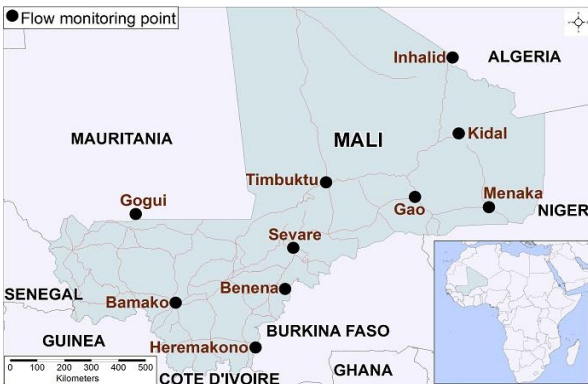




IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout West and Central Africa. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends, and routes, at entry, exit, and transit points (such as border crossing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



The average daily number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points decreased by 16% 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.

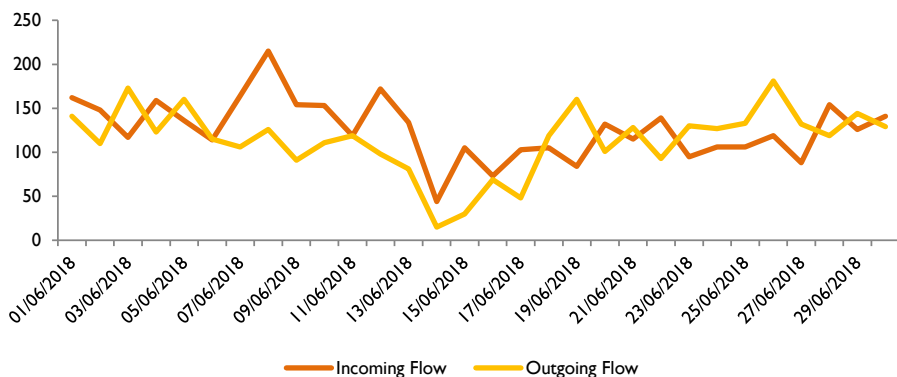
Economic migration, including but not limited to long-term migration of more than 6 months (77% of flows) and short term movement (13% of flows), is the main observed type of migration.

DEFINITIONS USED

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

Outgoing flows: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of traveling towards the outer borders of Mali.

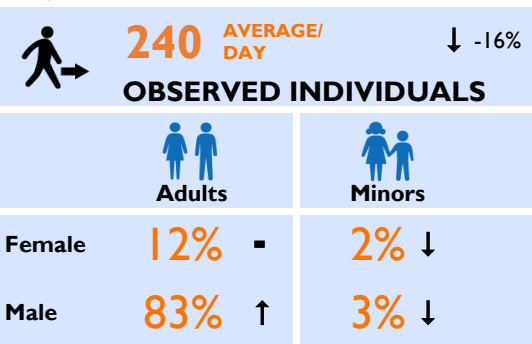
EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018(*)



(*) 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.

TRAVELERS' PROFILE

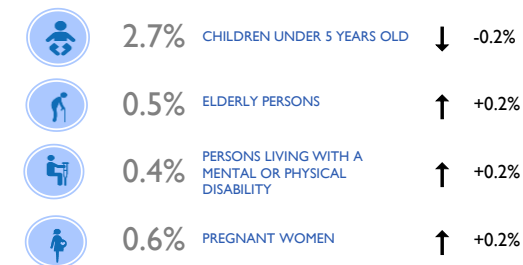
(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



DEMOGRAPHY

VULNERABILITIES

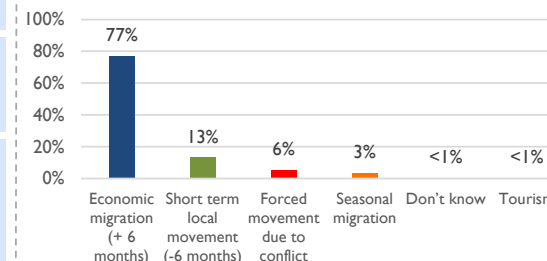
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS



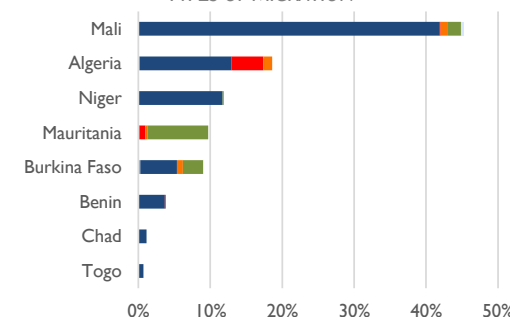
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	54%	-1%
Guinea-Conakry	14%	-1%
Côte d'Ivoire	7%	+1%
Senegal	4%	-
Gambia	3%	+1%
Other	18%	-

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	52%	-1%
Mauritania	17%	-1%
Algeria	16%	+2%
Niger	5%	-1%
Other	10%	+1%

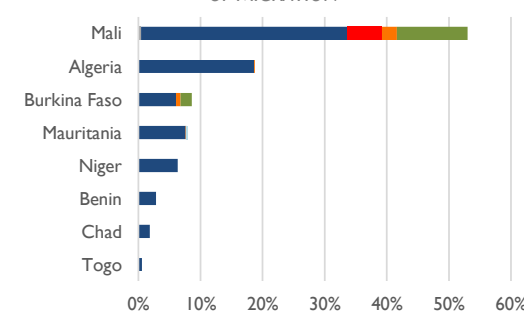
MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



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.

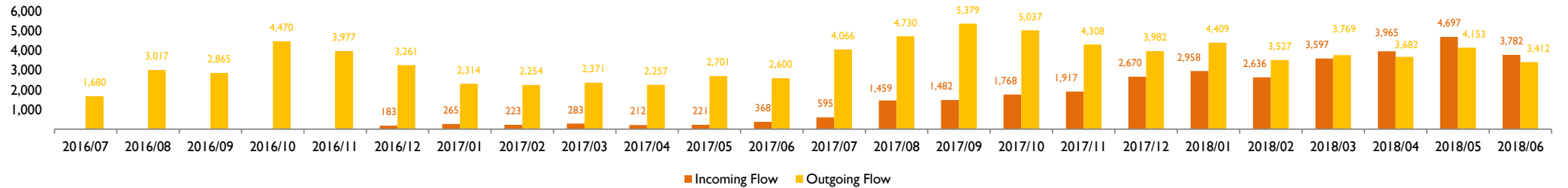
Gao is an important transit point, and is commonly favoured by irregular migrants for its access to routes leading to the Mediterranean.

The majority of outgoing migrants identified at the Gao and Timbuktu FMPs continue through Algeria (primarily through the Algerian towns of Tamanrasset and Bordj). Migrants transiting through Benena and Heremakono travel on to Burkina Faso, while those transiting through Gogui travel on to Mauritania.

Mali is also 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.

