



The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has started tracking the movement of irregular migrants in the regions of Gao and Segou (in Benena). Migrants, mostly from different sub-Saharan countries and West Africa in particular, travel long distances often facing harsh conditions and spending lots of money to reach their final destination.

Most of the migrants are believed to travel through the capital city, Bamako, to the strategically located town of Gao and Benena border, before heading towards Algeria, Niger, Burkina Fasso or Libya, and finally reach Europe for some of them. Gao is an important transit point and is often preferred by many irregular migrants due to the relatively easy access of its routes to the Mediterranean. Benena is also an important point through which pass migrants who chose to travel through Burkina Faso to Niger in order to go to Libya

IOM has deployed trained and experienced staff in data collection and population flow monitoring to undertake field surveys with migrants along key migratory routes. The exercise will also profile migrants, as well as assess their intentions and causes of migration.

Concurrently with data collection and profiling, IOM is also implementing information campaigns in Northern and Central Mali to support migrants in making informed decisions regarding their intention to migrate, providing assistance to migrants wanting to return to their country of origin, and offering referral services to vulnerable migrants that are victims of human trafficking or smuggling, or in need of general psychosocial support.

KEY FINDINGS

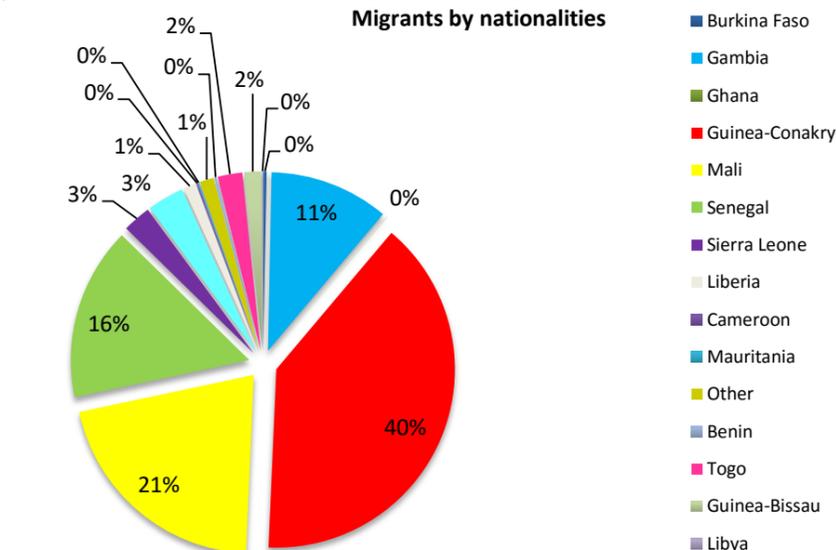
- Most of the migrants are men
- An average of 9% of migrants are minors
- 2 610 migrants arrived in Gao and Benena
- 3 017 migrants departed from Gao and Benena
- 28 % want to go in Europe, mainly in Spain and Italy
- Algeria, Burkina Faso and Niger are major transit points
- Guineans, Senegalese and Gambians rank first among non Malian migrants transiting through Gao and Segou to the West African countries, North Africa and Europe.

GLOBAL DEMOGRAPHY

	Men	Woman	Total	Minors	Adults
Arrived	2 485 (95%)	125 (5%)	2 610	173 (7%)	2 437 (93%)
Departed	2 887 (96%)	130 (4%)	3 017	224 (7%)	2 793 (93%)

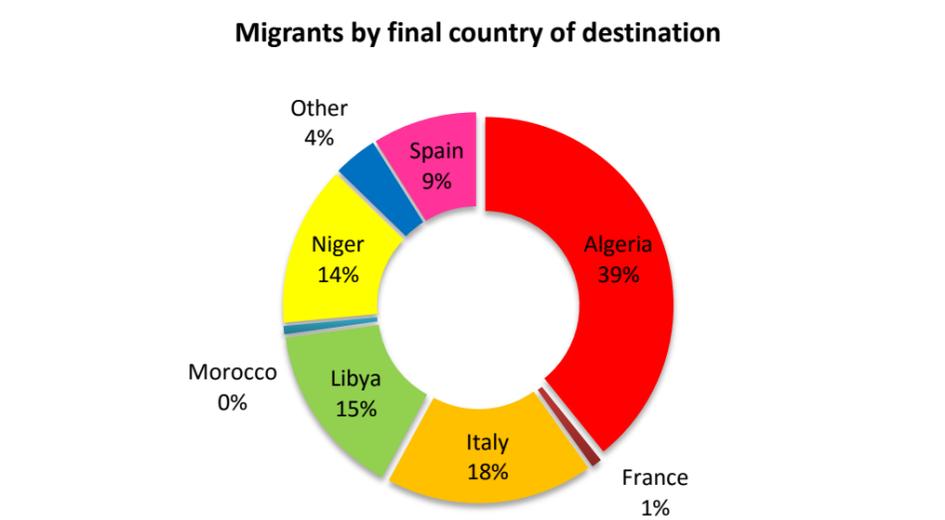
Of all migrants arrived in transit in Gao and Benena, 95% were men while only 5% were women. Regarding departed migrants, 96% were men when women only represented 4%. 7% of minors were identified at arrival and departure.

