



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

October 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 **October 2020**.

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

KEY FIGURES



7 FMPs active in MALI



535 travellers on average observed daily



+9% increase in travellers compared to September



8,335 Total incoming individuals (**50.2%**)



8,262 Total outgoing individuals recorded (**49.8%**)



16,597 Total individuals observed at Mali FMPs



98% of individuals travelling to **Burkina Faso, Algeria** and **Mauritania**



79% of nationals from **Burkina Faso, Mali** and **Guinea**

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: Over the course of the reporting period, 535 individuals were observed daily at 7 active FMPs of Mali, on average. This represents a 9 per cent increase when compared to the previous month, during which 491 individuals had been observed daily.

Types of flows: Amongst observed travellers, 89 per cent were conducting a transboundary movement (50% were entering the country, while 39% were leaving the country). In contrast, 11 per cent of travellers were travelling internally.

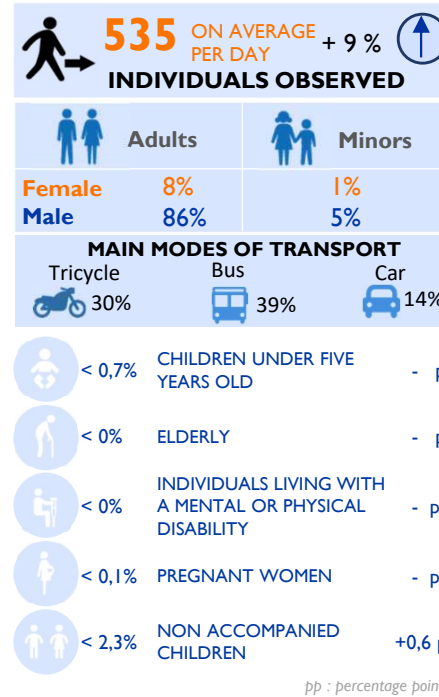
Provenance and destination: During the third quarter 2020, the main cities departure were Bobo-Dioulasso (19%, Burkina Faso), Ouagadougou (19%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (17%, Mali), Bamako (14%, Mali), Nouakchott (8%, Mauritania) and Mopti (7%, Mali). Travellers were primarily headed to destinations Bamako (34%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (15%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (14%, Mali), Ouagadougou (13%, Burkina Faso) et Tombouctou (10%, Mali). The main modes of transportation were bus (39%), tricycle (30%), private vehicle (14), truck (8%) and on moto (4%). 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: 86 per cent of travellers were adult men, while 8 per cent were adult women and 6 per cent were children. Of all identified individuals, 537 persons presented vulnerabilities, including children under five years old, pregnant women, elderly persons, and people with a disability.

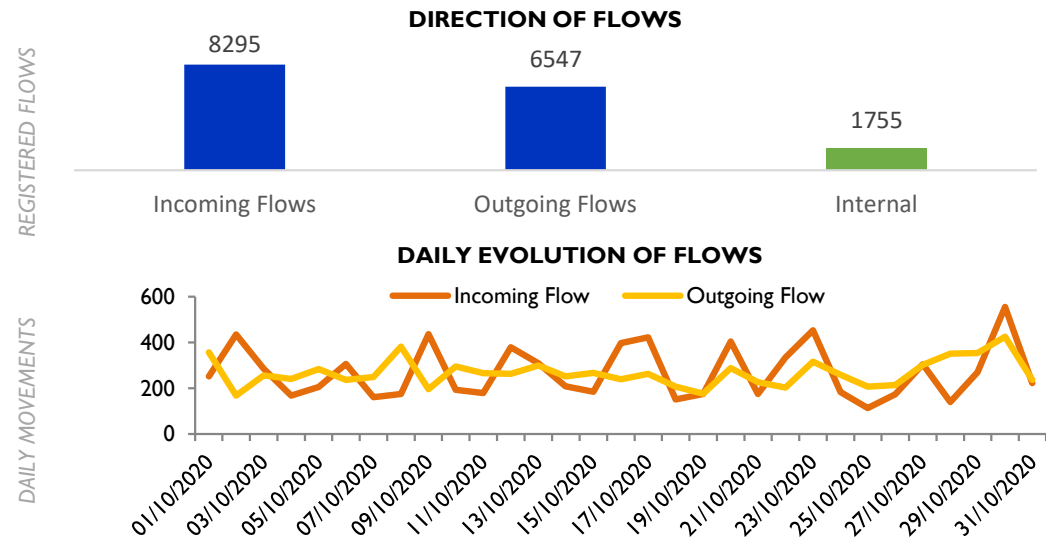
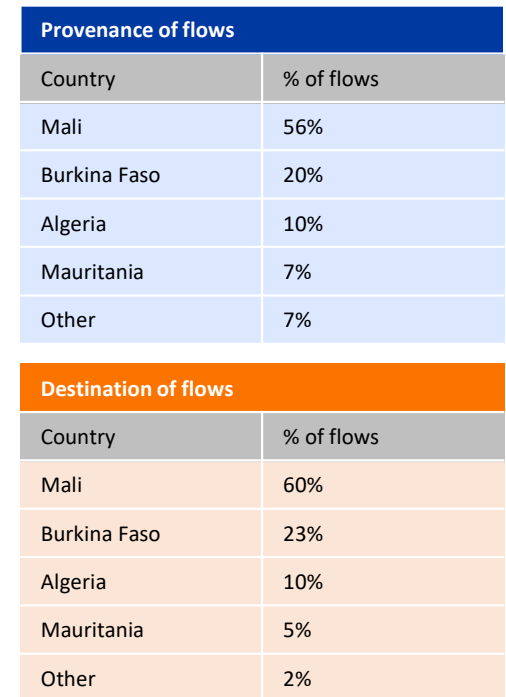


