



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 Faso 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

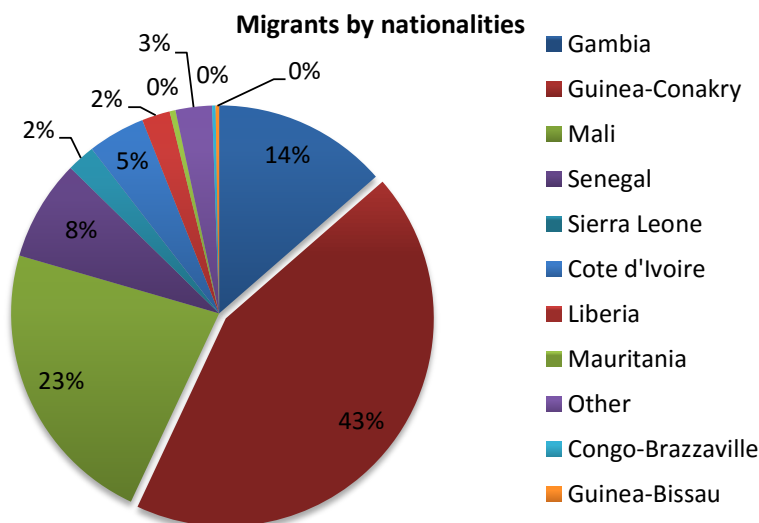
- Most of the migrants are men
- 8% of departed migrants are minors
- 540 migrants arrived in Gao and Benena
- 761 migrants departed from Gao and Benena
- 30 % want to go in Europe, mainly in Spain and Italy
- Algeria, Burkina Faso and Niger are major transit points
- Guineans, Senegalese and Gambians 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	524 97%	16 3%	540	26 5%	514 95%
Departed	721 95%	40 5%	761	58 8%	703 92%

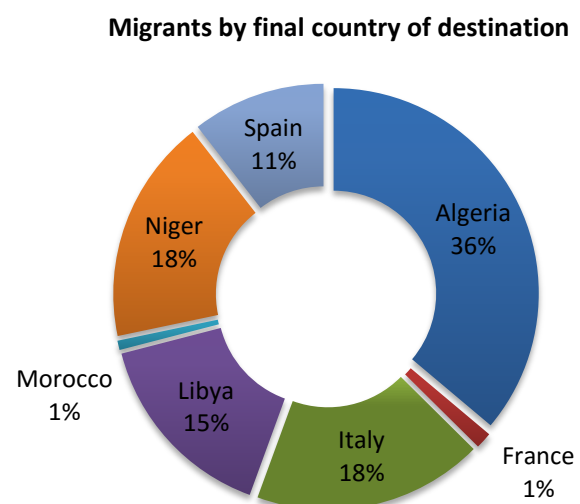
The majority of identified migrants in Gao and Benena were men, representing 97% of all migrants arrived in transit in these locations and 95% departed to other countries, while women represented 3% at arrival and 5% at departure. 5% of minors have been identified at arrival and 8% at departure.