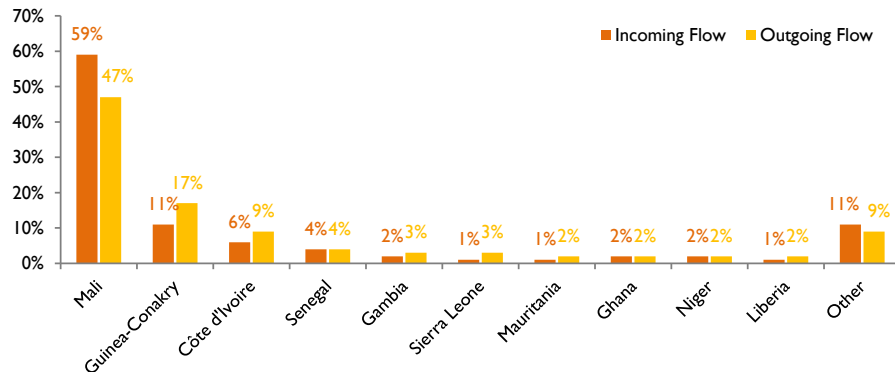
3,782 Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)
3,412 Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)
7,194 Individuals observed in total at Mali FMPs
10 Active FMPs in Mali

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMPs BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 30 JUNE 2018 (**)



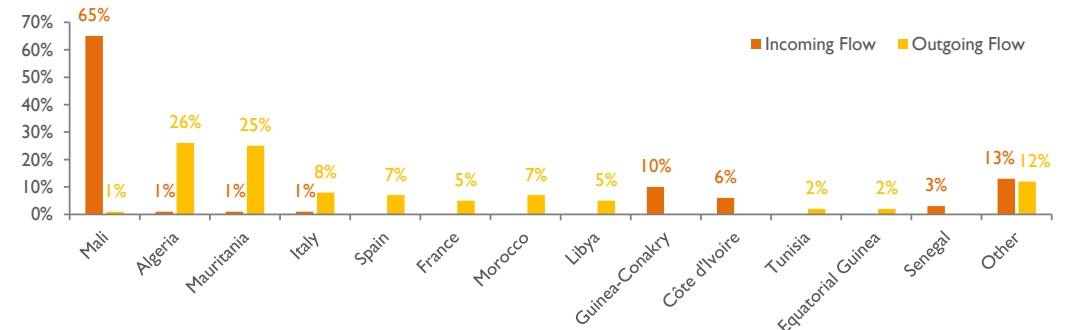
(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Bamako, Severe, Wabaria, and Inhalid, which are transit points, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.
 (***) The data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. Due to the new 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 prevalent nationalities.

MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



European countries represent 21% of declared intended final destinations by outgoing migrants.

Since March 2017, the FMPs have counted a large number of incoming migrants who were expelled from Algeria. 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 destinations.



The FMPs are funded by
EUROPEAN UNION
 PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

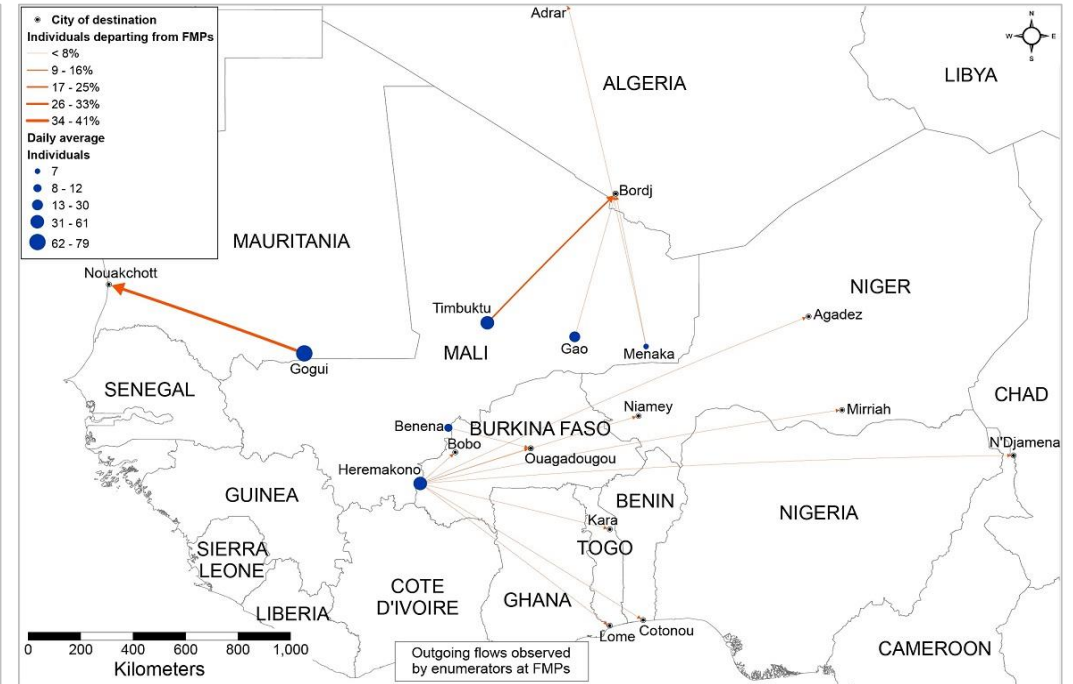
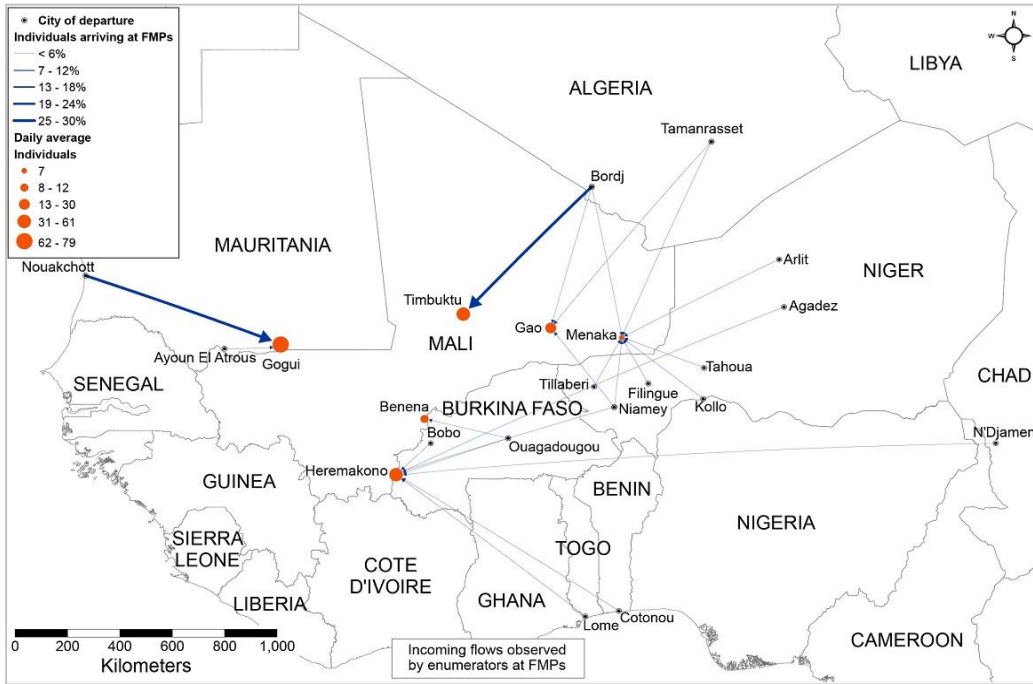
Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), [month, year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".

