



IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain better understanding of population movements throughout West and Central Africa. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends, and routes, at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). In Mali, starting in July 2016, several flow monitoring points have been progressively set in important locations such as Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Mopti, Kayes, Segou, Sikasso, and Bamako, to monitor daily movements of migrants heading to West and North African countries.



The daily average of the number of individuals observed at the flow monitoring points increased by 15% compared to the previous month.

Malian nationals followed by Guineans, Ivorians, Senegalese and Gambians accounted for 85% of all the migrants recorded at the flow monitoring points.

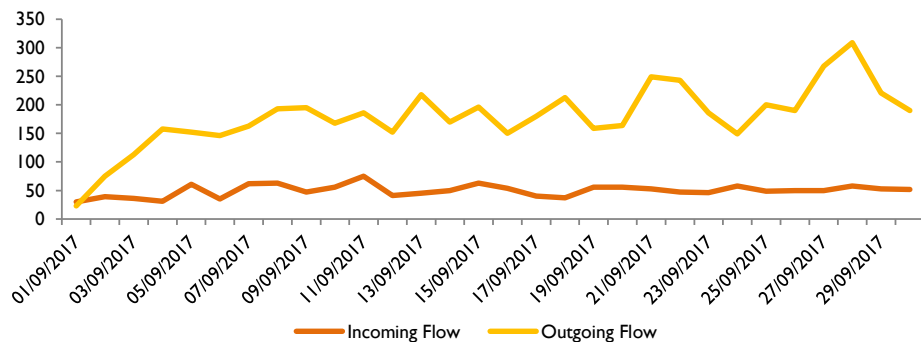
Algeria, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso are the next major transit countries for migrants after their stopover in Mali.

DEFINITIONS USED

Incoming flows: This refers to individuals who arrive at the flow monitoring point with the intention of heading further in to Mali.

Outgoing flows: This refers to individuals who arrive at the flow monitoring points with the intention of heading outwards, towards the borders of Mali

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017(*)



(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Bamako, Sevare, Wabaria, and Inhalid, which are transit points, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINTS (*)

Variations calculated from previous month's data

229 +15% ↑
AVERAGE / DAY
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

Female **9%** ↑
Male **83%** ↓

adults **1%** ↑
minors **7%** ↑

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	35%	-2%
Guinea-Conakry	28%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	10%	-
Senegal	8%	-
Gambia	4%	-1%
Others	15%	+1%

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant

0,8% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↓

0,3% ELDERLY PERSONS ■

0,2% PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS ↑

0,2% PREGNANT WOMEN ↓

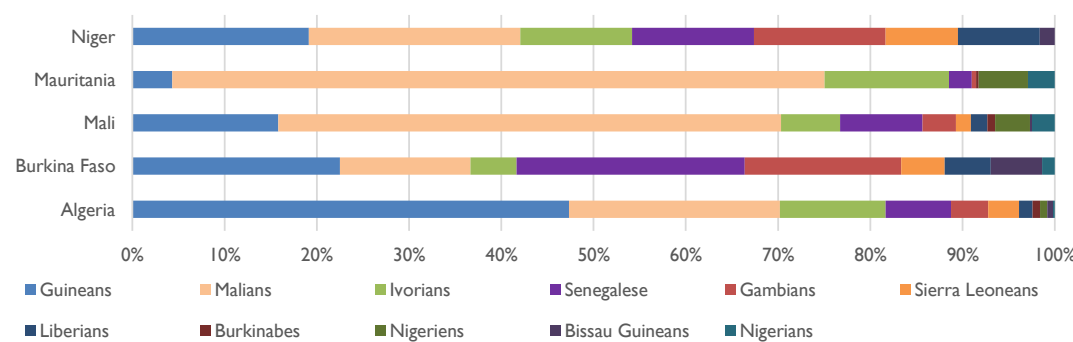
pp: percent point

11% TRUCK **60%** BUS **28%** PRIVATE VEHICLES

MEANS OF TRANSPORT *

* All flows

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



Most migrants are believed to travel through the capital city, Bamako, to the strategically located town of Gao and Timbuktu, and borders including Benena, Gogui, and Heremakono, before heading towards Algeria, Niger, Libya, Mauritania or Morocco. Part of them will finally travel on to Europe.

Gao is an important transit point and is commonly preferred by irregular migrants because of its access to routes leading to the Mediterranean.

The majority of outgoing migrants identified at Gao and Timbuktu FMPs continue their journey through Algeria (mainly in Tamanrasset and Bordj). Migrants transiting the Benena, Heremakono, and Gogui FMPs typically travel through Burkina Faso and Mauritania, respectively.

Mali also constitutes a transit country for incoming migrants, notably those who had failed to cross the Sahara desert or who decide to return to countries such as Guinea, Senegal or other sub-Saharan destinations.

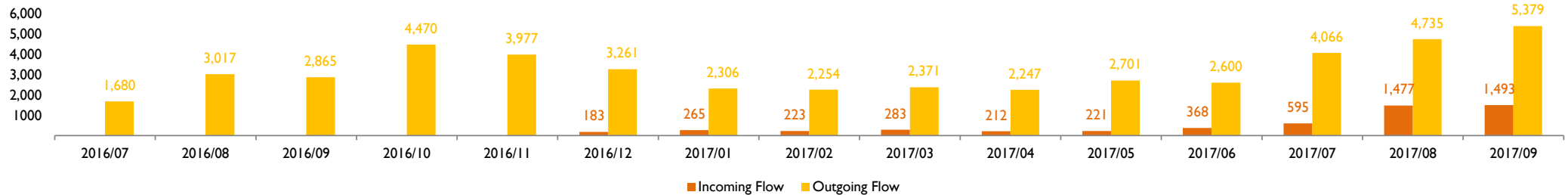
1,493 Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)

5,379 Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)

6,872 Individuals observed at Mali FMPs

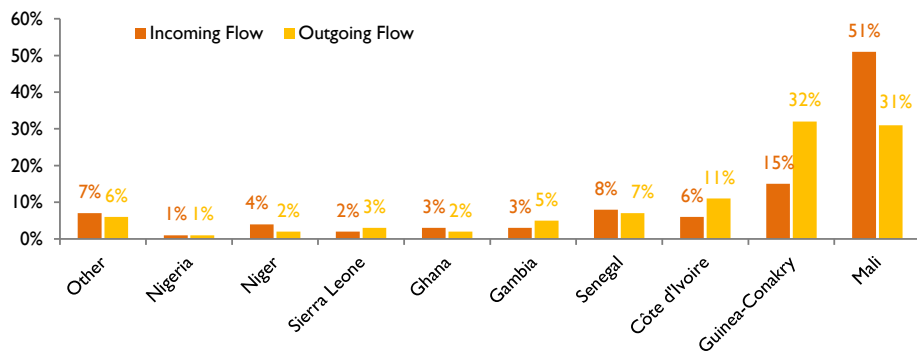
9 Active FMPs in Mali

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMPs BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 30 SEPTEMBER 2017()**



