



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



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MALI ARE SUPPORTED
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Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM



MALI

FLOW MONITORING REPORT 68

SEPTEMBER 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 **September 2021**.

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

KEY FIGURES



7 FMPs active in MALI



979 Daily average number of travelers



8% Decrease in travelers compared to August



15,945 Total incoming individuals recorded (**54%**)



13,439 Total outgoing individuals recorded (**46%**)



29,384 Total individuals observed at Mali FMPs



99% of individuals were travelling to **Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Algeria**



87% of nationals are from **Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Guinea and Nigeria**

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: During the month of September 2021, the daily average observed at the level of the seven active FMP of Mali decreased by eight per cent compared to the month of August 2021. In general, this increase in flows was observed mainly at the FMP points of Gao-Wabaria, Gao-Place Kidal, Toumboutou, Benena and Heremakono. The incoming and outgoing flows decreased respectively by 15 and seven per cent compared to the previous month.

Types of flows: Among the individuals observed, the vast majority (93%) made a cross-border movement, of which 54 per cent were incoming flows, while 39 per cent were outgoing flows. Additionally, seven per cent of travelers were traveling internally.

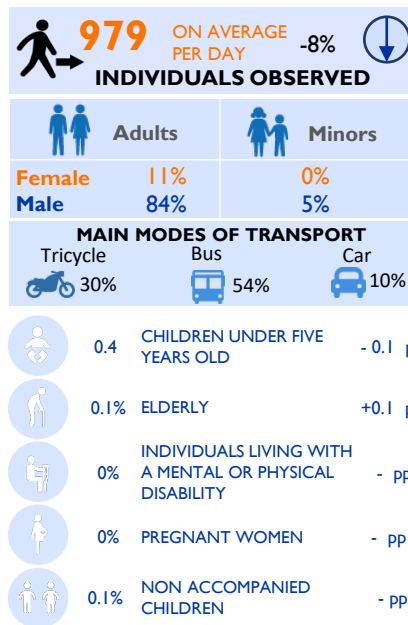
Provenance and destination: During the month of September 2021, the various flows observed at the level of Mali's FMPs were mainly coming from Burkina Faso (46%), Mali (46%), Mauritania (4%), Algeria (2%) and Niger (2%). Their main destination were Mali (62%), Burkina Faso (32%), Algeria (3%) and Mauritania (3%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (54%), tricycle (30%), private vehicle or modified 4x4 car (10%). Due to the closure of Malian borders following the COVID-19 pandemic, a large part of the travelers observed at the various FMPs in Mali use tricycles and motorbikes to cross the crossing points.

Traveler profiles: Of the travelers observed, the majority were adult men (84%), while 11 per cent were adult women and five per cent were minors. In addition, 976 peoples among those registered displayed vulnerabilities, among which were unaccompanied minors (83%) and children under five (12%).



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



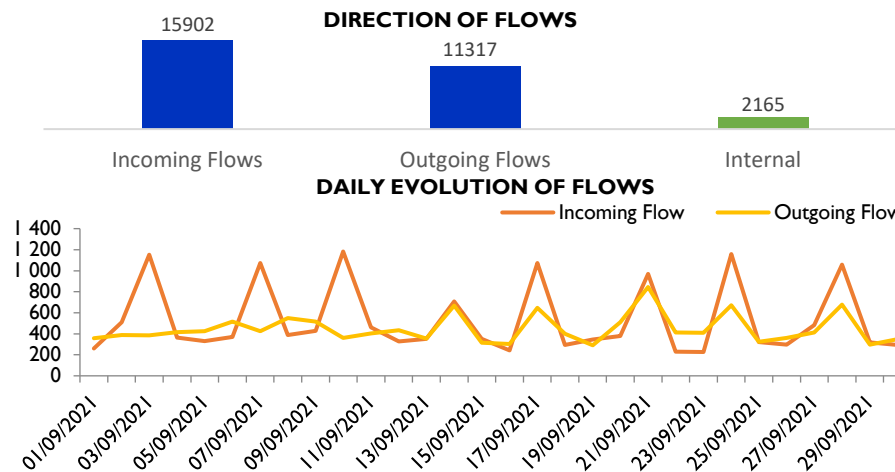
pp : percentage point

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	46%
Mali	46%
Mauritania	4%
Algeria	2%
Niger	2%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	61%
Burkina Faso	32%
Algeria	3%
Mauritania	3%

REGISTERED FLOWS



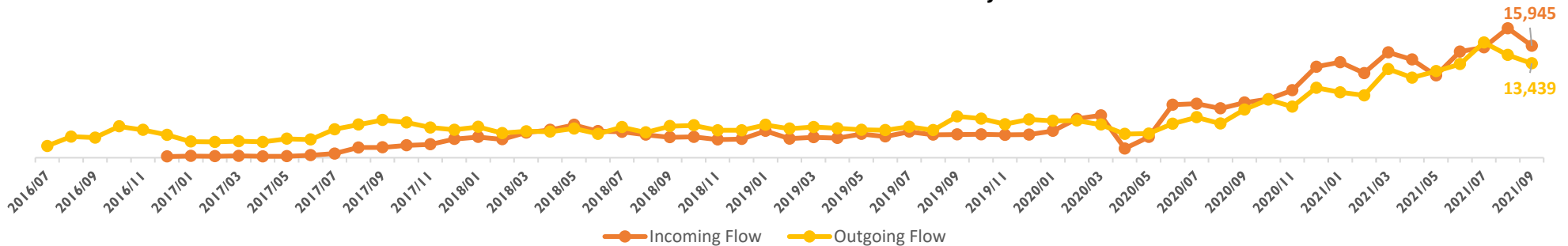
EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (2016 – 2021)

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.