This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

TRAVELLER PROFILES



PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

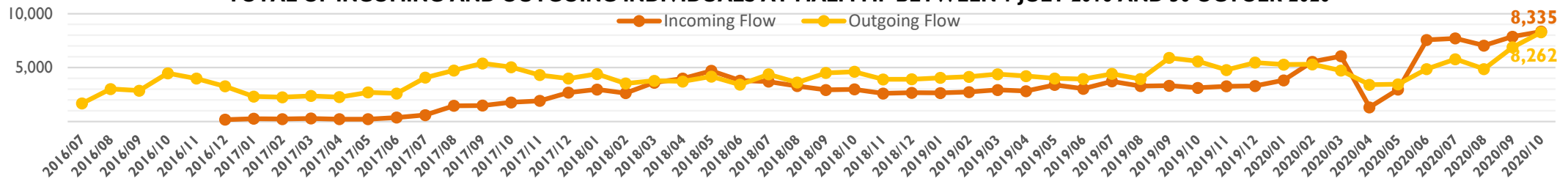


EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (2016 – 2020)

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 decided 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 recorded at FMPs from February 2020 onwards.

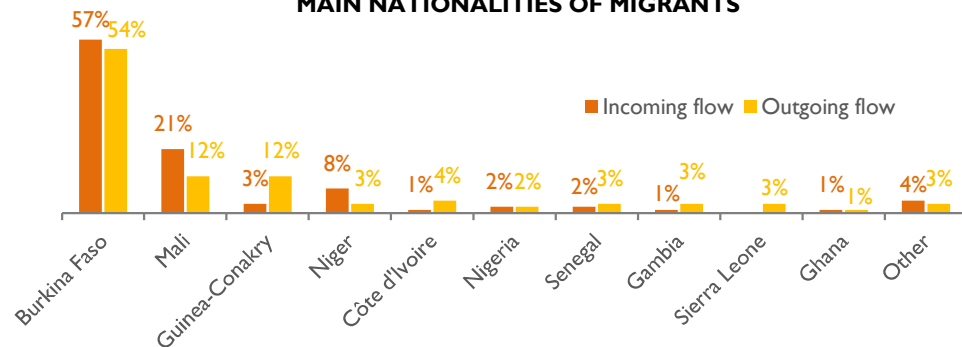
TOTAL OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMP BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 30 OCTOBER 2020**



(*) 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.

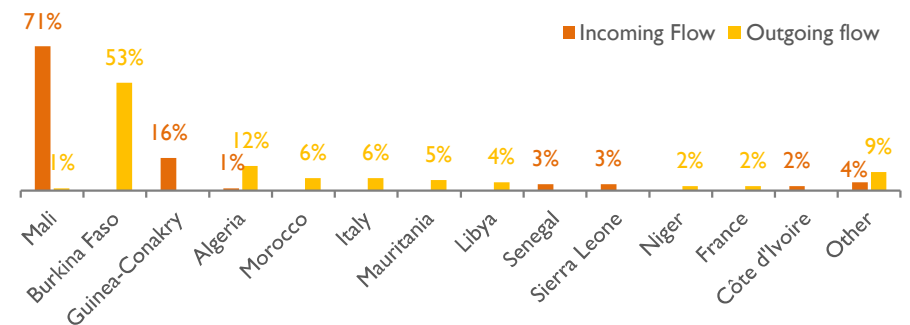
(**) Data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. New FMPs were set up in June 2017; as a result, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date should not only be interpreted as an increase in migratory flows but may also be a result of an increase in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

