



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 JULY 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 travelers 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 July 2021**.

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

KEY FIGURES



7 FMPs active in MALI



1,070 Daily average number of travelers



13% Increase in travelers compared to June



15,701 Total incoming individuals recorded (**49%**)



16,387 Total outgoing individuals recorded (**51%**)



32,080 Total individuals observed at Mali FMPs



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



89% of nationals are from **Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Guinea and Nigeria**

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: During the month of June 2021, the daily average observed at the level of the seven active FMP of Mali increased by 13 per cent compared to June 2021.

In general, this increase in flows was observed mainly at the FMP points of Heremakono, Menaka, Gogui and Benena. According to FMP agents, this increase can be attributed to the celebration of the feast of Tabaski (Aid-el-kebir); period when many migrants come to celebrate this religious event with his family. But also, the rainy season when many Burkinabe and Nigerien migrants return to their respective countries for this period in order to carry out agricultural activities.

Types of flows: Among the individuals observed, the vast majority (95%) made a cross-border movement, of which 49 per cent were incoming flows, while 45 per cent were outgoing flows. Additionally, nine per cent of travelers were traveling internally.

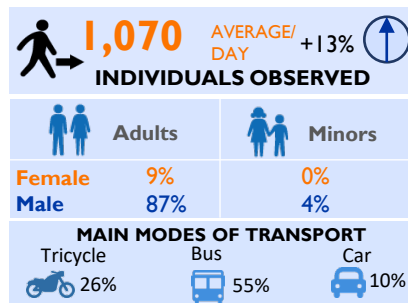
Provenance and destination: During the month of July 2021, the various flows observed at the level of Mali's FMPs were mainly coming du Mali (51%), Burkina Faso (39%), Mauritania (6%) and Algeria (3%). They were mainly heading in the direction of Mali (55%), Burkina Faso (39%), Algeria (4%) and Mauritania (2%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (55%) and tricycle (26%). Another proportion travelled with private vehicle or modified 4x4 car (10%), motorbikes (5%) and truck (3%).

Traveler profiles: Of the travelers observed, the majority were adult men (87%), while nine per cent were adult women and five per cent were minors. In addition, 972 peoples among those registered displayed vulnerabilities, among which were unaccompanied minors (81%) and children under five (16%).

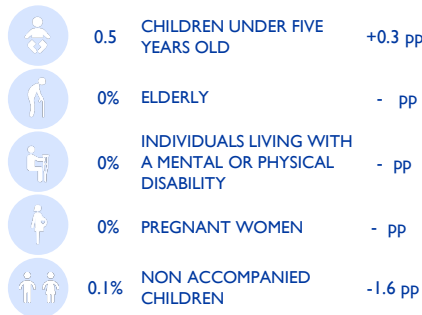


This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



pp : per centage point

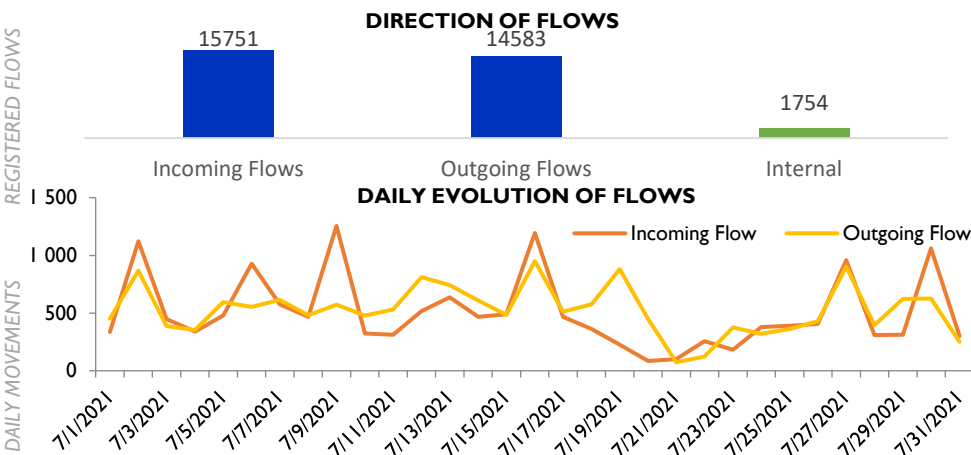
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	51%
Burkina Faso	39%
Mauritania	6%
Algeria	3%
Niger	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	55%
Burkina Faso	39%
Algeria	4%
Mauritania	2%
Niger	1%

VULNERABILITIES

REGISTERED FLOWS



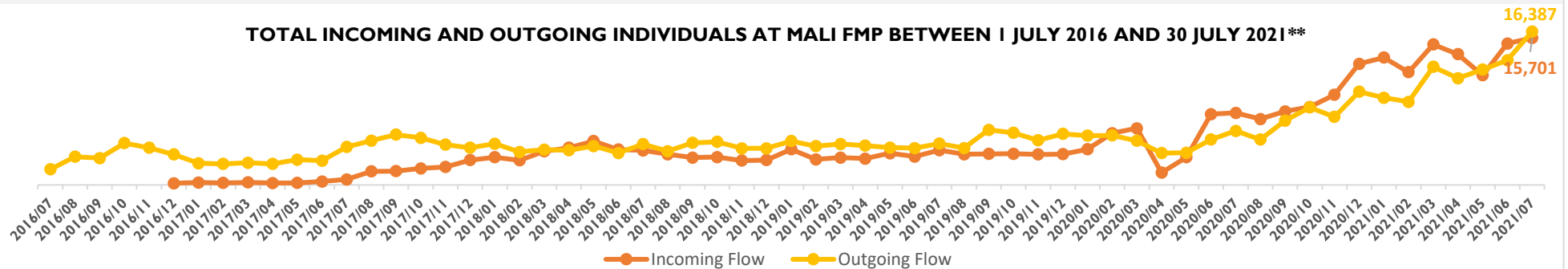
EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (2016 – 2021)

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 to 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 months), while others stay longer in mining sites. Since the beginning of 2020, the flows of seasonal migrants from Burkina Faso are continuing to increase significantly.

