



The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has started tracking the movement of 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 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 migrants going to Burkina Faso, Niger and Libya choose to pass.

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

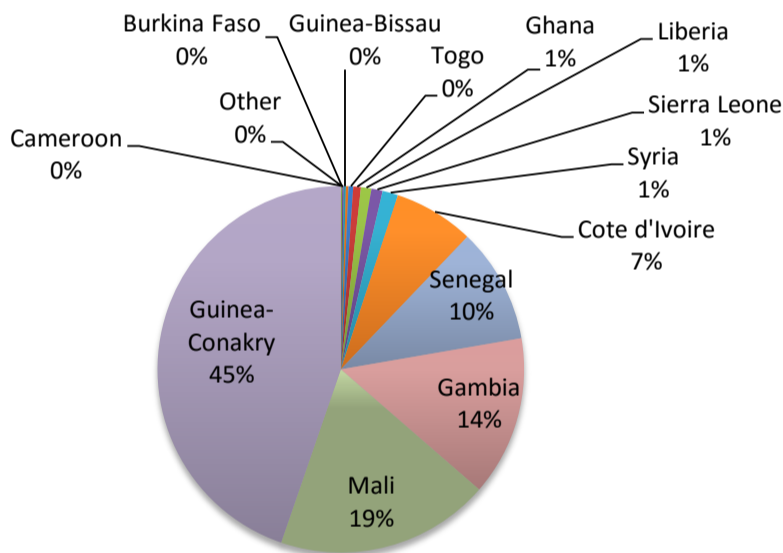
- Most of the migrants are men
- 5% of departed migrants are minors
- 1 632 migrants arrived in Gao and Benena
- 1 937 migrants departed from Gao and Benena
- 34 % want to go in Europe, mainly in Spain and Italy
- Algeria, Burkina Faso and Niger are major transit points
- Guineans, Gambians and Senegalese rank first among non Malian migrants transiting through Gao and Segou to the West African countries, North Africa and Europe.

GLOBAL DEMOGRAPHY

| | Men | Women | Total | Minors | Adults |
|----------|-------------|---------|-------|----------|-------------|
| Arrived | 1 563 (96%) | 69 (4%) | 1 632 | 124 (8%) | 1 508 (92%) |
| Departed | 1 845 (95%) | 92 (5%) | 1 937 | 89 (5%) | 1 848 (95%) |

The majority of identified migrants in Gao and Benena were men, representing 96% of all migrants arrived in transit in these locations and 95% departed to other countries, while women represented 4% at arrival and 5% at departure. 8% of minors have been identified at arrival and 5% at departure.

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

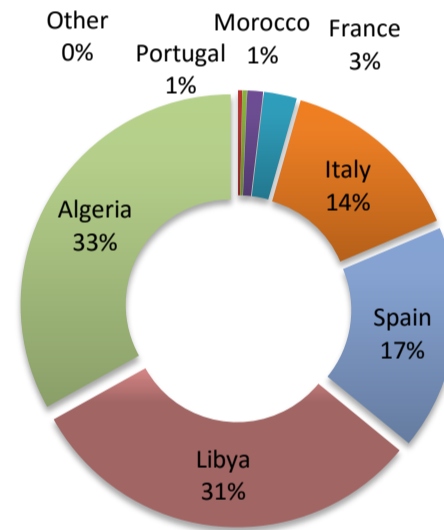


During the reporting period, the vast majority of identified migrants were citizens of Guinea Conakry, Mali, Gambia, Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire. Nationals of other countries including Syria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana,... were also identified.

During the period, among other nationalities, at least 43 Syrian migrants have been counted in Gao.

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.

