



**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—31 MARCH 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 **March 2021**.

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

### KEY FIGURES



**7** FMPs active in MALI



**887** Daily average number of travellers



**+19%** Increase in travellers compared to February



**14,944** Total incoming individuals recorded (**54%**)



**12,538** Total outgoing individuals recorded (**46%**)



**27 482** Total individuals observed at Mali FMPs



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



**88%** of nationals are from **Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Guinea and Nigeria**

### TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

**Mobility trends:** In March 2021, the daily average of individuals observed at the different FMPs in Mali increased to 19 per cent compared to February 2021.

Overall, this increase of flows has been observed in all Flow Monitoring Points, where incoming and outgoing flows have increased compared to February 2021.

**Types of flows:** Amongst observed travellers, 91 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (54% were entering, while 37% were leaving the country). However, nine per cent of travellers were travelling internally.

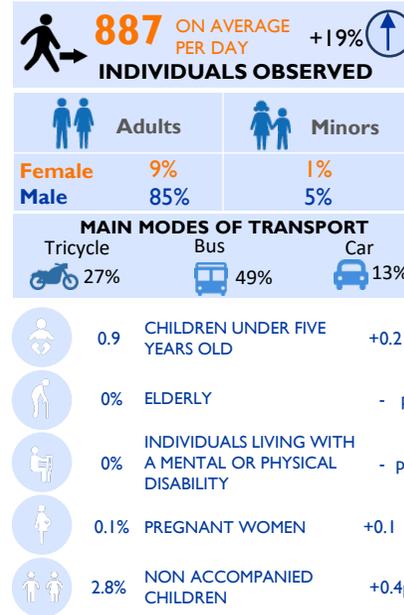
**Provenance and destination:** During this reporting period, travellers mainly travelled from and to: Burkina Faso (42%, 28%), Mali (46%, 63%), Mauritania (6%, 3%) and Algeria (2%, 5%). The main modes of transportation were bus (49%), tricycle (27%), private vehicle (13%), truck (5%) and on moto (5%). Due to the closure of the Malian borders in response to COVID-19, a significant proportion of travellers observed at Mali's FMP use tricycles and motorcycles to travel. Before this situation, the bus was the preferred means of transport for the majority of travellers.

**Traveller profiles:** Of all travellers, 85 per cent were adult men, while nine per cent were adult women and six per cent were minors. Moreover, 1,049 individuals presenting vulnerabilities were observed, including mainly unaccompanied minors (73%) and children under five years old (24%).



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



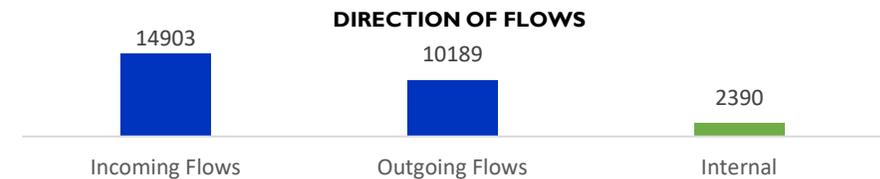
pp : percentage point

### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

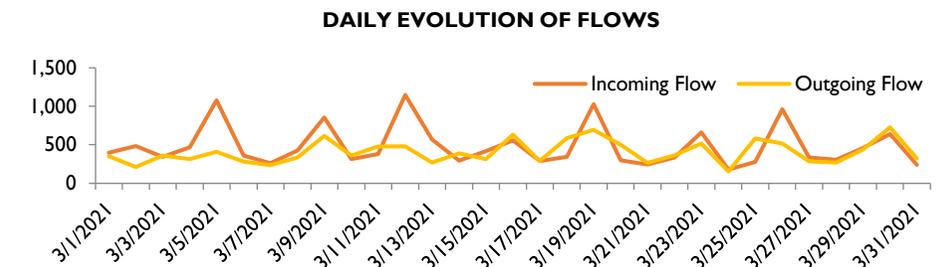
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	46%
Burkina Faso	42%
Mauritania	6%
Niger	3%
Algeria	2%
Others	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	63%
Burkina Faso	28%
Algeria	5%
Mauritania	3%
Others	1%

REGISTERED FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS



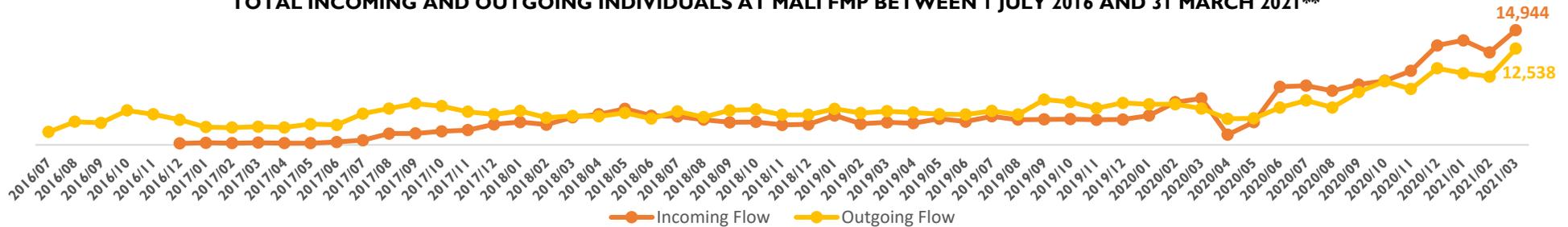
**EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (2016 – 2021)**

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 back and forth 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.

