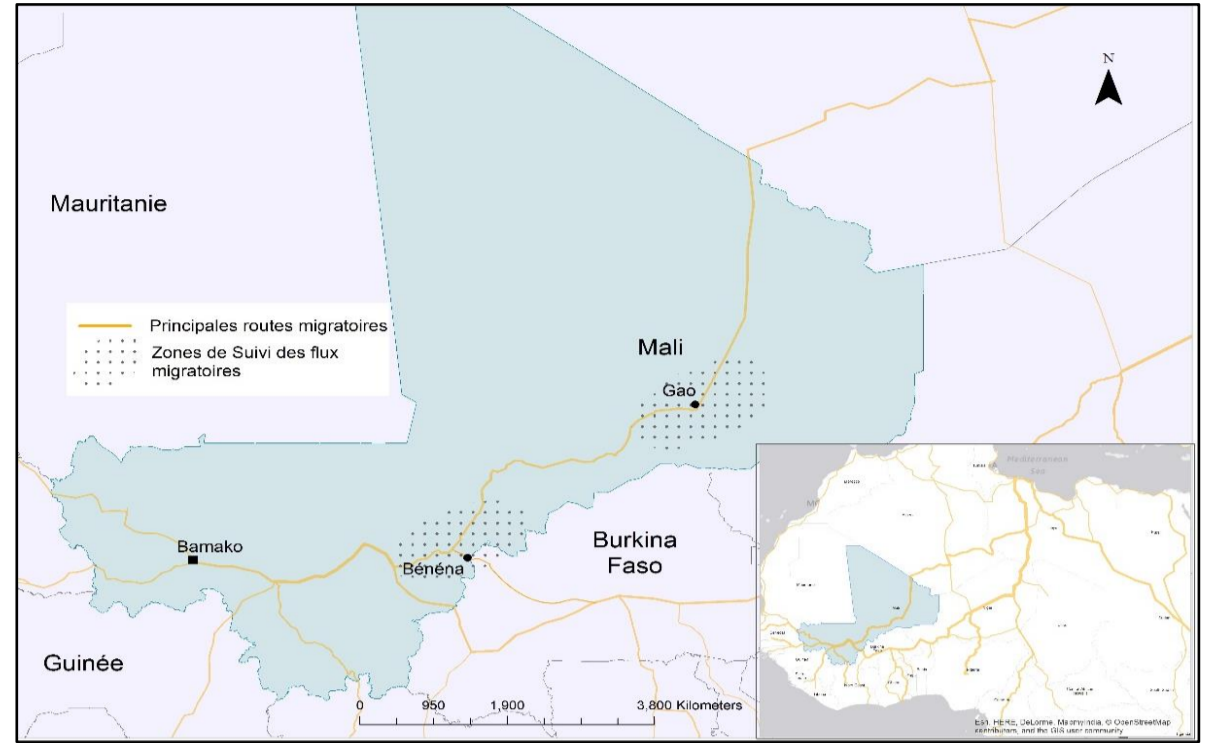


Data collected in each area is triangulated with key informants and cross-referenced by DTM's experts. However, considering that migrants adjust their routes according to opportunities and obstacles they find all along their journey, their intended transit and destination locations might often change, making more complex the systematic assessment of their mobility throughout West and North Africa. Therefore, data collected in destination locations may not always reflect flows detected in transit locations. All data included in this report is based on estimations. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.



Photo credit : IOM Mali



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 error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

MAIN FINDINGS DURING JANUARY 2017

265 INCOMING FLOWS DETECTED IN MALI FMPs

2 306 OUTGOING FLOWS DETECTED IN MALI FMPs

3 ACTIVE FMPs IN MALI

ASSESSMENT TYPE : 7/7 DAYS



Since June 2016, IOM Mali is tracking the movement of migrants in the regions of Gao and Segou (in Benena). Migrants, mostly from different sub-Saharan countries and West Africa in particular, travel long distances often facing harsh conditions and spending lots of money to reach their final destination.

93% of identified migrants on the flow monitoring points are citizens of the following five countries : Guinea, Mali, Gambia, Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire.

