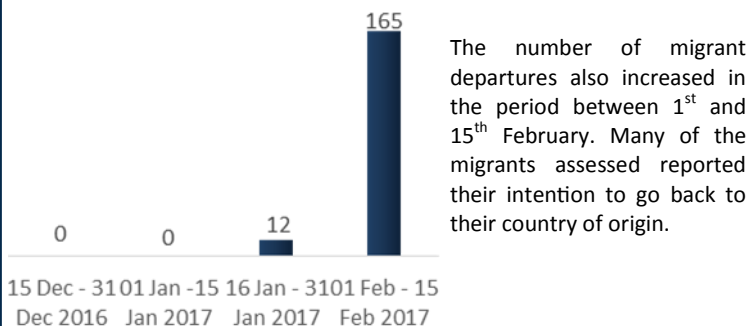
Chart 28: Number of migrants arriving at Flow Monitoring Points in Nalut by reporting period:



Migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Total # of migrant departures | 177 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of departing migrants | Mali, Nigeria, |
| Main countries of planned destination | Italy, France |

Chart 29: Number of migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points in Nalut by reporting period:



SEBHA



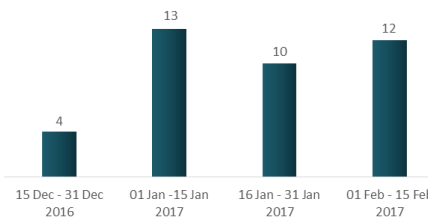
Reporting period: 15 December 2016 — 15 February 2017

Number of assessments: 39

Main FMP classification: Departure points

Baladiya assessed: Sebha

Chart 30: Number of assessments conducted in Sebha by reporting period:



The data was collected in the municipality of Sebha during the 4 reporting periods.

Migrants present in Flow Monitoring Point

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Avg # of migrants present per assessment | 190 |
| Main nationalities of migrants present | Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger |
| Main countries of planned destination | Italy, France, Libya |

Chart 31: Demographics of migrants present at Flow Monitoring Points in Sebha:

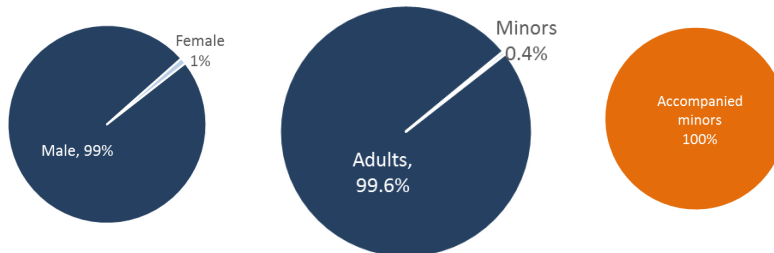
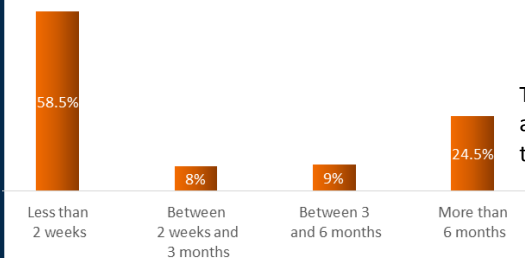


Chart 32: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in assessed locations in Sebha:

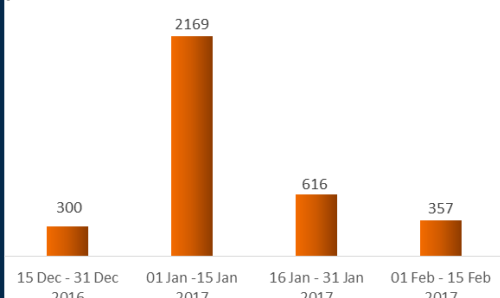


The majority of migrants observed at FMPs in Sebha (58.5%) had arrived less than 2 weeks prior to assessment, 8% came between 2 weeks and 3 months prior, 9% spent between 3 and 6 months in the location. The remaining 24.5% had been in the locations for over six months.

Migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Total # of migrant arrivals | 3,442 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of arriving migrants | Ghana, Burkina- |
| Main countries of planned destination | Italy, France, Libya |

Chart 33: Number of migrants arriving at FMPs in Sebha by reporting period:



While the number of assessments conducted between 16th to 31st January decreased only 23% comparing to those conducted during the period between 1st and

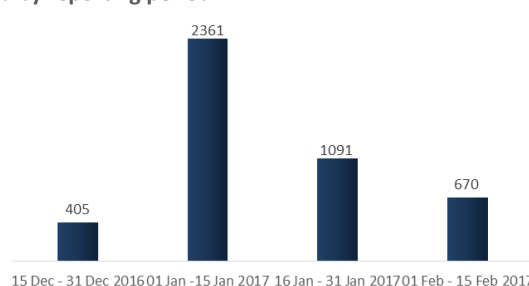
15th January, the number of arriving migrants at the FMPs decreased by 72%.

The number continue on decreasing in the period between 1st and 15th February: while the number of assessment increased by 20%, the number of arrivals decreased by 42%.

Migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points:

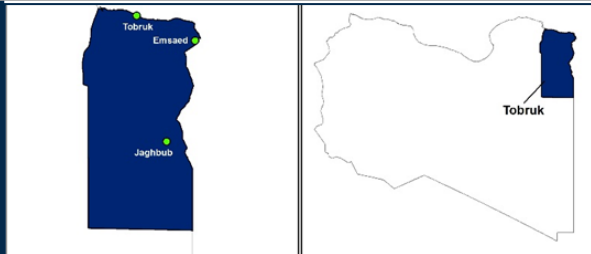
| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Total # of migrant departures | 4,527 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of departing migrants | Burkina-Faso, |
| Main countries of planned destination | Italy, France, Libya |

Chart 34: Number of migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points in Sebha by reporting period:



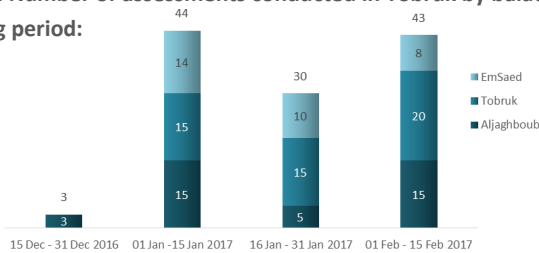
The number of migrant departures were also the highest in the period between 1st and 15 January. It decreased by 71% in the period between 1st and 15th February comparing to the number recorded in the period between 1st and 15th January, while the number of assessments decreased only by 8%.

TOBRUK



Reporting period: 15 December 2016 —15 February 2017
Number of assessments: 120
Main FMP classification: Work recruitment points
Baladiya assessed: Emsaed, Tobruk, Jaghboub

Chart 35: Number of assessments conducted in Tobruk by baladiya and reporting period:

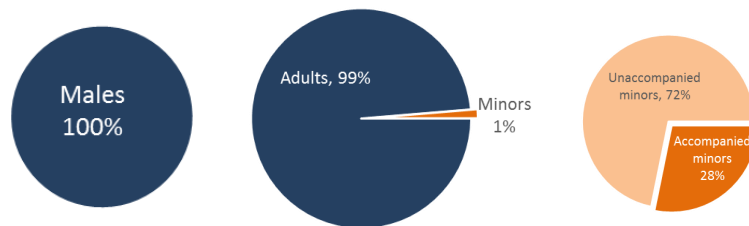


During the first reporting period only 3 assessments were conducted in the region, exactly in the municipality of Jaghboub. The following three periods included assessments from Emsaed and Tobruk. The majority of the assessments were conducted in Tobruk (baladiya).

Migrants present in Flow Monitoring Point

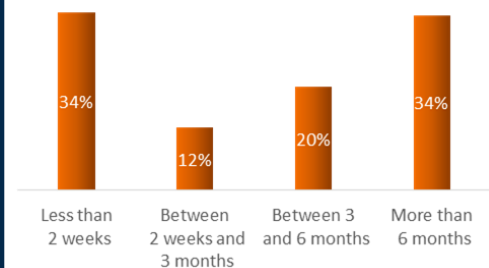
| | |
|---|--------------|
| Avg # of migrants present per assessment | 60 |
| Main nationalities of migrants present | Egypt, Sudan |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya |

Chart 36: Demographics of migrants present at Flow Monitoring Points in Tobruk:



No female migrants were observed in Tobruk during the reporting period. 99% of the migrants observed were male adults and 1% were minors. 72% of the total number of minors were unaccompanied and 28% were accompanied.

