



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

1—28 FEBRUARY 2021



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 volume, origin, 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 seven Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) located across six 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 **February 2021**.

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

KEY FIGURES



7 FMPs active in MALI



747 Daily average number of travellers



+1% Increase in travellers compared to January



12,043 Total incoming individuals recorded (**58%**)



8,880 Total outgoing individuals recorded (**42%**)



20 923 Total individuals observed at Mali FMPs



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



86% of nationals are from **Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Guinea and Nigeria**

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: In February 2021, the daily average of individuals observed at the different FMPs in Mali increased slightly to one per cent compared to January 2021.

This slight drop in flows could be attributed to some recent events at the FMPs. For example, at Wabaria (Gao), the worsening of the security situation at the N'thaka gold mining site could explain the noticeable drop in flows. Additionally

Types of flows: Amongst observed travellers, 92 per cent were conducting a transboundary movement (58% were entering, while 34% were leaving the country). In contrast, eight per cent of travellers were travelling internally.

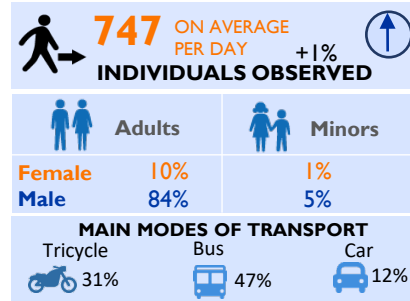
Provenance and destination: During this reporting period, travellers mainly travelled from and to: Burkina Faso (44%, 28%), Mali (42%, 66%), Mauritania (7%, 3%) and Algeria (2%, 3%). The main modes of transportation were bus (47%), tricycle (31%), private vehicle (12%), truck (3%) and on moto (4%). Due to the closure of the Malian borders in response to COVID-19 and to ECOWAS sanctions, a significant proportion of travellers observed at Mali's FMP use tricycles and motorcycles to travel. Before these two events, the bus was the preferred means of transport for the majority of travellers.

Traveller profiles: Of all travellers, 84 per cent were adult men, while 10 per cent were adult women and 6 per cent were minors. Moreover, individuals, 682 persons presented vulnerabilities were observed, including mainly children under five years old (74%) and unaccompanied minors (21%).



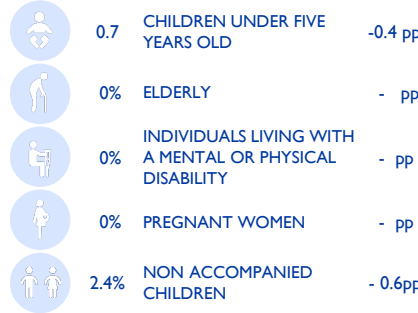
This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

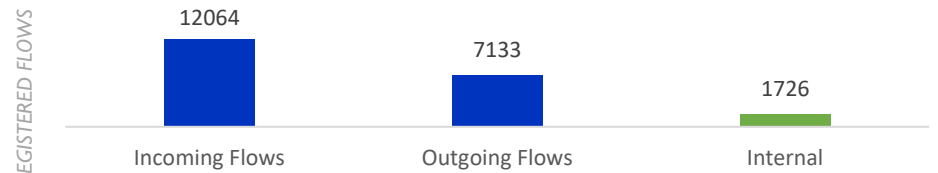
Provenance of flows

Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	44%
Mali	42%
Mauritania	7%
Niger	4%
Algeria	2%
Benin	1%

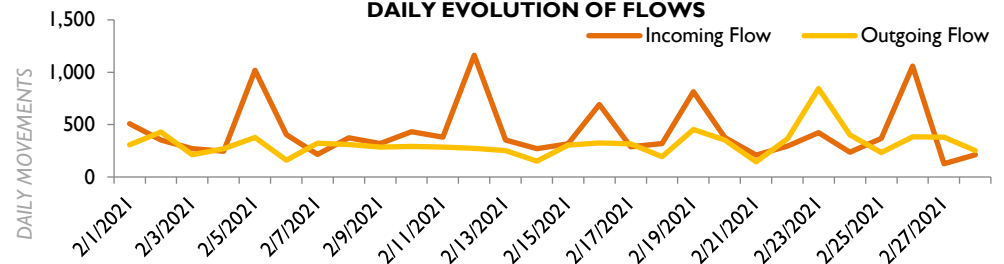
Destination of flows

Country	% of flows
Mali	66%
Burkina Faso	28%
Algeria	3%
Mauritania	3%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



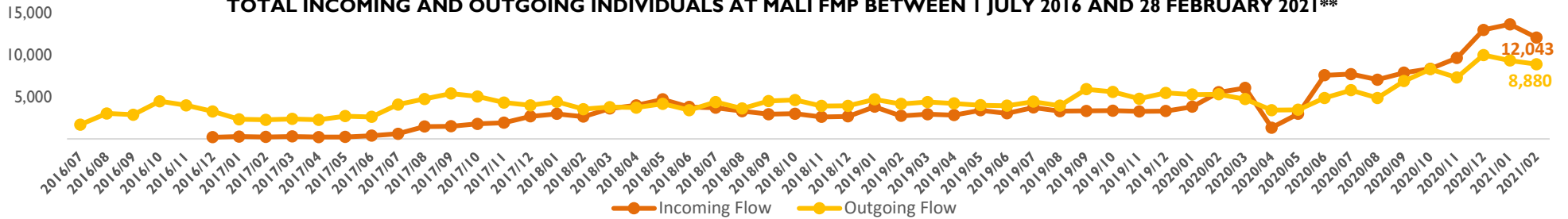
EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (2016 – 2021)

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. 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 FMP 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 often travel on to Mauritania. Of the total number of migrants observed, only 10 per cent cited Europe as their intended destination.