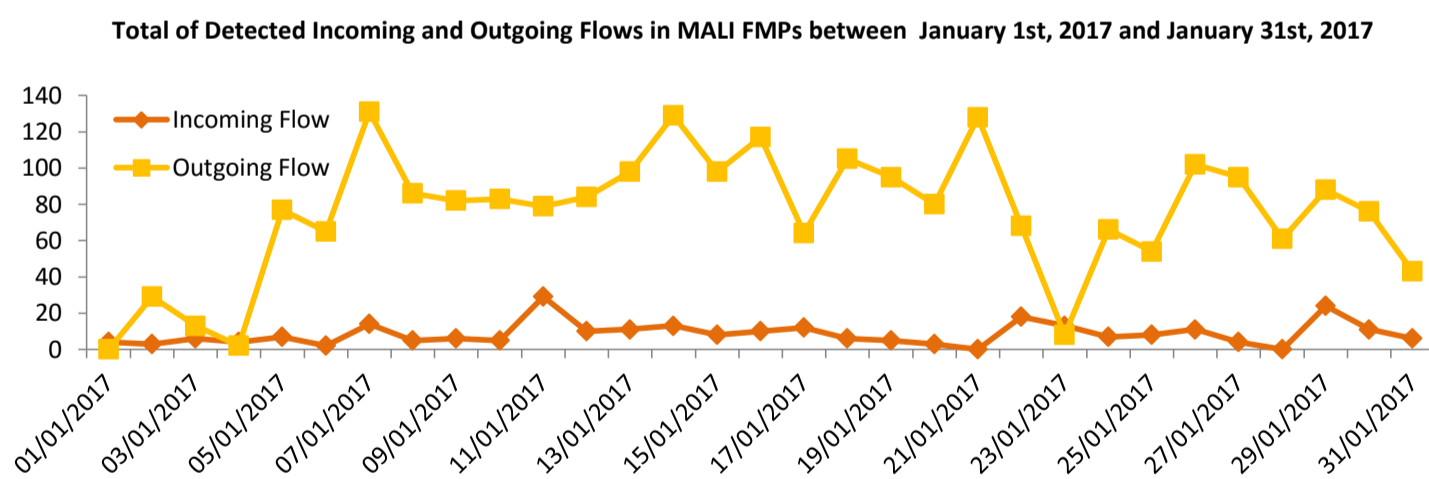
The vast majority of recorded migrants on flow monitoring points are young men (direct observation). Among the migrants, several persons under the age of 18 were identified. Some travel accompanied by adult tutors while others travel alone (unaccompanied minors).

The majority of the migrants surveyed indicate their intention to travel to Algeria and Libya while 37% say they want to go to Europe, mainly in Spain and Italy.

As opposed to previous months, outgoing flows seem to have decreased. Among the explanations listed, the difficult weather conditions at this time of year and the recent deportations from Algeria seem to deter migrants from undergoing the crossing of the desert.

DETECTED FLOWS IN MALI FMPs

Detected flows in all active Mali FMPs in January 2017



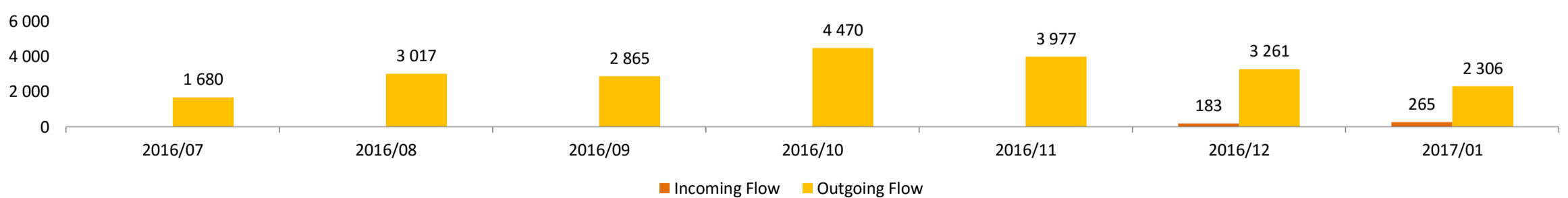
Most of the migrants are believed to travel through the capital city, Bamako, to the strategically located town of Gao and Benena border, before heading towards Algeria, Niger or Libya, and finally reach Europe for some of them.

Gao is an important transit point and is often preferred by many irregular migrants due to the access of its routes to the Mediterranean.

Benena is an important point through which migrants going to Burkina Faso, Niger and Libya choose to pass. This FMP also registers incoming flows to Mali.

