



**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX



DTM ACTIVITIES IN  
MALI ARE SUPPORTED  
BY:



Project funded by the European Union  
Project implemented by IOM



**MALI**

**FLOW MONITORING REPORT 70**

**NOVEMBER 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) has implemented 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 November 2021**.

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

### KEY FIGURES



**7** FMPs active in MALI



**1,137** Daily average number of travelers



**8%** Increase in travelers compared to october



**18,678** Total incoming individuals recorded (**55%**)



**15,428** Total outgoing individuals recorded (**45%**)



**34,106** 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 November 2021, the daily average observed at the seven FMP in Mali increased by seven per cent compared to October 2021.

In general, this increase in flows was observed mainly at the FMP points of Wabaria, Kidal Square, Timbuktu, Gogui, Benena and Heremakono. Outgoing flows increased by 13 per cent, while ingoing flows decreased by two per cent compared to October. Incoming flows increased in Gao in November. Wabaria recorded a significant number of Nigerien migrants, representing 70 percent of the Incoming flows recorded at this Gao FMP. The Nigeriens observed in Gao, mostly come for seasonal migration to the gold mining activities.

**Types of flows:** Among the individuals observed, the vast majority (94%) made a cross-border movement, of which 55 per cent were incoming flows, while 39 per cent were outgoing flows. Additionally, six per cent of travelers were traveling internally.

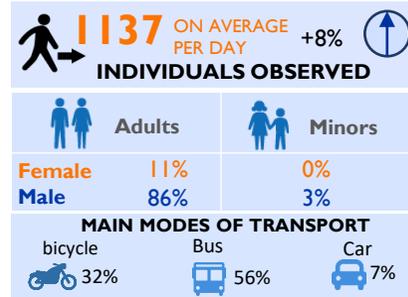
**Provenance and destination:** In November 2021, the various flows observed at the Mali's FMP were mainly coming from Burkina Faso (48%), Mali (45%), Mauritania (4%), Algeria (2%) and Niger (2%). Their main destination were Mali (61%), Burkina Faso (33%), Algeria (3%) and Mauritania (3%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (56%), tricycle (32%), private vehicle or modified 4x4 car (7%). 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 bicycle and motorbikes to cross the crossing points.

**Traveler profiles:** Of the travelers observed, the majority were adult men (86%), while 11 per cent were adult women and three per cent were minors. In addition, 731 people among those registered displayed vulnerabilities. They were mainly unaccompanied minors (79%) and children under five (19%).

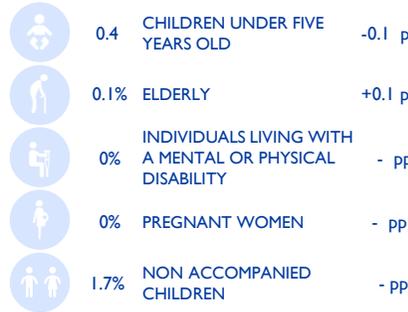


This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

**TRAVELER PROFILES**



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



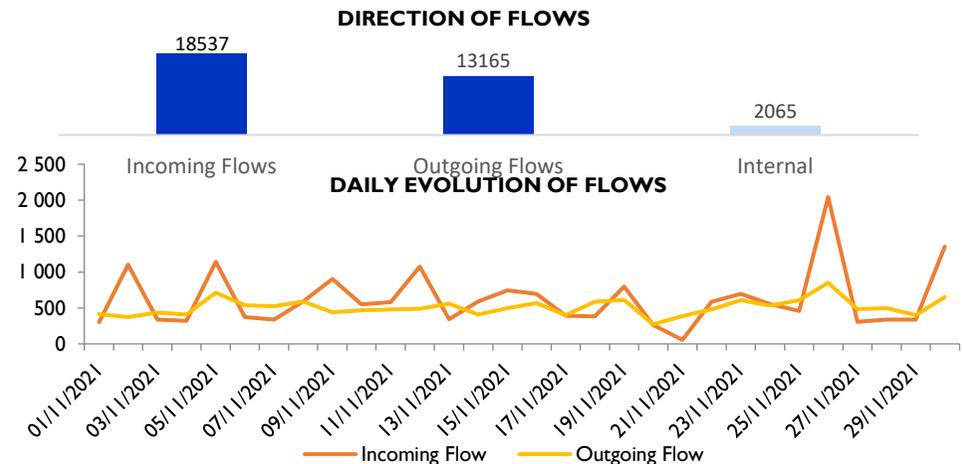
pp : percentage point

**ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	48%
Mali	44%
Mauritania	4%
Algeria	2%
Niger	2%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	61%
Burkina Faso	33%
Algeria	3%
Mauritania	3%

