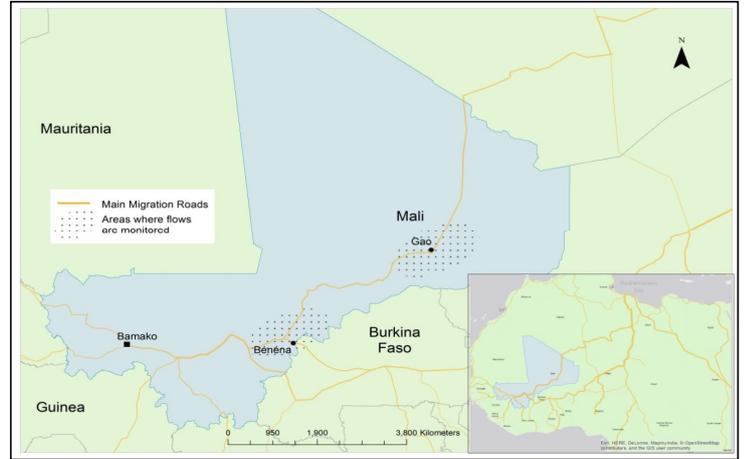


Data collected at each point (location) is triangulated with key informants and cross-referenced by DTM's experts. However, considering that migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they encounter along their journey, their intended transit and destination locations are often subject to change. This renders the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa more complex. Therefore, data collected in destination locations may not always accurately reflect flows detected in transit locations. 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.



Photo credit : Malian migrants arriving in Bamako from Algeria © IOM Mali 2017



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.

### MAIN FINDINGS DURING MAY 2017

**221** Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs \*

**2,701** Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs \*

**3** active FMPs in Mali

Assessment type : **7/7** days



\* Migrants recorded at Wabaria, which is a transit point, are not included in this total as those migrants will only be transiting through Gao for a couple of days and will be counted when departing from Place Kidal.

Since June 2016, IOM Mali has tracked the movement of migrants in the regions of Gao and Segou (in Benena). Migrants, mostly from sub-Saharan countries and West Africa in particular, travel long distances often facing harsh conditions and spending significant amounts of money to reach their final destination.

The vast majority of recorded migrants at flow monitoring points (FMPs) were young men (direct observation). Among the migrants, several persons under the age of 18 were identified. Some travel accompanied by adult legal guardians while others travel alone (unaccompanied and separated children).

91% of identified migrants at the flow monitoring points were citizens of the following five countries: Guinea, Mali, Gambia, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire.

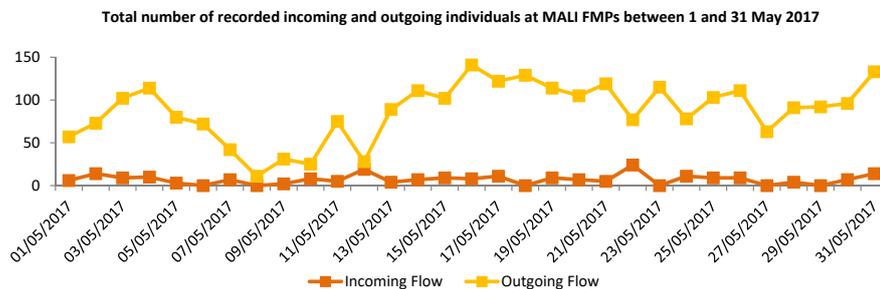
The majority of the migrants surveyed indicated their intention to travel to Algeria and Libya while 32% said they want to go to Europe, mainly to Spain and Italy.

At Benena border post, between Mali and Burkina Faso, local authorities and enumerators in the field reported that some of the outgoing migrants choose to cross the border during the night to escape police check points in Burkina Faso.

The increase in outgoing flows during this month could be due to better weather conditions during the rainy season, which makes it easier to cross the desert.