Detected flows in Mali FMPs since the beginning of the project

Total Number of Incoming and Outgoing Flows in MALI FMPs between July 1st, 2016 and January 31st, 2017





(*) The data collection of incoming flows started in FMPs in December 2016

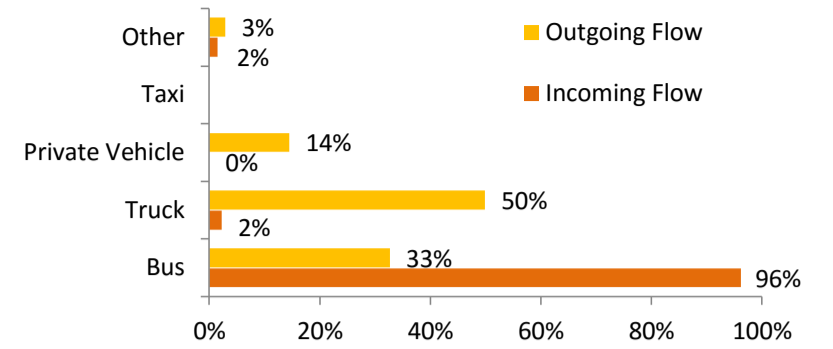
Modes of Transport

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants in Mali 

Almost all identified migrants arrived in Mali in transit buses.

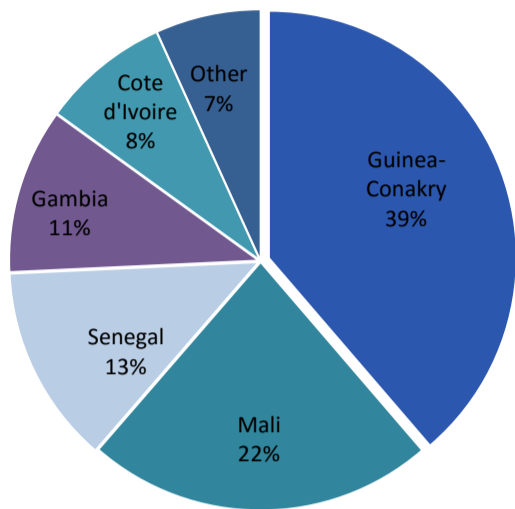
Main mode of transport for departing migrants from Mali 


However, migrants departing from Gao are mainly using trucks while migrants crossing the Benena border are mostly using buses.



DEMOGRAPHY, MIGRATION ROUTES AND NATIONALITIES FOR MIGRANTS CROSSING MALI

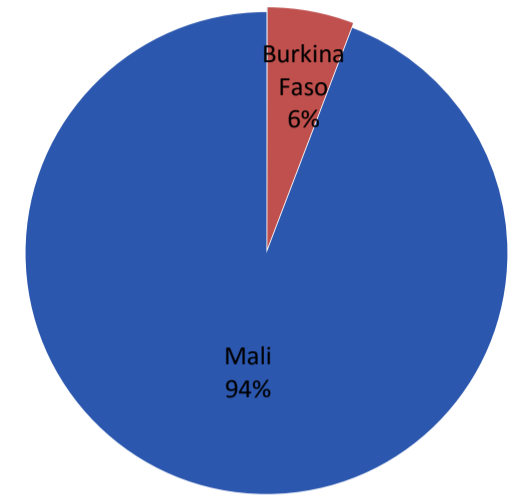
Main nationalities of migrants



The vast majority of identified migrants (93%) are citizens of the following five countries : Guinea, Mali, Gambia, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire.

The majority of Guineans recorded would constitute a new trend in comparison with recent years where Senegalese and Gambians figured at the top of the list.

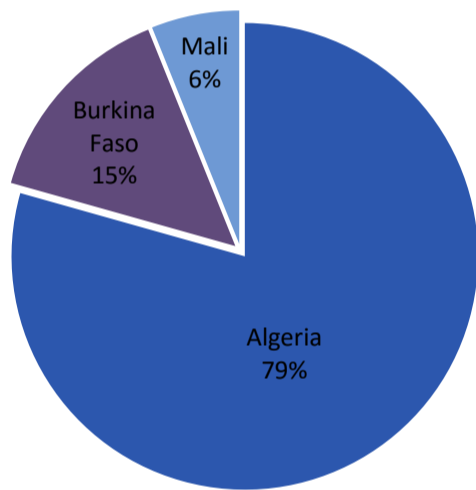
Main last transit locations



For outgoing flows, most of the interviewed migrants at FMPs indicated a transit through the capital city Bamako using buses.