The FMPs are
 implemented by IOM



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 migration 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, 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.



The FMPs are funded by
 EUROPEAN UNION
 PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are
 implemented 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.

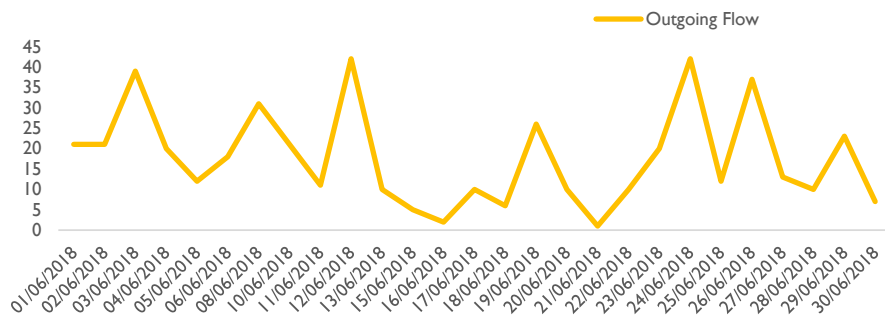
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors identify migrants who wish to travel to North African and European countries. Most of them transit through Bamako to reach Gao, where they spend a couple of days before continuing their journey.

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

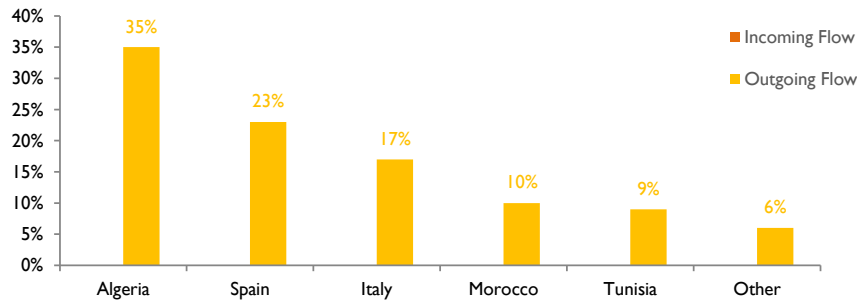
Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria as their final destination, followed by Spain, Italy, Morocco, and Tunisia.

During the reporting period, 480 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 0; Outgoing flow : 480).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018

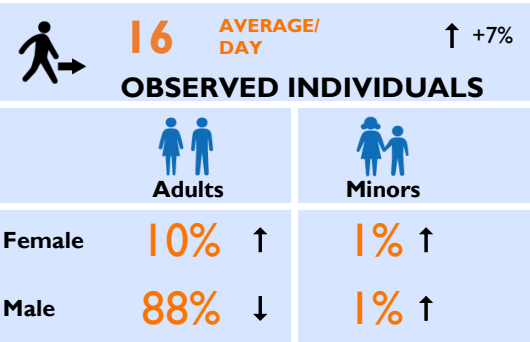


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



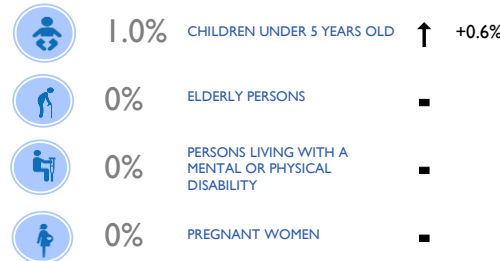
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY

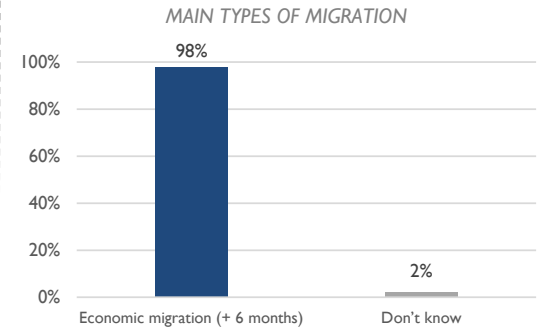
VULNERABILITIES



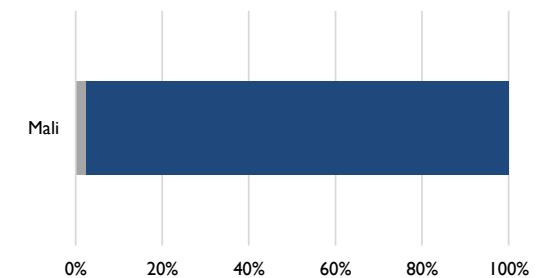
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	36%	-3%
Guinea-Conakry	33%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	18%	+5%
Senegal	4%	+1%
Gambia	3%	-
Other	6%	-4%

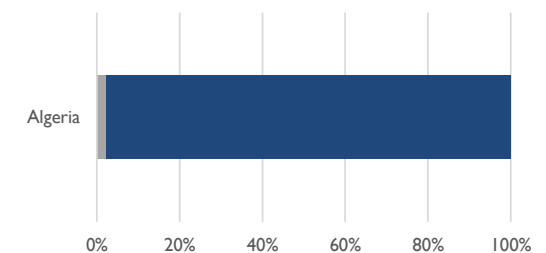
DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Algeria	100%	-
Mali	0%	-
Other	0%	-



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by
EUROPEAN UNION
PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are
implemented by IOM



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.

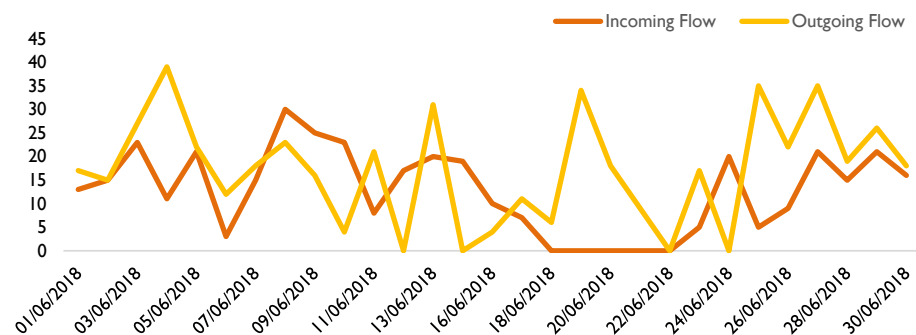
Migrants departing from Place Kidal travel mainly on board private vehicles and trucks.

