



**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX



DTM ACTIVITIES IN  
MALI ARE SUPPORTED  
BY:



Project funded by the European Union  
Project implemented by IOM



## FLOW MONITORING REPORT

MALI

September 2020



### INTRODUCTION

In order to gain a better understanding of mobility flows and trends through West and Central Africa, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) implements the Displacement Tracking Matrix's Flow Monitoring (FM) tool at key transit points across the region.

Flow Monitoring activities are conducted in close cooperation with national and local authorities as well as local partners. The Flow Monitoring tool consists of two main components: the Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR), which captures key data on the magnitude, provenance, destination and mode of travel of mobility flows, and the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), individual surveys conducted with travellers to gather detailed information about the profiles, migration experience and intentions of migrants. Through these activities, the Flow Monitoring tool collects data on migration flows and trends, traveller profiles, migration journeys, and intentions of migrants, so as to obtain a better understanding of mobility in West and Central Africa.

In **Mali**, DTM conducts Flow Monitoring activities at 7 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) located across 6 regions, in order to foster a better understanding of the numbers, trends, profiles, and journeys of migration flows crossing these points.

This reports presents data collected through the Flow Monitoring Registry in September 2020.

Additional information on Flow Monitoring methodology is available on the last page.

### KEY FIGURES



**7** FMPs active in MALI



**491** travellers on average observed daily



**+28%** increase in travellers compared to August



**7,867** Total incoming individuals



**6,865** Total outgoing individuals recorded



**14,732** Total individuals observed at Mali FMPs



**97%** of individuals travelling to Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Algeria



**90%** of nationals from Burkina Faso, Mali and Guinea

### TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

**Mobility trends:** Over the course of the reporting period, 491 individuals were observed daily at 7 active FMPs of Mali, on average. This represents a 28 per cent increase when compared to the previous month, during which 384 individuals had been observed daily.

**Types of flows:** Amongst observed travellers, 89 per cent were conducting a transboundary movement (53% were entering the country, while 36% were leaving the country). In contrast, 11 per cent of travellers were travelling internally.

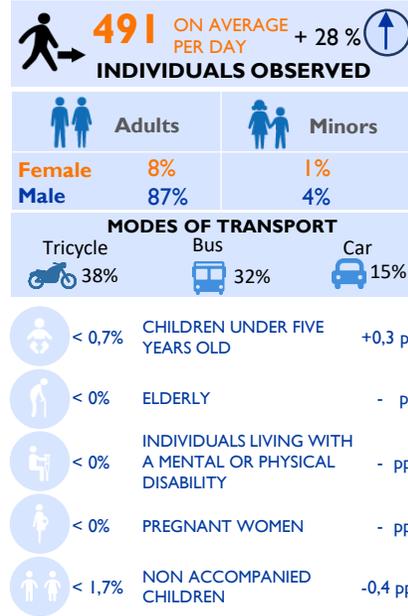
**Provenance and destination:** During the third quarter 2020, the main cities departure were Bobo-Dioulasso (19%, Burkina Faso), Ouagadougou (19%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (17%, Mali), Bamako (14%, Mali), Nouakchott (8%, Mauritania) and Mopti (7%, Mali). Travellers were primarily headed to destinations Bamako (34%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (15%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (14%, Mali), Ouagadougou (13%, Burkina Faso) et Tombouctou (10%, Mali). The main modes of transportation were tricycle (38%), bus (32%), private vehicle (15), truck (6%) and on moto (5%). Due to the closure of the Malian borders following COVID-19, followed by ECOWAS sanctions following overthrow of government, a significant proportion of travellers observed at Mali's FMP use tricycle and motorcycles to travel. Before these two events, the bus was the preferred means of transport for the majority of travellers.

**Traveller profiles:** 87 per cent of travellers were adult men, while 8 per cent were adult women and 5 per cent were children. Of all identified individuals, 368 persons presented vulnerabilities, including children under five years old, pregnant women, elderly persons, and people with a disability.



This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

### TRAVELLER PROFILES



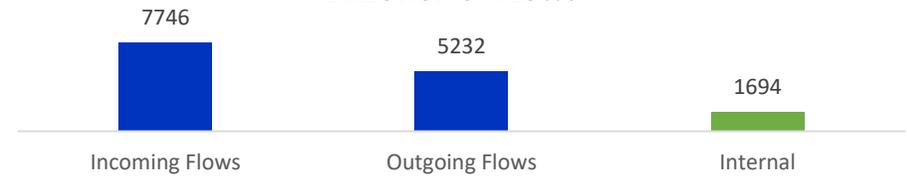
### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	52%
Burkina Faso	21%
Algeria	10%
Mauritania	7%
Other	10%

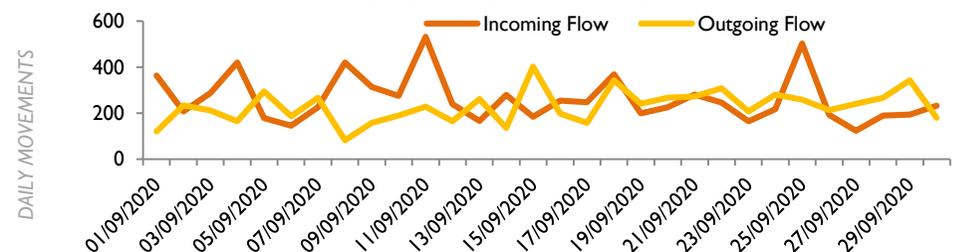
  

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	63%
Burkina Faso	21%
Algeria	8%
Mauritania	5%
Other	3%

### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



### DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

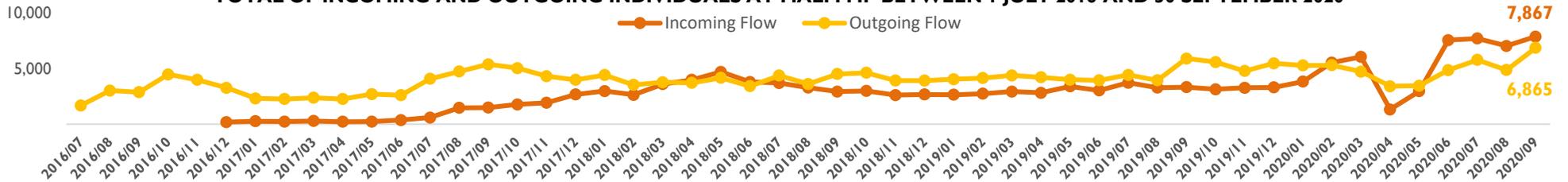


**EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (2016 – 2020)**

Most migrants travel through the capital city, Bamako, to the strategically located towns of Gao and Timbuktu, as well as to border areas such as Benena, Gogui and Heremakono, before heading towards Algeria, 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, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal and other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Following the appearance of the first cases of COVID-19 in West Africa in February 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 means to cross officially closed borders despite the prohibition of people passing through. Therefore, from mid-March 2020, a progressive decrease in migratory flows was observed at the different FMPs of Mali, reaching a very low level in April 2020. However, during the months of May and June, a resumption was observed in the movement of migrants. In fact, Mali's FMPs recorded an increase in flows of 32 per cent in May and 100 per cent in June 2020. This resulted in an increased volume of flows which was higher than any period prior to COVID-19. Starting in February 2020, data collection focused on recording travellers conducting seasonal migration. As a result, the data collected is skewed and does not accurately reflect the impact of COVID-19 on mobility; it also explains the sharp rise in flows recoded at FMPs from February 2020 onwards, to levels higher than those observed prior to the COVID-19 crisis.

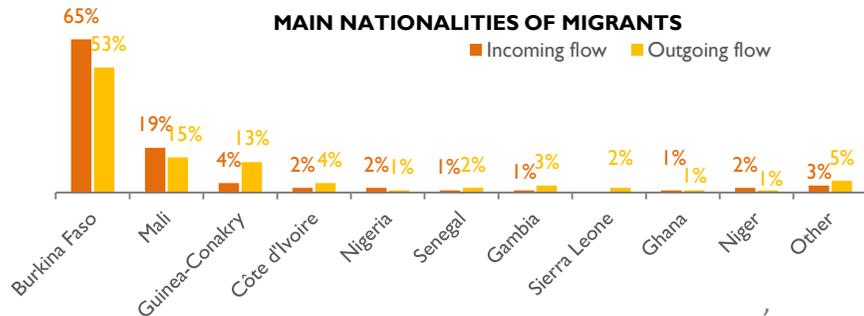
**TOTAL OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMP BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 30 SEPTEMBER 2020\*\***



(\*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Wabaria, an Internal Transit Point, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

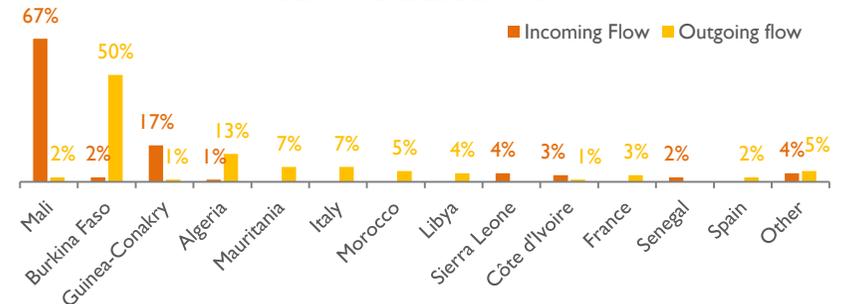
(\*\*) Data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. New FMPs were set up in June 2017; as a result, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date should not only be interpreted as an increase in migratory flows, but may also be a result of an increase in data collected.

**MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS**



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

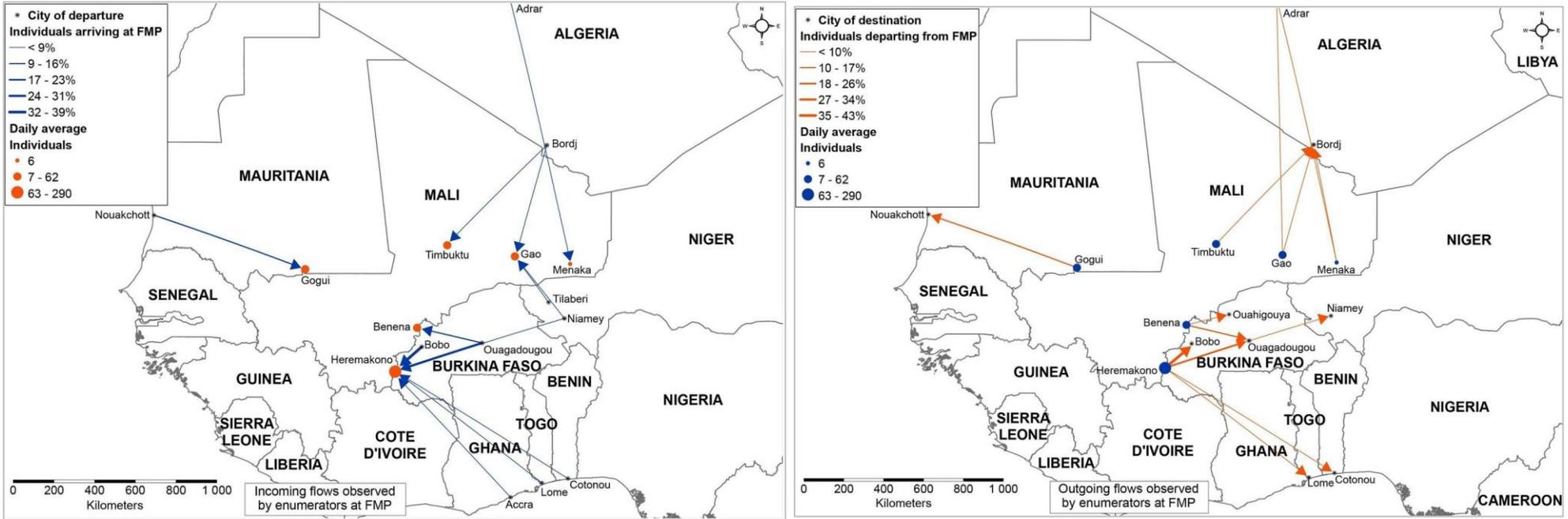
**MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS**



European countries were declared as the final intended destination by 6 per cent of outgoing migrants.