REGISTERED FLOWS

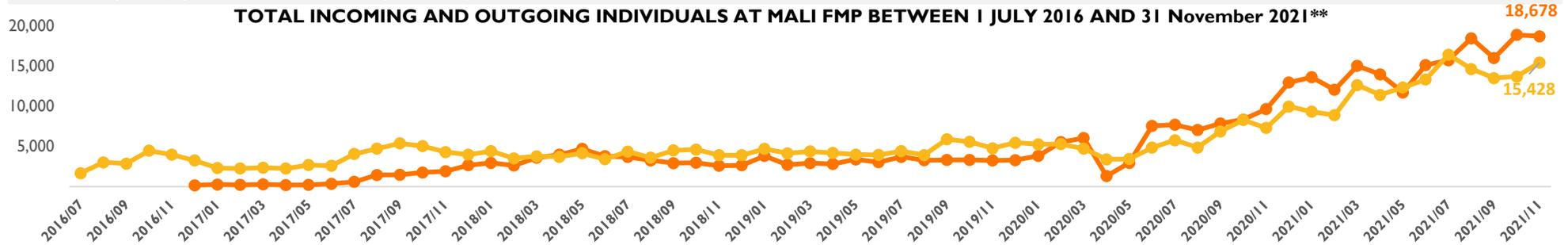


**EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (2016 – 2021)**

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.

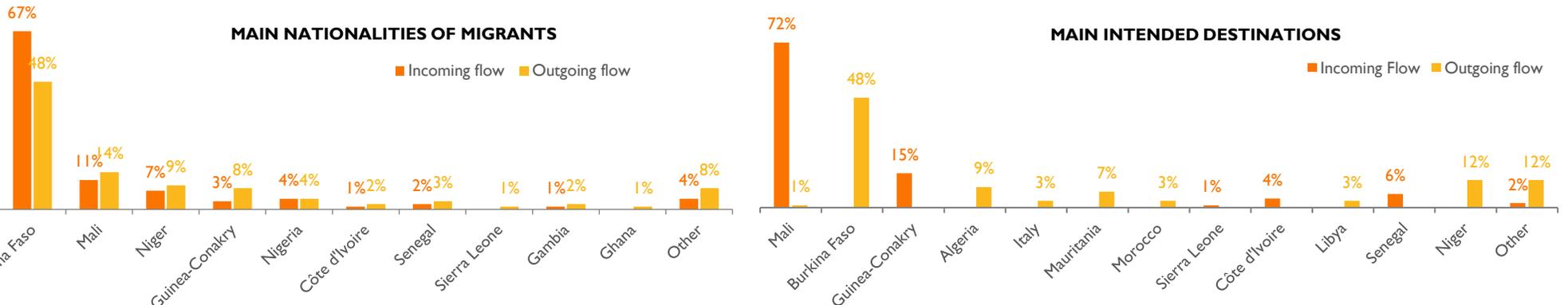
Mali is also a country which attracts and sends many seasonal migrants to and from Burkina Faso. The majority of these migrants mostly make short back and forth movements (between one and three months), while others stay longer in mining sites. Since the beginning of 2020, the flows of seasonal migrants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



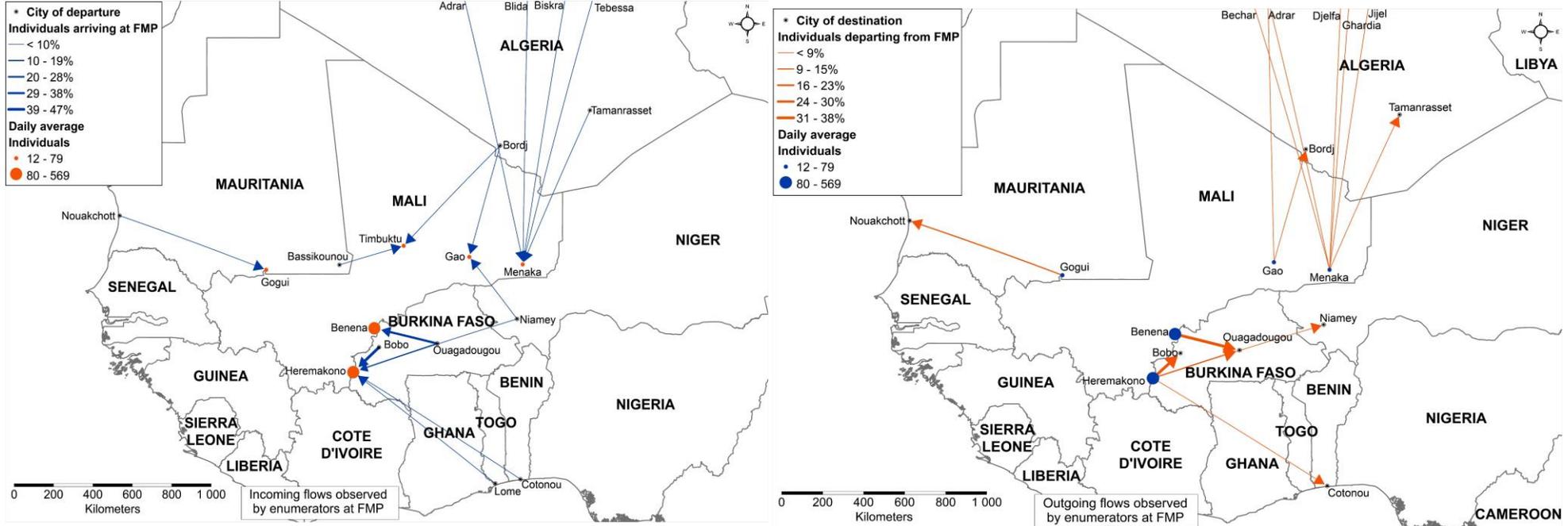
(\*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Wabaria, an Internal Transit Point, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

(\*\*) 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.