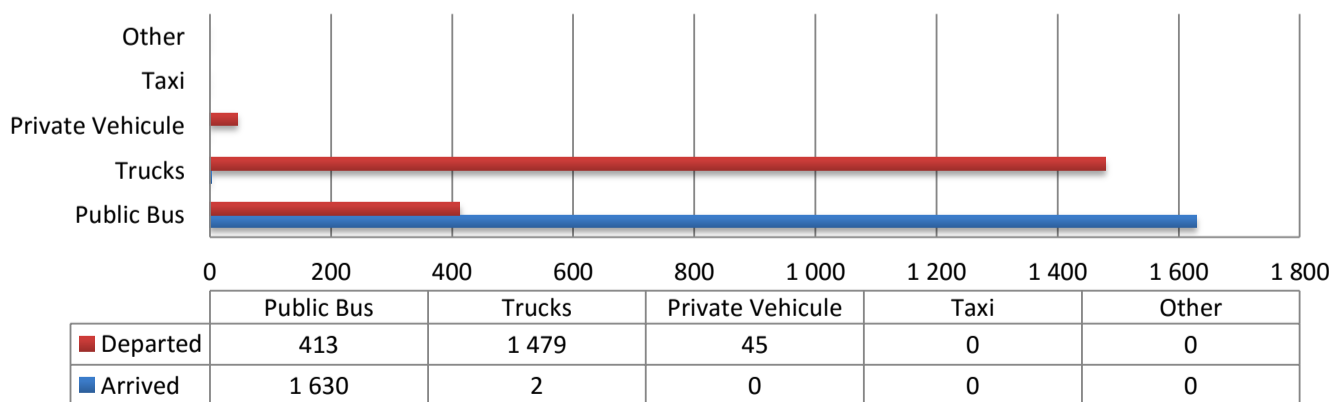
FINAL DESTINATIONS OF MIGRANTS



At this stage of the journey, the final destination is usually not yet defined. However, the following trends emerge : Most migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Libya, Spain, Italy, France, Morocco and Portugal. In Algeria and Libya, some migrants temporarily stop their travel, work to acquire enough savings to continue their journey. The European continent alone represents 34% of declared intended final destinations.

The assessment has shown a repeated tendency for a majority of migrants to dissimulate their intended final destination.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



Almost all migrants arrived in Gao and Benena in transit buses. However, migrants are mainly transported in trucks when departing from Gao while after crossing Benena border, they continue by bus.