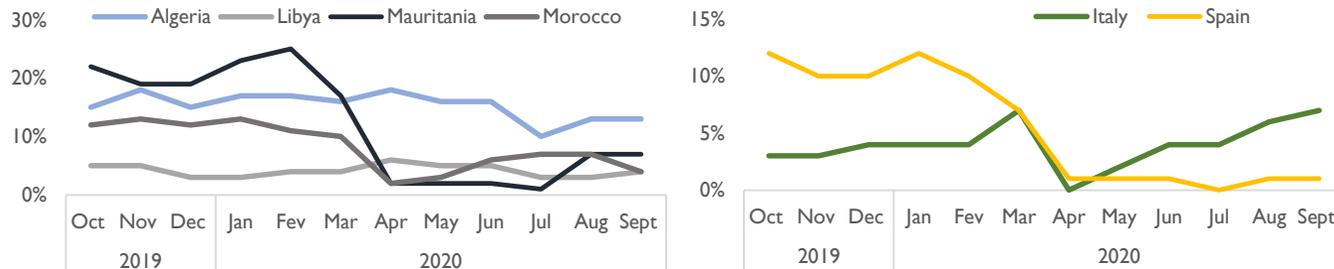
**DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

The data collected at the FMPs in Gao, Timbuktu and Menaka permitted to determine the migrants in the direction of Algeria. These regions are localities where migrants headed for Algeria usually begin their journey, reciprocally the migrants who return from Algeria pass there.



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 THE FINAL INTENDED DESTINATIONS: 2019 – 2020**



When compared to August, the number of migrants wishing to travel to Algeria and Mauritania remained constant, while those who wish to cross Libya grew increased. However, the number of migrants travelling to Morocco decreased.

The number of migrants seeking to reach Italy increased. Otherwise, migrants who intended to go to Spain remained constant.

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

**GAO – WABARIA**

**PRESENTATION OF FMP:** A Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) was set up in July 2016 in the city of Gao at the coach station of Wabaria. An FMP was installed at this location to observe movements between Gao and Bamako, as well as movement to and from other destinations, including the N’Tahaka gold mining site, Adrar (Algeria) and Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (Algeria).

**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 125 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Wabaria FMP. This represented an increase of 58 per cent since the previous month, during which 79 individuals had been observed. This increase can be explained by the influx of people, especially young men, in direction to a gold-panning site recently discovered in the village of N’tahaka, located south of Gao.

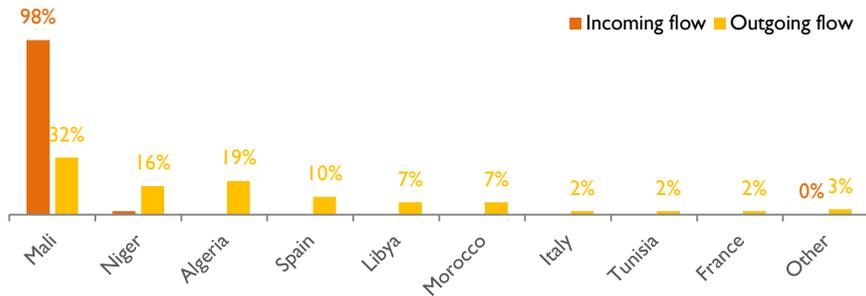
**Types of flows:** Amongst observed individuals, 1 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (exclusively incoming flows from Niger), while 99 per cent were travelling internally.

**Provenance and destination:** During the third quarter of 2020, the main provenance cities of migrants were Gao (70%), N’tahaka (16%) and Bamako (14%). They were primarily headed to destinations N’tahaka (53%), Gao (43%) et Adrar in Algeria (3%). There is currently a large inflow of young people to the village of N’tahaka following the discovery a few months ago of a gold panning site. The persons observed travelled mainly by truck (45%), private vehicle (41%) and bus (15%).

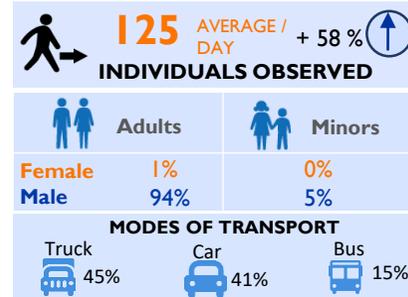
**Traveller profiles:** Among the travellers observed, 94 per cent were adult males, while 1 per cent were adult females and 5 per cent were children. Persons with vulnerabilities were identified (146). Among these case of vulnerabilities, the majority was unaccompanied minors (those under 18 years of age over 5 years of age).

During the reporting period, most migrants transiting through the Wabaria FMP were nationals of Niger (63%), Burkina Faso (15%), Sudan (5%), Guinea-Conakry (4%) and Côte d’Ivoire (4%).