Some migrants identified as incoming flows at the flow monitoring points, mainly at Benena, have transited in Burkina Faso.

Main next transit locations

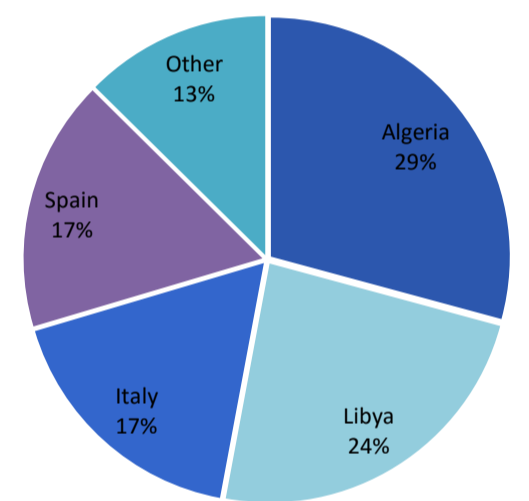


Algeria, Burkina Faso and Niger constitute main transit countries for migrants after Mali.

While the majority of outgoing migrants identified in Gao FMPs transit in Algeria mainly in Tamanrasset, those who cross through Benena transit in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and, for many of them, continue to Niger.

Mali constitutes also a transit country for incoming migrants, mainly those who failed to cross the Sahara desert or who decide to come back to countries such as Senegal and other sub-Saharan countries.

Main intended destinations



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

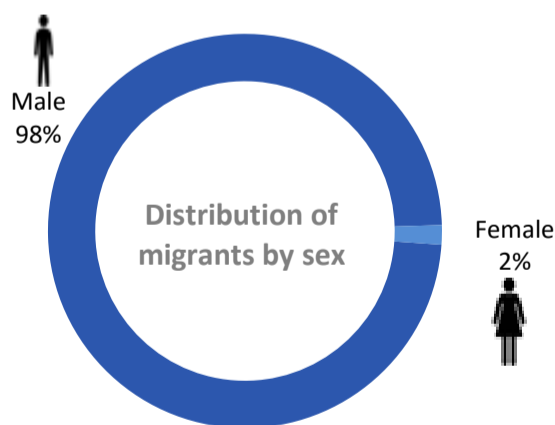
The European continent alone represents 37% of declared intended final destinations.

For incoming flows, countries such as Sénégal and Mali have been mentioned.

However, these figures should be taken with caution because they only indicate migrants' intention.

Sex

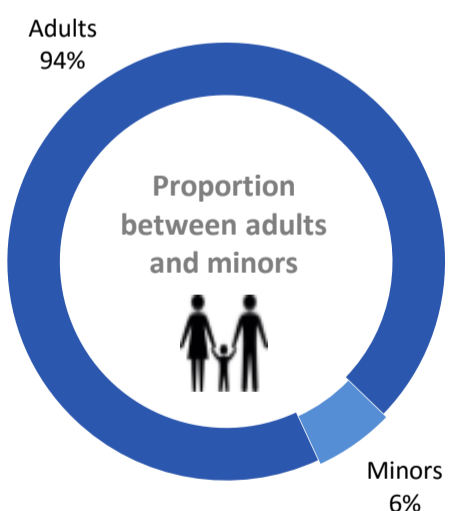
Age



Direct observations had shown that, compared to men, women represent a small part of identified migrants in flow monitoring points.

The collected data indicates that the proportion of women had varied between 1% to 6% during the last months.

Among the migrants, several minors, persons under the age of 18, were identified. Some travel accompanied by adult tutors while others travel alone.



SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON WABARIA FLOW MONITORING, GAO REGION

1 INCOMING FLOWS DETECTED ON FMP

2 018 OUTGOING FLOWS DETECTED ON FMP

FMP TYPE: TRANSIT POINT

ASSESSMENT TYPE : 7/7 DAYS

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants in Wabaria : BUS

Main modes of transport for departing migrants from Wabaria : BUS

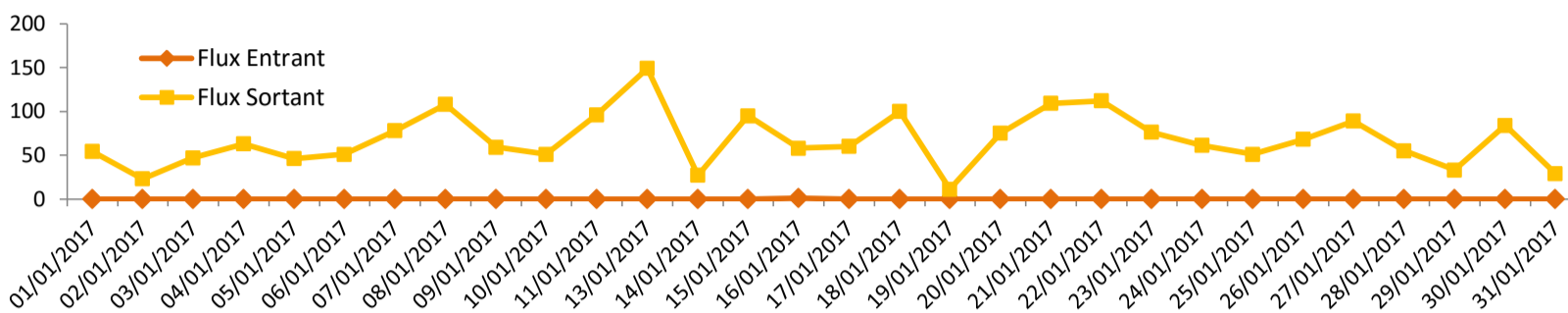
Wabaria is mainly a transit point for migrants travelling to Gao, coming from the South and the Center of Mali or who have transited through the South and Center of Mali.

On this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who wish to travel to North African and European countries. Most of them had transited through Bamako to reach Gao where they spend some days before continuing their journey.

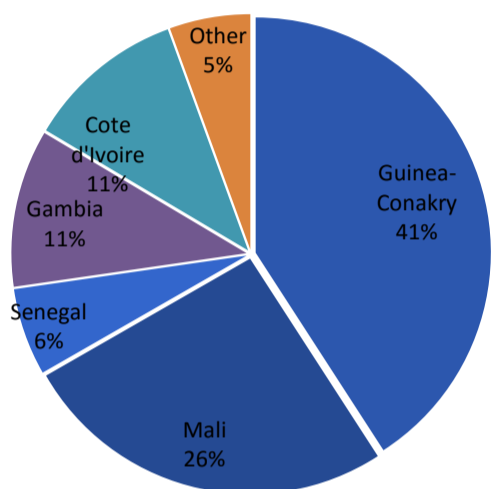
Distribution of migrants by sex : 99% men and 1% women.

Among identified migrants on this FMP, 96% were adults while 4% were minors.

Total number of incoming and outgoing flows in Wabaria, Gao region between January 1st, 2017 and January 31st, 2017



Main nationalities of migrants **Main intended destinations**

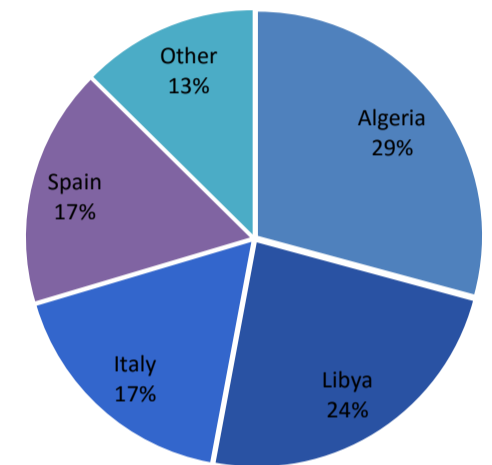


During the reporting period, the vast majority of identified migrants in Wabaria FMP were citizens of Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, and Gambia.

Nationals of other countries including Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, etc. were also identified.

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

Other countries including Morocco, France, Tunisia, United Kingdom, etc. have been mentioned.



SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON PLACE KIDAL FLOW MONITORING POINT, GAO REGION

0 INCOMING FLOWS DETECTED ON FMP

1 625 OUTGOING FLOWS DETECTED ON FMP

FMP TYPE: BUS STATION

ASSESSMENT TYPE : 7/7 DAYS

Main mode of transport for arriving migrants in Place Kidal : N/A

Main modes of transport for departing migrants from Place Kidal : TRUCK

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

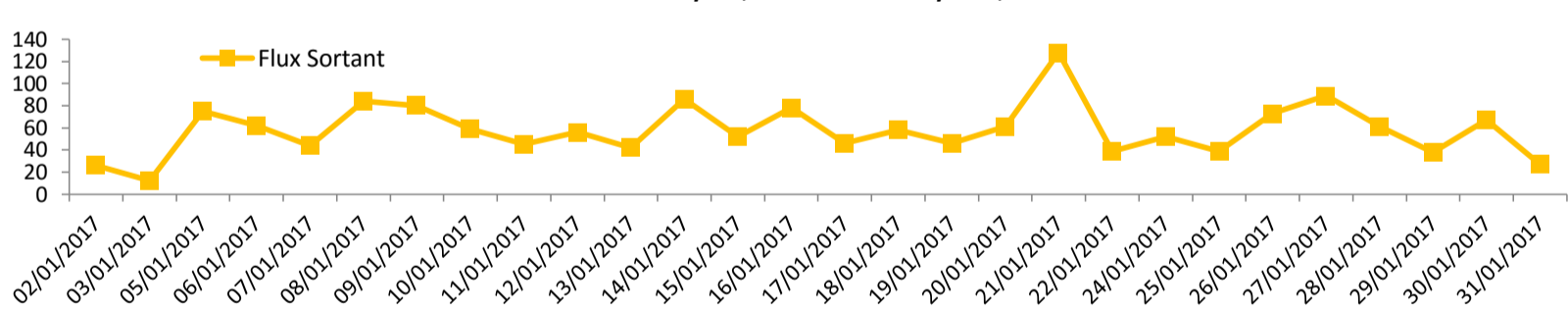
On this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who have transited in Gao for a certain number of days before travelling mainly to North African and European countries.

During the reporting period, no incoming flows were identified on this FMP.

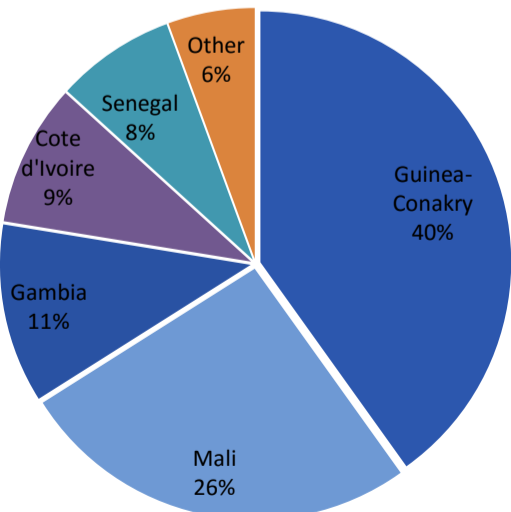
Distribution of migrants by sex : 99% men and 1% women.

Among identified migrants on this FMP, 97% were adults while 3% were minors.

Total number of incoming and outgoing flows in Place Kidal, Gao region between January 1st, 2017 and January 31st, 2017



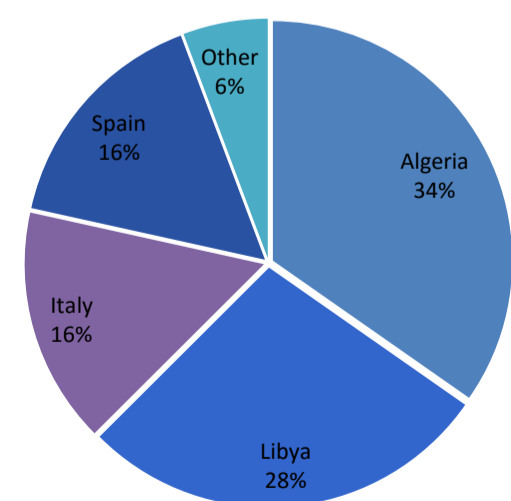
Main nationalities of migrants **Main intended destinations**



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

Citizens of other countries including Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Sierra Leone, etc. were also identified.

At this stage of the journey, the final destination is usually not yet defined. However, the following trends emerge: Most migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Libya, Italy, Spain, France and Morocco.





