International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

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, exit, and 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, Menaka, Mopti, Kayes, Segou, Sikasso, and Bamako, to monitor daily movements of migrants heading to West and North African countries.
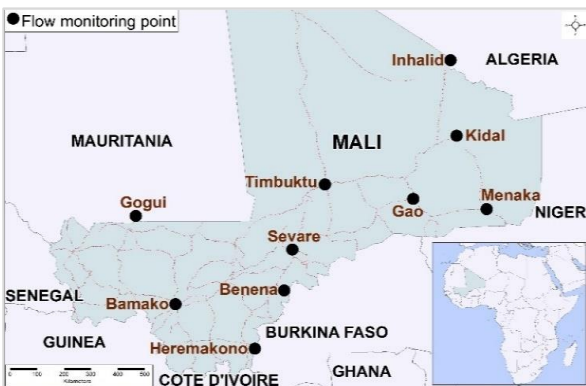
The average daily number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points increased by 7% compared to the previous month.

Nationals from Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Gambia accounted for 79% 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.

Economic migration (more than 6 months) is the main observed type of migration.

DEFINITIONS USED
Incoming flows: refers to individuals who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of traveling further into Mali.

Outgoing flows: refers to individuals who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of traveling towards
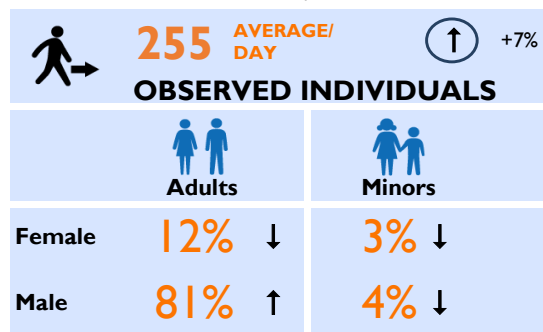
EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018(*)
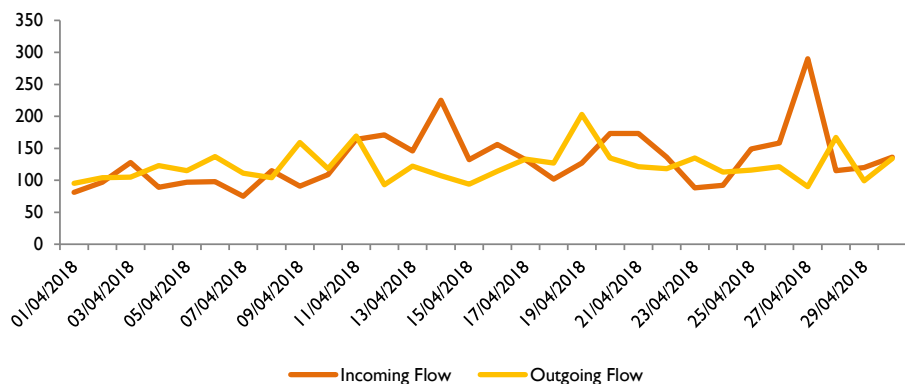
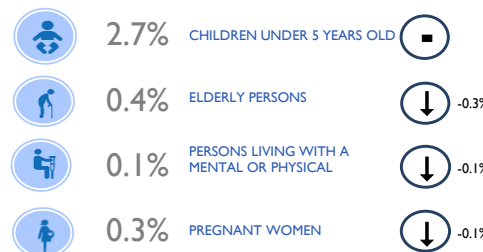— Incoming Flow   — Outgoing Flow

(*) 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.

DEMOGRAPHY
Variations calculated from previous month's data

255 AVERAGE/DAY   ↑ +7%
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	12% ↓	3% ↓
Male	81% ↑	4% ↓

VULNERABILITIES

- 2.7% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ▪
- 0.4% ELDERLY PERSONS ↓ -0.3%
- 0.1% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL ↓ -0.1%
- 0.3% PREGNANT WOMEN ↓ -0.1%

Variations calculated from previous month's data

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	49%	+2%
Guinea-Conakry	14%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	8%	-
Senegal	5%	-
Gambia	3%	-1%
Others	21%	-2%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mali	52%	+2%
Mauritania	20%	-1%
Algeria	12%	+2%
Niger	7%	-3%
Others	9%	-

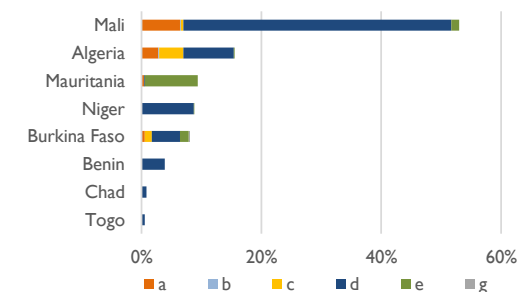## TRAVELLERS' PROFILE
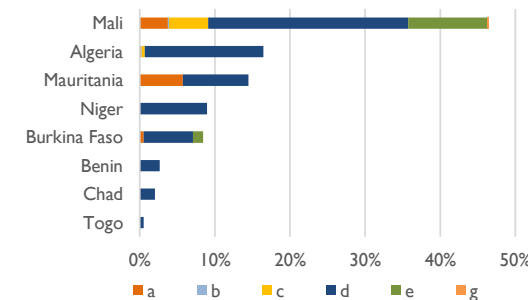*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

| 72% d.Economic migration (+ 6 months) | 12% e.Short term local movement (-6 months) | 10% a.Seasonal migration | 6% c.Forced movement due to conflict | <1% b.Forced movement due to natural disaster | <1% g.Don't know |

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

Mali, Algeria, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso, Benin, Chad, Togo

■ a ■ b ■ c ■ d ■ e ■ g

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

Mali, Algeria, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso, Benin, Chad, Togo

■ a ■ b ■ c ■ d ■ e ■ g

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

Gao is an important transit point, and is commonly favoured by irregular migrants for its access to routes leading to the Mediterranean.

The majority of outgoing migrants identified at the Gao and Timbuktu FMPs continue their journey through Algeria (primarily through the Algerian towns of Tamanrasset and Bordj). Migrants transiting through 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 were unable to cross the Sahara desert and those returning to countries such as Guinea, Senegal and other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

3,965 Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)

+

3,682 Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)

**7,647** Individuals observed in total at Mali FMPs

10 Active FMPs in Mali

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMPS BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 31 APRIL 2018(**)
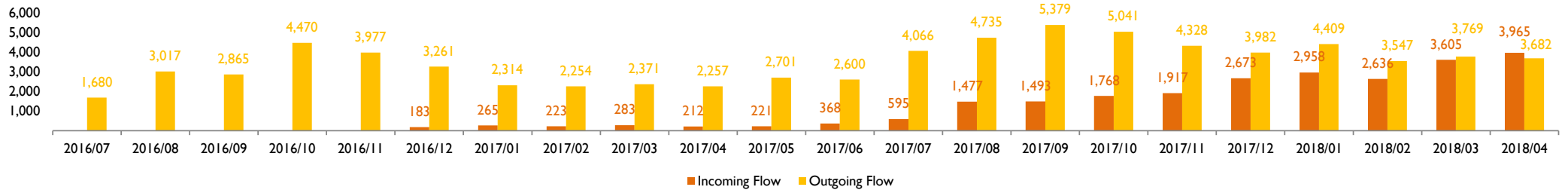
Incoming Flow ■ Outgoing Flow

(*) 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.

(**) 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

Incoming Flow ■ Outgoing Flow
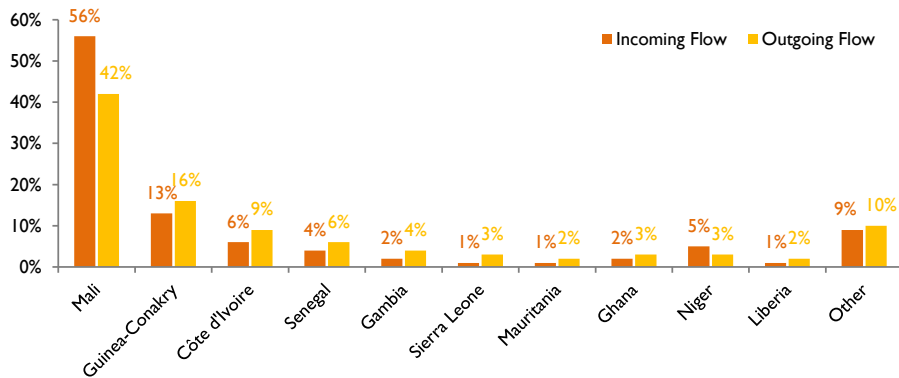
The proportion of Malian, Guinean, and Ivorian nationals in outgoing flows has increased and now constitutes a majority of the flows, compared to previous years in which Senegalese and Gambians were the dominant nationalities.

MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Incoming Flow ■ Outgoing Flow
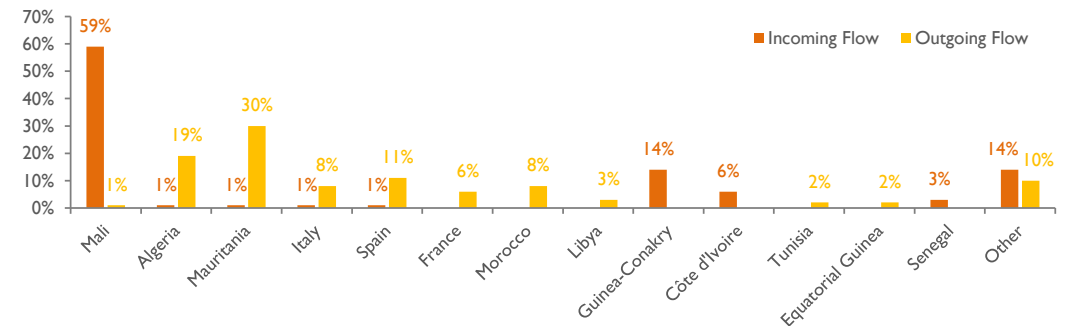
European countries represent 24% of declared intended final destinations by outgoing migrants.

Since March 2017, the FMPs have counted a large number of incoming migrants from Algeria from where most were expelled. For incoming flows, countries such as Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Niger, and Gambia are the primary intended final destinations. However, it should be noted that these figures indicate migrants' intentions rather than confirmed arrivals.

Because of the difficulties in accessing entry and exit points in the Kidal region, and because data from the Inhalid FMP alone does not accurately reflect migratory flows in the Kidal region, data collected at the Inhalid FMP was not taken into consideration. To determine incoming and outcoming flows to and from Algeria, DTM used the data collected at the Gao, Timbuktu, and Ménaka FMPs, where migrants headed for Algeria usually begin their journey.

As a result, the figures presented in pages one through three of this report do not include the numbers collected from the Inhalid FMP, nor do they incorporate the numbers from the Bamako, Sevare and Wabaria FMPs, which are transit points and not points of entry or exit.
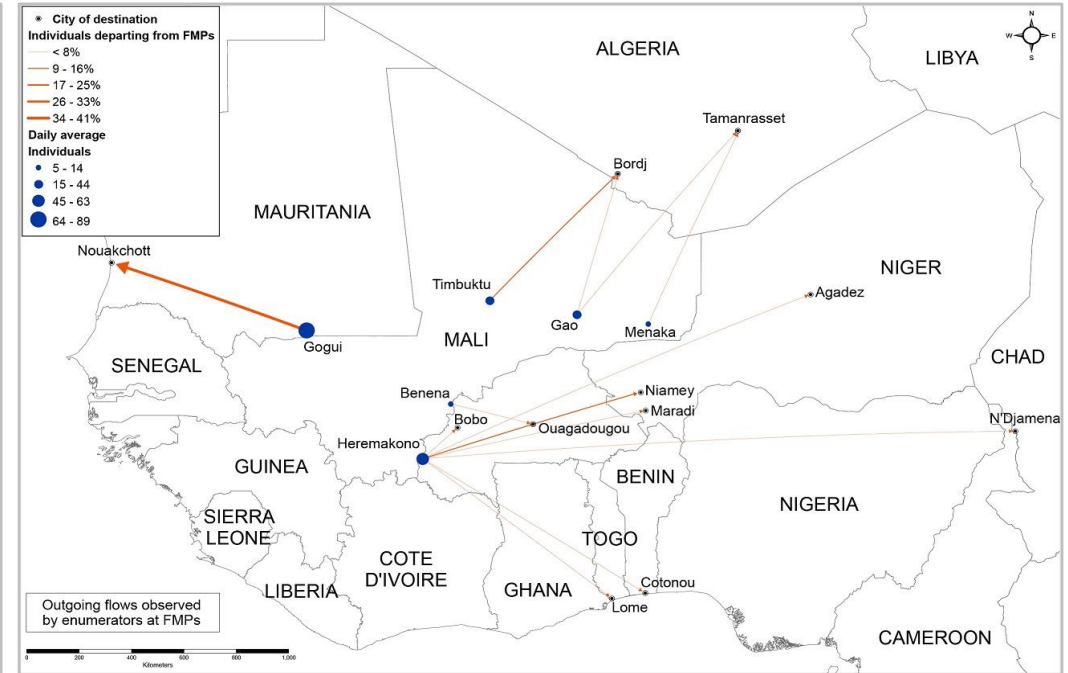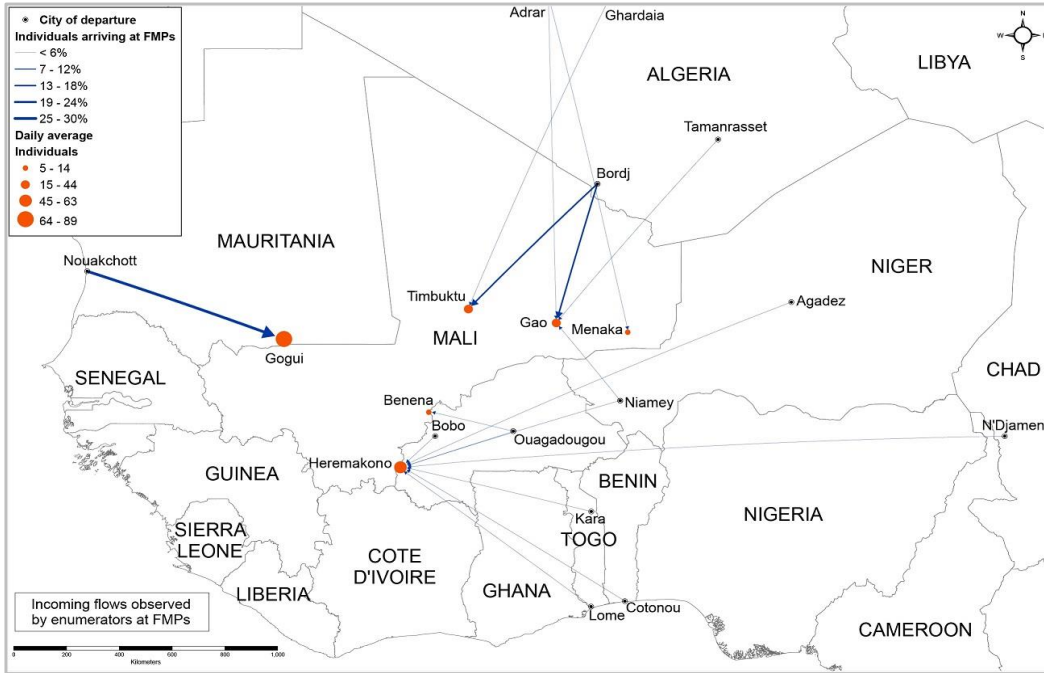
Base Map Source: ESRI. *This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.*

Wabaria, located at the entrance of the city of Gao, is predominantly a crossing point for migrants travelling to Gao, coming from the South and the Centre of Mali or who have transited through those areas.

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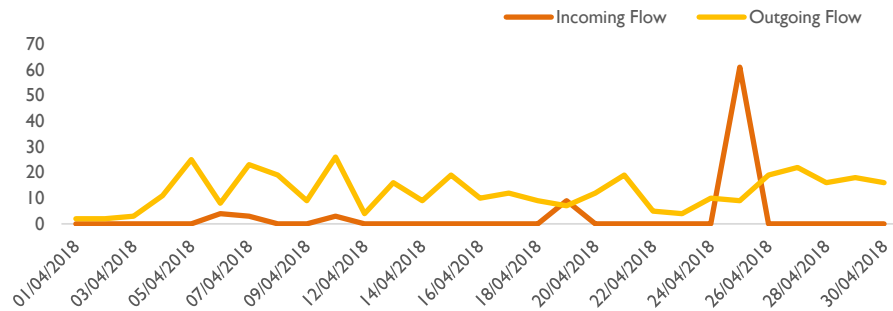
During the reporting period, the vast majority of identified migrants transiting through Wabaria FMP were citizens of Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Niger.

Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Spain, Italy, Morocco, and Tunisia.
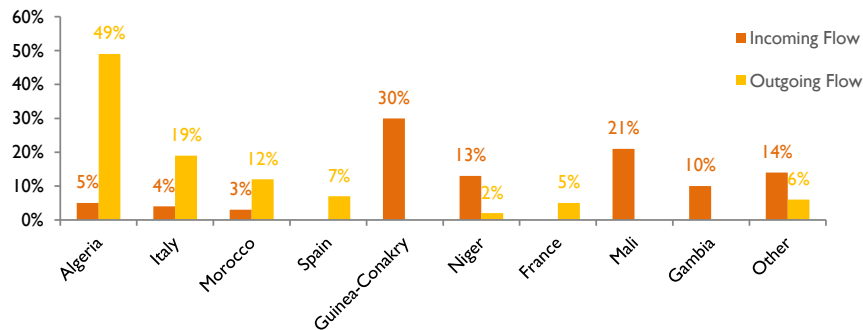
Most incoming migrants mentioned their countries of origin as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 444 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 80; Outgoing flow : 364).

DEMOGRAPHY

Variations calculated from previous month's data

15 AVERAGE/DAY   ↑ +88%

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	6% ↑	0% -
Male	91% ↓	3% ↑

VULNERABILITIES

0.2%	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	↑	+0.2%
0.0%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-	
0.2%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL	↑	+0.2%
0.0%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-	
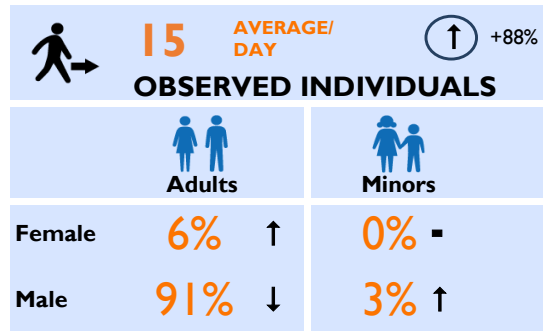
Variations calculated from previous month's data
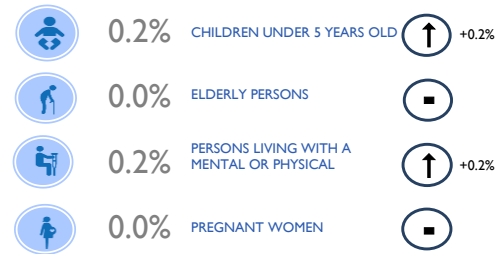
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	31%	-17%
Mali	29%	+6%
Côte d'Ivoire	10%	-4%
Senegal	7%	+3%
Niger	4%	+3%
Other	19%	+9%

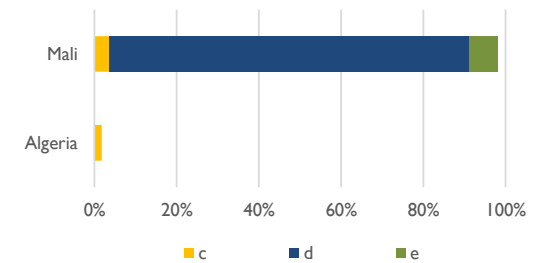| DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	83%	-14%
Mali	14%	+12%
Other	3%	+2%

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

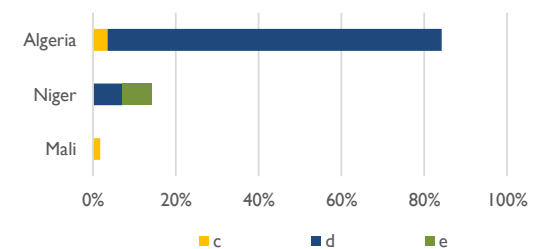*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

- d. Economic migration (+ 6 months): 88%
- e. Short term local movement (-6 months): 7%
- c. Forced movement due to conflict: 5%

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

Mali, Algeria — c, d, e

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

Algeria, Niger, Mali — c, d, e

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018

Incoming Flow — Outgoing Flow

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

Incoming Flow / Outgoing Flow

Destination	Incoming	Outgoing
Algeria	5%	49%
Italy	4%	19%
Morocco	3%	12%
Spain		7%
Guinea-Conakry	30%	
Niger	13%	2%
France		5%
Mali	21%	
Gambia	10%	
Other	14%	6%

Place Kidal is mainly a migrant exit point for outgoing flows from Gao.
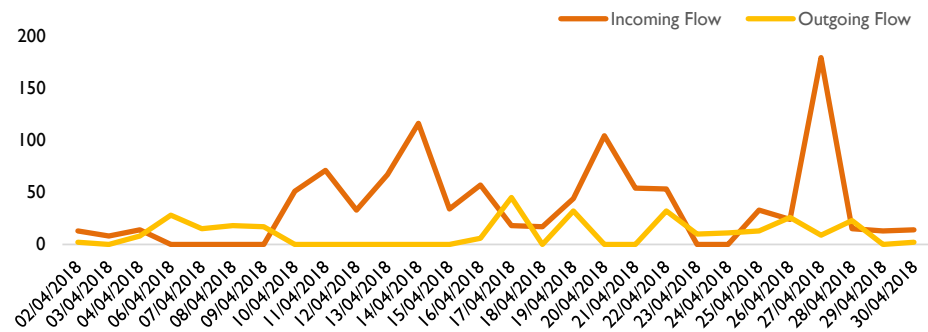
At this Flow Monitoring Point, the data collectors identify migrants who have spent a number of days in Gao in transit before traveling to predominantly North African and European countries. Migrants departing from Place Kidal travel mainly on board private vehicles and trucks.

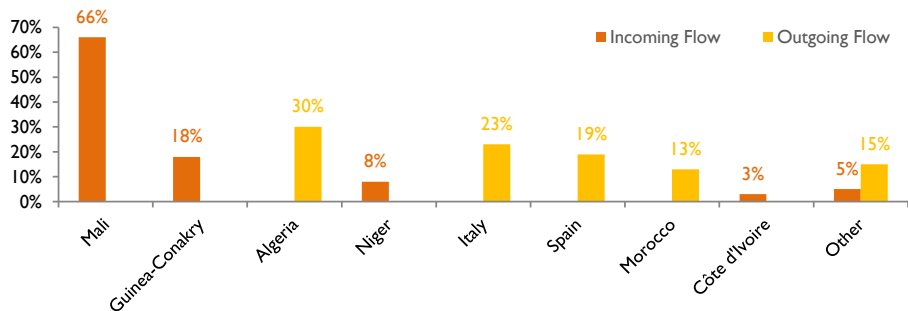During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Place Kidal FMP were nationals of Mali, Guinea-Conakry, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia and Burkina Faso.

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

During the reporting period, 1,329 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 1,032; Outgoing flow : 297).

DEMOGRAPHY

Variations calculated from previous month's data

44 AVERAGE/DAY ↑ +76%

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	1% ↓	0% -
Male	98% ↑	1% -

VULNERABILITIES

0.2%	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	↑	+0.2%
0.0%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-	
0.0%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL	-	
0.0%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-	
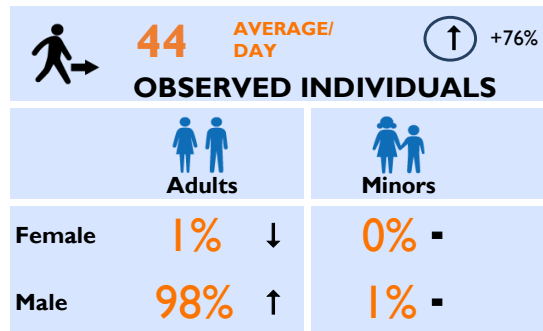
Variations calculated from previous month's data
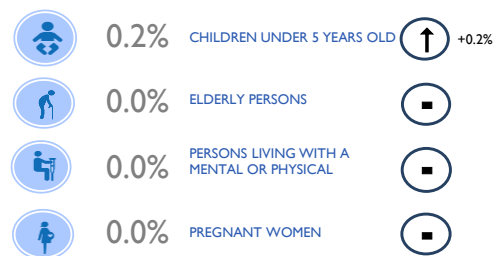
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	58%	-2%
Guinea-Conakry	20%	-
Côte d'Ivoire	5%	-1%
Senegal	3%	-
Burkina Faso	2%	-1%
Other	12%	+4%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mali	78%	+8%
Algeria	22%	-8%
Other	0%	-