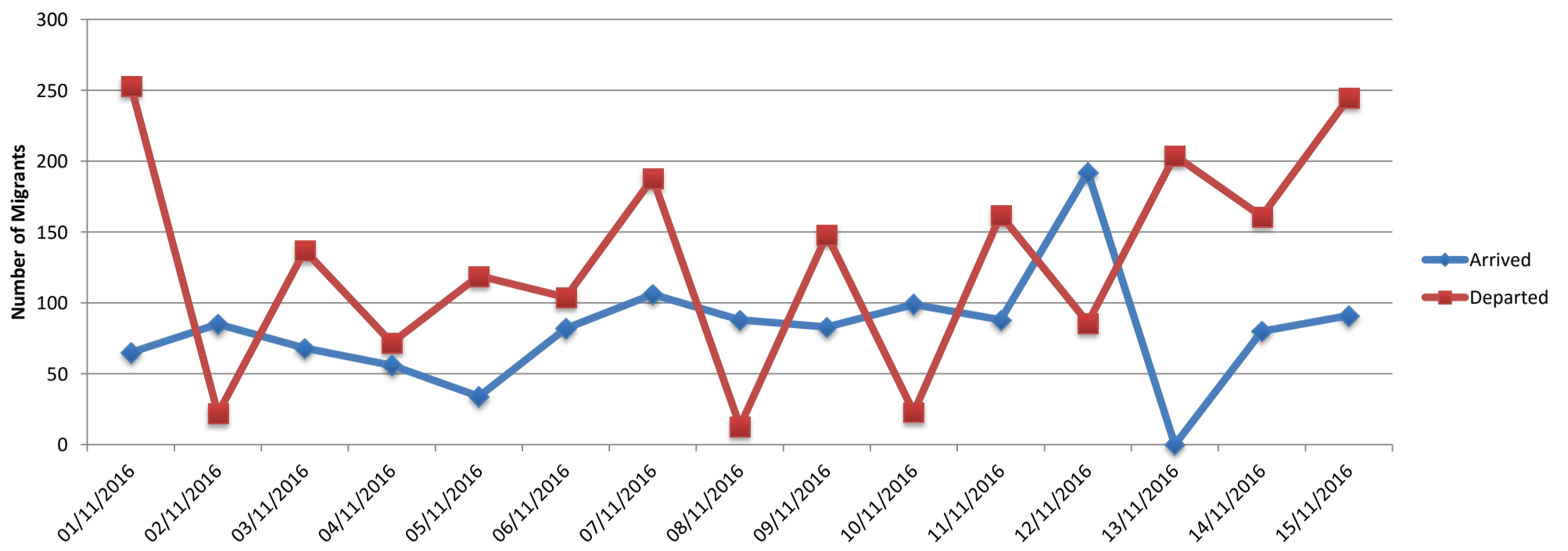
COUNTRIES OF TRANSIT AFTER MALI

Algeria, Burkina Faso and Niger constitute main transit countries for migrants after Mali.

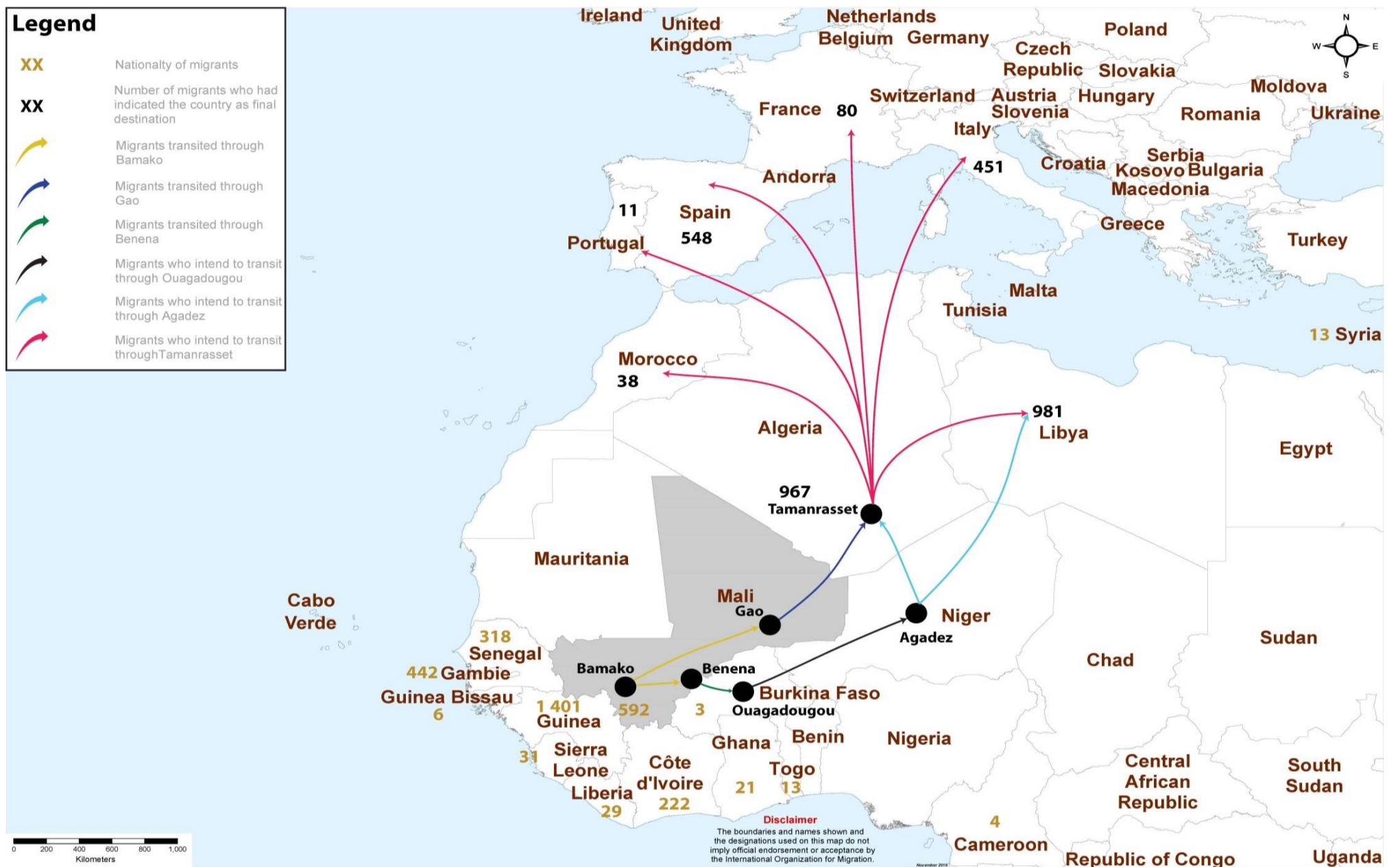
While the majority of migrants departing from Gao transit in Algeria mainly in Tamanrasset, those who cross through Benena transit in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and, for many of them, continue to Niger.

