



IOM works with national and local authorities to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout West and Central Africa. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends and routes at entry, exit and transit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). Since July 2016, several Flow Monitoring Points have been progressively installed in important localities of Mali, particularly in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Menaka, Mopti, Kayes, Segou, Sikasso and Bamako, to monitor the daily movements of migrants heading to West and North African countries.



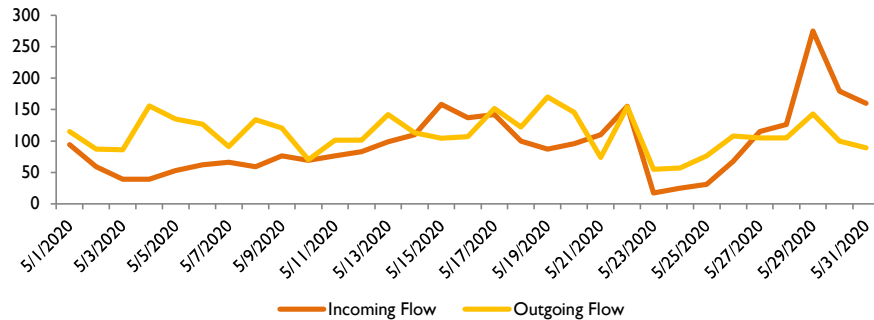
This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations do not imply a judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

DEFINITIONS USED

Incoming flows: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of travelling further into Mali.

Outgoing flows: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of travelling towards the outer borders of Mali.

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2020(*)



(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at the transit points of Bamako, Sevare, Wabaria (Gao) and Inhalid are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

In May 2020, the average daily number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points increased by 32 per cent compared to the previous month. This shows a slight recovery in migration flows after the sharp decline (55%) caused by restrictions related to COVID-19 in April.

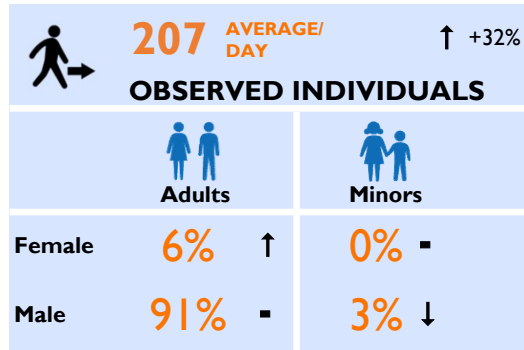
Nationals from Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea-Conakry, Senegal and Gambia accounted for 86 per cent of all the migrants recorded at the Flow Monitoring Points.

Burkina Faso, Algeria, Mauritania, and the Niger are major transit countries for migrants after their stopover in Mali.

Economic migration, including long-term migration of more than six months (74% of flows) and seasonal migration (25% of flows), is the main observed type of movement.

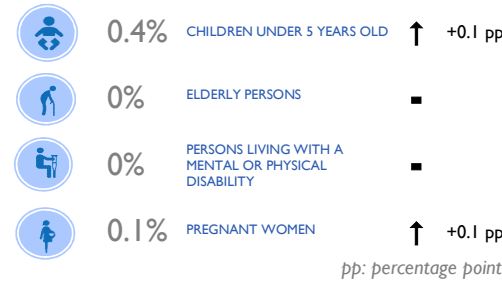
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



DEMOGRAPHY

VULNERABILITIES

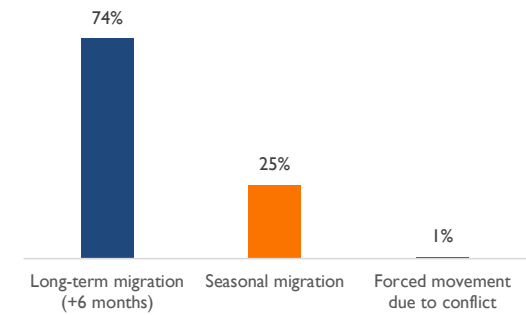


ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

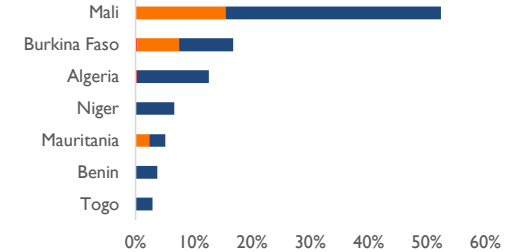
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Burkina Faso	55%	+8 pp
Mali	18%	-2 pp
Guinea-Conakry	8%	-2 pp
Senegal	3%	-
Gambia	2%	-1 pp
Other	14%	-3 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	50%	+18 pp
Burkina Faso	40%	-15 pp
Algeria	7%	-3 pp
Niger	2%	+1 pp
Other	1%	-1 pp

MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT

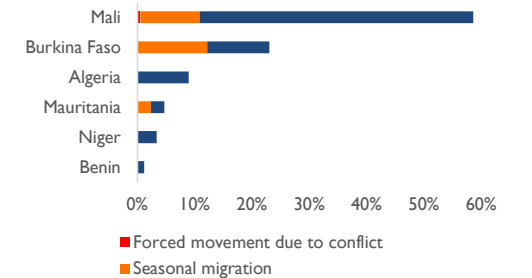


COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



Legend: Forced movement due to conflict (red), Seasonal migration (orange), Long-term migration (+6 months) (blue)

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



Legend: Forced movement due to conflict (red), Seasonal migration (orange)



The FMPs are funded by the
EUROPEAN UNION

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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The FMPs are
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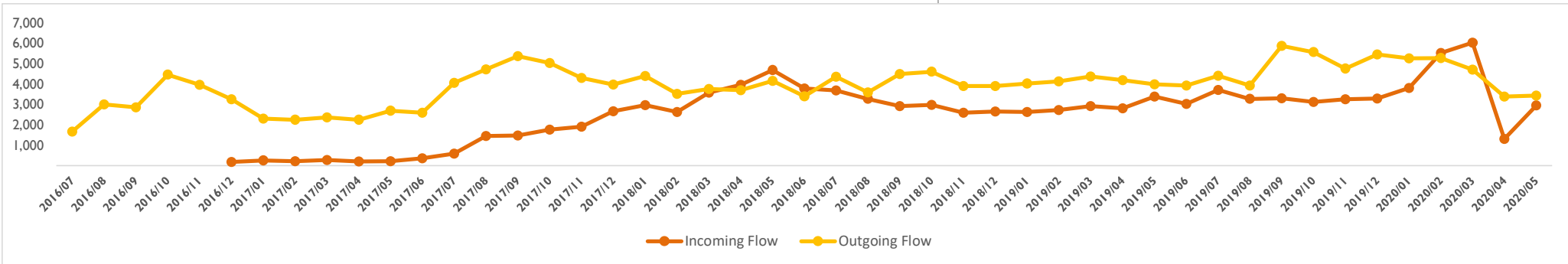


Most migrants travel through the capital city, Bamako, to the strategically located towns of Gao and Timbuktu, as well as through border areas such as Benena, Gogui and Heremakono, before heading towards Algeria, the Niger, Libya, Mauritania or Morocco. Some will ultimately travel on to Europe. Gao is an important transit point and is commonly favoured by migrants for its accessibility to routes leading to the Mediterranean sea. The majority of outgoing migrants identified at the Gao and Timbuktu FMPs continue through Algeria (primarily through the Algerian towns of Tamanrasset and Bordj). Migrants transiting through Benena and Heremakono travel on to Burkina Faso, while those transiting through Gogui travel on to Mauritania. Mali is also a transit country for incoming migrants, notably those who were unable to cross the Sahara desert and those returning to countries such as Guinea-Conakry, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. With the closure of the borders due to the Coronavirus pandemic, a gradual decline in daily flows is observed from 22 March to reach a very low level (one third of the average daily flows), hence a decrease in monthly flows. However, migrants have still found ways to cross officially closed borders.

Following the appearance of the first cases of COVID-19 in West Africa in March 2020, public authorities chose to restrict mobility, including through the closure of borders. Migrants who do not want to defer their plans to migrate find unofficial ways and means to cross officially closed borders despite the prohibition of people passing through. After the considerable decline in migration flows recorded in April 2020, a resumption of movements is observed in May (+33%), although the movements have not yet reached their pre-COVID-19 levels. This overall increase is attributable to incoming flows which increased by 125 percent compared to last month; yet over the same period, outgoing flows increased by 1 percent.