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018

Incoming Flow — Outgoing Flow

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

Incoming Flow — Outgoing Flow

Mali 66%, Guinea-Conakry 18%, Algeria 30%, Niger 8%, Italy 23%, Spain 19%, Morocco 13%, Côte d'Ivoire 3%, Other 5% / 15%
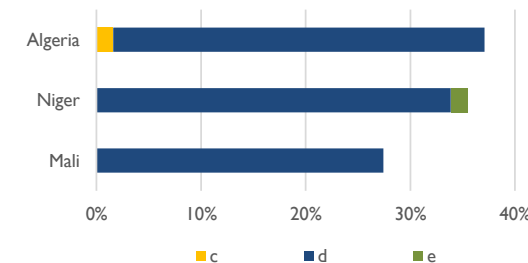
TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

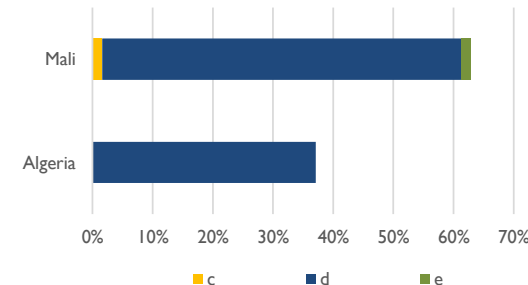*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

d.Economic migration (+ 6 months) 97%, e.Short term local movement (-6 months) 2%, c.Forced movement due to conflict 2%

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

Algeria, Niger, Mali

c / d / e

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

Mali, Algeria

c / d / e

The Timbuktu Flow Monitoring Point is primarily a migrant exit point for outgoing flows from Timbuktu.
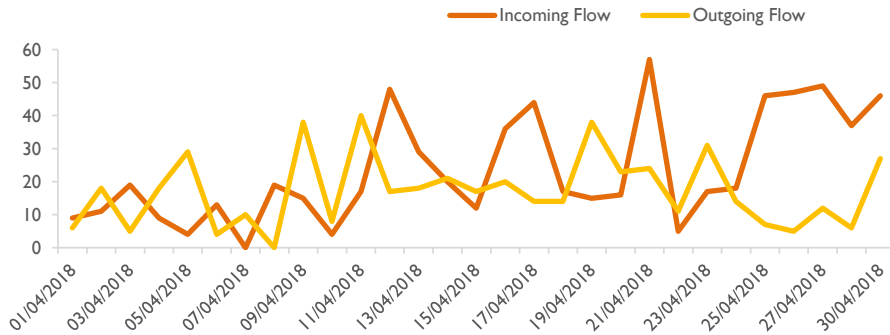
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe migrants who travel through Timbuktu before going on to North Africa and Europe.

Incoming migrants who transit through Algeria and return to Mali or to their countries of origin are also sometimes identified at this FMP. Some identified migrants were also going to or returning from Mauritania, and usually transited through the town of Lere.
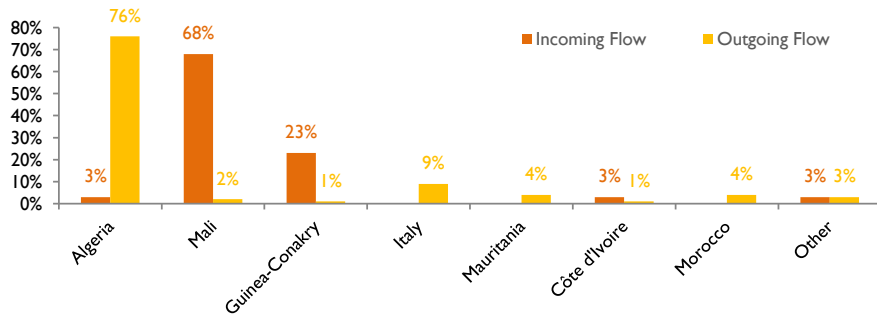
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria, Italy, and Mauritania as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 1,174 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 679; Outgoing flow : 495).

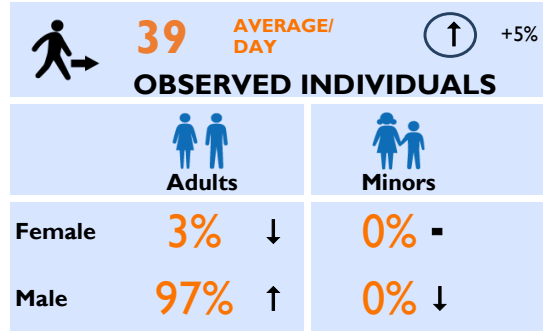## EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018
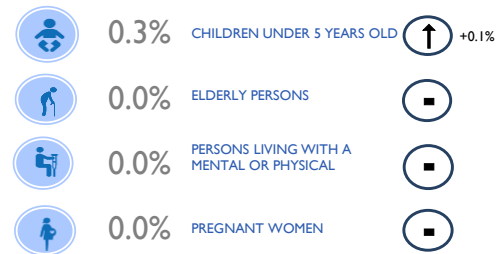

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

DEMOGRAPHY

Variations calculated from previous month's data

39 AVERAGE/DAY ↑ +5%

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	3% ↓	0% -
Male	97% ↑	0% ↓

0.3% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↑ +0.1%

0.0% ELDERLY PERSONS -

0.0% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL -

0.0% PREGNANT WOMEN -

VULNERABILITIES

Variations calculated from previous month's data

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	48%	+4%
Guinea-Conakry	38%	-3%
Côte d'Ivoire	6%	+3%
Sierra Leone	3%	-2%
Liberia	2%	-1%
Other	3%	-1%

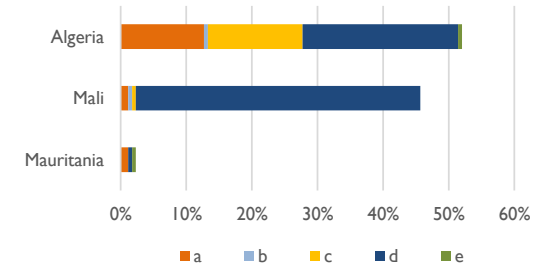| DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	40%	-2%
Mali	58%	+2%
Other	2%	-

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

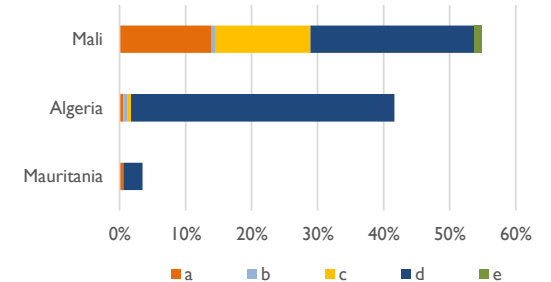*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES


NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

The 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 observe migrants who transit Gao, Timbuktu, and Menaka towns before traveling to Algeria.
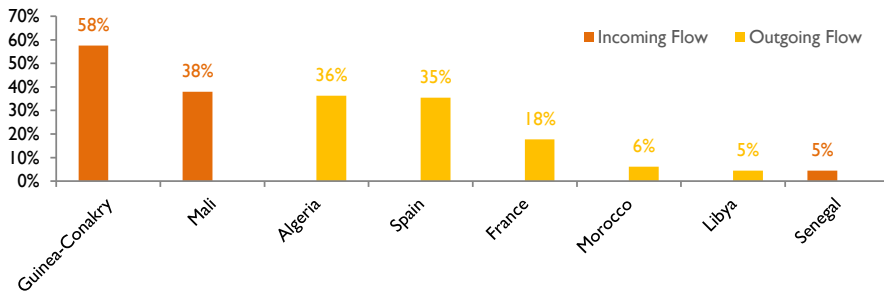
Inhalid is one of several border entry and exit points in the Kidal region. However, other exit points remain inaccessible and data from the Inhalid FMP alone does not paint a representative picture of migratory flows between Mali and Algeria.

During the reporting period, 670 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 66; Outgoing flow : 604).