Most of the migrants who arrive in Niger from Gao transit in the city of Agadez.

MIGRATORY FLOW



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.

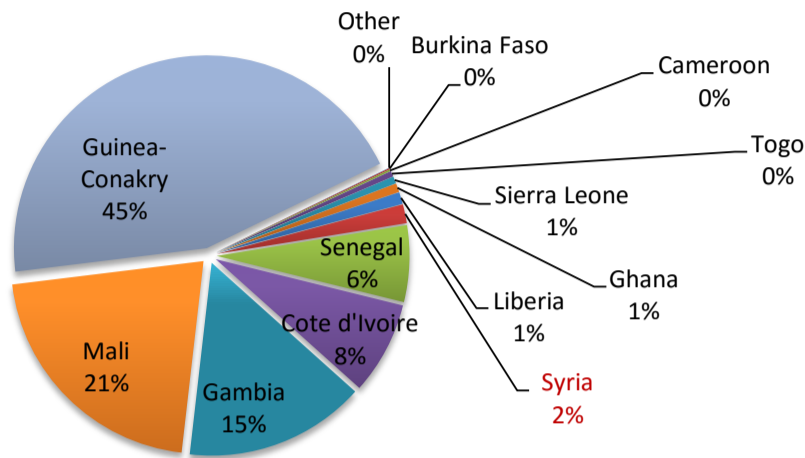
Electronic tablets are used for mobile data collection. The data is sent daily through 3G internet connection to IOM server in Bamako. This reduces processing time by eliminating data entry errors, delivery time of paper forms and data entry time into the database, while providing a daily and rapid data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

DEMOGRAPHY

| | Men | | Women | | Total | Minors | | Adults | |
|----------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| Arrived | 1 177 | 97% | 40 | 3% | 1 217 | 116 | 10% | 1 101 | 90% |
| Departed | 1 459 | 96% | 63 | 4% | 1 522 | 81 | 5% | 1 441 | 95% |

The majority of identified migrants in Gao were men, representing 97% of all migrants arrived in transit in the city and 96% departed from Gao to other countries, while women represented 3% at arrival and 4% at departure. 10% of minors have been identified at arrival and 5% departure.