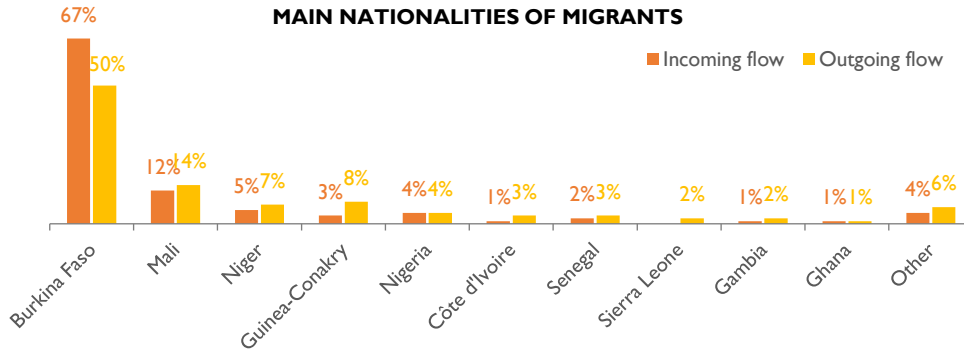
TOTAL INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMP BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**



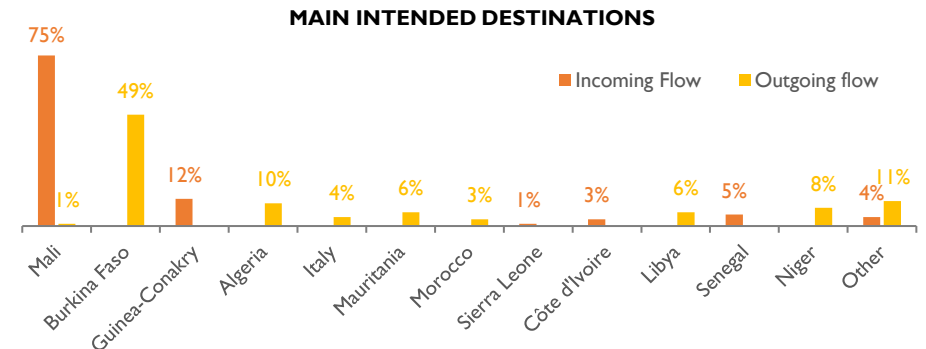
(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Wabaria, an Internal Transit Point, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