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



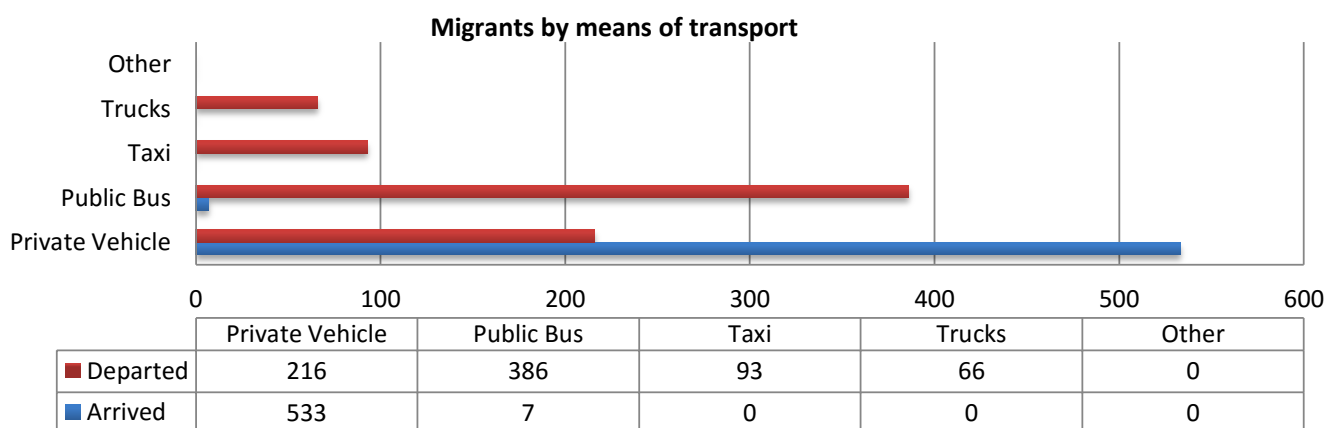
During the reporting period, the vast majority of identified irregular migrants were citizens of Guinea (43%), Mali (23%), Gambia (14%) and Senegal (8%). Nationals of other countries including Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Congo Brazzaville, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Mauritania were also identified. 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 DESTINATIONS 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 Niger, Italy, Libya, 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 30% of declared intended final destinations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



The majority of migrants arrived in Gao and Benena in transit buses (99%). However, migrants are mainly transported in trucks when departing from Gao while after crossing Benena border, they continue by bus.