265 INCOMING FLOWS DETECTED ON FMP


681 OUTGOING FLOWS DETECTED ON FMP

FMP TYPE: **BORDER POINT**

ASSESSMENT TYPE : 7/7 DAYS



Main mode of transport for arriving migrants in Benena : N/A 

Main modes of transport for departing migrants from Benena : BUS 

Benena flows monitoring point is located at the border post between Mali and Burkina Faso.

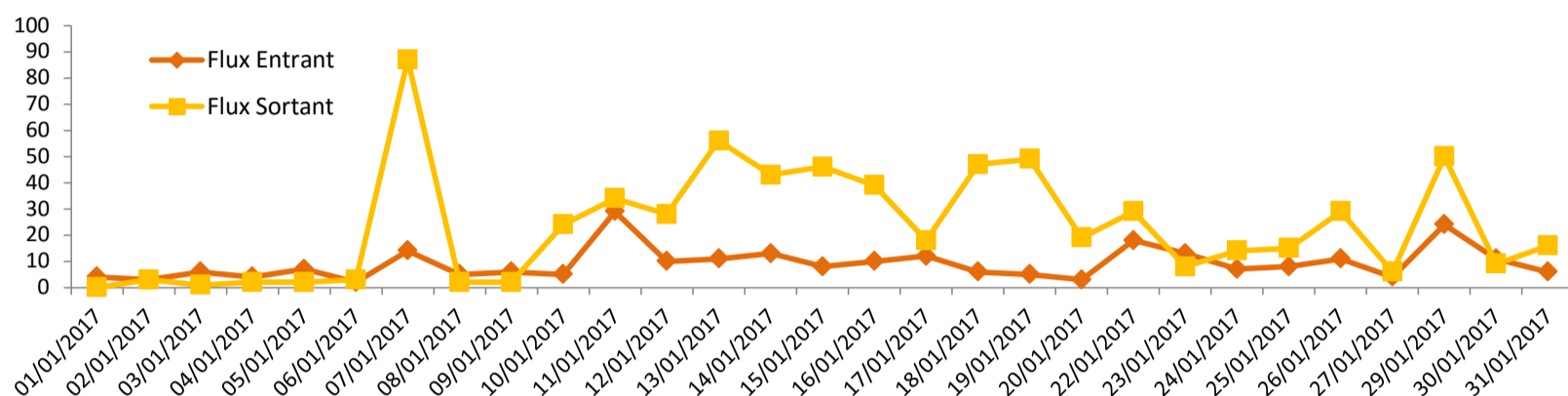
On this flow monitoring point, the data collectors mainly identify outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after transiting through Burkina Faso and Niger. Incoming migrants are also identified after transiting in Burkina Faso.

This justifies the significant number of incoming flows of persons as compared to the FMPs in Gao.

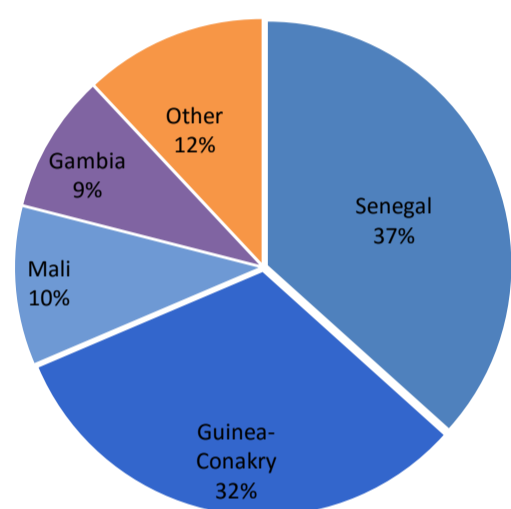
Distribution of migrants by sex : 96% men and 4% women.

Among identified migrants on this FMP, 86% were adults while 14% were minors.

Total number of incoming and outgoing flows in Benena, Segou region between January 1st, 2017 and January 31st, 2017



Main nationalities of migrants



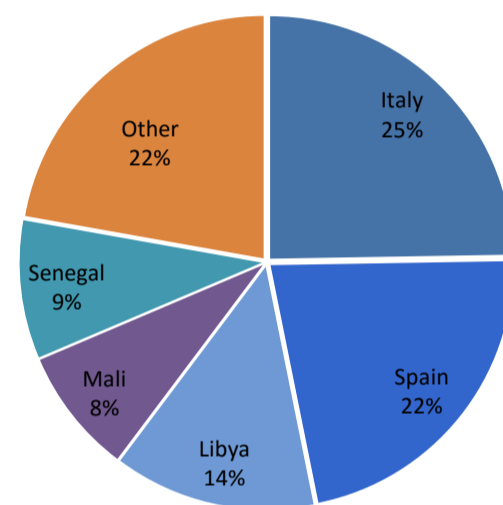
Unlike observations on the FMPs in Gao, migrants from Senegal represent the main country of origin in the Benena FMP.