Chart 37: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in assessed locations in Tobruk:



The distribution of migrants by length of stay at the FMPs in Tobruk was slightly different from the other regions. 34% of the migrants had been in the location for less than 2 weeks, 12% reported between 2 weeks and 3 months, 20% spent between 3 and 6 months. The remaining 34% had been in the location for over 6 months.

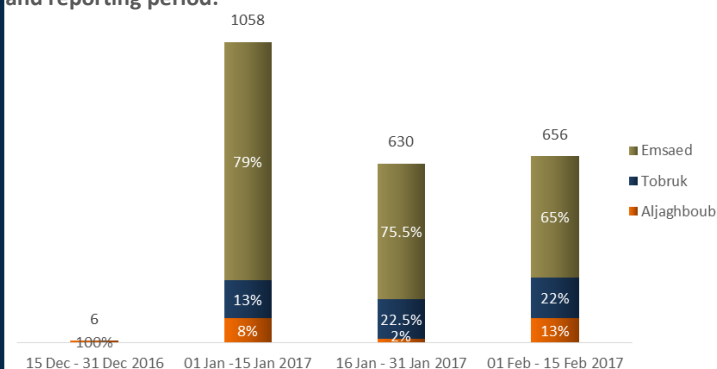
Migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Total # of migrant arrivals | 2,350 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of arriving migrants | Egypt, Sudan |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya |

Migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points:

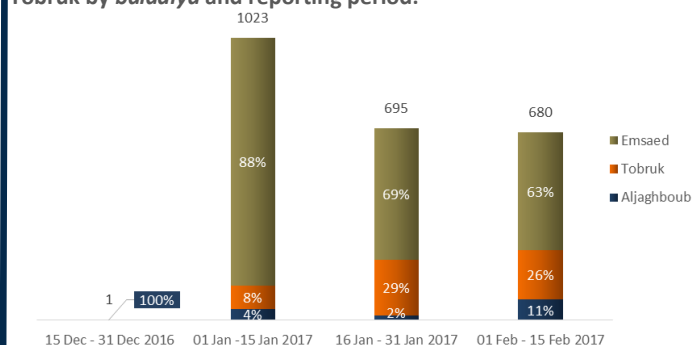
| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Total # of migrant departures | 2,399 |
| Main mode of transport used | Vehicle 100% |
| Main nationalities of departing migrants | Egypt, Sudan, Cameroon |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya, Egypt |

Chart 38: Number of migrants arriving at FMPs in Tobruk by baladiya and reporting period:



The majority of migrants observed arriving at FMPs in Tobruk were in Emsaed, which is situated on the Egyptian border with Libya.

Chart 39: Number of migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points in Tobruk by baladiya and reporting period:



The majority of migrant departures across reporting periods was also observed at FMPs in Emsaed.

TRIPOLI

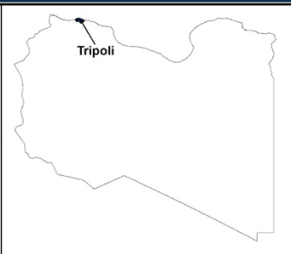
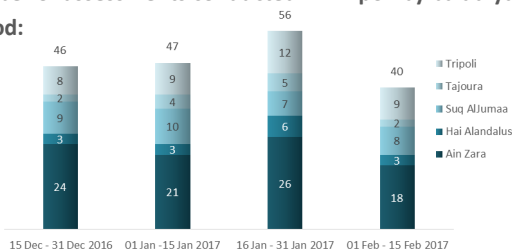


Chart 40: Number of assessments conducted in Tripoli by baladiya and reporting period:



Tripoli is the capital of Libya, with a large presence of residing and transit migrants. Flow Monitoring assessments are conducted in several municipalities including Tripoli, Tajoura, Suq Al Jumaa, Hai Alandalus, and Ain Zara.

The majority of the assessments were conducted in the municipality of Ain Zara.

