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Legend
- Flow monitoring point
- Migration routes

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.

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 locations 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 819 assessments conducted in the reporting period from 16 February to 15 April 2017.

Data was collected across 9 regions (Mantika), 18 municipalities (Baladiya), 45 Muhalla and 63 locations.

The majority of assessments were conducted in Tobruk (22%) and Almargeb (21%) as demonstrated in the below map.

This report presents data from DTM's Flow Monitoring baseline assessments. Baseline assessments aim to identify the frequency and volume of migrants in, and crossing through a specific locations across Libya.

Baseline Assessments are carried out daily. To manage Libya's security constraints, data is collected on a daily basis and quantified and reported on a weekly and semi-monthly basis.

This permits the DTM project the flexibility to gauge the quality of the data being collected on a daily basis, allows greater flexibility in identifying more locations within a Baladiya and allows a holistic articulation on the number of migrants in and transiting through Libya.

Using the revised assessment methodology, the following data is collected at each location:
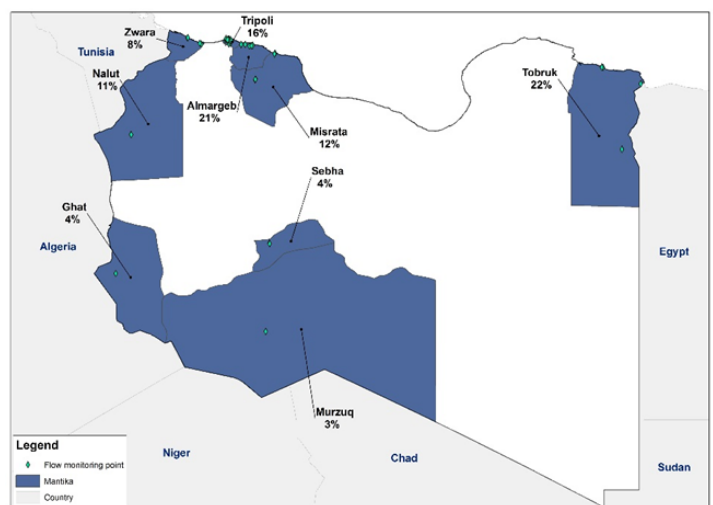
Location Type	Locations are classified by their initial description (market, public building, daily work recruitment point, housing compound, bridge, taxi station, bus station, mosque, park, airport, coffee shop/internet cafe)
Location Classification	Locations are classified by the main purpose of their 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 location along with their demographic breakdown (adult men/women, accompanied/unaccompanied minors). This provides a daily baseline figure of for a specific location.
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 location 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 location 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 locations that they cover.

Map 1: Distribution of assessments conducted in the Libyan regions:

Legend
- Flow monitoring point
- Mantika
- Country

KEY FIGURES

Average number of migrants present in locations assessed		4,739
Migrants present	Main nationalities	Niger, Egypt, Mali
	Main countries of intended destination	Libya, Italy
Migrant arrivals	# Average daily arrivals at locations	870
	Main nationalities	Egypt, Mali, Niger
	Main countries of intended destination	Libya, Italy
	Main mode of transport	Vehicle
Migrant departures	# Average daily departures from locations	762
	Main nationalities	Egypt, Niger, Mali
	Main countries of intended destination	Italy, Libya, Egypt
	Main mode of transport	Vehicle

Flow Monitoring location type and classification*

The Flow Monitoring locations where migrants are observed are characterised by their type and classification. The location type describes the location while the classification explains its use by migrants.

The map below shows the dispersion of locations assessed in each region. Locations are disaggregated by their classification.

Figure 1 :Flow Monitoring location types :