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



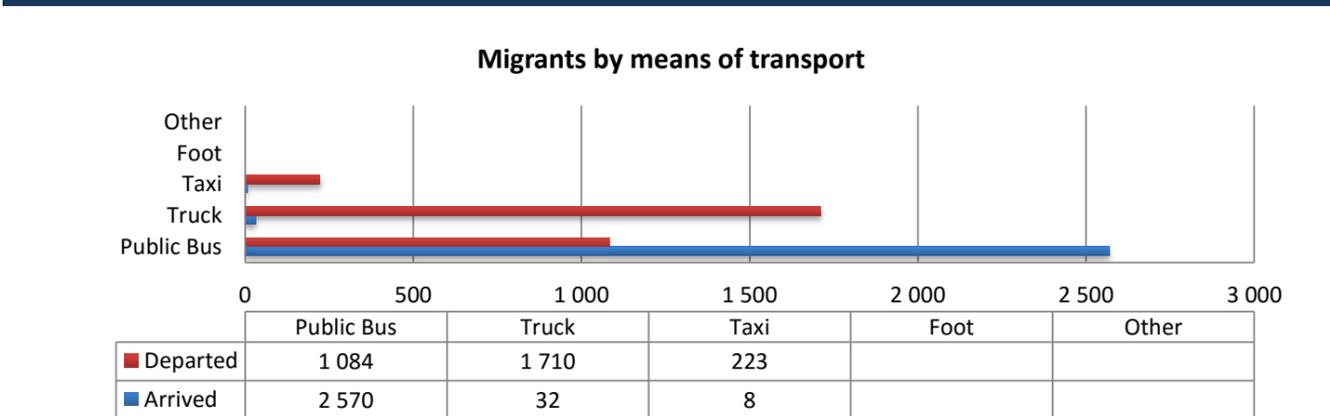
During the reporting period, the vast majority of identified irregular migrants were citizens of Guinea (40%), Mali (21%), Senegal (16%) and Gambia (11%). Nationals of other countries including Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso... were also identified. The majority of Guineans recorded would constitute a new trend in comparison with recent years where Senegalese and Gambians figured at the top of the list.

FINAL DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS



At this stage of the journey, the final destination is usually not defined yet, however, the following trends emerge. Most migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Italy, Libya, Niger, Spain, France and Morocco. In Algeria some migrants temporarily stop their travel, work to acquire enough savings to continue their journey. The European continent alone represents 28% of declared intended final destinations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