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS TRANSITING IN GAO

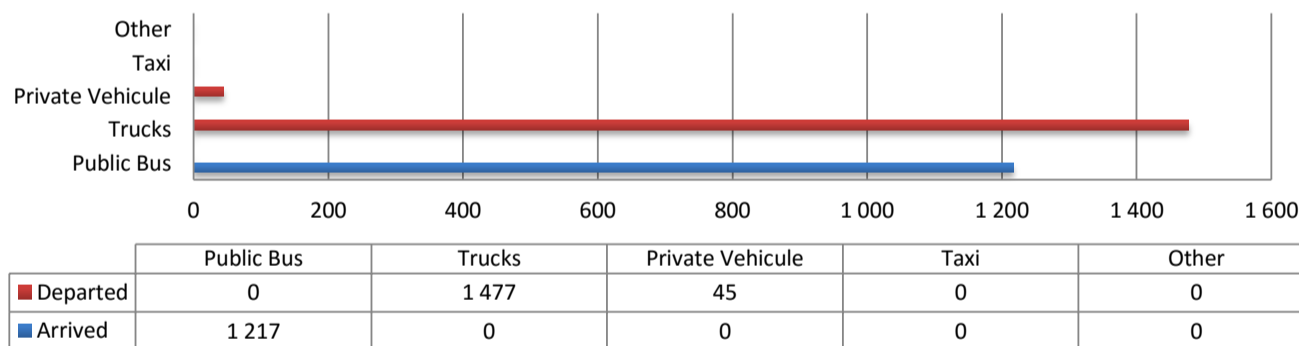


During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants who arrived in Gao or departed from Gao were citizens of Guinea, Mali and Gambia. Nationals of other countries including Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Syria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, ... were also identified.

During the period, 43 Syrian migrants have been recorded in Gao. They report having transited in Mauritania before coming to Mali and then continue their travel to North African countries and Europe.

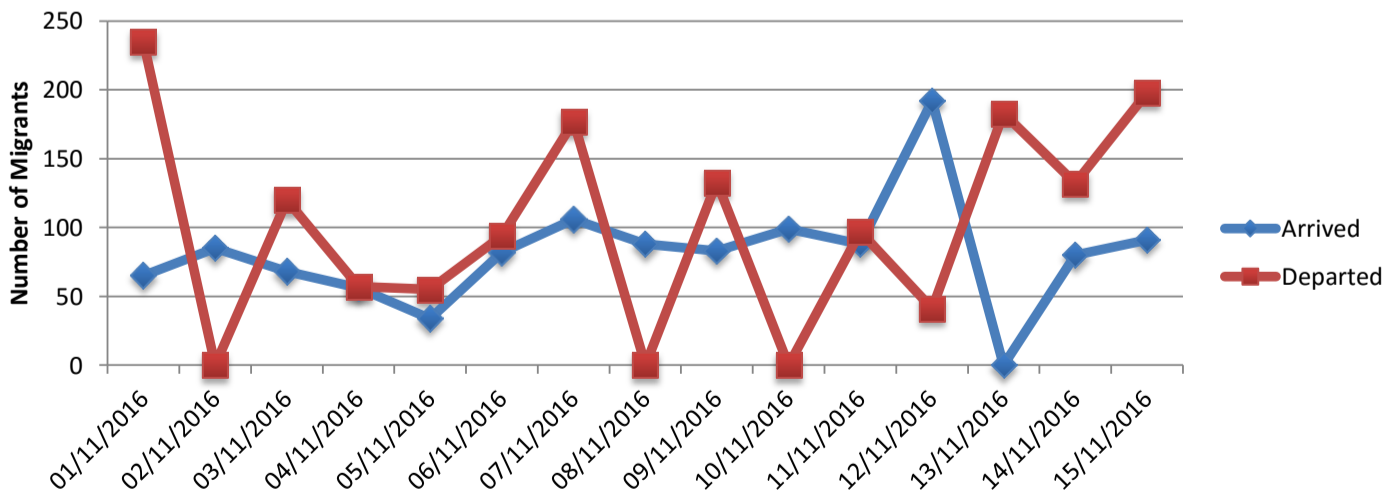
The majority of Guineans recorded would constitute a new trend in comparison with recent years where Senegalese and Gambians figured at the top of the list.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



All the migrants arrived in Gao by bus. From Gao, 97% of migrants were transported in trucks and only 3% in private vehicles.