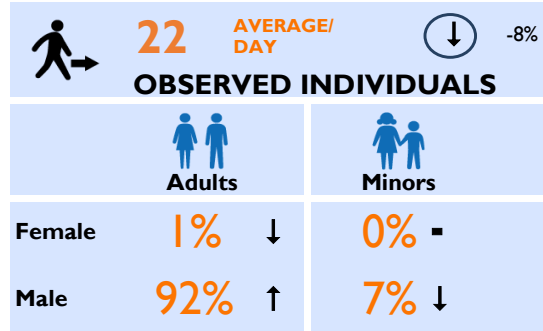## EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018
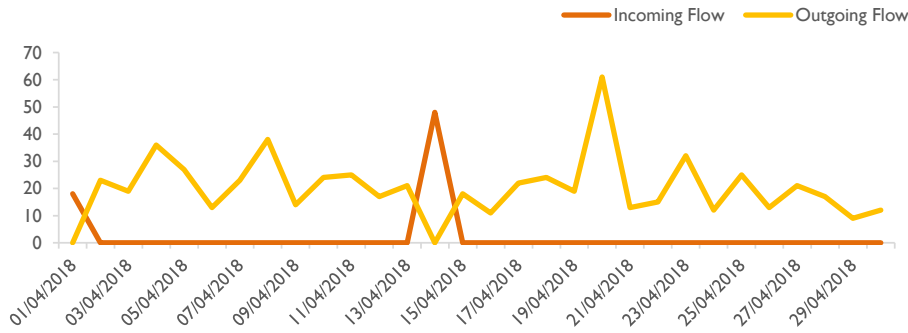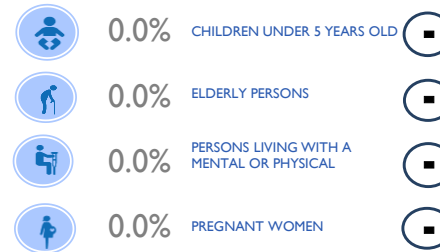

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

DEMOGRAPHY

Variations calculated from previous month's data

22 AVERAGE/DAY ↓ -8%

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	1% ↓	0% ▪
Male	92% ↑	7% ↓

VULNERABILITIES

0.0%	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	▪
0.0%	ELDERLY PERSONS	▪
0.0%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL	▪
0.0%	PREGNANT WOMEN	▪

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

Variations calculated from previous month's data

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	29%	-8%
Mali	34%	-1%
Niger	17%	+3%
Senegal	19%	+6%
Burkina Faso	0%	-2%
Other	1%	+2%

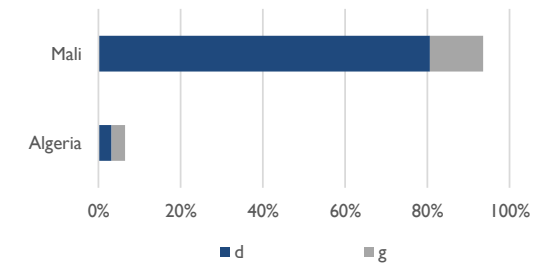| DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	90%	-10%
Mali	10%	+10%
Other	0%	-

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

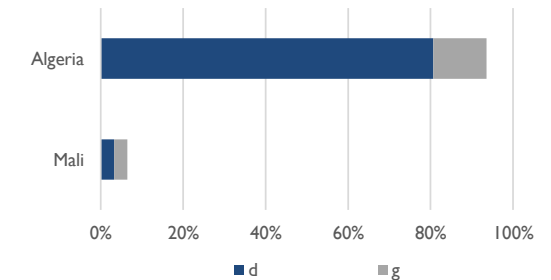*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

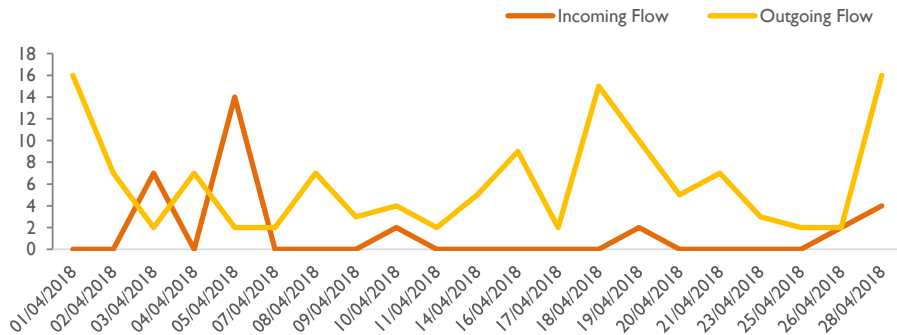*NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES*

The Menaka Flow Monitoring Point is located in the city of Menaka, in the Menaka region.

According to information received by data collectors, some migrants, following the reinforcement of security measure in Niger, cross the Menaka border from Niger into Mali in order to get to Algeria. Should this information be confirmed, this would constitute a new trend.
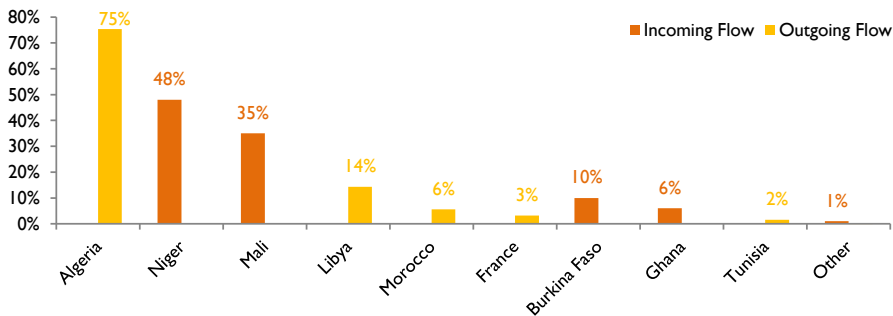
The vast majority of migrants identified at Menaka were Malians, followed by nationals of Niger and Burkina Faso.

During the reporting period, 159 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 31; Outgoing flow : 128).

DEMOGRAPHY

Variations calculated from previous month's data

5   **AVERAGE/ DAY**

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	0% -	0% -
Male	100% -	0% -

VULNERABILITIES

- 0.0% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD -
- 0.0% ELDERLY PERSONS -
- 0.0% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL -
- 0.0% PREGNANT WOMEN -

Variations calculated from previous month's data

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Niger	41%	+9%
Mali	34%	-7%
Ghana	11%	+8%
Burkina Faso	9%	-8%
Togo	3%	+2%
Other	2%	-4%

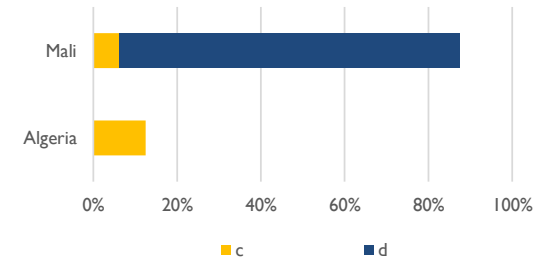| DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	94%	+75%
Mali	6%	-75%
Other	0%	-

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

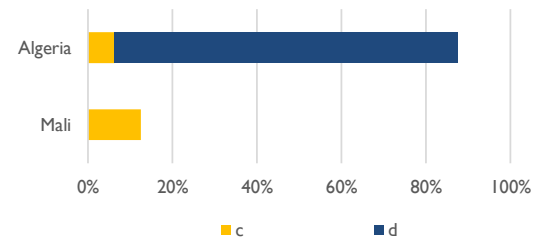*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

- d.Economic migration (+ 6 months): 81%
- c.Forced movement due to conflict: 19%

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

- Mali
- Algeria

(Legend: c, d)

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

- Algeria
- Mali

(Legend: c, d)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018

Legend: Incoming Flow, Outgoing Flow

(Line chart with dates from 01/04/2018 to 28/04/2018)

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

Legend: Incoming Flow, Outgoing Flow

Destination	%
Algeria	75%
Niger	48%
Mali	35%
Libya	14%
Morocco	6%
France	3%
Burkina Faso	10%
Ghana	6%
Tunisia	2%
Other	1%

IOM UN MIGRATION DTM

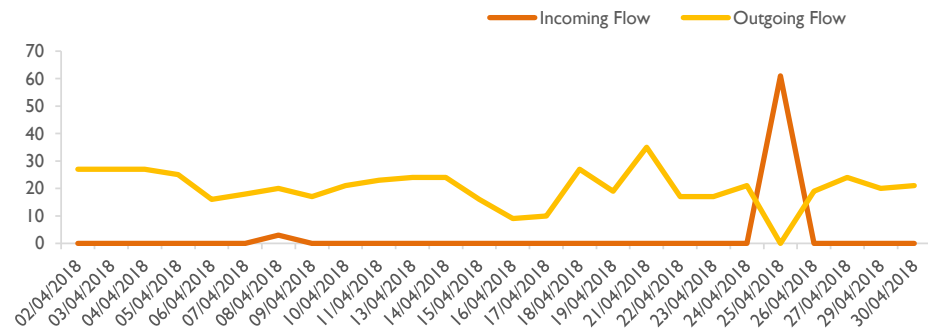The Sevare Flow Monitoring Point is a transit point located in Sevare town.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe migrants traveling to Gao and Timbuktu.