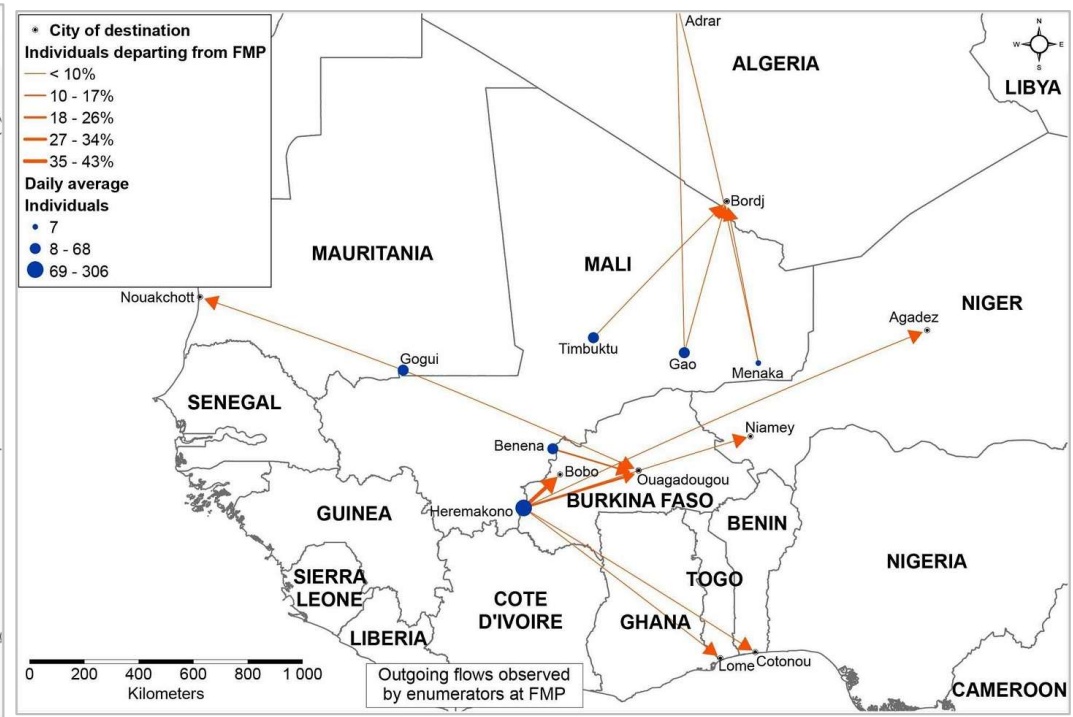
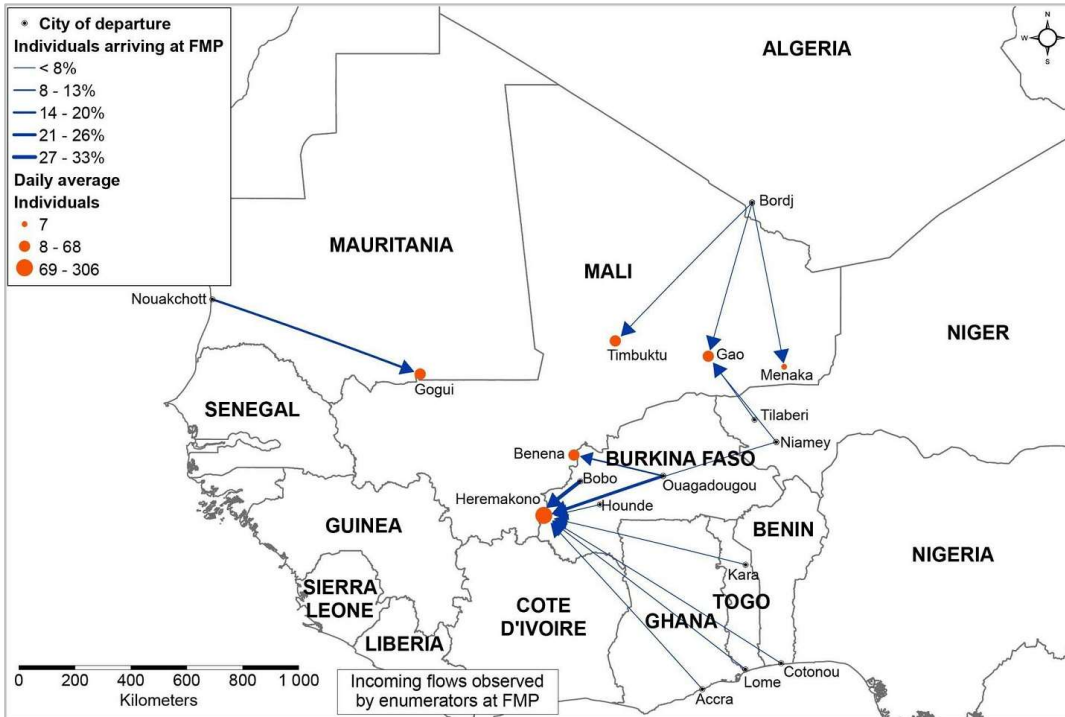
MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



European countries were declared as the final intended destination by 11 per cent of outgoing migrants.

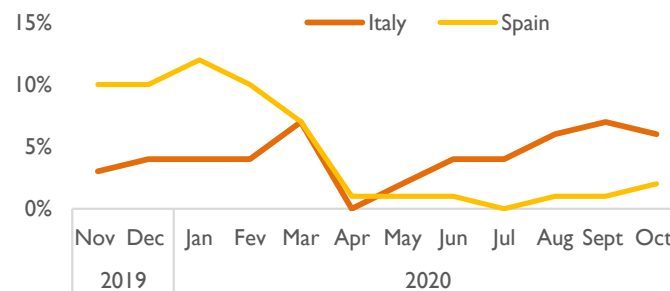
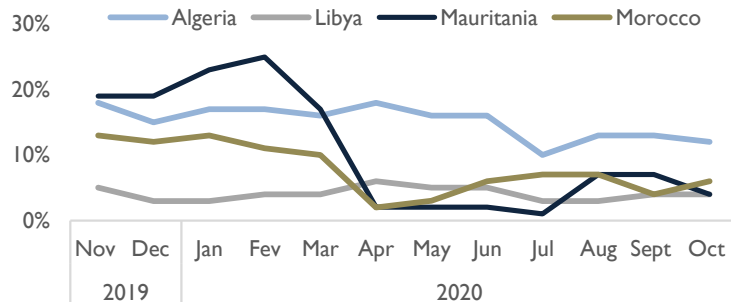
DESTINATION OF FLOWS

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

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

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, 124 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Wabaria FMP. This represented a decrease of one per cent since the previous month, during which 125 individuals had been observed. The high level of the daily average in Wabaria is due to the focus on the registration of seasonal migrants. A few months ago, an 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.

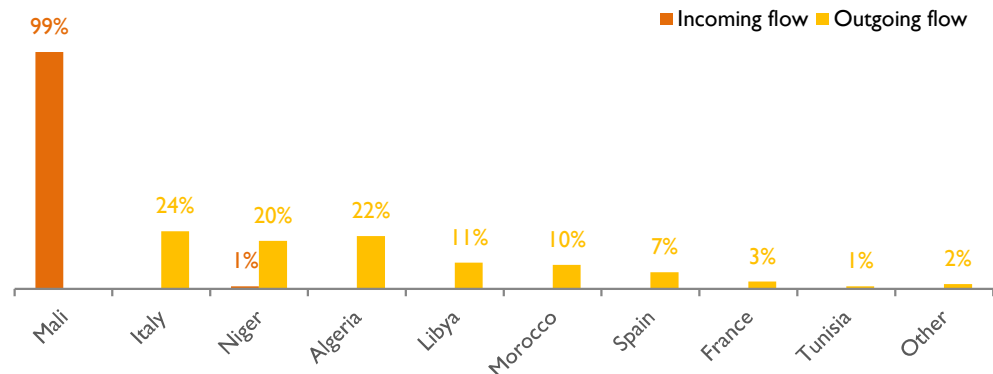
Types of flows: Amongst observed individuals, 35 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow from Niger were 34% and outgoing flow to Algeria were 1%), while 65 per cent were travelling internally.

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 private vehicle (54%), truck (33%) and bus (13%).

