

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 June 2022, **50,023** flows were observed at the cross-border Flow Monitoring Points (28,988 incoming flows entering Mali through the FMPs and 21,035 outgoing flows leaving Mali).

➔	58%	Flow entering Mali
➔	42%	Flow leaving Mali
📅	1 667	Individuals observed on average / day
📈	15%	Increased compared to May 2022
👥	2 455	Vulnerable people identified
⬆️⬆️	7	FMP active in Mali
👁️	50%	Increase in Gogui flows compared to May
	63%	Increase in the number of Unaccompanied Minors compared to May

TRAVELLER PROFILES

	Adults	Minors
Women	10%	1%
Men	84%	5%

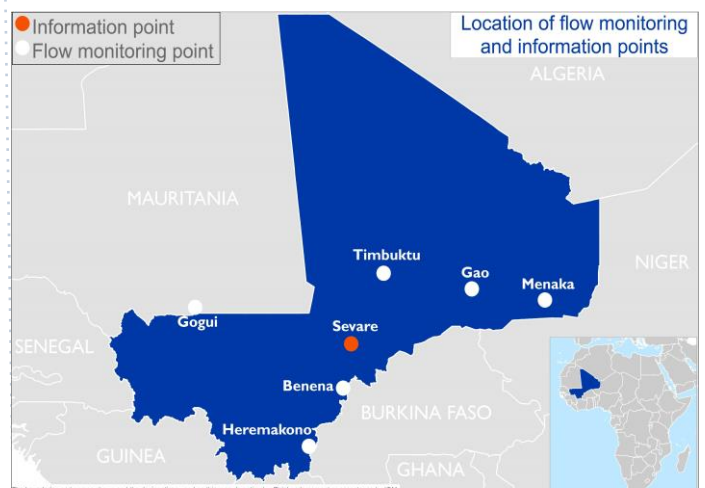
MAIN MIGRATION TRENDS

During the month of June 2022, the average daily migration movement increased by 15 percent compared to the previous month. This increase in flows was observed in all Flow Monitoring Points except that of Place Kidal (decrease of 21%). The reasons vary depending on the FMP and the direction of the flow. The increases in flows in the month compared to the previous month were mainly marked by the voluntary returns of migrants transiting through Mali to reach their country of origin for the Tabaski festival and country work during the rainy season, particularly observed in movements from Mauritania (52%), Algeria (50%), Niger (13%) and Mali (10%). In addition, after considerable declines in the last two months, the flow to Mauritania resumed the increase (30%), due to the lifting of restrictions between Mauritania and Mali during the third week of the month, which had been in place since March 19, 2020 and which required migrants to carry authorization to enter Mauritania. Despite many cases of voluntary returns, the flow from Burkina Faso for gold panning sites continues to increase (an increase of 9% compared to the previous month). On the other hand, the decrease in flows from the FMP of Place Kidal could be caused by the occupation of the migrant passage road to Douentza linking the Bamako-Gao section by armed groups since the beginning of June. The overall rate of change in migrant flows in the first half of the year is 45 per cent (a monthly increase of about 15,289 migrants, from January to June 2022).

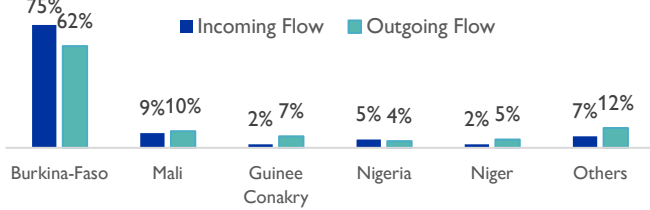
Provenance of flows			Destination of flows		
Country	%	Variation /May (pp)	Country	%	Variation /May (pp)
Burkina Faso	51	-1	Mali	58	-
Mali	42	-	Burkina Faso	32	-
Mauritanie	4	1	Algérie	7	-1
Autres	3	-	Mauritanie	2	-
			Autres	1	-

TRAVELLER PROFILES

In the flows observed during this month, adult men account for 84%, adult women for 10% and minors for 6% (5% boys and 1% girls). The percentages of adult women and minors varied by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Minors were mainly observed in the FMP of Hermakono and Tombouctou. As for adult women, 83% are observed at the FMP in Hermakono and Benena.