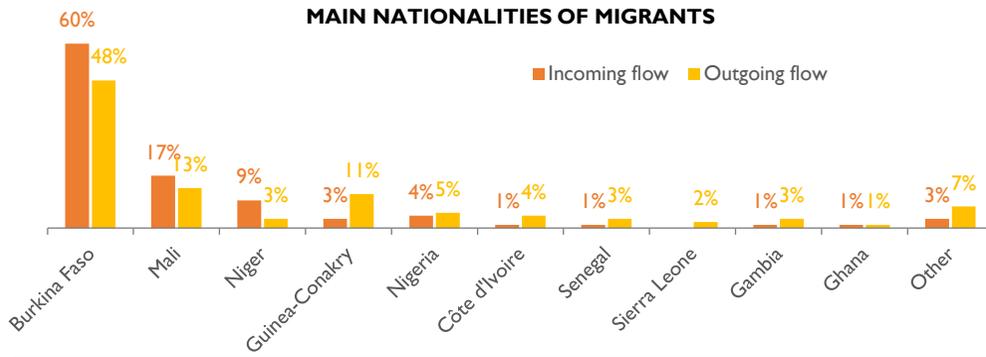
**TOTAL INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMP BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 31 MARCH 2021\*\***



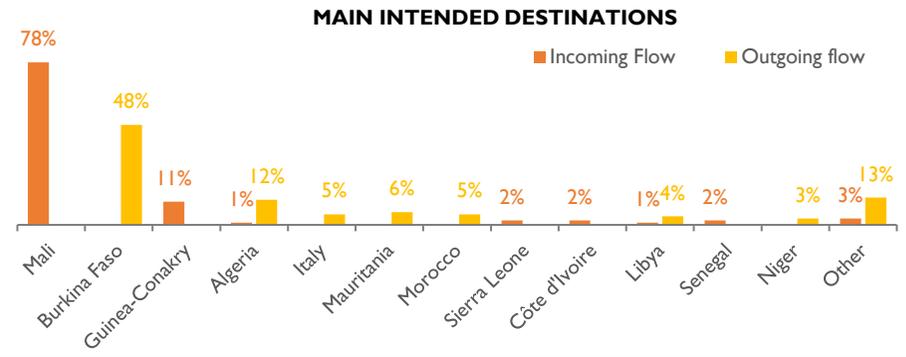
(\*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Wabaria, an Internal Transit Point, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