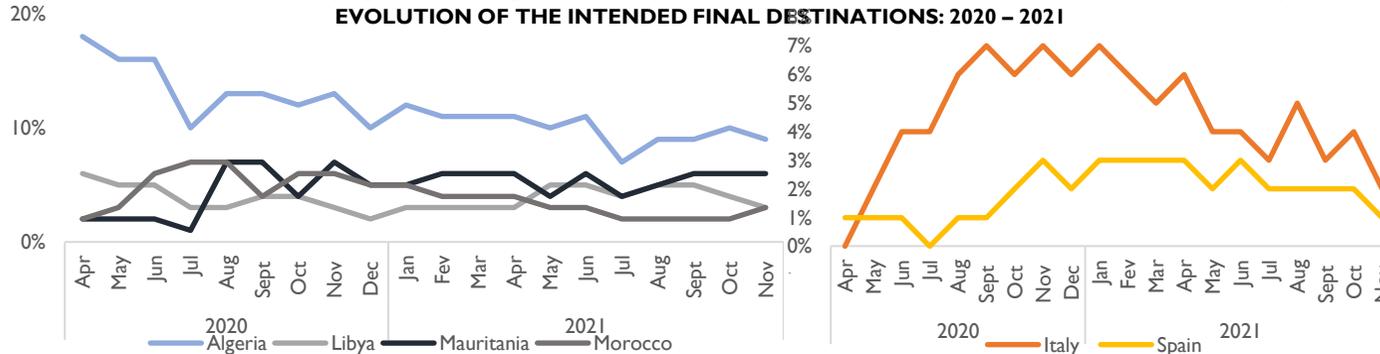


**DESTINATION OF FLOWS 2016 – 2021**

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.**



The number of migrants who wish to go to Europe via Mauritania has remained constant. For those who wish to go through Morocco have experienced a slight decrease. The number of migrants wanting to pass through Libya has decreased, as have those passing through Algeria.

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

However, 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 N'Tahaka gold mining site, Adrar (Algeria) and Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (Algeria).

**Mobility trends:** During the reporting period, an average of 88 people was observed per day at the Wabaria FMP. This corresponds to an increase of 29 per cent compared to the previous month. The outflows were more impacted, with an increase of 62 per cent comparing to October.

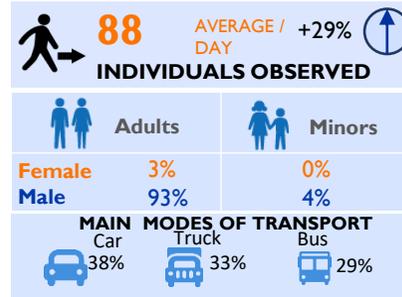
**Types of flows:** Among observed individuals, 53 per cent made a cross-border movement. Conversely, 47 per cent of were traveling internally.

**Provenance and destination:** During November 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Wabaria were Tillaberi (45%, Niger), Bamako (29%, Mali) and Gao (26%, Mali). They were mainly heading in the direction of Gao (73%, Mali), N'tahaka (17%, Mali) and Adrar (9%, Algeria). The means of transport used by the people observed at the Wabaria FMP are private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (38%), truck (33%) and buses (29%).

**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 November, 108 people displayed vulnerabilities were observed. They were mainly unaccompanied minors (95%).

During this reporting period, the travelers observed at the Wabaria FMP were mainly nationals from Niger (46%), Guinea-Conakry (9%), Burkina Faso (7%), Sudan (7%) and Cote Ivoire (5%).

**TRAVELER PROFILES**



**ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	54%
Niger	45%
Algeria	1%

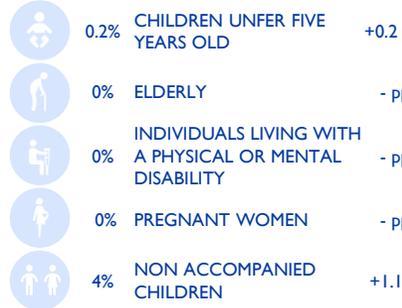
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	91%
Algeria	9%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