Mali is also a country which attracts and sends many seasonal migrants to and from Burkina Faso. The majority of these migrants mostly make short pendulum movements (between one and three month), while others stay longer in mining sites. Since the beginning of 2020, the flows of seasonal migrants from Burkina Faso continue to increase significantly.

Since the first COVID-19 cases appeared in West Africa and in Mali particularly, the measures adopted have had a considerable impact on the migratory flows observed in Mali and on mobility in general. In April 2020, flows fell drastically. From May 2020, a normal resumption of flows was observed, coinciding with the easing of measures related to the pandemic crisis. As of June 2020, the flows of individuals in Mali reached a peak of more than 12,400 persons, not seen since monitoring points were set up in Mali. It should be noted, that from February 2020, a particular emphasis on seasonal migrants (agricultural and traditional gold mining) at the different FMPs has also been included.

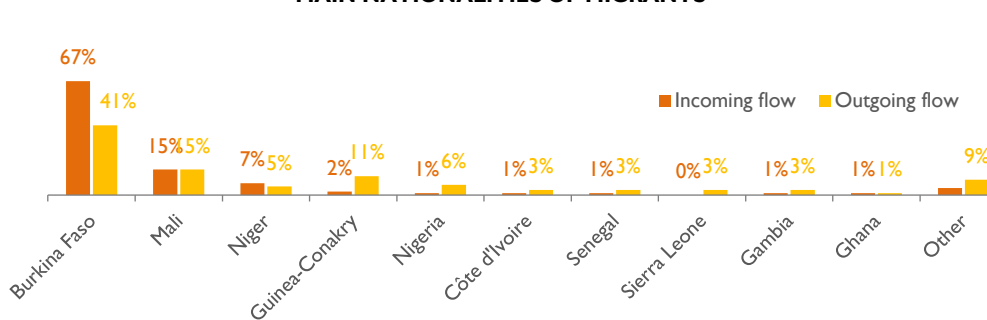
TOTAL INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMP BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 28 FEBRUARY 2021**



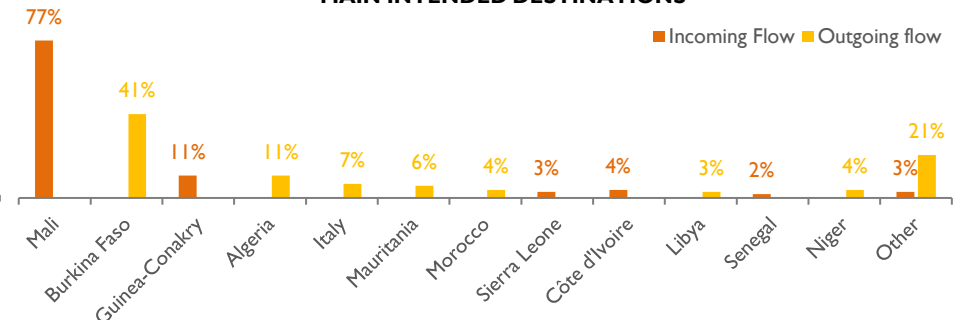
(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Wabaria, an Internal Transit Point, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

(**) 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

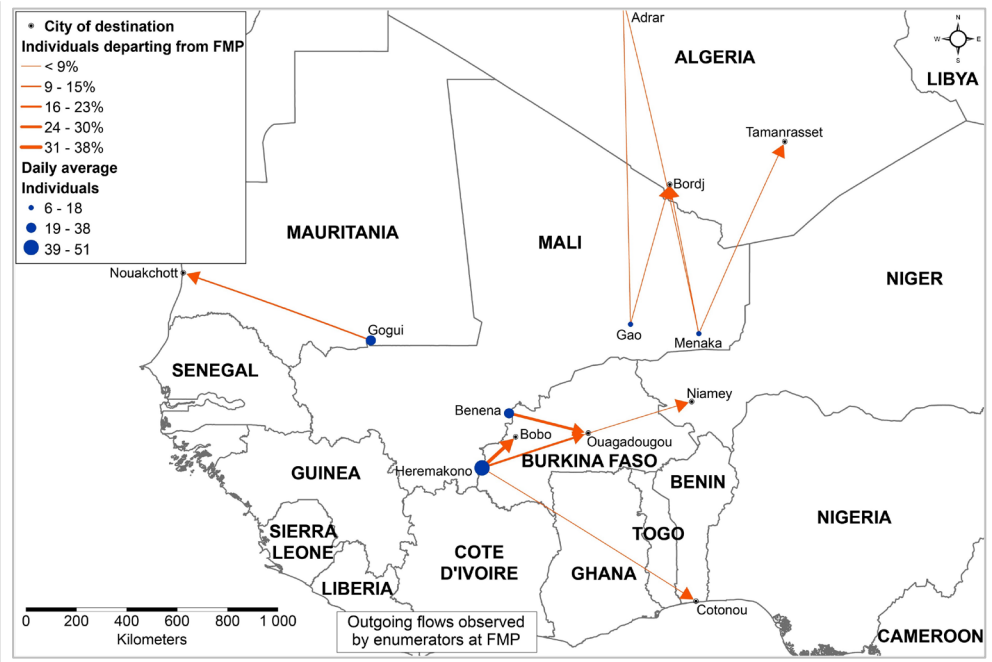
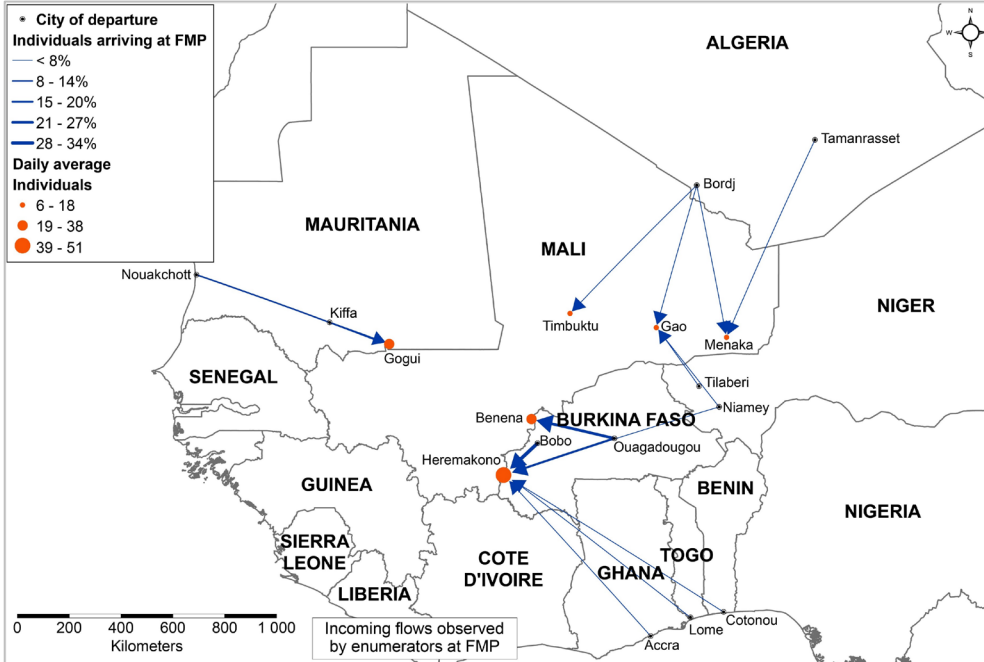


