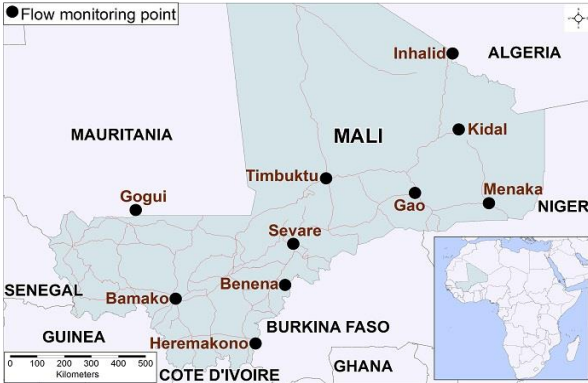




IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain better understanding of population movements throughout West and Central Africa. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends, and routes, at entry, exit, and transit points (such as border crossing 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 12% compared to the previous month.

Nationals from Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Gambia accounted for 82% 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.

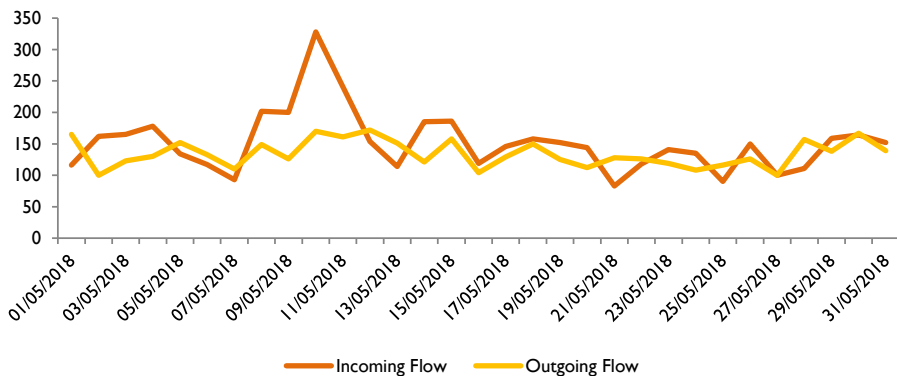
Economic migration (more than 6 months) is the main observed type of migration (78% of flows).

### 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 the outer borders of Mali.

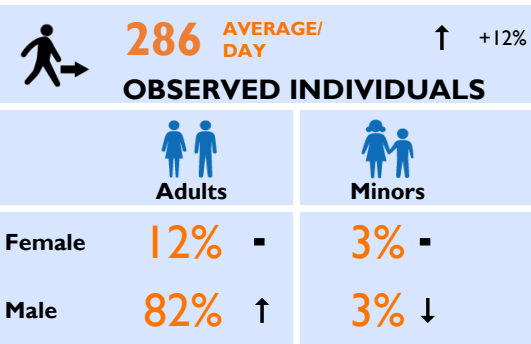
### EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018(\*)



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

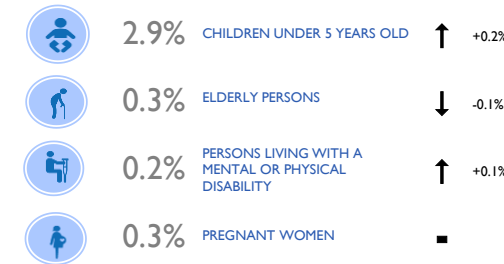
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)

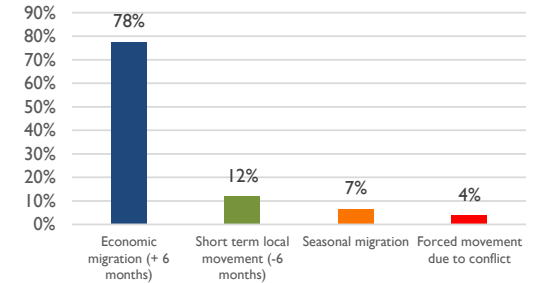


DEMOGRAPHY

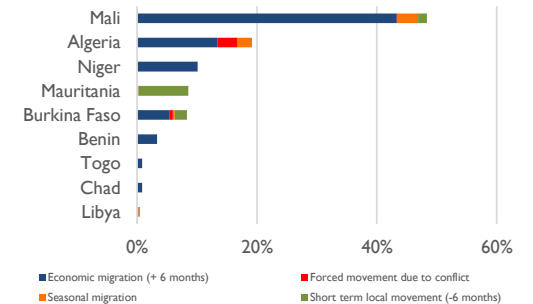
VULNERABILITIES



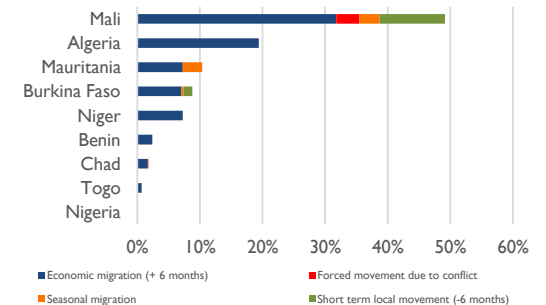
### MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



### ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	55%	+6%
Guinea-Conakry	15%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	6%	-2%
Senegal	4%	-1%
Gambia	2%	-1%
Other	18%	-3%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mali	53%	+1%
Mauritania	18%	-2%
Algeria	14%	+2%
Niger	6%	-1%
Other	9%	-

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS



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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.

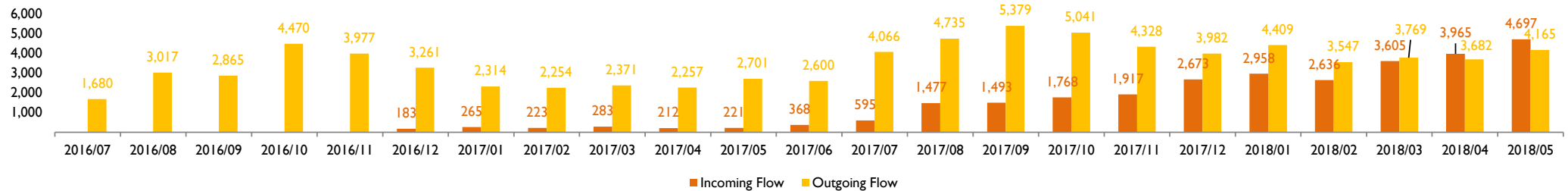
Mali also constitutes a transit country for incoming migrants, notably those who were unable to cross the Sahara desert and those returning to countries such as Guinea, Senegal and other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**4,697** Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (\*)  
**4,165** Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (\*)  


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**8,862** Individuals observed in total at Mali FMPs  
**10** Active FMPs in Mali

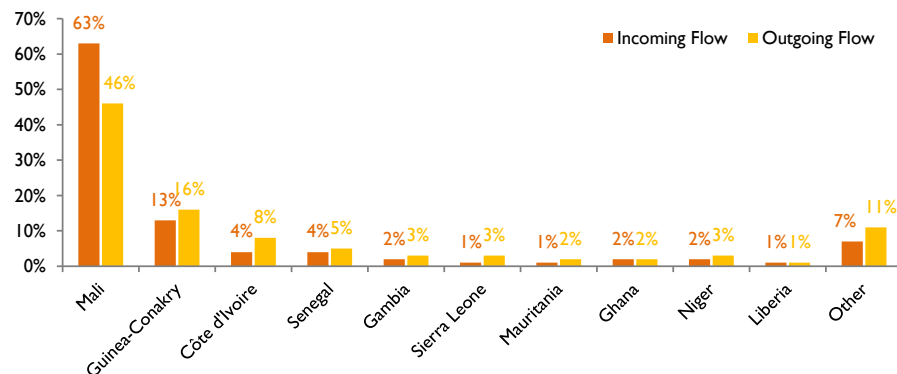
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMPs BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 31 MAY 2018(\*\*)



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

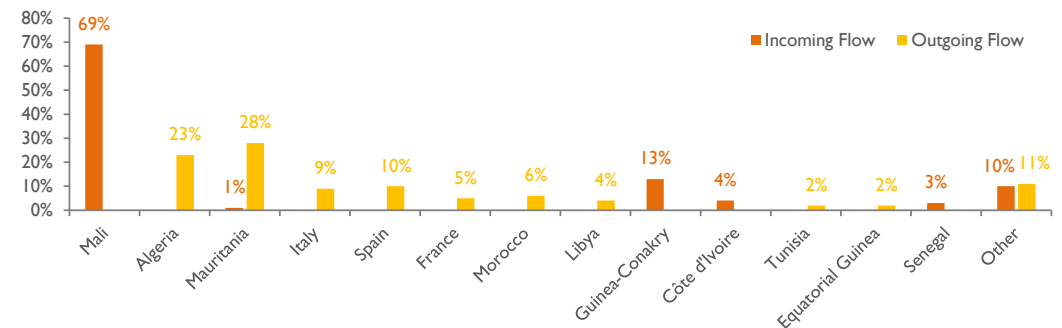
(\*\*) The data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. Due to the new FMP set-up since the start of June 2017, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date might not be seen as a significant increase in migratory flows but as an increase in data collected.

## MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



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



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.



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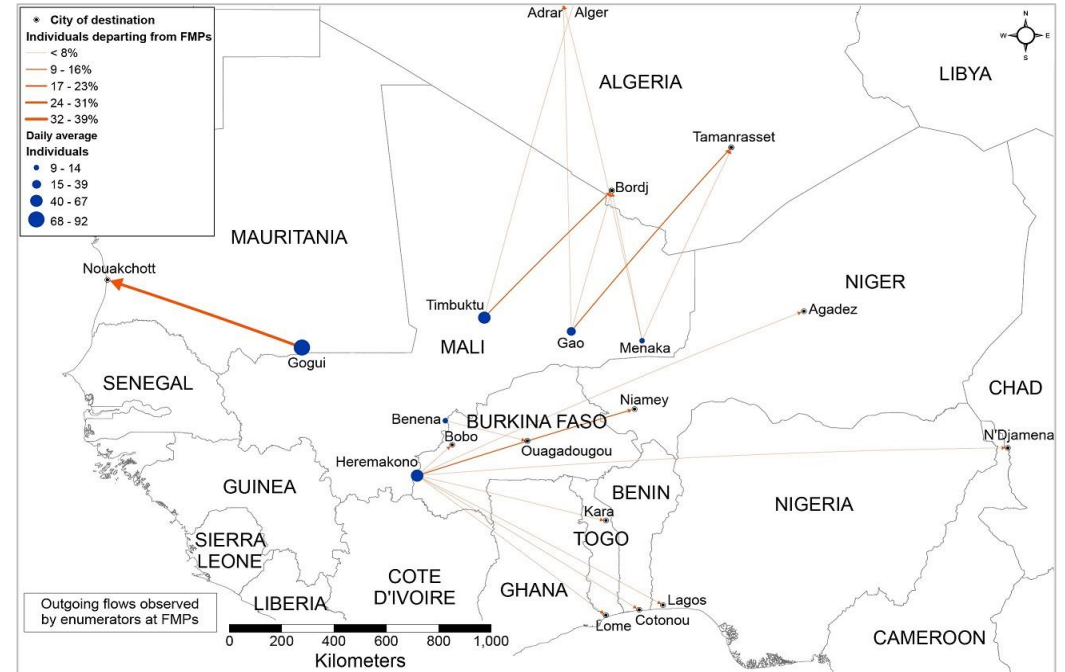
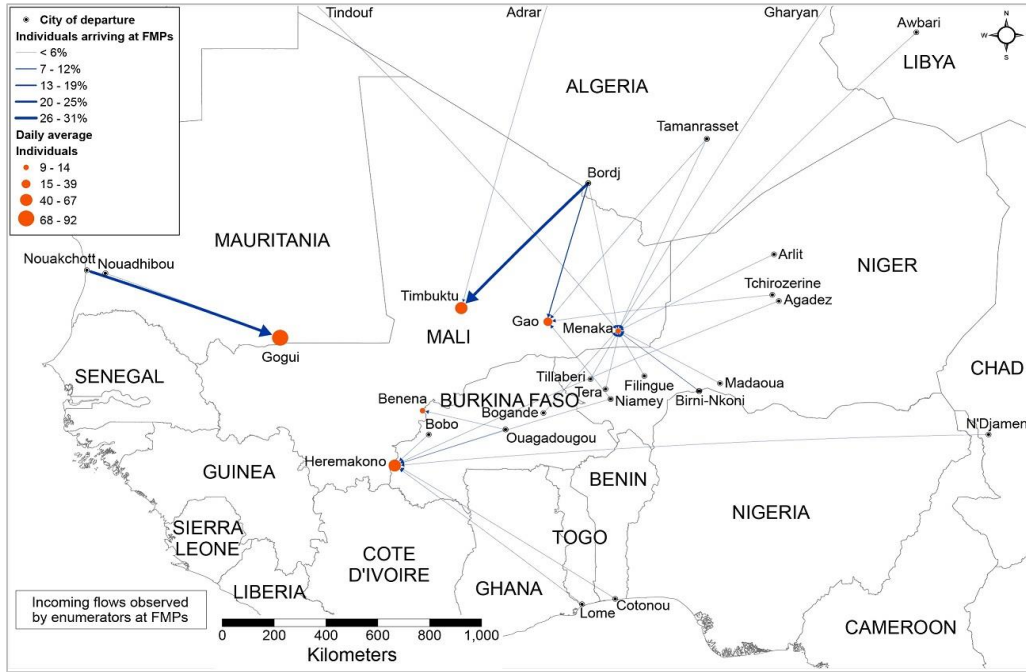
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), [month, year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

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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 outgoing 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, Severe 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.



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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.

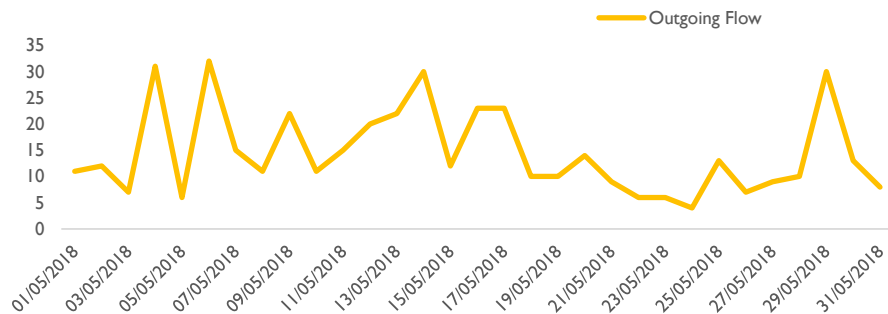
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors identify migrants who wish to travel to North African and European countries. Most of them transit through Bamako to reach Gao, where they spend a couple of days before continuing their journey.

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

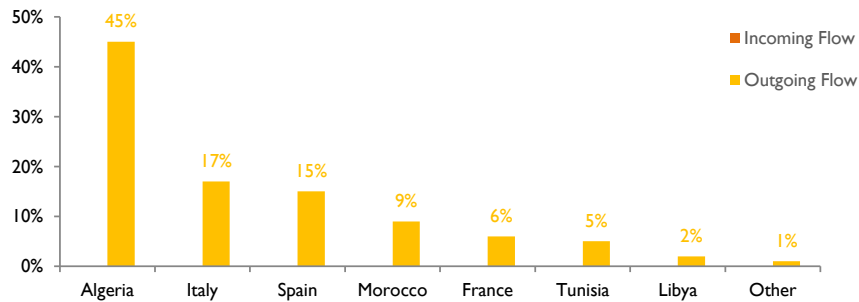
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Italy, Spain, Morocco, and France.

During the reporting period, 452 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 0; Outgoing flow : 452).

## EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018

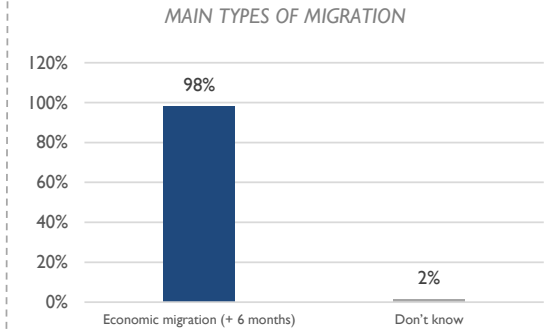
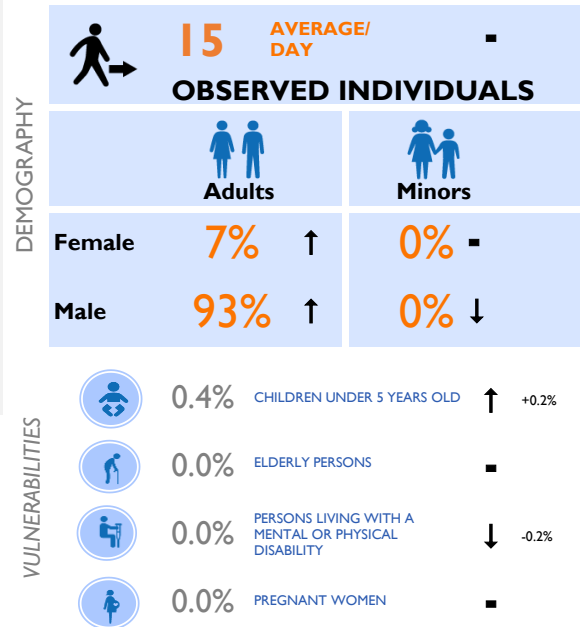


## MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

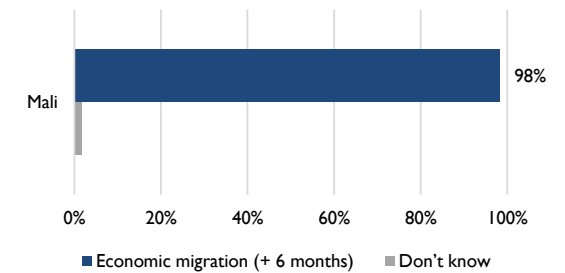


## TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

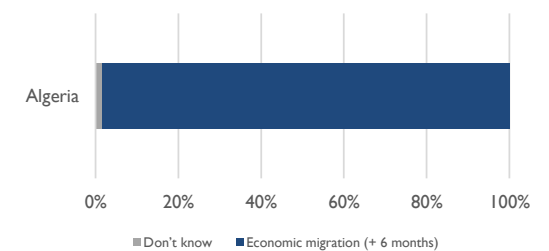
(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



## ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



## NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	39%	+10%
Guinea-Conakry	32%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	13%	+3%
Senegal	3%	-4%
Nigeria	3%	-1%
Other	10%	-9%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	100%	+17%
Mali	0%	-14%
Other	0%	-3%



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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. Incoming migrants who transit through Algeria and return to Mali or to their countries of origin are also identified at this FMP.

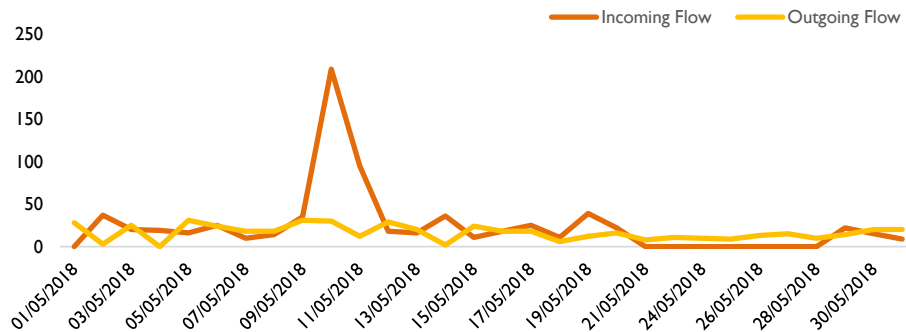
Migrants departing from Place Kidal travel mainly on board private vehicles and trucks.

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

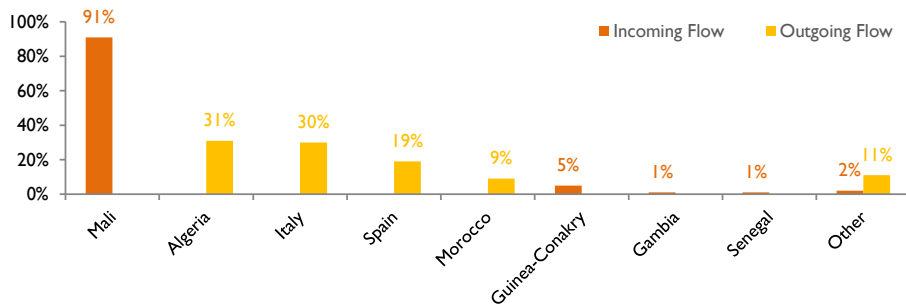
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Italy, Spain, and Morocco.

During the reporting period, 1,217 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 722; Outgoing flow : 495).

### EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018



### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)

**39 AVERAGE/DAY** ↓ -11%  
**OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS**

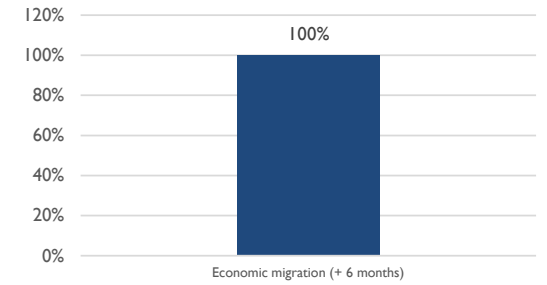
**DEMOGRAPHY**

	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Minors</b>
<b>Female</b>	3% ↑	0% ▬
<b>Male</b>	97% ↓	0% ↓

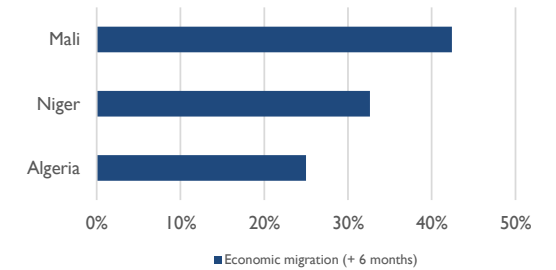
**VULNERABILITIES**

- 0.2% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ▬
- 0.0% ELDERLY PERSONS ▬
- 0.0% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY ▬
- 0.0% PREGNANT WOMEN ▬

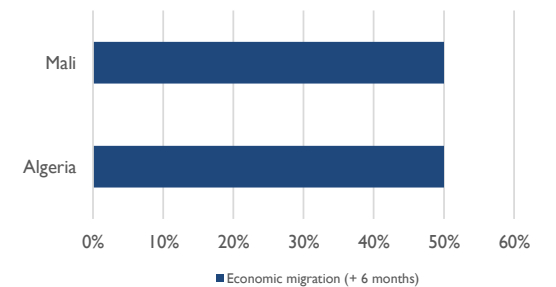
### MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



### ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



**ORIGINS OF MIGRANTS**

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	66%	+8%
Guinea-Conakry	15%	-5%
Côte d'Ivoire	6%	+1%
Senegal	3%	-
Gambia	3%	+2%
Other	7%	-6%

**ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS**

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mali	59%	-19%
Algeria	41%	+19%
Other	0%	-



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The Timbuktu Flow Monitoring Point is primarily a migrant exit point for outgoing flows from Timbuktu.

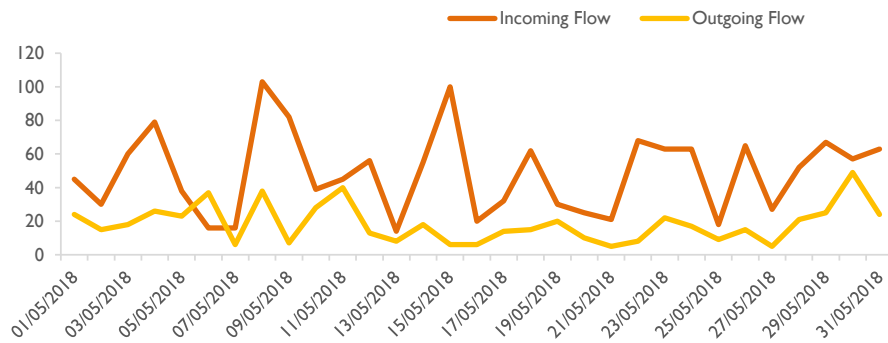
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe migrants who travel through Timbuktu before going on to North Africa and Europe.