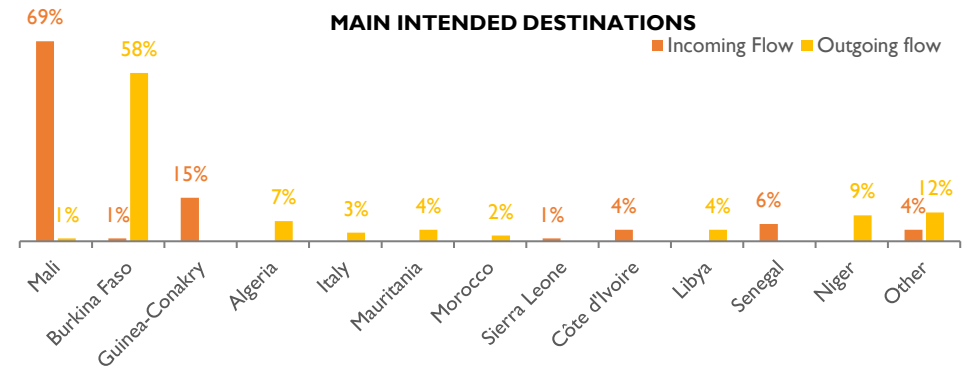
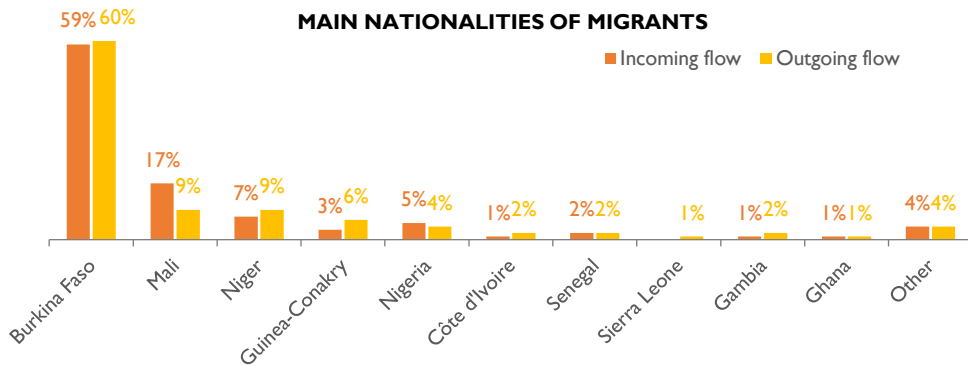
Since the first COVID-19 cases appeared in West Africa and in Mali particularly, the measures adopted have had a considerable impact on the migratory flows observed in Mali and on mobility in general. In May 2020, flows fell drastically. From May 2020, a normal resumption of flows was observed, coinciding 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 30 JULY 2021**



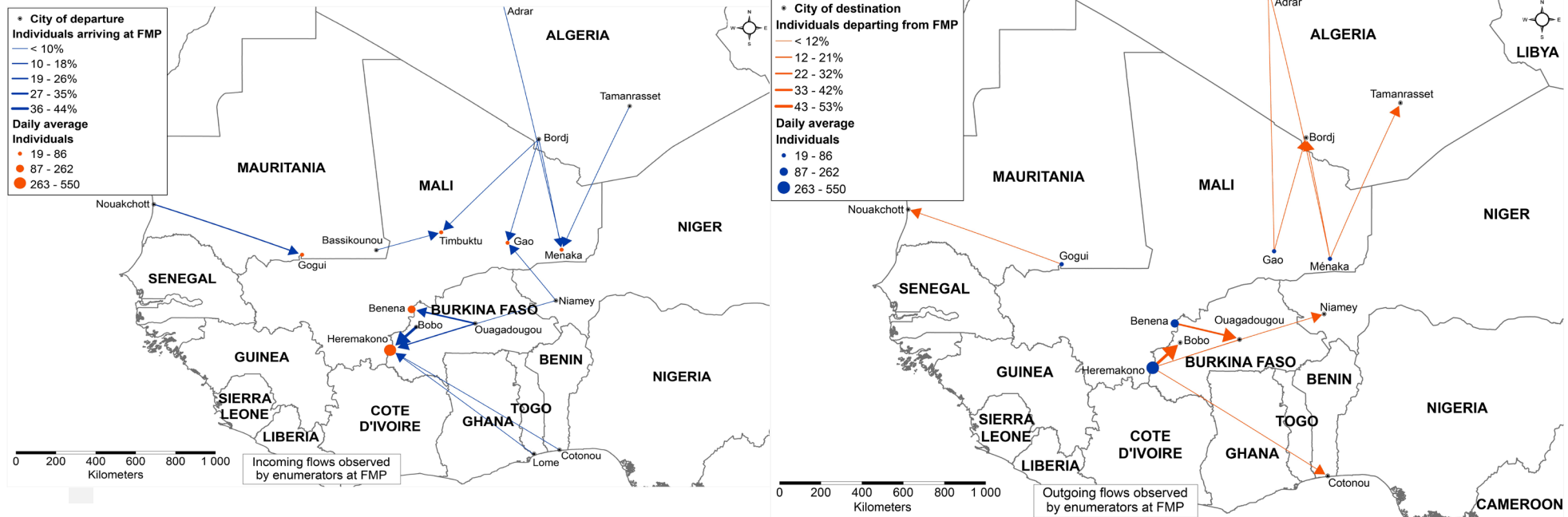
(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Wabarria, an Internal Transit Point, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

(**) 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.