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 Burkina Faso.

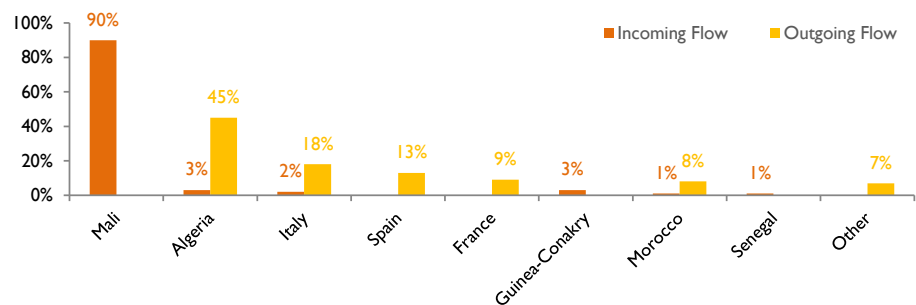
Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria as their final destination, followed by Italy, Spain, and France.

During the reporting period, 871 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 372; Outgoing flow : 499).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018

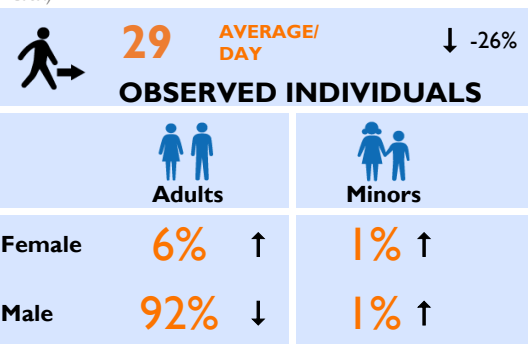


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

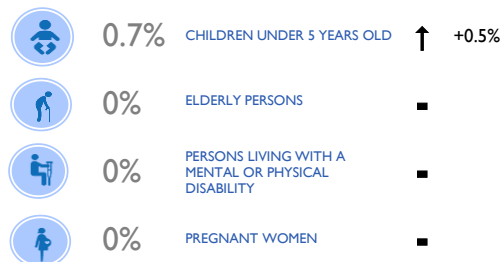


TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY

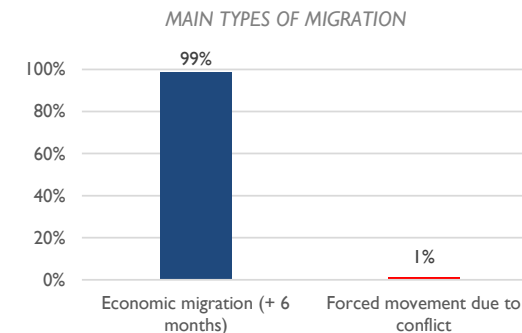


VULNERABILITIES

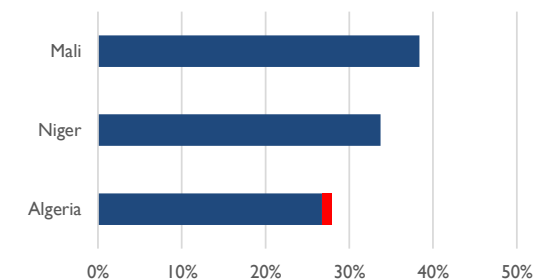
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	63%	-3%
Guinea-Conakry	21%	+6%
Côte d'Ivoire	10%	+4%
Senegal	2%	-1%
Burkina Faso	2%	-
Other	2%	-6%

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

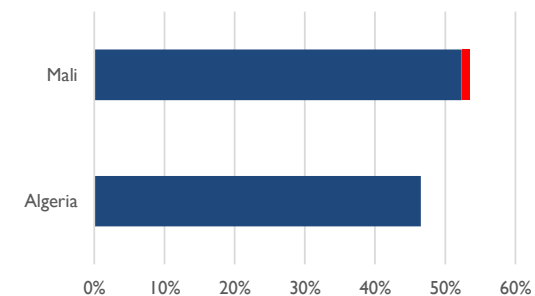
DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Algeria	60%	+19%
Mali	40%	-19%
Other	0%	-



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by EUROPEAN UNION PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakrepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are implemented by IOM



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

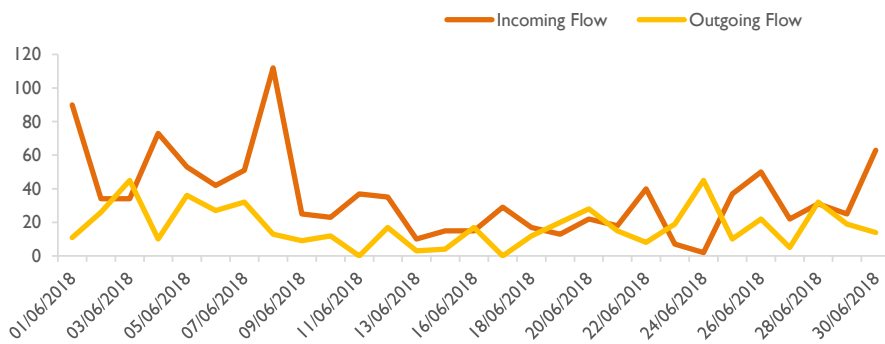
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe migrants who travel through Timbuktu before going on to North Africa and Europe.

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.

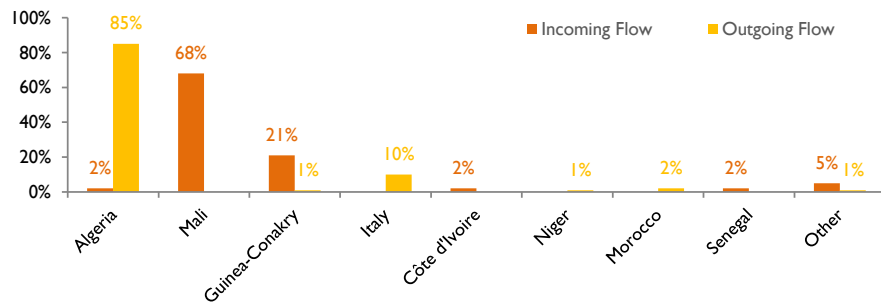
Most outgoing migrants reported either Algeria or Italy as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 1,536 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 1,025; Outgoing flow : 511).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018

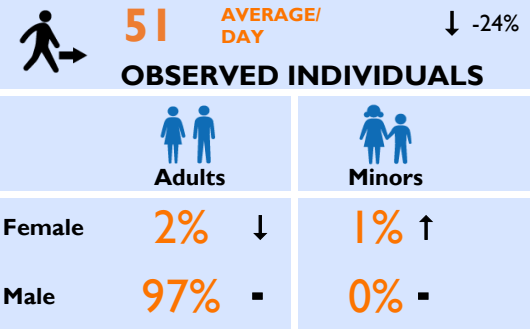


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



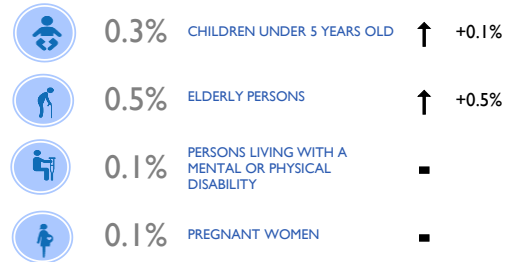
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY

VULNERABILITIES

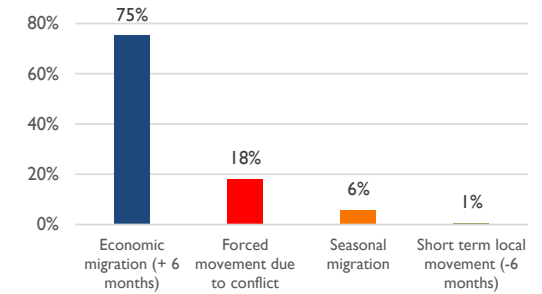


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	58%	+1%
Guinea-Conakry	31%	-3%
Sierra Leone	4%	+2%
Côte d'Ivoire	2%	-1%
Senegal	2%	+1%
Other	3%	-

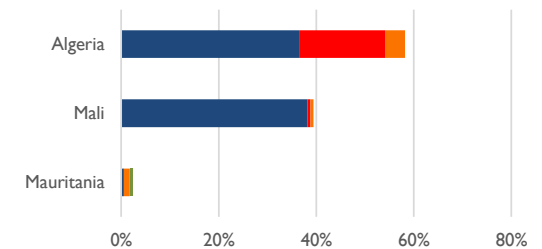
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	66%	-7%
Algeria	34%	+8%
Other	0%	-1%

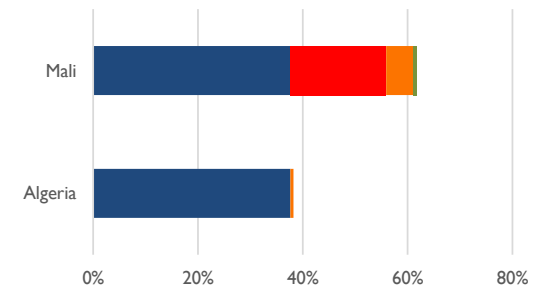
MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by
EUROPEAN UNION
PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are
implemented by IOM



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

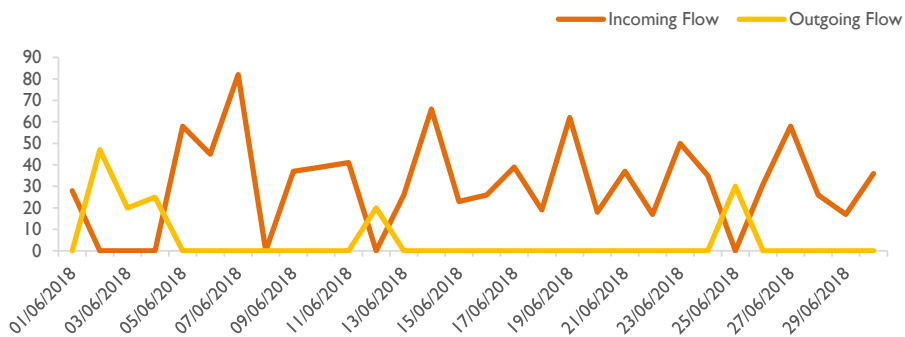
At this Flow Monitoring Point, the data collectors observe migrants who transit Gao, Timbuktu, and Menaka towns before traveling to Algeria.

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

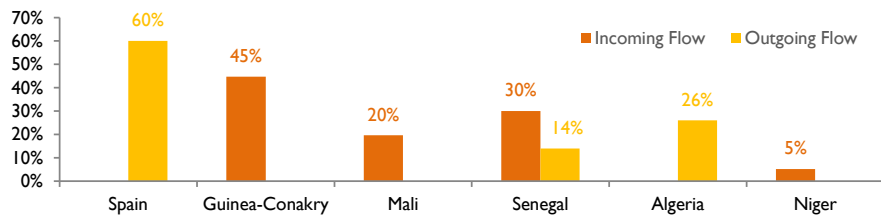
During the reporting period, 1,058 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 916; Outgoing flow : 142).

This FMP reported a large number of incoming migrants who were expelled from Algeria.

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018



MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

35 AVERAGE/DAY ↑ +46%

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

 Adults	 Minors
Female 1%	Female 0%
Male 79%	Male 20%

DEMOGRAPHY

VULNERABILITIES

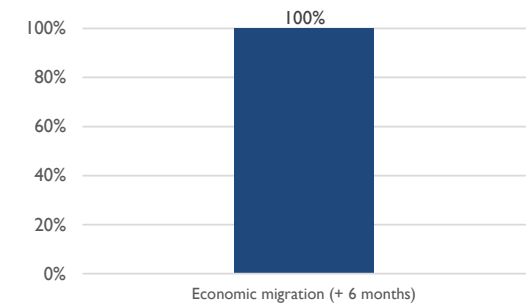
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

- 0% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD
- 0% ELDERLY PERSONS
- 0% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- 0% PREGNANT WOMEN

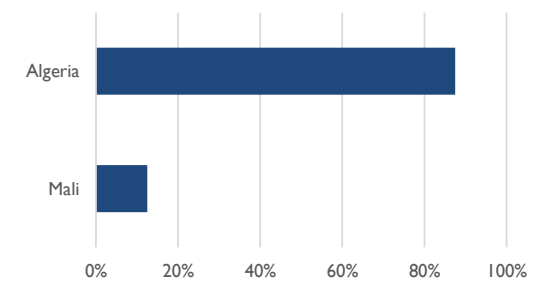
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	42%	+3%
Senegal	32%	+17%
Mali	20%	-10%
Niger	6%	-8%
Côte d'Ivoire	0%	-3%
Other	1%	+2%

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	88%	+85%
Algeria	12%	-85%
Other	0%	-

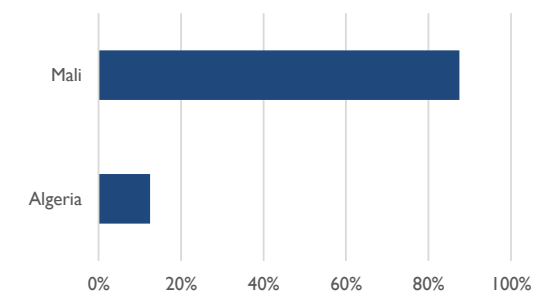
MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by
EUROPEAN UNION
PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are
implemented by IOM



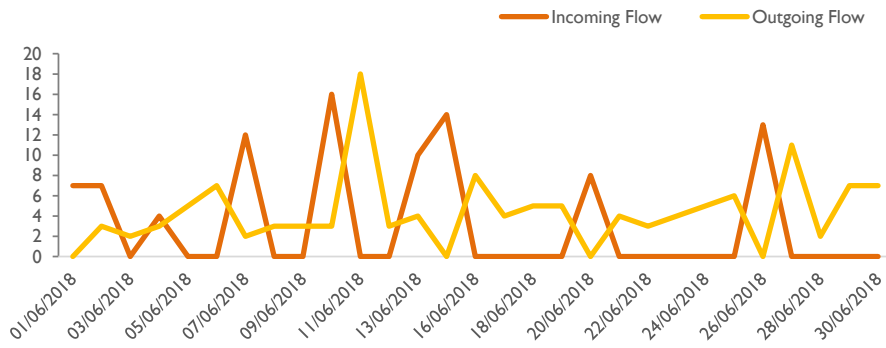
The Menaka Flow Monitoring Point is located in the city of Menaka, in the Menaka region.