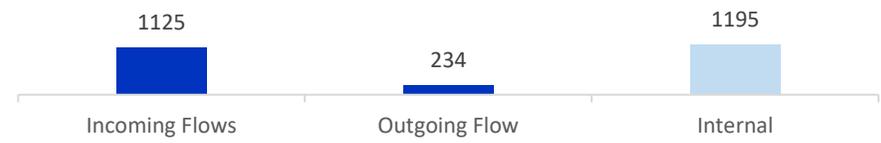
VULNERABILITIES

REGISTERED FLOWS

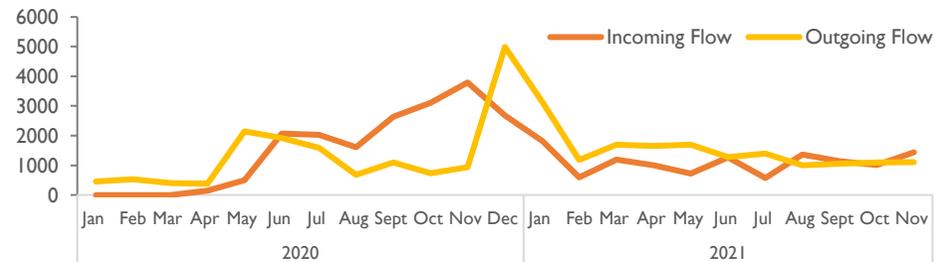
DAILY MOVEMENTS



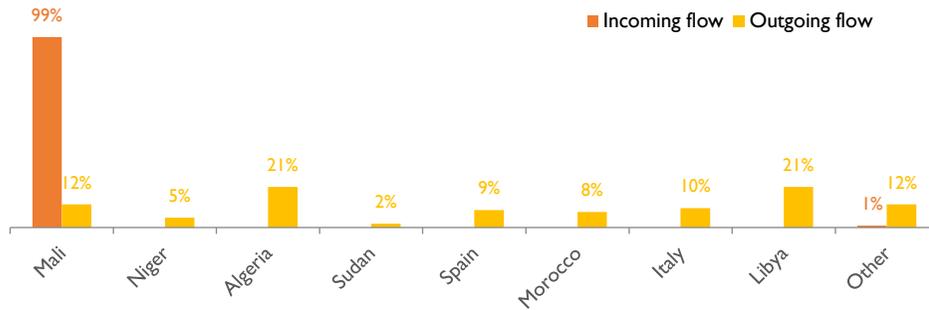
**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



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

**Mobility trends:** Over the reporting period, 48 individuals were observed per day at the Place Kidal FMP. This reflects an increase (4%) from the previous month, when the daily average was 46 individuals.

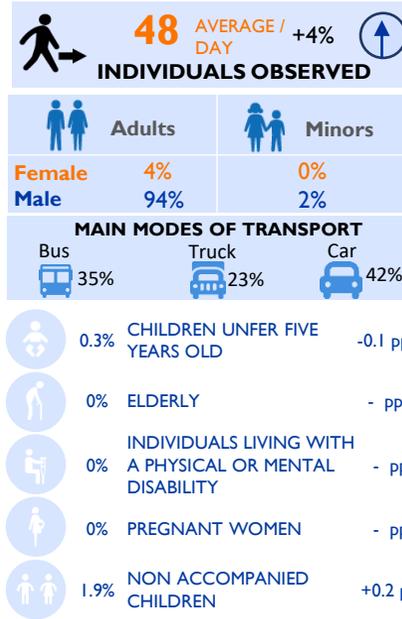
**Type of flow:** Among the individuals observed, all made a cross-border movement (100%).

**Provenance and destination:** In November 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Place Kidal were Gao (50%, Mali), Niamey (35%, Niger) and Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (12%, Algeria). Their main destination were the cities of Gao (48%, Mali), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (33%, Algérie) and Adrar (19%, Algeria). The people observed travelled mainly in private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (42%), buses (35%) and trucks (23%).

**Traveler profiles:** 94 per cent of registered migrants were adult men, while four per cent were adult women and two per cent were minors. Among them, 31 people displayed vulnerabilities, mainly unaccompanied minors (87%) and children under five (31%).

The travelers observed at Place Kidal were mainly from Mali (38%), Guinea-Conakry (21%), Cote d'Ivoire (12%), Senegal (9%) and Niger(3%).

