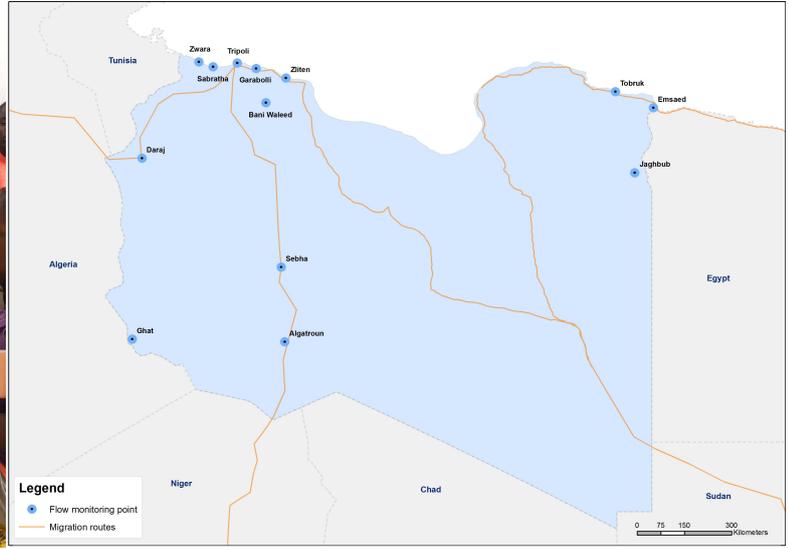


Disclaimer: Data collected in each area is triangulated with key informants and cross-referenced by DTM's experts. However, considering that migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they find all along their journey, their intended transit and destination locations might often change, making more complex the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa. 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.



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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.

This report includes the finding of the data collected through 43 assessments conducted in Libya between 21 November and 11 December in 6 different FMPs.

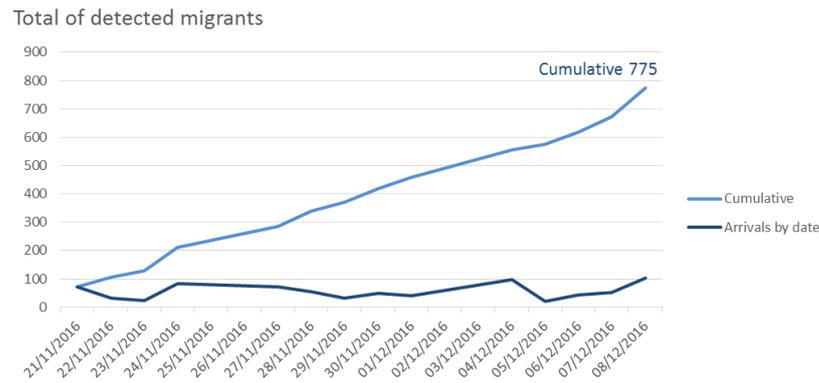
In this reporting period, 775 migrants were identified across 6 FMPs in 3 areas. 67% of them in Emsaed, 28% in Sabratha, the remaining 5% in Tripoli.

The number of migrants identified has significantly decreased by 57% compared to the last reporting period. The number of assessments conducted has also decreased by 25%.

The average of migrants identified by one assessment has also decreased compared to the last reporting period from 32 migrants by assessment to only 18 migrants by assessment.

No data was received from 7 other FMPs currently active in Libya.

- Number of active FMP in LIBYA: 13
- Number of assessment: 43
- FMPs assessed in this period: 6
- Main FM description : Public Gathering Points
- Type of Assessments: 5 days/week
- Location type: Transit points



The number of migrants arriving to the FMPs covered by DTM has not exceeded 100 individuals per day. No significant variation in the number of migrants recorded has been noticed during the reporting period.

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants : Land vehicle



The primary mode of transport used by migrants arriving and departing from the different FMPs was land vehicles. In the same time in many FMPs individuals reported walking as a main mode of transport.

Main mode of transport for departing migrants : Land vehicle



Only in one FMP which is located in Sabratha individuals reported using boats.