(\*\*) 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**

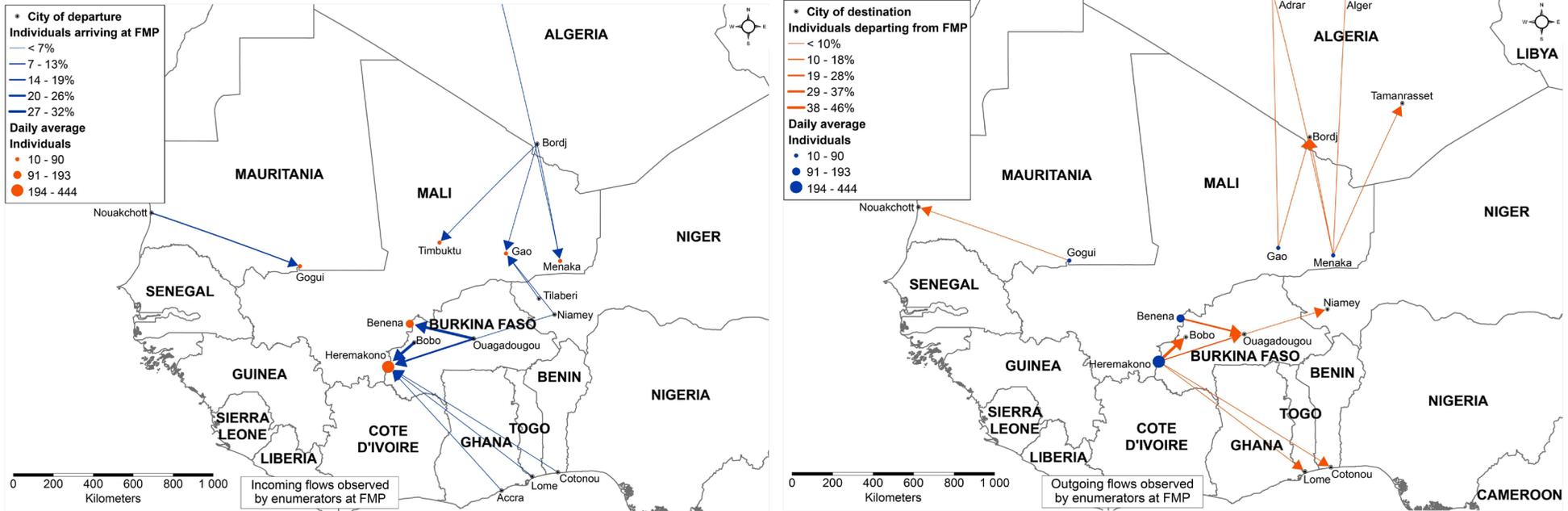


**MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS**



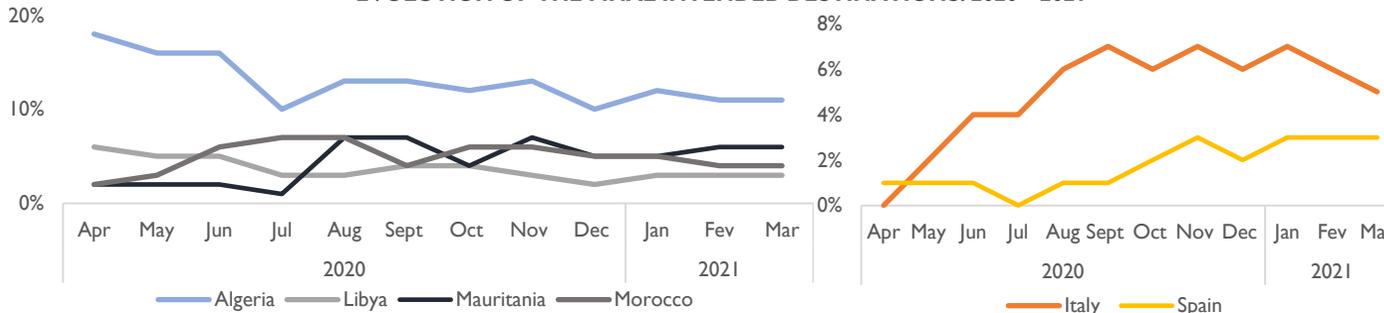
### DESTINATION OF FLOWS 2016 – 2021

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 February 2021, the number of migrants wishing to travel to Algeria, Libya, Mauritania and Morocco remain constant.

The number of migrants wishing to travel to Italy has decreased of two point per cent. However, this number has increased for those who 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-Arreeridj (Algeria).

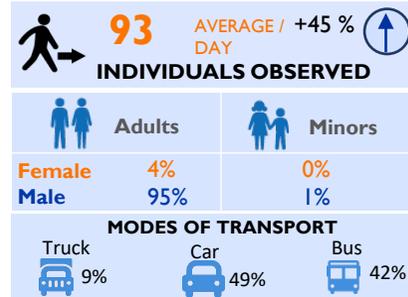
**Mobility trends:** During the reporting period, an average of 93 individuals were observed daily, at the Wabaria FMP. This represents an increase of 45 per cent since the previous month, during which 64 individuals had been observed. The end of presidential election in Niger was the main reason of this increase of flows at the Wabaria FMP. An important point is, since the opening of the gold mining site, Nigerians have been the main nationality (76% incoming flow in February 2021) of individuals observed at this transit point.

**Types of flows:** Amongst observed individuals, 26 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement, while 74 per cent were travelling internally.

**Provenance and destination:** In March 2021, the main provenance cities of migrants were Bamako (42%, Mali), Gao (21%, Mali), N'tahaka (17%, Mali) and Tillaberi (17%, Niger). They were primarily headed to destinations Gao (70%, Mali), N'tahaka (24%, Mali), Niamey (4%, Niger) and Tillaberi (2%, Niger). The persons observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (49%), truck (9%) and bus (42%).

**Traveller profiles:** Among the travellers observed, 95 per cent were adult males, while four per cent were adult females and two per cent were minors. During this reporting period, 38 persons with vulnerabilities were identified. The vast majority was unaccompanied minors (63%) and children under five years old (37%). During the reporting period, most migrants transiting through the Wabaria FMP were nationals of Niger (46%), Côte d'Ivoire (15%) and Guinea-Conakry (10%).

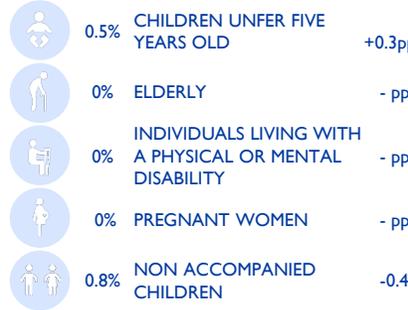
### TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

REGISTERED FLOWS

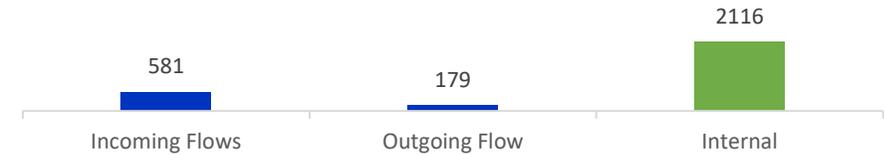


### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

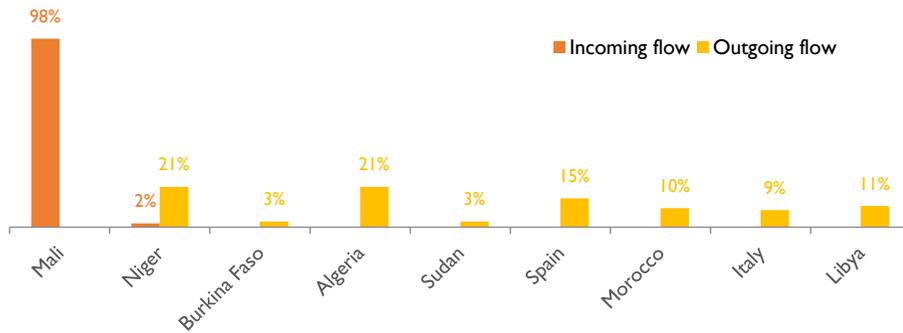
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	80%
Niger	20%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	94%
Niger	6%

### DIRECTION OF 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-Arreidj (Algeria) and Adrar (Algeria).

**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 68 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Place Kidal FMP. This represented an increase of 62 per cent since the previous month, during which 42 individuals had been observed. In March, an important flow of returning migrants (Malian and foreign nationals) from Algeria and Libya have been observed at this FMP point. Most of these migrants observed, appeared to in a situation of vulnerability.

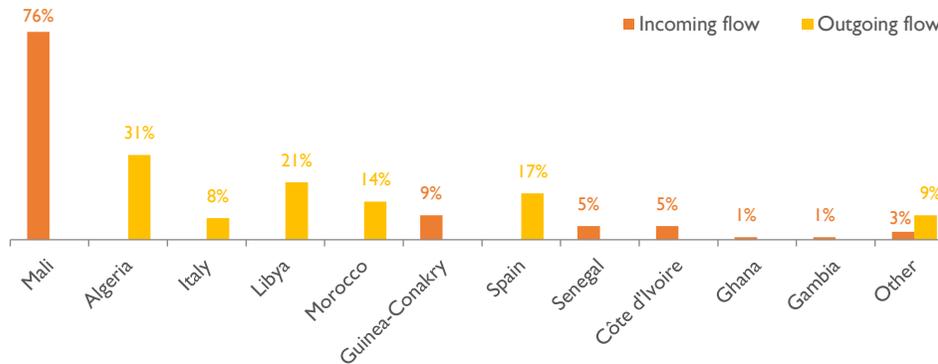
**Types of flows:** Amongst observed individuals, the overall were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 46%, outgoing flow: 53%).

**Provenance and destination:** The main cities of origin of travellers observed at the Place Kidal FMP point in March 2021, were Gao (53%, Mali), Niamey (21%, Niger), Tillaberi (20%, Niger) and Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (5%, Algeria). They were primarily headed to main destinations Gao (47%, Mali), Adrar (24%, Algérie) and Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (18%, Algeria). The persons observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (39%), bus (25%) and truck (36%).

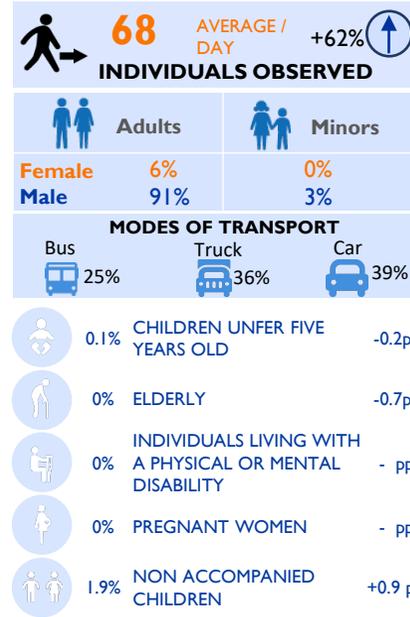
**Traveller profiles:** Registered migrants were 91 per cent of adult men, while six per cent were adult women and three per cent were minors. Of these, 43 individuals were vulnerable, mainly unaccompanied minors (95%) and children under five years old (5%).

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Place Kidal FMP were nationals of Mali (24%), Niger (19%), Guinea-Conakry (116%) and Cote d'Ivoire (20%).

**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**TRAVELLER PROFILES**



**PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

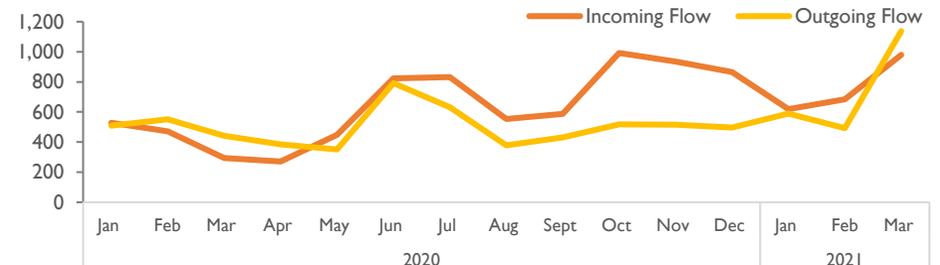
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	54%
Niger	41%
Algeria	5%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algeria	53%
Mali	47%

**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-Argeridj (Algeria). Some pass through Timbuktu and continue to countries of North Africa and Europe.

**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 90 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Timbuktu FMP. This represents an increase of 23 per cent since the previous month, during which 73 individuals had been observed, daily.

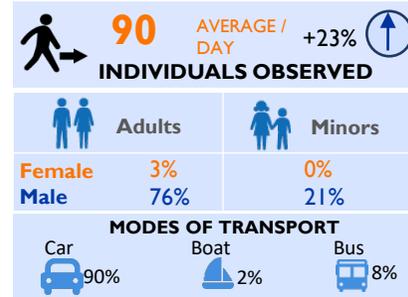
**Types of flows:** Amongst observed individuals, 16 per cent were conducting a cross-border movement (mainly incoming flows), while 84 per cent were travelling internally.

**Provenance and destination:** During March 2021, the main cities of provenance of travellers were Mopti (79%, Mali) and Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (15%, Algeria). Almost all registered travellers were enroute to Timbuktu as a destination (100%, Mali). The persons observed travelled mainly by private vehicle (90%), boats (2%) or bus (8%).

**Traveller profiles:** The vast majority (76%) of observed travellers were adult males, while three per cent were adult females and 21 per cent were minors. Of these, 15 persons with vulnerabilities were identified.

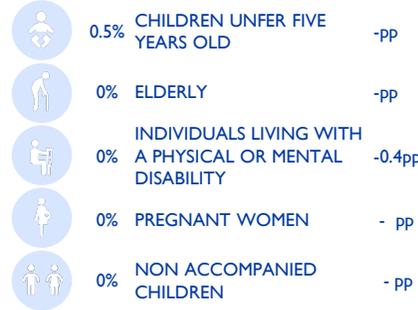
During the reporting period, many of the migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (39%), Mali (15%), The Gambia (9%), Sierra Leone (8%) and Liberia (7%).

### TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

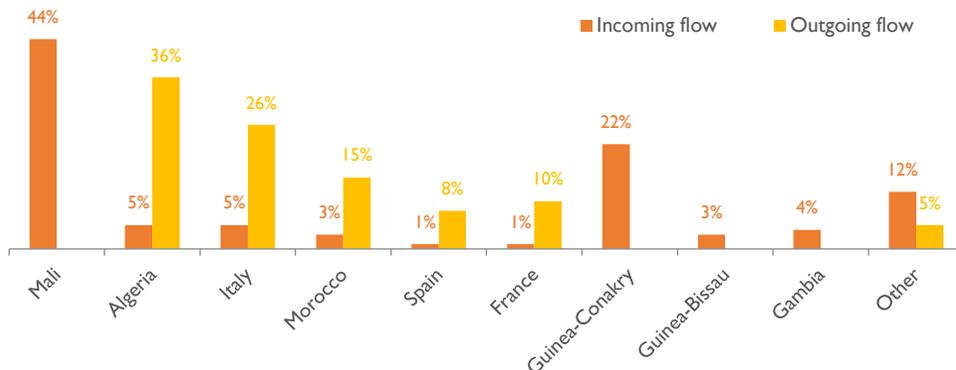


### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

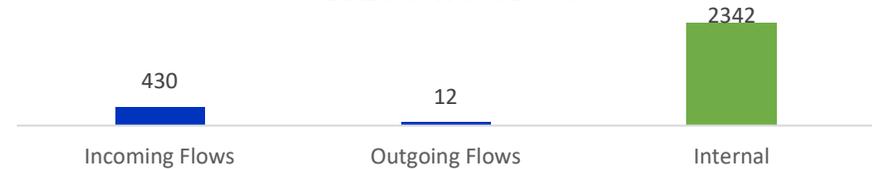
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	85%
Algeria	15%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	100%

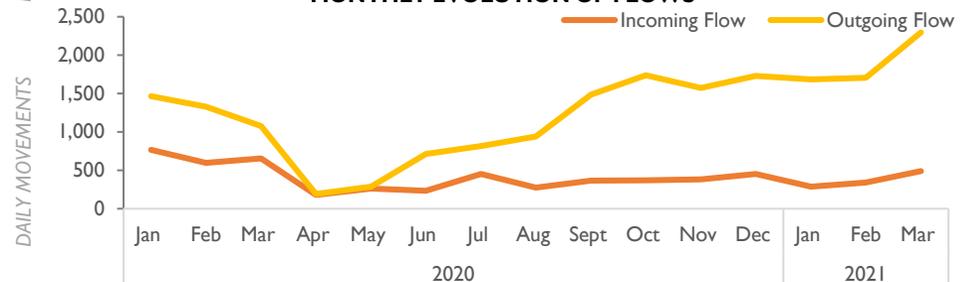
### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### 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, 10 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Menaka FMP. This represented an increase of 67 per cent since the previous month, during which six individuals had been observed, daily.

**Types of flows:** All observed individuals were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 31% outgoing flow: 69%).

**Provenance and destination:** During this reporting period, the main cities from which travellers came were Menaka (68%, Mali), Hallil (16%, Algeria), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (8%, Algeria), and Adrar (8%, Algeria). Their main destinations were Menaka (31%, Mali), Hallil (17%, Algeria), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (13%, Algeria), Adrar (14%, Algeria) and Talhandak (13%, Algeria). All the migrants registered in Menaka (100%, Mali) travelled by truck (100%).

**Traveller profiles:** All travellers observed at the Menaka FMP (100%) were adult males. None of the registered travellers showed any displayed any visible vulnerabilities.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were Malian nationals (34%), followed by nationals of Niger (30%), Nigeria (12%) and Ghana (7%).

**TRAVELLER PROFILES**

**10** AVERAGE / DAY **+67%** ↑

**INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED**

**Adults** **Minors**

**Female** 0% **Male** 100%

**MODES OF TRANSPORT**

**Truck** 100%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

- 0% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD - pp
- 0% ELDERLY - pp
- 0% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY - pp
- 0% PREGNANT WOMEN - pp
- 0% NON ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN - pp

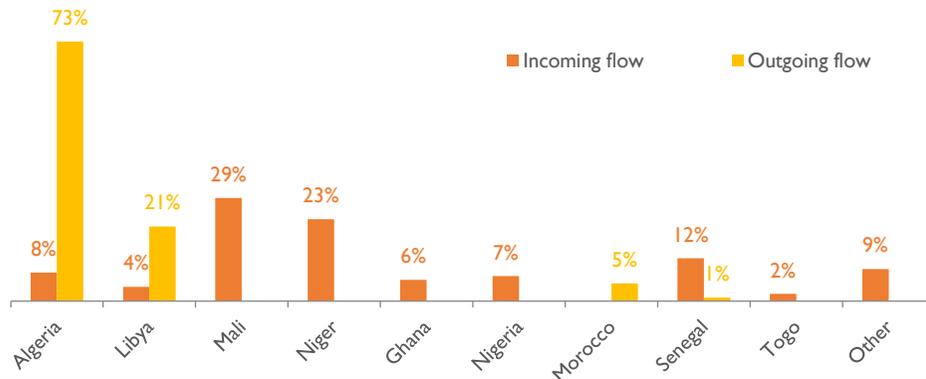
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**PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	69%
Algérie	31%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algérie	69%
Mali	31%

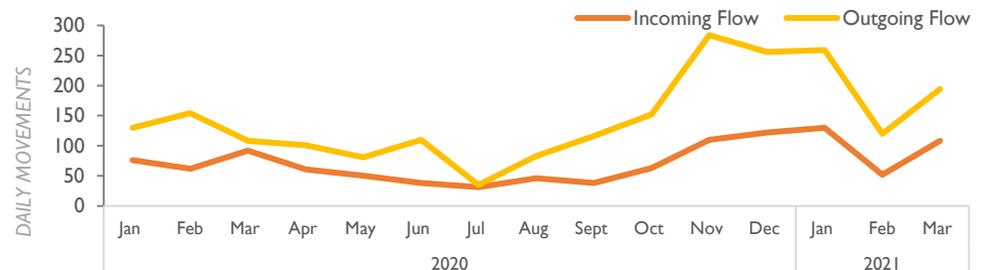
**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



**MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS**



**GOGUI**

**PRESENTATION OF FMP:** The Gogui Flow Monitoring Point is located on the border post between Mali and Mauritania, and 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, 82 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Gogui FMP. This represented an increase of 12 per cent in comparison to the previous month, during which 73 individuals had been observed. Generally, the total number of incoming and outgoing flows have simultaneously increased in March compared to the previous months. During this reporting month, the FMP enumerators have counted a high number of migrants returned from Mauritania (229 in total). They were reportedly mainly Malians. Nationals from Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Benin have been observed as well.

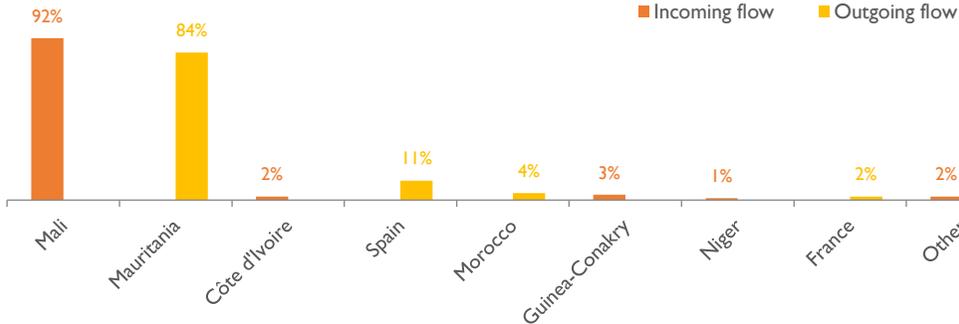
**Types of flows:** All observed individuals in Gogui FMP were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 66% outgoing flow: 34%).