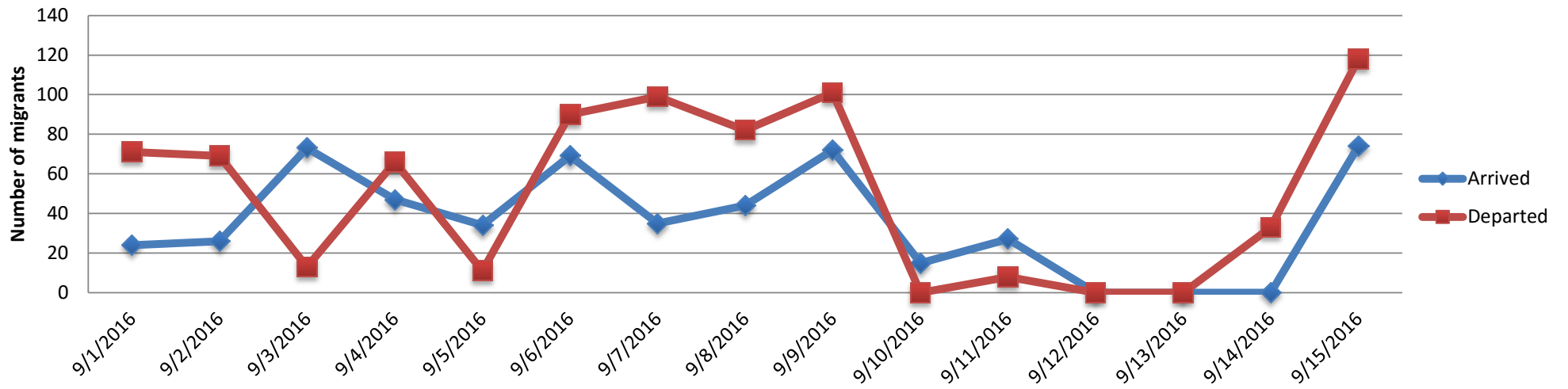
COUNTRIES OF TRANSIT AFTER MALI

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

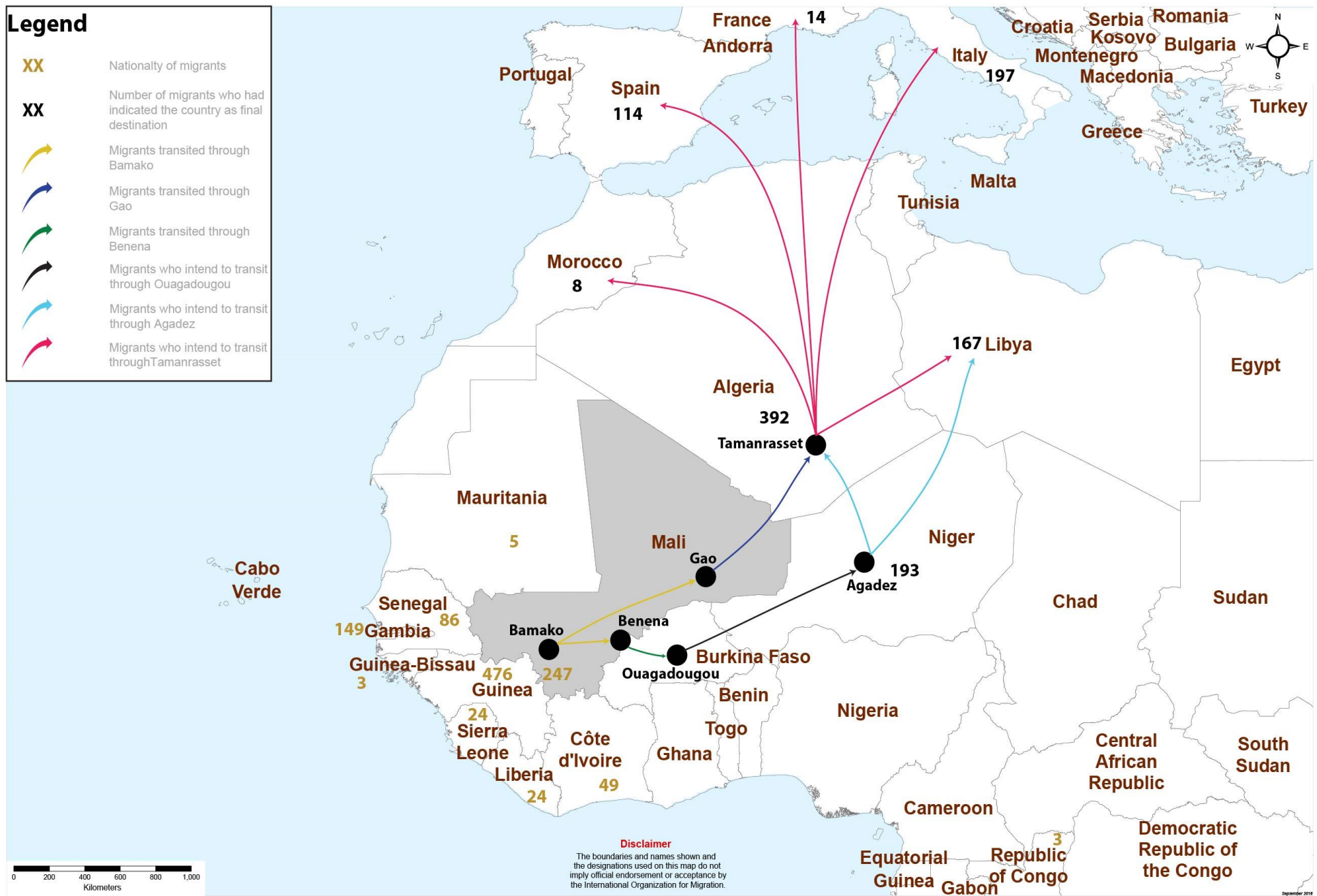
While the majority of migrants departing from Gao transit in Algeria mainly in Tamanrasset, those who cross through Benena transit in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and, for many of them, continue to Niger.

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.