### INDIVIDUALS RECORDED AT MALI FLOW MONITORING POINTS

Recorded flows at all active Mali FMPs in May 2017

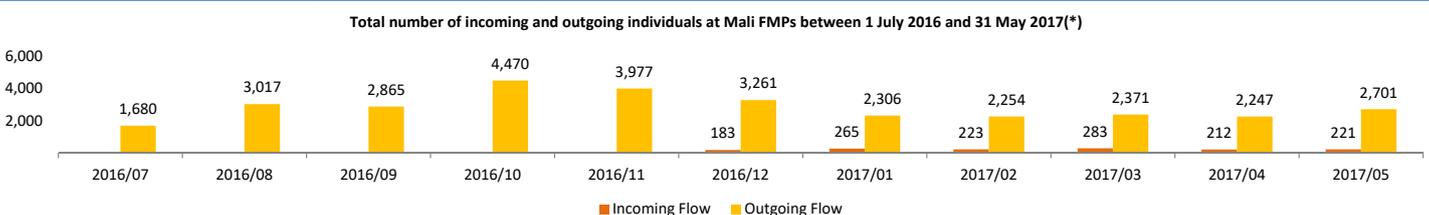


Most migrants are believed to travel through the capital city, Bamako, to the strategically located town of Gao and the Benena border, before heading towards Algeria, Niger or Libya. Part of them will finally travel on to Europe.

Gao is an important transit point and is often preferred by many irregular migrants due to routes leading to the Mediterranean.

Benena is an important crossing point for migrants going to Burkina Faso, Niger and Libya. This FMP also registers incoming flows to Mali.

Recorded flows at Mali flow monitoring points since the beginning of the project



(\*) The data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016

## Modes of Transport

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants in Mali: BUS

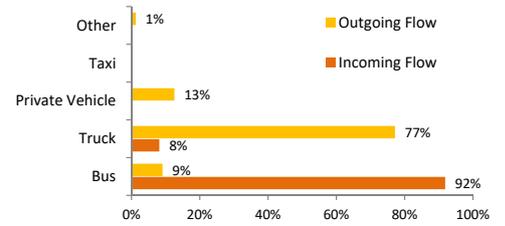


The vast majority of identified migrants arrived in Mali in transit buses.

Main mode of transport for departing migrants from Mali: TRUCK, BUS

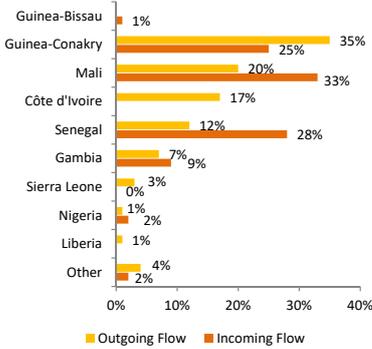


Migrants departing from Gao are mainly using trucks while migrants crossing the Benena border are mostly using buses.



## DEMOGRAPHY, MIGRATION ROUTES AND NATIONALITIES FOR MIGRANTS CROSSING MALI

### Main nationalities of migrants



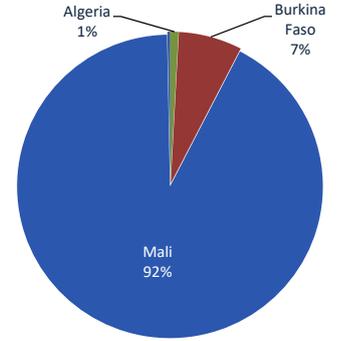
For both incoming and outgoing flows, the vast majority of identified migrants (91%) are citizens of the following five countries: Guinea, Mali, Gambia, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire.

The proportion of Guinean nationals in outgoing flows has increased and now constitutes a majority of the flow, compared to previous years in which Senegalese and Gambians were the dominant nationalities.

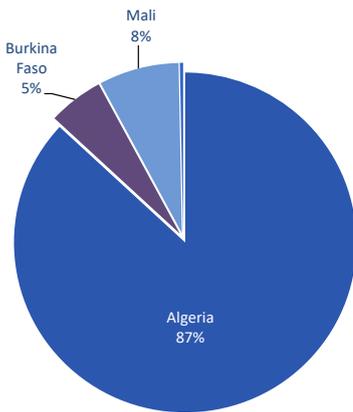
### Main last transit locations

For outgoing flows, most of the migrants interviewed at FMPs reported having transited through the capital, Bamako, by bus.

For incoming flows, migrants recorded at the Benena FMP had previously transited Burkina Faso while those recorded in Gao came from Algeria.



### Main next transit locations



Algeria, Burkina Faso and Niger are the main transit countries for migrants after Mali.

The majority of outgoing migrants identified at Gao FMPs continue their journey through Algeria (mainly in Tamanrasset). Migrants transiting the Benena FMP typically travel through Ougadougou (Burkina Faso) next, many of whom will continue in direction of Niger.

Mali also constitutes a transit country for incoming migrants, notably those who had failed to cross the Sahara desert or who decide to return to countries such as Guinea, Senegal or other sub-Saharan destinations.

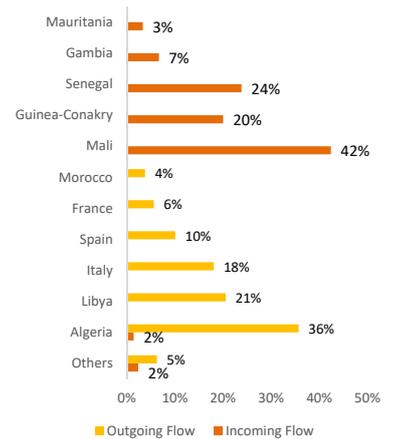
### Main intended destinations

In outgoing flows, most migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Libya, Italy, Spain, France, and Morocco.

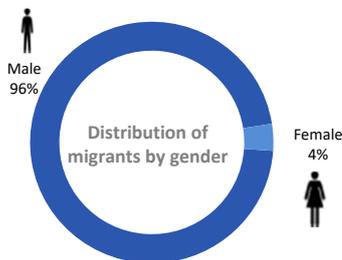
The European continent alone represents 32% of declared intended final destinations.

For incoming flows, countries such as Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Gambia and Mauritania are mentioned as intended final destinations.

However, these figures should be viewed with caution because they indicate migrants' intentions rather than confirmed arrivals.



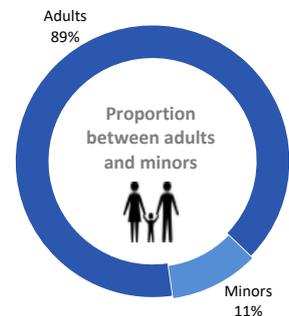
## Gender



Direct observations show that women represent a small proportion of identified migrants at flow monitoring points.

## Age

Among the migrants, several minors, persons under the age of 18, were identified. Some travel accompanied by legal guardians while others travel alone.



## FLOW MONITORING POINT 1: WABARIA

**15** Incoming individuals recorded at FMP \*

**2,595** Outgoing individuals recorded at FMP \*

FMP TYPE: **TRANSIT POINT**

ASSESSMENT TYPE : **7/7 DAYS**



**Main mode of transport for arriving migrants in Wabaria: BUS**



**Main modes of transport for departing migrants from Wabaria: BUS**



\* As a transit point, migrants recorded at Wabaria FMP are not counted in the total of incoming and outgoing individuals for Mali.

Wabaria is predominantly a transit point for migrants travelling to Gao, coming from the south and the center of Mali or who have transited through the south and center of Mali.

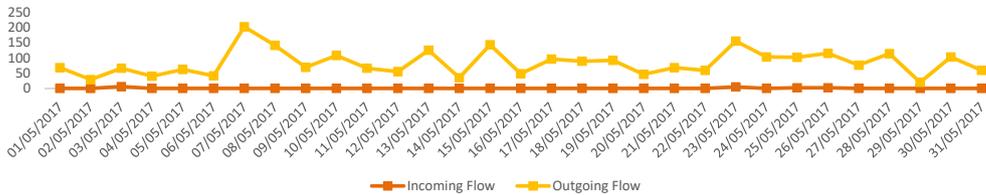
At this flow monitoring point, data collectors identify migrants who wish to travel to North African and European countries. Most of them transit through Bamako to reach Gao where they spend a couple of days before continuing their journey.

15 incoming migrants, returning from Algeria (Tamanrasset and Bordj), were recorded in Wabaria during the period.

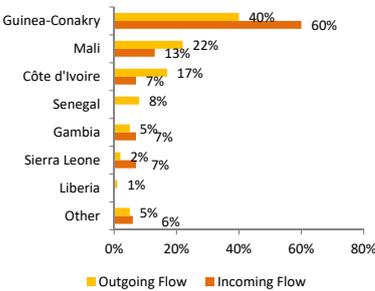
Gender ratio of migrants: 96% male and 4% female.

Among identified migrants at this FMP, 93% were adults while 7% were minors.

Total number of recorded incoming and outgoing individuals in Wabaria, Gao region between 1 May 2017 and 31 May 2017



### Main nationalities of migrants

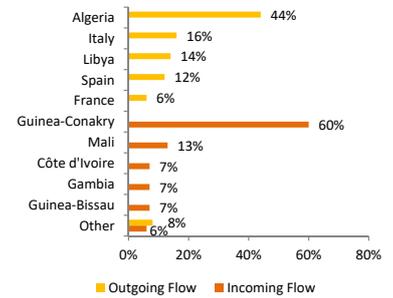


During the reporting period, the vast majority of identified migrants in Wabaria FMP were citizens of Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Gambia, and Sierra Leone.

### Main intended destinations

Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Italy, Libya, Spain and France.

All incoming migrants mentioned their countries of origin as their intended final destination.



## FLOW MONITORING POINT 2: PLACE KIDAL

**25** Incoming individuals recorded at FMP

**2,539** Outgoing individuals recorded at FMP

FMP TYPE: **BUS STATION**

ASSESSMENT TYPE : **7/7 DAYS**



**Main mode of transport for arriving migrants in Place Kidal: TRUCK**



**Main modes of transport for departing migrants from Place Kidal: TRUCK**



Place Kidal is mainly a migrant exit point for outgoing flows from Gao.

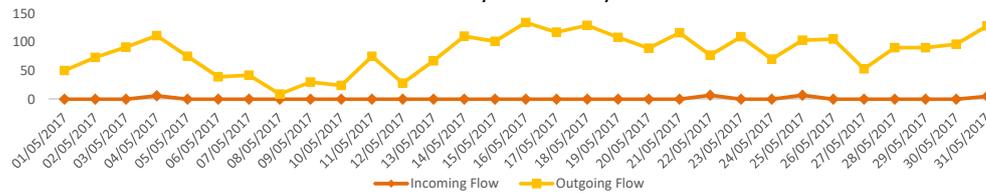
At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who have spent a number of days in Gao in transit before traveling to predominantly North African and European countries.

25 incoming migrants, returning from Tamanrasset and Bordj in Algeria, were recorded in Place Kidal during the period.

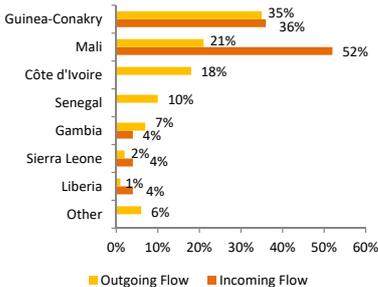
Gender ratio of migrants: 96% male and 4% female.

Among identified migrants at this FMP, 90% were adults while 10% were minors.

Total number of incoming and outgoing individuals in Place Kidal, Gao region between 1 May 2017 and 31 May 2017



### Main nationalities of migrants

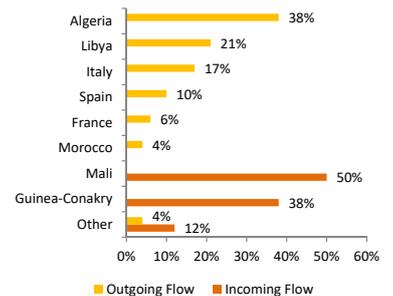


During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Place Kidal FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Gambia.

### Main intended destinations

Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Libya, Italy, Spain, France, and Morocco.

Almost all the incoming migrants mentioned their countries of origin as their intended final destination.



## FLOW MONITORING POINT 3: BENENA

196 Incoming individuals recorded at FMP

162 Outgoing individuals recorded at FMP

FMP TYPE: BORDER POINT

ASSESSMENT TYPE : 7/7 DAYS



Main mode of transport for arriving migrants in Benena: BUS



Main modes of transport for departing migrants from Benena: BUS



Benena flow monitoring point is located at the border post between Mali and Burkina Faso.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after having transited Burkina Faso and Niger.

Incoming migrants are also identified after having transited Burkina Faso.

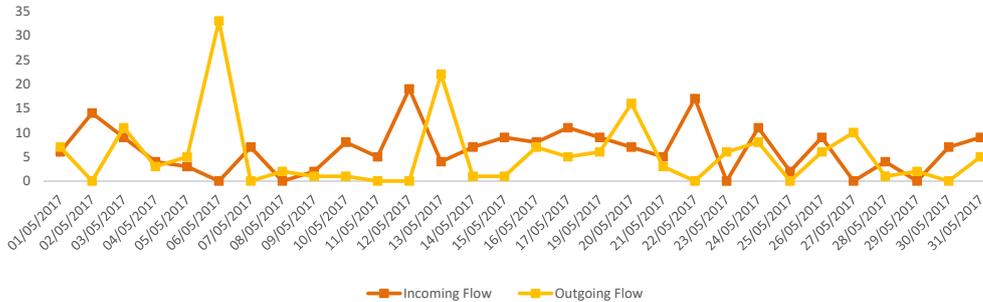
The location of Benena FMP at the border explains why enumerators have recorded more incoming migrants at Benena than at other FMPs.

At Benena border post, between Mali and Burkina Faso, local authorities and enumerators in the field reported that some of the outgoing migrants choose to cross the border during the night to avoid police check points in Burkina Faso.

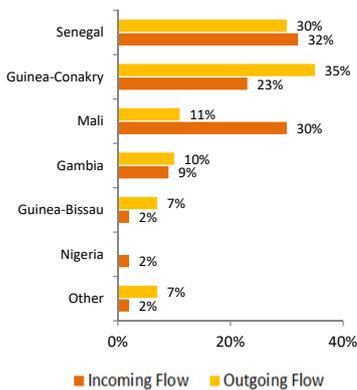
Gender ratio of migrants: 96% male and 4% female.

Among identified migrants on this FMP, 84% were adults while 16% were minors.

Total number of incoming and outgoing individuals in Benena, Segou region between 1 May 2017 and 31 May 2017



### Main nationalities of migrants



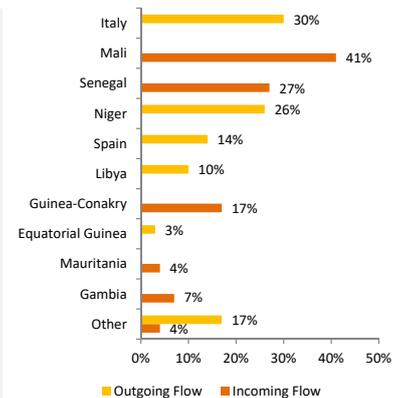
During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Benena FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry, Senegal, Mali, and Gambia.

Citizens of other countries, including Nigeria, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone, were recorded.

### Main intended destinations

Italy and Spain, are the most mentioned intended final destinations mentioned by outgoing migrants. Other countries including Libya, Niger, France and United Kingdom were also mentioned.

This FMP also records a large flow of incoming migrants including migrants who have failed to cross the desert and who return, for example, to Senegal, Guinea, and Mali. However, some migrants mentioned their intention to travel to Mauritania for job opportunities.



## OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

IOM has deployed trained and experienced staff in data collection and population flow monitoring to undertake field surveys with migrants along key migratory routes. The exercise profiles migrants, as well as records their intentions.

Sources include authorities, direct observations and interviews with migrants en route. Quantitative data on nationalities and places of origin and destination are based on information provided by migrants and convoy drivers at the flow monitoring points established by IOM and must be used as estimates or approximations.

Electronic tablets are used for mobile data collection. The data is sent daily through a 3G internet connection to IOM's server in Bamako. This reduces processing time by eliminating data entry errors, delivery time of paper forms and data entry time into the database, while providing a daily and rapid data analysis and report production.

Concurrently with data collection and profiling, IOM is also implementing information campaigns in northern and central Mali to support migrants in making informed decisions regarding their intention to migrate, providing assistance to migrants wanting to return to their country of origin, and offering referral services to vulnerable migrants that are victims of human trafficking or smuggling, or in need of general psychosocial support.



### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Displacement Tracking Matrix - IOM Mali

[obalagzi@iom.int/rokakarpcteam@iom.int](mailto:obalagzi@iom.int/rokakarpcteam@iom.int)

Regional Office for West and Central Africa

Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), [month, year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

[migration.iom.int](http://migration.iom.int) [www.globaldtm.info/mali](http://www.globaldtm.info/mali)

FMP activities in Mali are supported by:DFID, PRM and IOM Development Fund



IOM Development Fund

DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

### 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 collections 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/ migratory 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 MIGRATORY 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, risks as well as demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants. It serves as a common source of data contributing to informed 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 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.

### HOW IS FLOW MONITORING SET UP IN FIELD ENVIRONMENTS?

Flow monitoring is composed of three tools. Assessment of areas with high mobility, regular monitoring of locations with high mobility, and in-depth surveys at these locations. These tools can be deployed simultaneously or separately.

#### FLOW MONITORING METHODOLOGY

1

##### ASSESSMENT OF AREAS OF HIGH MOBILITY

DTM experts in the field identify strategic locations for the establishment of monitoring locations/points from where data collection will take place. The identification of the flow monitoring points (FMPs) can be done either while conducting baseline assessments, through specific field assessment, or through consultation with key informants and/or desk review of secondary data.

2

##### REGULAR FLOW MONITORING IN PRE-DEFINED LOCATIONS

This tool consists of collecting information on the number and frequency of individuals transiting or moving through a particular location. Several techniques of flow monitoring and population movement tracking are available and are deployed depending on the context and volume of flows identified.

3

##### FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS

DTM teams carry out regular surveys with migrants at flow monitoring point locations (flow monitoring surveys FMS). The purpose of these surveys is to collect individualised data on the demographic and socio economic profile of migrants as well as collecting more specific information related to vulnerabilities, intentions, journeys and risks faced by migrants..

### DATA QUALITY CONTROL

The methodology employs multi-layered data collection with various levels of granularity to allow for consistency checks. The team rigorously checks for data quality during the data collection, processing and analysis.

### DATA PROTECTION

Personal data collected by IOM and the protection of such data is subject to IOM's data protection principles.

*A full methodological document is available on request.*



#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Displacement Tracking Matrix - IOM Mali

✉ [obalagizi@iom.int](mailto:obalagizi@iom.int) / [rokakarpcteam@iom.int](mailto:rokakarpcteam@iom.int)

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IOM Development Fund  
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