Incoming migrants who transit through Algeria and return to Mali or to their countries of origin are also identified at this FMP. Some identified migrants were also going to or returning from Mauritania, and usually transited through the town of Lere.

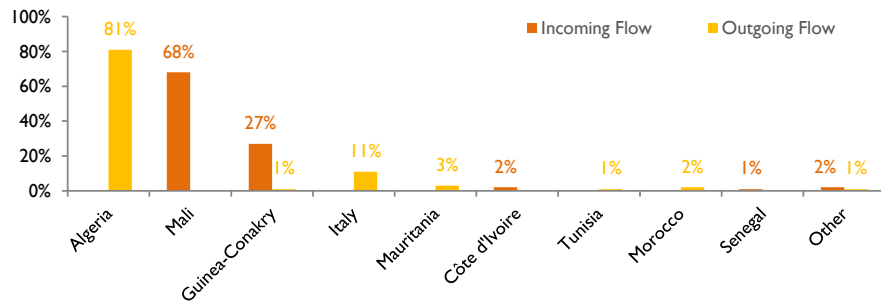
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria, Italy, and Mauritania as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 2,083 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 1,511; Outgoing flow : 572).

### EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018

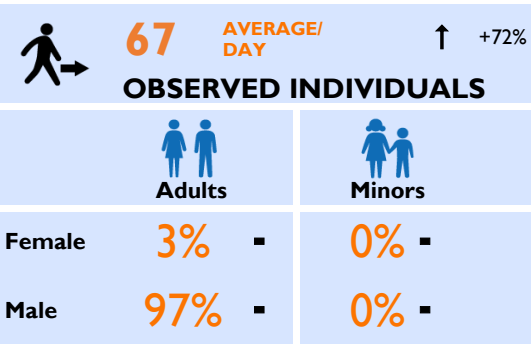


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



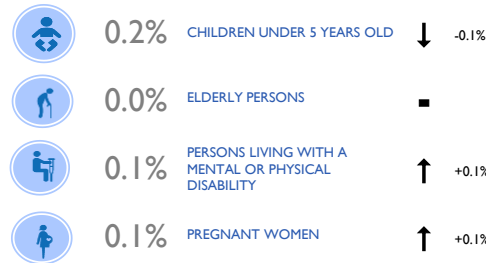
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)

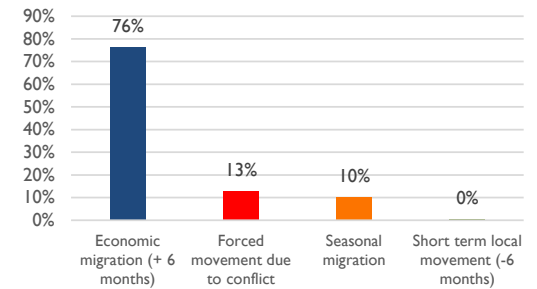


DEMOGRAPHY

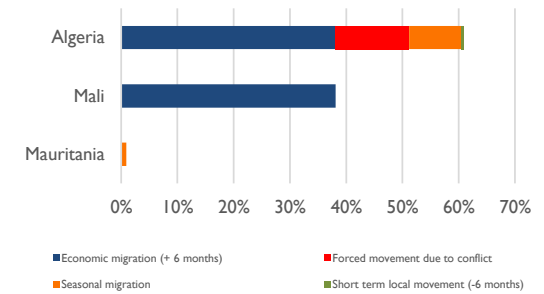
VULNERABILITIES



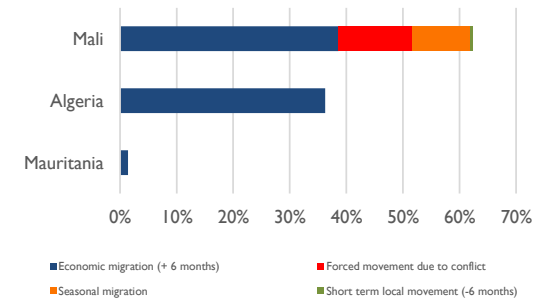
### MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



### ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	57%	+9%
Guinea-Conakry	34%	-4%
Côte d'Ivoire	3%	-3%
Sierra Leone	2%	-1%
Senegal	1%	-
Other	3%	-1%

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	26%	-14%
Mali	74%	+16%
Other	0%	-2%



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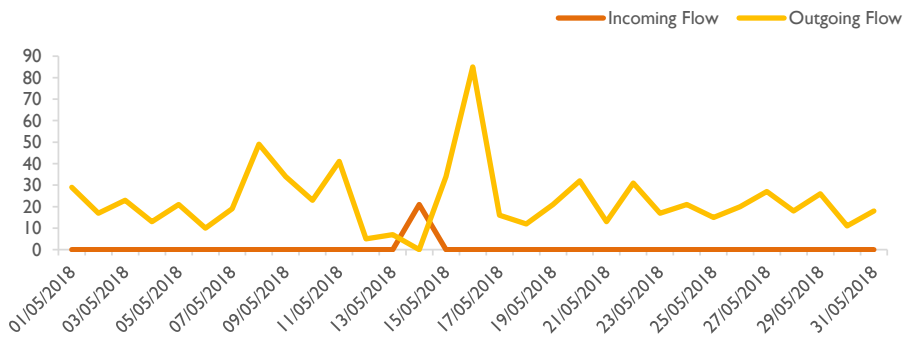
The Inhalid Flow Monitoring Point is a transit point located in Kidal region, on the road to Algeria.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, the data collectors observe migrants who transit Gao, Timbuktu, and Menaka towns before traveling to Algeria.

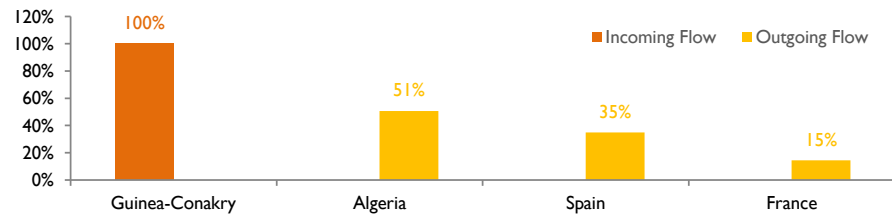
Inhalid is one of several border entry and exit points in the Kidal region. However, other exit points remain inaccessible and data from the Inhalid FMP alone does not paint a representative picture of migratory flows between Mali and Algeria.

During the reporting period, 729 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 21; Outgoing flow : 708).

### EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018

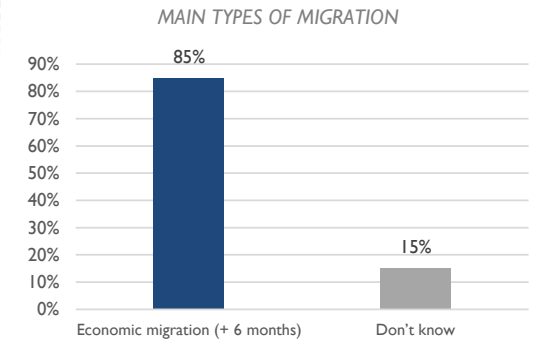
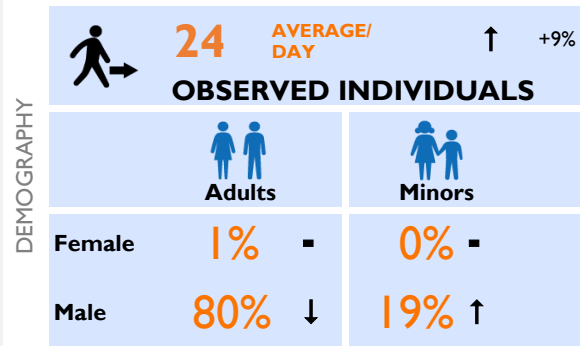


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

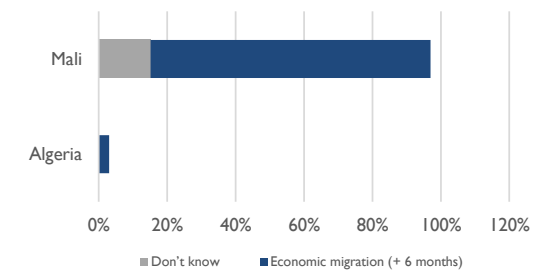


### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

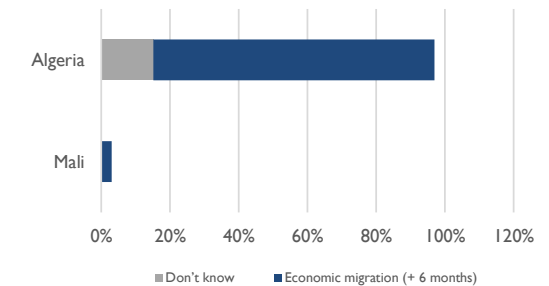
(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



### ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



### DEMOGRAPHY

### VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	39%	+10%
Mali	30%	-4%
Senegal	15%	-4%
Niger	14%	-3%
Côte d'Ivoire	3%	+2%
Other	-1%	-1%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	97%	+7%
Mali	3%	-7%
Other	0%	-



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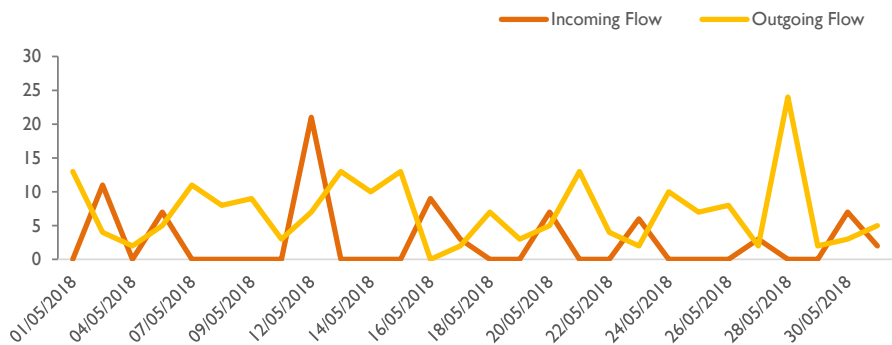
The Menaka Flow Monitoring Point is located in the city of Menaka, in the Menaka region.

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.

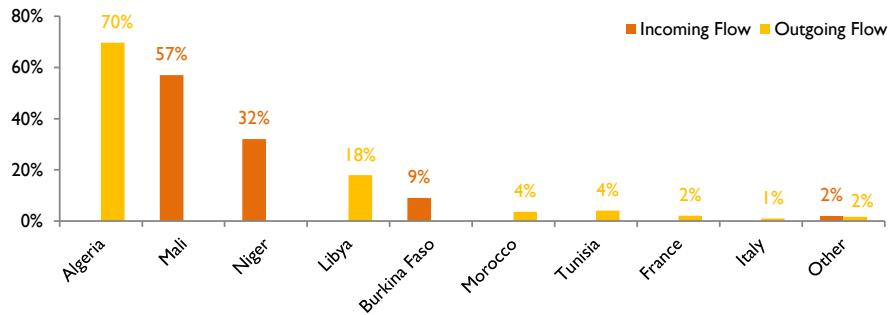
The vast majority of migrants identified at Menaka were Malians, followed by nationals of Niger and Burkina Faso.

During the reporting period, 271 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 76; Outgoing flow : 195).

### EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018

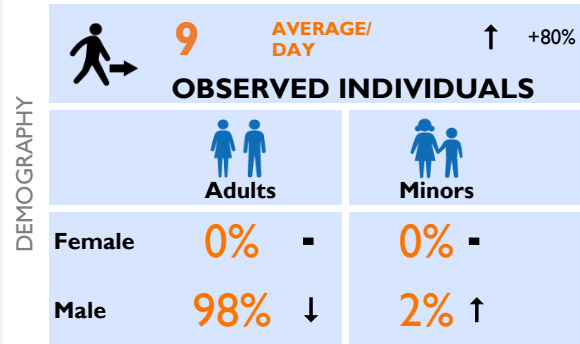


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

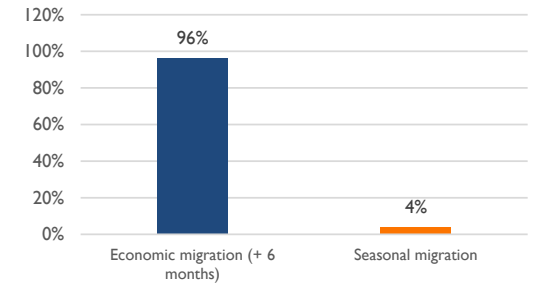
(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



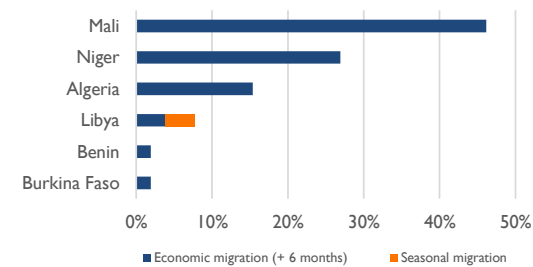
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	46%	+12%
Niger	31%	-10%
Burkina Faso	7%	-2%
Ghana	4%	-7%
Benin	3%	+3%
Other	9%	+4%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	69%	-25%
Mali	31%	+25%
Other	0%	-

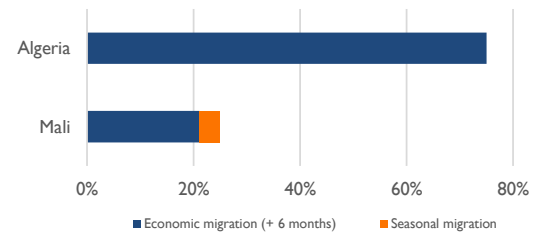
### MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



### ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



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

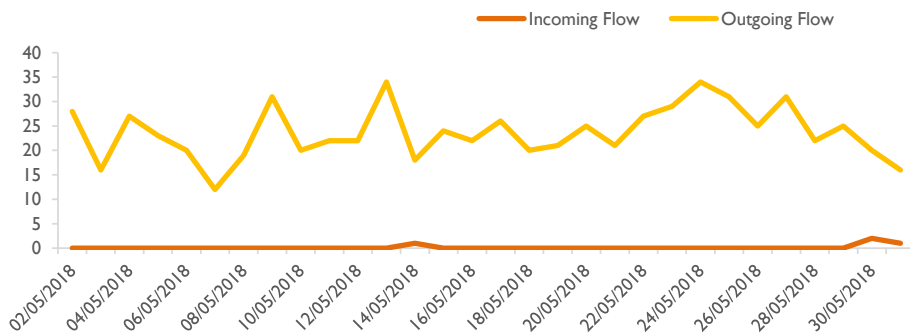
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe migrants traveling to Gao and Timbuktu.

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.

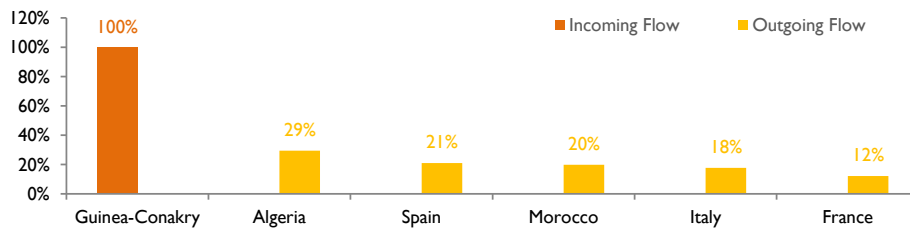
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria as their final destination, followed by Spain, Morocco, and Italy.