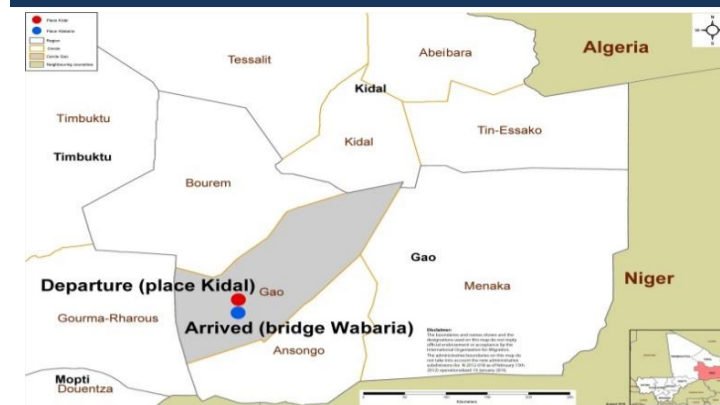
MIGRATORY FLOW



The majority of migrants arriving in Gao and going to countries in Europe and North Africa transit through Bamako before taking a public bus to Gao. They spend a few days in Gao before being transported by trucks to the town of Tamanrasset in Algeria, where some will continue their journey through the Sahara desert to the Mediterranean Sea, hoping to reach Spain or Italy for the most part.

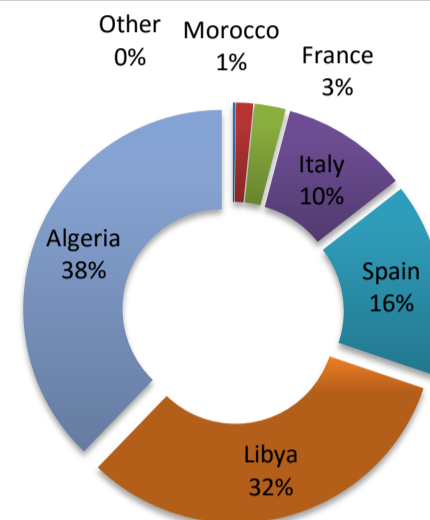
Some migrants remain in Algeria or Libya long enough to gather some savings to be able to pursue their route towards Europe.

LOCATION OF FMP



Two flow monitoring points (FMP), at Wabaria and Place Kidal, have been deployed. The number of migrants going directly from Gao to Niger without going through Algeria is low. It seems that many road controls discourage smugglers.

FINAL DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS TRANSITING IN GAO



At this stage of the journey, the final destination is usually not yet defined. However, the following trends emerge : Most migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Libya, Spain, Italy, France and Morocco. In Algeria and Libya, some migrants temporarily stop their travel, work to acquire enough savings to continue their journey. The European continent alone represents 29% of declared intended final destinations. The assessment has shown a repeated tendency for a majority of migrants to dissimulate their intended final destination.

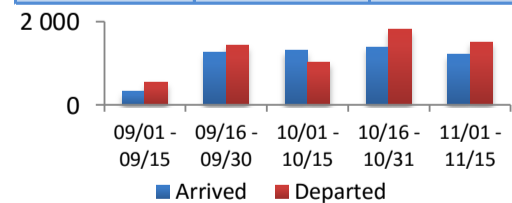
COUNTRIES OF TRANSIT AFTER MALI

Before continuing to other countries, almost all migrants departing from Gao transit through Algeria, most specifically the town of Tamanrasset.

Some of the migrants also mentioned their intention to go through Agadez in Niger.

CUMULATIVE DATA

| Period | Arrived | Departed |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 06/30 - 08/31 | 3 399 | 3 686 |
| 09/01 - 09/15 | 324 | 545 |
| 09/16 - 09/30 | 1 269 | 1 449 |
| 10/01 - 10/15 | 1 323 | 1 035 |
| 10/16 - 10/31 | 1 403 | 1 824 |
| 11/01 - 11/15 | 1 217 | 1 522 |
| TOTAL | 8 935 | 10 061 |