**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**

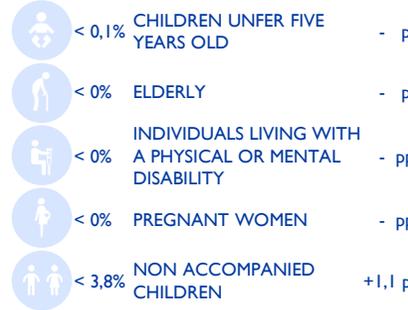


**TRAVELLER PROFILES**



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

**PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

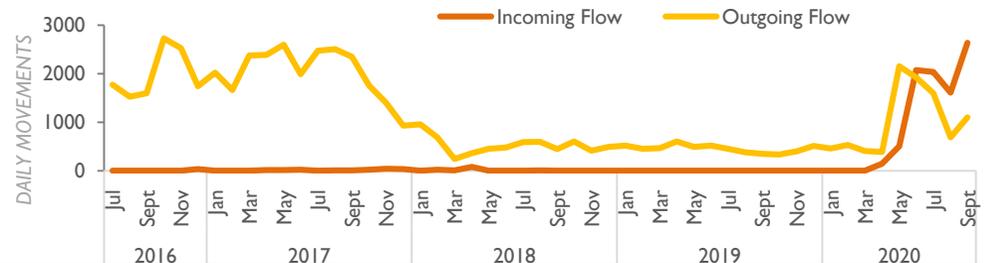
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	99%
Niger	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	100%

**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



**MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS**



### GAO – PLACE KIDAL

**PRESENTATION OF FMP:** Place Kidal is primarily an exit point for migrants passing through the city of Gao. From July 2016, a Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) was installed at this location, where IOM observes the movements of travellers going mainly to and from Gao, Niamey (Niger), Tillaberi (Niger), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (Algeria) and Adrar (Algeria).

**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 34 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Place Kidal FMP. This represented a decrease of 6 per cent since the previous month, during which 36 individuals had been observed.

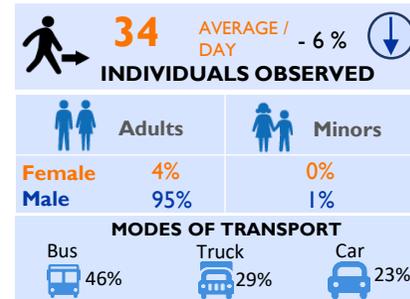
**Types of flows:** Amongst observed individuals, 79 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 44% and outgoing flow: 35%), while 21 were travelling internally.

**Provenance and destination:** In the third quarter of 2020, the main cities of origin of travellers were Gao (47%), Niamey (32%), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj in Algeria (7%) and Tillaberi in Niger (6%). They were primarily headed to destinations Gao (59%), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj in Algeria (24%), N'tahaka (10%) and Adrar in Algeria (7%). The persons observed travelled mainly by bus (46%), truck (29%) and private vehicle (23%).

**Traveller profiles:** Registered migrants were 95 per cent of adult men, while 4 per cent were adult women and 1 per cent were children. Of these, 10 were vulnerable, including one (1) child under the age of five, while the remaining 9 were unaccompanied minors.

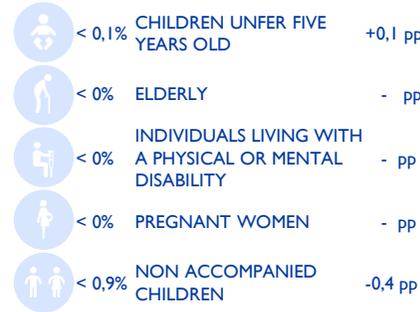
During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Place Kidal FMP were nationals of Mali (32%), Guinea-Conakry (20%), Côte d'Ivoire (13%) and Senegal (5%).

### TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

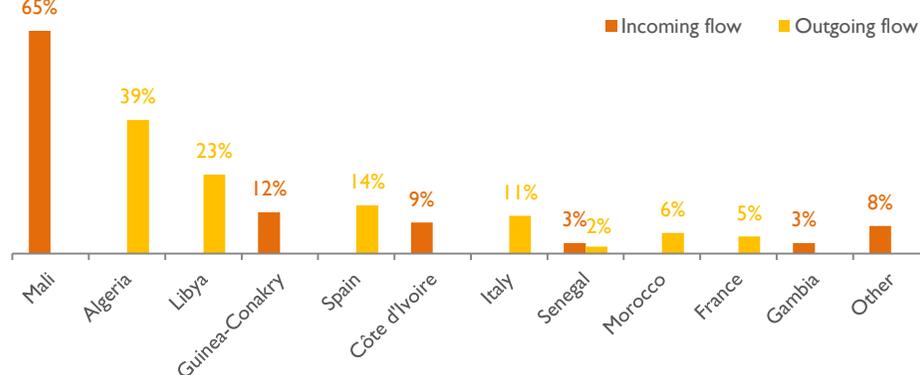


### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

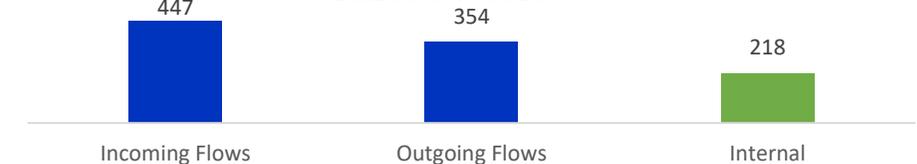
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	53%
Niger	36%
Algeria	11%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	60%
Algeria	40%

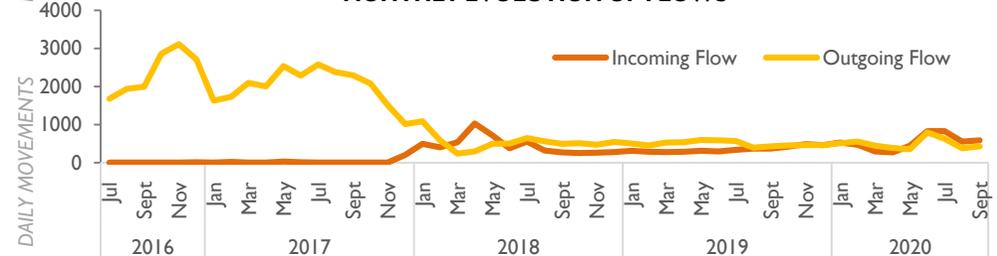
### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



### MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



**TIMBUKTU**

**PRESENTATION OF FMP:** From January 2017, a Flow Monitoring Point was set up in the city of Timbuktu. At this point, enumerators usually identify migrants who travelling to and from Mopti, Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (Algeria). Some pass through Timbuktu and continue to the countries of North Africa and Europe.