During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Sevare FMP were Guineans. Citizens of other countries, including Mali, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and Guinea-Bissau, were also recorded.
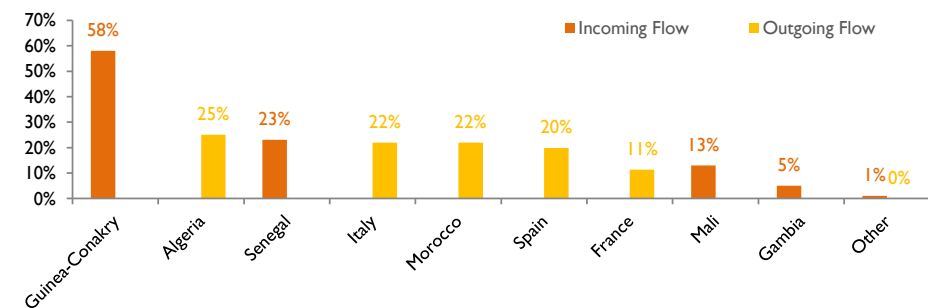
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Spain, Italy, and Morocco.

During the reporting period, 588 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 64; Outgoing flow : 524).

DEMOGRAPHY

Variations calculated from previous month's data

20 AVERAGE/DAY ↓ -5%

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	2% ↑	0% -
Male	97% ↓	1% ↓

0.0%	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	-
0.0%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-
0.0%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL	-
0.0%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-

VULNERABILITIES
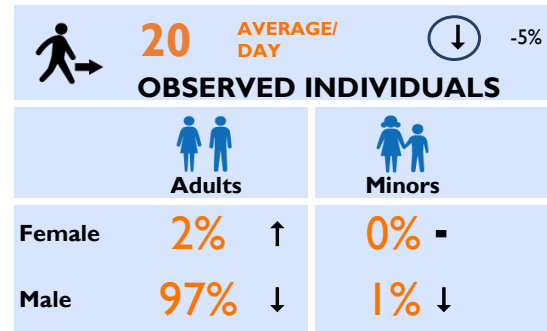
Variations calculated from previous month's data
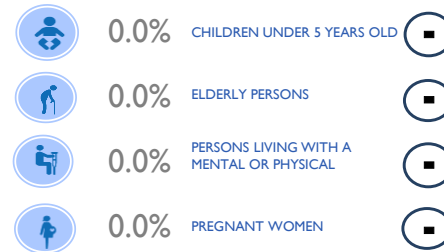
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	46%	-1%
Mali	16%	+2%
Côte d'Ivoire	11%	-
Senegal	10%	-1%
Gambia	8%	+3%
Other	9%	-3%

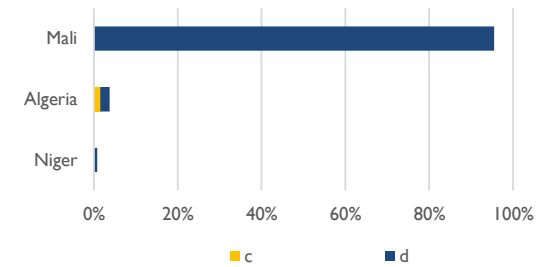| DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	71%	-4%
Niger	18%	-7%
Mali	11%	+11%
Other	0%	-

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

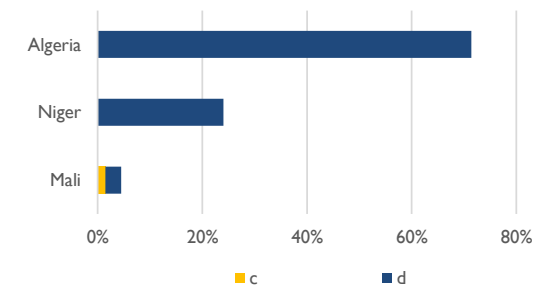*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

- d.Economic migration (+ 6 months): 98%
- c.Forced movement due to conflict: 2%

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018

Incoming Flow — Outgoing Flow

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

Incoming Flow — Outgoing Flow

- Guinea-Conakry: 58%
- Algeria: 25%
- Senegal: 23%
- Italy: 22%
- Morocco: 22%
- Spain: 20%
- France: 11%
- Mali: 13%
- Gambia: 5%
- Other: 1% / 0%

The Gogui Flow Monitoring Point is located at the border post between Mali and Mauritania.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants traveling to Mauritania or Morocco. Some of them say they want to gather enough savings to continue their journey to Europe. Many women go to Mauritania, sometimes accompanied by their babies, to work as housekeepers. This explains the high number of women and children under five.
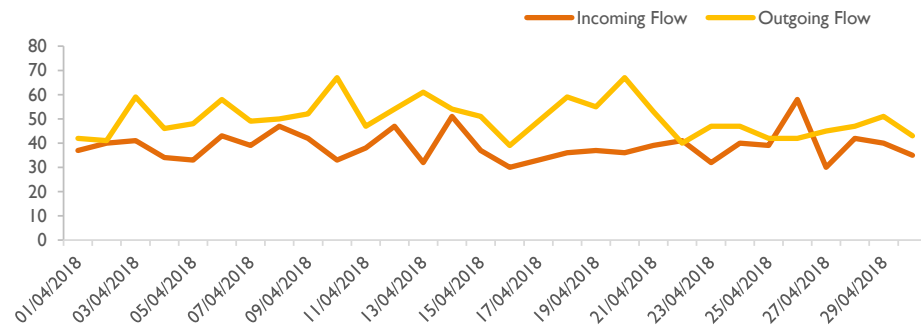
A large number of incoming migrants who had transited through Mauritania or were deported from Mauritania and were returning to Mali or to their countries of origin were also identified at this FMP. Most expelled individuals obtain a pass and return to Mauritania.

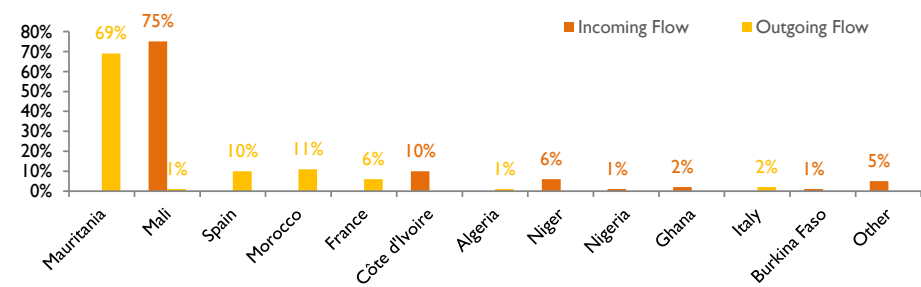During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Gogui FMP were from Mali.

Most outgoing migrants mentioned Mauritania, Spain, Morocco, and France as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 2,667 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 1,162; Outgoing flow : 1,505).