(**) 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

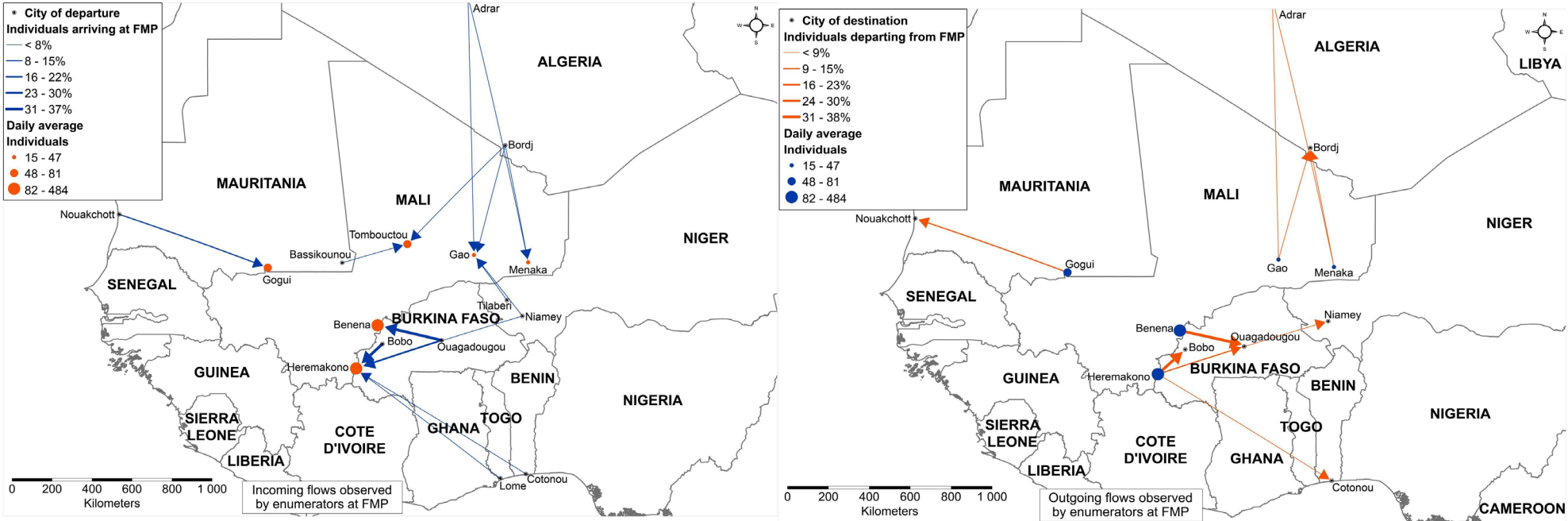


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



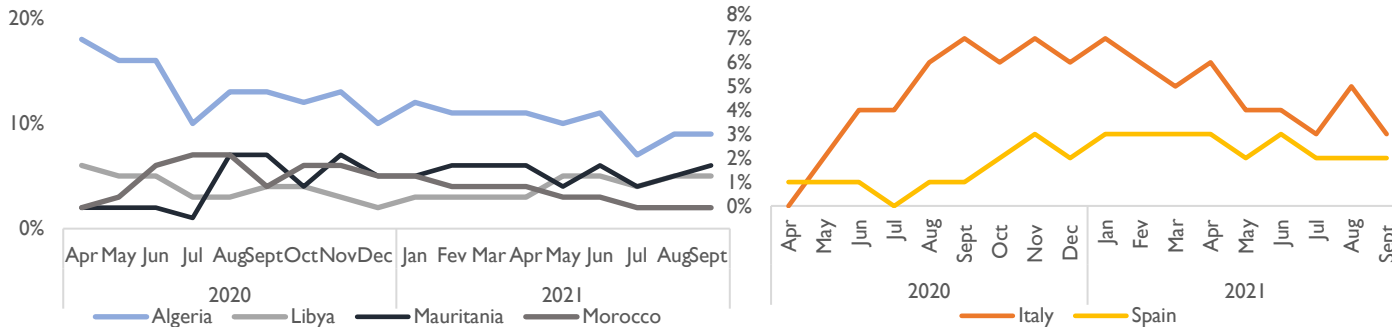
DESTINATION OF FLOWS 2016 – 2021

The data collected at the FMP in **Gao, Timbuktu** and **Menaka** allowed for the identification of migrants traveling to 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 wish to travel to Europe via Algeria has remained constant while those from Mauritania have increased, while migrants wanting to pass through Morocco remain constant.
The number of migrants who wish to travel through Libya have dropped slightly, migrants wanting to pass through Algeria remain constant.
The number of migrants wishing to go to Spain has remained constant and those wishing to go to Italy decreased slightly.
It should be noted that these figures indicate migrants' intentions 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-Argeridj (Algeria).

Mobility trends: During the reporting period, an average of 73 people was observed per day at the Wabaria FMP. This corresponds to a decrease of five per cent compared to the previous month, when the daily average was 78 individuals. The incoming flows were more impacted, with a decrease of 30 per cent from August.

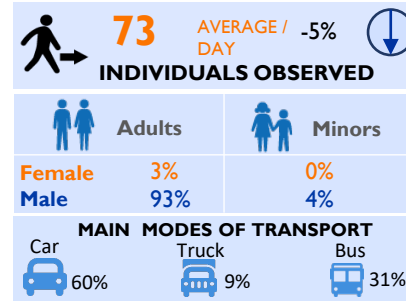
Types of flows: Among observed individuals, 41 per cent made a cross-border movement. Conversely, 59 per cent of travelers were on internal travel.

Provenance and destination: During September 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Wabaria were Bamako (29%, Mali), Tillaberi (29%, Niger), N'tahaka (27%, Mali) and Gao (14%, Mali). They were mainly heading in the direction of Gao (75%, Mali), N'tahaka (13%, Mali), Adrar (7%, Algeria) and Agadez (3%, Niger). The means of transport used by the people observed at the Wabaria FMP are private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (60%), buses (31%) and trucks (9%).

Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 93 per cent were adult males, while three per cent were adult females and four per cent of minors. Among the people registered in August, 35 people displayed vulnerabilities were observed. They were mainly unaccompanied minors (94%) and children under five (6%).

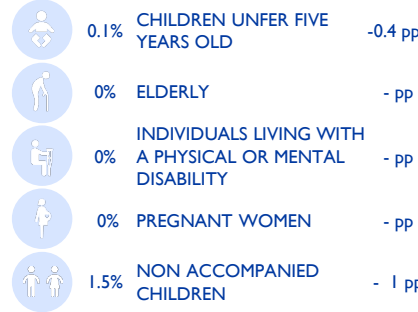
During this reporting period, the travelers observed at the Wabaria FMP were mainly nationals from Niger (55%), Guinea-Conakry (7%), Cote Ivoire (6%), Burkina Faso (6%) and Sudan (7%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