**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 62 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Timbuktu FMP. This represented an increase of 59 per cent since the previous month, during which 39 individuals had been observed. This increase reflects the resumption of flows after the relaxation of measures following COVID-19 and the ECOWAS sanctions.

**Types of flows:** Amongst observed individuals, 20 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 18% and outgoing flow: 2%), while 80 per cent were travelling internally.

**Provenance and destination:** In the third quarter of 2020, the main cities of provenance of travellers were Mopti (66%, Mali), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (23%, Algeria) et Sèvre (8%, Mali). Almost all registered travellers were to Timbuktu (96%, mali). Some mentioned Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (2%, Algeria) and Mopti (2%, Mali) as destinations. The persons observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (81%), boats (16%) or bus (2%).

**Traveller profiles:** The vast majority (82%) of observed travellers were adult males, while 2% were adult females and 16% were children. Of these, 10 persons with vulnerabilities were identified, 8 of whom were children under five years of age, 1 pregnant woman and 1 elderly person were also seen.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (42%), Mali (22%), The Gambia (8%), Sierra Leone (6%) and Senegal (5%).

**TRAVELLER PROFILES**

**62 AVERAGE / DAY** + 59% ↑

**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

**Adults** **Minors**

**Female** 2% **0%**  
**Male** 82% **16%**

**MODES OF TRANSPORT**

**Car** 18% **Boat** 18% **Bus** 82%

**VULNERABILITIES**

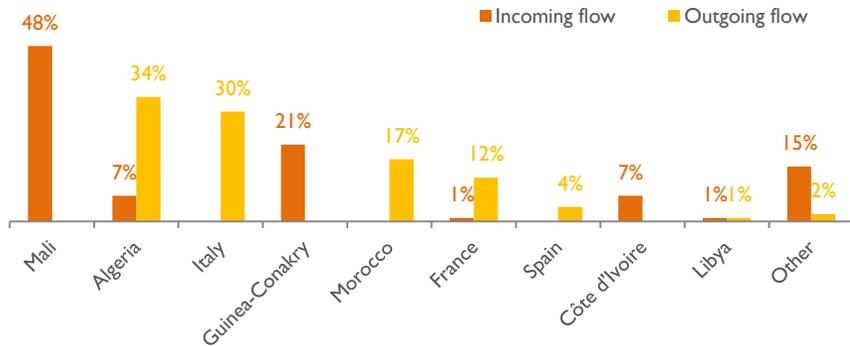
- < 0,4% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD +0,3 pp
- < 0,1% ELDERLY +0,1 pp
- < 0% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY - pp
- < 0,1% PREGNANT WOMEN +0,1 pp
- < 0% NON ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN - pp

**PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

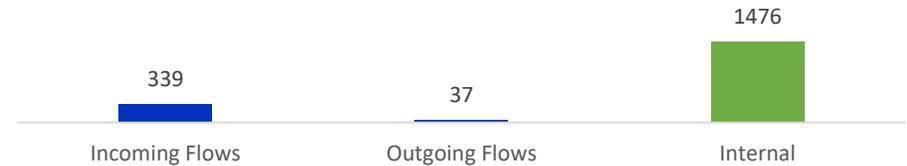
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	65%
Algeria	33%
Mauritania	2%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	98%
Algeria	1%
Mauritania	1%

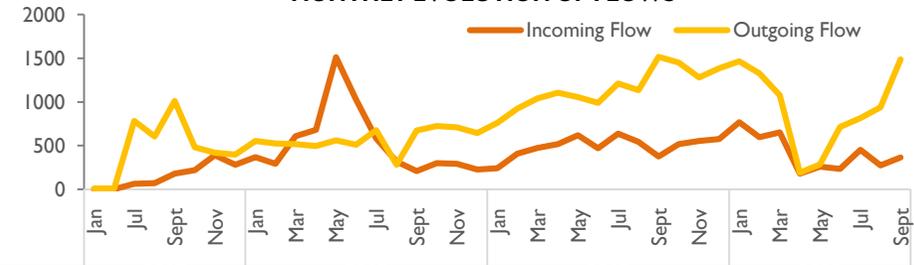
**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



**MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS**



**MENAKA**

**PRESENTATION OF FMP:** A Flow Monitoring Point was installed in December 2017 in the city of Menaka. At the Menaka FMP, IOM data collectors observe the movements of migrants in transit between Menaka and Adrar or Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (Algeria).

**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 6 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Menaka FMP. This represented an increase of 20 per cent since the previous month, during which 5 individuals had been observed.

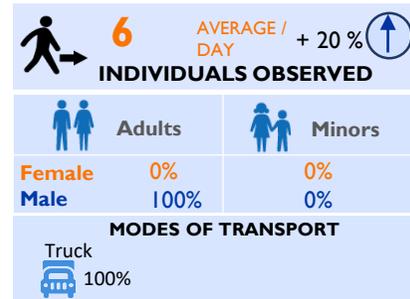
**Types of flows:** All observed individuals were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 25% outgoing flow: 75).