According to information received by data collectors, some migrants, following the reinforcement of security measures 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.

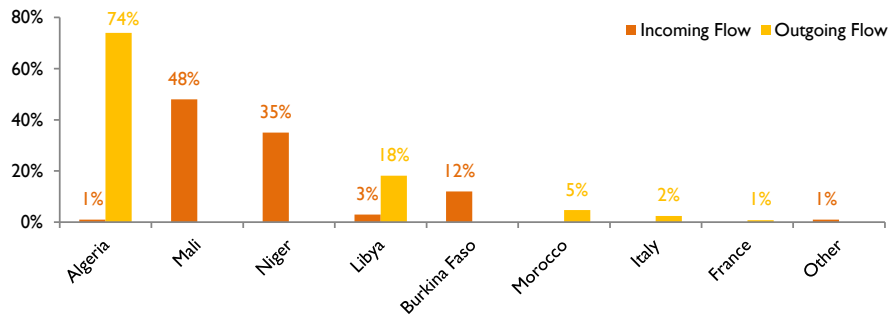
The vast majority of migrants identified at Menaka were Malians, followed by nationals of Niger and Burkina Faso.

During the reporting period, 218 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 91; Outgoing flow : 127).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018

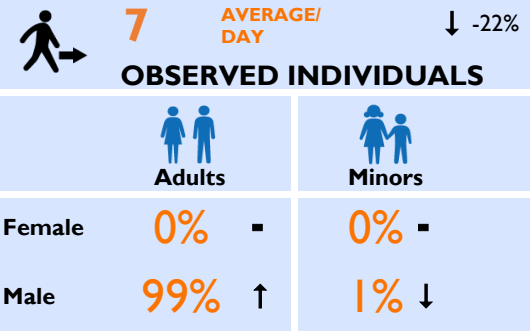


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

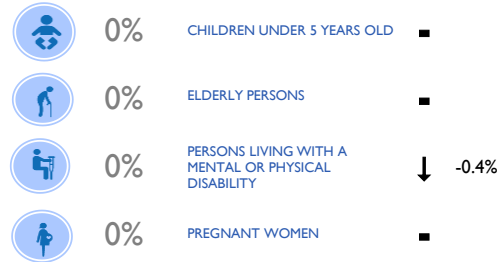


TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



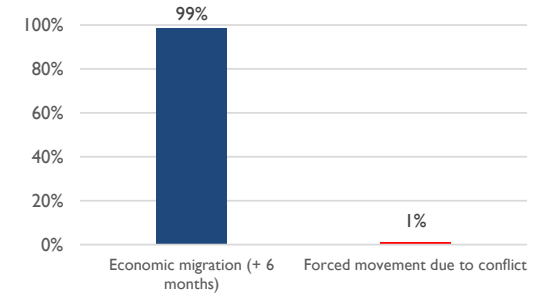
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	51%	+5%
Niger	33%	+2%
Burkina Faso	7%	-
Togo	4%	+1%
Ghana	3%	-1%
Other	2%	-7%

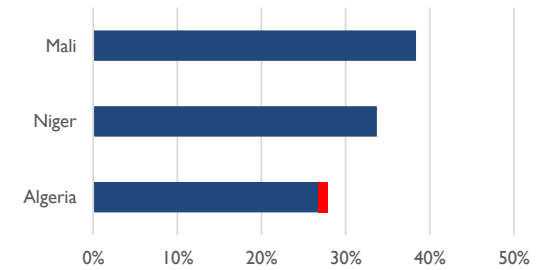
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Algeria	54%	-15%
Mali	46%	+15%
Other	0%	-

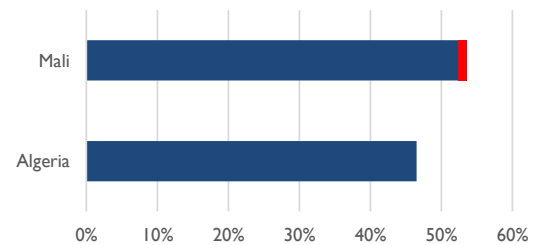
MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by EUROPEAN UNION PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are implemented by IOM



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

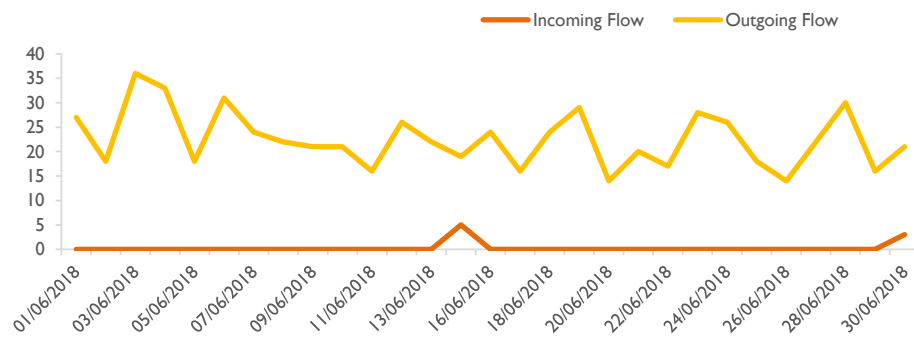
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe migrants traveling to Gao and Timbuktu.

During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at the Sevare FMP were Guinean nationals. Nationals of other countries, including Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Gambia, were also recorded.

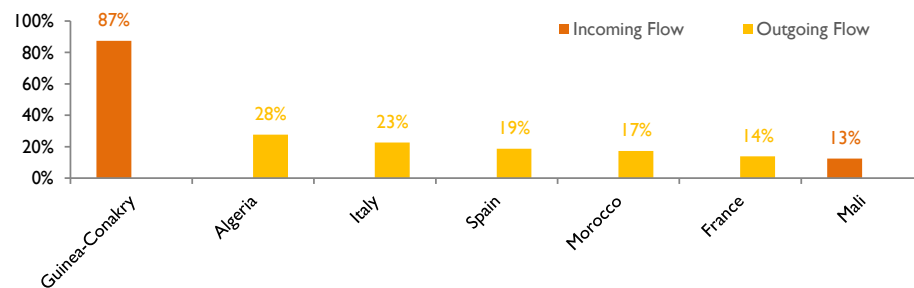
Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria as their final destination, followed by Italy, Spain, and Morocco.