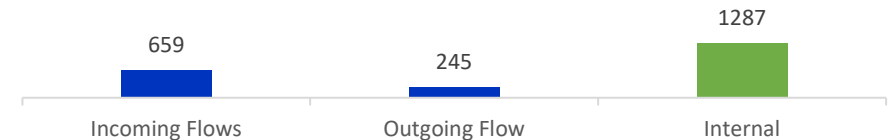


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

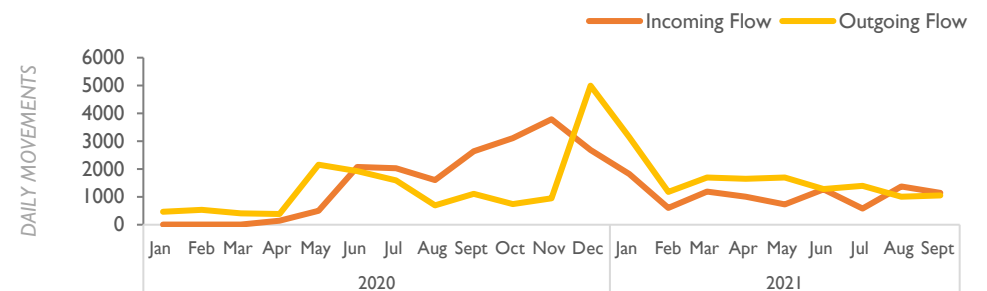
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	70%
Niger	29%
Algeria	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	89%
Niger	8%
Algeria	3%

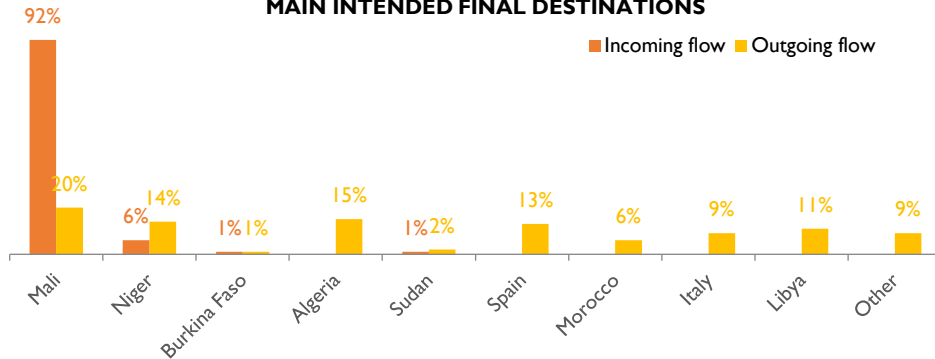
DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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-Argeridj (Algeria) and Adrar (Algeria).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 47 individuals were observed per day at the Place Kidal FMP. This reflects an increase of nine per cent from the previous month, when the daily average was 43 individuals.

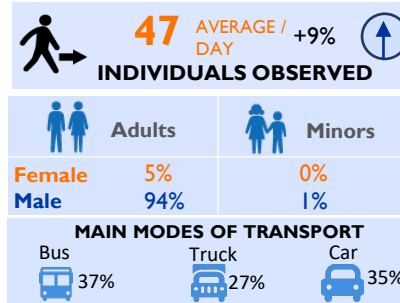
Type of flow: Among the individuals observed, all made a cross-border movement (100%).

Provenance and destination: During September 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Place Kidal were Gao (52%, Mali), Niamey (30%, Niger), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (7%, Algeria), Bamako (5%, Mali) and Tillaberi (5%, Niger). Their main destination were the cities of Gao (43%, Mali), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (28%, Algeria), Adrar (24%, Algeria) and Ntahaka (5%,Mali). The people observed travelled mainly in private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (35%), buses (37%) and trucks (27%).

Traveler profiles: Registered migrants where 94 per cent of registered migrants were adult men, while five per cent were adult women and one per cent were minors. Among them, 16 people displayed vulnerabilities, mainly unaccompanied minors (88%) and children under five (13%).

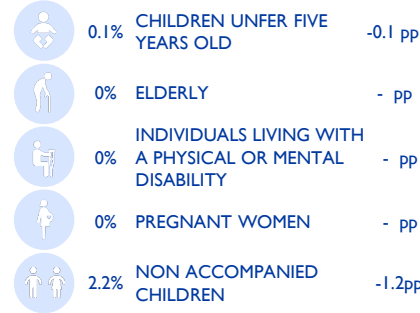
The travelers observed at Place Kidal were mainly from Mali (35%), Guinea-Conakry (15%), Cote d'Ivoire (15%), Senegal (8%) and Niger(6%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



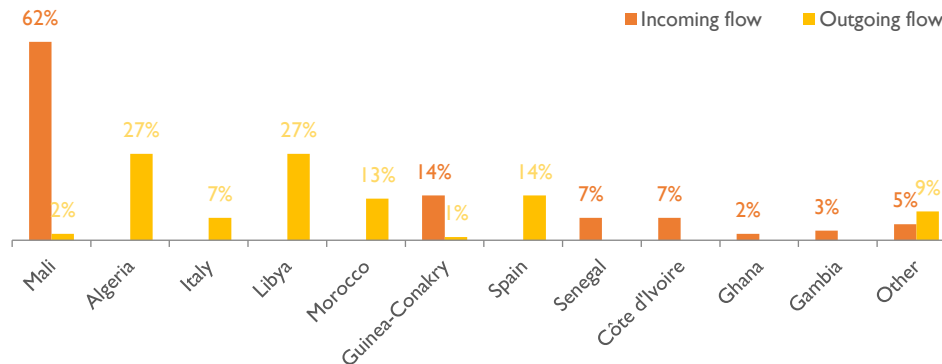
pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	57%
Niger	35%
Algeria	8%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algeria	52%
Mali	48%

