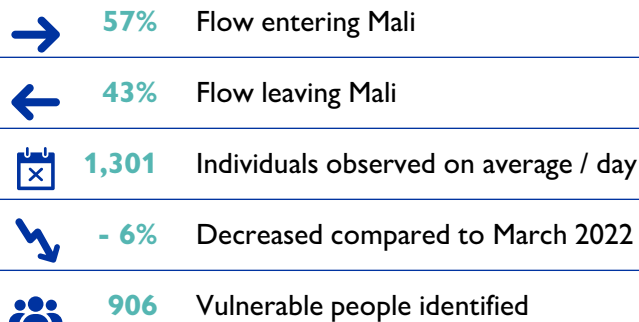



IOM, through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring tool, collects data at key entry, exit and transit points **to** better understand population movements across **West and Central Africa**. Monitoring **population flows** is an activity that makes it possible to quantify and qualify mobility flows and trends, migrant profiles, and migratory experiences and routes. Since **2016**, several population flow monitoring points (FMP) have been gradually installed in ten localities across **Mali** to monitor migratory flows in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on monitoring seasonal migrants (agricultural and traditional gold panning) at the level of the FMPs concerned by this category of migration.

During the month of April, **39,019** flows were observed at the cross-border flow monitoring points (22,049 incoming flows entering Mali through the FMP and 16,970 outgoing flows leaving Mali).



- 
 - 9% drop in movements from Timbuktu to Algeria following security incidents in border areas
 - 23% drop in flows linked to the Ramadan period

 **7** FMP active in Mali

MAIN MIGRATION TRENDS



In April, the average daily flow (**1,301**) decreased by 6 per cent compared to the previous month. This decrease mainly concerned the monitoring points of **Gogui** (Kayes region), **Heremakono** (Sikasso region), **Benena** (Ségou region) and **Timbuktu**. The main reason is the decrease of population movements during the month of Ramadan. While the decrease of flows in Tombouctou would be due to security incidents in Algeria.

During the month of April, movements to Mauritania (3%) decreased by 23 per cent. The main reason for this decrease is the reduction in outgoing flows during the month of Ramadan. Despite, Mali (57%) and Burkina Faso (30%) continued to be the main countries of destination and origin of migratory flows, while Algeria fell by 9 per cent due to insecurity. growing in border regions.

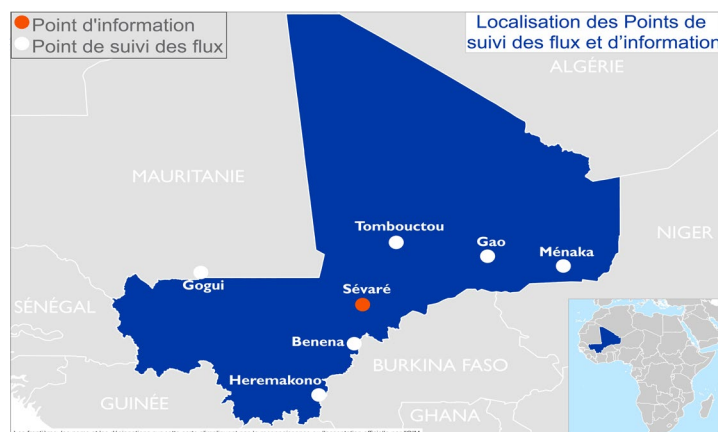
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows			Destination of flows		
Country	%	variation	Country	%	variation
Burkina Faso	49%	-2%	Mali	57%	-%
Mali	43%	-%	Burkina Faso	30%	+6%
Mauritania	3%	-%	Algeria	11%	-%
Others	5%	-%	Mauritania	2%	-%

TRAVELER PROFILES

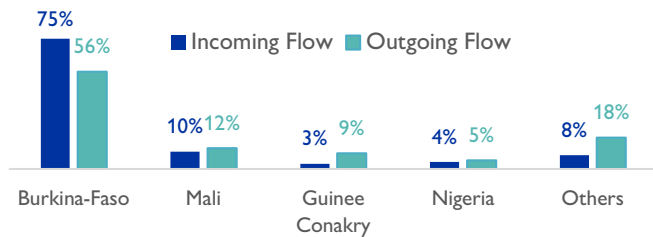
	Adults	Minors
 Women	9%	0%
 Men	88%	3%

LOCATION OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP)



Regarding the demographic profile of travelers during this month, **88** per cent were adult men, while **9** per cent were adult women and **3** per cent children (of whom **3%** were boys). Approximately **906** people with vulnerabilities were observed. The majority were unaccompanied minors (**76%**). This represents a **23** per cent decrease in observed vulnerabilities compared to March.

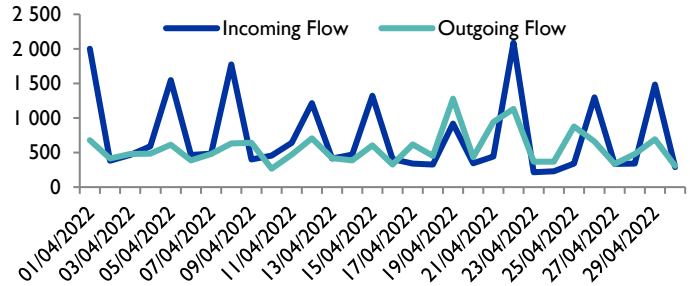
MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



During the month of April 2022, Burkinabè (67%), Malians (11%) and Guineans (5%) were main nationals of flows observed. The remaining flows (23%) are made up of national migrants from Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Gambia, Ghana and Sierra Leone. The seasonal migrants flows from Burkina Faso have almost doubled (97%) compared to the same period in 2021.