- Daily work recruitment point
- Compound
- Public building
- Market
- Bridge
- Coffee shop/Internet cafe
- Taxi station
- Bus station
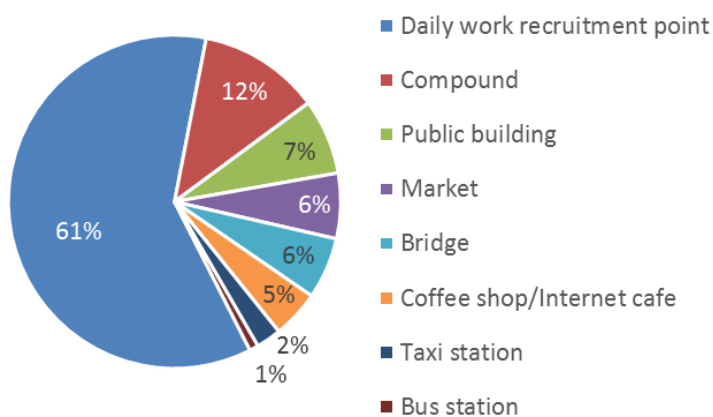
61% of the total number of assessments were conducted in daily work recruitment points, 12% in compounds, 7% in public buildings, and 3% were conducted in taxi or bus stations.

The low number of assessments conducted in taxi or bus stations can be explained by both the low number of bus and taxi stations in Libya and the fact that irregular migrants avoid taking public mode of transport and major routes in the country for fear of being detained according to enumerators. Their main mode of travel is with the help of smugglers using secondary routes in private vehicles. Enumerators report that as a result migrants are more likely to be found in other locations within each city searching for employment.

Figure 2 :Flow Monitoring location classifications :

- Work recruitment point
- Information gathering point
- Shelter
- Arrival/Departure point
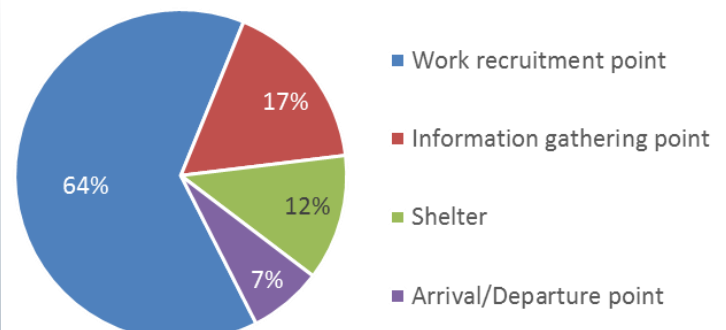
Migrants are primarily found in work recruitment points. DTM recorded that up to 64% of assessments were conducted in points were migrants gather in search of labour.

17% of the assessments were conducted in information gathering point and 12% in compounds that migrants use as shelter. The remaining 7% of assessments were conducted in key in arrival/ departure locations within each baladiya of assessment.

* Location type and classifications' are defined in page 1.

The map below shows the dispersion of locations assessed in each region. Locations are disaggregated by their classification.

Map2 : Number of locations assessed by classification in covered regions :

Tunisia

Algeria

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

GHAT

1 Information gathering point
3 Work recruitment points

NALUT

2 Shelter
2 Work recruitment points

4 Arrival/Departure points
2 Shelter

ZWARA

1 Information gathering point
1 Shelter
20 Work recruitment points

TRIPOLI

ALMARGEB

MISRATA

1 Shelter
7 Work recruitment points

SEBHA

1 Arrival/Departure point
1 Information gathering point
3 Work recruitment points

1 Arrival/Departure point
3 Information gathering points
1 Shelter
2 Work recruitment points

MURZUQ

1 Work recruitment points

3 Information gathering points
3 Work recruitment points

TOBRUK

Mediterranean Sea

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Migrants Present

This section provides information about the number of migrants observed as present at locations covered by DTM. Data on migrants present does not cover all migrants in Libya; it reports on migrants present in specific locations assessed. More comprehensive details about migrants' numbers, nationalities and distribution across all of Libya are available in Libya's Migrant Report* published by DTM in March 2017.

Average number of migrants present: 4,739

**Figure 3: Average number of migrants present by region:**
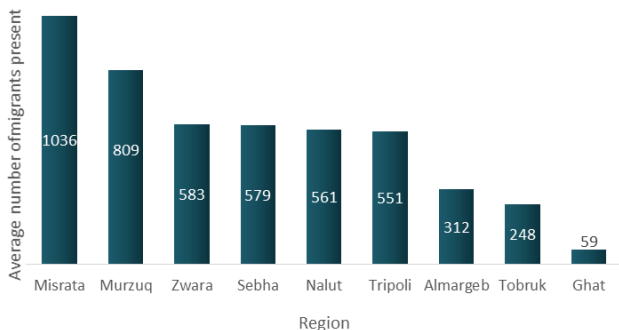
The largest proportion of migrants present was recorded in Misrata region (22% of total or 1,036 individuals). The number of migrants recorded in Murzuk was also significant with 809 migrants having been identified in the region during the reporting period representing 17% of the average number of migrants identified in all Libya.