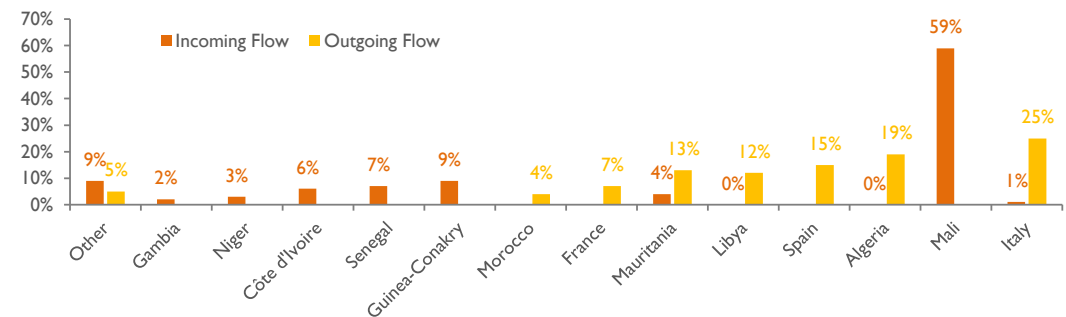
(**) The data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. Due to the new FMP set-up since the start of June 2017, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date might not be seen as a significant increase in migratory flows but as an increase in data collected.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



The proportion of Guinean, Malians and Ivorians nationals in outgoing flows has increased and now constitutes a majority of the flow, compared to previous years in which Senegalese and Gambians were the dominant nationalities.

MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



In outgoing flows, most migrants mentioned Italy as their final destination, followed by Algeria, Libya, Spain, Mauritania, France, and Morocco.

The European continent alone represents 38% of declared intended final destinations.

For incoming flows, countries such as Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Niger, and Gambia are mentioned as intended final destinations. However, these figures should be viewed with caution because they indicate migrants' intentions rather than confirmed arrivals.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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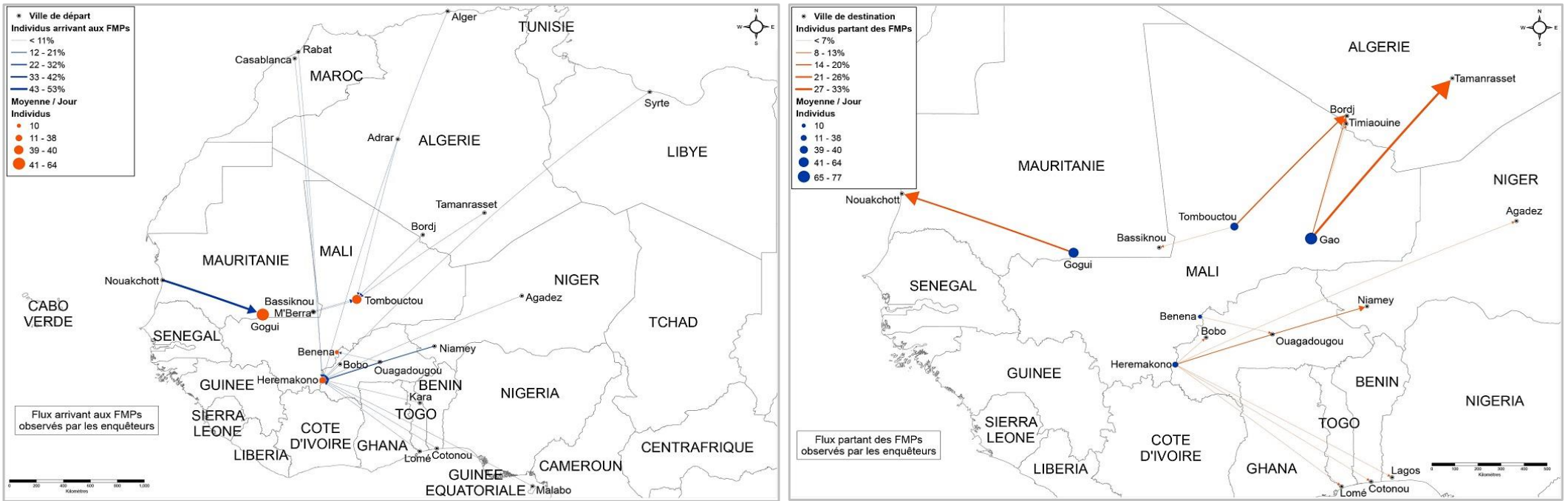
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), [month, year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

DTM Activities are funded by:



Although the Inhalid FMP is located on the border with Algeria, the difficulty of accessing the other entry / exit points in the Kidal region makes it more interesting, for the moment, to record the data collected at the Gao and Timbuktu FMPs from which, in general, the vehicles that go to Algeria leave. The Inhalid FMP does not yet reflect the entire flow of the region.

Thus, the figures of the 1st to the 3rd page of the report do not include Inhalid as well as the FMPs of Bamako, Sevre and Wabarria which are transit points and not points of entry or exit of the Malian territory.



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.

Wabaria, located at the entrance of Gao, is predominantly a crossing point for migrants travelling to Gao, coming from the south and the center of Mali or who have transited through the south and center of Mali.

At this flow monitoring point, data collectors identify migrants who wish to travel to North African and European countries. Most of them transit through Bamako to reach Gao where they spend a couple of days before continuing their journey.

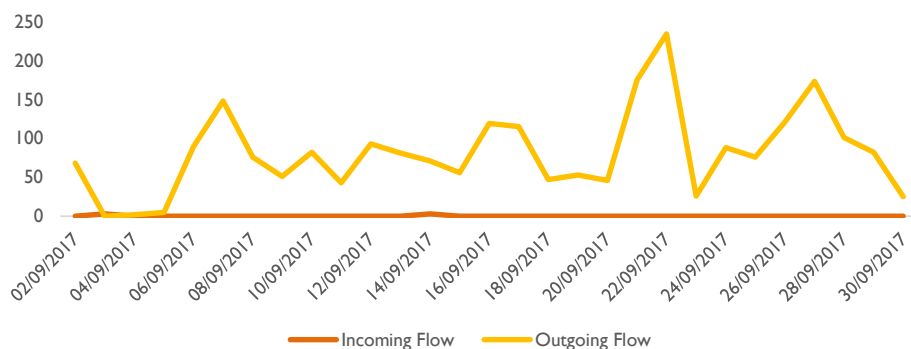
During the reporting period, the vast majority of identified migrants transiting Wabaria FMP were citizens of Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Gambia.

Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Italy, Libya, Spain, France and Morocco.

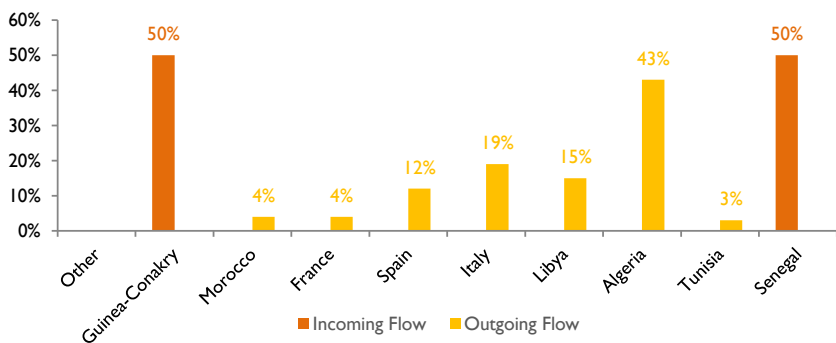
All incoming migrants mentioned their countries of origin as their intended final destination.