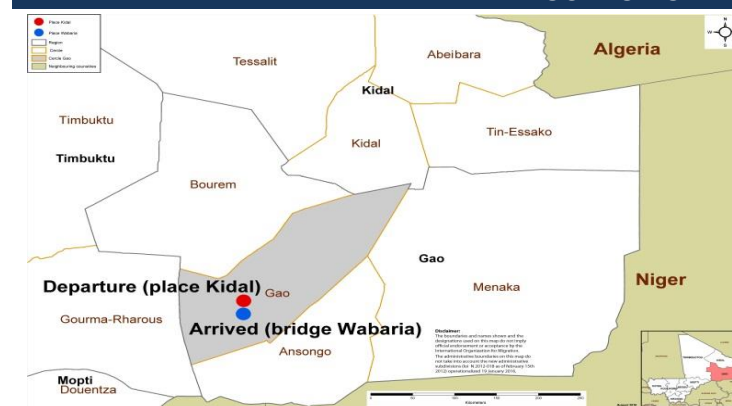
Mobile data collection on electronic tablets is used to gather data. The data is sent daily through 3G internet connection to IOM server in Bamako. This reduces processing time by eliminating data entry errors, delivery time of paper forms and data entry time into the database, while providing a daily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

DEMOGRAPHY

	Men		Woman		Total	Minors		Adults	
Arrived	317	98%	7	2%	324	17	5%	307	95%
Departed	514	94%	31	6%	545	49	9%	496	91%

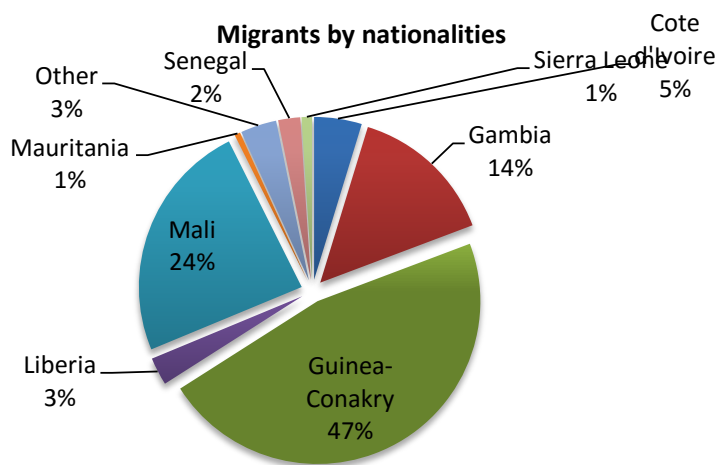
The majority of identified migrants in Gao were men, representing 98% of all migrants arrived in transit in the city and 94% departed from Gao to other countries, while women represented 2% at arrival and 6% at departure. 5% of minors have been identified at arrival and 9% at departure.

LOCATION OF FMP



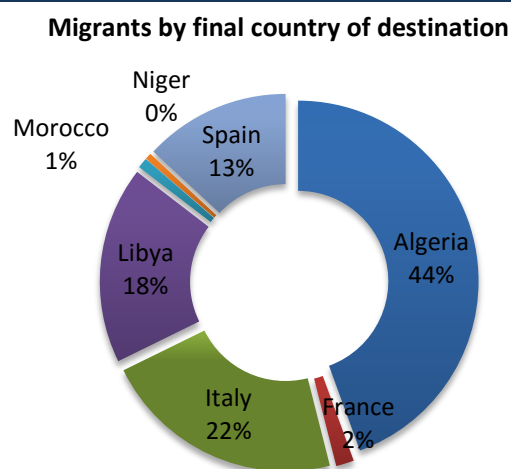
Two flow monitoring points (FMP), at Wabarbia and Place Kidal, have been deployed. The number of migrants going directly from Gao to Niger without going through Algeria is low. It seems that many road controls discourage smugglers.