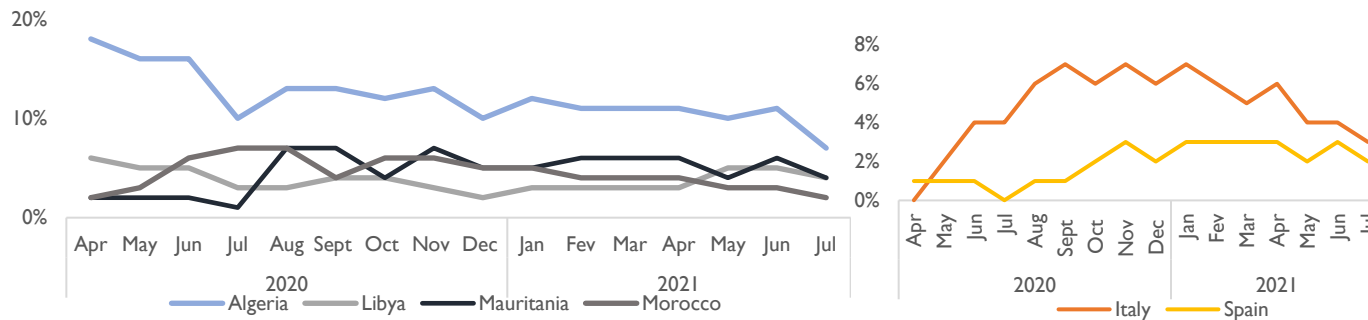
DESTINATION OF FLOWS 2016 – 2021

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, likewise 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 INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS: 2020 – 2021



The number of migrants who want to go to Europe via Algeria and Mauritania has decreased. Likewise, the number of migrants who want to go through Morocco and Libya has also dropped slightly.

The number of migrants wishing to go to Spain and Italy has fallen.

However, 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 70 people was observed per day at the Wabaria FMP. This corresponds to a decrease of eighteen per cent compared to the previous month, when the daily average was 85 individuals. The Outgoing flows were more impacted, with an increase of 64 per cent from June.

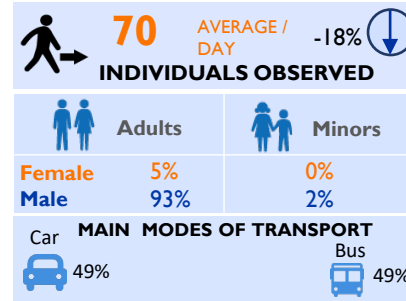
Types of flows: Among observed individuals, only 23 per cent made a cross-border movement. Conversely, 77 per cent of travelers were on internal travel.

Provenance and destination: During July 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Wabaria were Bamako (45%, Mali), Gao (31%, Mali), N'tahaka (18%, Mali) and Tillaberi (5%, Niger). They were mainly heading in the direction of Gao (57%, Mali), N'tahaka (25%, Mali), Niamey (14%, Niger) and Adrar (3%, Algeria). The means of transport used by the people observed at the Wabaria FMP are private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (49%) and buses (49%) and trucks (2%).

Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 93 per cent were adult males, while five per cent were adult females and two per cent of minors. Among the people registered in July, 39 people displayed vulnerabilities were observed. They were mainly unaccompanied minors (97%) and children under five (3%).

During this reporting period, the travelers observed at the Wabaria FMP were mainly nationals from Niger (34%), Burkina Faso (8%), Guinea-Conakry (11%), Cote d'Ivoire (10%) and Sudan (5%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



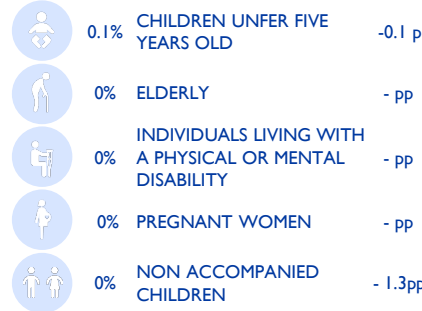
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	95%
Niger	5%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	82%
Niger	14%
Algeria	4%