During the period, 2,352 migrants were recorded on the FMP (Incoming flow : 6; Outgoing flow : 2,346)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017

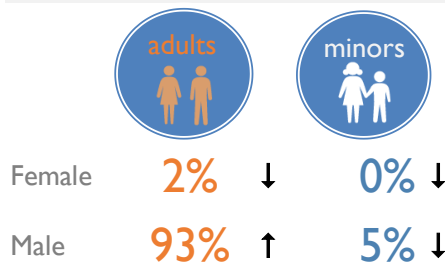


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



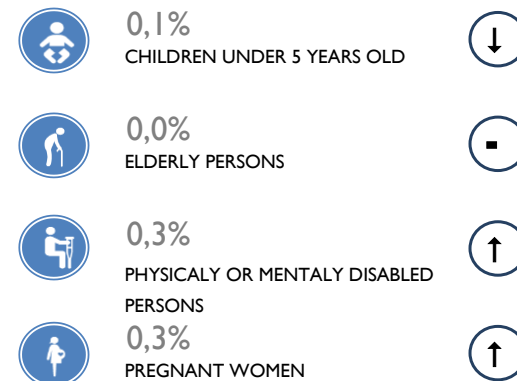
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINTS

Variations calculated from previous month's data

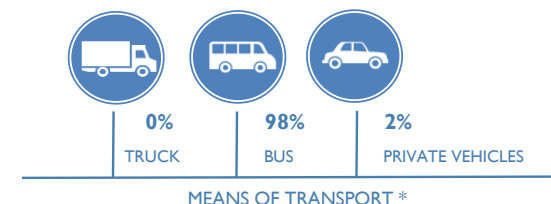


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	48%	+2%
Mali	20%	+2%
Côte d'Ivoire	10%	-2%
Senegal	9%	+1%
Gambia	3%	-4%
Others	10%	+1%

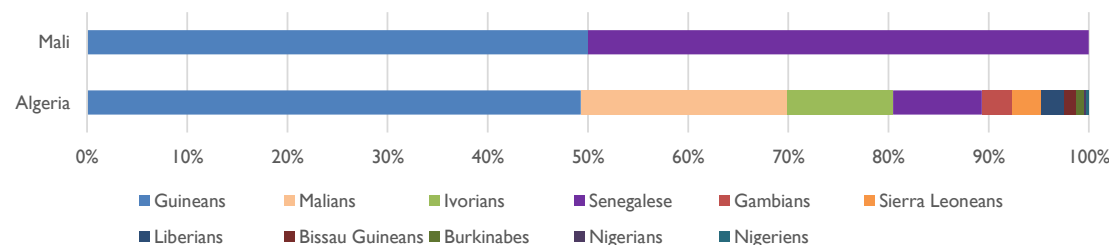
↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant



pp: percent point



NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



Place Kidal is mainly a migrant exit point for outgoing flows from Gao.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who have spent a number of days in Gao in transit before traveling to predominantly North African and European countries. Migrants departing from Place Kidal are mainly using trucks.

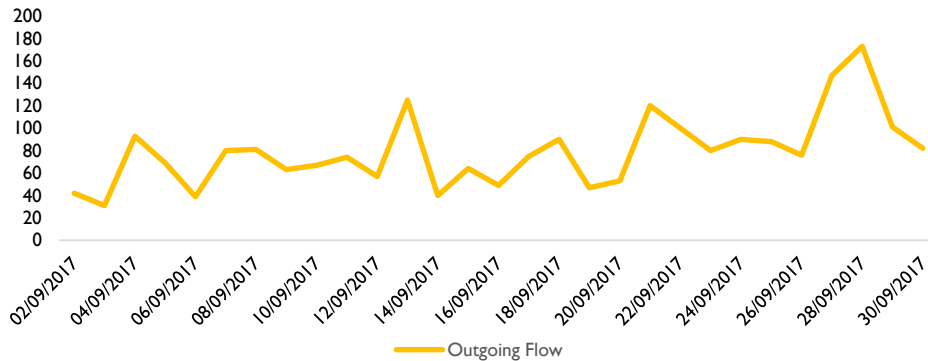
During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Place Kidal FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Gambia.

Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Italy, Libya, Spain, France, and Morocco.

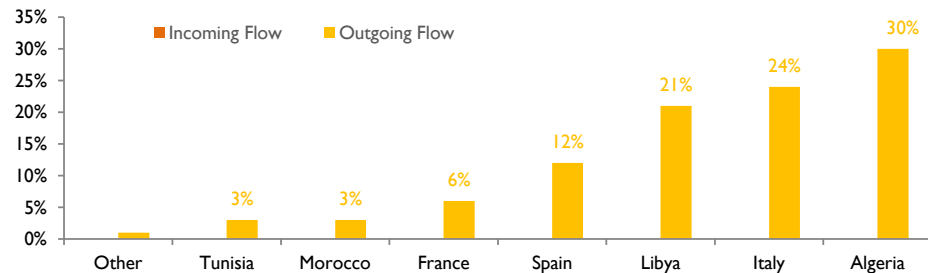
All incoming migrants mentioned their countries of origin as their intended final destination.

During the period, 2,296 migrants were recorded on the FMP (Incoming flow : 0; Outgoing flow : 2,296)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017

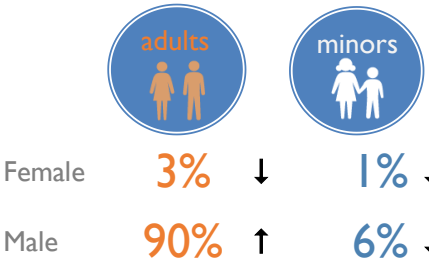


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



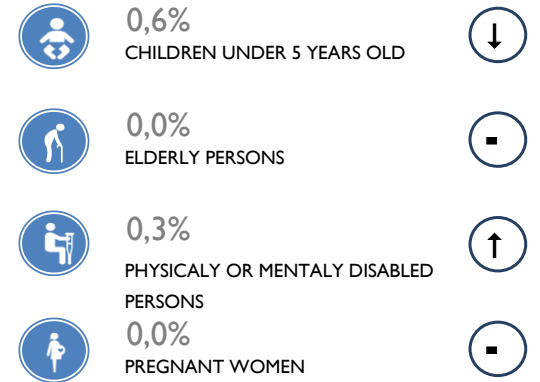
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

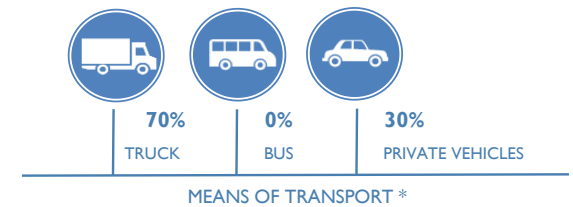


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	42%	+3%
Mali	22%	-1%
Côte d'Ivoire	12%	-3%
Senegal	10%	+3%
Gambia	5%	-2%
Others	10%	-1%

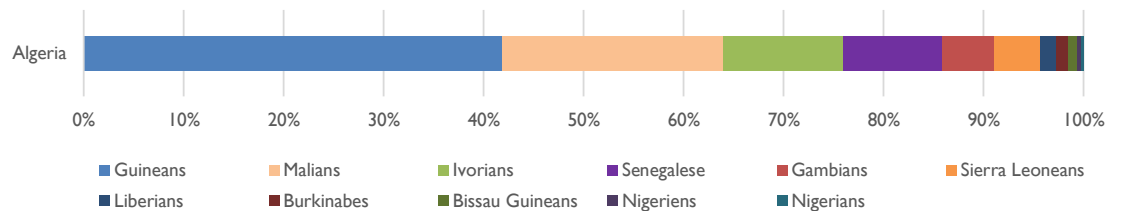
↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ▣ Constant



pp: percent point



NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



Timbuktu flow monitoring point is primarily a migrant exit point for outgoing flows from Timbuktu.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who transit Timbuktu town before traveling to predominantly North African and European countries.