**Provenance and destination:** In March 2021, most travellers arrived from the following cities Nouakchott (66%, Mauritania) and Bamako (34%, Mali). They travelled mainly to Bamako (66%, Mali) and Nouakchott (34%, Mauritania). With the closure of borders due to the pandemic, the people observed were travelling mainly on motorcycles (50%) and on foot (9%). However, buses (35%) stopping at the border, are used by few migrants.

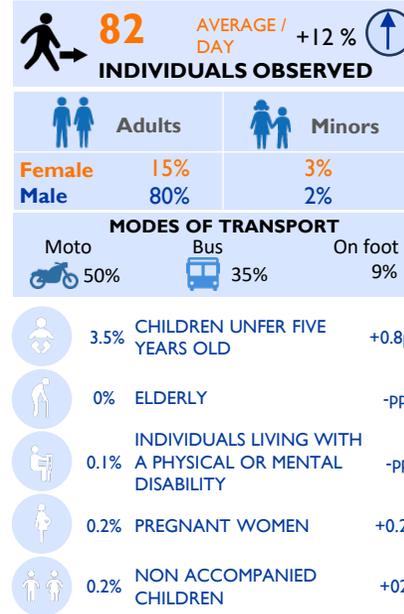
**Traveller profiles:** Of the travellers observed, 80 per cent were adult males, while 15 per cent were adult females and five per cent were minors. The presence of persons with vulnerabilities was recorded (91 individuals), with mainly children under five (90%).

During the reporting period, migrants identified in Gogui were mostly Malian nationals (90%). Nationals from Guinea-Conakry (3%) and Cote d'Ivoire (3%) were also observed.

**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**TRAVELLER PROFILES**



**PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

**Provenance of flows**

Country	% of flows
Mauritanie	66%
Mali	34%

**Destination of flows**

Country	% of flows
Mali	66%
Mauritanie	34%

**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, 193 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Benena FMP. This represents an increase of 16 per cent since the previous month, during which 167 individuals had been observed, daily. A large number of seasonal migrants who come to work in gold mining sites continue to be observed. However, a sharp increase of incoming flows have been observed in March, compared to the last months of 2021.

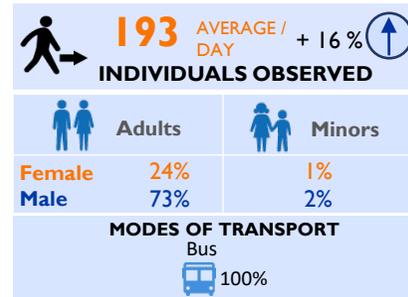
**Types of flows:** All observed individuals in Benena FMP (100%) carried out a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 68% outgoing flow: 32%).

**Provenance and destination:** The cities of provenance of the travellers registered in Benena during the reporting period are Ouagadougou (67%, Burkina Faso) and Bamako (33%, Mali). Their destinations were Bamako (68%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (32%, Burkina Faso). Most of the people observed travelled by bus (100%).

**Traveller profiles:** Of the travellers observed, 73 per cent were adult males, while 24 per cent were adult females and three per cent were minors. Some of them (187 people) displayed visible vulnerabilities. They were almost all unaccompanied minors (57%) and children under five years old (39%).

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (43%), Niger (15%), Nigeria (17%) and Mali (9%). 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



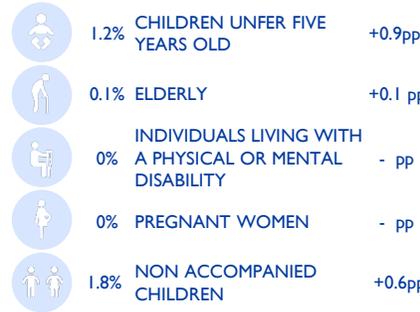
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

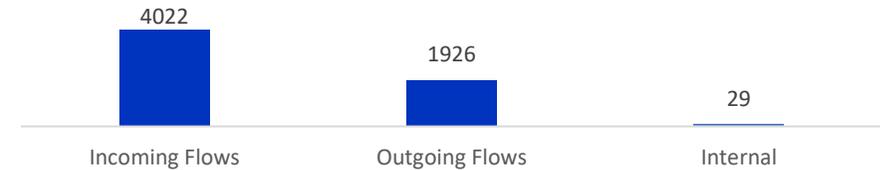
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	67%
Mali	33%