During the reporting period, 715 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 4; Outgoing flow : 711).

## EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018

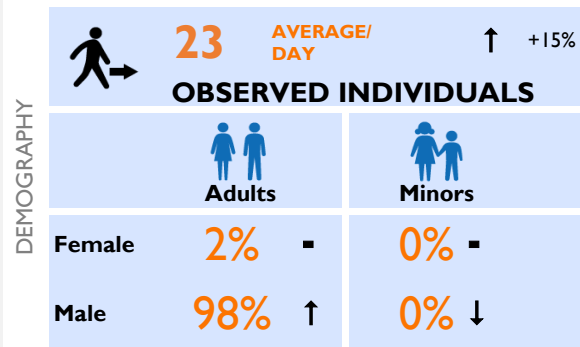


## MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

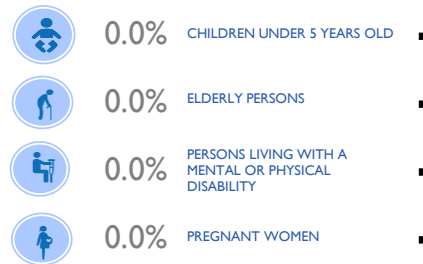


## TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



## VULNERABILITIES



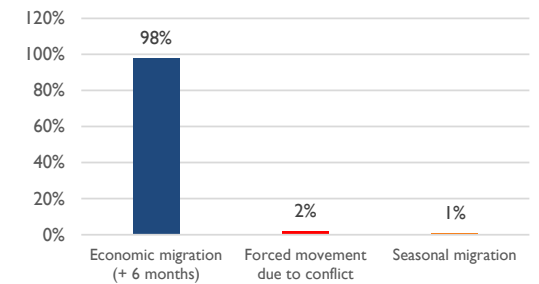
## ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	43%	-3%
Mali	19%	+3%
Côte d'Ivoire	14%	+3%
Senegal	9%	-1%
Guinea-Bissau	6%	+2%
Other	9%	-4%

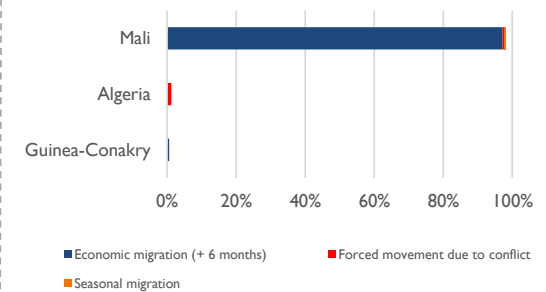
  

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Algeria	76%	+5%
Niger	22%	+4%
Mali	1%	-10%
Other	1%	+1%

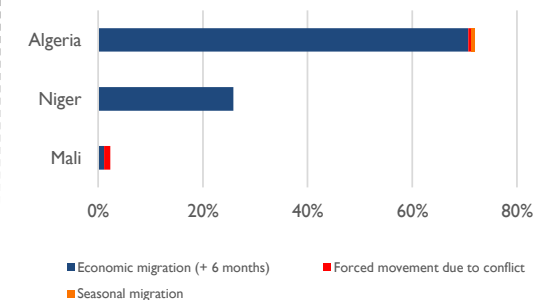
## MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



## ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



## NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



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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.

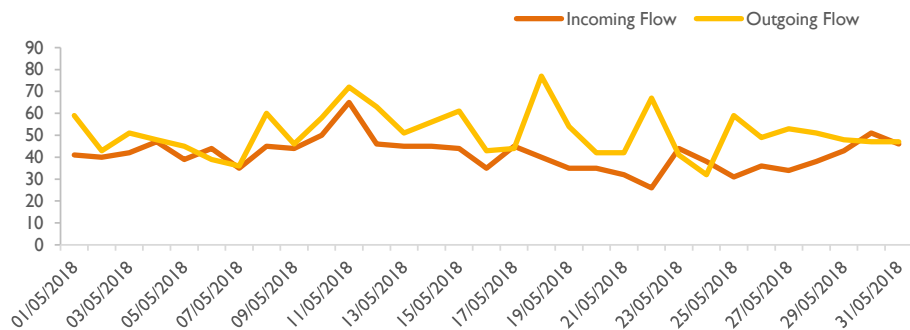
A large number of incoming migrants who had transited through Mauritania or were deported from Mauritania and were returning to Mali or to their countries of origin were also identified at this FMP. Most expelled individuals obtain a pass and return to Mauritania.

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

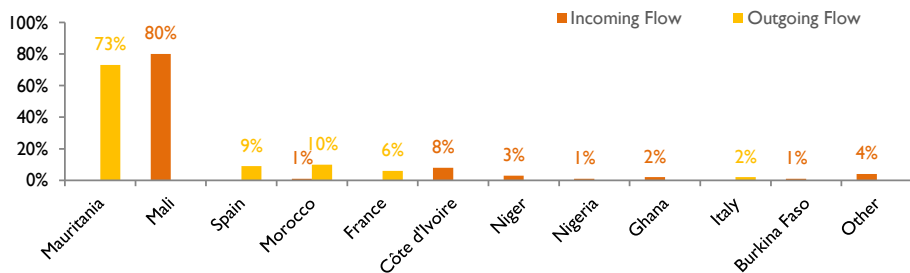
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Mauritania, Spain, Morocco, and France as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 2,865 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 1,281; Outgoing flow : 1,584).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018

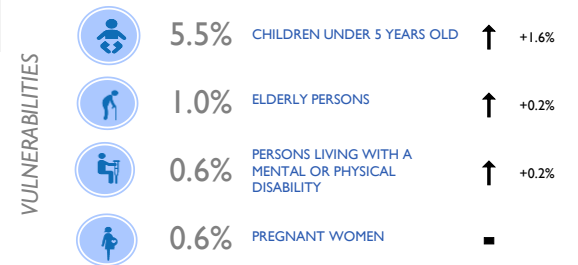
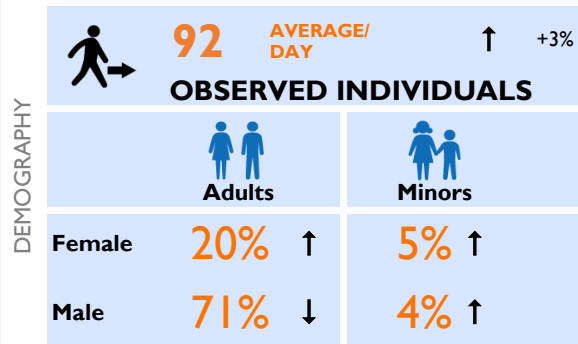


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

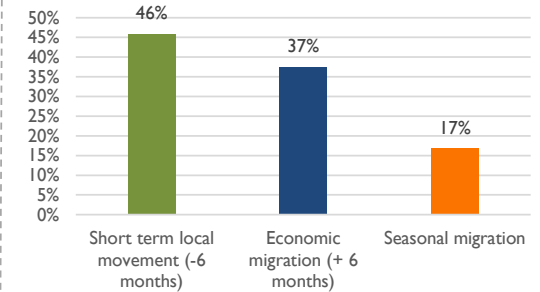
(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



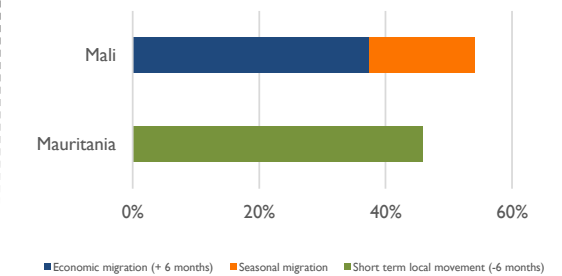
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	77%	+6%
Côte d'Ivoire	9%	-3%
Niger	3%	-2%
Guinea-Conakry	2%	-
Ghana	2%	-
Other	7%	-1%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mauritania	55%	-1%
Mali	45%	+1%
Other	0%	-

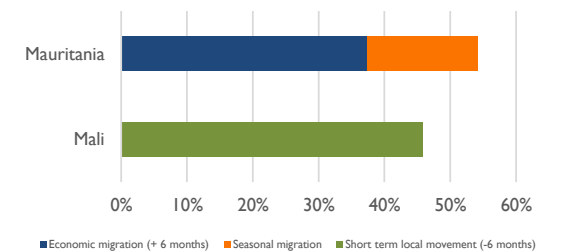
MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



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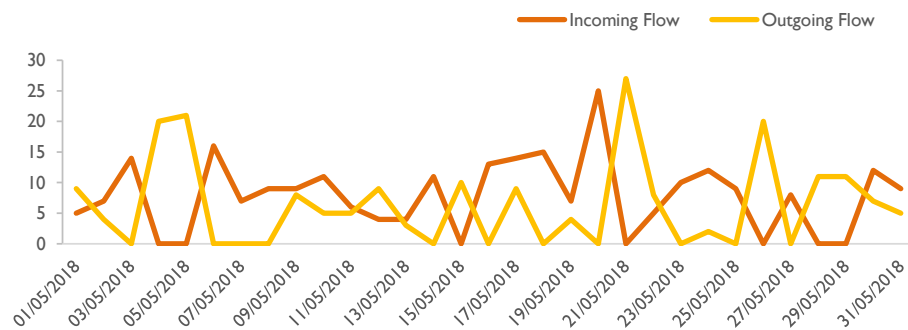
The Benena Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region.

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.

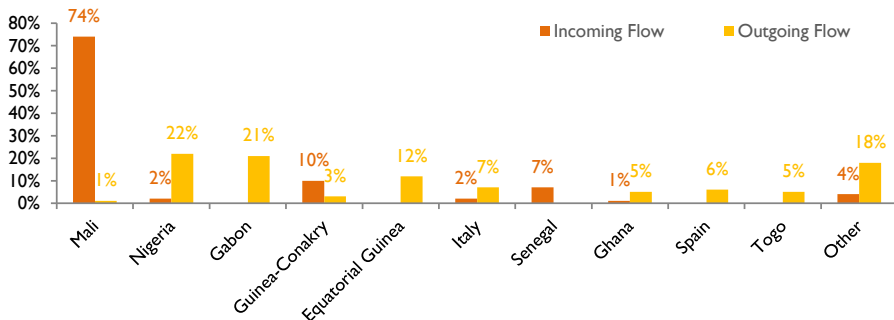
During the reporting period, 440 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 242; Outgoing flow : 198).

The information collected at this FMP shows a notable 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 MAY 2018

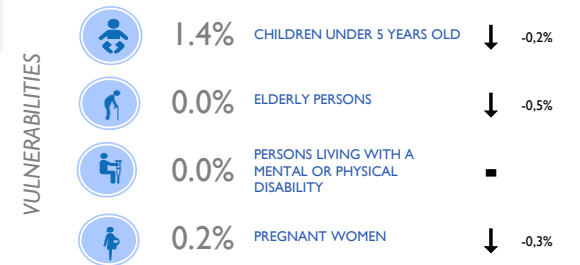
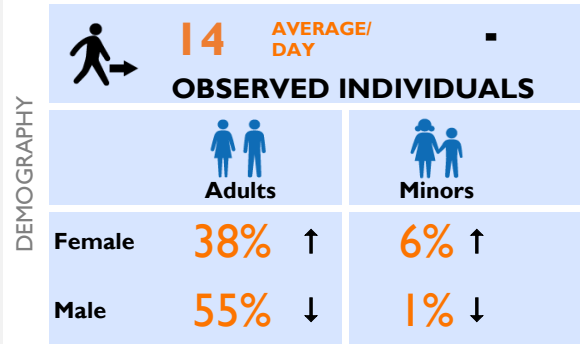


## MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



## TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

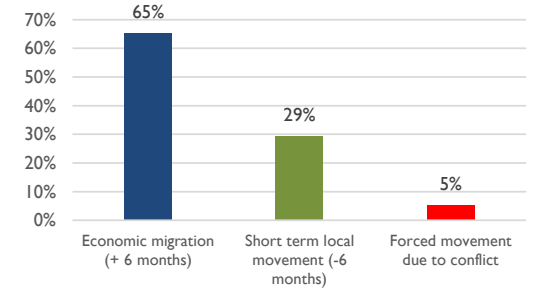
(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



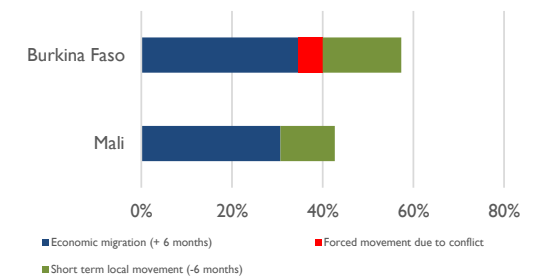
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Nigeria	33%	+8%
Guinea-Conakry	16%	-5%
Mali	13%	-1%
Senegal	13%	-1%
Gambia	6%	-2%
Other	19%	+1%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Burkina Faso	45%	-5%
Mali	55%	+5%
Other	0%	-

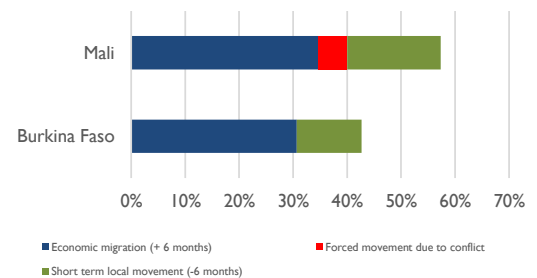
## MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



## ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



## NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



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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.

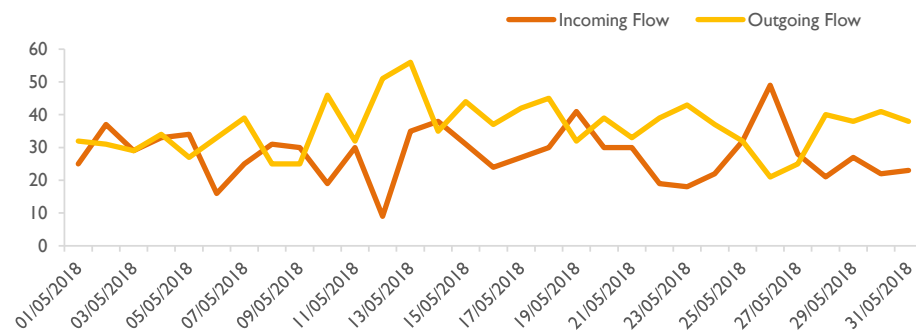
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Spain, Algeria, Libya, and Italy as their intended final destination.

The majority of incoming migrants were returning to their country of origin.

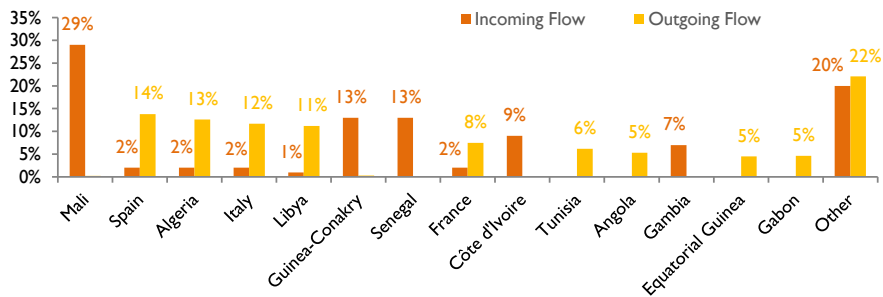
During the reporting period, 1,986 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 865; Outgoing flow : 1,121).

The information collected at this FMP shows a notable 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 MAY 2018

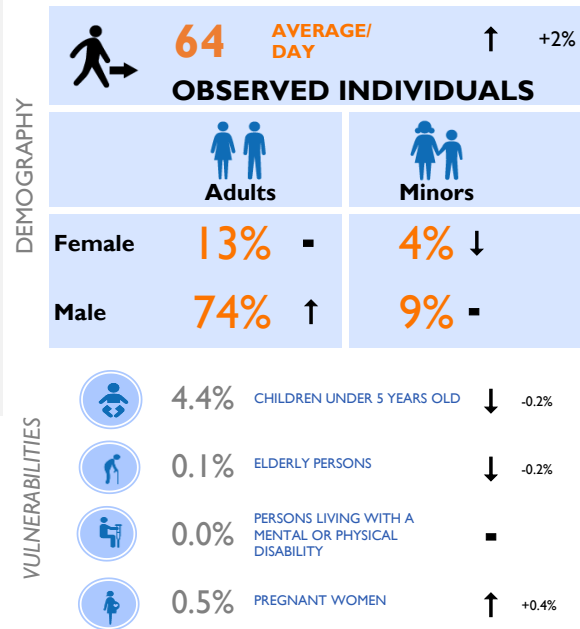


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

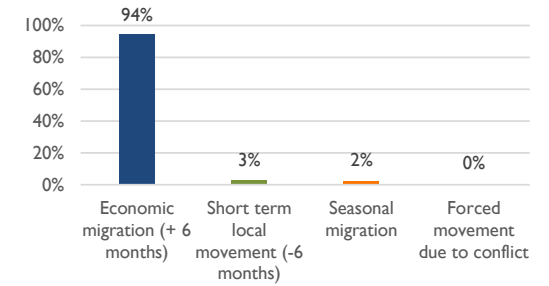


### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

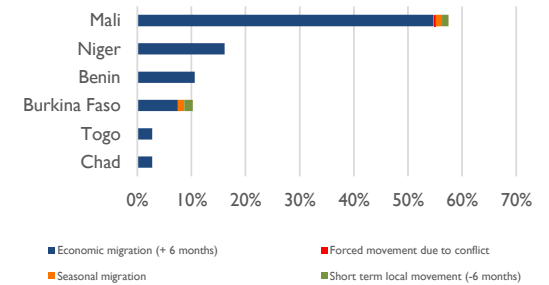
(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



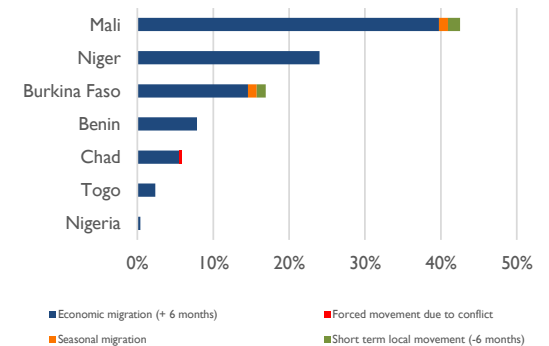
### MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



### ORIGIN OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES



ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	24%	+2%
Guinea-Conakry	13%	+2%
Senegal	11%	-
Côte d'Ivoire	8%	+1%
Gambia	7%	-1%
Other	37%	-4%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mali	44%	-
Niger	25%	-2%
Burkina Faso	16%	+2%
Other	15%	-



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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.

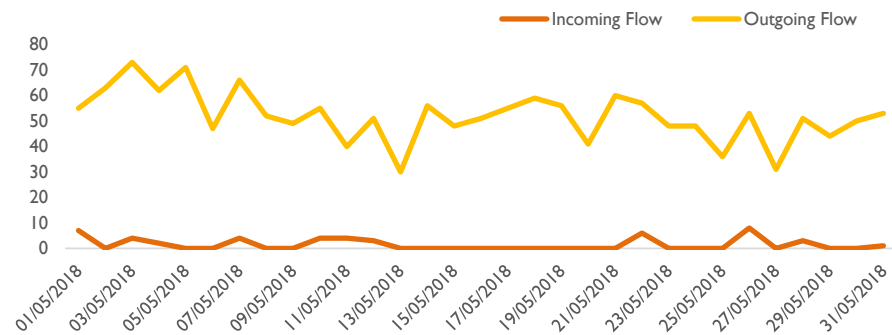
Most incoming migrants were traveling to Guinea and Mali.

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

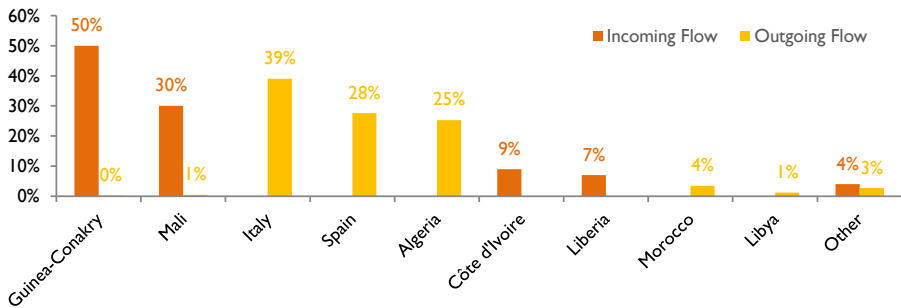
According to the information received from data collectors, migrants from Côte d'Ivoire transit through Sikasso, from where they travel to Mopti, bypassing Bamako. This explains the low number of Ivorian nationals observed at the Bamako FMPs. In addition, Malian nationals traveling to Northern Mali hide their intentions, making it difficult to assess the number of Malians migrating out of the country.

During the reporting period, 1,657 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 46; Outgoing flow : 1,611).

### EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN MAY 2018



### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

(Data obtained by direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)

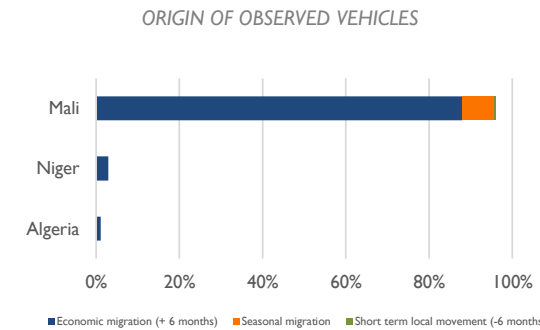
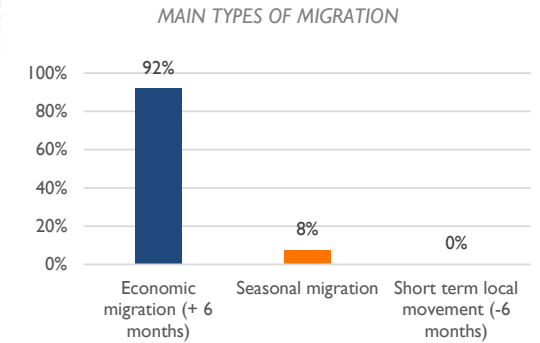
**53 AVERAGE/ DAY OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS**

**DEMOGRAPHY**

	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Minors</b>
<b>Female</b>	0%	0%
<b>Male</b>	99%	1%

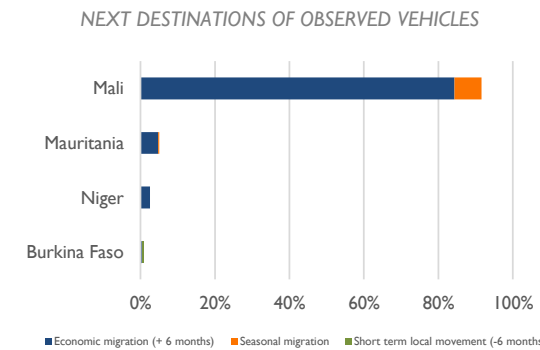
**VULNERABILITIES**

- 0.1% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↑ +0.1%
- 0.5% ELDERLY PERSONS
- 0.0% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- 0.0% PREGNANT WOMEN



ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	47%	-7%
Gambia	14%	-1%
Mali	13%	+1%
Burkina Faso	8%	+3%
Senegal	5%	-1%
Other	13%	+5%

DESTINATION OF VEHICLES	%	VARIATION
Mali	94%	+1%
Niger	2%	-1%
Mauritania	3%	-
Other	1%	+0%



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## 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, 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.*



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