DEMOGRAPHY

| | Men | Women | Total | Minors | Adults |
|----------|---------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| Arrived | 386 93% | 29 7% | 415 | 8 2% | 407 98% |
| Departed | 386 93% | 29 7% | 415 | 8 2% | 407 98% |

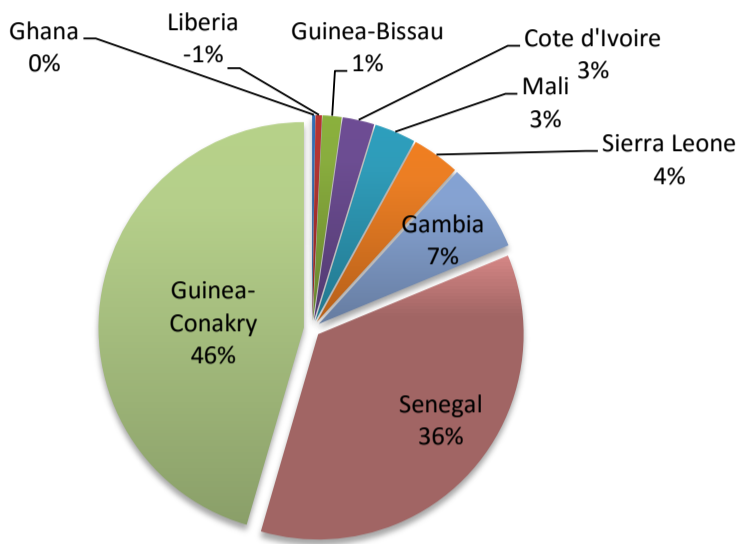
The majority of identified migrants at the Benena border post were men representing 93% of all migrants while women represented only 7%. Among all of them, 8% of minors have been identified.

LOCATION OF FMP



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

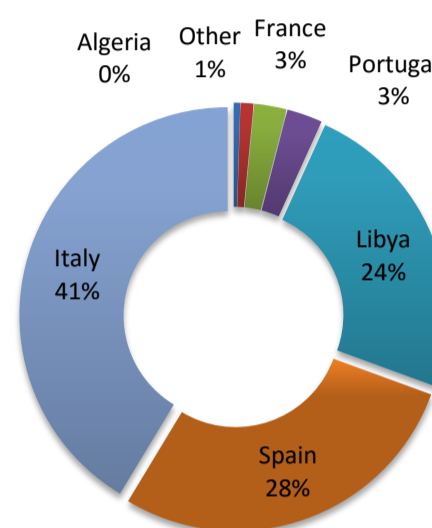
NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS TRANSITING IN SEGOU (BENENA)



During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants who crossed the Benena border point were citizens of Guinea Conakry, Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Mali and Cote d'Ivoire. Nationals of other countries including Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Ghana were also identified.

The assessment has shown that Senegalese cross through Benena border instead of Gao in comparison with recent years.

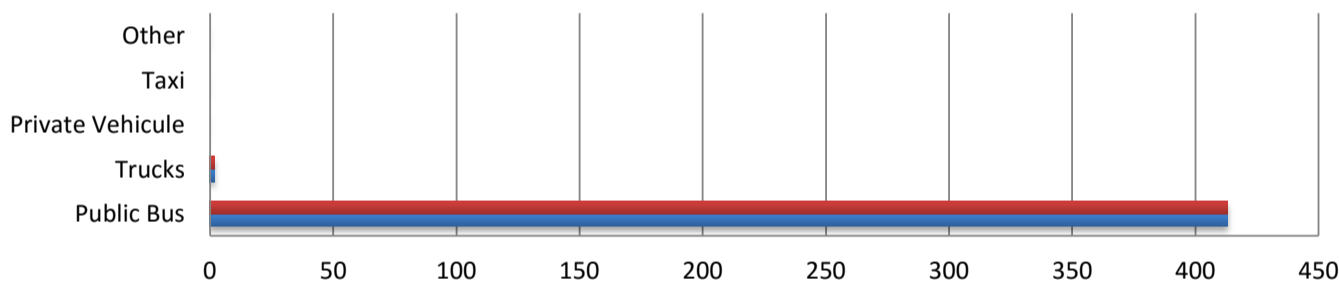
FINAL DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS TRANSITING IN SEGOU (BENENA)



At this stage of the journey, the final destination is usually not yet defined. However, the following trends emerge : Italy is the most mentioned final destination followed by Spain, Libya, Portugal, France and Algeria. In Libya and Algeria some migrants temporarily stop their travel, work to acquire enough savings to continue their journey. The European continent represents 75% of declared intended final destinations.