**Provenance and destination:** During the third quarter, the main cities from which travellers came were Bamako (32%, Mali), Gao (10%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (9%, Burkina Faso), Ouagadougou (8%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (7%, Mali), Mopti (7%, Mali), Nouakchott (6%, Mauritania), Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (5%, Burkina Faso) and Niamey (3%, Niger). Their main destinations were Bamako (23%, Mali), Gao (15%, Mali), Timbuktu (13%, Mali), Nouakchott (9%, Mauritania), Ouagadougou (8%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (7%, Burkina Faso), Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (7%, Algeria) and Sikasso (7%, Mali). All the migrants registered in Menaka (100%, Mali) travelled by truck.

**Traveller profiles:** All travellers observed at the Menaka FMP (100%) were adult males. None of the registered travellers showed any evidence of vulnerability. There were no children under the age of five, no pregnant women, no elderly, let alone unaccompanied minors.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were Malian nationals (42%), followed by nationals of the Niger (27%), Nigeria (13%) and Ghana (9%).

**TRAVELLER PROFILES**



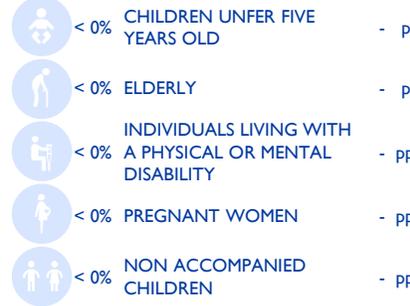
**PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	53%
Niger	36%
Algeria	11%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	60%
Algeria	40%

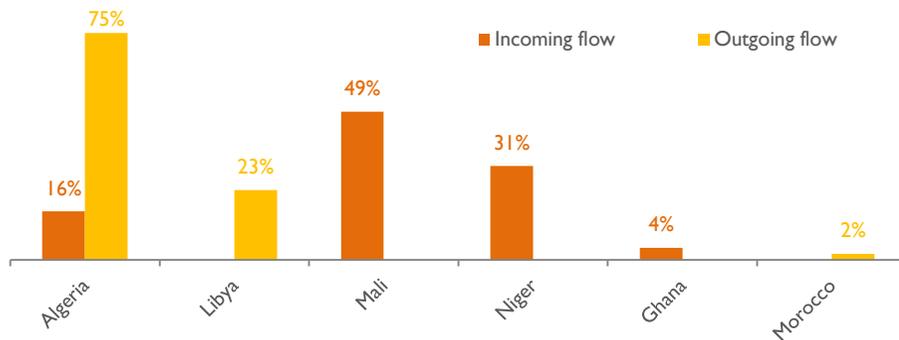
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

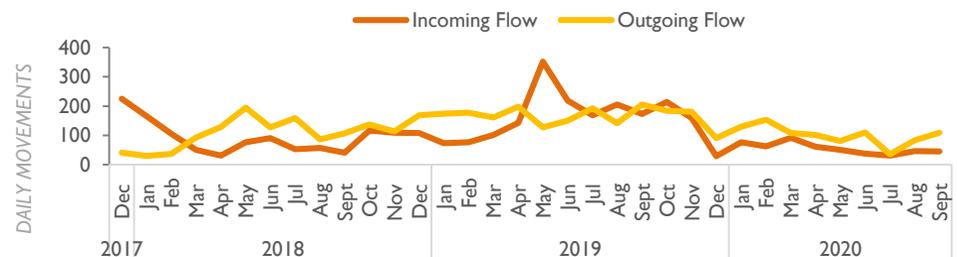
**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



**MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS**



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

### GOGUI

**PRESENTATION OF FMP:** The Gogui Flow Monitoring Point is located on the border post between Mali and Mauritania. It was set up in June 2017. The migrants identified in this FMP go mainly to Mauritania and Morocco. Some of travellers say they want to work in these countries in order to get enough funds to continue to Europe. Enumerators at this FMP also record migrants returning to Mali from Mauritania or transiting through Mauritania and Mali to reach their home countries. Travellers crossing Gogui primarily travel between Bamako and Nouakchott (Mauritania).

**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 51 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Gogui FMP. This represented an increase of 13 per cent since the previous month, during which 45 individuals had been observed.

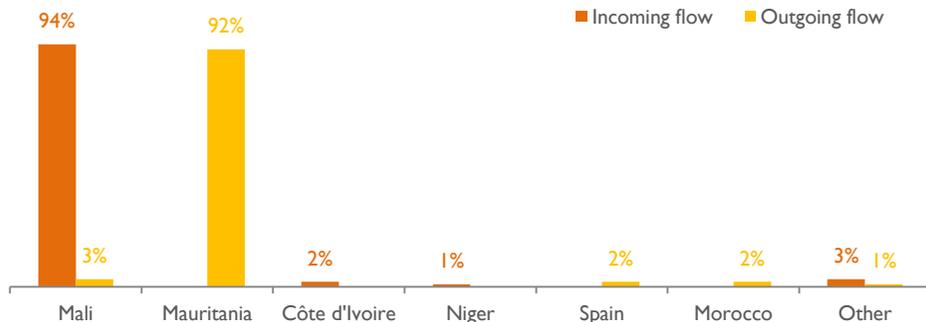
**Types of flows:** All observed individuals in Gogui FMP were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 67% outgoing flow: 33%).

**Provenance and destination:** During the third quarter, the cities from which travellers came were Nouakchott (75%, Mauritania), Bamako (24%, Mali) and Niore de Sahel (1%, Mali). They traveled mainly to Bamako (75, Mali), Nouakchott (24%, Mauritania). The people observed were mainly on motorcycles (43%), buses (35%), private vehicles (12%) and on foot (9%). With the closure of the borders, motorcycles are very often used crossing. Some prefer to cross them on foot.

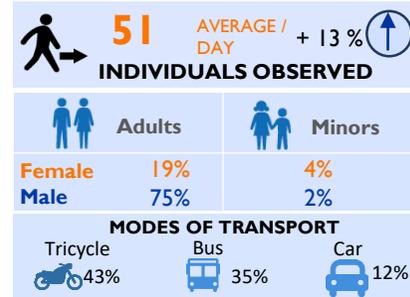
**Traveller profiles:** Of the travellers observed, 75 per cent were adult males, while 19 per cent were adult females and 6 per cent were children. It notes the presence of persons with vulnerabilities (60 individuals), with mainly children under five and pregnant women.