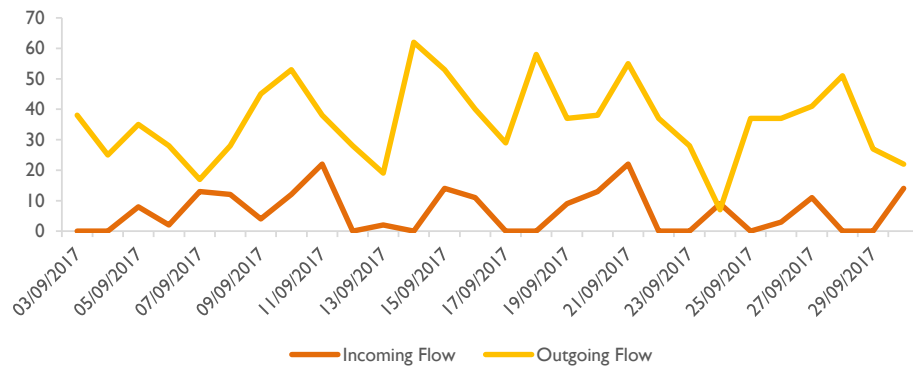
Incoming migrants going to Mali or to their countries of origin are also identified after having transited Algeria.

Italy, Algeria, Mauritania, and Spain, are the most mentioned intended final destinations by outgoing migrants. This FMP also records incoming migrants who return temporarily or definitively to Mali or to their countries of origin.

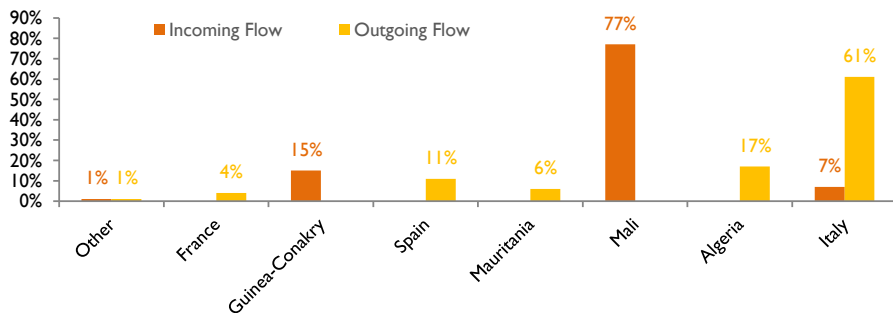
The migrants mainly transit Lere to reach or to return from Mauritania.

During the period, 1,194 migrants were recorded on the FMP (Incoming flow : 181; Outgoing flow : 1,013)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

40 **+82% ↑**
AVERAGE / DAY
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

adults **minors**

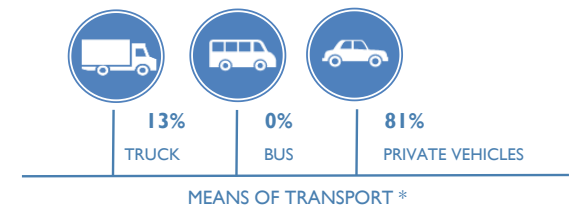
Female **7% ↑** **0% ▬**
 Male **83% ↓** **10% ↑**

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ▬ Constant

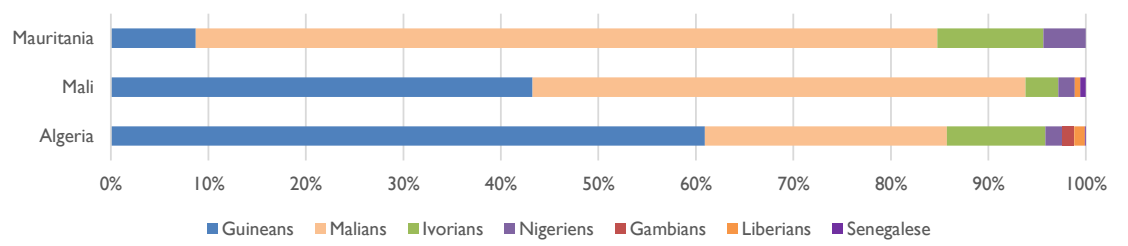
- 0,2%** CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↑
- 0,0%** ELDERLY PERSONS ▬
- 0,1%** PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS ↑
- 0,2%** PREGNANT WOMEN ↑

pp: percent point

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	54%	-3%
Mali	30%	-6%
Côte d'Ivoire	9%	+6%
Niger	2%	+1%
Liberia	1%	-
Others	5%	+2%



NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



Inhalid flow monitoring point is a transit point located in Kidal region, on the road to Algeria.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who transit Gao and Timbuktu towns before traveling to Algeria.

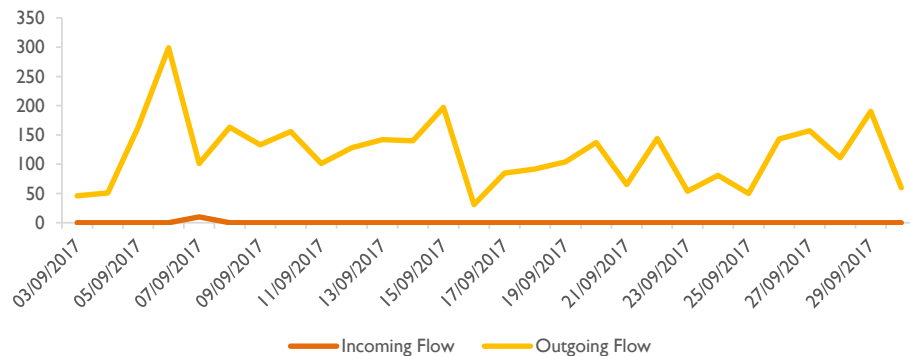
This flow monitoring point also records migrants coming from Algeria who return to Mali or to their countries of origin after failing to cross the Sahara desert.

Inhalid is one of several exit points at the border between Mali and Algeria, of which the others remain inaccessible. Using figures solely from Inhalid would, therefore, paint an incomplete picture of flows between Mali and Algeria.

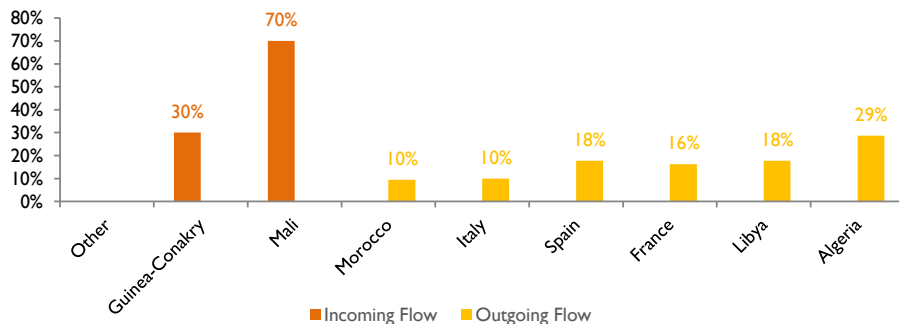
Per information received by enumerators, some migrants cross the border between Niger and Mali in the region of Menaka to continue their journey to Algeria, following the strengthening of security measures in Niger. This would constitute a new trend.