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

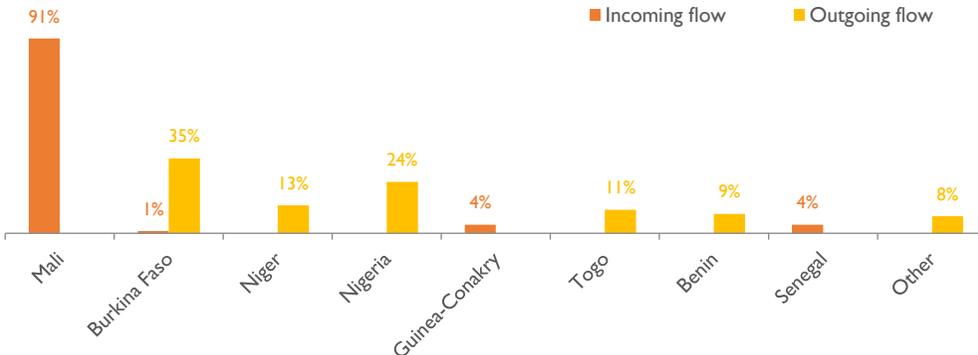
VULNERABILITIES



### DIRECTION OF FLOWS

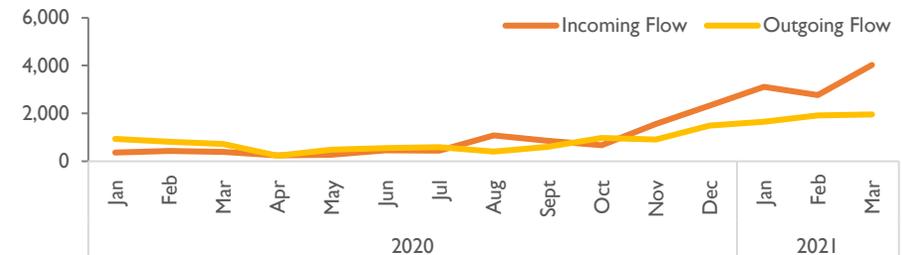


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



REGISTERED FLOWS

### MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF 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, 444 individuals were observed daily, on average, at the Heremakono FMP. This represents an increase of 15 per cent since the previous month, during which 386 individuals had been observed.

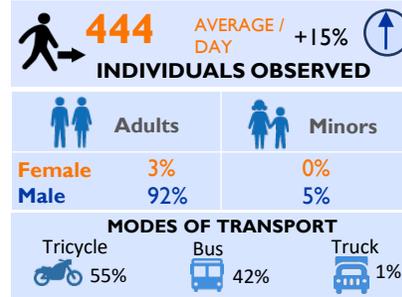
**Types of flows:** All observed individuals at the Heremakono FMP (100%) were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flow: 56% outgoing flow: 44%).

**Provenance and destination:** During the reporting period, the main cities of origin mentioned by travellers were Bobo-Dioulasso (34%, Burkina Faso), Ouagadougou (20%, Burkina Faso), Bamako (27%, Mali) and Sikasso (17%, Mali). Their main destinations were Bamako (32%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (34%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (24%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (9%, Burkina Faso). Most of the people observed travelled in tricycle (55%) and bus (42%).

**Traveller profiles:** Of the identified travellers, 92 per cent were adult males, while three per cent were adult females and five per cent were minors. Among travellers, 713 persons with vulnerabilities were identified, including in majority unaccompanied minors and children under five years.

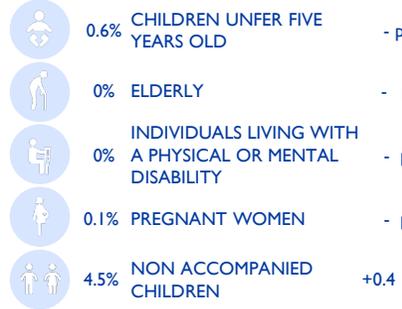
During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (89%); National of Mali (2%) and Niger (3%) were also seen.

### TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

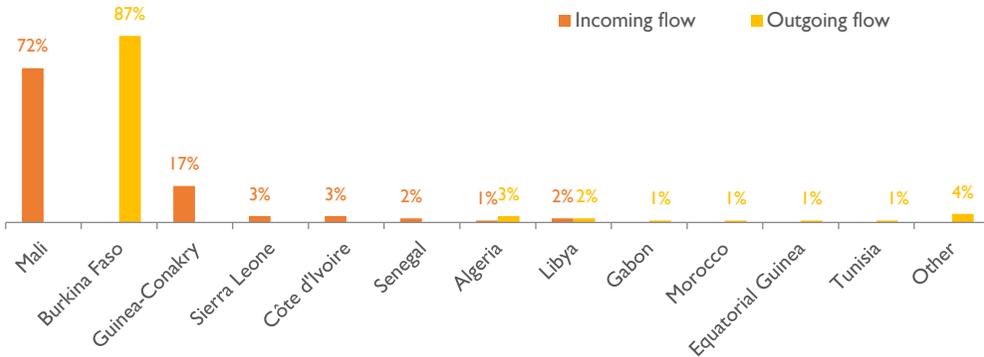


### PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	54%
Mali	44%
Bénin	1%
Niger	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	56%
Burkina Faso	43%
Niger	1%

### 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.

**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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