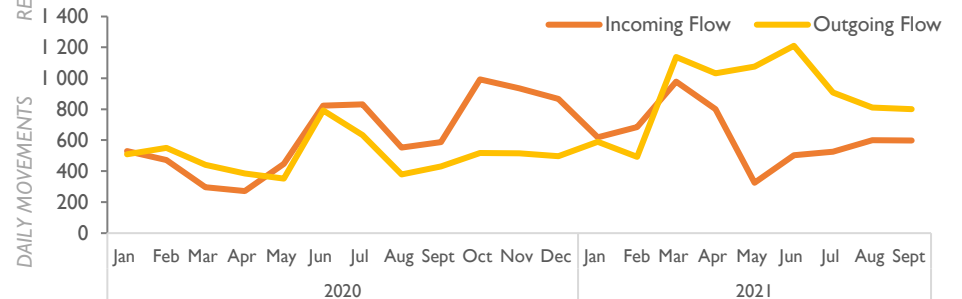
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 81 people were, on average, observed per day at the FMP in Timbuktu. This reflects a decrease of 17 per cent from the previous month, when the daily average was 98 individuals.

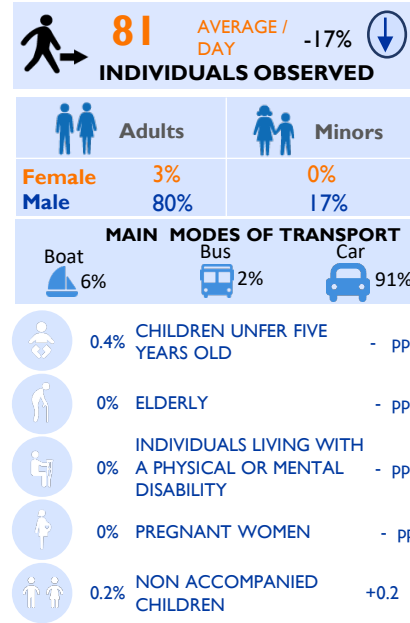
Types of flows: Among the individuals observed, 15 per cent carried out a cross-border movement (mainly flows that entered the country). Conversely, 85 per cent of travelers were on internal travel.

Provenance and destination: During September 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Timbuktu were Mopti (78%, Mali), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (14%, Algeria), Sevare (5%, Mali) et Bamako (2%, Mali). 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 (91%) by boat (6%) and by bus (2%).

Traveler profiles: The vast majority (80%) of observed travelers were adult males, while three per cent were adult females and 17 per cent were minors. Of these, 14 people with vulnerabilities have been identified of which are children under five (64%) and unaccompanied minors (36%).

During the reporting period, many of the migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (39%), Mali (17%), Gambia (8%), Sierra Leone (9%), and Liberia (5%).

TRAVELER PROFILES

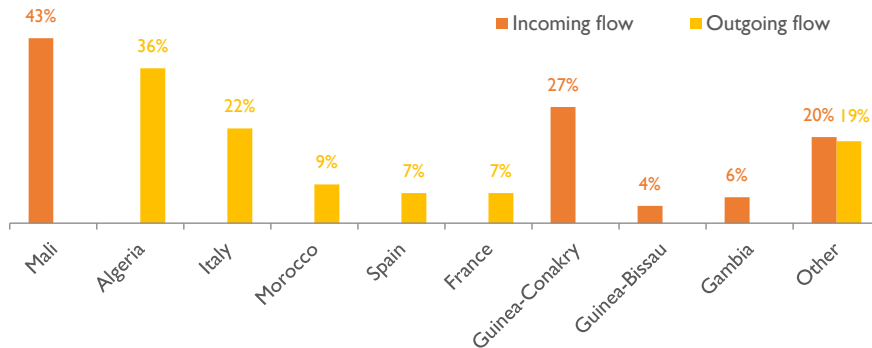


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	85%
Algeria	14%
Mauritania	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	100%

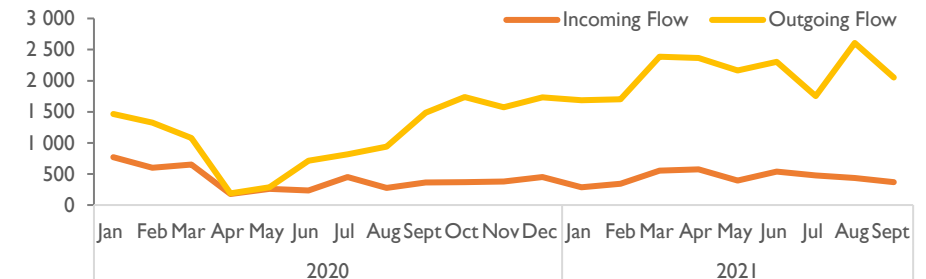
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

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 september, 15 people were, on average, observed per day at the Menaka FMP. This corresponds to an increase of seven per cent from the previous month. There is no main reason for this decrease.

Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Menaka monitoring point were moving across borders (44% re-entering the country, while 56% exiting the country).

Provenance and destination: During this reporting period, the main cities from which travelers came, were Ménaka (60%, Mali), Hallil (13%, Algeria), Adrar (13%, Algeria), Ntahaka (9%,Mali), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (5%, Algeria). Their main destination were Menaka (31%, Mali), Adrar (23%, Algeria), Hallil (10%, Algeria), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (27%, Algeria), and Gao (9%, Mali). 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 (32%), Niger (28%), Nigeria (8%), Ghana (10%) and Benin (6%).

TRAVELER PROFILES

15 AVERAGE / DAY +7% ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

Adults	Minors
Female 0%	0%
Male 100%	0%

MAIN 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

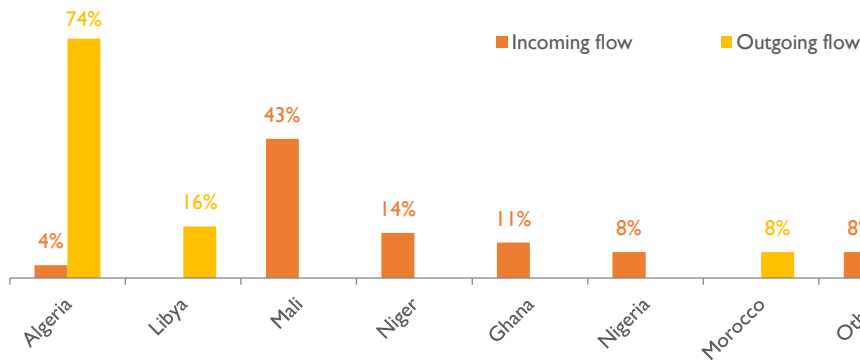
pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	69%
Algeria	31%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algeria	60%
Mali	40%

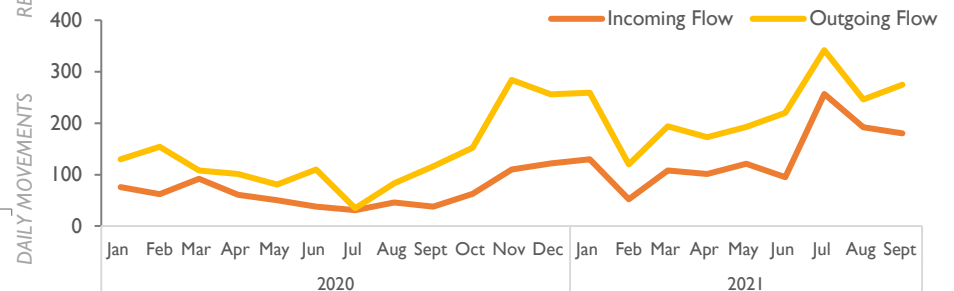
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS
DAILY MOVEMENTS

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 were traveling 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, 69 individuals were, on average, observed daily at the Gogui FMP. This corresponds to a slight decrease (9%) compared to the previous month. During that month, inflows were down 16 percent. Outflows also fell by six percent. There is also an increase in migrants returned in September (190) compared to August (87). They are mostly Malians.

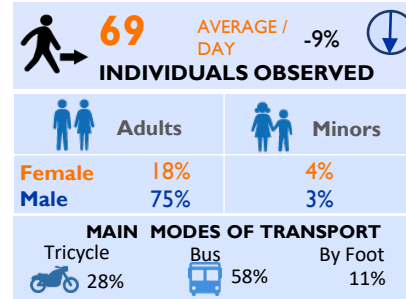
Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Gogui monitoring point during this month were cross-border movements (58% entered the country, while 42% left the country).

Provenance and destination: During this reporting period, the main cities from which travelers came were Nouakchott (58%, Mauritania) and Bamako (42%, Mali). Their main destination was toward Bamako (58%, Mali) and Nouakchott (42%, Mauritania). Due to the official closure of land borders in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the people observed mainly traveled by tricycle (28%), by bus (58%) and by foot (11%).

Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 75 per cent were adult males, while 18 per cent were adult females and seven per cent were minors. People with vulnerabilities (84 individuals) were observed. The majority of whom (67%) were children under five.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Gogui were nationals of Mali (87%), Cote d'Ivoire (4%), Guinea (2%) and Nigeria (1%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



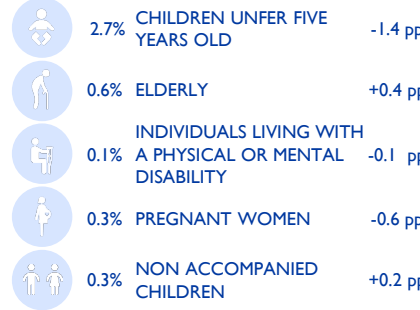
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mauritania	58%
Mali	42%

