

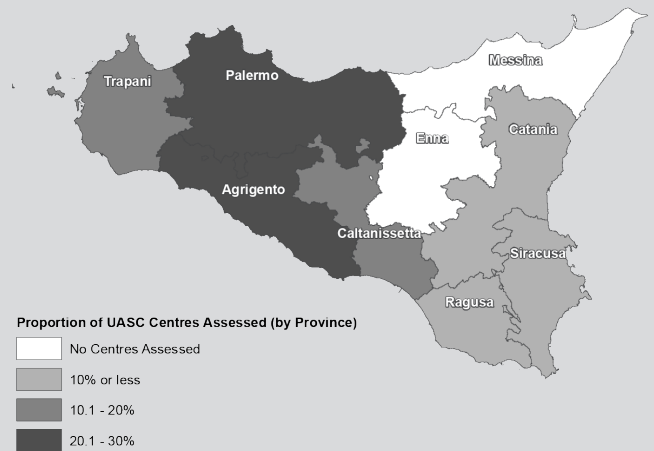
Assessment Overview

REACH, in the framework of a partnership with UNICEF, conducted an assessment of the profile, drivers and journey of refugee and migrant unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who arrived in Italy in 2016 and 2017. This factsheet presents findings on UASC originating from Guinea Conakry, who, as of April 2017, represent 7.8% of the total UASC population in Italy.¹

This assessment is based on cluster level sampling of UASC in dedicated reception facilities across Sicily. In total, 71 UASC aged 15 to 17 from Guinea Conakry were interviewed from January to May 2017 in 40 facilities. Results are statistically representative of the Guinean UASC population in Sicily with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings which relate to a sub-population of the overall Guinean UASC sample may have a lower confidence level and should be treated as indicative only.

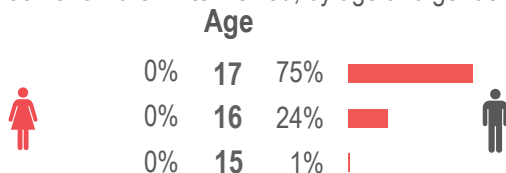
Reference Map

Map 1: Proportion of UASC facilities assessed by province in Sicily



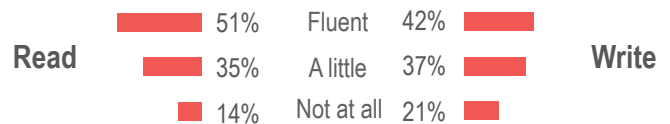
Profile

Proportion of children interviewed, by age and gender:

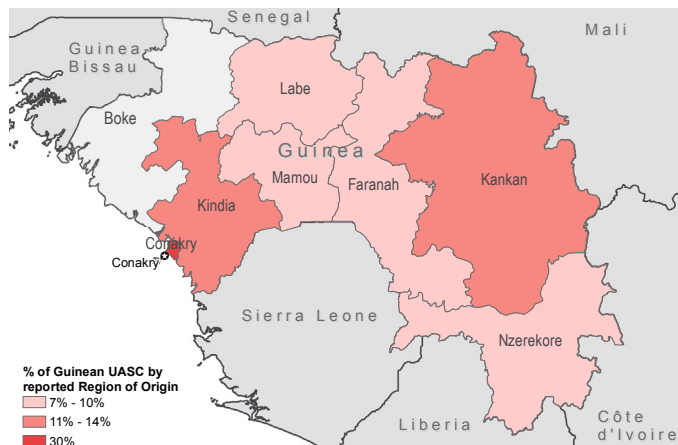


Education and Work Experience

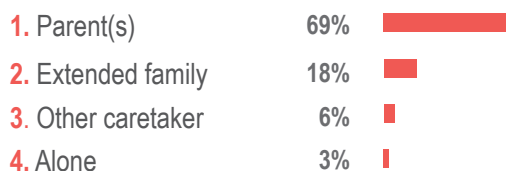
Reported ability of children to read and write in any language:



Map 2: Children's areas of origin, Guinea Conakry



Reported child's caretaker in country of origin:



Among these child's caretakers:

- **76%** were reported to be still in Guinea Conakry.
- **13%** were reported to be in a neighbouring country.
- **11%** were reported to be dead.

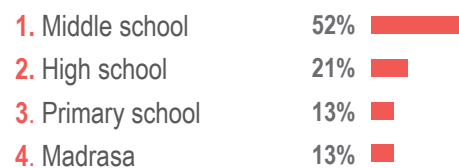
Primary languages spoken, by proportion of children interviewed:



73% of children had reportedly been to school in their country of origin.