Reporting period: 15 December 2016 — 15 February 2017

Number of assessments: 189

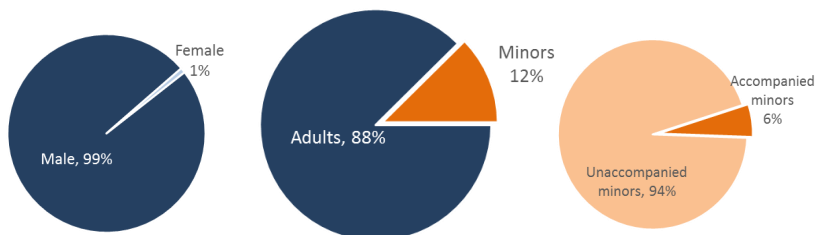
Main FMP classification: Work recruitment points

Baladiya assessed: Tripoli, Tajoura, Suq Al Jumaa, Hai Alandalus, Ain Zara

Migrants present in Flow Monitoring Point

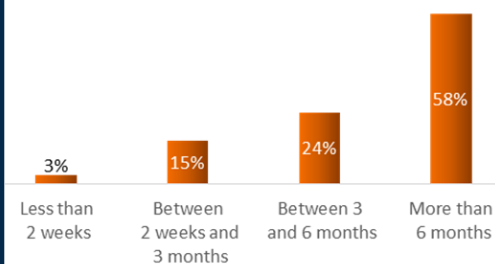
| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Avg # of migrants present per assessment | 41 |
| Main nationalities of migrants present | Niger, Egypt |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya, Italy, Germany |

Chart 41: Demographics of migrants present at Flow Monitoring Points in Tripoli:



The highest percentage of minors in all FMPs assessed was recorded in Tripoli region. 12% of the total number of migrants observed were minors. 94% of them were unaccompanied and 6% were accompanied.

Chart 42: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in



Many of the migrants choose Tripoli as their final destination while travelling to Libya. 58% of the migrants observed at FMPs in Tripoli reported that they were in the location for over 6 months, 24% had spent between 3 and 6 months there, 15% had been there between 2 weeks and 3 months prior to assessment. The remaining 3% were new arrivals who have spent less than 2 weeks in the location.

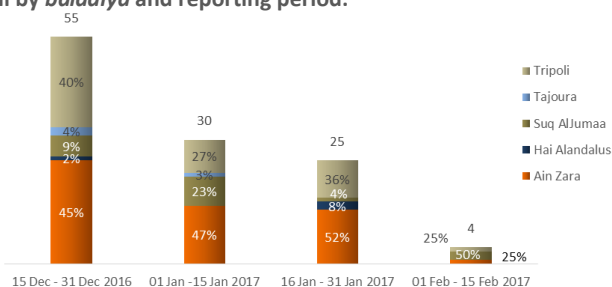
Migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total # of migrant arrivals | 114 |
| Main mode of transport used | |
| Main nationalities of arriving migrants | Niger, Nigeria |
| Main countries of planned destination | Libya, Italy, |

Migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points:

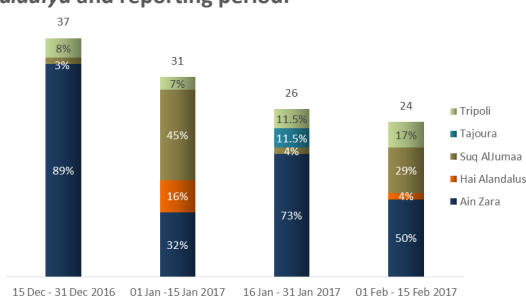
| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Total # of migrant departures | 118 |
| Main mode of transport used | |
| Main nationalities of departing migrants | Niger, Senegal, Tunisia |
| Main countries of planned destination | Niger, Tunisia, Italy |

Chart 43: Number of migrants arriving at Flow Monitoring Points in Tripoli by baladiya and reporting period:

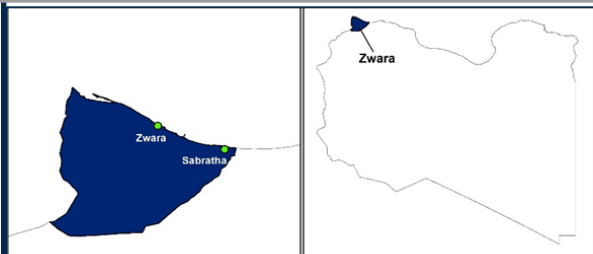


However the number of assessment conducted is relatively stable, the number of migrants arriving at FMPs in Tripoli have decreasing tendency. While the number of assessments conducted in Tripoli between 16th and 31st January have increased by 19% comparing to those conducted in the period between 1st to mid-January, the number of migrants arriving at FMPs have decreased by 17%.