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS TRANSITING IN GAO



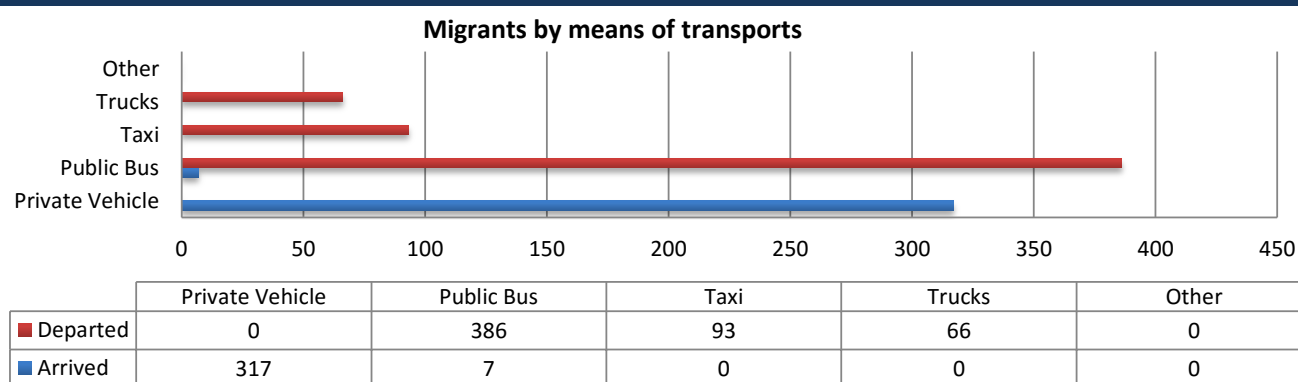
During the reporting period, the vast majority of irregular migrants who arrived in Gao or departed from Gao were citizens of Guinea (47%), Mali (24%) and Gambia (14%). Nationals of other countries including Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Mauritania... were also identified. 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 TRANSITING IN GAO



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, 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 37% of declared intended final destinations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



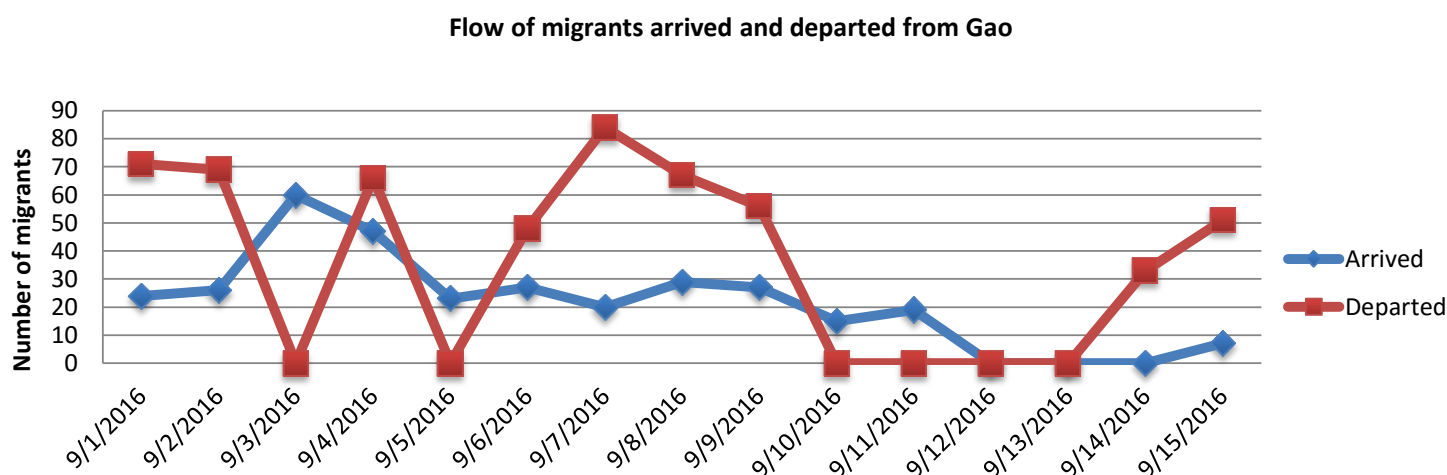
The migrants arrived in Gao by bus are 98% in transit, only 2% arrived by truck. From Gao, 71% of migrants are transported in trucks, 17% in private vehicles and 12% in Taxis