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



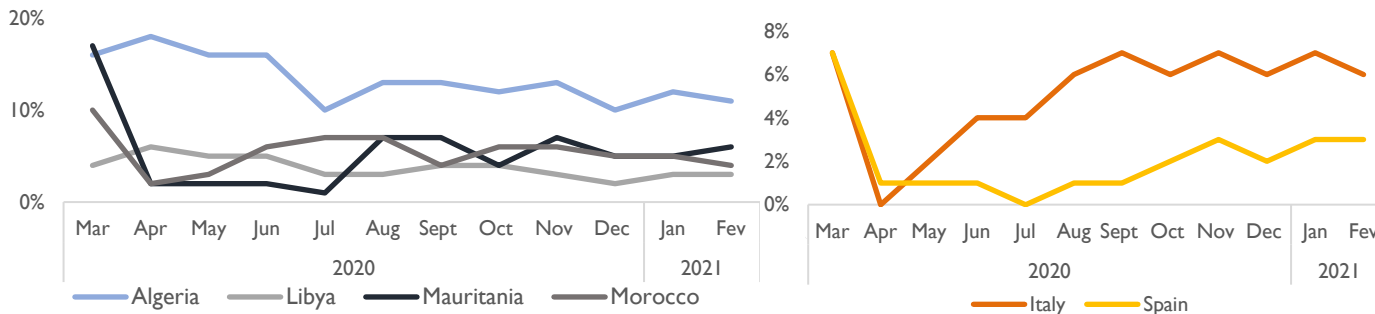
DESTINATION OF FLOWS 2016 – 2021

The data collected at the FMP 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 as well.



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: 2020 – 2021



In comparison to January 2021, the number of migrants intending to travel to Algeria and Morocco decreased. However, the number of migrants travelling to Mauritania and Libya increased slightly.

The number of migrants seeking to reach Italy have decreased. This number remain constant for those wishing to travel to Spain

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).

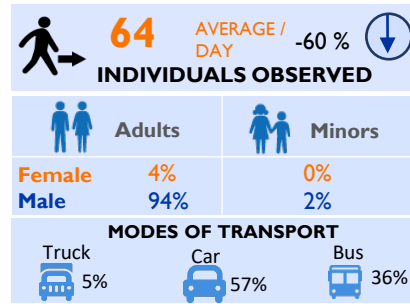
Mobility trends: During the reporting period, an average of 64 individuals were observed daily, at the Wabaria FMP. This represents a decrease of 60 per cent since the previous month, during which 160 individuals had been observed. The insecurity in the village of N'tahaka, combined with presidential election in Niger was the main reasons of this sharp decrease, according the FMP agents. This has led to a decrease in the incoming and outgoing seasonal flows from this goldmining site. Since the opening of the gold mining site, Nigerians have been the main nationality (77% in January 2021) of individuals observed at this transit point.

Types of flows: Amongst observed individuals, 16 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (all incoming flow), while 84 per cent were travelling internally.

Provenance and destination: In February 2021, the main provenance cities of migrants were Bamako (32%, Mali), N'tahaka (29%, Mali), Gao (19%, Mali) and Tillaberi (16%, Niger). They were primarily headed to destinations Gao (78%, Mali), N'tahaka (19%, Mali), and Tombouctou (3%, Mali). In comparison to January, flows to and from the village of N'tahaka decreased significantly in February. The persons observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (57%), truck (5%) and bus (36%).