During the period, 3,335 migrants were recorded on the FMP (Incoming flow : 10; Outgoing flow : 3,325)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017

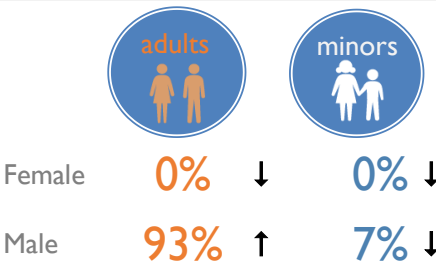


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



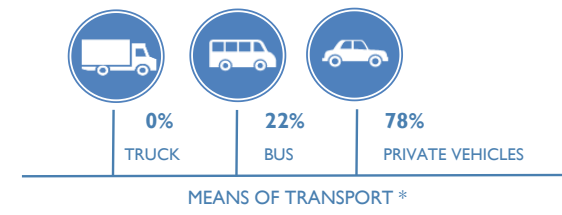
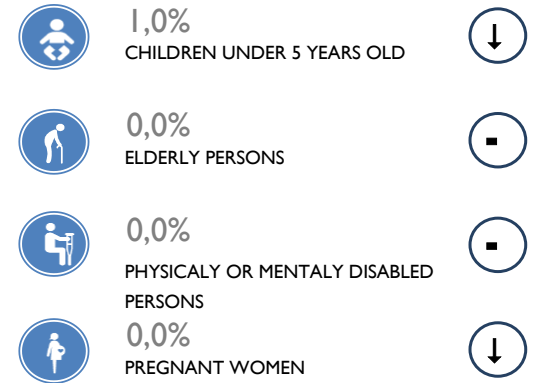
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

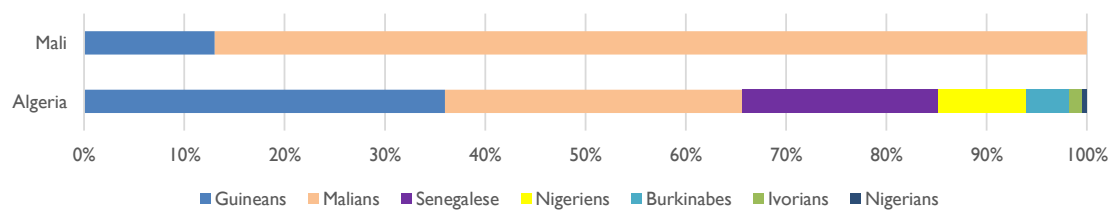


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	36%	-11%
Mali	30%	+3%
Senegal	19%	-1%
Niger	9%	+7%
Burkina Faso	4%	+4%
Others	2%	-1%

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant



NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



Sevare flow monitoring point is a transit point located in Sevare town.

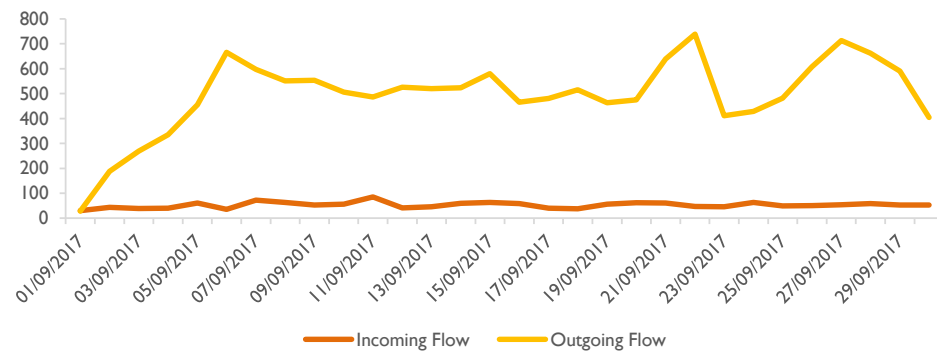
At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who travel mainly to Gao and Timbuktu.

During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Sevare FMP were Guineans. Citizens of other countries, including Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, and Senegal, were also recorded.

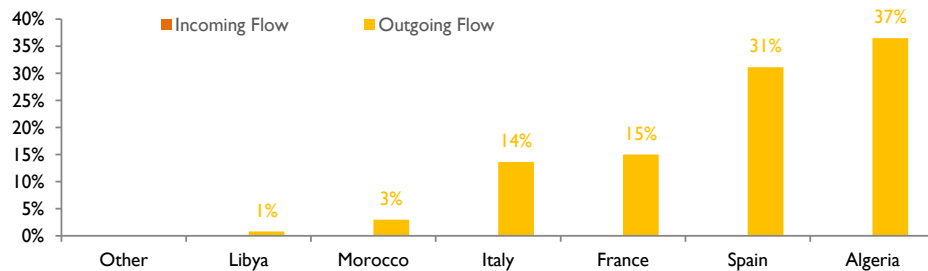
Algeria and Spain are the most mentioned intended final destinations by outgoing migrants.

During the period, 1,725 migrants were recorded on the FMP (Incoming flow : 0; Outgoing flow : 1,725)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

58 -34% ↓
AVERAGE / DAY
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

adults **minors**

Female **1%** ↑ **0%** ■
 Male **99%** ↓ **0%** ■

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	53%	-
Guinea-Bissau	9%	-2%
Côte d'Ivoire	10%	+1%
Senegal	9%	+2%
Gambia	5%	-4%
Others	14%	+4%

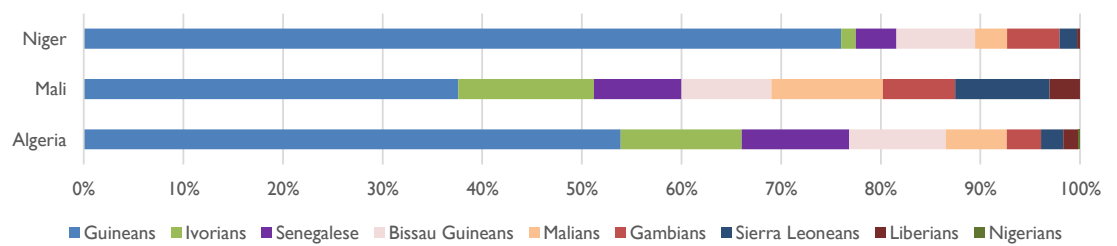
↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant

0,0% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD
0,0% ELDERLY PERSONS
0,1% PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS
0,0% PREGNANT WOMEN

pp: percent point

0% TRUCK **100%** BUS **0%** PRIVATE VEHICLES
MEANS OF TRANSPORT *

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



Gogui flow monitoring point is located at the border post between Mali and Mauritania.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants who travel to Mauritania and Morocco. Some of them say they want to gather enough savings to continue their journey to Europe.