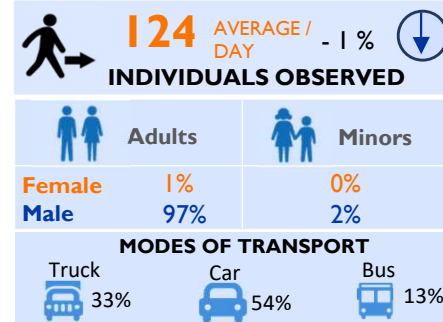
Traveller profiles: Among the travellers observed, 97 per cent were adult males, while one per cent were adult females and two per cent were children. Persons with vulnerabilities were identified (64). Among these case of vulnerabilities, the vast majority was unaccompanied minors (those under 18 years of age over 5 years of age).

During the reporting period, most migrants transiting through the Wabaria FMP were nationals of Niger (72%), Burkina Faso (8%), Mali (4%), Guinea-Conakry (4%) and Côte d'Ivoire (3%).

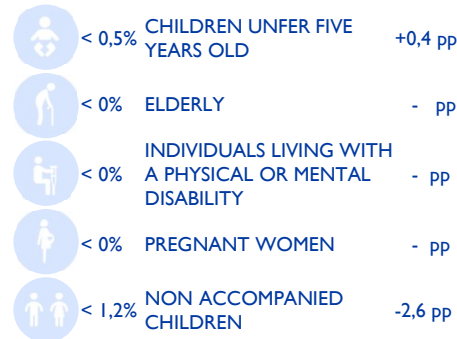
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABILITIES

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

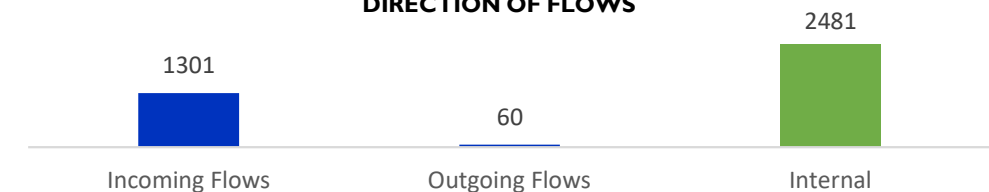
Provenance of flows

Country	% of flows
Mali	87%
Niger	13%

Destination of flows

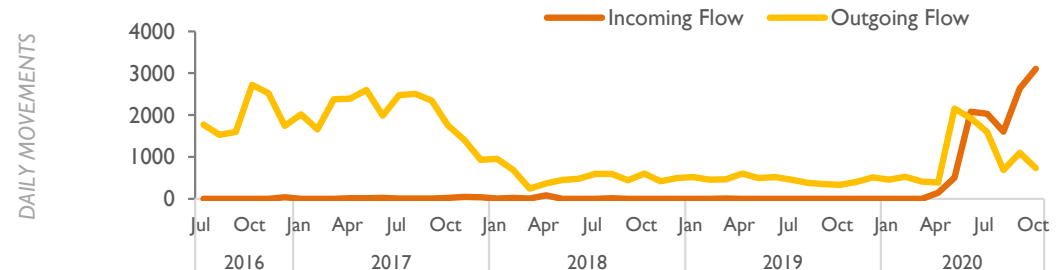
Country	% of flows
Mali	97%
Algeria	3%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED 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, 49 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Place Kidal FMP. This represented an increase of 44 per cent since the previous month, during which 34 individuals had been observed. A movements recovery seems to be taking place at FMP of the Place Kidal after ECOWAS restrictions.

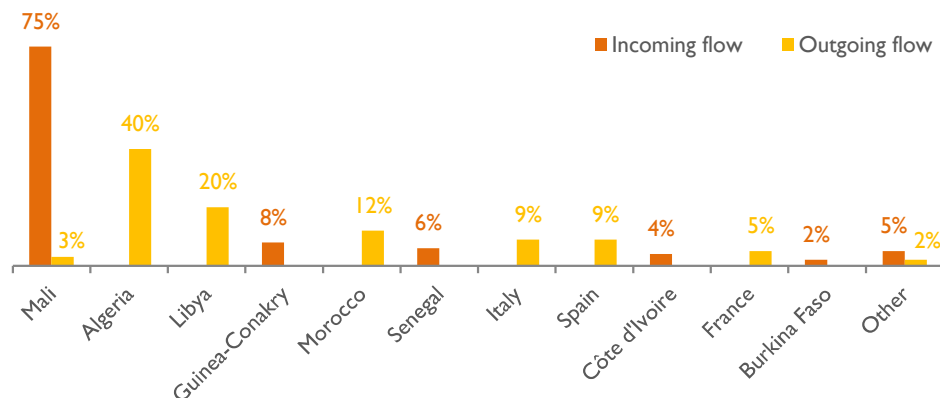
Types of flows: Amongst observed individuals, 98 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 64% and outgoing flow: 34%), while two were travelling internally.

Provenance and destination: In the third quarter of 2020, the main cities of origin of travellers were Gao (47%), Niamey (32%, Niger), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (7%, Algeria) and Tillaberi (6%, Niger). They were primarily headed to destinations Gao (59%), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (24%, Algeria), N'tahaka (10%) and Adrar (7%, Algeria). The persons observed travelled mainly by truck (48%), bus (31%) and private vehicle (21%).

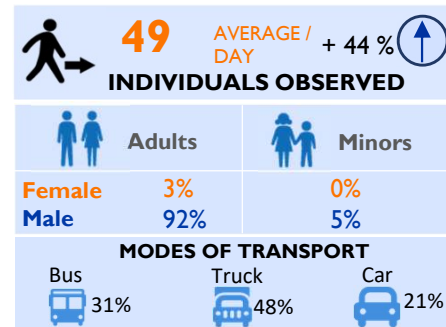
Traveller profiles: Registered migrants were 92 per cent of adult men, while 3 per cent were adult women and 5 per cent were children. Of these, 76 were vulnerable, including 6 children under the age of five, while the remaining 70 were unaccompanied minors.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Place Kidal FMP were nationals of Mali (26%), Niger (21%), Guinea-Conakry (13%), Côte d'Ivoire (9%) and Burkina Faso (6%).