During the reporting period, Migrants identified in Gogui were mostly Malian nationals (90%). Nationals from Côte d'Ivoire (4%), Niger (1%) and Guinea-Conakry (1%) were also observed.

#### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

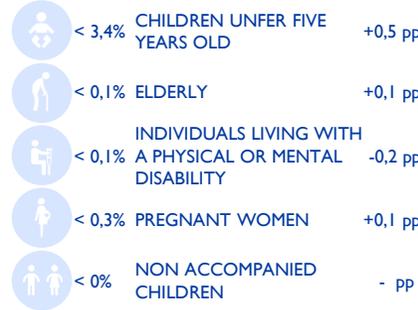


#### TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

#### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

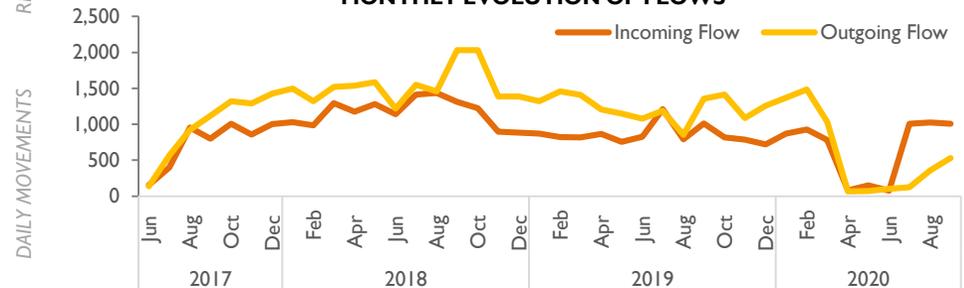
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mauritanie	57%
Mali	43%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	57%
Mauritanie	43%

#### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



#### MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

**BENENA**

**PRESENTATION OF FMP:** The Benena Flow Monitoring Pontis located on the border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region. It was installed in August. Travellers observed at this FMP travel mainly between Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako, transiting through Benena on the way.

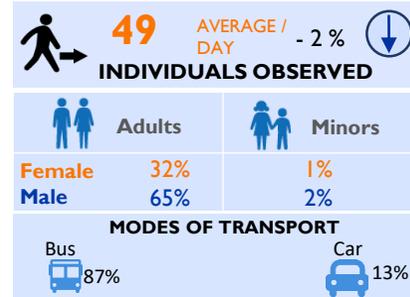
**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 49 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Benena FMP. This represented a decrease of 2 per cent since the previous month, during which 50 individuals had been observed.

**Types of flows:** All observed individuals in Benena FMP, 100 per cent carried out a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 59% outgoing flow: 41%).

**Provenance and destination:** The cities of provenance of the travellers registered in Benena during the third quarter of 2020 are Ouagadougou (57%, Burkina Faso), Bamako (40%, Mali) and Ouahigouya (3%, Burkina Faso). Their destinations were Bamako (60%, Mali), Ouagadougou (38%, Burkina Faso) and Ouahigouya (2%, Burkina Faso). Most of the people observed travelled by bus (87%) and by private vehicles (13%).

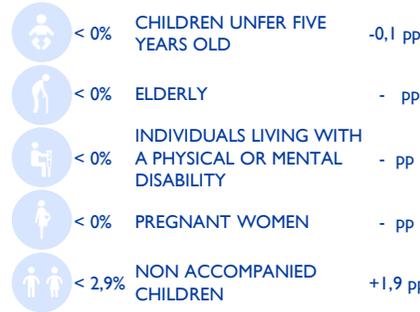
**Traveller profiles:** Of the travellers observed, 65 per cent were adult males, while 32 per cent were adult females and 3 per cent were children. Some of them (42 people) had vulnerabilities. They were all unaccompanied minors. During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (85%), Nigeria (10%), Mali (2%). The flows of seasonal migrants from Burkina Faso are very important in Benena. They generally come to Mali for agricultural activities or traditional gold mining, and very often return to Burkina after having worked for some time in Mali.

**TRAVELLER PROFILES**



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

**PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

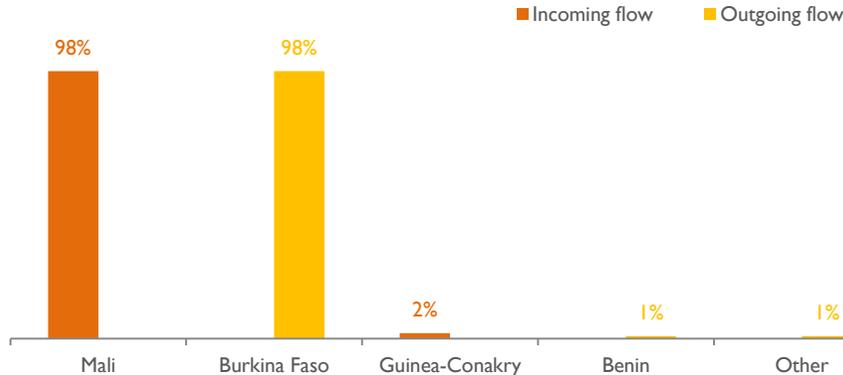
**Provenance of flows**

Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	63%
Mali	37%

**Destination of flows**

Country	% of flows
Mali	63%
Burkina Faso	37%

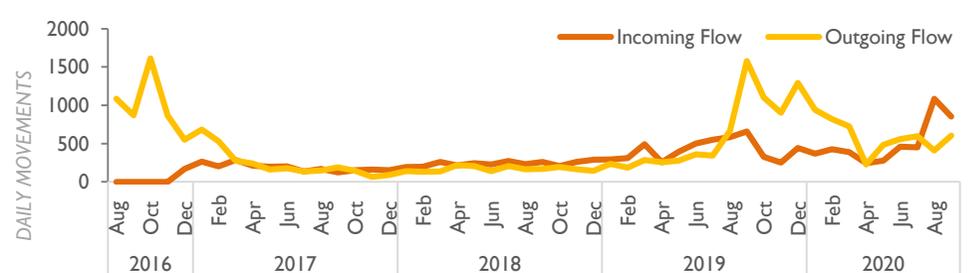
**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



**MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS**



### HEREMAKONO

**PRESENTATION OF FMP:** The Heremakono Flow Monitoring Point is located on the border post between Mali and Burkina Faso in the Sikasso region. It has been operational since August 2017. IOM enumerators register travellers travelling mainly to and from Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso), Sikasso, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako.