2,965 Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)
3,446 Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)
6,411 Individuals observed in total at Mali FMPs
 9 Active FMPs in Mali

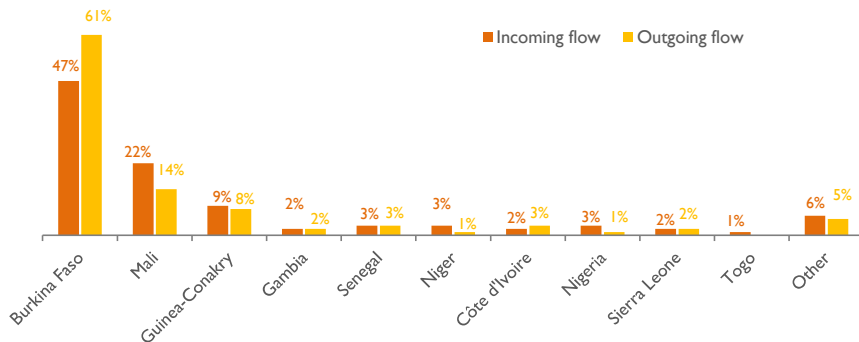
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMPs BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 31 MAY 2020 (**)



(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at the transit points of Bamako, Sevare and Wabaria are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

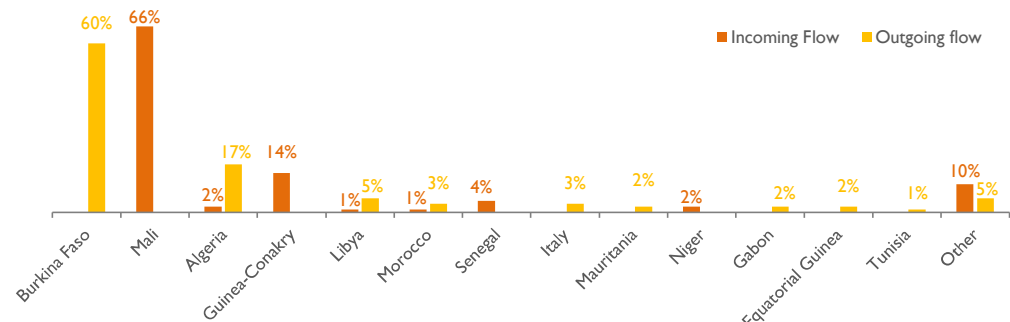
(**) The data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. Due to the new FMP set up since the start of June 2017, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date should not be interpreted as a significant increase in migratory flows but as an increase in data collected.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



Since the beginning of 2020, the flows of seasonal migrant from Burkina Faso continue to increase significantly. These migrants most often intend to travel to gold mining sites.

MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



European countries were declared as the final intended destination by 4 per cent of outgoing migrants.



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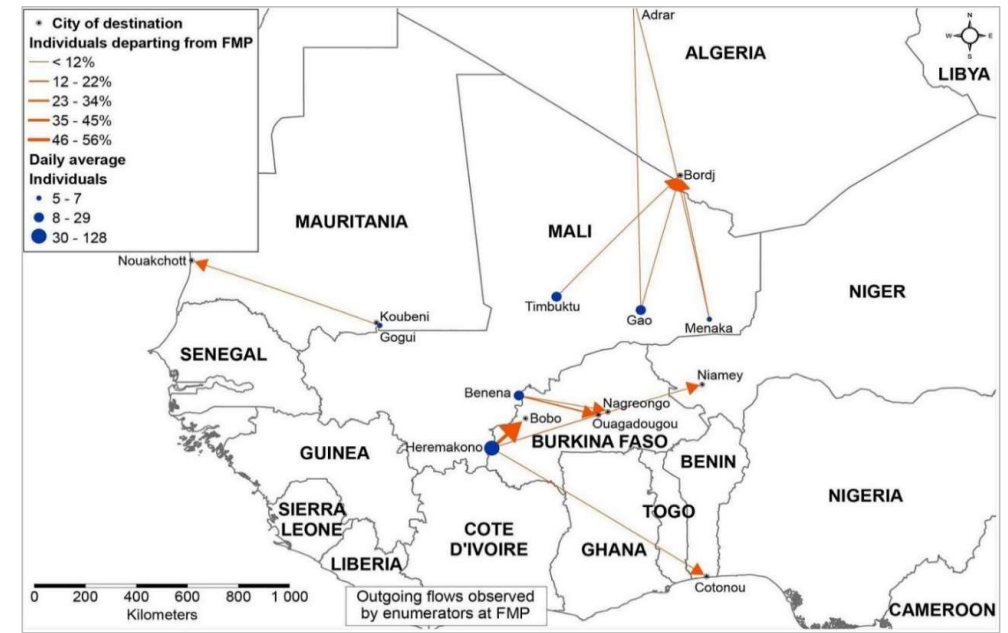
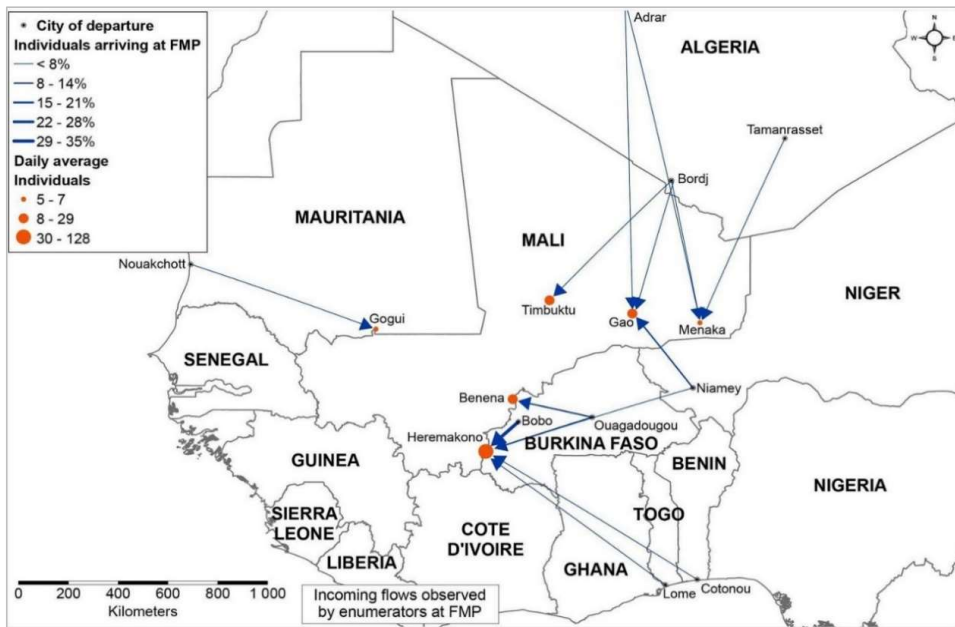
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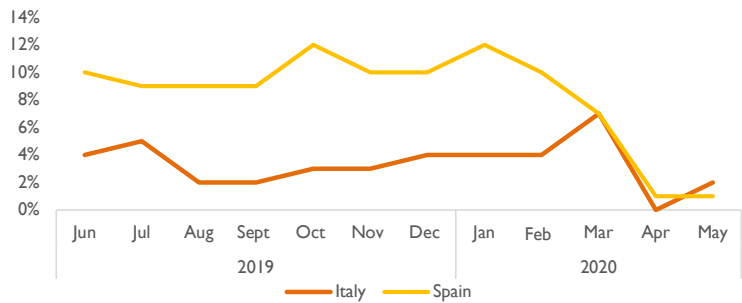
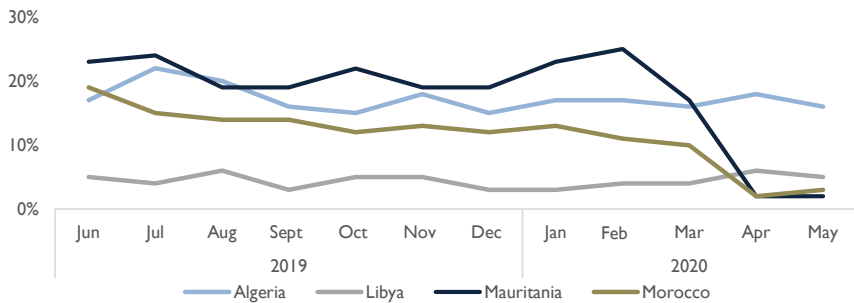
Because of the difficulties in accessing entry and exit points in the Kidal region, and because data from the Inhalid FMP alone does not accurately reflect migration flows in the Kidal region, data collection at the Inhalid FMP has been stopped. To determine incoming and outgoing flows to and from Algeria, DTM used the data collected at the Gao, Timbuktu and Menaka FMPs where migrants headed for Algeria usually begin their journey.

As a result, the figures presented in pages one through three of this report do not include the numbers collected from the Inhalid FMP, nor do they incorporate the numbers from the Bamako, Sevare or Wabaria FMPs, which are transit points and not points of entry or exit.



Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

EVOLUTION OF INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS BETWEEN 1 JUNE 2019 AND 31 MAY 2020



The number of migrants wishing to travel to Europe through Algeria and Libya decreased. On the other hand migrants who want to travel to Europe through Morocco have increased. However, migrants wishing to travel to Europe via Mauritania remained constant.

The number of migrants wishing to travel to Spain remained constant. In addition, migrants who intend to go to Italy increased.

Yet, it should be noted that these figures indicate the intentions of migrants rather than confirmed destinations.

Wabaria, located at the entrance of the city of Gao, is predominantly a crossing point for migrants travelling to Gao, coming from the South and the Centre of Mali or who have transited through those areas.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors identify migrants who wish to travel to North African and European countries. Most of them transit through Bamako to reach Gao, where they spend a couple of days before continuing their journey.

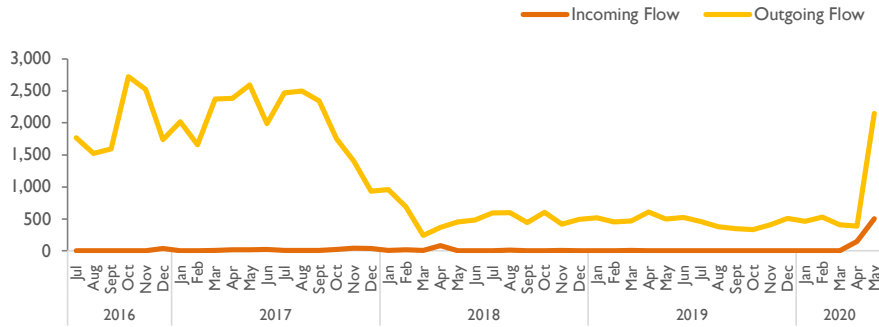
During the reporting period, most migrants transiting through the Wabaria FMP were nationals of Niger (22%) or Mali (24%).

For outgoing flows, mainly internal seasonal migrants, Mali (87%), Algeria (6%), Morocco (3%) or Spain (3%) are the main destinations for migrants.

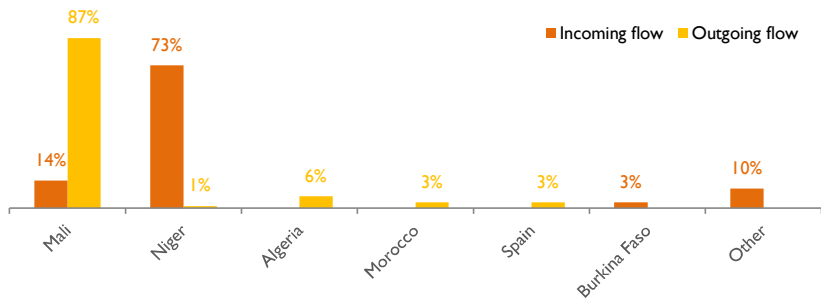
The average of daily flows observed in Wabaria increased by 333 per cent compared to last month. A massive increase of seasonal migrants with Mali as destination have seen. A similar increase could lead to the assertion that this FMP has not been as affected by COVID-19.

During the reporting period, 2,652 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 502; Outgoing flow: 2,150).

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED



MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)

91 AVERAGE/DAY OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS ↑ +333%

	Adults	Minors
Female	5% ↓	1% ↓
Male	92% ↑	2% ↓

VULNERABILITIES

- 1.3% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↓ -3.8 pp
- 0% ELDERLY PERSONS
- 0% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- 0% PREGNANT WOMEN

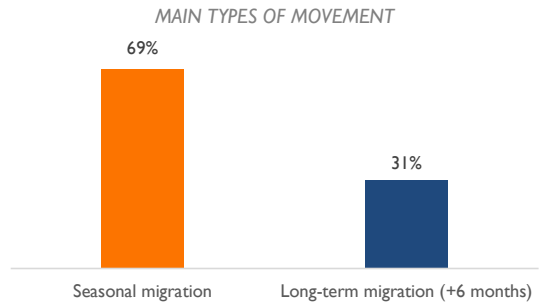
pp: percentage point

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

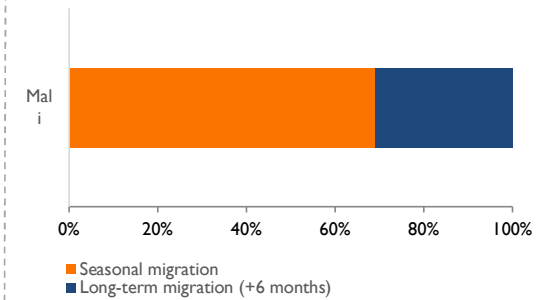
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Niger	62%	+30 pp
Burkina Faso	24%	+18 pp
Mali	3%	-22 pp
Sudan	3%	+2 pp
Guinea-Conakry	3%	-16 pp
Other	5%	-12 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	92%	+21 pp
Algeria	6%	-23 pp
Niger	2%	+2 pp

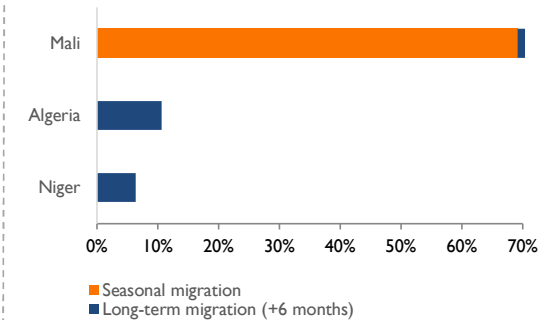
With the methodology, Mali is indicated as the destination country and Gao as the destination city. Then flows continue to Algeria.



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



Place Kidal is mainly an exit point for migrants leaving Gao.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, the data collectors identify migrants who have spent a number of days in Gao in transit before travelling onwards, predominantly to North African and European countries. Incoming migrants who transit through Niger or Algeria and return to Mali or their countries of origin (Guinea-Conakry, Côte d'Ivoire) are also identified at this FMP.

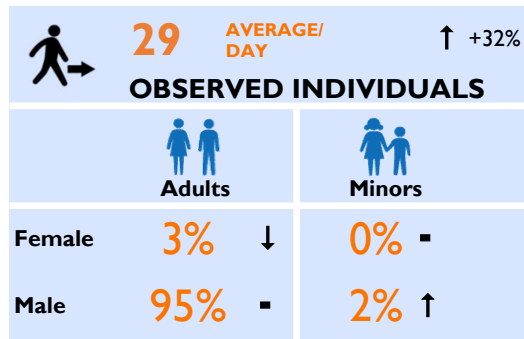
During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Place Kidal FMP were nationals of Mali (51%), Guinea-Conakry (19%), Côte d'Ivoire (8%), Burkina Faso (6%) and Gambia (3%).

For outgoing flows, Algeria (59%), Morocco (13%), Spain (12%), Italy (9%) and Libya (6%) are the main destination destinations for migrants.

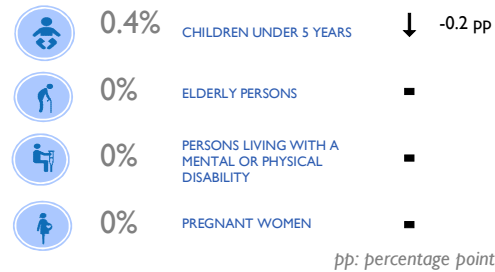
During the reporting period, 798 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 447; Outgoing flow: 351). This corresponds to a 32 per cent increase in the average of daily flows recorded compared to the previous month, during which time a 19 per cent decrease was recorded due to the restrictions related to COVID-19.

