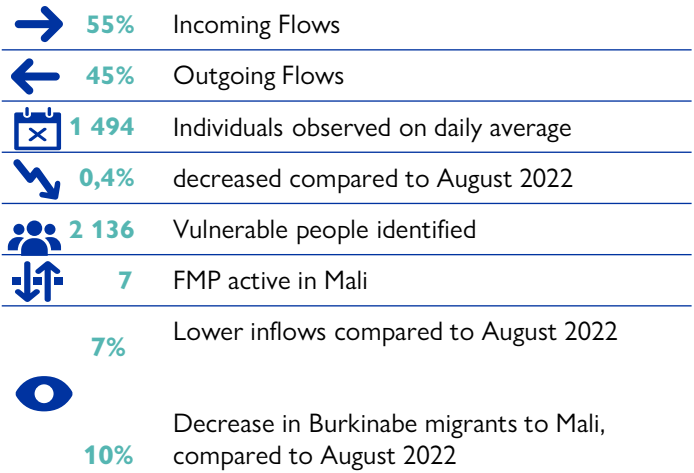


IOM, through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring tool, collects data at key entry, exit and transit points **to** better understand population movements across **West and Central Africa**. Monitoring **population flows** is an activity that makes it possible to quantify and qualify 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.

In August 2022, **44,826** flows were observed at the cross-border Flow Monitoring Points (24,623 incoming flows entering Mali through the FMPs and 20,203 outgoing flows leaving Mali).



TRAVELER PROFILES

	Adults	Minors
	10%	1%
	84%	5%

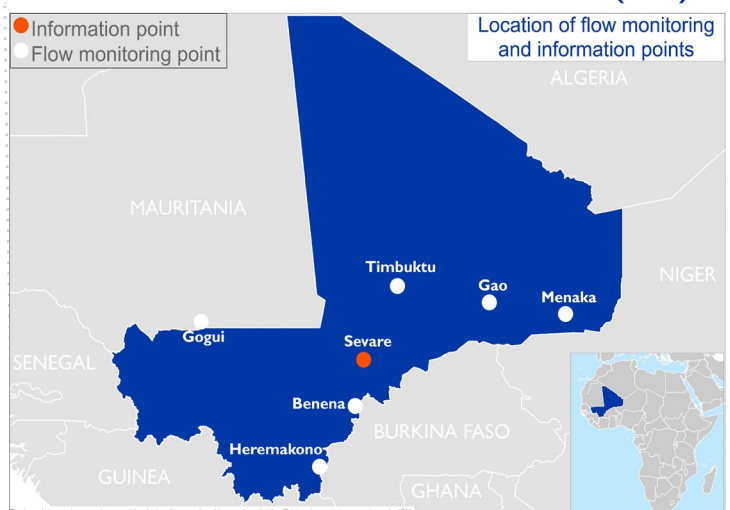
MAIN MIGRATION TRENDS

In September 2022, the daily average of flows observed is 1,494. This a decrease of six migrants compared to last month's average. However, few changes in the daily average compared to the previous month were recorded on incoming flows (down 4%) and outgoing flows (up 4%).

The main countries of origin and destination of the flows observed remain the countries borders with Mali. However, few percentage point (pp) changes were observed in the monthly outgoing flows. Initially, there were increases in flows toward Burkina Faso (2 percentage point), Algeria (1 pp) and Mauritania (1 pp). These increases are caused by increased of flows from Mali, which are usually returns of Burkinabe seasonal migrants and departures to new attempts to migrate to Mauritania and Algeria. Secondly, the decrease of flows toward Mali (-2 percentage points) and other countries (Niger) are mainly caused by reduction of seasonal migrant flows from Burkina Faso and return of migrant flows from Algeria.

Origin of flows			Destination of flows		
Country	%	Variation /June (pp)	Country	%	Variation /June (pp)
Burkina Faso	49	-2	Mali	55	-2
Mali	45	2	Burkina Faso	31	2
Mauritanie	3	-	Algérie	8	1
Algérie	2	-	Mauritanie	6	1
Others	1	-			

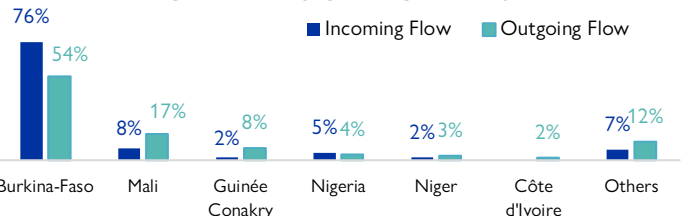
LOCATION OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP)



TRAVELLER PROFILES

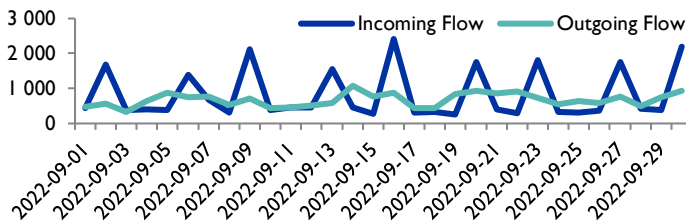
Regarding the flows observed during this month, adult men account for 84 per cent, adult women 10 per cent and minors 6 per cent (boys 5%; girls 1%). However, the number of migrant women decreased by 7 per cent compared to the previous month. This decrease was particularly recorded in the FMP of Benena (4%), Gogui (17%) and Heremakonon (22%). The number of minors has also fallen by 16 per cent.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