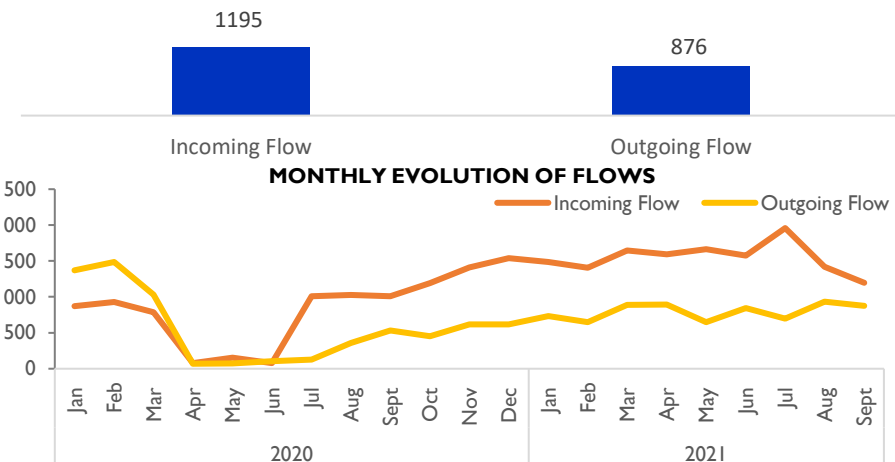
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	58%
Mauritania	42%

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

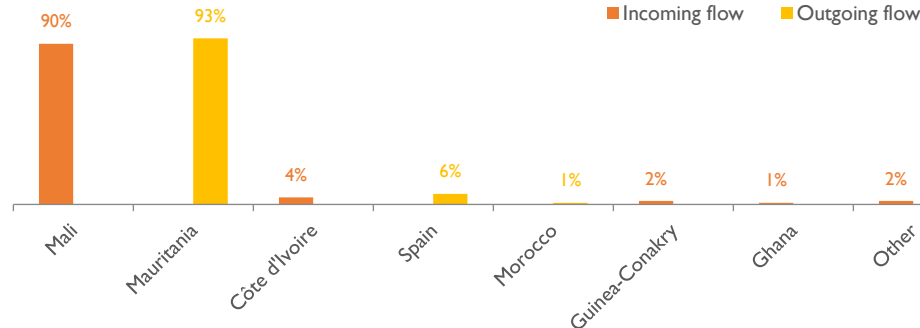
DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



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, 284 individuals were observed daily at the FMP in Benena. This corresponds to a slight decrease of two per cent compared to the previous month, when the daily average was 289 individuals.

Types of flows: e : All observed individuals at the Benena monitoring point during this month were cross-border movements(55% entered to the country, while 45% left the country).

Provenance and destination: The cities of provenance of travelers registered in Benena during the reporting period are Bamako (45%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (55%, Burkina Faso). They were destined for Bamako (55%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (45%, Burkina Faso). All people observed traveled by bus (100%).

Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 73 per cent were adult men, while 27 per cent were adult women and less than one per cent of minors were observed this month. All of them were children under five (100%).

During the reporting period most migrants that were observed at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (44%), Niger (17%), Nigeria (11%), Mali (8%) and Togo (7%) were also observed. 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 slight decrease compared to the migratory movements of the previous month. However, this decrease has no factors.

TRAVELER PROFILES

284 AVERAGE / DAY -2%

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

Adults	Minors
Female 27%	0%
Male 73%	<1%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Bus 100%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

- 0% CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD -0.1 pp
- 0% ELDERLY - pp
- 0% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY - pp
- 0% PREGNANT WOMEN - pp
- 0% NON ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN - pp

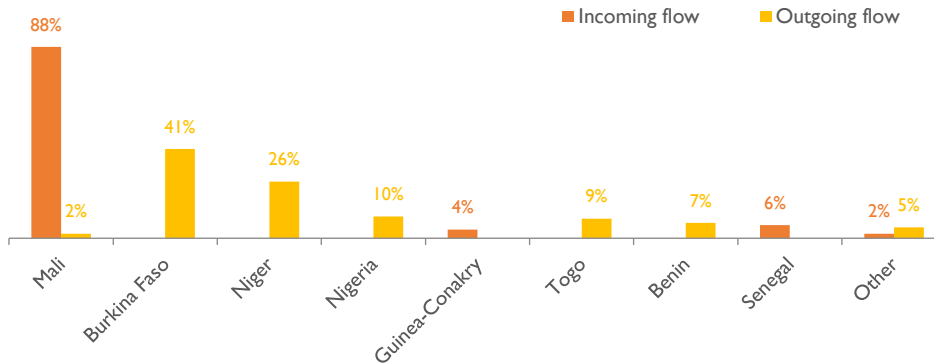
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PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	55%
Mali	45%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	55%
Burkina Faso	45%

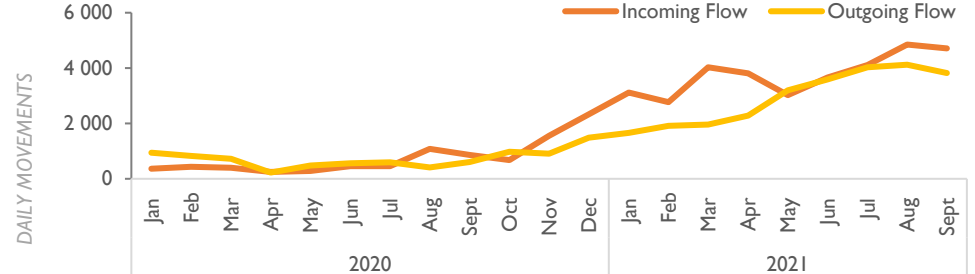
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

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, 484 individuals were observed daily, on average at the FMP of Heremakono. This represents a decrease of 11 per cent since the previous month, during which 543 individuals had been observed. The incoming flows and the outgoing flows decreased respectively to 19 and five per cent compared to August.