Chart 44: Number of migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points in Tripoli by baladiya and reporting period:



The number of migrant departures have not decreased a lot in comparison to the migrant arrivals. While the number of migrants arriving at FMPs in Tripoli between 1st and mid-February have decreased by 87% comparing to those who arrived in the period between 1st to mid-January, the number of migrants departure from FMPs have decreased by 55%.



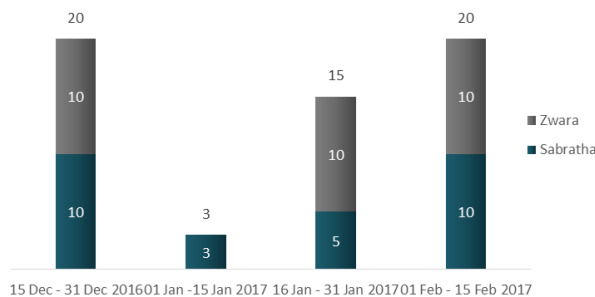
Reporting period: 15 December 2016—15 February 2017

Number of assessments: 58

Main FMP classification: Arrival point

Baladiya assessed: Zwara, Sabratha

Chart 45: Number of assessments conducted in Zwara by baladiya and reporting period:

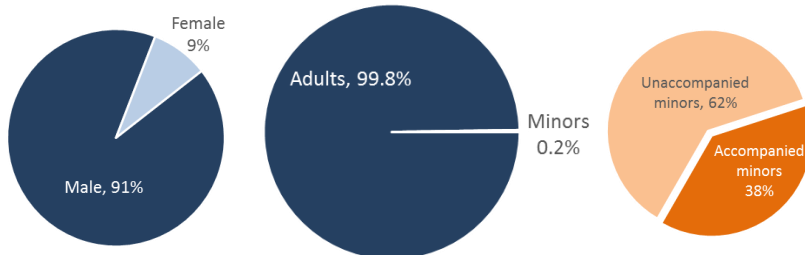


No data was collected from the baladiya of Zwara in the period between 1st and 15th January.

Migrants present in Flow Monitoring Point

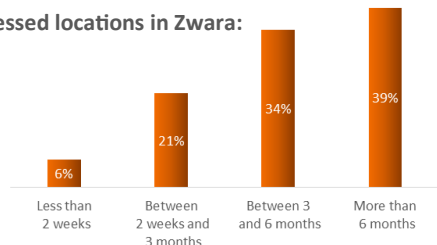
| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Avg # of migrants present per assessment | 332 |
| Main nationalities of migrants present | Nigeria, Gambia |
| Main countries of planned destination | Italy, Germany |

Chart 46: Demographics of migrants present at Flow Monitoring Points in Zwara:



Only 0.2% of the total number of migrants observed in Zwara were minors, 62% of them were unaccompanied and 38% were accompanied. 99.8% were adults, 91% of them were males and 9% females.

Chart 47: Proportion of migrants by length of stay in assessed locations in Zwara:

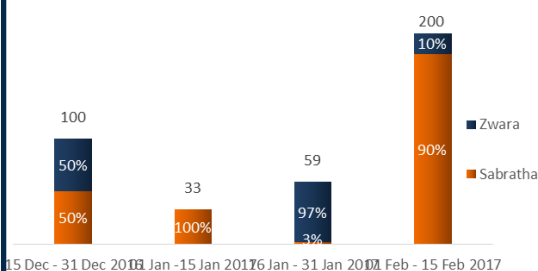


39% of the migrants present at FMPs in Zwara reported being in the location since more than 6 months, 34% spent between 3 and 6 months, 20% between 2 weeks and 3 months. The remaining 6% came to the location less than 2 weeks prior assessment.