**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 290 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Heremakono FMP. This represented an increase of 33 per cent since the previous month, during which 218 individuals had been observed.

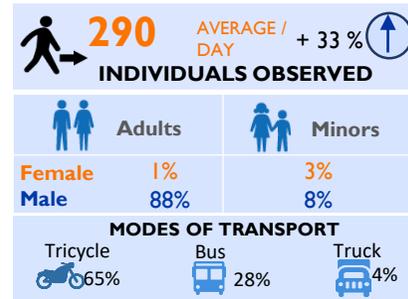
**Types of flows:** All observed individuals in Heremakono border post (100%) were conducting a cross-border movement.

**Provenance and destination:** During the third quarter 2020, the main cities of origin mentioned by travellers were Bobo-Dioulasso (32%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (29%, Mali), Ouagadougou (23%, Burkina Faso) and Bamako (12%). Their main destination was Bamako (34%), Bobo-Dioulasso (25%), Sikasso (24%) and Ouagadougou (15%). Most of the people observed travelled in tricycle (65%). They are followed by those who travelled by bus (28%) and truck (4%).

**Traveller profiles:** Of the identified travellers, 93 per cent were adult males, while 4 per cent were adult females and 3 per cent were children. Among travellers, 246 persons with vulnerabilities were identified, including in majority children under five years, pregnant women, and unaccompanied minors.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (86%); Malian (3%) and Guinean (2) nationals were also seen.

#### TRAVELLER PROFILES



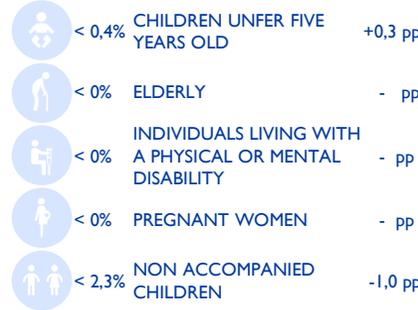
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

#### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

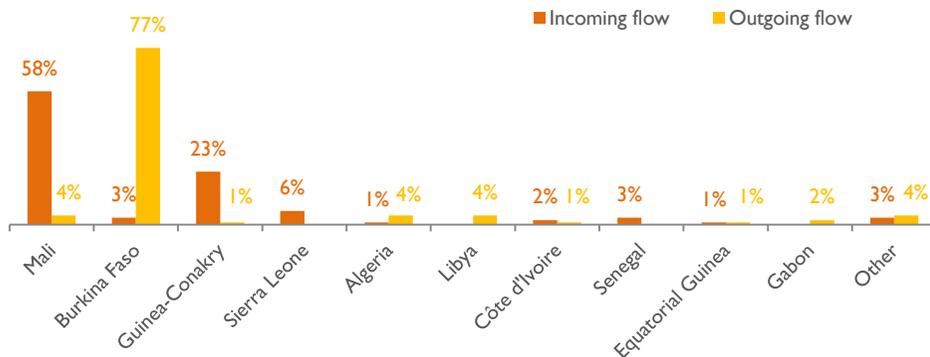
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	51%
Burkina Faso	35%
Niger	5%
Benin	5%
Autres	4%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	49%
Burkina Faso	44%
Niger	6%
Benin	1%

VULNERABILITIES



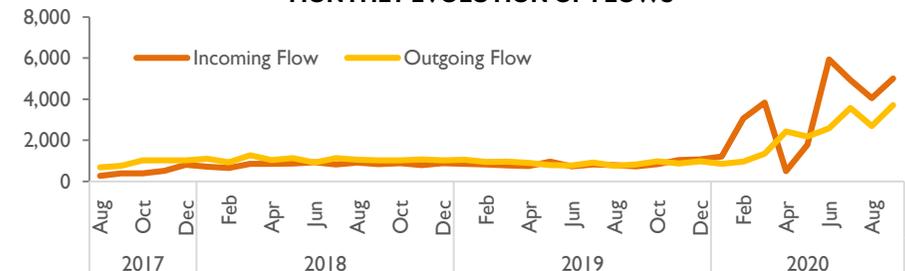
#### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



#### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



#### MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

**INTRODUCTION:** Flow Monitoring, a tool of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), was set up to provide a better understanding and an overview of mobility through West and Central Africa, through the collection of key data on the magnitude, provenance and destination and profiles of flows in areas of high mobility throughout the region.

**METHODOLOGY:** Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. Areas of high mobility are identified with the help of national authorities. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, then identify strategic points of transit, at which Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).

The **FMR** collects data at FMP through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at coach stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus drivers or travellers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travellers.

At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, all the day, with a focus on vehicle transit times. This corresponds to the peak hours of mobility. Enumerators collect data via a form filled out thanks to information provided by key informants or gathered through direct observation.

**LIMITS :** Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs. The data is not representative of all migration flows in the country, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. In this period of COVID-19, some migrants are using bypasses. These can escape the recording device.

### DEFINITIONS:

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

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

**Internal flow:** refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of travelling within Mali.

### Transit flow: Migrant:

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