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



DEMOGRAPHY

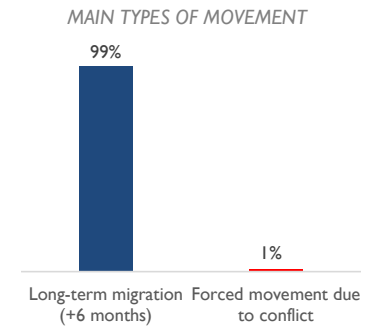


VULNERABILITIES

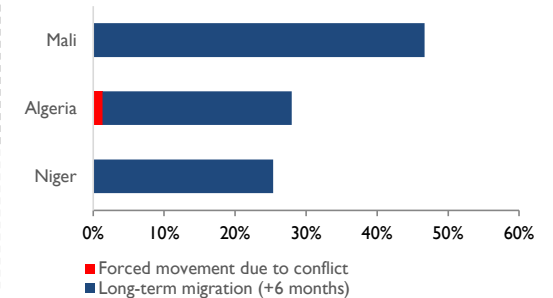
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	51%	+6 pp
Guinea-Conakry	19%	-4 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	8%	+1 pp
Burkina Faso	6%	+1 pp
Gambia	3%	+1 pp
Other	13%	-5 pp

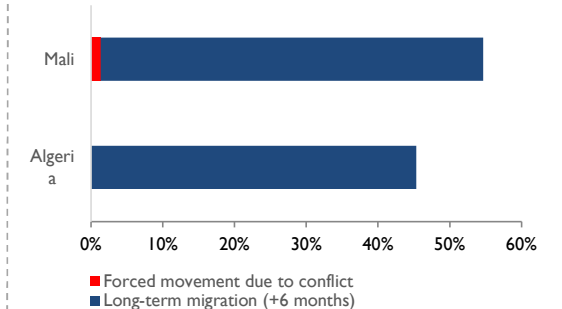
DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	57%	+16 pp
Algeria	43%	-16 pp



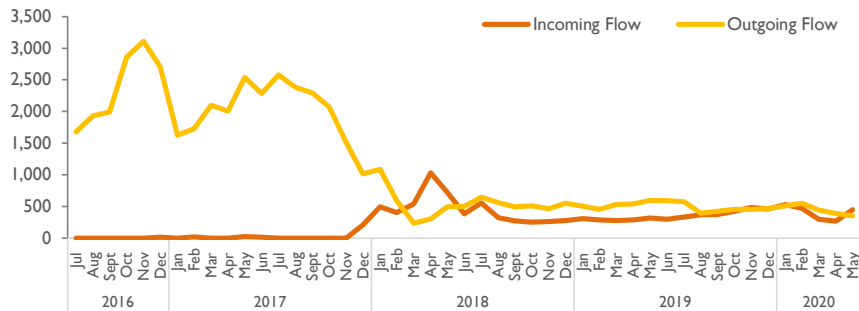
COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



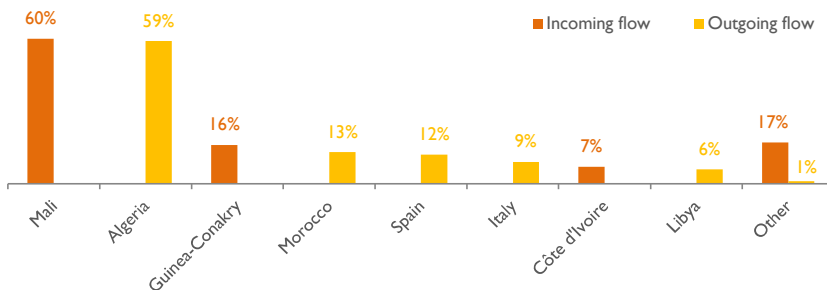
NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED



MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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The Timbuktu Flow Monitoring Point is primarily a migrant exit point for outgoing flows in direction to North Africa.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe migrants who travel through Timbuktu before going on to North Africa and Europe.

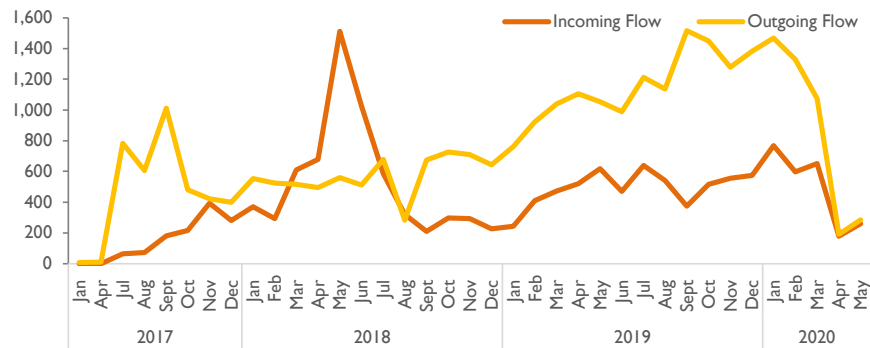
Incoming migrants who transit through Algeria and return to Mali are also identified at this FMP.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Mali (38%), Guinea-Conakry (32%), Niger (12%), Gambia (6%) and Cote d'Ivoire (5%).

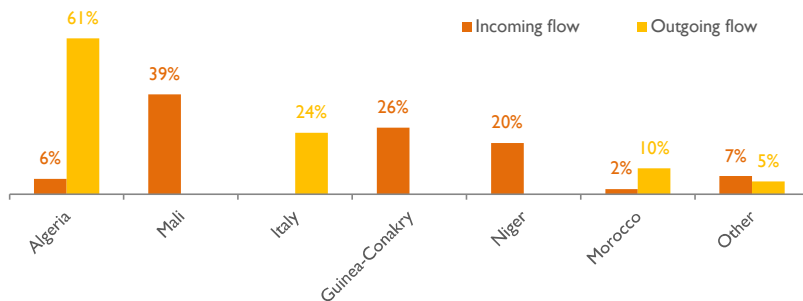
Most outgoing migrants reported either Algeria (61%), Italy (24%) or Morocco (10%) as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 545 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 260; Outgoing flow: 285). Although a 50 per cent increase in the average of daily flows was recorded during the month of May 2020, this statistic remains far below pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels. In fact, a loss of more than 80 percent of its volume was recorded last April.

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

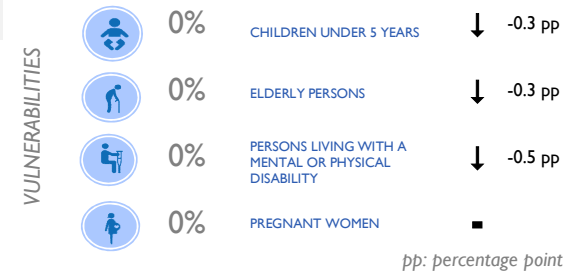
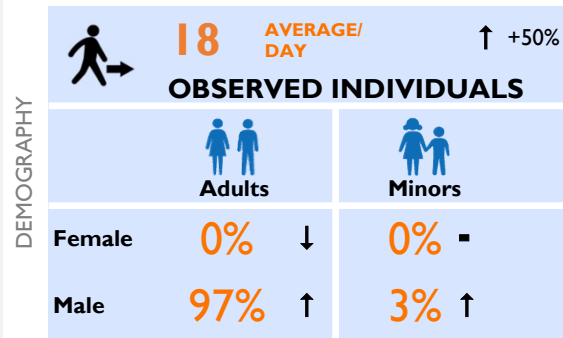


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

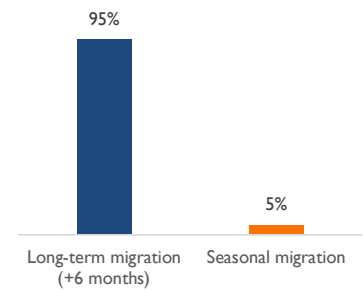
(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



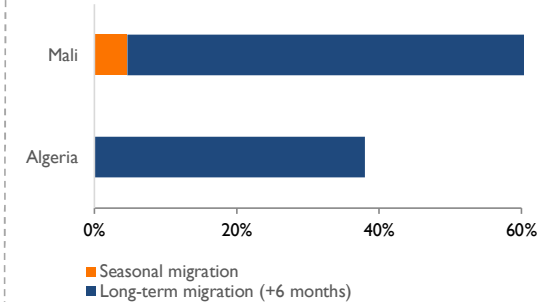
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	38%	-3 pp
Guinea-Conakry	32%	-
Niger	12%	+7 pp
Gambia	6%	+1 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	4%	+1 pp
Other	8%	-6 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	98%	-1 pp
Other	1%	+1 pp

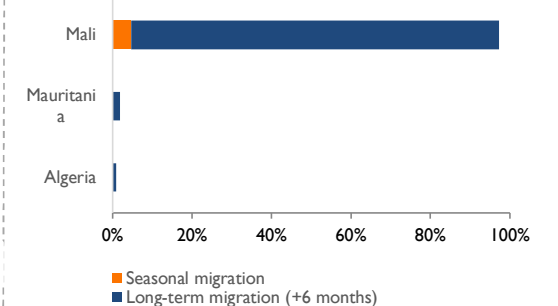
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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The Menaka Flow Monitoring Point is located in the city of Menaka, in the Menaka region.

According to information received by data collectors, some migrants, following the reinforcement of security measures in the Niger, cross the Menaka border from the Niger into Mali in order to get to Algeria.

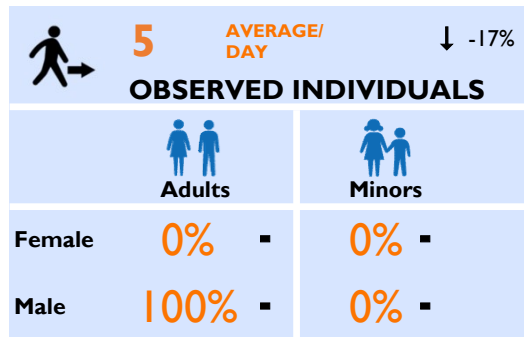
During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were Malians (44%), followed by nationals of the Niger (32%), Nigeria (11%), Benin (4%) and Ghana (4%).

Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria (80%), followed by Libya (17%) as their intended final destination.

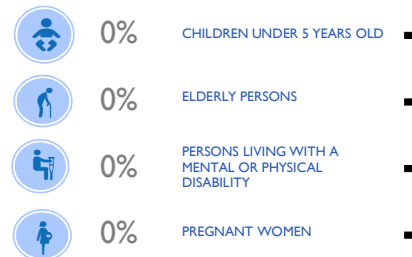
During the reporting period, 131 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 50; Outgoing flow: 81). This is equivalent to a decrease in the average of daily flows of 17 percent, certainly due to restrictions related to COVID-19.

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



DEMOGRAPHY



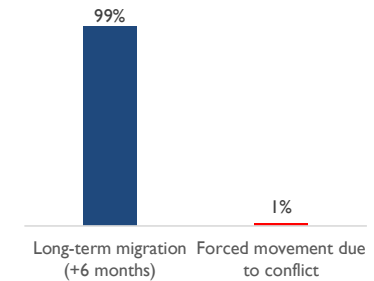
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

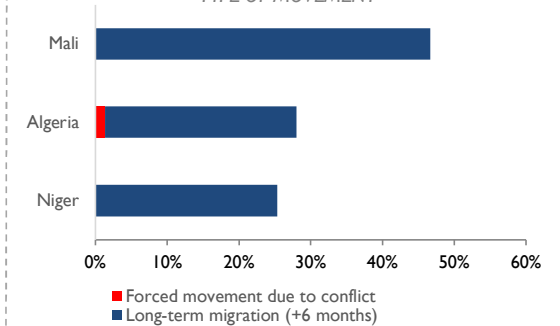
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	44%	+3 pp
Niger	32%	-
Nigeria	11%	+3 pp
Benin	4%	+1 pp
Ghana	4%	-6 pp
Other	5%	-1 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Algeria	62%	-
Mali	38%	-

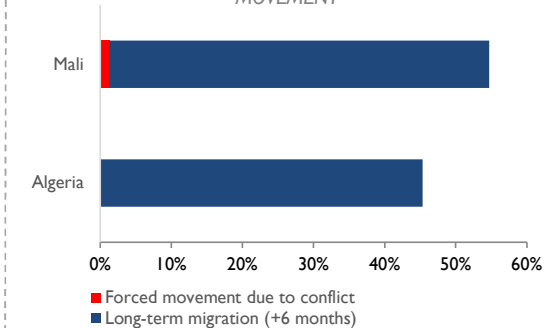
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



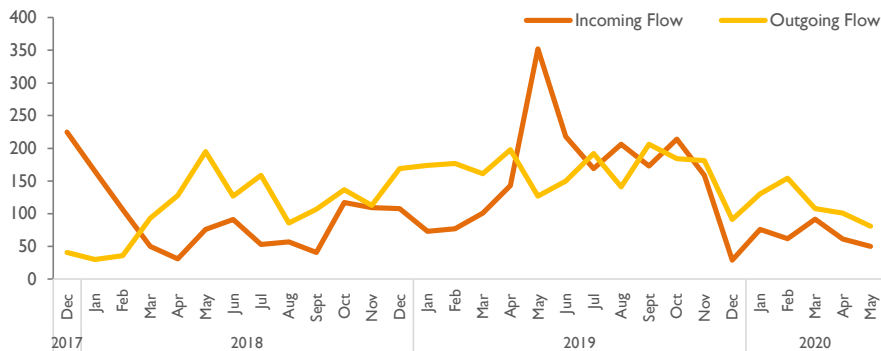
COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



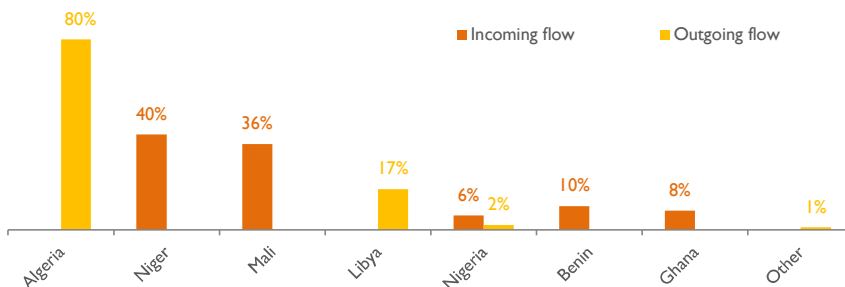
NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED



MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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The Sevare Flow Monitoring Point is a transit point located in Sevare town.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observed migrants traveling to Gao and Timbuktu.

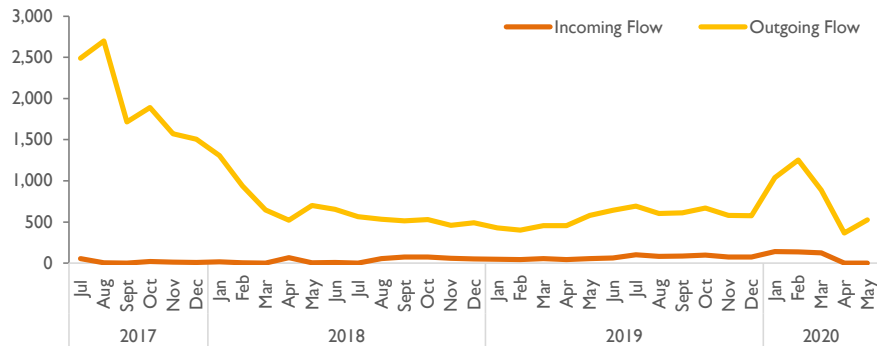
During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Sevare FMP were from Guinea-Conakry (29%), Mali (26%), Burkina Faso (16%), Côte d'Ivoire (12%) and Senegal (8%).

For outgoing migrants, Algeria (32%), Spain (22%), Morocco (21%), Italy (16%) and France (8%) are the main final destinations envisaged by migrants.

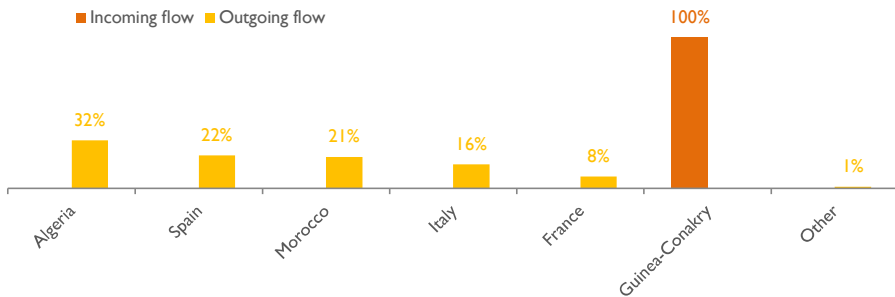
The incoming flows observed in Sevare are only the nationals of Guinea-Conakry who return to their origin countries.

During the reporting period, 530 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 2; Outgoing flow: 528). Even with such an increase in May 2020 (50% increase in average of daily flows), the FMP of Sevare is far from reaching its level before COVID-19.

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

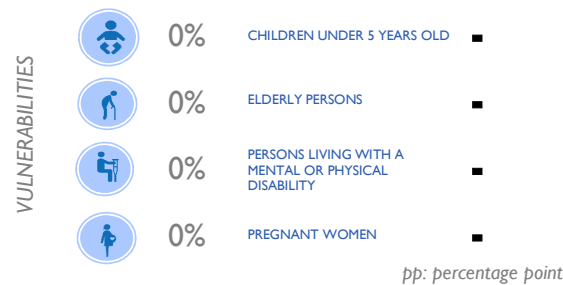
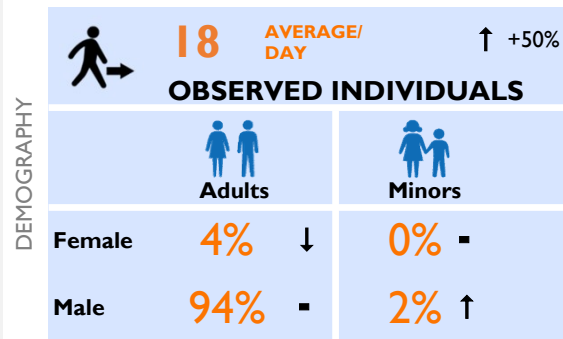