Traveller profiles: Among the travellers observed, 94 per cent were adult males, while four per cent were adult females and two per cent were minors. Despite the sharp decrease of daily flows in February, there were 25 persons with vulnerabilities identified. The vast majority was unaccompanied minors (84%) and children under five years old (16%). During the reporting period, most migrants transiting through the Wabaria FMP were nationals of Niger (51%), Côte d'Ivoire (14%) and Guinea-Conakry (9%).

TRAVELLER PROFILES



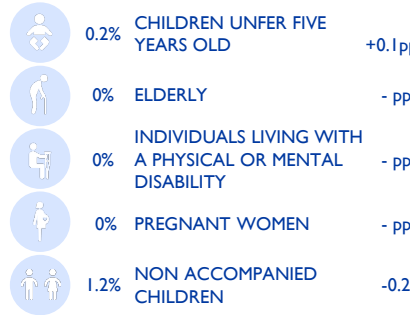
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	84%
Niger	16%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	100%

VULNERABILITIES



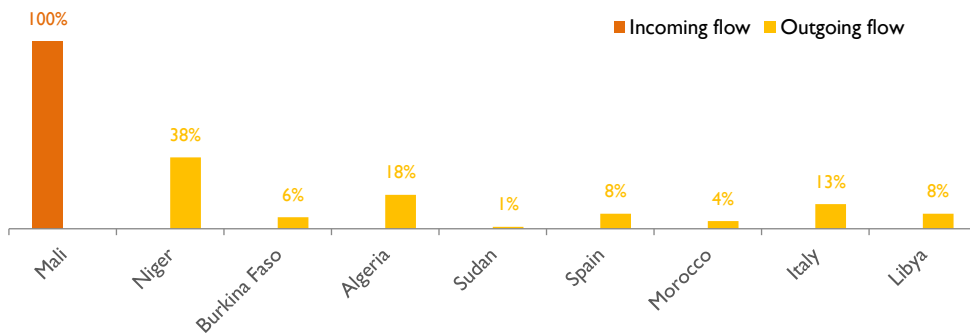
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DIRECTION OF FLOWS

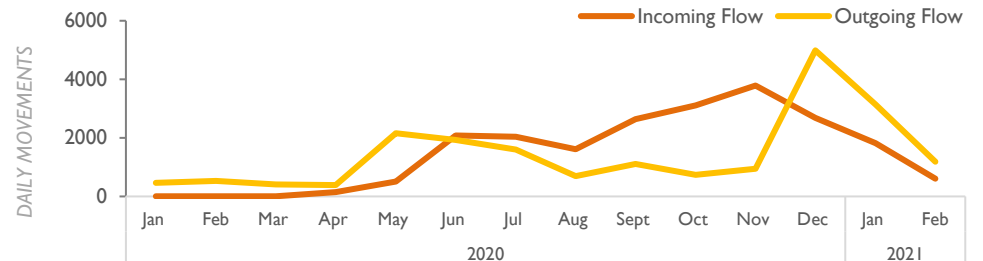


REGISTERED FLOWS

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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 from Gao, Niamey (Niger), Tillaberi (Niger), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (Algeria) and Adrar (Algeria).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 42 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Place Kidal FMP. This represented an increase of 8 per cent since the previous month, during which 38 individuals had been observed. Despite this increase in the daily average observed in February, outgoing flows decreased slightly compared to January, differently the incoming flows have increased.

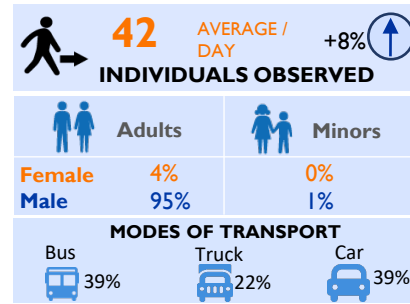
Types of flows: Amongst observed individuals, the overall were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 62% and outgoing flow: 38%).

Provenance and destination: The main cities of origin of travellers observed at the Place Kidal FMP point in February 2021, were Gao (37%, Mali), Niamey (30%, Niger), Tillaberi (25%, Niger) and Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (6%, Algeria). They were primarily headed to main destinations Gao (58%, Mali), Adrar (26%, Algeria), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (11%, Algeria) and N'Tahaka (5%, Mali). The persons observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (39%), bus (39%) and truck (22%).

Traveller profiles: Registered migrants were 94 per cent of adult men, while four per cent were adult women and one per cent were minors. Of these, 23 individuals were vulnerable, mainly unaccompanied minors (52%), elderly persons (35%) and children under five years old (13%).

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Place Kidal FMP were nationals of Mali (30%), Niger (26%), Guinea-Conakry (14%) and Cote d'Ivoire (11%).

TRAVELLER PROFILES



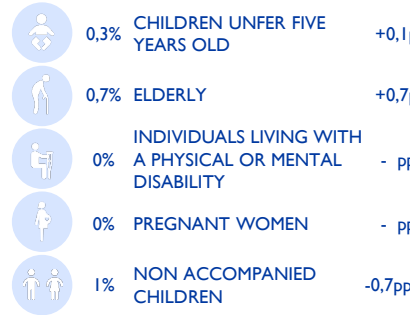
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Niger	56%
Mali	38%
Algeria	6%