DEMOGRAPHY

Variations calculated from previous month's data

89 AVERAGE/DAY   ↓ -2%

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	17% ▪	3% ↓
Male	77% ↑	3% ↓

VULNERABILITIES

- 3.9% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↓ -0.4%
- 0.8% ELDERLY PERSONS ↓ -0.4%
- 0.4% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL ▪
- 0.6% PREGNANT WOMEN ↓ -0.1%
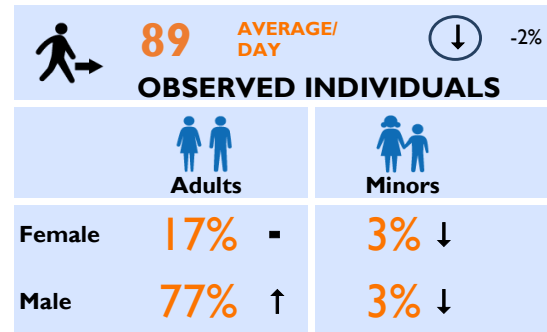
Variations calculated from previous month's data
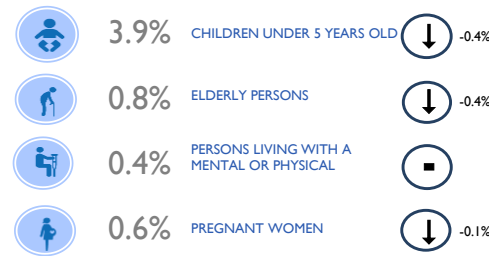
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	71%	+3%
Côte d'Ivoire	12%	-2%
Niger	5%	-1%
Ghana	2%	-
Togo	2%	-
Other	8%	+0%

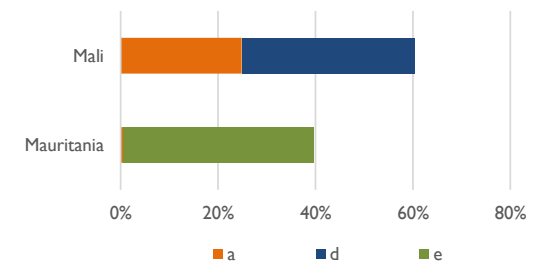| DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mauritania	56%	+2%
Mali	44%	-2%
Other	0%	-

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

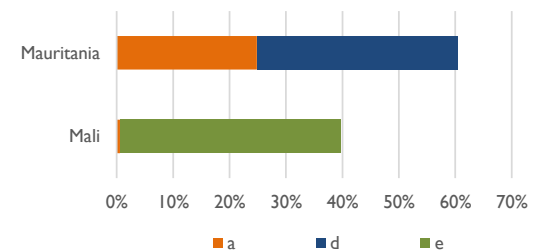*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

- e.Short term local movement (-6 months): 39%
- d.Economic migration (+ 6 months): 36%
- a.Seasonal migration: 25%

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018

Incoming Flow — Outgoing Flow

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

Incoming Flow — Outgoing Flow

Destination	%
Mauritania	69%
Mali	75% / 1%
Spain	10%
Morocco	11%
France	6%
Côte d'Ivoire	10%
Algeria	1%
Niger	6%
Nigeria	1%
Ghana	2%
Italy	2%
Burkina Faso	1%
Other	5%

The Benena Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after having transited through Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, as well as incoming migrants entering Mali after having transited through 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.
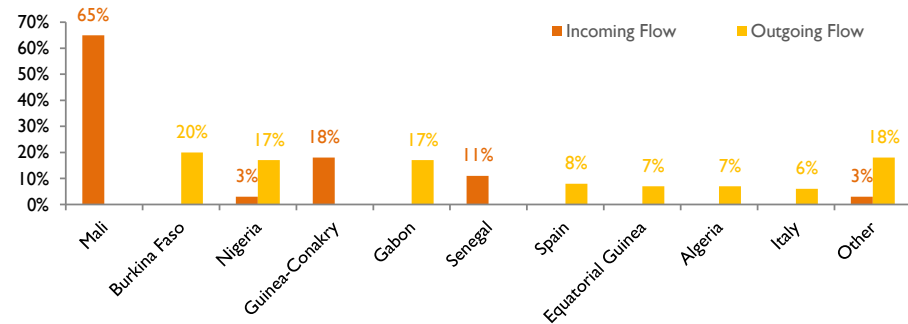
During the reporting period, 434 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 215; Outgoing flow : 219).

The information collected at this MPF shows an important number of migrants, including many women and girls, who say they come to Mali to work, among others, in the mining regions.
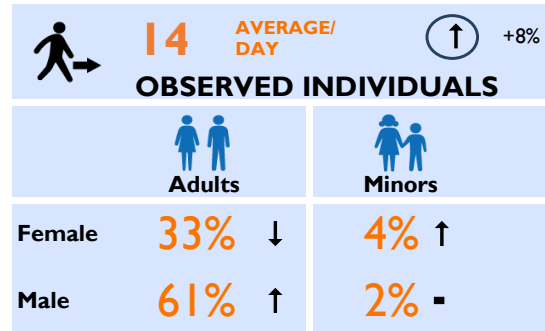
EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018
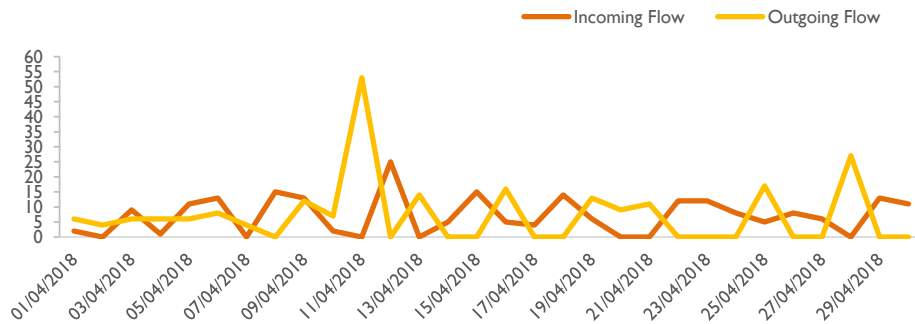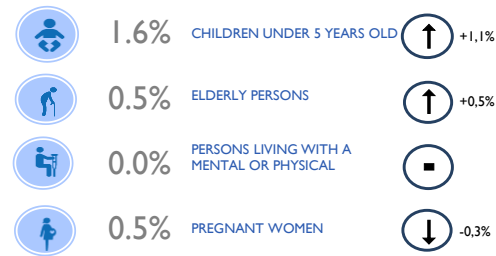

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

DEMOGRAPHY

Variations calculated from previous month's data

14 AVERAGE/DAY   ↑ +8%

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	33% ↓	4% ↑
Male	61% ↑	2% -

VULNERABILITIES

1.6%	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	↑	+1,1%
0.5%	ELDERLY PERSONS	↑	+0,5%
0.0%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL	-	
0.5%	PREGNANT WOMEN	↓	-0,3%

Variations calculated from previous month's data

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Nigeria	25%	-9%
Guinea-Conakry	21%	+5%
Mali	14%	+2%
Senegal	14%	+1%
Gambia	8%	+3%
Other	18%	-2%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Burkina Faso	50%	+14%
Mali	50%	-14%
Other	0%	-

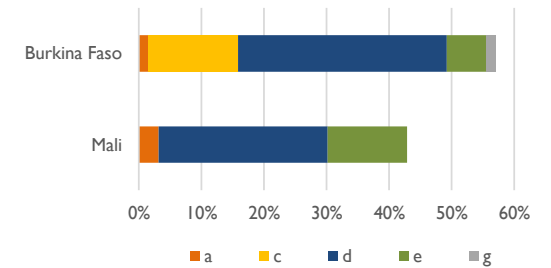## TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

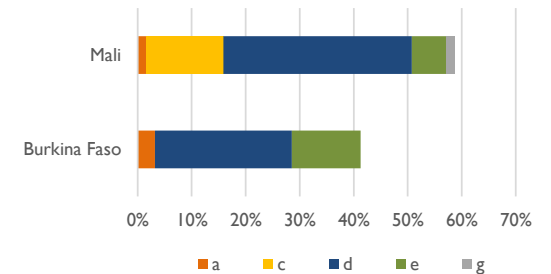*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

The Heremakono Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in Sikasso region.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after having transited Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.
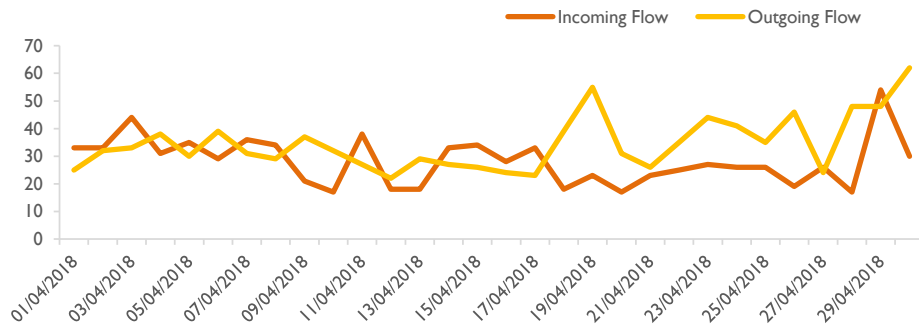
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Spain, Libya, Algeria, and Italy as their intended final destination.