Main nationalities of origin

Main next intended destinations

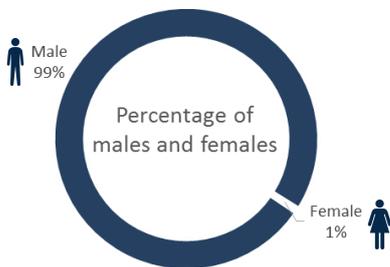
Same as the last report, the main three nationalities recorded during the reporting period are:

- Sudan
- Egypt
- Nigeria

The majority of crossing migrants identified in this period were located in Emsaed, intending to return to Sudan. The main three countries of intended destination:

- Sudan
- Italy
- Germany

Demographic data



Only 1% of the migrants recorded in the FMPs were females. This proportion does not reflect the real demographic breakdown of crossing migrants in the country, it is specific only to the migrants located in the FMPs where the survey were conducted (transport points or public gathering points in our case). Note that female migrants are not easily found on the street, they usually stay in private settings either for work or for security reasons.

No minors have been recorded in the flows of migrants during this reporting period.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON FLOW MONITORING AREA I IN SABRATHA (1 FMP)

- ◆ Type of Assessments: 5 days/week
- ◆ Number of assessments: 7
- ◆ Crossing migrants recorded for reporting period: 220
- ◆ Main FMP description : Transport point
- ◆ Location type: Spontaneous transit point

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants :



Walking

Main mode of transport for departing migrants :



Walking

220 migrants were identified in Sabratha during the reporting period.

They are generally travelling on foot. In rare cases they report having reached the FMP or left the location by boat.

Main nationalities of origin in FMP 1 [SABRATHA]

Main next intended destinations in FMP 1 [SABRATHA]

The main nationalities present in the FMP are:

- Nigeria
- Gambia
- Senegal

The main intended destinations are:

- Italy
- Germany

Since Sabratha is located in the north of Libya, many migrants who have the intention to travel to Europe stay there waiting for the opportunity to continue their journey.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON FLOW MONITORING AREA 2 IN TRIPOLI (4 FMP'S)

- ◆ **Type of Assessments:** 5 days/week
- ◆ **Number of assessments:** 22
- ◆ **Crossing migrants recorded for reporting period:** 35
- ◆ **Main FMP description :** Public gathering points
- ◆ **Location type:** Spontaneous transit point

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



Main mode of transport for **departing** migrants :
Land vehicles



All the migrants recorded in Tripoli were adult males.

No large flows of crossing migrants were observed in Tripoli.

Main nationalities of origin in TRIPOLI (4 FMP'S)

The main nationalities present in the FMP are:

- Niger
- Mali

Main next intended destinations in TRIPOLI (4 FMP's)

The main intended destinations are:

- Libya
- France

Tripoli is the capital of Libya, with a large population of residing migrants.

Being the capital with a high population density it was difficult to make the distinction between migrants who are living in Libya and those who are crossing migrants.

This could explain the relatively low number of crossing migrants in the location.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON FLOW MONITORING AREA 3 IN EMSAED (1 FMP)

- ◆ **Type of Assessments:** 5 days/week
- ◆ **Number of assessments:** 14
- ◆ **Crossing migrants recorded for reporting period:** 520
- ◆ **Main FMP description:** Public gathering points
- ◆ **Location type:** Spontaneous transit point

Main mode of transport for **arriving** migrants :
Land vehicles



Main mode of transport for **departing** migrants :
Land vehicles



520 migrants were identified in Emsaed during the reporting period.

In this area migrant flows are easier to monitor due to the geographical location since it is located next to the Egyptian crossing border.

Main localities of origin in EMSAED (1 FMP)

The main nationalities present in the FMP are:

- Sudan
- Egypt

Main next intended destinations in EMSAED (1 FMP)

The main intended destination is:

- Sudan

The flows of Sudanese migrants leaving Libya and returning to their country through Emsaed has continued from the previous reporting period until the present.

Many of them are still stuck in the Egyptian crossing border.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

The presence of national authorities was reported in 56% of the assessments.

Note that the difference in the number of crossing migrants identified between FMP's may not reflect an actual difference in the number of crossing migrants across different areas. Each area has its specific characteristics that may or may not facilitate the process of data collection about the crossing migrants.

FMP METHODOLOGY

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 displacement/ migratory routes.

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 consists of collecting information about the frequency and volume of individuals (migrants, IDPs, returnees) 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, the following FM Baseline methodology have is in use: 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 upon request.