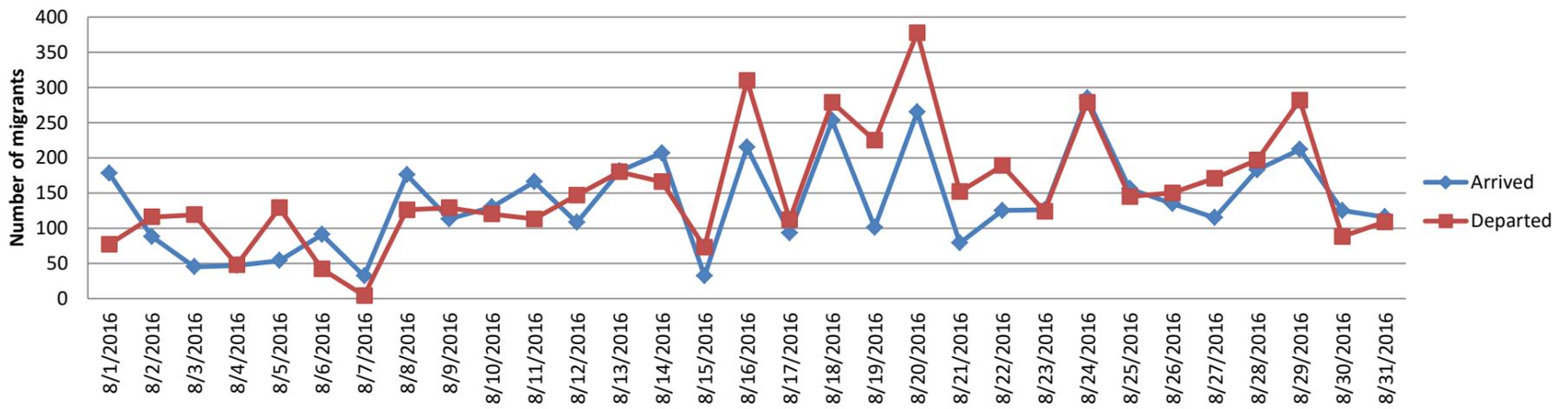


The majority of migrants arrived in Gao and Benena in transit bus (98%). However, migrants are mainly transported in trucks to Gao while in Benena they continue by bus.