Senegalese are followed by Guineans, Malians and Gambians.

Main intended destinations

For outgoing flows, Italy and Spain, are the most mentioned intended final destinations, followed by Libya. Other countries including Niger and France have been mentioned.

This FMP also records a large number of incoming flows, consisting mainly of migrants who have failed the crossing of the desert and who return, for example, to Senegal and Mali.



OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

IOM has deployed trained and experienced staff in data collection and population flow monitoring to undertake field surveys with migrants along key migratory routes. The exercise will also profile migrants, as well as assess their intentions and causes of migration.

Sources include authorities, direct observations and interviews with migrants en route. Quantitative data on nationalities and places of origin and destination are based on information provided by migrants and convoy drivers in the flow monitoring points established by IOM and must be used as estimates or approximations.

Electronic tablets are used for mobile data collection. The data is sent daily through 3G internet connection to IOM server in Bamako. This reduces processing time by eliminating data entry errors, delivery time of paper forms and data entry time into the database, while providing a daily and rapid data analysis and report production.

Concurrently with data collection and profiling, IOM is also implementing information campaigns in Northern and Central Mali to support migrants in making informed decisions regarding their intention to migrate, providing assistance to migrants wanting to return to their country of origin, and offering referral services to vulnerable migrants that are victims of human trafficking or smuggling, or in need of general psychosocial support.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Displacement Tracking Matrix - IOM Mali

obalagizi@iom.int / rokakarpcteam@iom.int

Regional Office for West and Central Africa

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)".

migration.iom.int www.globaldtm.info/mali

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WHAT IS FLOW MONITORING?

Flow Monitoring is a component of the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which has been developed to track movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale of population flows and profiles of population on the move (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 and data collected by IOM flow monitoring exercises does not replace government border controls nor should be taken as such.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATORY FLOWS, A REGIONAL INCENTIVE IN WEST AFRICA?

Monitoring population movements in West and Central Africa represents an important regional initiative. To better understand intentions, trends, roads, risks and demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants allows for a better policy understanding and response in countries of origin, destination and transit. In this context, IOM aims to elaborate over thirty of these flow monitoring points throughout the West and Central African region to better respond to migration movements and better promote safe and dignified migration for all.

HOW IS FLOW MONITORING SET UP IN FIELD ENVIRONMENTS?

Flow monitoring is composed of three tools. Assessment of areas with high mobility, regular monitoring of locations with high mobility, indepth surveys done with migrants at these locations. These tools can be deployed simultaneously or separately.

FLOW MONITORING METHODOLOGY

1 ASSESSMENT OF AREAS OF HIGH MOBILITY

DTM experts in the field identify strategic locations for the establishment of monitoring locations/points from where data collection will take place. The identification of the flow monitoring points (FMPs) can be done either while conducting baseline assessments, through specific field assessment, or through consultation with key informants and/or desk review of secondary data.

2 REGULAR FLOW MONITORING IN PRE-DEFINED LOCATIONS

This tool consists of collecting information on the number and frequency of individuals transiting or moving through a particular location. Several techniques of flow monitoring and population movement tracking are available and are deployed depending on the context and volume of flows identified.

3 FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS

DTM teams carry out regular surveys with migrants at flow monitoring point locations (flow monitoring surveys FMS). The purpose of these surveys is to collect individualised data on the demographic and socio economic profile of migrants as well as collecting more specific information related to vulnerabilities, intentions, journeys and risks faced by migrants..

DATA QUALITY CONTROL

The methodology employs multi-layered data collection with various levels of granularity to allow for consistency checks. The team rigorously checks for data quality during the data collection, processing and analysis.

DATA PROTECTION

Personal data collected by IOM and the protection of such data is subject to IOM's data protection principles.

A full methodological document is available on request.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Displacement Tracking Matrix - IOM Mali

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