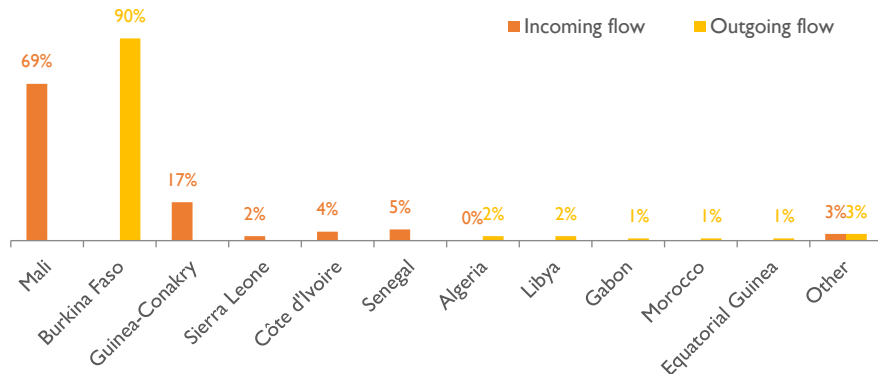
Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Heremakono FMP (100%) were conducting a cross-border movement (inflows: 61%, outflows: 39%).

Provenance and destination: During the reporting period, the main cities of origin mentioned by travelers Bobo-Dioulasso (40%, Burkina Faso), Bamako (31%, Mali), Ouagadougou (20%, Burkina Faso) and Sikasso (8%, Mali). Their main destination was destination Bamako (45%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (29%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (17%, Mali), then Ouagadougou (8%, Burkina Faso). Most of the people observed travelled by tricycle (60%), bus (38%) and truck (1%).

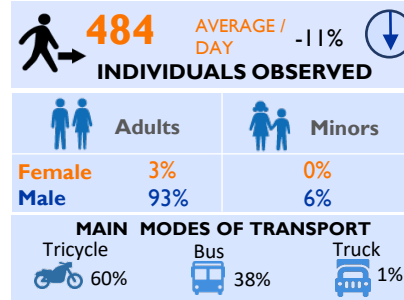
Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 93 per cent were adult males, while three per cent were adult females and six per cent were minors. Among travelers, 766 persons displayed vulnerabilities were identified. They were mainly unaccompanied minors (93%) and children under five (6%).

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (93%), Niger (1%), Mali (2%) and Guinea (1%).

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



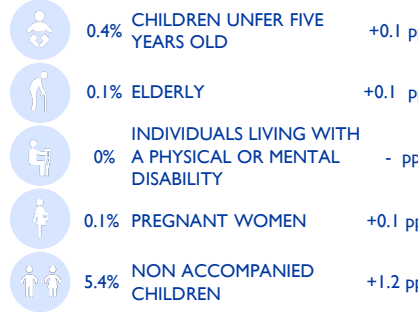
TRAVELER PROFILES



PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

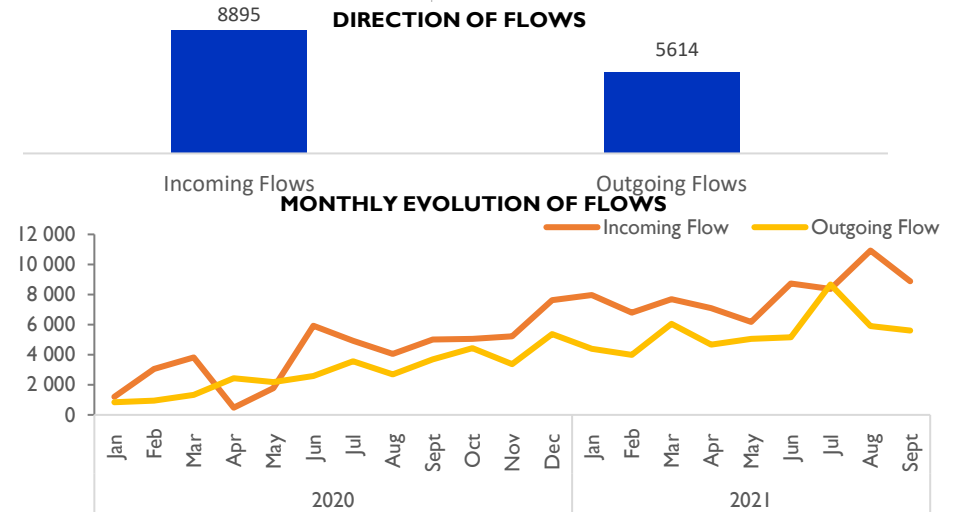
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	60%
Mali	40%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	61%
Burkina Faso	38%
Niger	1%



pp : point pourcentage

DIRECTION 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.

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human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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