The assessment has shown a repeated tendency for a majority of migrants to dissimulate their intended final destination.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



| | Public Bus | Trucks | Private Vehicule | Taxi | Other |
|----------|------------|--------|------------------|------|-------|
| Departed | 413 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arrived | 413 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

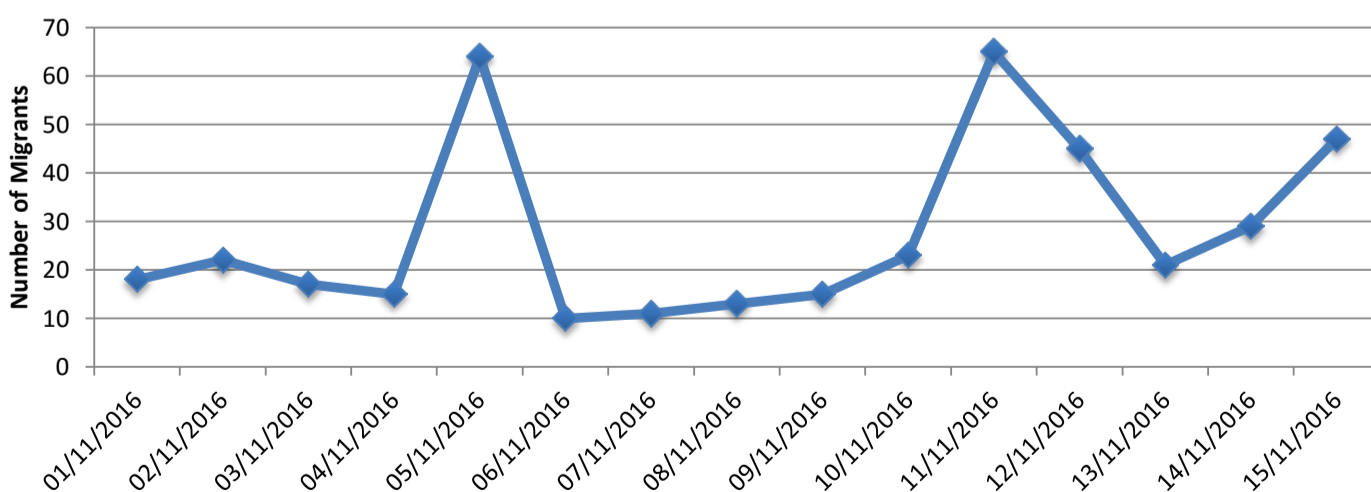
Almost all of the migrants who crossed the Benena border post to other countries used transit buses.

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 migrants 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 City of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso, where some will continue their route to Niger mainly in the city of Agadez and cross the Sahara desert to the Mediterranean sea, hoping to reach mainly Spain and Italy.

Unlike Gao, migrants arriving to Benena don't stay but cross the border post the same day and continue their journey to other countries. Some migrants stay in Niger where they have opportunities to go to Libya to rebuild enough savings to continue the road to Europe.

CUMULATIVE DATA

| Period | Arrived | Departed |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 08/01 - 08/31 | 1 084 | 1 084 |
| 09/01 - 09/15 | 216 | 216 |
| 09/16 - 09/30 | 662 | 662 |
| 10/01 - 10/15 | 842 | 842 |
| 10/16 - 10/31 | 790 | 790 |
| 11/16 - 11/15 | 415 | 415 |
| TOTAL | 4 009 | 4 009 |