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLER PROFILES



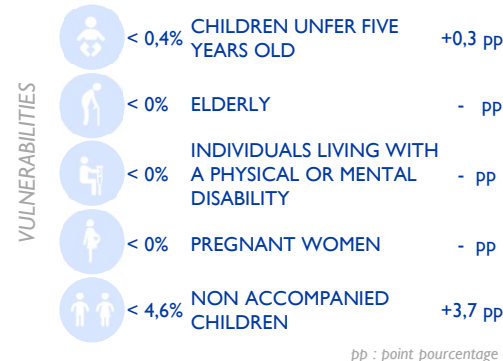
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows

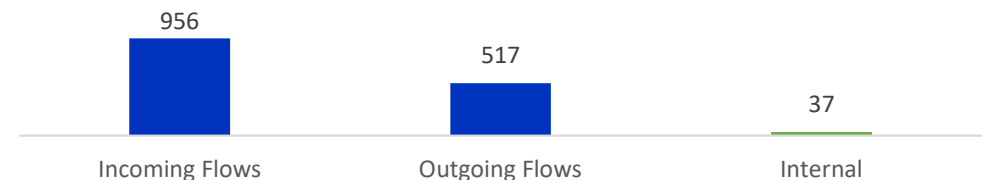
Country	% of flows
Mali	54%
Niger	36%
Algeria	10%

Destination of flows

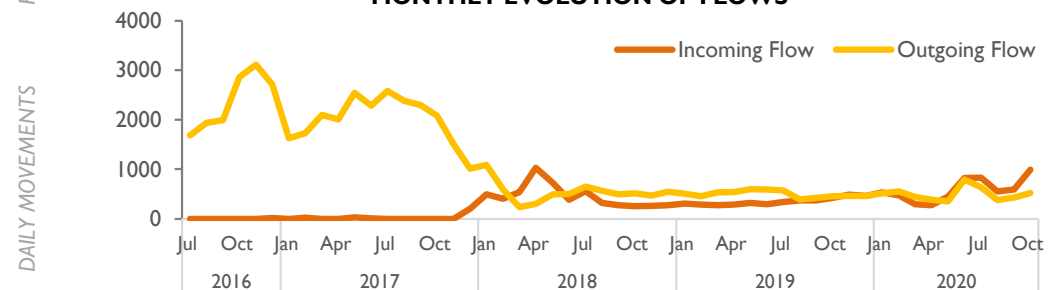
Country	% of flows
Algeria	51%
Mali	49%



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, 68 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Timbuktu FMP. This represented an increase of 10 per cent since the previous month, during which 62 individuals had been observed. This increase reflects the resumption of flows after the relaxation of measures following COVID-19 and the ECOWAS sanctions.

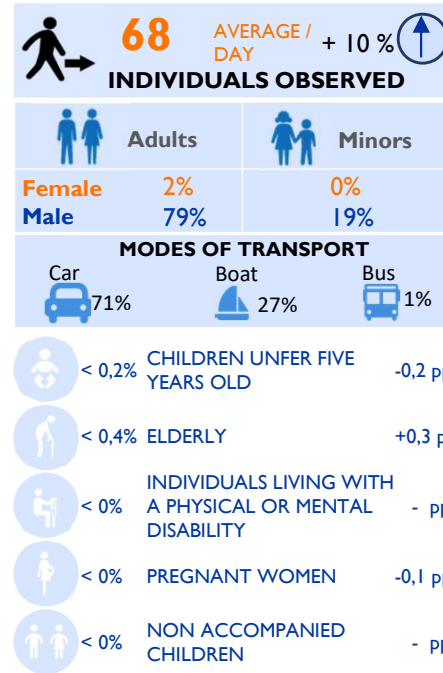
Types of flows: Amongst observed individuals, 18 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 17% and outgoing flow: 1%), while 82 per cent were travelling internally.

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 Sevare (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 (71%), boats (27%) or bus (1%).

Traveller profiles: The vast majority (79%) of observed travellers were adult males, while two per cent were adult females and 19% were boys. Of these, 13 persons with vulnerabilities were identified, five of whom were children under five years of age and 8 elderly persons were also seen.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (39%), Mali (21%), Gambia (9%), Sierra Leone (7%) and Senegal (6%).

TRAVELLER PROFILES

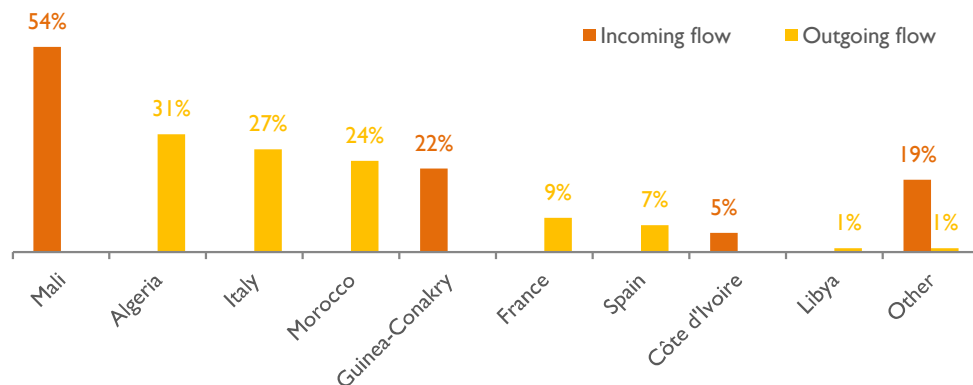


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	68%
Algeria	30%
Mauritania	2%