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

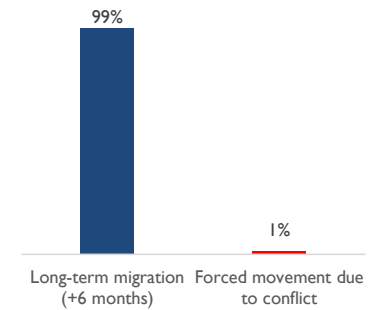
(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



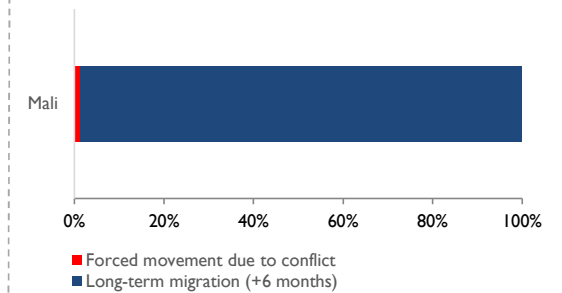
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Guinea-Conakry	29%	-4 pp
Mali	26%	+5 pp
Burkina Faso	16%	-1 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	12%	-2 pp
Senegal	8%	-1 pp
Other	9%	+3 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	100%	-

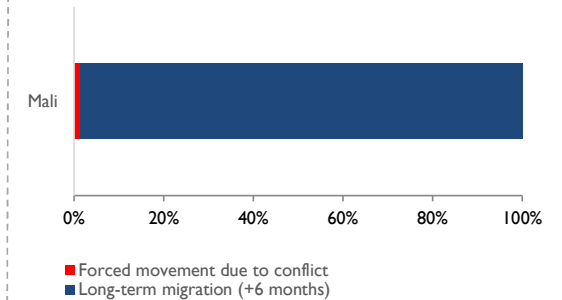
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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The Gogui Flow Monitoring Point is located at the border post between Mali and Mauritania.

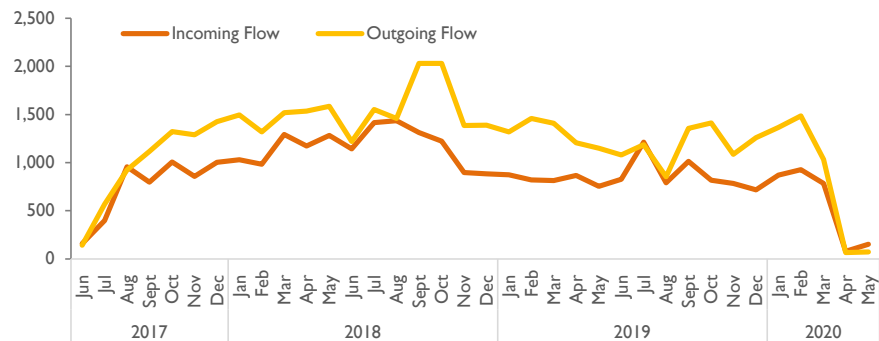
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants travelling to Mauritania or Morocco. Some of them say they want to gather enough savings to continue their journey to Europe.

A large number of incoming migrants who had transited through Mauritania and were returning to Mali were also identified at this FMP.

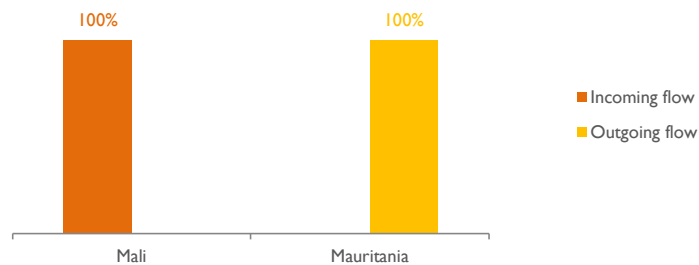
During the reporting period, the migrants identified at the Gogui FMP were mainly in nationals of Mali (96%); Mauritians (3%) and Ivorians (1%) were also seen. The totality of outgoing migrants reported Mauritania as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 223 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 152; Outgoing flow: 71). This reflects a 40 per cent increase in the average of daily flows compared to the previous month. Despite this increase, the Gogui FMP remains severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic since it has only recorded around 10 per cent of its pre-COVID flows.

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

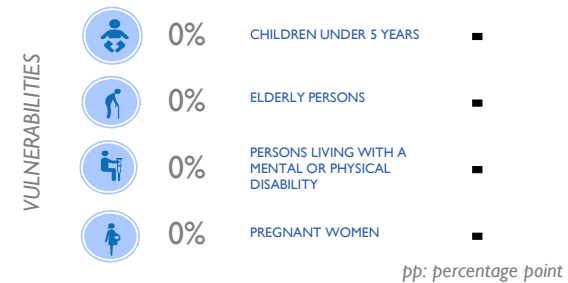
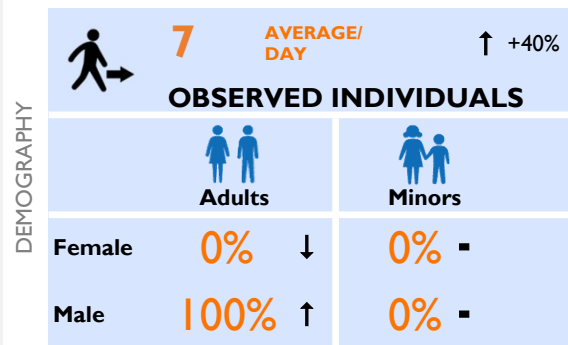


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

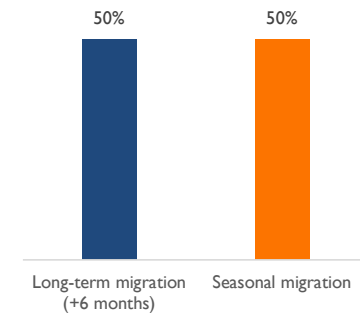
(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



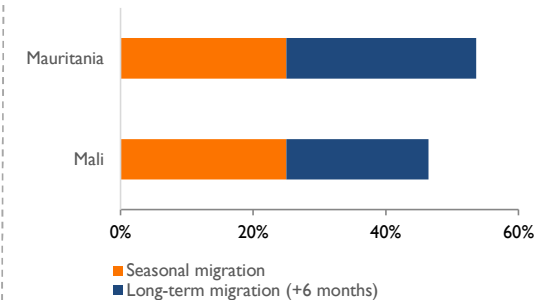
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	96%	-4 pp
Mauritania	3%	+3 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	1%	+1 pp

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS	DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
ORIGINS	Mali	68%	+12 pp
	Mauritania	32%	-12 pp

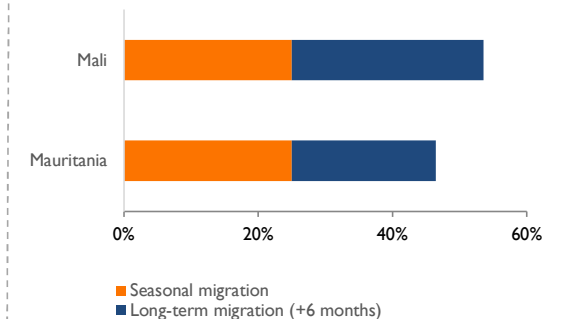
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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The Benena Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region.

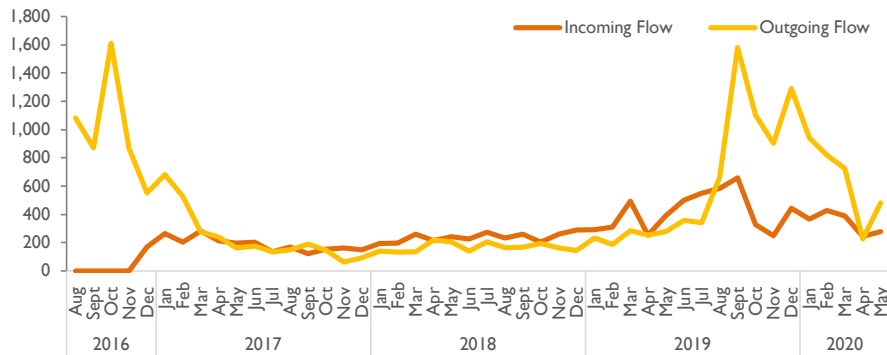
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West and Central African, North African and European countries after transiting through Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, as well as incoming migrants entering Mali after transiting through Burkina Faso.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (77%) and Nigeria (8%).