27% of children had reportedly **not** been to school in their country of origin.

Reported level of schooling attended before migration:²



35% of children reportedly worked prior to arriving in Italy.

Most reported professions were:

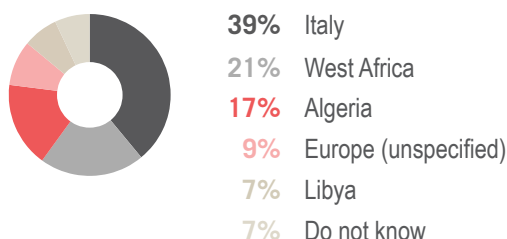
1. Physical labour (construction work)
2. Low skilled service labour

Departures

Top five reported reasons for leaving Guinea Conakry³

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. Political or religiously motivated persecution ⁴ | 31% | <div></div> |
| 2. Lack of economic opportunities | 31% | <div></div> |
| 3. Problems or violence at home | 25% | <div></div> |
| 4. Limited access to education | 24% | <div></div> |
| 5. Lack of survival essentials ⁵ | 24% | <div></div> |

Reported **desired destinations** when leaving their country of origin:



Top five **reported reasons for planned destination**:³

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Better economic opportunities | 55% | <div></div> |
| 2. Better education | 24% | <div></div> |
| 3. Respect for human rights | 10% | <div></div> |
| 4. International protection | 9% | <div></div> |
| 5. Friends at destination | 9% | <div></div> |

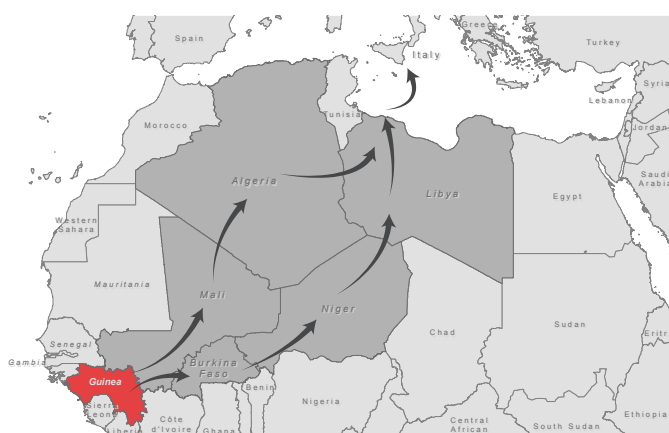
Journey

On average, children took **one year and two months** from leaving Guinea Conakry until arriving in Italy.

94% of children **left Guinea Conakry traveling alone**.

49% of children **changed their destination during their journey**.

Map 3: Primary route taken from Guinea Conakry to Italy



Decision Making

Top five **sources of information** used to decide about the final destination:³

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Family/ friends at destination | 30% | <div></div> |
| 2. Family at home | 24% | <div></div> |
| 3. Traditional media | 24% | <div></div> |
| 4. People on the way | 21% | <div></div> |
| 5. Social media | 9% | <div></div> |

79% of children interviewed reported **they were the ones who decided to leave** their country of origin.

80% of children interviewed reported they were the **ones who chose their desired destination at departure**.

41% of children interviewed reported they thought about the **risks of the journey before deciding to migrate**.

Top five **risks** considered before deciding to migrate:³

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. Shipwreck | 38% | <div></div> |
| 2. Be killed | 35% | <div></div> |
| 3. Get hurt | 24% | <div></div> |
| 4. Be kidnapped | 24% | <div></div> |
| 5. Run out of money | 21% | <div></div> |

UASC in transit

Most reported countries where children **stayed for more than one month during their journey**:³

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 1. Libya | 97% |
| 2. Niger | 39% |

Reported reasons for **staying in Libya** for more than one month:³

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Kidnapped and imprisoned in Libya | 66% | <div></div> |
| Arrested | 39% | <div></div> |
| To work for less than three months | 31% | <div></div> |
| To work for more than three months | 27% | <div></div> |

End notes

¹ Italian Ministry of Labour, [UASC Monthly Monitoring Report](#), April 2017.

² School years were divided as follows: primary school: 1-5 years; middle school: 6-9 years; high school: 10-12 years. 'Madrassa' was defined as a 'college for Islamic instruction'.

³ Respondents could select multiple answer categories.

⁴ Defined in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention as persecution 'for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership to a particular social group or political opinion'.

⁵ Defined as the 'lack of access to the most basic needs, including food, water and shelter.'