The majority of incoming migrants were returning to their country of origin.
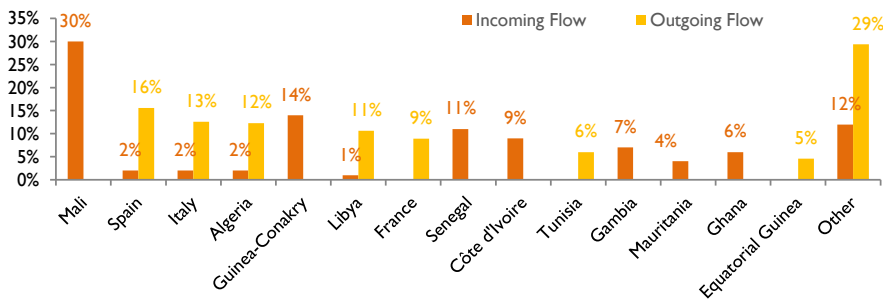
During the reporting period, 1,884 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 846; Outgoing flow : 1,038).

The information collected at this MPF shows an important number of migrants, including many women and girls, who say they come to Mali to work, among others, in the mining regions.

DEMOGRAPHY
Variations calculated from previous month's data

63 **AVERAGE/ DAY** ↓ -7%
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	13% ↓	6% ↑
Male	72% -	9% ↑

VULNERABILITIES

4.6% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↑ +1.0%
0.3% ELDERLY PERSONS ↓ -0.5%
0.0% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL -
0.1% PREGNANT WOMEN ↓ -0.2%

Variations calculated from previous month's data

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	22%	-
Guinea-Conakry	11%	-
Gambia	8%	-2%
Senegal	11%	+1%
Sierra Leone	5%	-2%
Other	43%	+3%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mali	44%	+4%
Niger	27%	-7%
Burkina Faso	14%	+1%
Other	15%	+2%

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

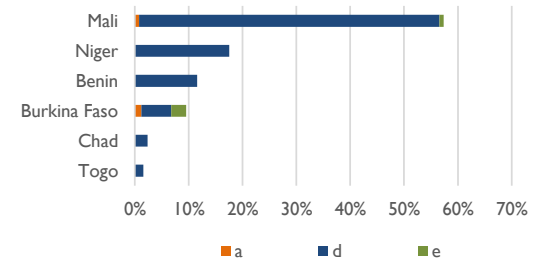## TRAVELLERS' PROFILE
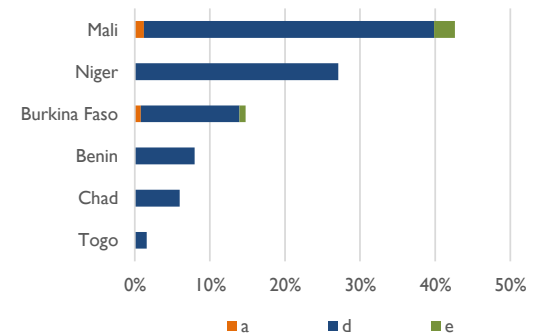*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

d.Economic migration (+ 6 months)	94%
e.Short term local movement (-6 months)	4%
a.Seasonal migration	2%

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

The capital city of Bamako is a major transit point for migrants travelling to West and North African countries.

In Bamako, migrant flows are recorded at bus stations where data collectors primarily observe migrants travelling to Gao or Timbuktu, as well as to border areas on their way to neighbouring countries such as Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

Most outgoing migrants mentioned Spain, Italy, and Algeria as their intended final destination.

Most incoming migrants were traveling to Guinea and Mali.

During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Bamako FMP were from Guinea-Conakry, Gambia, Mali, Senegal, and Côte d'Ivoire.
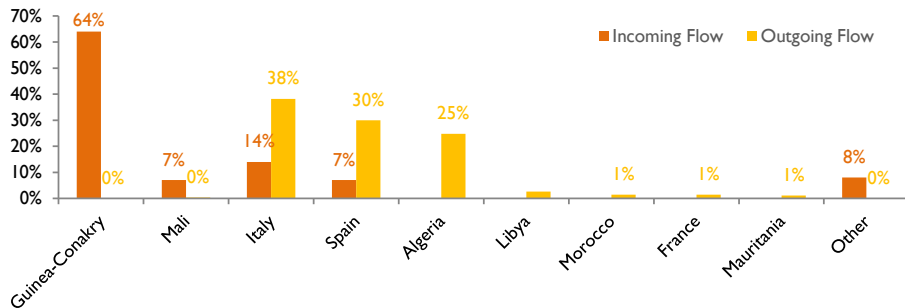
According to the information received from data collectors, migrants from Côte d'Ivoire transit through Sikasso, from where they travel to Mopti, bypassing Bamako. This explains the low number of Ivorian nationals observed at the Bamako FMPs. In addition, Malian nationals traveling to Northern Mali hide their intentions, making it difficult to assess the number of Malians migrating out of the country.

During the reporting period, 1,597 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 44; Outgoing flow : 1,553).

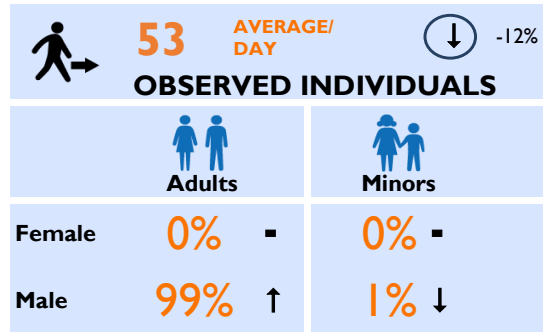## EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2018
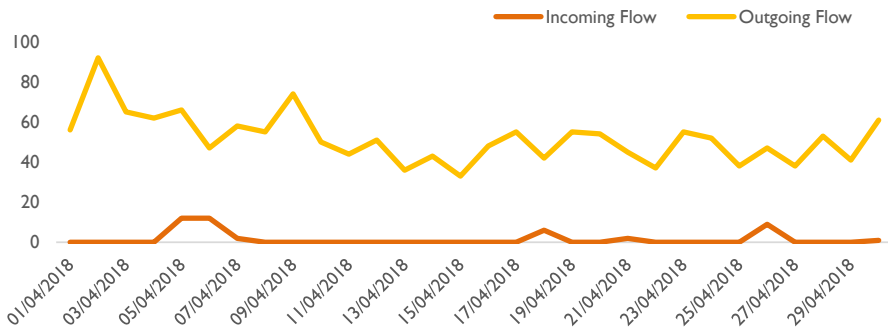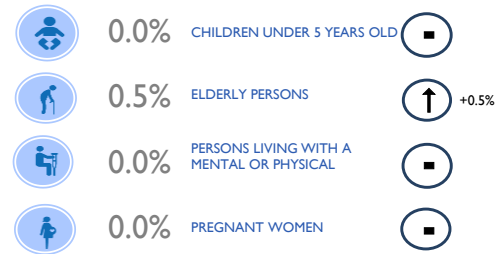

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

DEMOGRAPHY

Variations calculated from previous month's data

53 AVERAGE/DAY   ↓ -12%

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

	Adults	Minors
Female	0% -	0% -
Male	99% ↑	1% ↓

VULNERABILITIES

0.0%	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	-
0.5%	ELDERLY PERSONS	↑ +0.5%
0.0%	PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL	-
0.0%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-

Variations calculated from previous month's data

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	54%	-1%
Gambia	15%	-
Mali	12%	-
Senegal	6%	+1%
Burkina Faso	5%	-
Other	8%	-

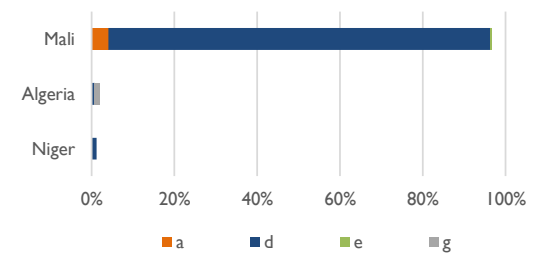| DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mali	93%	-4%
Niger	3%	-
Mauritania	3%	+3%
Other	1%	+1%

TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

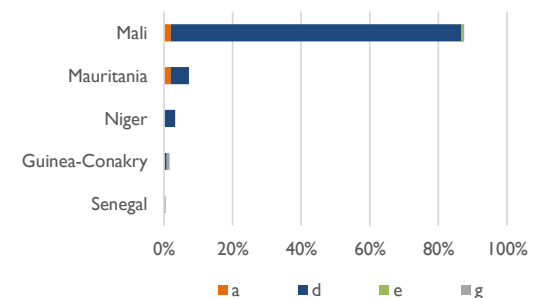*(obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers)*

MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION

ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

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 agent 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, Menaka, 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, Kidal, Menaka, 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.