On the other hand only 551 migrants were identified in Tripoli (12% of the total), a known hub for migrants in Libya. This proportion is lower than the proportion of migrants recorded by the DTM's Mobility Tracking Component published in the latest Libya Migrant Report[1] which has greater coverage of migrants' locations and numbers.

Enumerators report facing difficulty in collecting data from this region, as it is a large populous urban hub compared to the rest of the country and migrants tend to blend in more easily with the local population making it more difficult to identify them.

**Figure 4:** Average number of migrants present by period :
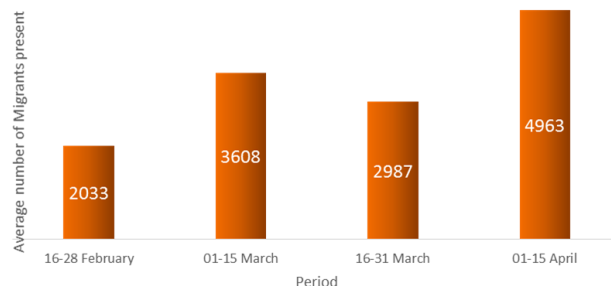
The number of migrants present fluctuated between data collection periods: the lowest number of migrants recorded was between 16 and 28 February with larger numbers observed in the first two weeks of March and the first two weeks of April.

Main nationalities observed:	Main country of planned destination:
• Niger	• Libya
• Egypt	• Italy
• Mali	

Demographics

Figure 5: Demographics of migrants present :
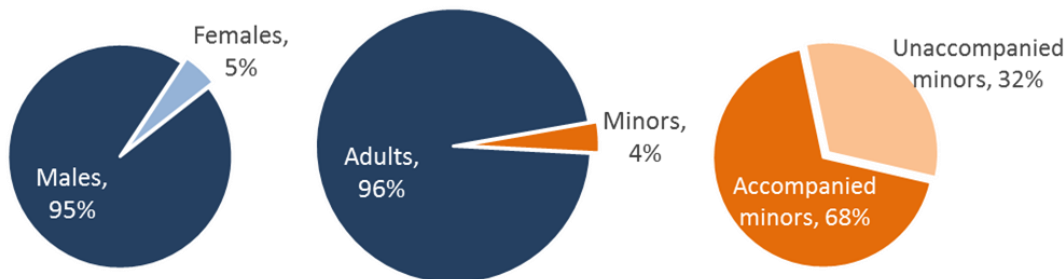
96% of migrants identified were adults (95% males and 5% females), 4% were minors (68% accompanied and 32% unaccompanied. An increase of the proportion of females identified (from 3% to 5%) was observed in comparison to the previous reporting period (15 December – 15 February).

The proportion of accompanied minors increased from 40% observed in the previous report to 68% observed in the present report. This was mirrored by a decrease of similar magnitude in the number of unaccompanied minors observed at points

Length of stay

The chart below disaggregates the number of migrants present in observed locations by the length of time they had spent there. The proportion of migrants who were observed in the locations for less than 2 weeks increased from 19% in the previous report to 23% in the present report.

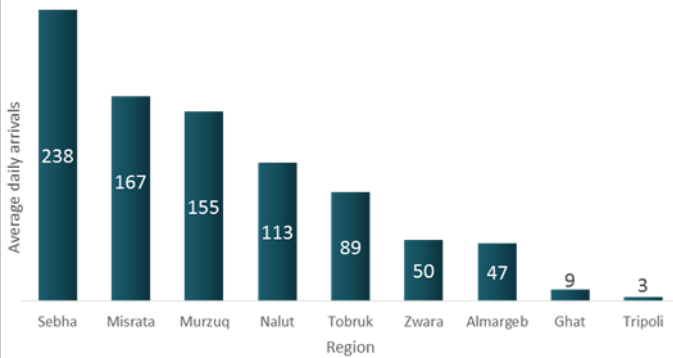**Figure 6: Migrants' length of stay in location:**

🌐 migration.iom.int   🌐 www.globaldtm.info/libya

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Migrants Arrivals

Average number of daily arrivals : 870

Figure 7: Average number of daily arrivals by region:

The highest proportion of migrants arriving to the locations covered was recorded in Sebha (238 migrants arriving daily, 27% of arrivals recorded in the country). This region is known for its important location as a transit point linking the South to the West and East of Libya where the majority of migrants in the country go. Generally migrants from Niger and West Africa travel through Sebha to reach the northern parts of West and East Libya where they can find better employment opportunities or can continue their journey to Europe.