**TRAVELER PROFILES**

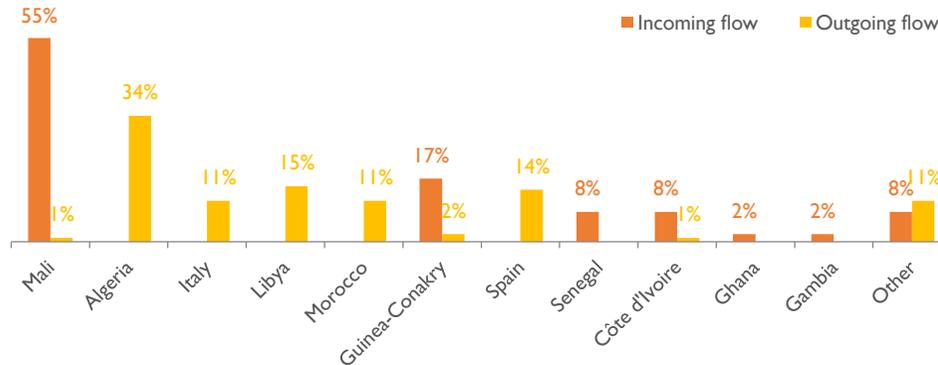


**ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

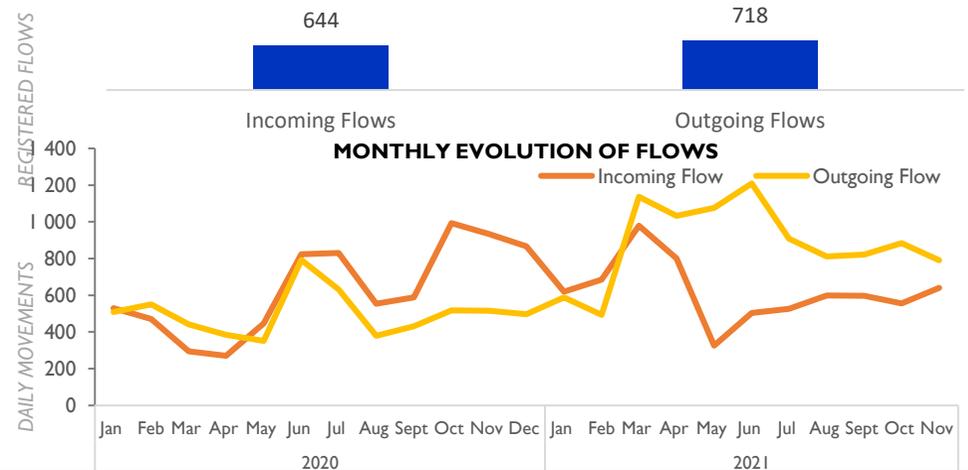
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	53%
Niger	35%
Algeria	12%

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

**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**DIRECTION 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, 83 people on average were observed per day at the FMP in Timbuktu. This reflects an increase of 12 per cent from the previous month.

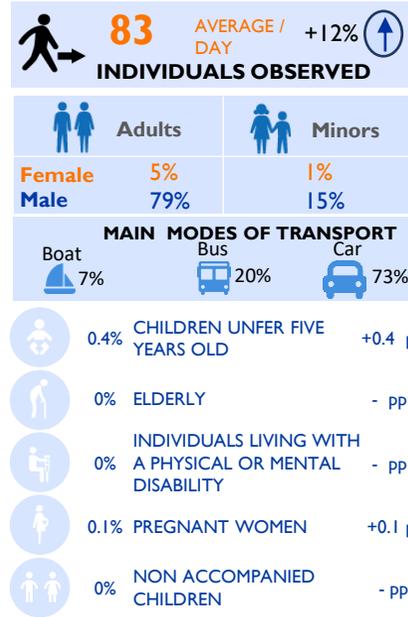
**Types of flows:** Among the individuals observed, 14 per cent carried out a cross-border movement (mainly flows that entered the country). Conversely, 88 percent of travelers made an internal trip, mainly transits and then onwards 86%. Among its travelers, 34% intended to go to Algeria.

**Provenance and destination:** In November 2021, the main departure cities for travelers in Timbuktu were Mopti (69%, Mali), Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (13%, Algeria) and Segou (9%, Mali). Almost all the registered travelers were destined for destination Tombouctou (99%, Mali), for a transit. The individuals observed at the Timbuktu FMP traveled mainly by private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (73%), by bus (20%) and by boat (7%).

**Traveler profiles:** The vast majority (79%) of observed travelers were adult males, while five per cent were adult females and 16 per cent were minors.

During the reporting period, many of the migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (37%), Mali (19%), Gambia (8%), Sierra Leone (7%), and Liberia (7%).

**TRAVELER PROFILES**



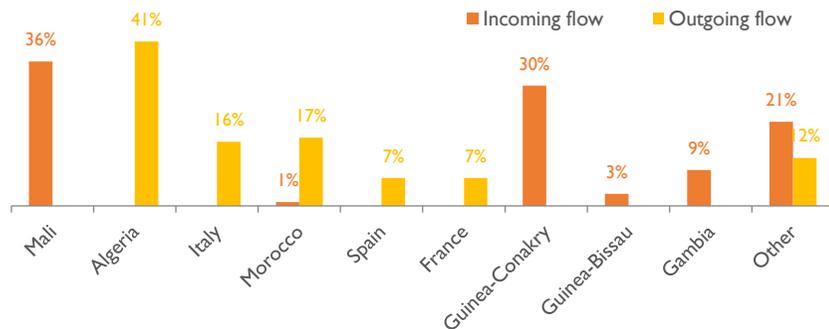
**ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	86%
Algeria	13%
Mauritania	1%

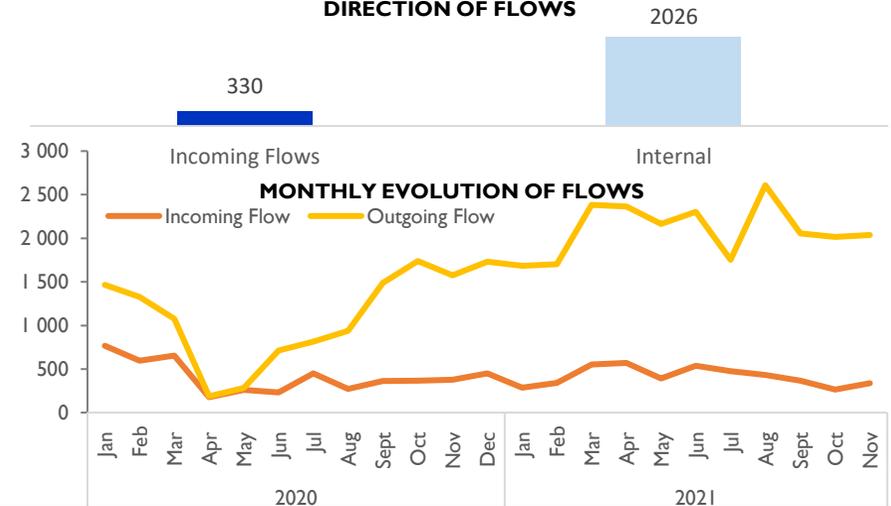
  

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	100%

**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**DIRECTION 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:** In November, 12 people on average were observed per day at the Menaka FMP. This corresponds to a decrease of 20 per cent from the previous month.