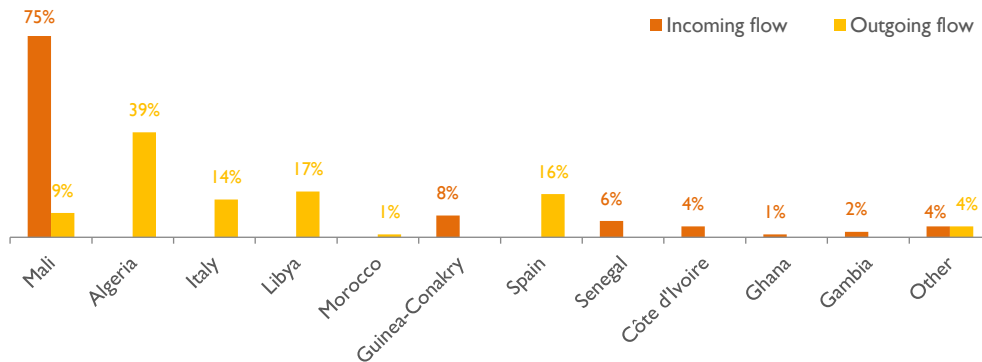
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	62%
Algeria	38%

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

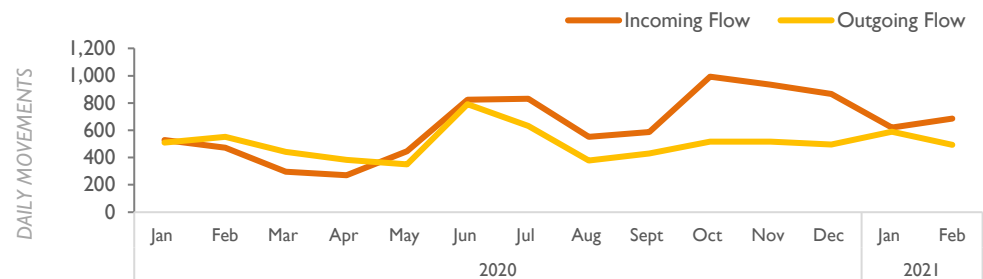
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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 are travelling to and from Mopti, and Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (Algeria). Some pass-through Timbuktu and continue to countries of North Africa and Europe.

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 73 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Timbuktu FMP. This represents an increase of 14 per cent since the previous month, during which 64 individuals had been observed, daily.

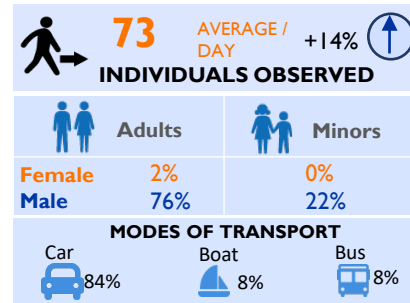
Types of flows: Amongst observed individuals, 16 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (mainly incoming flows), while 84 per cent were travelling internally.

Provenance and destination: During February 2021, the main cities of provenance of travellers were Mopti (79%, Mali), Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (15%, Algeria), Segou (3%, Mali) and Bamako (2%, Mali). Almost all registered travellers were enroute to Timbuktu as a destination(100%, Mali). The persons observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (84%), boats (8%) or bus (8%).

Traveller profiles: The vast majority (76%) of observed travellers were adult males, while two per cent were adult females and 22 per cent were minors. Of these, 18 persons with vulnerabilities were identified.

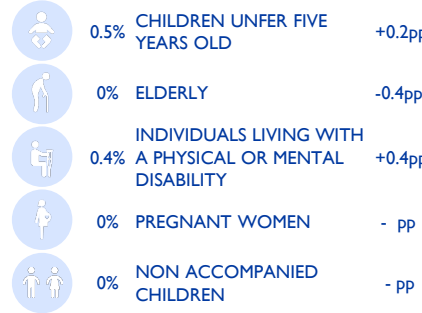
During the reporting period, many of the migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (35%), Mali (15%), The Gambia (11%) and Sierra Leone (9%).

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

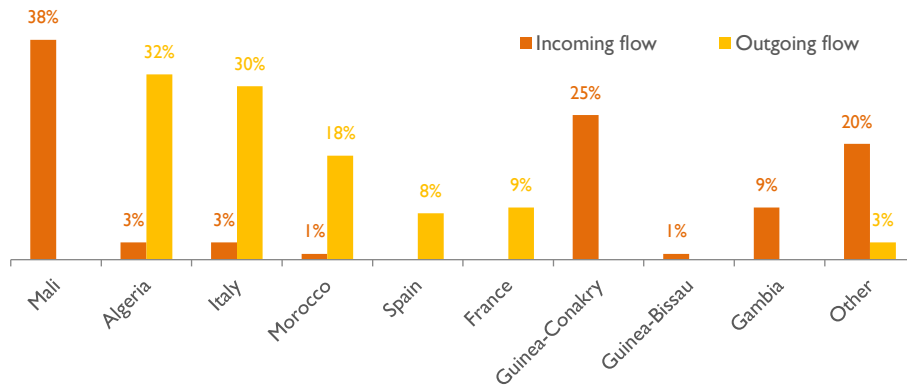


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	84%
Algeria	15%
Mauritania	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	100%

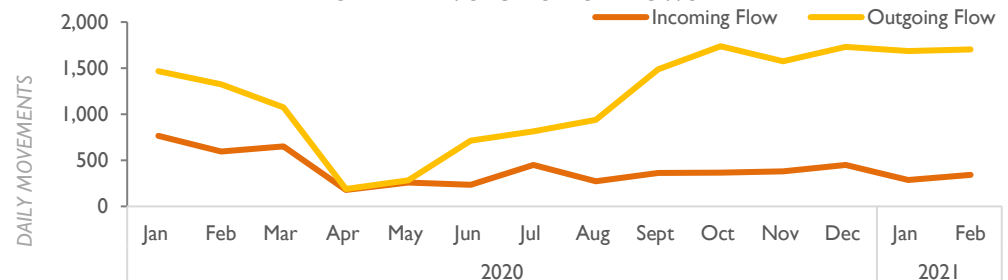
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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, six individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Menaka FMP. This represented a decrease of 54 per cent since the previous month, during which 13 individuals had been observed, daily.