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

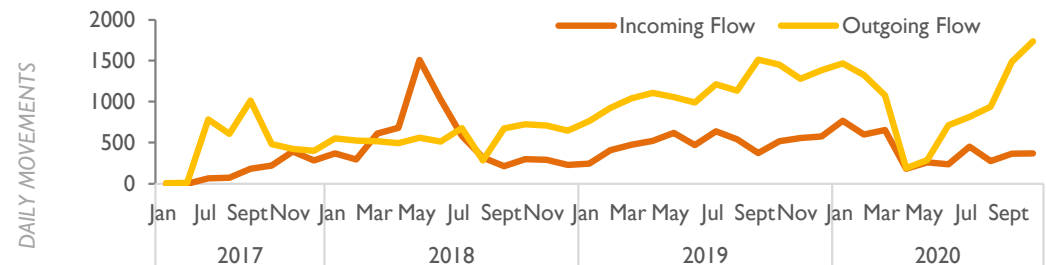
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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-Argeridj (Algeria).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 7 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Menaka FMP. This represented an increase of 17 per cent since the previous month, during which 6 individuals had been observed.

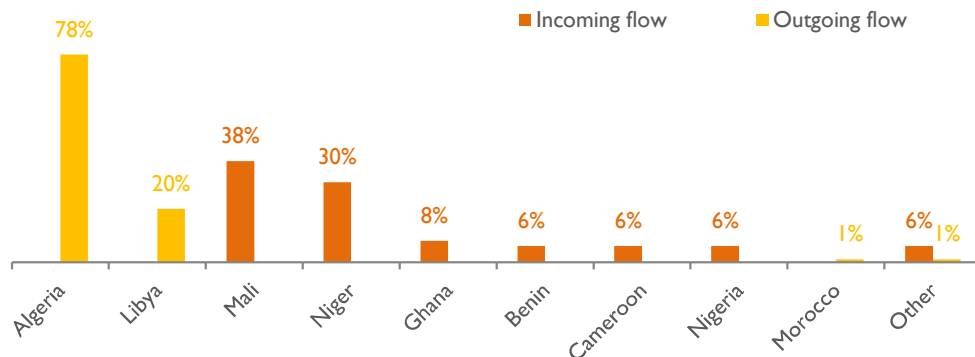
Types of flows: All observed individuals were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 29% outgoing flow: 71%).

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-Argeridj (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-Argeridj (7%, Algeria) and Sikasso (7%, Mali). All the migrants registered in Menaka (100%, Mali) travelled by truck.

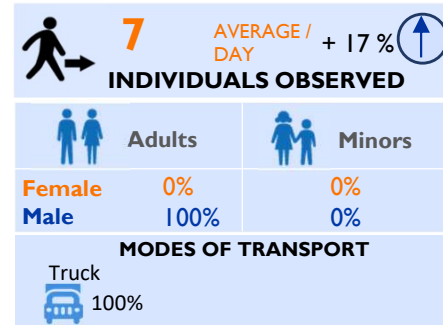
Traveller profiles: All travellers observed at the Menaka FMP (100%) were adult males. None of the registered travellers showed any evidence of vulnerability. There were no children under the age of five, pregnant women, elderly individuals or unaccompanied minors observed.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were Malian nationals (36%), followed by nationals of the Niger (24%), Nigeria (14%) and Ghana (12%).

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

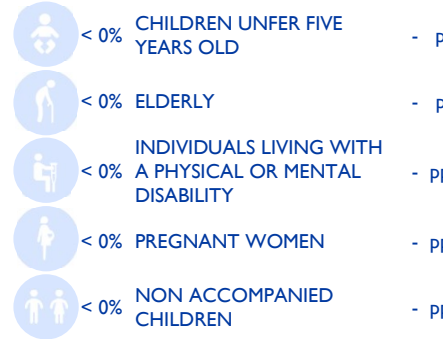


TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

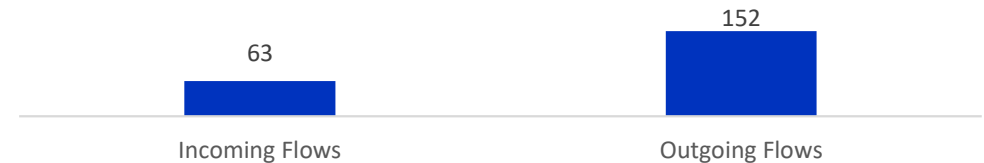
Provenance of flows

Country	% of flows
Mali	54%
Niger	36%
Algeria	10%

Destination of flows

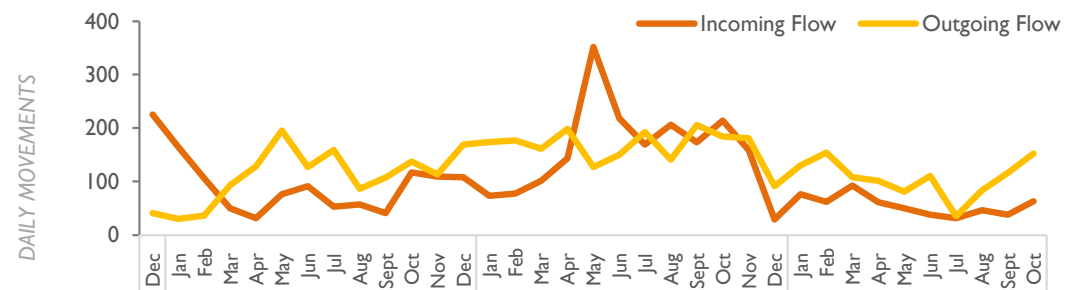
Country	% of flows
Algeria	51%
Mali	49%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



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 reported 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, 53 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Gogui FMP. This represented an increase of 4 per cent since the previous month, during which 51 individuals had been observed.