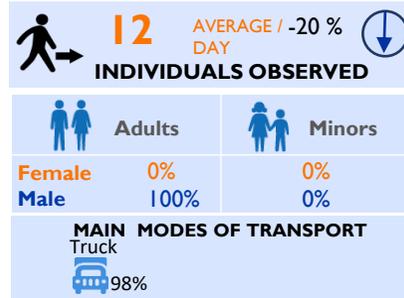
**Types of flows:** Among the individuals observed, all made a cross-border movement (100%).

**Provenance and destination:** During this reporting period, the main cities from which travelers came, were (65%, Mali), Hallil (11%, Algeria) and Ntahaka (9%, Mali). Their main destination were Menaka (35%, Mali), Adrar (17%, Algeria), Hallil (19%, Algeria) and Tamanrasset (10%, Algeria). Migrants observed in Menaka travelled by truck (100%).

**Traveler profiles:** Most of the travelers observed at the Menaka FMP (100%) were adult men.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were nationals of Mali (37%), Niger (21%), Ghana (12%) and Nigeria (10%).

**TRAVELER PROFILES**



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

**ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	65%
Algeria	35%

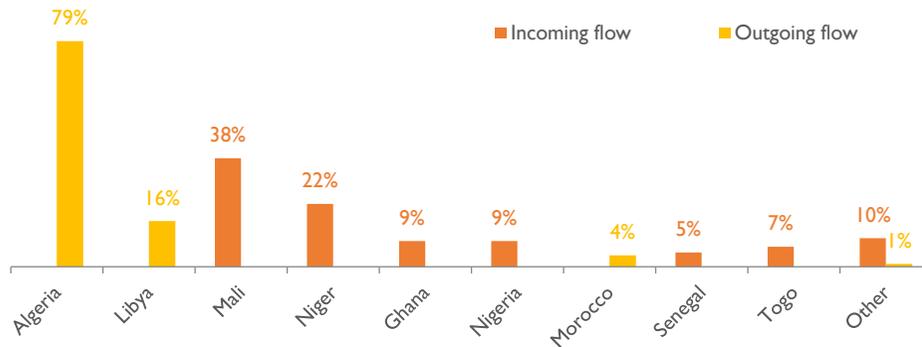
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algeria	65%
Mali	35%

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

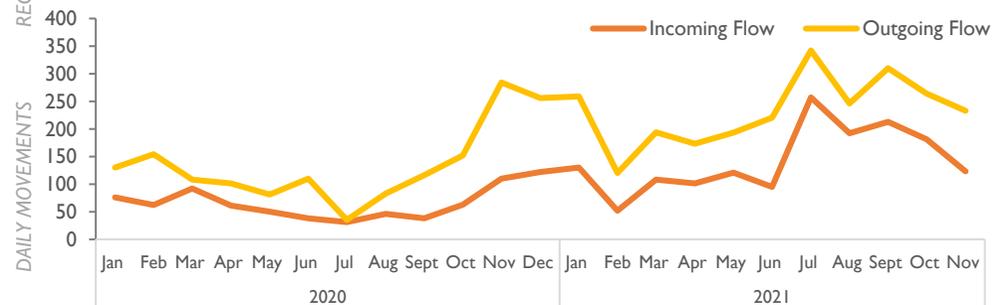
**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**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 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, 77 individuals on average were observed per day at the Gogui FMP. This corresponds to a slight increase (7%) compared to the previous month. During that month, inbound flows were down five percent. Outflows increased by 10 percent. The number of (forced) return migrants from Mauritania fell in November (80) compared to October (129). They are mostly Malians. There are also migrants of Gambian nationality observed among these return cases.

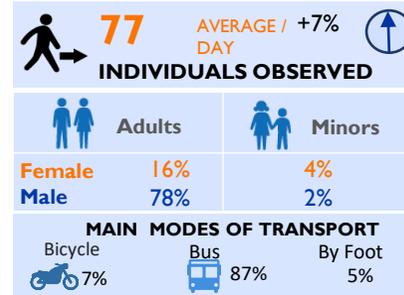
**Types of flows:** All observed individuals at the Gogui monitoring point during this month were cross-border movements (52% entered the country, while 48% left the country).

**Provenance and destination:** During this reporting period, the main cities from which travelers came were Nouakchott (52%, Mauritania) and Bamako (48%, Mali). Their main destination was toward Bamako (52%, Mali) and Nouakchott (48%, Mauritania). People observed mainly traveled by bus (87%), bicycle (8%) and foot (5%).

**Traveler profiles:** Among the travelers observed, 78 per cent were adult males, while 16 per cent were adult females and six per cent were minors. People with vulnerabilities (79 individuals) were observed. The majority of whom (99%) were children under five.

During the reporting period, most of migrants identified at Gogui were nationals of Mali (89%), Cote d'Ivoire (3%) and Guinea (2%).