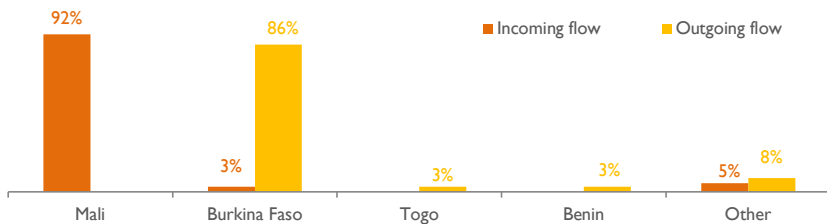
Most outgoing migrants reported either Burkina Faso (86%), Togo (3%) or Benin (3%) as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 760 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 278; Outgoing flow: 482). This represents an increase of 56 percent over the previous month.

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

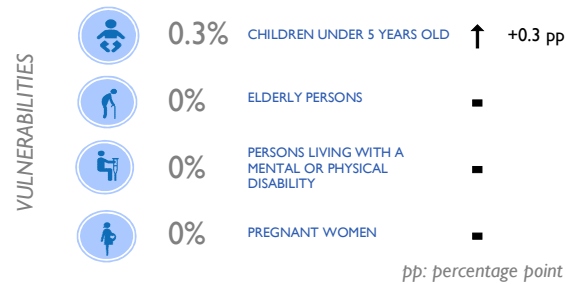
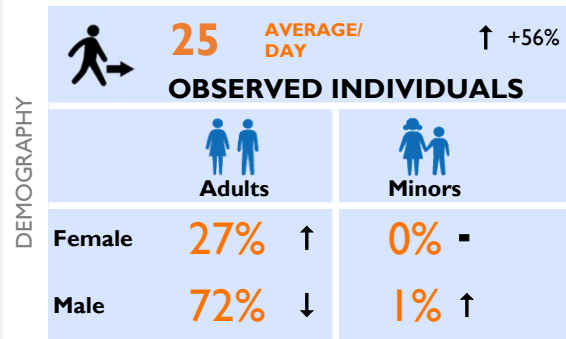


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

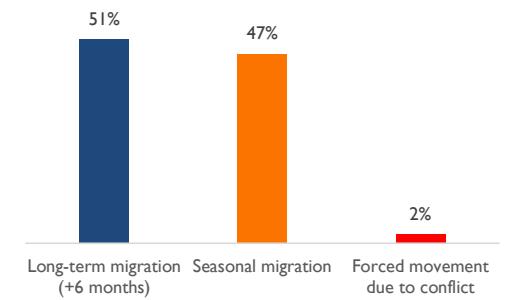
(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



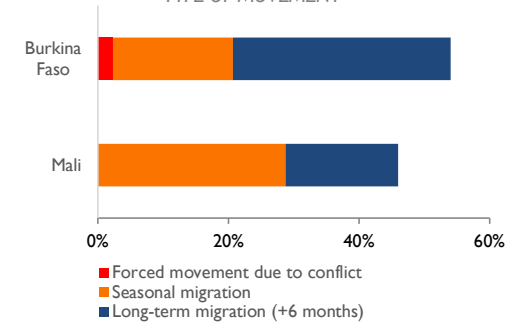
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Burkina Faso	77%	+10 pp
Nigeria	8%	+2 pp
Mali	3%	-5 pp
Togo	3%	-1 pp
Guinea-Conakry	3%	-1 pp
Other	6%	-5 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Burkina Faso	63%	+14 pp
Mali	37%	-14 pp

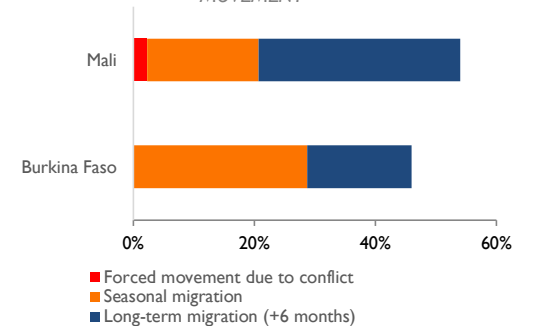
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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The Heremakono Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Sikasso region. At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after transiting through Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, as well as incoming flows of migrants who enter in Mali after transiting through Burkina Faso.

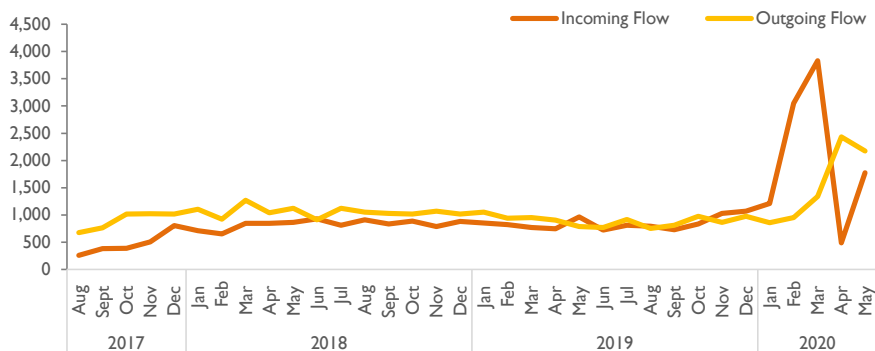
During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (72%) or Mali (6%).

For outgoing flows, Burkina Faso (75%), Libya (7%) or Algeria (6%) were the main intended final destinations reported.

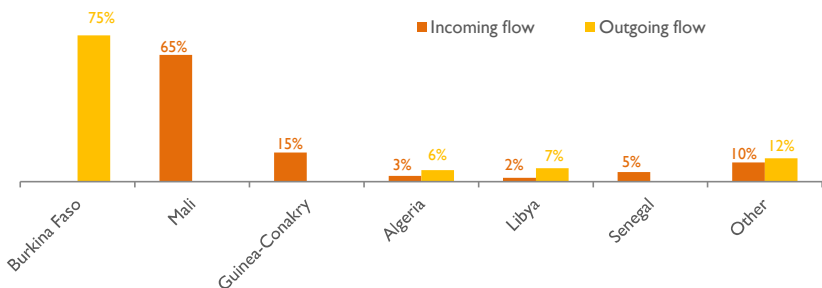
During the reporting period, 3,954 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 1,778; Outgoing flow: 2,176).

The information collected at this FMP shows a notable number of migrants who declared that they came to Mali to work in the mining and agricultural regions, among other activities. From February 2020, an emphasis was placed on registration seasonal migration flows, hence the large numerous of seasonal migrants from February 2020. In May 2020, an increase of 32 percent in the average of daily flows was recorded.

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

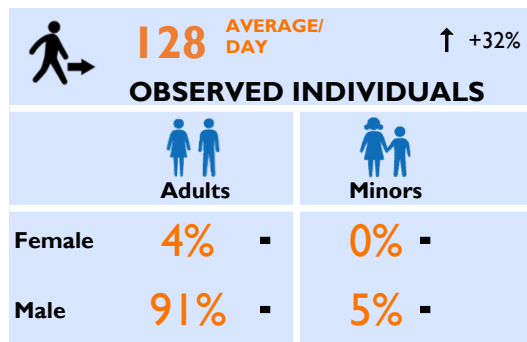


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

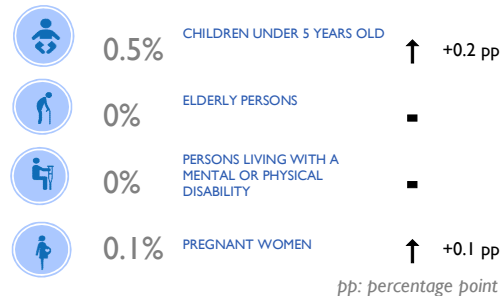


TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



DEMOGRAPHY



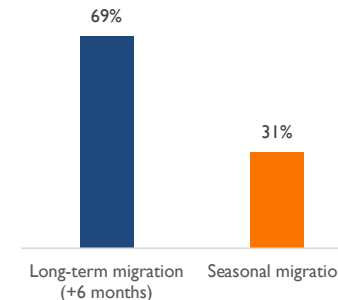
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

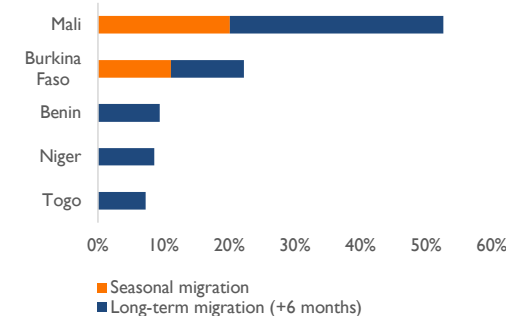
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Burkina Faso	72%	+8 pp
Mali	6%	-3 pp
Guinea-Conakry	4%	-2 pp
Senegal	4%	+1 pp
Guinea-Bissau	2%	-1 pp
Other	12%	-3 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Burkina Faso	52%	-29 pp
Mali	44%	+27 pp
Niger	3%	+2 pp
Other	1%	+0 pp

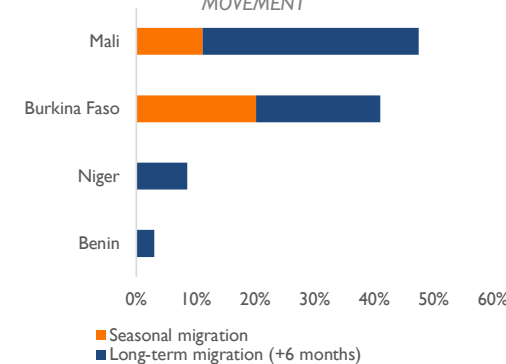
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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The capital city of Bamako is a major transit point for migrants travelling to West and North African countries.