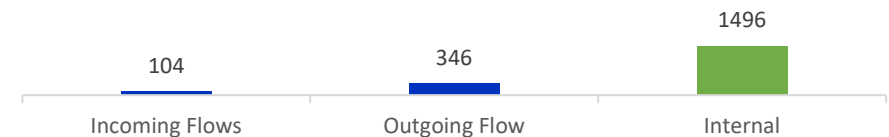
VULNERABILITIES



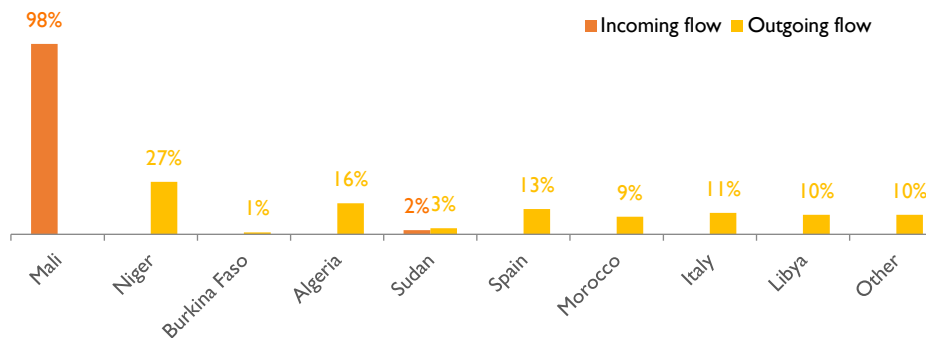
pp : point pourcentage

REGISTERED FLOWS

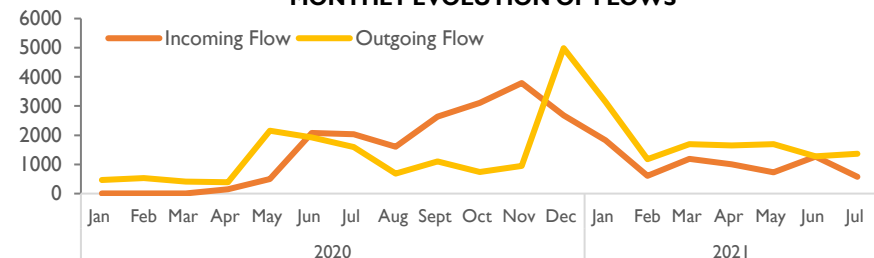
DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS

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 travelers going mainly to and from from Gao, Niamey (Niger), Tillaberi (Niger), Bordj-Bou-Arredj (Algeria) and Adrar (Algeria).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 49 individuals were observed per day at the Place Kidal FMP. This reflects a decrease of 14 per cent from the previous month, when the daily average was 57 individuals. During the month of July incoming flows edged up six percent from June. On the other hand, outgoing flows also fell by 19 percent compared to June.

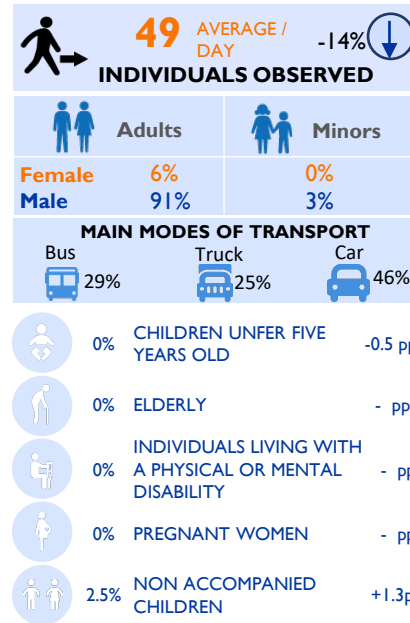
Type of flow: Among the individuals observed, all made a cross-border movement (100%).

Provenance and destination: During July 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Place Kidal were Gao (62%, Mali), Niamey (28%, Niger) and Bordj-Bou-Arredj (8%, Algeria). Their main destination was the cities of Gao (36%, Mali), Adrar (35%, Algeria) and Bordj-Bou-Arredj (29%, Algeria). The people observed travelled mainly in private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (46%), buses (29%) and trucks (25%).

Traveler profiles: Registered migrants where 91 per cent of registered migrants were adult men, while six per cent were adult women and three per cent were minors. Among them, 36 people displayed vulnerabilities, mainly unaccompanied minors.

The travelers observed at Place Kidal were mainly from Mali (36%), Guinea-Conakry (16%), Cote d'Ivoire (12%), Senegal (9%) and Niger(2%).

TRAVELER PROFILES

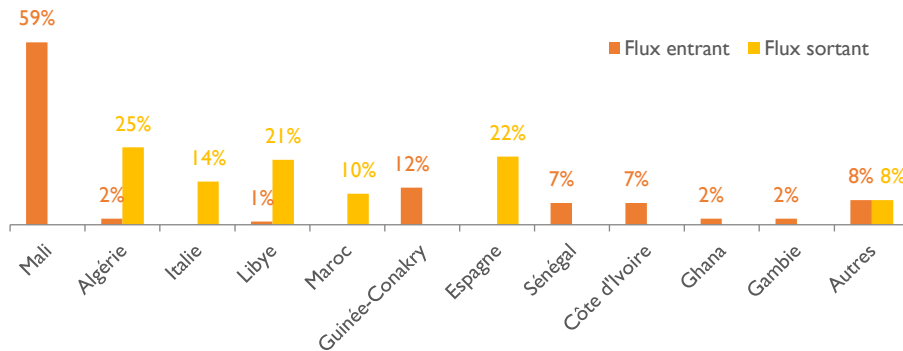


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

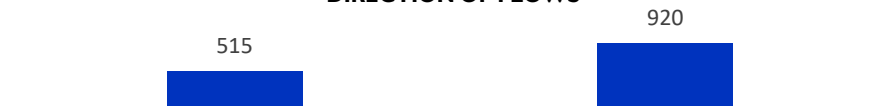
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	64%
Niger	28%
Algeria	8%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algeria	64%
Mali	36%

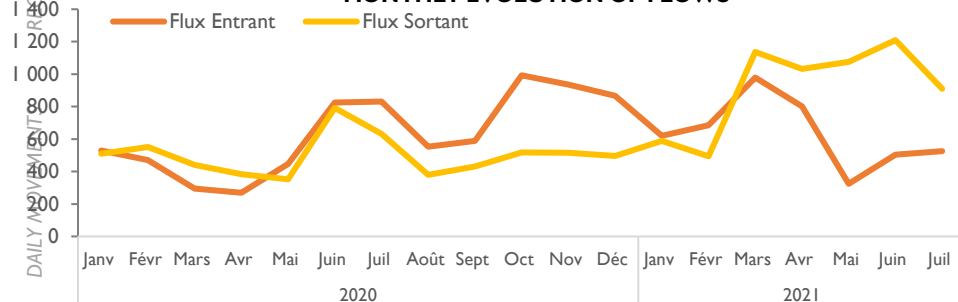
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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, 72 people were, on average, observed per day at the FMP in Timbuktu. This reflects a decrease of 24 per cent from the previous month, when the daily average was 95 individuals.

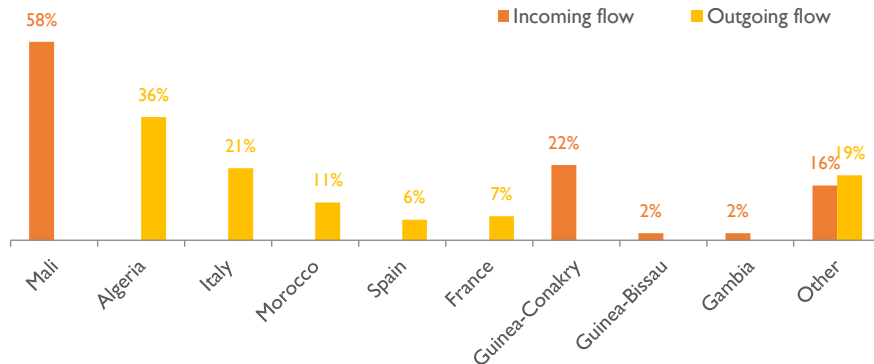
Types of flows: Among the individuals observed, 21 per cent carried out a cross-border movement (mainly flows that entered the country). Conversely, 79 per cent of travelers were on internal travel.

Provenance and destination: During July 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Timbuktu were Mopti (73%, Mali) and Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (20%, Algeria). Almost all the registered travelers were destined for destination Tombouctou (100%, Mali). The individuals observed at the Timbuktu FMP traveled mainly by private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (98%) and bus (2%).

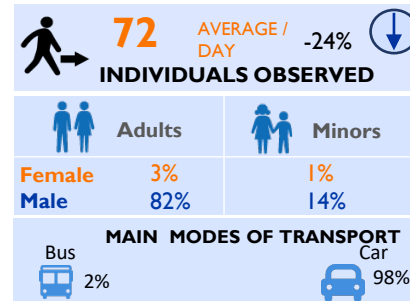
Traveler profiles: The vast majority (82%) of observed travelers were adult males, while three per cent were adult females and 15 per cent were minors.

During the reporting period, many of the migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (37%), Mali (20%), Gambia (9%), Sierra Leone (8%), and Liberia (5%).

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

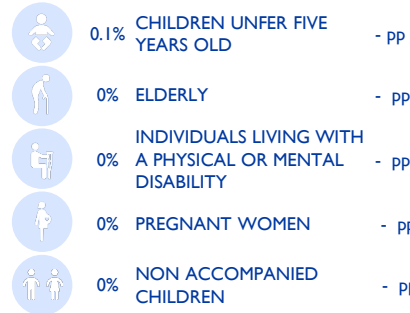


TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

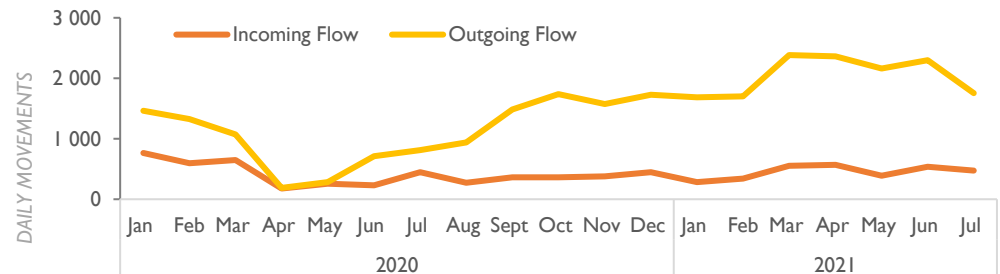
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	84%
Algeria	15%
Mauritania	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	100%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED 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: In July, 19 peoples were, on average, observed per day at the Menaka FMP. This corresponds to an increase of 73 per cent from the previous month. The main reason was the return of migrants to home for the feast of tabaski (Aid-el Kebir).

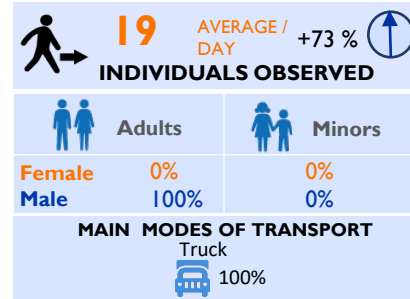
Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Menaka monitoring point were moving across borders (43% re-entering the country, while 57% exiting the country).

Provenance and destination: During this reporting period, the main cities from which travelers came, were Menaka (53%, Mali), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (18%, Algeria), Adrar (14%, Algeria), Hallil (7%, Algeria) and Tamanrasset (4%, Algeria). Their main destination destination were Menaka (43%, Mali), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (26%, Algeria), Hallil (14%, Algeria), Adrar (12%, Algeria) and Tamanrasset (5%, Algeria). The migrants observed in Menaka traveled by truck (100%).

Traveler profiles: All the travelers observed at the Menaka FMP (100%) were adult men. Among the travelers registered during that month, there were no people with vulnerabilities.

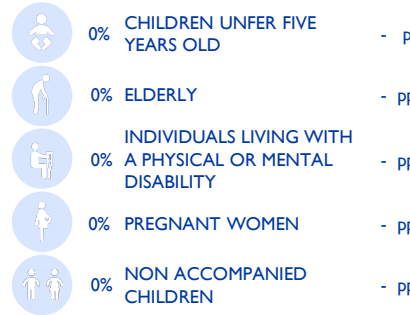
During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were nationals of Mali (36%), Niger (19%), Nigeria (12%), Ghana (9%) and Benin (5%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



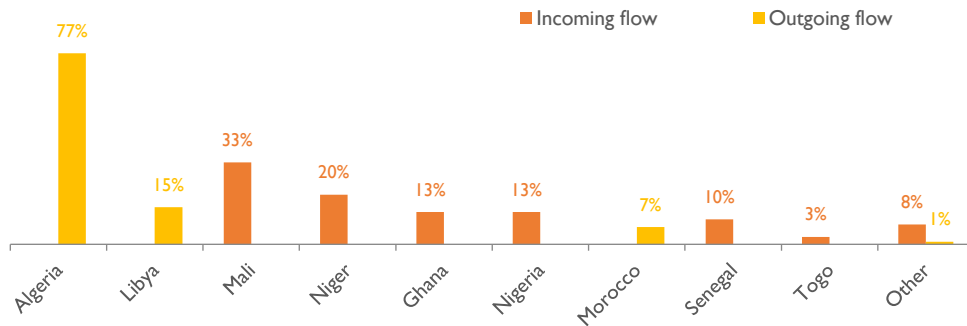
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PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

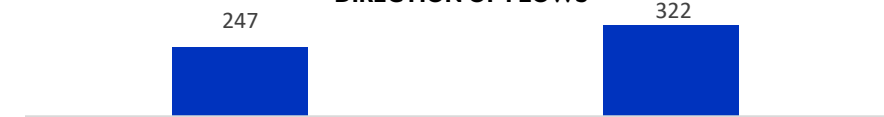
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	57%
Algeria	43%

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

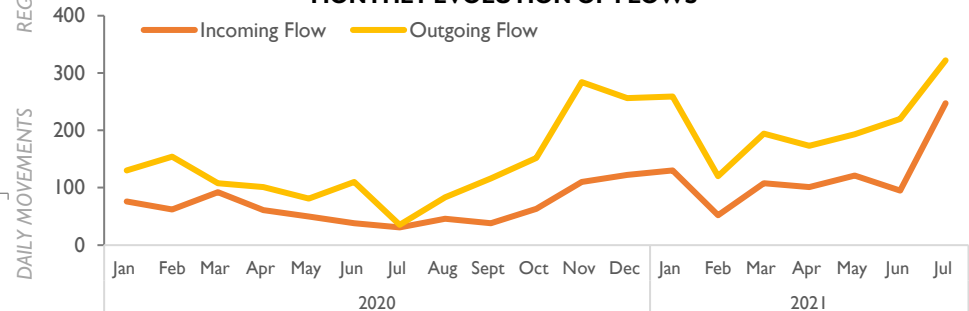
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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 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. Travelers crossing Gogui primarily travel between Bamako (Mali) and Nouakchott (Mauritania).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 86 individuals were, on average, observed daily at the Gogui FMP. This is an increase of six per cent in the daily average from the previous month. During this month, the outflows were a slightly decreased unlike the inflows which were increased. The celebration of the Aïd-el Kebir with family and the rainy season push many migrants to return home, which causes a decrease in activities at the mining sites. There is also a decrease in migrants forced to return in July (150) compared to June (244). They are mostly Malians. There are also migrants of Ivorian, Guinean, Cameroonian, Gambian, Sierra Leonean and Nigerian nationalities observed among these returns.

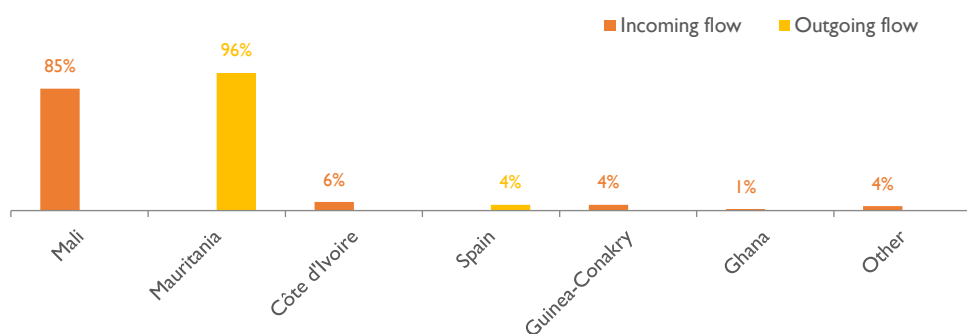
Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Gogui monitoring point during this month were cross-border movements (74% entered the country, while 26% left the country).

Provenance and destination: During this reporting period, the main cities from which travelers came were Nouakchott (74%, Mauritania) and Bamako (26%, Mali). Their main destination was toward Bamako (26%, Mali) and Nouakchott (74%, Mauritania). Due to the official closure of land borders in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the people observed mainly traveled by tricycle (59%), by bus (25%) and by foot (12%).

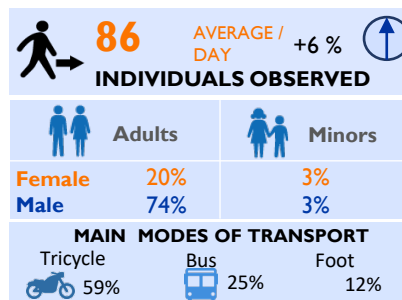
Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 74 per cent were adult males, while 20 per cent were adult females and six per cent were minors. People with vulnerabilities (108 individuals) were observed. The majority of whom (80%) were children under five.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Gogui were nationals of Mali (83%), Cote d'Ivoire (6%) and Guinea (4%).

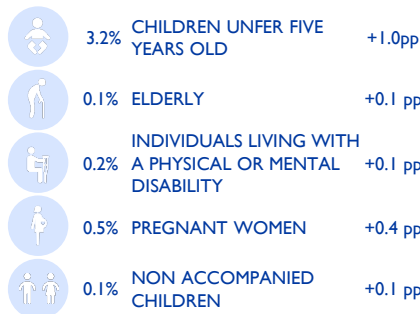
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



VULNERABILITIES

pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

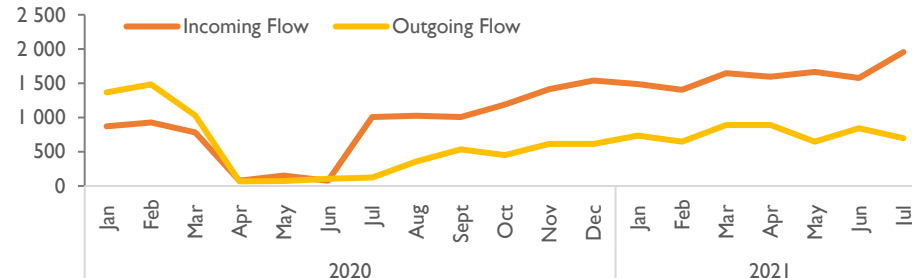
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mauritania	74%
Mali	26%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	74%
Mauritania	26%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

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. travelers 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, 262 individuals were observed daily at the FMP in Benena. This corresponds to an increase of height per cent compared to the previous month, when the daily average was 242 individuals.

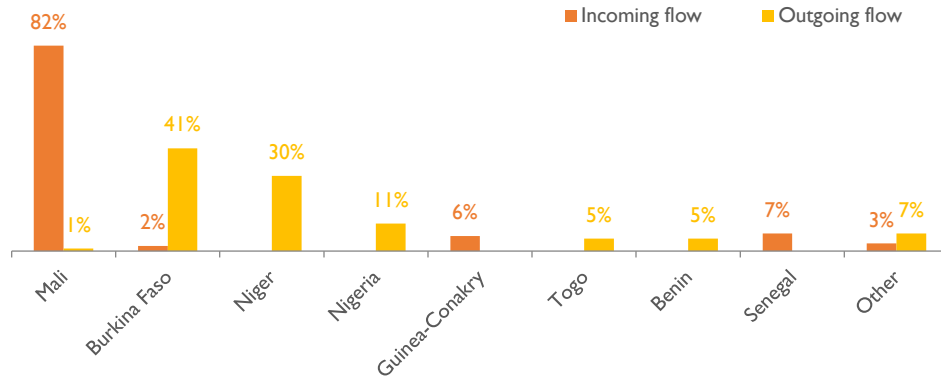
Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Benena monitoring point during this month were cross-border movements (51% entered to the country, while 49% left the country).

Provenance and destination: The cities of provenance of travelers registered in Benena during the reporting period are Bamako (49%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (51%, Burkina Faso). They were destined for Bamako (51%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (49%, Burkina Faso). Most of the people observed traveled by bus (99%).

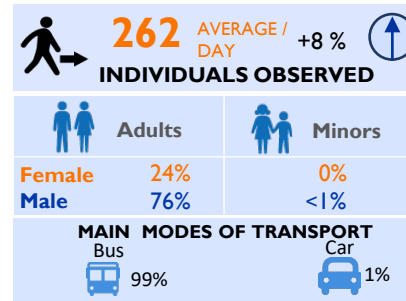
Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 76 per cent were adult men, while 24 per cent were adult women and less than one per cent of minors were observed this month. Some of them (30 peoples) displayed vulnerabilities. All of them were children under five.

During the reporting period most migrants that were observed at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (38%), Niger (25%), Nigeria (14%), Mali (6%) and Togo (5%). The flows of seasonal migrants from Burkina Faso is very important in Benena. They generally come to Mali for agricultural activities or traditional gold mining, and very often return to Burkina Faso. The Benena FMP point recorded a general increase of flows compared to June. The winter period has a considerable impact on outgoing flows, many Burkinabe and Nigerien migrants return to their respective countries for this period. Inflows during this period are mostly economic migrants who return home after some time outside the country.

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

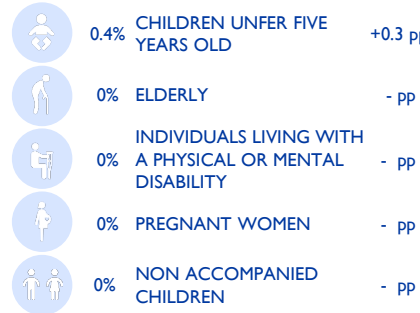


TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

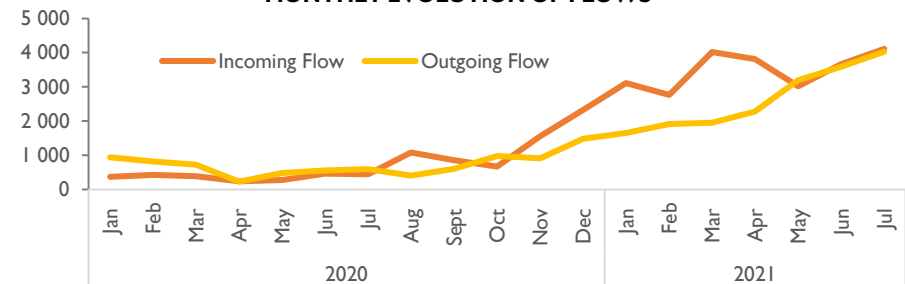
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	51%
Mali	49%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	51%
Burkina Faso	49%

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

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 550 individuals were observed daily, on average at the FMP of Heremakono. This represents an increase of 19 per cent since the previous month, during which 463 individuals had been observed. The incoming flows have increased considerably compared to the previous month. In fact, at the Heremakono FMP point this month a significant number of economic migrants were recorded who. They were returning for the winter to their respective families. The onset of wintering is also pushing Burkinabe seasonal migrants to return home.

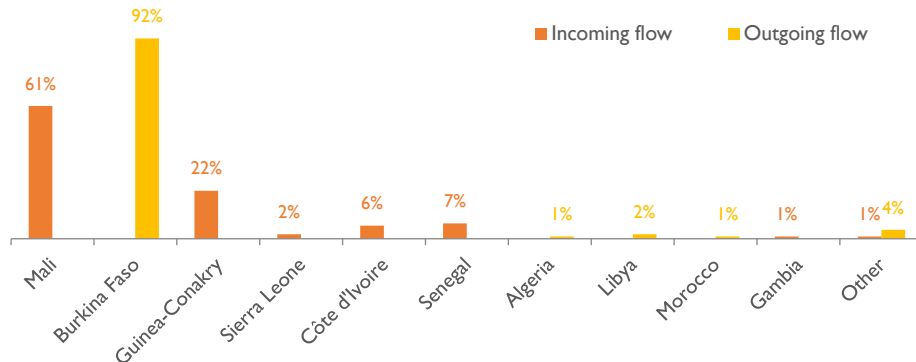
Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Heremakono FMP (100%) were conducting a cross-border movement (inflows: 49%, outflows: 51%).

Provenance and destination: During the reporting period, the main cities of origin mentioned by travelers were Bobo-Dioulasso (41%, Burkina Faso), Bamako (35%, Mali), Sikasso (16%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (8%, Burkina Faso). Their main destination was destination Bobo-Dioulasso (45%, Burkina Faso), Bamako (36%, Mali), Sikasso (13%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (4%, Burkina Faso). Most of the people observed travelled by tricycle (49%) and bus (49%).

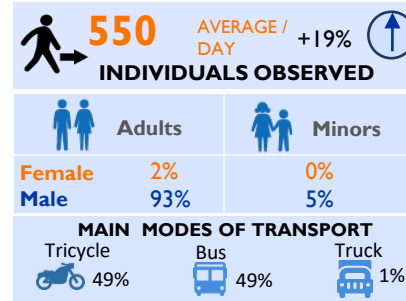
Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 93 per cent were adult males, while two per cent were adult females and five per cent were minors. Among travelers, 795 persons displayed vulnerabilities were identified. They were mainly unaccompanied minors (94%) and children under five (4%).

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (92%) and Niger (2%).

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELER PROFILES



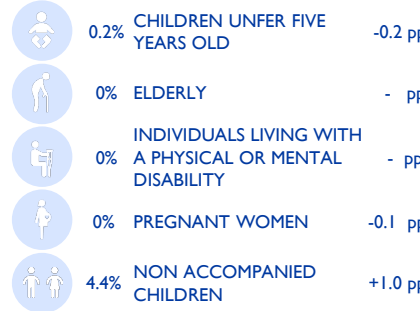
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	51%
Burkina Faso	49%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	49%
Burkina Faso	49%
Others	2%

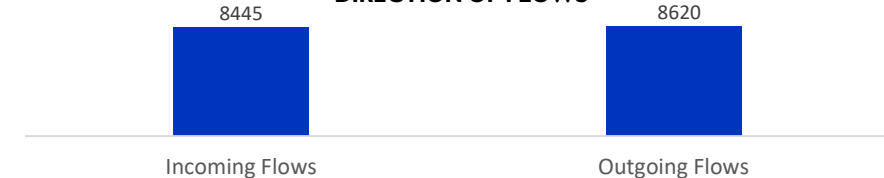
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

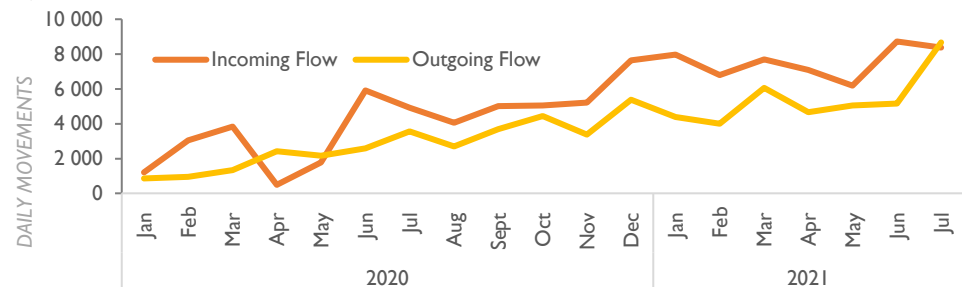


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DIRECTION OF FLOWS



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 travelers 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 travelers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travelers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travelers.

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.

human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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