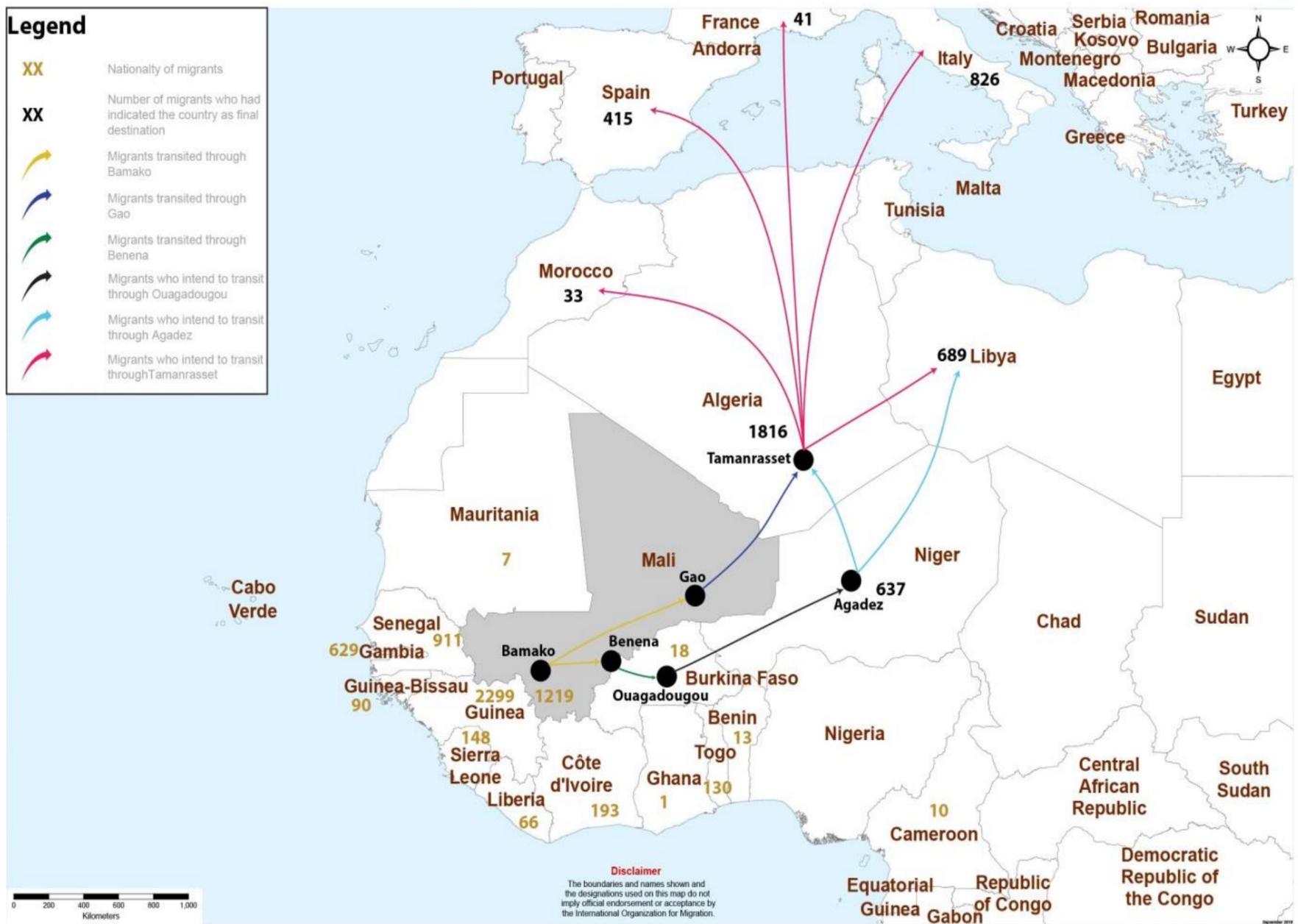
COUNTRIES OF TRANSIT AFTER MALI

Algeria, Burkina Faso and Niger constitute main transit countries for migrants. While the majority of migrants departing from Gao transit in Algeria mainly in Tamanrasset, those who cross through Benena transit in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and, for many of them, continue to Niger. Most of migrants who arrive in Niger from Gao transit in the city of Agadez.

Flow of migrants arrived and departed from Gao and Benena



MIGRATION ROUTES MAP



***METHODOLOGY:**

Sources include authorities, direct observations and interviews with migrants en route. Quantitative data on nationalities and places of origin and destination are based on information provided by migrants and convoy drivers in the flow monitoring points established by IOM and must be used as estimates or approximations.

Mobile data collection on electronic tablets is used to gather data. The data is sent daily through 3G internet connection to IOM server in Bamako. This reduces processing time by eliminating data entry errors, delivery time of paper forms and data entry time into the database, while providing a daily and rapid data analysis and report production.

DEMOGRAPHY

	Men		Woman		Total	Minors		Adults	
Arrived	1 030	95%	54	5%	1 084	81	7%	1 003	93%
Departed	1 030	95%	54	5%	1 084	81	7%	1 003	93%

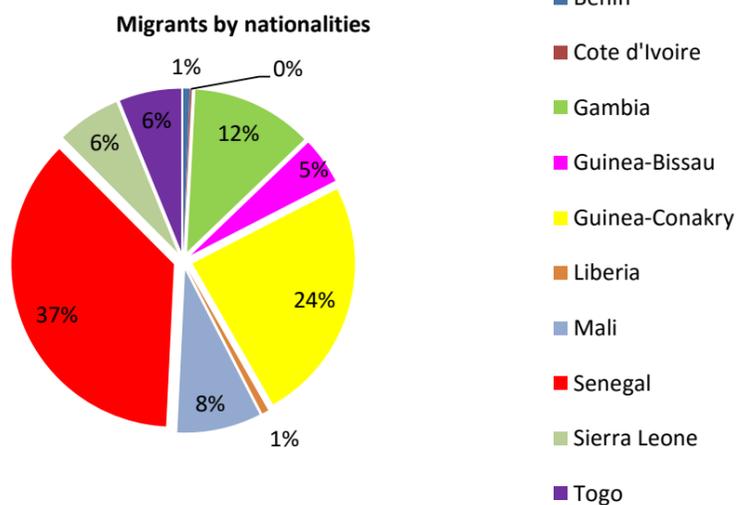
The number of migrants arriving in Benena continue by bus to Burkina Faso to join the Niger (Agadez), then Libya, to finally cross the Mediterranean Sea to Europe.

LOCATION OF FMP



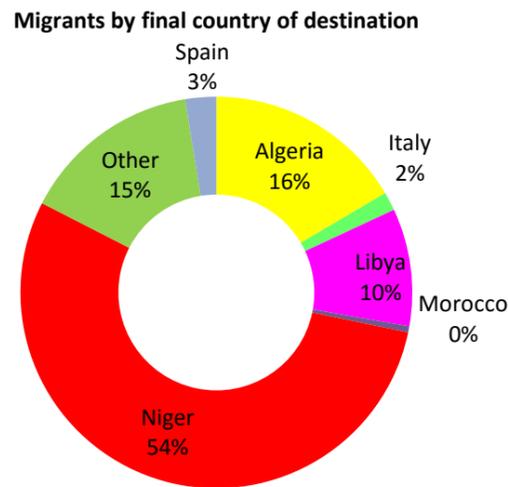
One flow monitoring point (FMP) was opened by IOM in the Segou region in Tomian at the Benena border post.