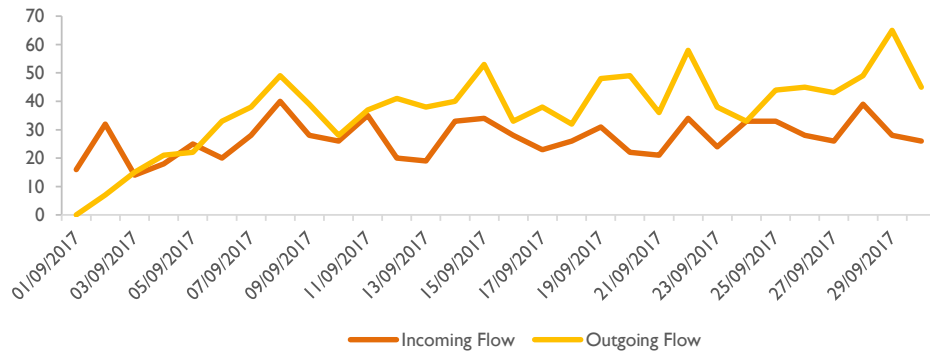
Incoming migrants going to Mali or to their countries of origin are also identified after having transited Mauritania.

During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Gogui FMP were Malians. Mauritania, Spain, and Morocco, are the most mentioned intended final destinations by outgoing migrants.

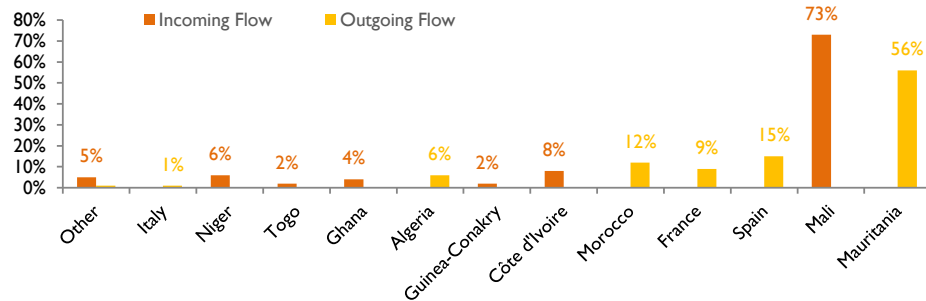
This FMP also records a large flow of incoming migrants who return temporarily or definitely to their countries of origin, including those who were expelled from Mauritania.

During the period, 1,927 migrants were recorded on the FMP (Incoming flow : 810; Outgoing flow : 1,117)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017

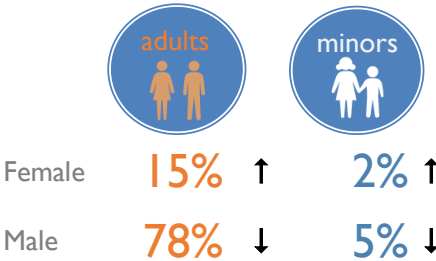


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



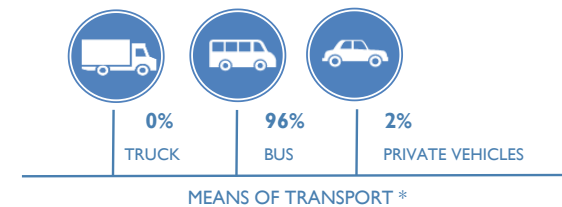
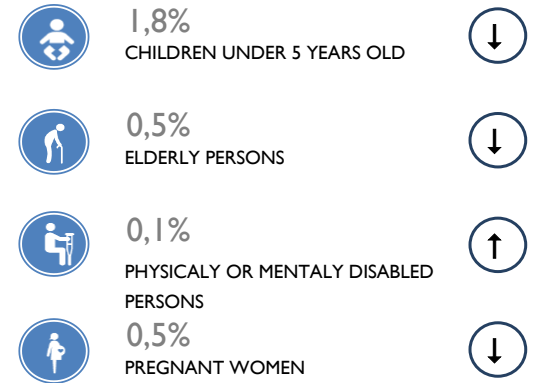
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

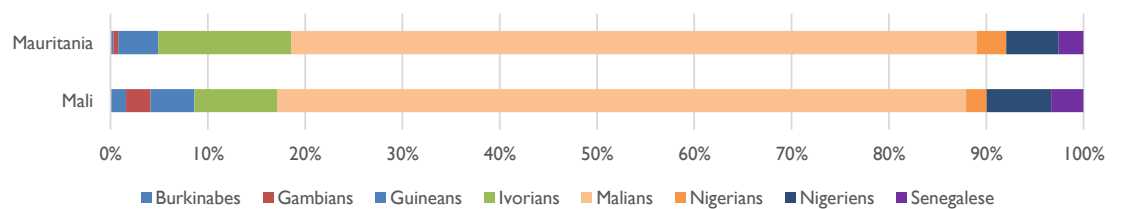


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	65%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	11%	+4%
Niger	5%	-1%
Guinea-Conakry	4%	-1%
Senegal	3%	-1%
Others	12%	-1%

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant



NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



Benena flow monitoring point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in Segou region.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after having transited Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.

Incoming migrants are also identified after having transited Burkina Faso.

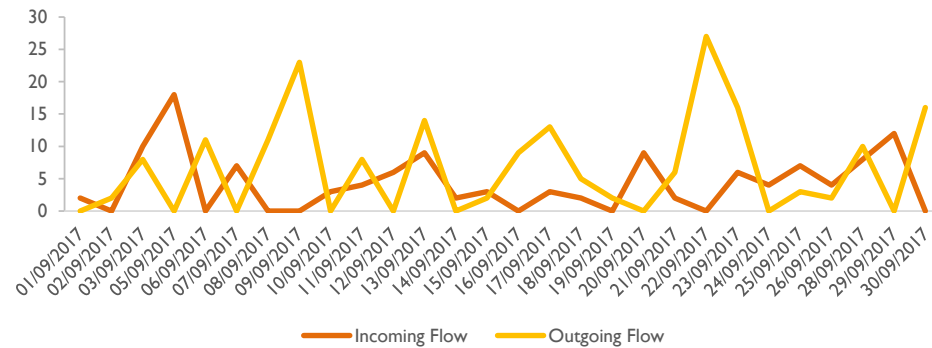
Due to the increasing number of police checks in Burkina Faso and Niger, the number of migrants observed in Benena has decreased significantly since the beginning of the year.

Italy, Spain and Libya, are the most mentioned intended final destinations by outgoing migrants.

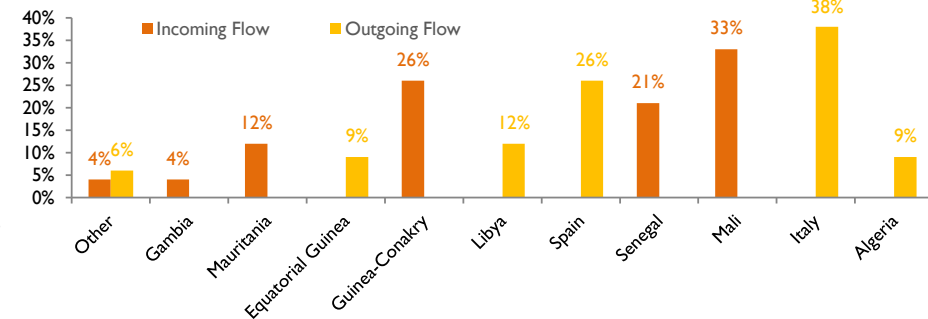
This FMP also records a flow of incoming migrants including migrants who have failed to cross the desert and who return, for example, to Senegal, Guinea, and Mali. However, some migrants stated their intention to travel to Mauritania for job opportunities.