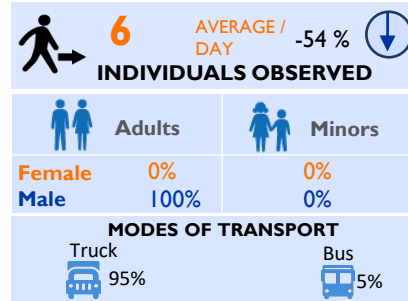
Types of flows: All observed individuals were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 30% outgoing flow: 70%).

Provenance and destination: During this reporting period, the main cities from which travellers came were Menaka (70%, Mali), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (18%, Algeria), Tamanrasset (9%, Algeria) and Hallil (3%, Algeria). Their main destinations were Menaka (30%, Mali), Tamanrasset (27%, Algeria), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (22%, Algeria), Adrar (17%, Algeria) et Hallil (4%, Algeria). All the migrants registered in Menaka (100%, Mali) travelled by truck (95%) and bus (5%).

Traveller profiles: All travellers observed at the Menaka FMP (100%) were adult males. None of the registered travellers showed any evidence of vulnerability.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were Malian nationals (36%), followed by nationals of Niger (24%), Nigeria (18%) and Ghana (15%).

TRAVELLER PROFILES



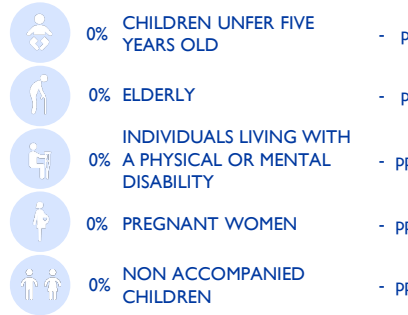
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	70%
Algeria	30%

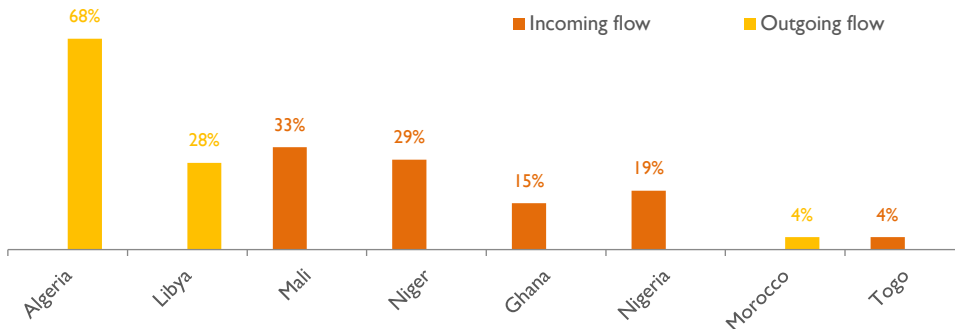
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	70%
Algeria	30%

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

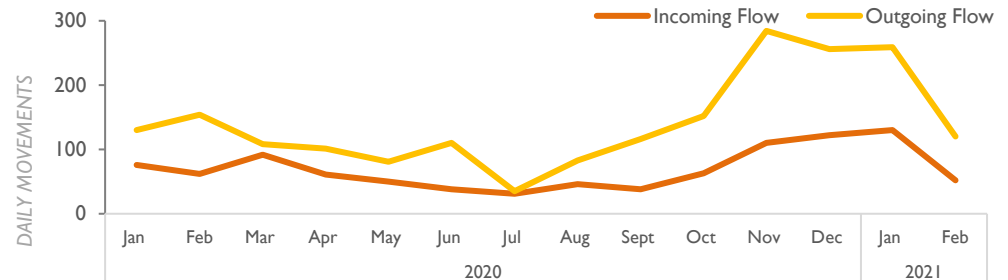


DIRECTION OF FLOWS



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. Enumerators at this FMP also record migrants who are 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, 73 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Gogui FMP. This represented small increase of one per cent in comparison to the previous month, during which 72 individuals had been observed. Generally, the total number of incoming and outgoing flows have simultaneously decreased slightly in February compared to January. During this reporting month, the FMP agents have counted a high number of migrants returned from Mauritania (372 in total). They were reportedly mainly Malians.

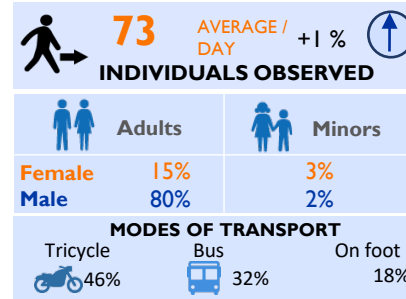
Types of flows: All observed individuals in Gogui FMP were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 68% outgoing flow: 32%).

Provenance and destination: In February 2021, most travellers arrived from the following cities Nouakchott (66.5%, Mauritania), Bamako (32%, Mali) and Kiffa (1.5%, Mauritania). They travelled mainly to Bamako (68%, Mali) and Nouakchott (32%, Mauritania). With the closure of borders due to the pandemic, the people observed were travelling mainly on motorcycles (46%) and on foot (18%). However, buses (32%) stopping at the border, are used by few migrants.