COUNTRIES OF TRANSIT AFTER MALI

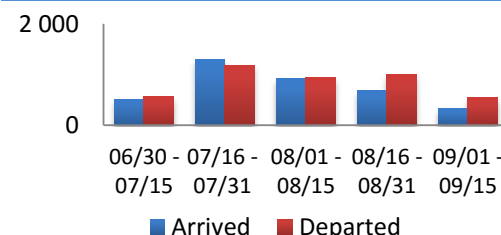
Before continuing to other countries, almost all migrants departing from Gao transit through Algeria, most specifically the town of Tamanrasset.

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

MIGRATORY FLOW



CUMULATIVE DATA		
Period	Arrived	Departed
06/30 - 07/15	512	568
07/16 - 07/31	1 301	1 185
08/01 - 08/15	911	940
08/16 - 08/31	675	993
09/01 - 09/15	324	545
TOTAL	3 723	4 231



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 long enough to gather some savings to be able to pursue their route towards Europe.

DEMOGRAPHY FLOW IN GAO 1st SEPTEMBER to 15th, 2016

	Men		Woman		Total	Minors		Adults	
Arrived	207	96%	9	4%	216	9	4%	207	96%
Departed	207	96%	9	4%	216	9	4%	207	96%

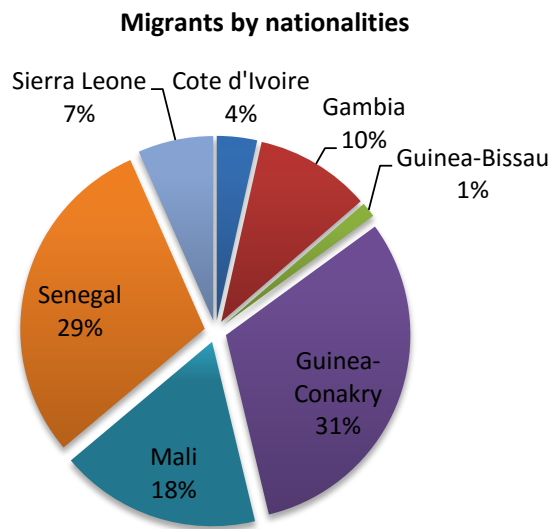
The majority of migrants who cross the Benena border post to go in other countries are men representing 96% of all migrants against 4% for women. Among them, 4% of minors have been identified.

LOCATION OF FMP



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

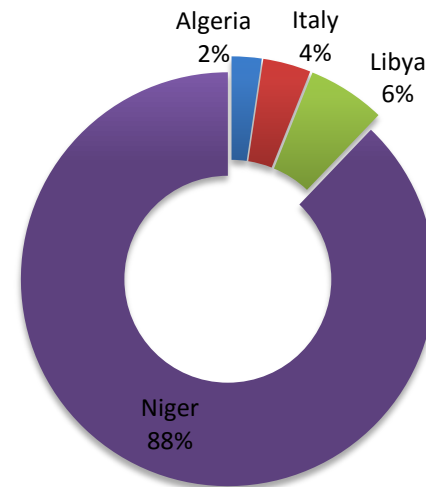
NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS TRANSITING IN SEGOU (BENENA)



During the reporting period, the vast majority of irregular migrants who crossed the Benena border point were citizens of Guinea-Conakry (31%), Senegal (29%), Mali (18%) and Gambia (10%). Nationals of other countries including Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, ... were also identified.

FINAL DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS TRANSITING IN SEGOU (BENENA)

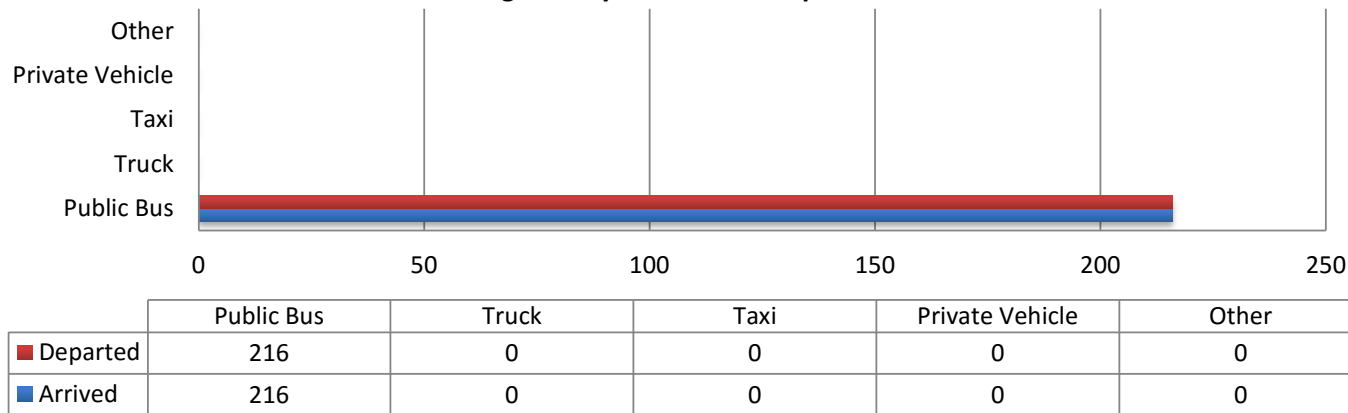
Migrants by final country of destination



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 Libya, Italy and Algeria. In Niger some migrants temporarily stop their travel, work to acquire enough savings to continue their journey. The European continent alone represents 4% of declared intended final destinations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Migrants by means of transports



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

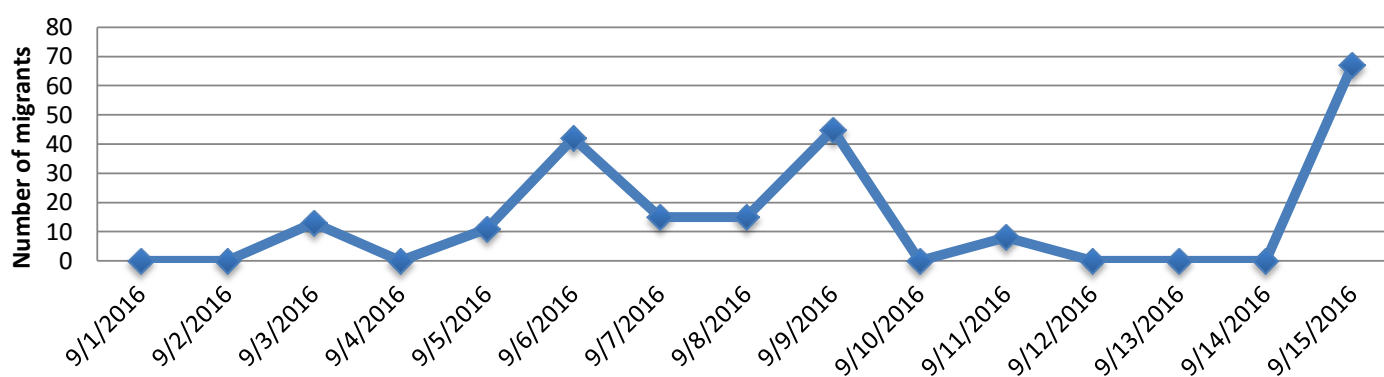
COUNTRIES OF TRANSIT AFTER MALI

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

Flow of migrants who crossed Benena border post to other countries



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 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 - 08/15	297	297
08/16 - 08/31	787	787
09/01 - 09/15	216	216
TOTAL	1 300	1 300