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS TRANSITING IN SEGOU (BENENA)



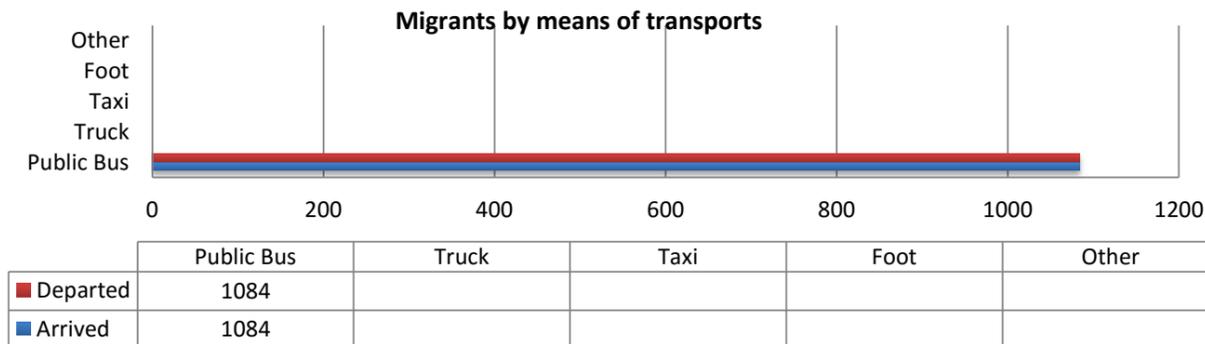
During the reporting period, the vast majority of irregular migrants who crossed the Benena border point were citizens of Senegal (37%), Guinea-Conakry (24%), Gambia (12%) and Mali (8%). Nationals of other countries including Togo, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Liberia, Guinea Bissau, ... were also identified.

FINAL DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS TRANSITING IN SEGOU (BENENA)



At this stage of the journey, the final destination is usually not defined yet, however, the following trends emerge. Niger is the most mentioned final destination followed by Algeria, Libya, Spain, Italy and Morocco. In Niger some migrants temporarily stop their travel, work to acquire enough savings to continue their journey. The European continent alone represents 5% of declared intended final destinations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

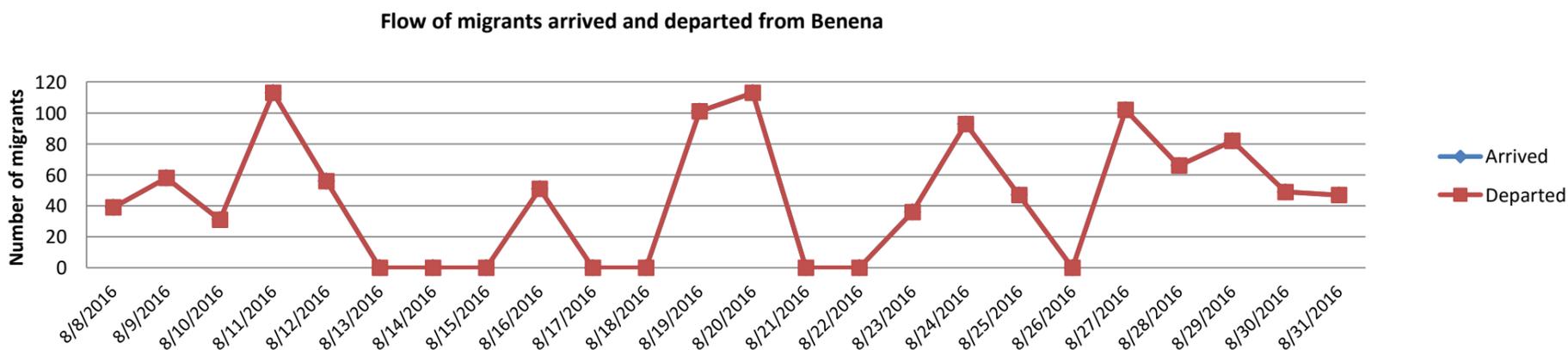


All migrants arriving or departing from Benena use a transit bus.

COUNTRIES OF TRANSIT AFTER MALI

Before proceeding to other countries, migrants crossing Benena border post transit through Burkina Faso mainly through the town of Ouagadougou. This also represents a new trend as result of the construction of an asphalt road on the Benena-Burkina axis. Several continue to Niger and reach North African countries, including Libya. Some will then cross the Mediterranean to Europe.

MIGRATORY FLOW



The majority of migrants arriving in Benena and going to countries in West Africa, North Africa and Europe transit through Bamako before taking a public bus to Benena. They cross Benena border post before continuing by bus to the main city of Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou, where some will continue their route to the Niger mainly in the city of Agadez and cross the Sahara desert to the Mediterranean sea, hoping to reach mainly Spain and Italy.

Some migrants stay in Niger where they have opportunities to go to Libya to rebuild enough savings to continue the road to Europe