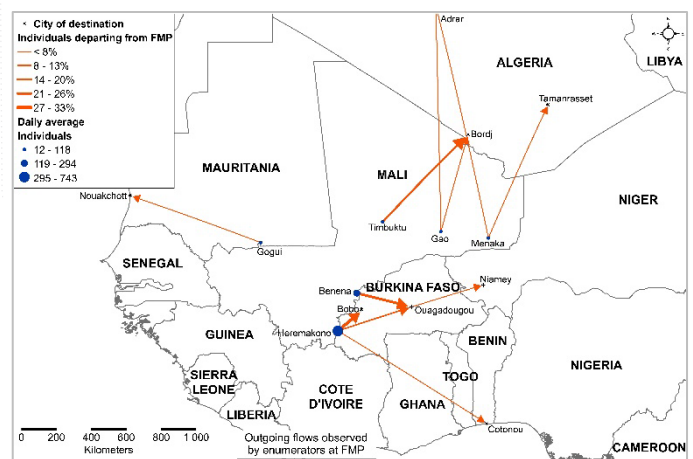
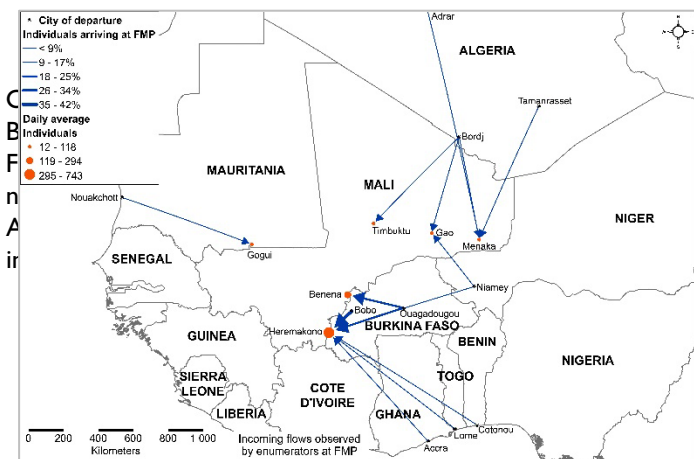
In the northern FMP, in the proportion of outgoing flows toward Algeria, Burkinabe nationals represented 23 per cent. On the return flows observed in Timbuktu, Guinean nationals remain the most important. In April, the number of Ivorians making return movements have increased.

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF INDIVIDUAL FLOWS OBSERVED



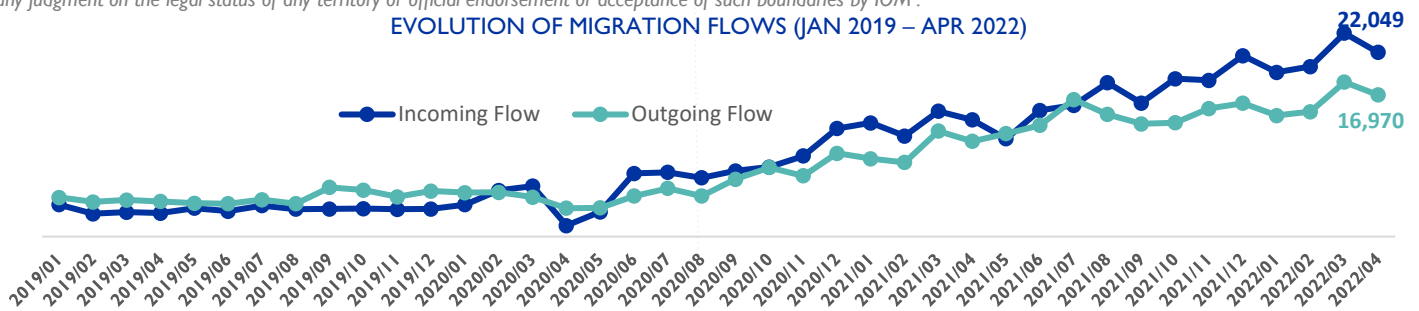
In April 2022, in Gogui and Timbuktu, the average daily flow decreased respectively by 23 and 8 per cent. Similarly, in Heremakono and Benena, the average point flow also decreased by 6 and 3 per cent during this month.

According to the enumerators, this decrease could be due to security problems in Algeria which have contributed to restricting movements; but also, during the month of Ramadan travelers have reduced their movement.



Source: ESRI. This map is for illustrative purposes only. The representations and use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or official endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (JAN 2019 – APR 2022)



Since the decrease in mid-2020 of the mobility restriction measures adopted as part of the fight against COVID-19, which had led to an almost complete cessation of migration flows in Mali. They have experienced a gradual increase, consistent and continuous, exceeding the peaks observed during previous migration waves in 2015-2016. After a stabilization of flows in the last quarter of 2021, the upward trend resumed in 2022, reaching the highest peak in March 2022.