During the reporting period, 661 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 8; Outgoing flow : 653).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018

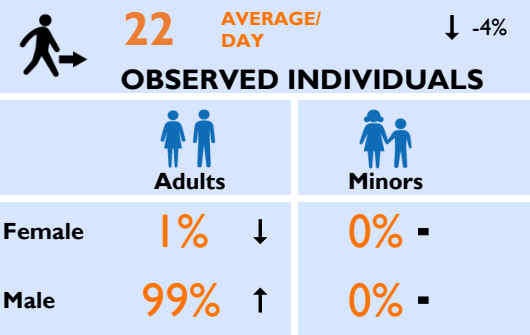


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELERS' PROFILE

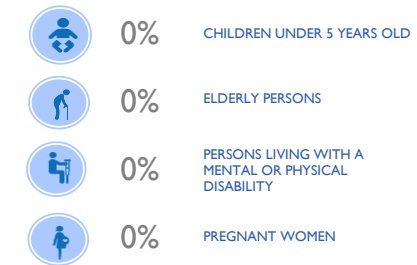
(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



DEMOGRAPHY

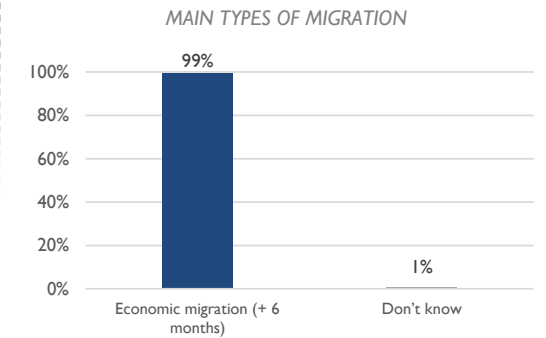
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

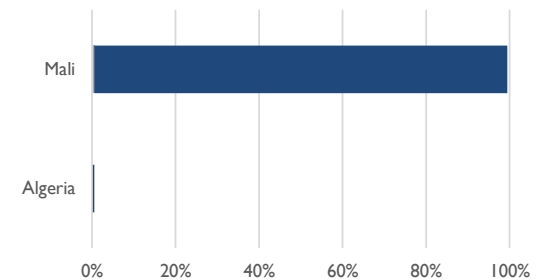


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	36%	-7%
Mali	20%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	15%	-
Senegal	11%	+2%
Gambia	8%	+2%
Other	10%	+2%

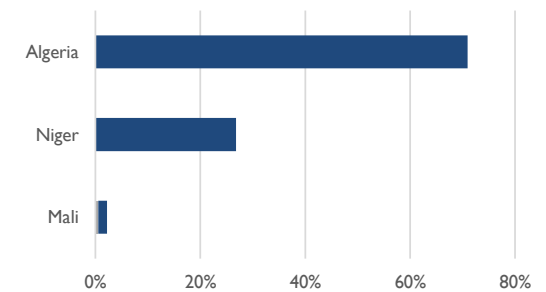
DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Algeria	75%	-1%
Niger	23%	-
Mali	2%	+1%
Other	0%	-



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by EUROPEAN UNION PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are implemented by IOM



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.

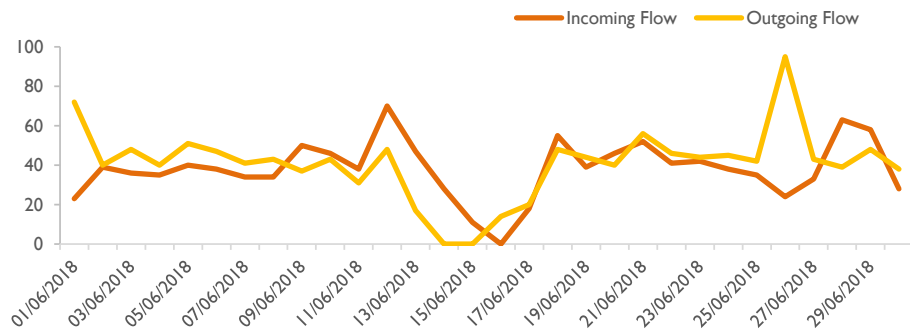
A large number of incoming migrants who had transited through Mauritania or were deported from Mauritania and were returning to Mali or to their countries of origin were also identified at this FMP. Most expelled individuals obtain a pass and return to Mauritania.

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

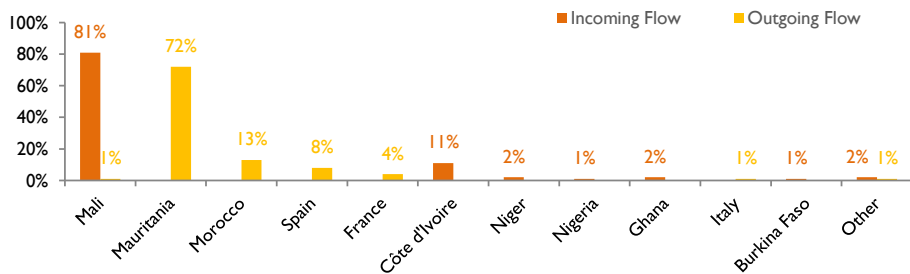
Most outgoing migrants reported either Mauritania, Morocco, Spain, and France as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 2,361 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 1,141; Outgoing flow : 1,220).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018

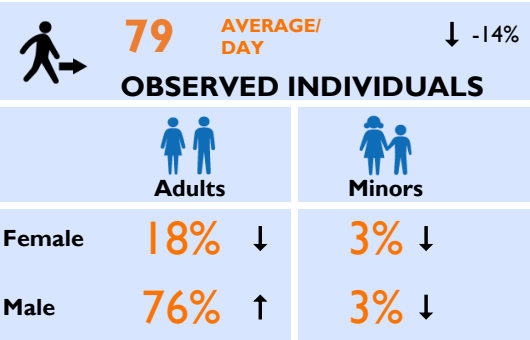


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

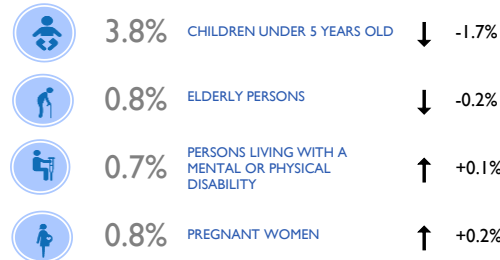


TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



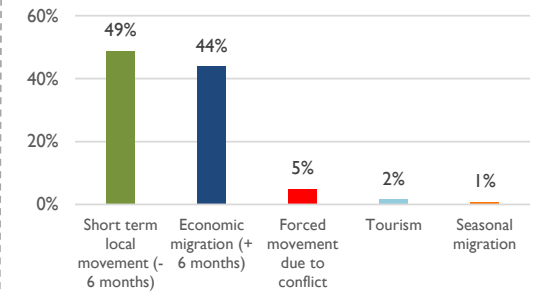
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