During the month of September 2022, the main nationalities observed in the flows were Burkina Faso (66%), Mali (12%), Nigeria (5%) and Guinea Conakry (4%). Compared to the previous month, slight decreases of 7 per cent and 2 per cent were noted among Burkinabe and Guineans nationals, respectively. These decreases are mainly recorded in the incoming flows of these different nationalities. They are due to decreases in the number of seasonal migrants from Burkina Faso and Guinea, but also in the number of returns from Maghreb countries by the FMP of Tombouctou. On the other hand, Malians are increasingly observed in the flow of migrants toward Algeria.

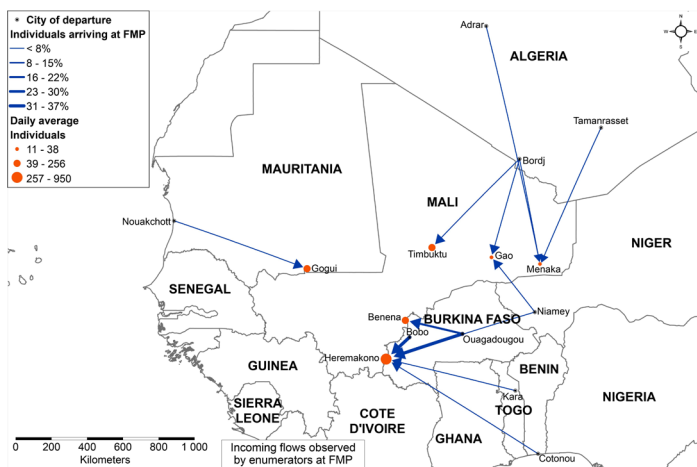
MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF OBSERVED FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS



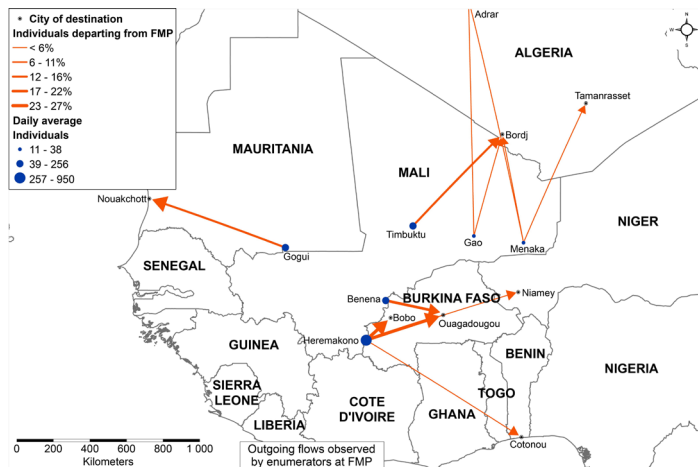
Comparing the different weekly averages of September 2022, flows did not vary greatly (between 1200 and 1500 migrants per week). However, the weekly average was higher during the week of 19 to 25 (i.e. a weekly average of 1,512 migrants). This weekly peak of the month's average is particularly observed in outgoing flows.

As for incoming flows, they varied between 700 and 830 migrants on average per week. This average decreased slightly compared to the previous month.

Incoming flows recorded at FMP

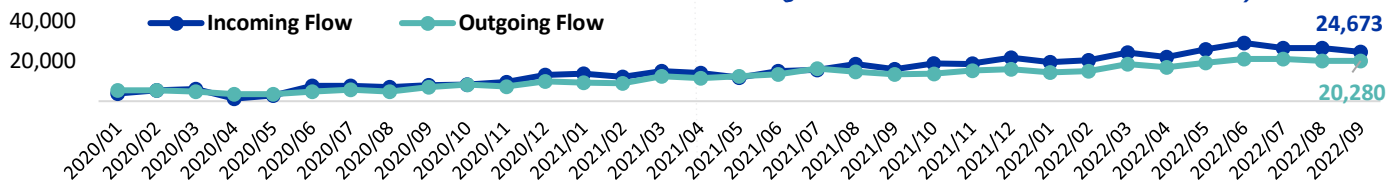


Outgoing flows recorded at FMP



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.

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (JANUARY 2020 – SEPTEMBER 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 September 2022 with periodic variations. However, during the year 2022, in addition to the decrease in flows observed between March and April, monthly decreases have been recorded since July. These declines are more noticeable on inflows, which suggests that the winter period is a period when the mobility of seasonal migrants to traditional gold panning sites and return migration from Maghreb countries decreases. Despite the decline in these incoming flows, outgoing flows remain constant, mainly composed of migration to Maghreb countries for long-term migration. This month of September can be likened to a period of rebound of flows before the resumption of seasonal activities next month, which coincides with the cessation of rains.