During the period, 309 migrants were recorded on the FMP (Incoming flow : 121; Outgoing flow : 188)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

↑ Increase
↓ Decrease
■ Constant

10
AVERAGE / DAY
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

0% ■

adults

minors

Female

0% ↓

0% ■

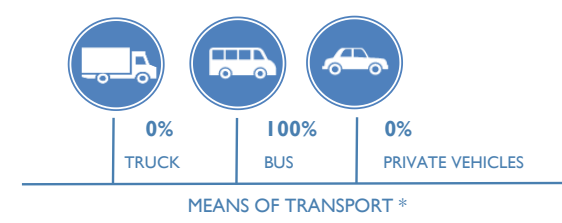
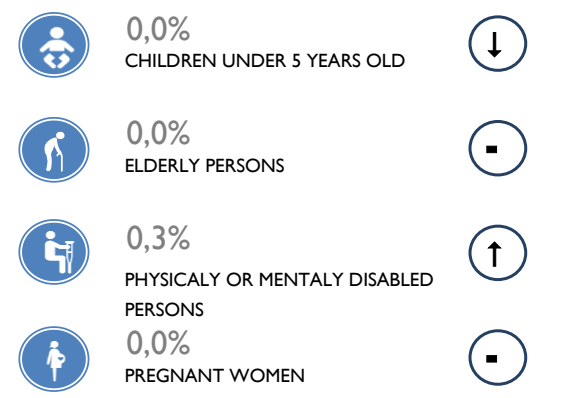
Male

85% ↓

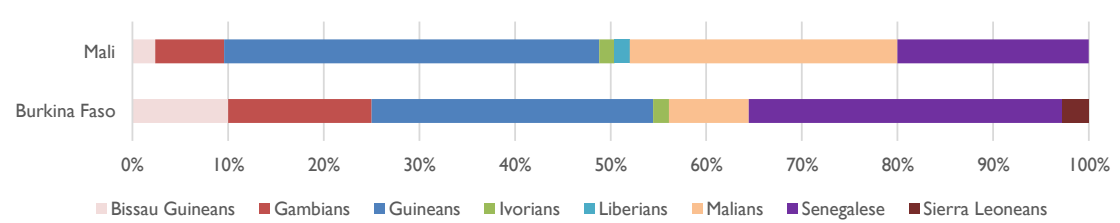
15% ↑

pp: percent point

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	33%	+1%
Senegal	27%	-4%
Mali	16%	-5%
Gambia	12%	+3%
Guinea-Bissau	7%	+3%
Others	5%	+2%



NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



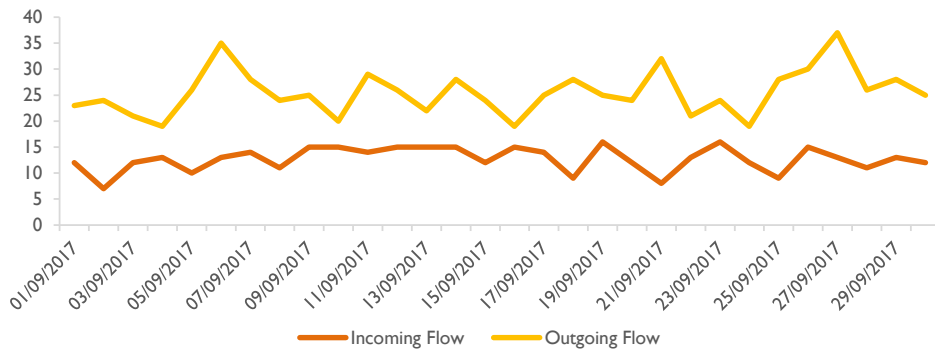
Heremakono flow monitoring point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in Sikasso region.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after having transited Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.

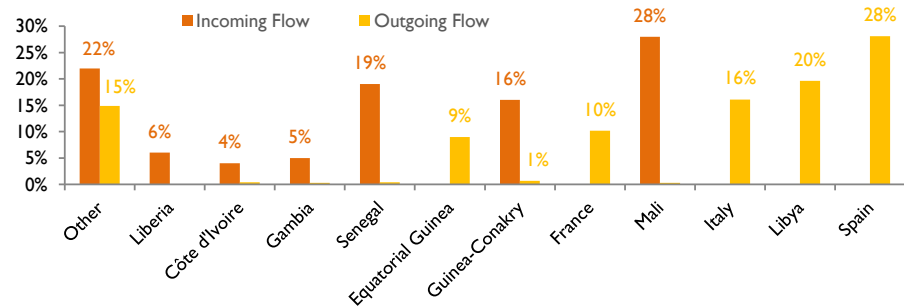
Spain, Libya, and Italy, are the most mentioned intended final destinations by outgoing migrants. The majority of identified incoming migrants mentioned their countries of origin as their intended final destination.

During the period, 1,146 migrants were recorded on the FMP (Incoming flow : 381 ; Outgoing flow : 765)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

38 +27% ↑
AVERAGE / DAY
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

adults

minors

Female **15%** ↑ **0%** ↑
 Male **85%** ↓ **0%** ↑

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant

- 0,1%** CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↓
- 0,8%** ELDERLY PERSONS ↑
- 0,1%** PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS ■
- 0,3%** PREGNANT WOMEN ■

pp: percent point

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	23%	-
Guinea-Conakry	16%	-5%
Senegal	14%	-
Gambia	10%	-1%
Côte d'Ivoire	7%	-3%
Others	31%	+9%

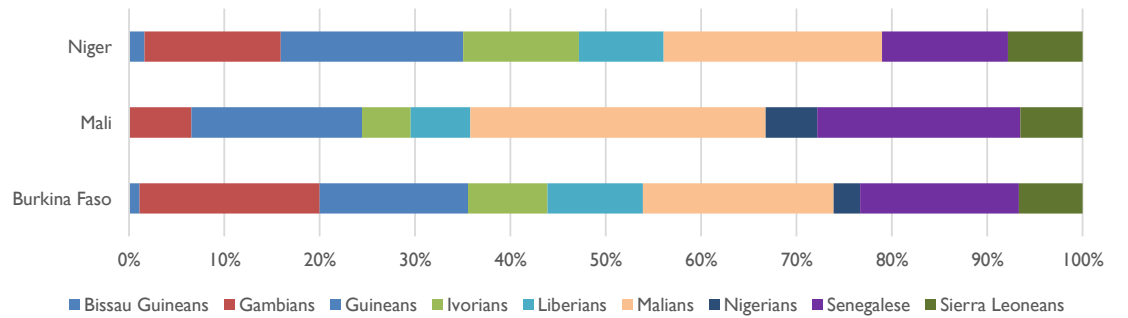
3%
TRUCK

66%
BUS

28%
PRIVATE VEHICLES

MEANS OF TRANSPORT *

NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



Bamako city is a major transit place for migrants travelling to West and North African countries.