Traveller profiles: Of the travellers observed, 80 per cent were adult males, while 15 per cent were adult females and five per cent were minors. The presence of persons with vulnerabilities was recorded (60 individuals), with mainly children under five (92%).

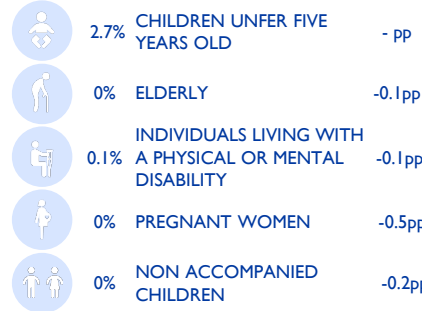
During the reporting period, migrants identified in Gogui were mostly Malian nationals (91%). Nationals from Guinea-Conakry (3%) and Cote d'Ivoire (2%) were also observed.

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

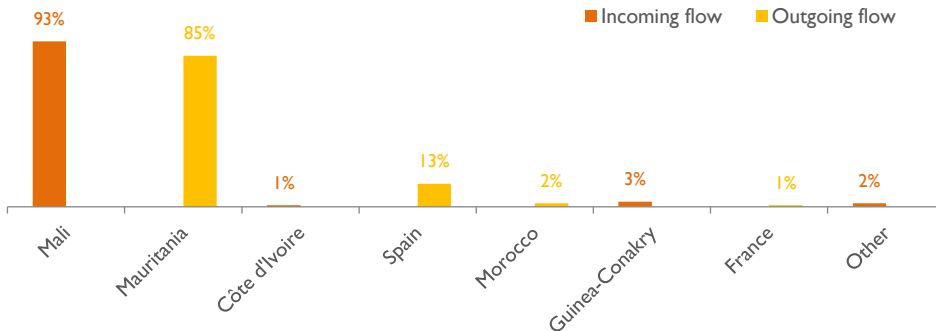


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mauritania	68%
Mali	32%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	68%
Mauritania	32%
Burkina Faso	68%

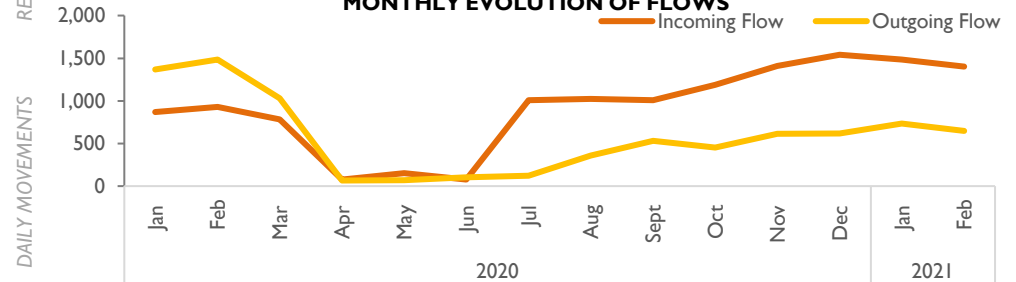
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



BENENA

PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Benena Flow Monitoring Point is located on the border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region. It was installed in August 2016. Travellers observed at this FMP travel mainly between Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako (Mali), transiting through Benena on the way.

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 167 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Benena FMP. This represents an increase of 8 per cent since the previous month, during which 154 individuals had been observed, daily. A large number of seasonal migrants who come to work in gold mining sites continue to be observed. However, incoming flows have decreased slightly, while outgoing flows increased.

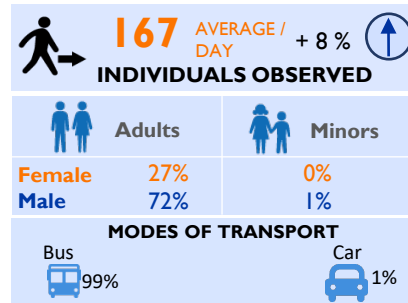
Types of flows: All observed individuals in Benena FMP (100%) carried out a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 51% outgoing flow: 41%).

Provenance and destination: The cities of provenance of the travellers registered in Benena during the reporting period are Ouagadougou (59%, Burkina Faso) and Bamako (41%, Mali). Their destinations were Bamako (59%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (41%, Burkina Faso). Most of the people observed travelled by bus (99%).

Traveller profiles: Of the travellers observed, 72 per cent were adult males, while 27 per cent were adult females and one per cent were minors. Some of them (69 people) had vulnerabilities. They were almost all unaccompanied minors (80%) and children under five years old (20%).

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (54%), Niger (11%), Nigeria (11%), Togo (8%) and Mali (6%). 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 often return to Burkina Faso after having worked for some time in Mali.

TRAVELLER PROFILES



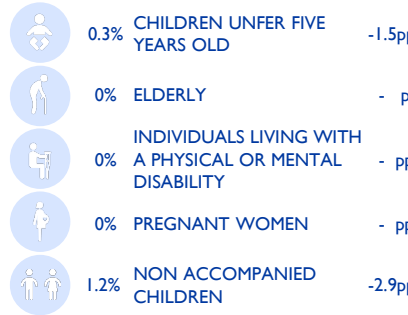
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	59%
Mali	41%

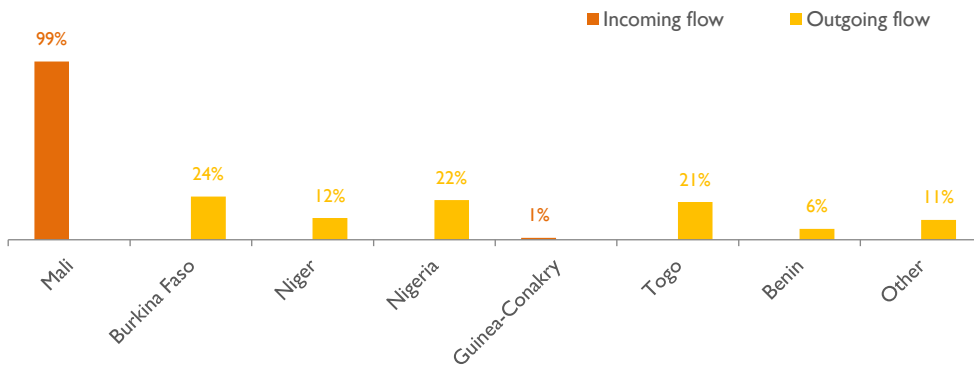
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	59%
Burkina Faso	41%

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

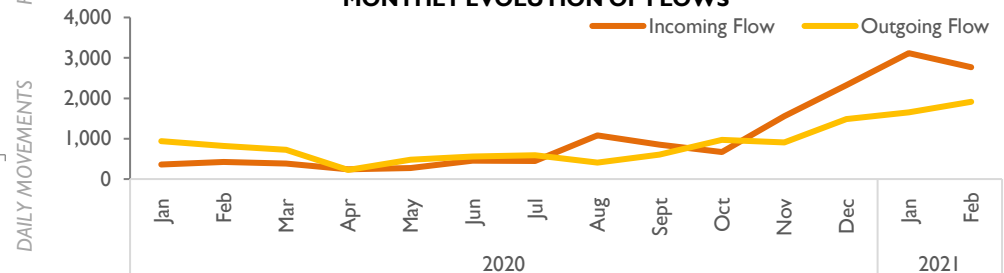
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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 (Mali), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako (Mali).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 386 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Heremakono FMP. This represents a decrease of 3 per cent since the previous month, during which 399 individuals had been observed.

Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Heremakono FMP (100%) were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 63% outgoing flow: 37%).

Provenance and destination: During the reporting period, the main cities of origin mentioned by travellers were Bobo-Dioulasso (37%, Burkina Faso), Ouagadougou (22%, Burkina Faso), Bamako (22%, Mali) and Sikasso (15%, Mali). Their main destinations were Bamako (37%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (25%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (26%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (11%, Burkina Faso). Most of the people observed travelled in tricycle (61%) and bus (36%). Some travelled by truck (2%).

Traveller profiles: Of the identified travellers, 91 per cent were adult males, while four per cent were adult females and five per cent were minors. Among travellers, 512 persons with vulnerabilities were identified, including in majority unaccompanied minors and children under five years.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (85%); National of Mali (3%) and Niger (4%) were also seen.

TRAVELLER PROFILES

386 AVERAGE / DAY - 3% ↓
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

Adults	Minors
Female 4%	0%
Male 91%	5%

MODES OF TRANSPORT

Tricycle 61%	Bus 36%	Truck 2%
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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

- 0.6% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD -0.2pp
- 0% ELDERLY - pp
- 0% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY - pp
- 0.1% PREGNANT WOMEN - pp
- 4.1% NON ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN +0.3pp

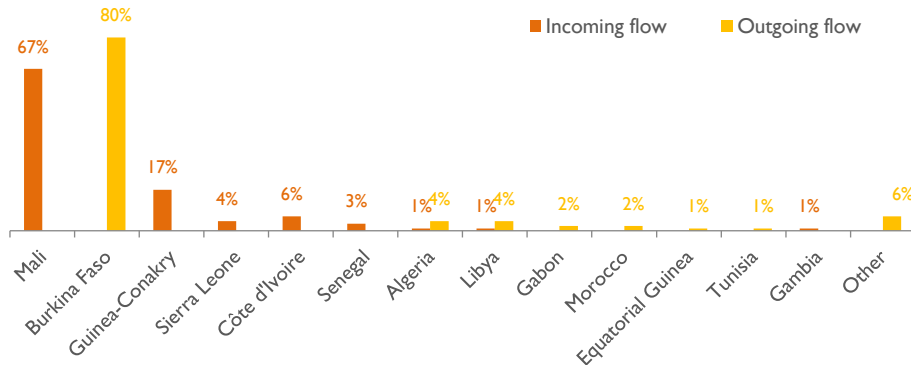
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PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	59%
Mali	37%
Niger	2%
Benin	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	63%
Burkina Faso	36%
Niger	1%

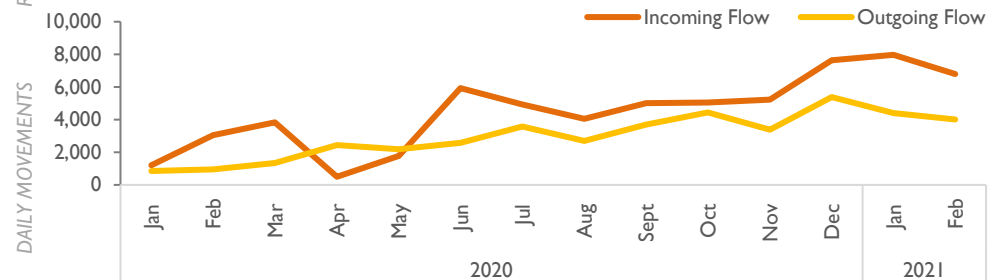
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



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.

LIMITATIONS : 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 a departure in Mali and 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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human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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