In Bamako, migrant flows are recorded at bus stations where data collectors primarily observe migrants travelling to Gao or Timbuktu, as well as to border areas on their way to neighbouring countries such as Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

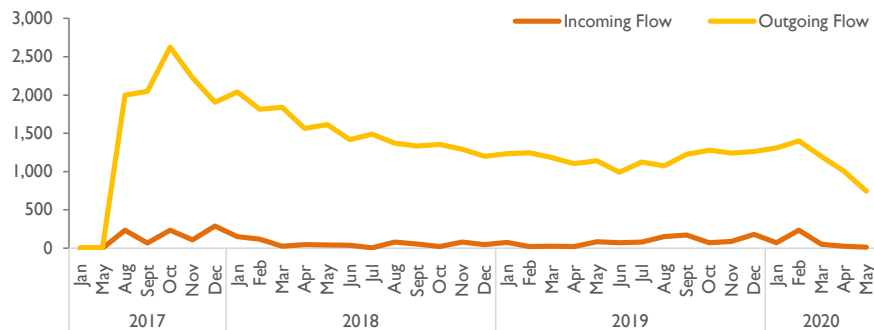
Most outgoing migrants reported either Algeria (56%), Mauritania (9%), Italy (9%), France (9%), Spain (8%) and Morocco (6) as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Bamako FMP were from Mali (33%), Guinea-Conakry (17%), Burkina Faso (8%), Côte d'Ivoire (7%) and Senegal (5%).

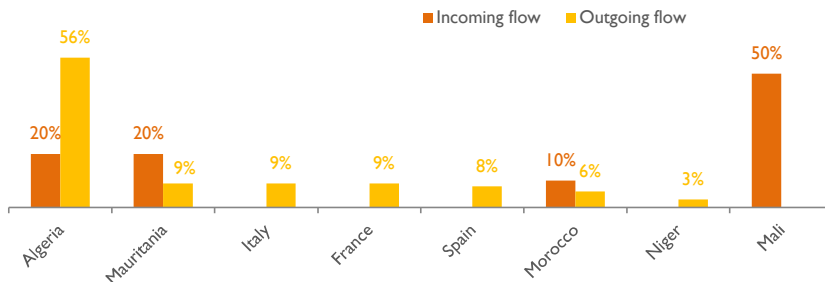
According to the information received from data collectors, migrants from Côte d'Ivoire transit through Sikasso, where they then travel to Mopti, bypassing Bamako. This explains the low number of Ivorian nationals observed at the Bamako FMP.

During the reporting period, 940 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 10; Outgoing flow: 745). This is equivalent to a 12 percent decrease in average of daily flows compared to April. This makes Bamako the only FMP in Mali which has seen the average of its flows decrease during the last 2 months.

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

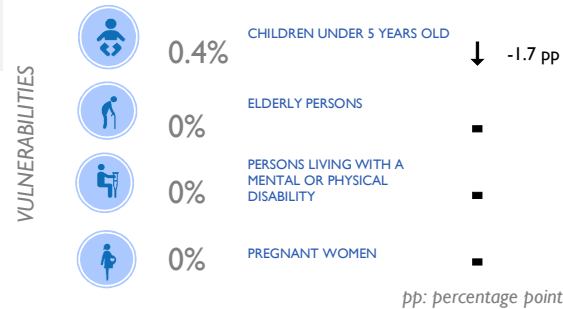
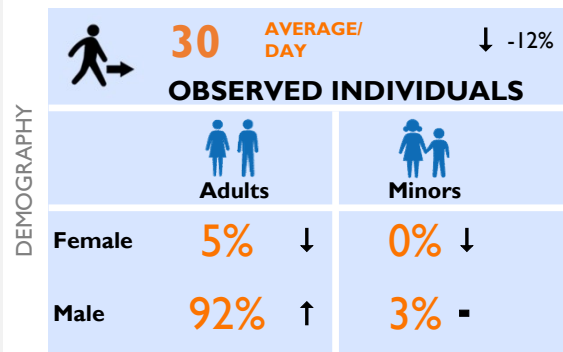


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

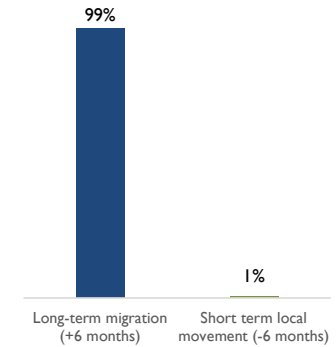
(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



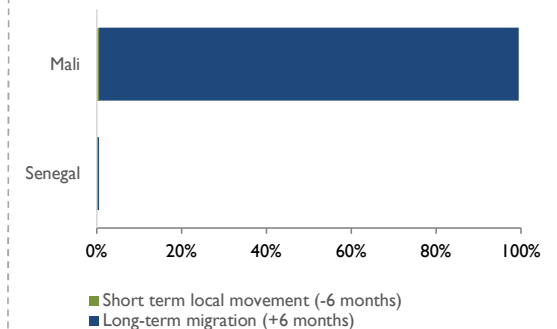
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	33%	+2 pp
Guinea-Conakry	17%	-12 pp
Burkina Faso	8%	-2 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	7%	+3 pp
Senegal	5%	+1 pp
Other	30%	+8 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	90%	+4 pp
Mauritania	10%	+7 pp

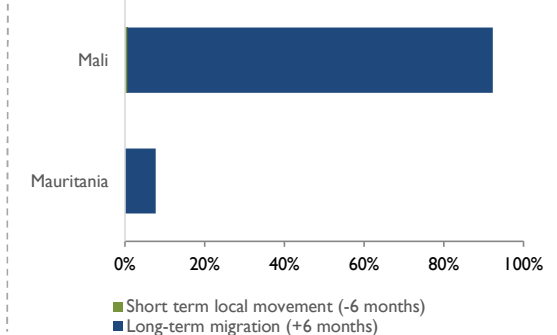
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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WHAT IS FLOW MONITORING?

Flow monitoring is a component of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). It has been developed to track migrant flows (groups or individuals) through data collection carried out at key points of origin, transit and/or destination. The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale and profiles of population movements (migrants, internally displaced persons, returnees, etc.) through specific locations. The information and analysis provided through the flow monitoring methodology also helps to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/ migration routes. The purpose of flow monitoring is not to replace border monitoring or border surveillance. Data collected by IOM flow monitoring exercises does not replace government border controls and should not be interpreted as such.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATION FLOWS - A REGIONAL INITIATIVE IN WEST AFRICA

Monitoring population movements in West and Central Africa represents an important regional initiative. It allows for a better understanding of intentions, trends, routes, and risks as well as demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants. It serves as a common source of data contributing to inform policymaking by authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination. IOM aims to install over thirty of these flow monitoring points throughout the West and Central African region to assist in reducing the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

METHODOLOGY Flows Monitoring of Populations (FMP) is an investigative work that aims to highlight areas that are particularly vulnerable to cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then work at the local level to identify strategic transit points. Trained agents collect data from key informants at the flow monitoring point: the latter may be bus station staff, police or customs officials, bus drivers or migrants themselves. A basic questionnaire mixed with direct observations allows enumerators to collect disaggregated data by gender and nationality. In Mali, ten data collection points are active in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Menaka, Mopti, Sikasso, Segou, Kayes and the district of Bamako. Daily data collection is performed in the FMPs.

LIMITATIONS The data used in this analysis are estimates and represent only a part of the existing flows in Mali. The geographic and temporal coverage of these surveys is partial insofar as the flow monitoring activities do not cover some private bus stations existing in the various cities including Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Menaka, Mopti and Bamako. The data on the final destinations of migrants are obtained based on their declaration and must be taken with caution because they indicate only an intention. The data on the vulnerabilities are based on direct observations of the enumerators and must be taken only for information.

All data included in this report is based on estimations. IOM expressly disclaims all warranties of any kind, whether express or implied, including, but not limited to, the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.



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