In Bamako, migrant flows are recorded at bus stations where data collectors mainly identify migrants who travel to Gao or Timbuktu. Other migrants continue their journey to reach neighbouring countries such as Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

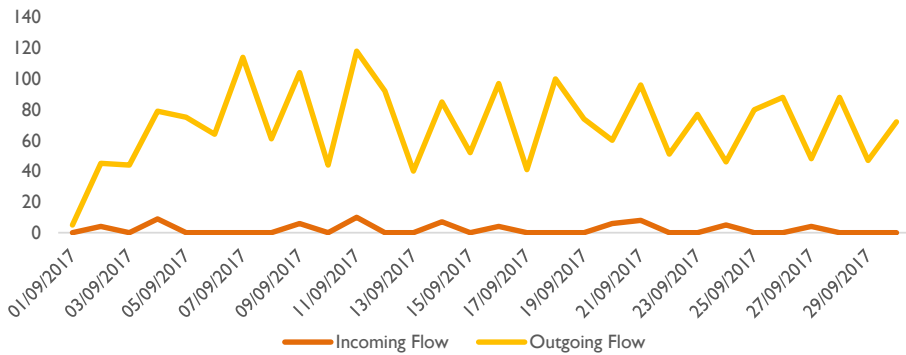
Italy, Spain, and Algeria, are the most mentioned intended final destinations by outgoing migrants. Most of the incoming migrants recorded mentioned Guinea, Gambia, and Mali, as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Bamako FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry, Gambia, Mali and Senegal.

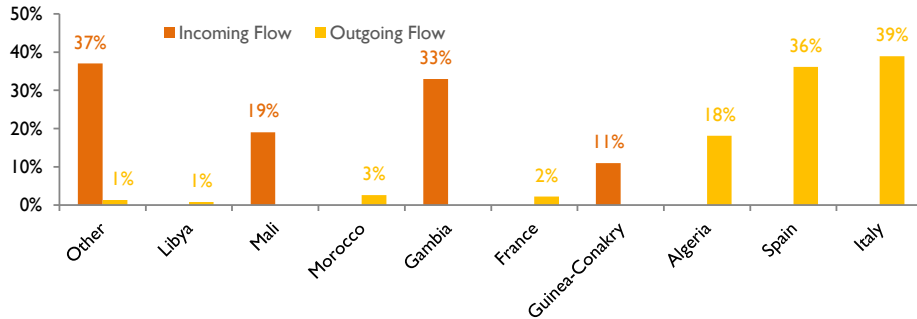
The flow monitoring data collectors reported that the Ivorian migrants mainly transit Sikasso and continue towards Mopti. This explains their low number observed in Bamako. It is difficult to count Malians in Bamako because, when travelling to the North of Mali, they hide their intention to continue on the migration routes.

During the period, 2,150 migrants were recorded on the FMP (Incoming flow : 63; Outgoing flow : 2,087)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017

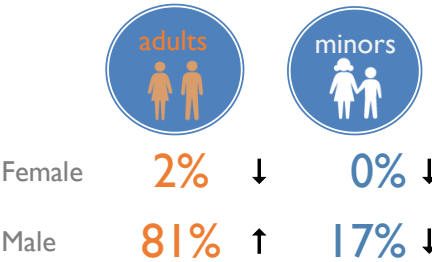


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



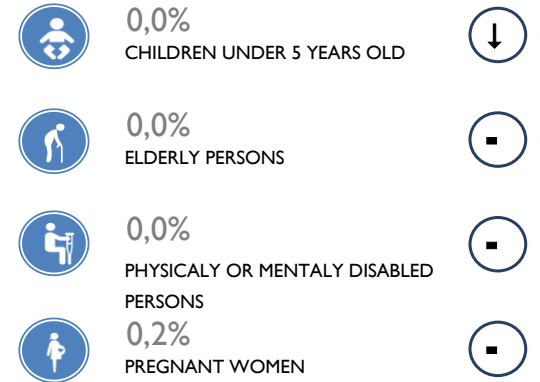
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

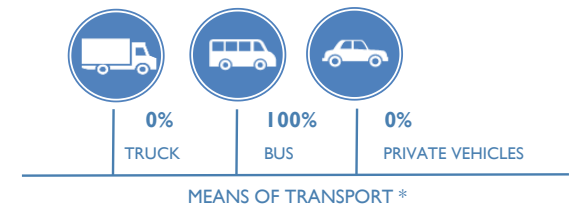


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	7%	-1%
Guinea-Conakry	56%	-1%
Côte d'Ivoire	4%	+1%
Senegal	6%	-
Gambia	19%	-
Others	8%	-

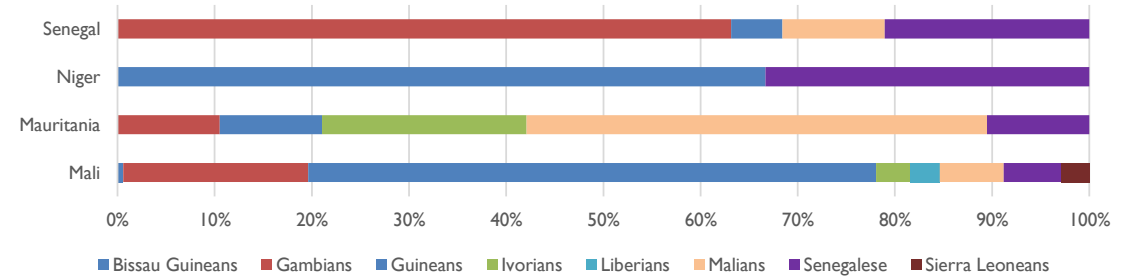
↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant



pp: percent point



NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



WHAT IS FLOW MONITORING?

Flow Monitoring is a component of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). It has been developed to track migrant flows (groups or individuals) through data collections carried out at key points of origin, transit and/or destination. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale and profiles of population movements (migrants, internally displaced persons, returnees, etc.) through specific locations. The information and analysis provided through the flow monitoring methodology also helps to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/ migratory routes. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is not to replace border monitoring or border surveillance. Data collected by IOM flow monitoring exercises does not replace government border controls and should not be interpreted as such.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATORY FLOWS, A REGIONAL INITIATIVE IN WEST AFRICA

Monitoring population movements in West and Central Africa represents an important regional initiative. It allows for a better understanding of intentions, trends, routes, risks as well as demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants. It serves as a common source of data contributing to informed policymaking by authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination. IOM aims to install over thirty of these flow monitoring points throughout the West and Central African region to assist the 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.

METHODOLOGY Flows Monitoring of Populations (FMP) is an investigative work that aims to highlight areas that are particularly vulnerable to cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then work at the local level to identify strategic transit points. Trained agents collect data from key informants at the flow monitoring point: they may be bus station staff, police or customs officials, bus drivers or migrants themselves. A basic questionnaire mixed with direct observations allows to collect disaggregated data by gender and nationality. In Mali, nine data collection points are active in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Mopti, Sikasso, Segou, Kayes and the district of Bamako. Daily data collection is performed in the FMPs.

LIMITATIONS The data used in this analysis are estimates and represent only a part of the existing flows in Mali. The spatial and temporal coverage of these surveys is partial insofar as the flow monitoring activities do not cover some private bus stations existing in the various cities including Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Bamako. The data on the final destinations of migrants are obtained based on their declaration and must be taken with caution because they indicate only an intention. The data on the vulnerabilities are based on direct observations of the enumerators and must be taken only for information.

All data included in this report is based on estimations. IOM expressly disclaims all warranties of any kind, whether express or implied, including, but not limited to, the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows:
 Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), [month, year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

DTM Activities are
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DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT