

West Africa

Monthly 4Mi Update

Covering data collected by 4Mi in Mali and Niger in March
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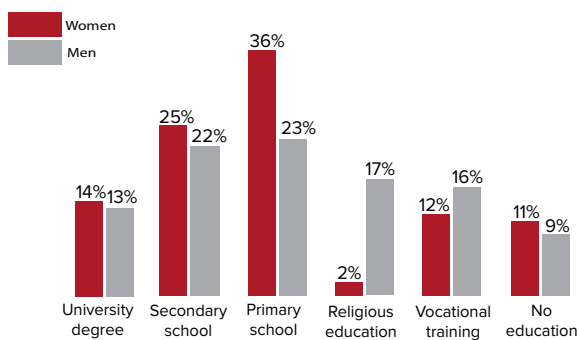
Overview

In March, the Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) conducted 294 in-depth interviews with migrants and refugees in West Africa, including 95 people in Agadez and Niamey in Niger; and 199 people in Mopti, Gao, Ber and Timbuktu in Mali.

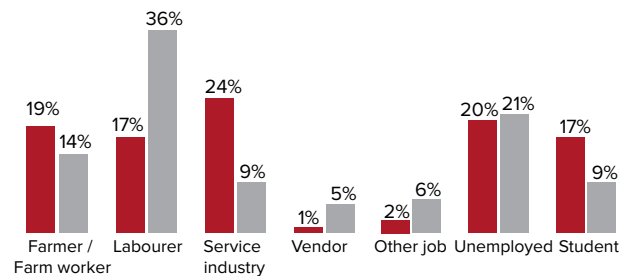
Profiles

In March, 173 men and 121 women from 20 countries in Central and Western Africa were interviewed, with an average age of 29 years.

1. Level of education



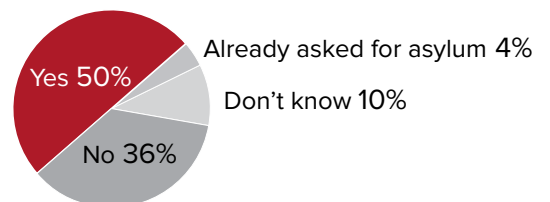
2. Employment in country of origin

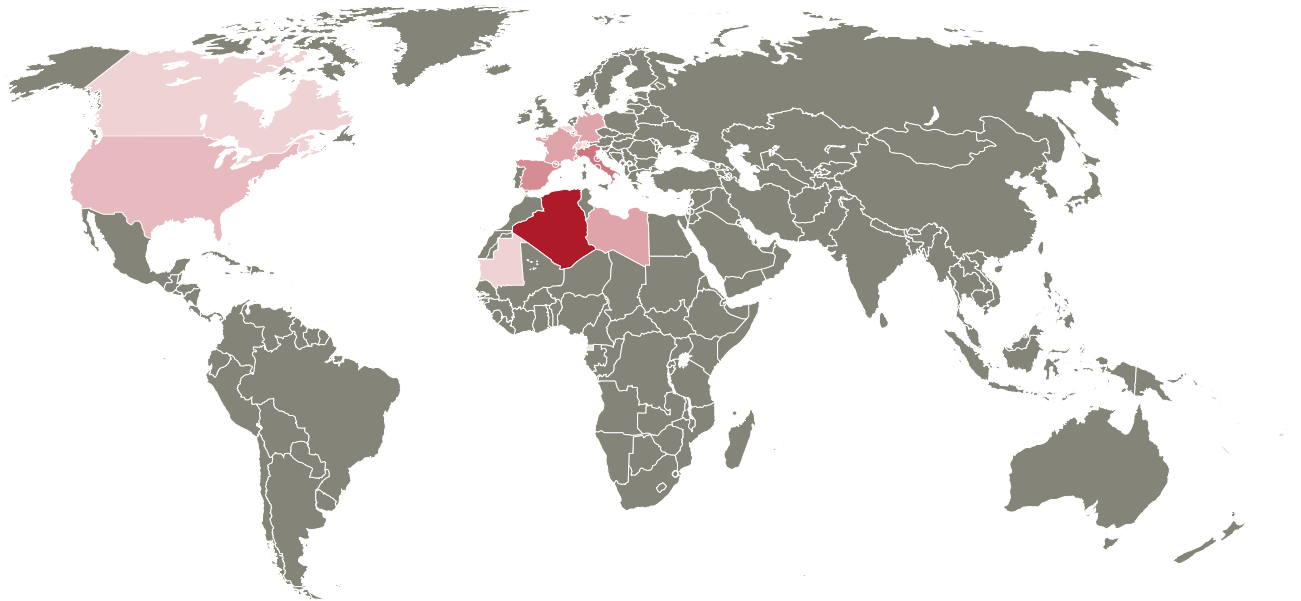


Asylum

Of those interviewed, 12 respondents from Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Togo have already applied for asylum in Niger. 50% of those interviewed said that they intend to apply for asylum in their country of destination.

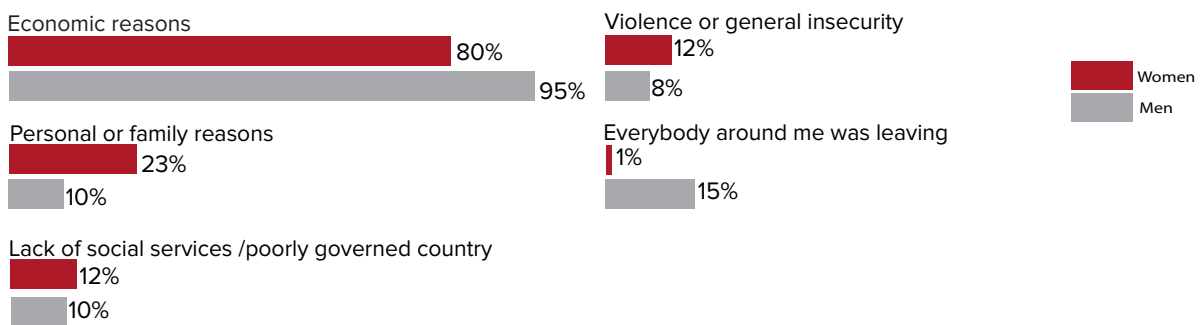
3. Intention to apply for asylum





Countries of intended destination

4. Motivations for departure



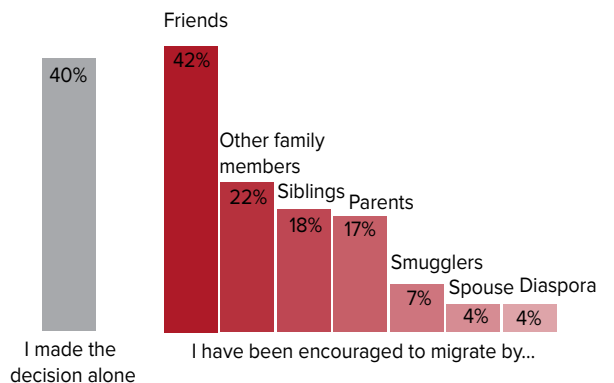
23% of women and 10% of men reported that personal or family reasons were a part of their motivation for leaving their home country. Among these respondents, 8 women and 9 men reported having fled because of domestic violence and 8 women and 4 men because of a death in their family. 6 women said they had fled forced marriages in Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea and Nigeria.

Journey

Those interviewed in March indicated different criteria for choosing their migration route, including ease of access (189), price (158), security (106), recommendations from friends or family (93) or choice of route by the smuggler (32).

40% of respondents indicated that they made the decision to leave on their own. 42% of respondents were encouraged to migrate by friends, 22% by other family members, 18% by siblings and 17% by parents.

5. People who encourage to migrate



Protection

17% of women and 9% of men interviewed reported that they witnessed or experienced sexual abuse. 49 cases were reported, most often committed by security forces, police or military (18 cases), other migrants or non-related person on the move (14 cases) and smugglers (11 cases). Most of these abuses were committed in Agadez (9 cases) in Niger and in Bamako (7 cases), Segou (6 cases), Gao (5 cases) and Koro (5 cases) in Mali.

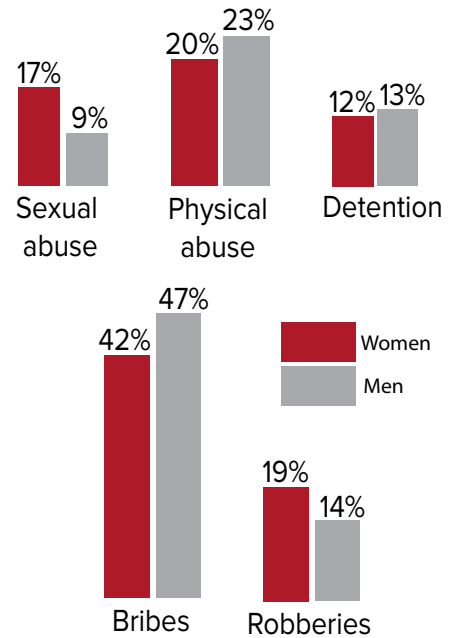
Women and men surveyed reported 57 cases of physical abuse, most often committed by security forces, police or military (26 cases), immigration officials (9 cases), smugglers (8 cases) and groups of thugs (7 cases) in Niger and Mali.

Migrants and refugees interviewed also reported 47 cases of theft. These robberies most often concerned personal belongings (33 cases) and money (27 cases).

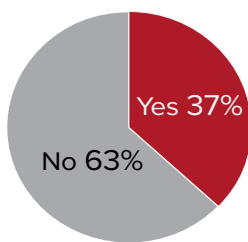
12% of women and 18% of men interviewed reported that they were detained during their journey by police, military or immigration agents mostly in Mali (10 cases in Bamako, 8 in Sikasso cases and 4 in Severe).

42% of women and 47% of men paid bribes to immigration officers, an average of three times during their journey and an average of 10,000CFA francs per bribe (19 USD).

6. Protection Incidents

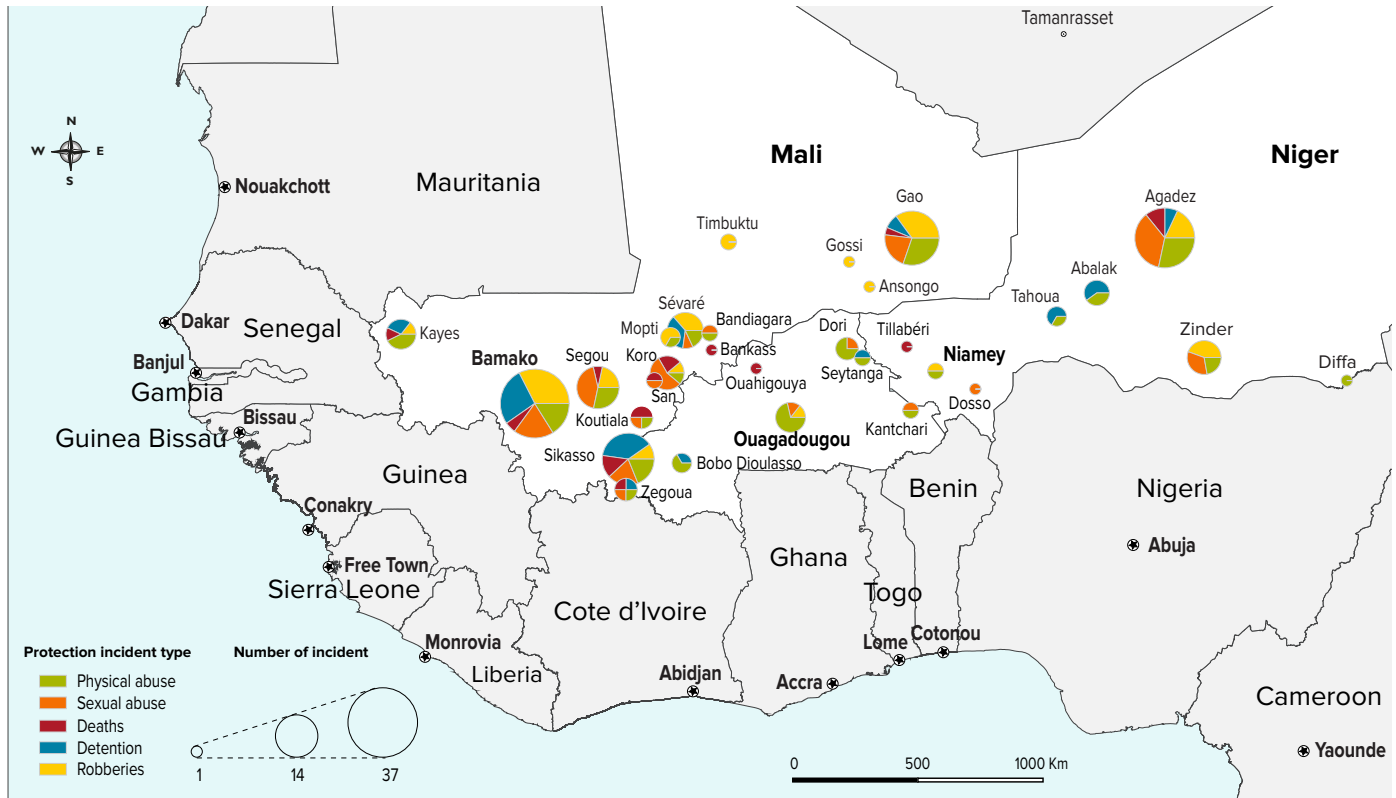


7. Children on the move



37% of respondents reported having witnessed children on the move. According to the respondents, 60% of children were travelling in a group with both children and adults, 33% were travelling alone and 7% in a group with only children.

7. Incidents map



This map includes cases of physical and sexual abuses, deaths, detention and robberies reported by migrants and refugees interviewed by the 4Mi in March. These reported protection incidents were witnessed or experienced by respondents.

The Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) is an innovative approach for the collection and analysis of data along major mixed migration corridors, responding to the need for better data on protection issues with regards to asylum seekers, refugees and other people on the move. In Niger and Mali, 4Mi seeks to help fill the knowledge gaps regarding the nature of the mixed migratory movements and the protection risks for migrants and refugees on the move within and from West Africa.

4Mi data, graphics and analysis are based on the accumulated, ongoing data collection by 4Mi field monitors through direct interviews with migrants/refugees on the move. Sample sizes are clearly indicated and represent a limited section of those on the move. All findings derived from the surveyed sample of migrants/refugees and should not be used to make any inferences about the total population of any mixed migration flow.