Main mode of transport: Land vehicle

Figure 8: Average number of daily arrivals by period:
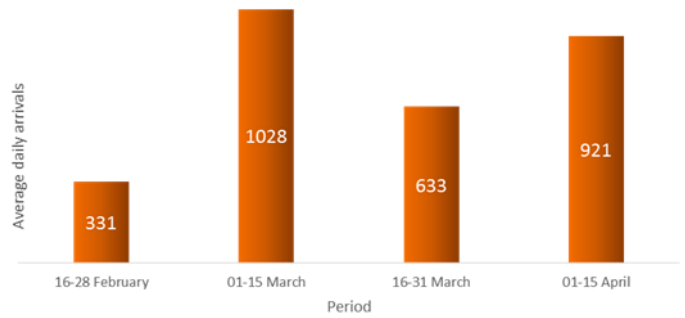
During the reporting period an average of 870 migrants were observed to be arriving to monitored locations within Libya daily. From the start of April onward an increase was observed in the number of arriving migrants. The trend of increase and decrease in the number of daily arrivals across reporting periods is similar to that of the average number of migrants present.

Main nationalities observed:

- Egypt
- Mali
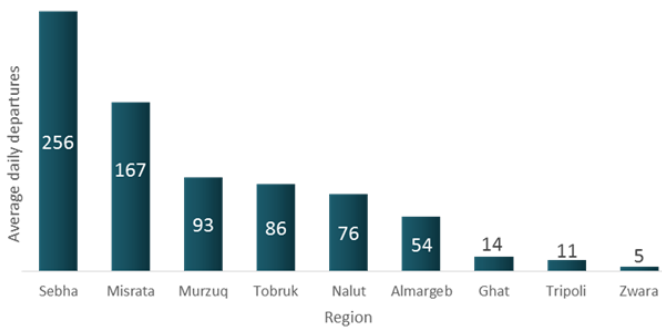- Niger

Main country of planned destination:

- Libya
- Italy

Migrant Departures

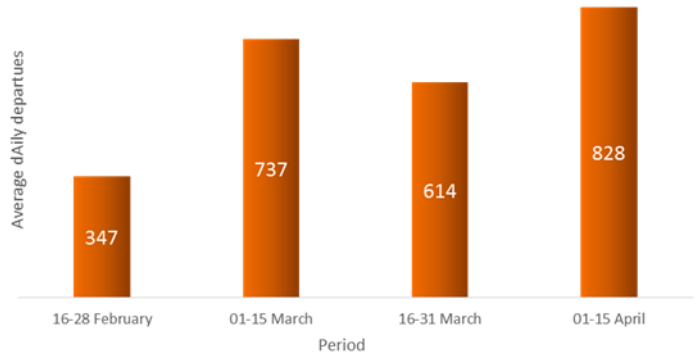## Average number of daily departures: 762

Figure 9: Average number of daily departures by region:

As mentioned previously due to its important location, visible flows of migrants cross through Sebha. An average of 256 daily migrant departures were recorded from this region; this number represents more than one third (34%) of the daily departures recorded in Libya.

Many Egyptians observed reported their intention to return to Egypt. Those migrants were located mainly in the Tobruk region in the East, with some also observed in Sebha and Tripoli.

Main mode of transport: Land vehicle

Figure 10: Average number of daily departures by period:

The highest average number of daily departures was recorded from the 1st to the 15th of April with 828 daily departures from all the locations covered. This may be an indication of an increase of migration flows into Libya accompanied by the start of warmer weather and high season for migration.

Main nationalities observed:

- Niger
- Egypt
- Mali

Main country of planned destination:

- Libya
- Italy

conducted in the Libyan regions:

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.