### TRAVELER PROFILES



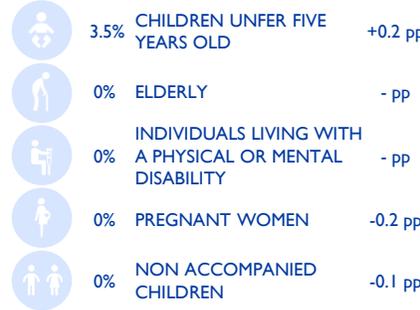
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mauritania	52%
Mali	48%

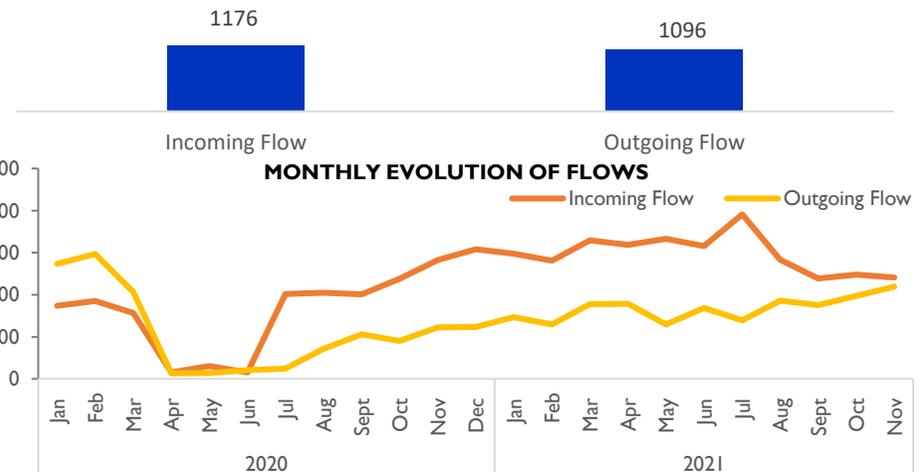
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	52%
Mauritania	48%

VULNERABILITIES



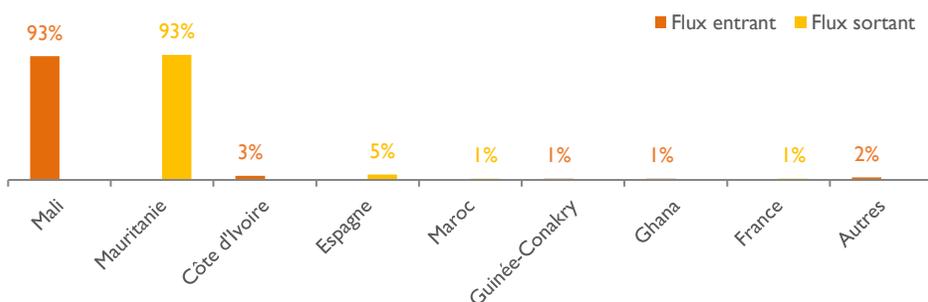
pp : point pourcentage

### DIRECTION OF FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS REGISTERED FLOWS

### 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, 346 individuals were observed daily at the FMP in Benena. This corresponds to an increase of 10 per cent compared to the previous month.

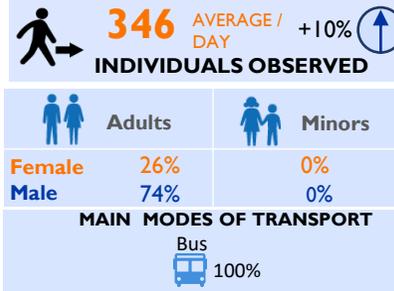
**Types of flows:** All observed individuals at the Benena monitoring point during this month were cross-border (52% entered to the country, while 48% left the country).

**Provenance and destination:** The main origin of flows registered in Benena during the reporting period were Bamako (48%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (52%, Burkina Faso). They were destined for Bamako (52%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (48%, Burkina Faso). All people observed traveled by bus (100%).

**Traveler profiles:** Among the travelers observed, 74 per cent were adult men, while 26 per cent were adult women.

During the reporting period, most migrants that were observed at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (37%), Niger (23%), Nigeria (10%), Mali (8%) and Togo (7%). 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 an increased in the global flows compared to the previous month. The high number of Burkinabe who crossing this FMP is due to the security issues, causing the change of the route by bus.

**TRAVELER PROFILES**



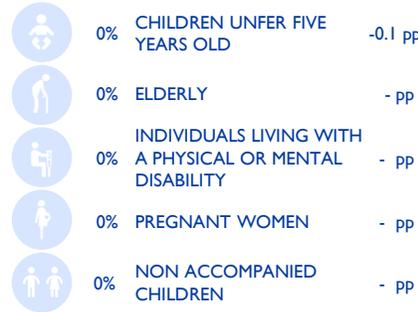
**ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	52%
Mali	48%