Migrant arrivals to Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total # of migrant arrivals | 127 |
| Main mode of transport used | |
| Main nationalities of arriving migrants | Nigeria, Guinea, |
| Main countries of planned destination | Italy, Germany, |

Chart 48: Number of migrants arriving at Flow Monitoring Points in Zwara by baladiya and reporting period:



Although in the period between 15th and 31st December the number of arrivals at FMPs observed was similar in both covered municipalities,

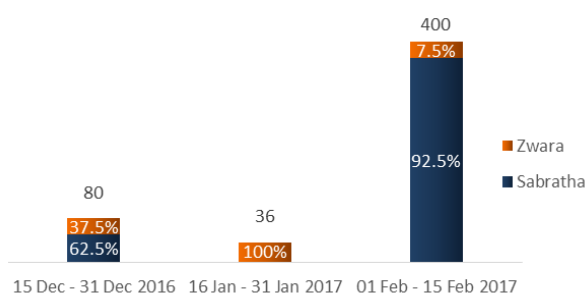
the difference between the numbers was high in the following periods. In the period between 16th and 31st January, the number of migrant arrivals to Sabratha was very low.

However, in the period between 1st to mid-February the number of arriving migrants recorded in Sabratha was higher than the number recorded in Zwara.

Migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Total # of migrant departures | 96 |
| Main mode of transport used | |
| Main nationalities of departing migrants | Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana |
| Main countries of planned destination | Italy, Germany |

Chart 49: Number of migrant departures from Flow Monitoring Points in Zwara by baladiya and reporting period:



No migrant departures were observed in the period between 1st and 15th January. The flow of migrant departures increased in Sabratha during the period between 1st to mid-February.

What is flow monitoring?

Flow Monitoring is a component of the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which has been developed to track movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale of population flows and profiles of populations on the move (migrants, internally displaced persons, returnees, etc.) through specific locations.

In Libya, Flow Monitoring focuses on the movement of migrants. The information and analysis provided through the Flow Monitoring methodology also helps to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the migratory routes.

Data collection methodology

Each DTM enumerator collects data five days a week on migrant flows at one or more Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) in one area (*baladiya*). Adherence to this system depends on the region, the security situation and the ability of the enumerators to reach the point (s). Enumerators obtain data through direct observation and interviews with migrants and key informants at the point. Some enumerators cover more than one FMP over the course of one week and may visit each FMP 2-3 times per week.

Flow monitoring covers the main locations with the largest number of crossing migrants, identified using data collected through the DTM Mobility Tracking exercise.

While FMP findings cannot provide generalized conclusions applicable to all migrants in Libya, they provide an indication of the main migration trends in the country.

Reporting schedule

FMP reports will have a semi-monthly reporting frequency. This first report consolidates the first four reporting periods of 2017 into one publication. Data is disaggregated by reporting period in order to facilitate trend analysis and ensure comparability of data across current and upcoming statistical reports. This will ensure a better understanding of the fluctuation of the flows of migration and the migrants’ profiles.

DTM experts in the field identify **strategic locations** for the establishment of **monitoring locations/points** from where data collection will take place. The identification of the **Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** can be done either while conducting baseline assessments, through specific field assessments, or through consultation with key informants and/or desk review of secondary data.

Flow Monitoring Baseline contains information about the frequency and volume of migrants crossing through a Flow Monitoring Point. Various techniques of Flow Monitoring baseline can be used, depending on the nature and volume of the flows identified.

Libya DTM teams are also conducting **Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)** which consist of collecting data at the individual level. FMS results may complete FM reports when appropriate. Libya DTM also publishes FMS Analytical reports on a monthly basis.

In Libya, all the flows are monitored by individual head count.

Data updates:
Daily
Report publication frequency:
Bi-weekly

Quality check
The methodology employs multi-layered data collection with various levels of granularity to allow for consistency checks. The team rigorously checks for data quality during the data collection, processing and analysis process.

Data protection Data Management is governed by IOM Data Protection Principles. For publicly released data (non-personal and non-sensitive), data will be under the Creative Commons Attribution for Intergovernmental Organizations.

Please note that a complete methodology document is available at www.globaldtm.info/libya.