LOCATION OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP)


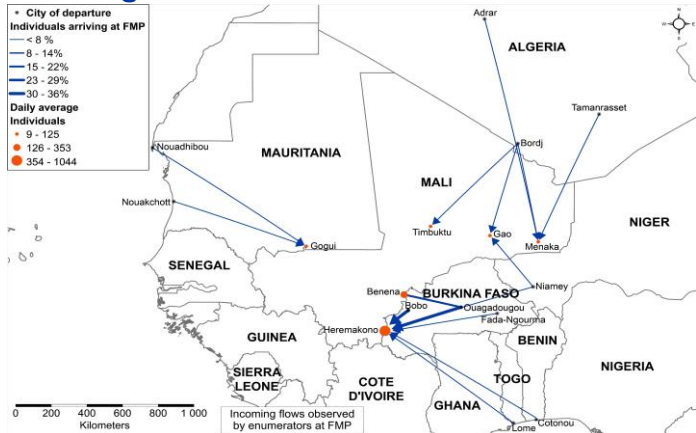
MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



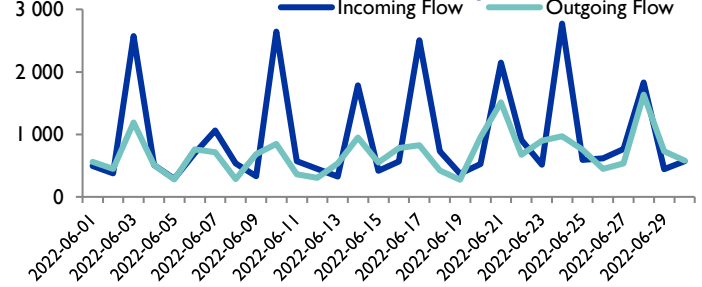
During the month of June 2022, the main nationalities observed in the flow remain Burkina Faso (69%), Mali (10%), Nigeria (5%) and Guinea Conakry (4%). Despite a 3-point decrease in its percentage compared to the previous month, the number of migrants of Burkinabe nationality increased by 6 percent. This increase is significant in the outflow due to the return of some seasonal migrants for country work and the tabaski festival. Also, increases in cases of voluntary returns of Malian and Guinean nationalities for the tabaski festival were observed during the month.

The number of Nigerian nationalities observed in the outflow also increased by 325 migrants compared to the previous month.

Incoming flows recorded at FMP

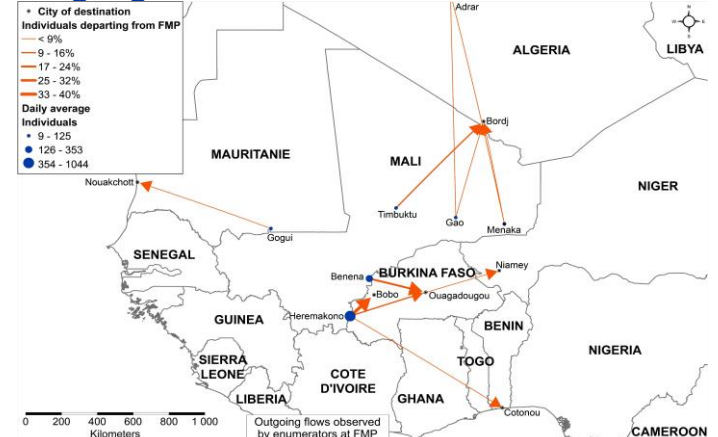


MIGRATION FLOWS TRENDS IN JUNE 2022



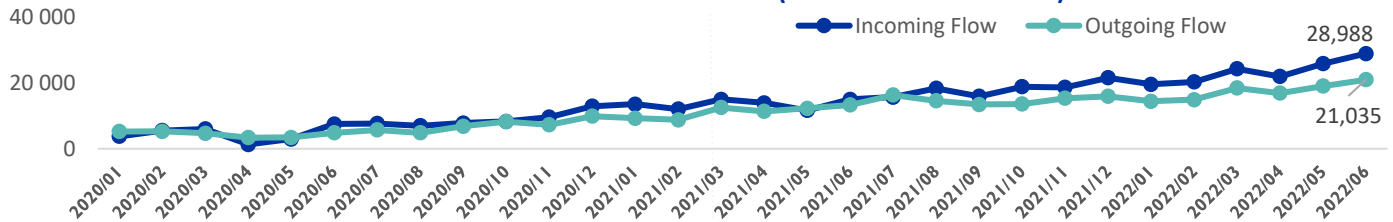
Migration movements were subject to weekly variations during the month. Apart from the peaks observed in the Days of Tuesday and Friday of the month due to the travel programs of the companies in the FMP of Heremakono and Benena, the incoming and outgoing flows have similar variations. The greatest variations occurred from the third week of the month due to voluntary returns and the lifting of restrictions between Mali and Mauritania. The daily rate of change in the flow of migrants of the month is 5 percent (an increase of about 55 migrants per day between 1 and 30 June).

Outgoing flows recorded at FMP



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 2020 – JUNE 2022)



The relaxation in mid-2020 of the mobility restriction measures adopted as part of the fight against COVID-19, had led to an almost total halt in migratory flows in Mali. From May 2020, the latter undergo an evolution until June 2022. Changes in inputs and outputs are similar and follow the same trend. Despite huge events in the country during 2021 and 2022, migrants are being adapted to situations to undertake their mobility. The reasons are among others of an economic nature, including long-term migration to North Africa, seasonal migration with the gradual increase of gold panning sites in the country. Also, the security situation in some localities in Burkina Faso, promoting mobility to neighboring countries.