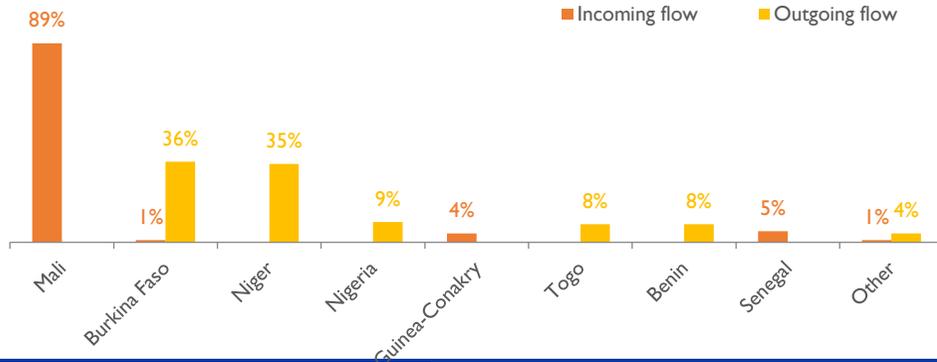
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	52%
Burkina Faso	48%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



**MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF 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, 572 individuals were observed daily, on average at the FMP of Heremakono. This represents an increase of eight per cent since the previous month. The incoming flows decreased slightly (4%). While outgoing flows increased by 25 per cent compared to October.

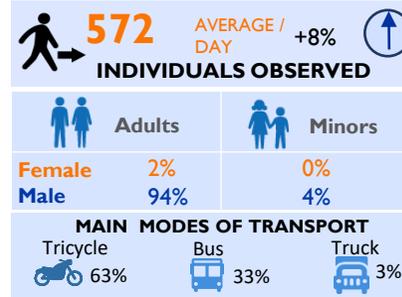
**Types of flows:** All observed individuals at the Heremakono FMP (100%) were conducting a cross-border movement (incoming flows: 64%, outflows: 36%).

**Provenance and destination:** During the reporting period, the main cities of origin mentioned by travelers were Bobo-Dioulasso (51%, Burkina Faso), Bamako (26%, Mali), Ouagadougou (12%, Burkina Faso) and Sikasso (10%, Mali). Their main destination was Bamako (46%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (29%, Burkina Faso) and Sikasso (18%, Mali). Most of the people observed travelled by tricycle (63%), bus (33%) and truck (3%).

**Traveler profiles:** Among the travelers observed, 94 per cent were adult males, while two per cent were adult females and four per cent were minors. Among travelers, 609 persons displaying vulnerabilities were identified. They were mainly unaccompanied minors (90%) and children under five (7%).

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (93%). Malians (2%) were also observed during this reporting period.

**TRAVELER PROFILES**



**ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS**

**Origin of flows**

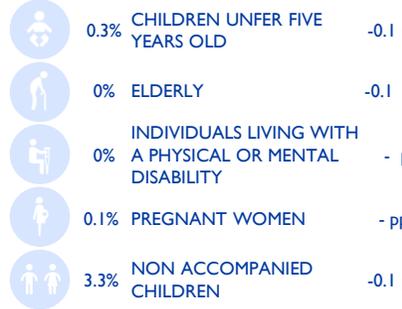
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	64%
Mali	36%

**Destination of flows**

Country	% of flows
Mali	64%
Burkina Faso	35%
Niger	1%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

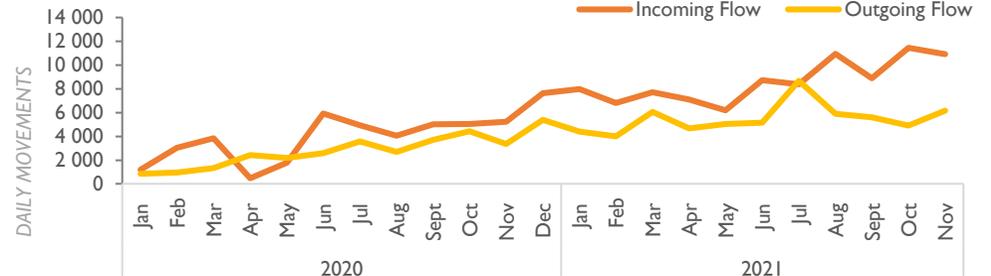
VULNERABILITIES



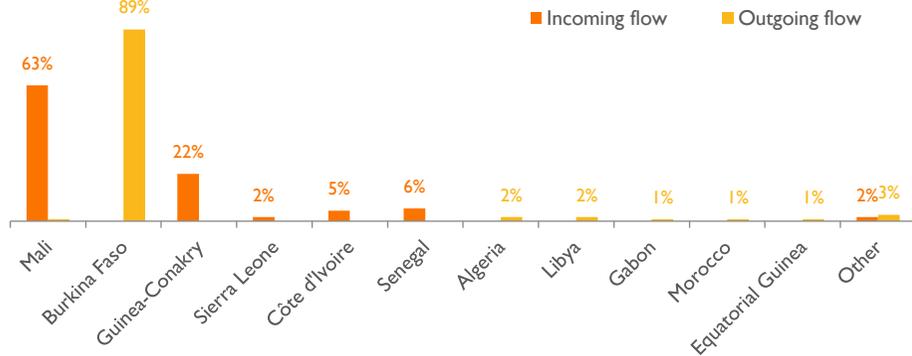
**DIRECTION OF FLOWS**



**MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS**



**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**



**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.

*The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the*

*human dignity and well-being of migrants.*

*The maps displayed in this report are 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 error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.*