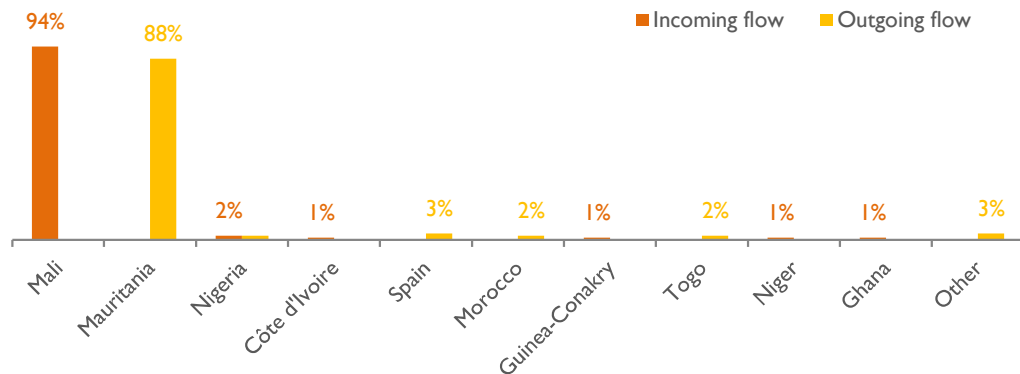
Types of flows: All observed individuals in Gogui FMP were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 72% outgoing flow: 28%).

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 travelled mainly to Bamako (75, Mali), Nouakchott (24%, Mauritania). The people observed were mainly by buses (38%), motorcycles (37%), private vehicles (11%) and on foot (9%). With the closure of the borders, motorcycles are very often used crossing. Some prefer to cross them on foot.

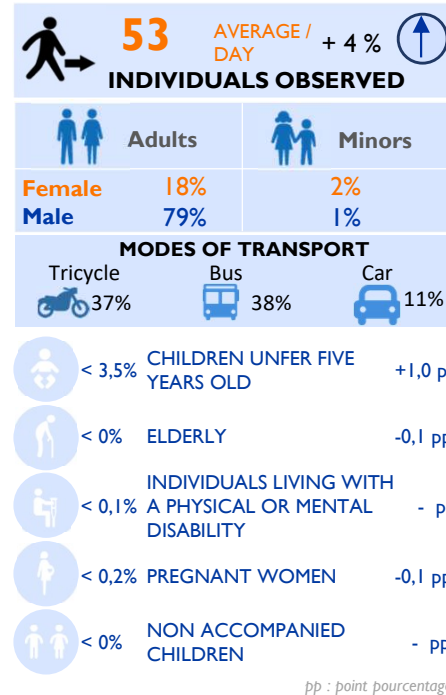
Traveller profiles: Of the travellers observed, 79 per cent were adult males, while 18 per cent were adult females and 3 per cent were children. It notes the presence of persons with vulnerabilities (62 individuals), with mainly children under five. There were also pregnant women and individuals living with a physical or mental disability observed among them.

During the reporting period, Migrants identified in Gogui were mostly Malian nationals (88%). Nationals from Côte d'Ivoire (4%), Nigeria (2%) and others were also observed.

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLER PROFILES



PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows

Country	% of flows
Mauritanie	57%
Mali	43%

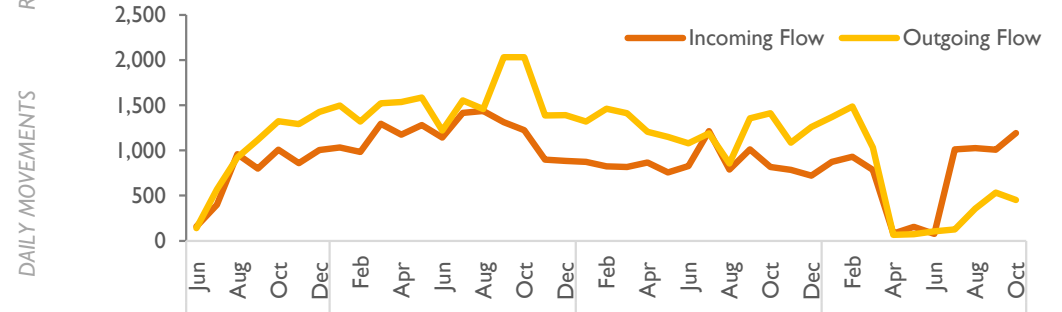
Destination of flows

Country	% of flows
Mali	57%
Mauritanie	42%
Burkina Faso	1%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



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, 53 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Benena FMP. This represented an increase of 8 per cent since the previous month, during which 49 individuals had been observed.

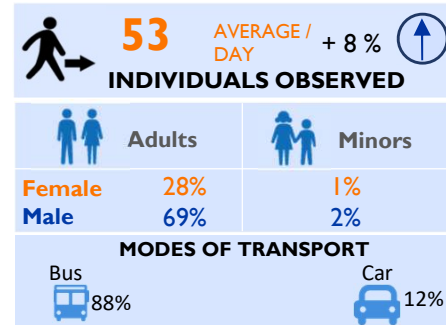
Types of flows: All observed individuals in Benena FMP, 100 per cent carried out a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 41% outgoing flow: 59%).

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 (88%) and by private vehicles (12%).

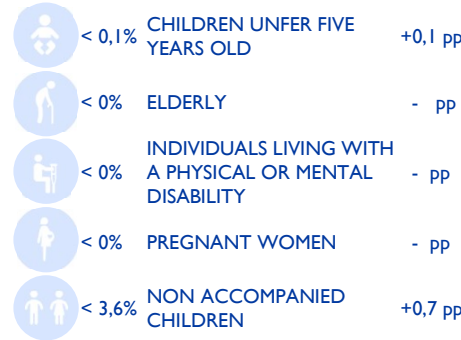
Traveller profiles: Of the travellers observed, 69 per cent were adult males, while 28 per cent were adult females and 3 per cent were children. Some of them (61 people) had vulnerabilities. They were almost all unaccompanied minors.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (78%), Nigeria (10%) and Mali (4%). 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

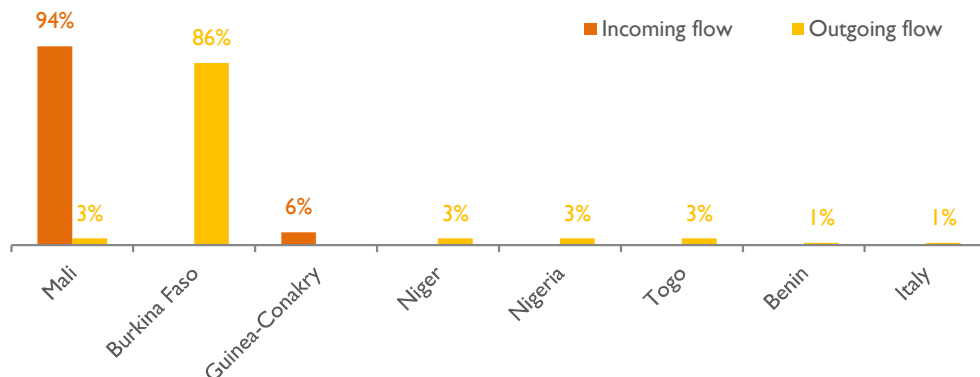


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	56%
Mali	44%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	56%
Burkina Faso	44%

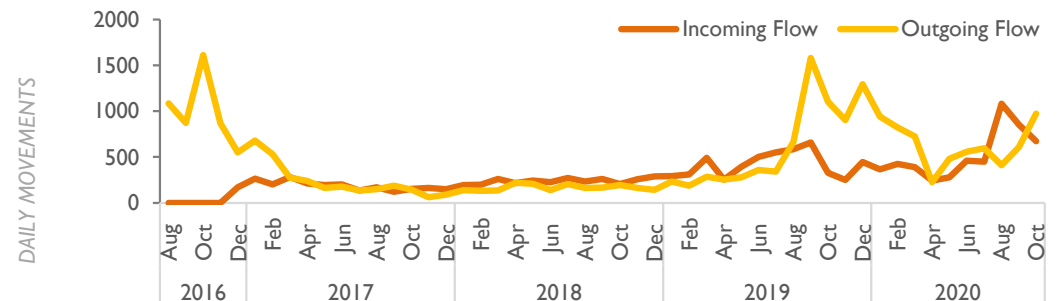
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

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 mainly to and from Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso), Sikasso, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako.

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 306 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Heremakono FMP. This represented an increase of 6 per cent since the previous month, during which 290 individuals had been observed.

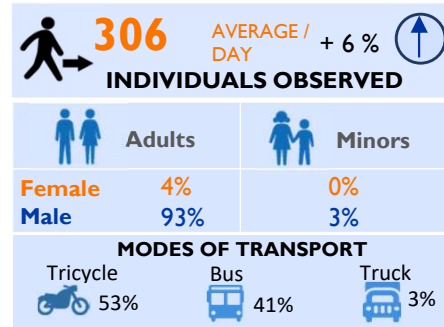
Types of flows: All observed individuals in Heremakono border post (100%) were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 53% outgoing flow: 47%).

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 (53%) and bus (41%). Some travelled by truck (3%).

Traveller profiles: Of the identified travellers, 93 per cent were adult males, while four per cent were adult females and 3 per cent were children. Among travellers, 325 persons with vulnerabilities were identified, including in majority unaccompanied minors (80%), children under five years (15%) and pregnant women (5%).

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (83%); National of Niger (5%) and Mali (3%) were also seen.

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

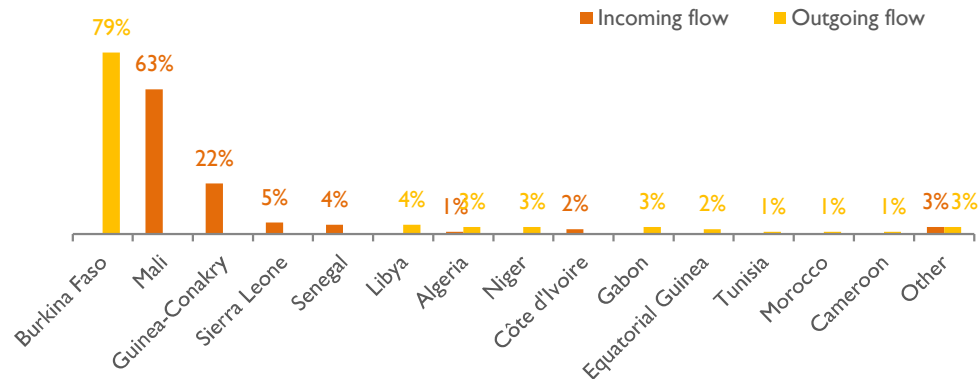


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	55%
Burkina Faso	34%
Niger	4%
Benin	4%
Autres	3%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	47%
Mali	45%
Niger	5%
Other	3%

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



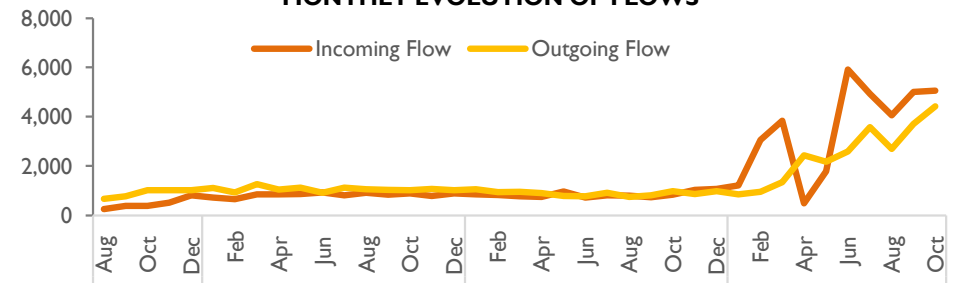
DIRECTION OF FLOWS



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.

Migrant:

An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

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