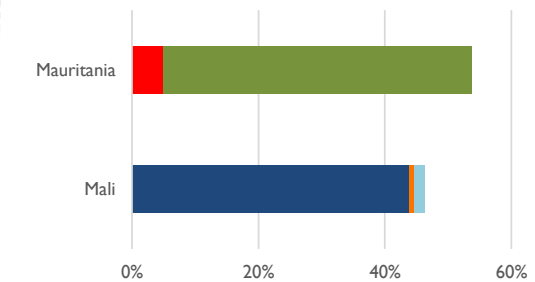
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	76%	-1%
Côte d'Ivoire	11%	+2%
Togo	2%	-
Niger	2%	-1%
Guinea-Conakry	2%	-
Other	7%	-

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mauritania	51%	-4%
Mali	49%	+4%
Other	0%	-

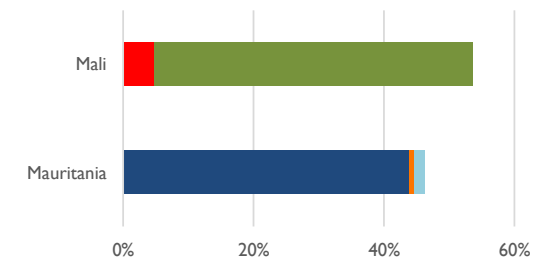
MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by EUROPEAN UNION PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are implemented by IOM



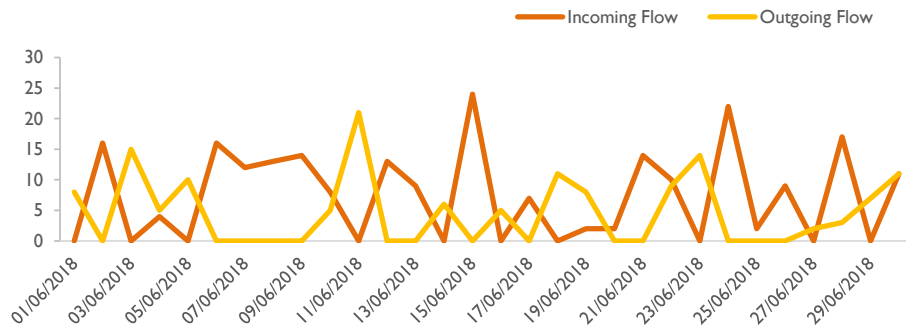
The Benena Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region.

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.

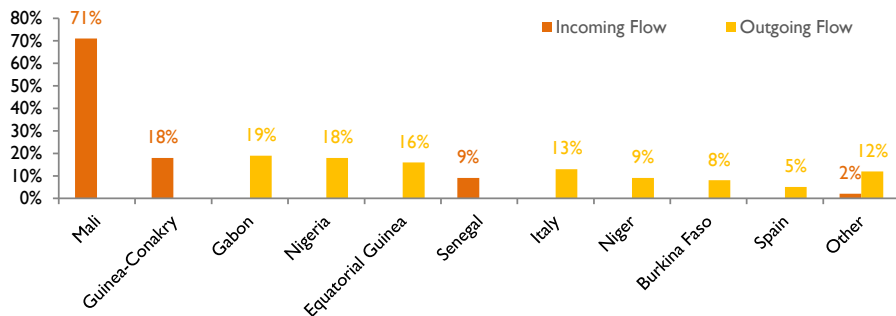
During the reporting period, 365 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 225; Outgoing flow : 140).

The information collected at this FMP shows a notable number of migrants, including many women and girls, who report traveling to Mali to work in the mining regions, as well as in other sectors.

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018

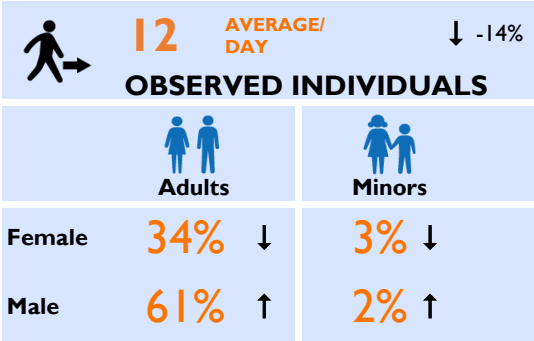


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

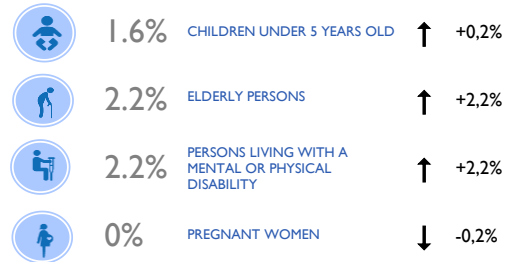


TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



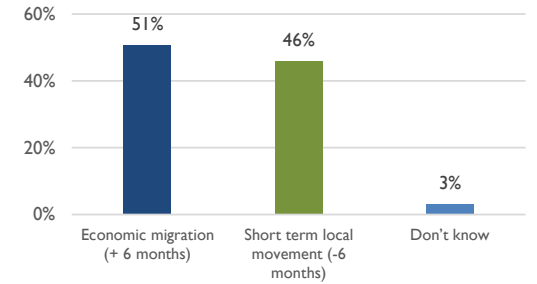
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

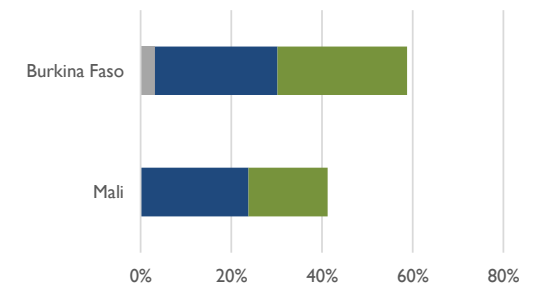
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Nigeria	31%	-2%
Guinea-Conakry	21%	+5%
Mali	19%	+6%
Senegal	10%	-3%
Niger	6%	+1%
Other	13%	-7%

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	62%	+7%
Burkina Faso	38%	-7%
Other	0%	-

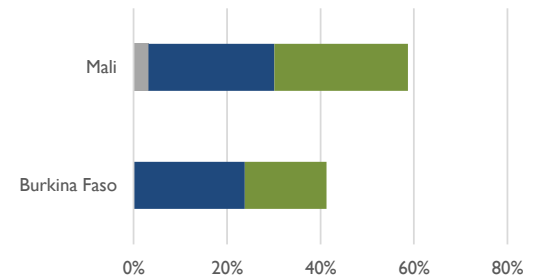
MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by EUROPEAN UNION PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are implemented by IOM



The Heremakono Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the 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 through Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.

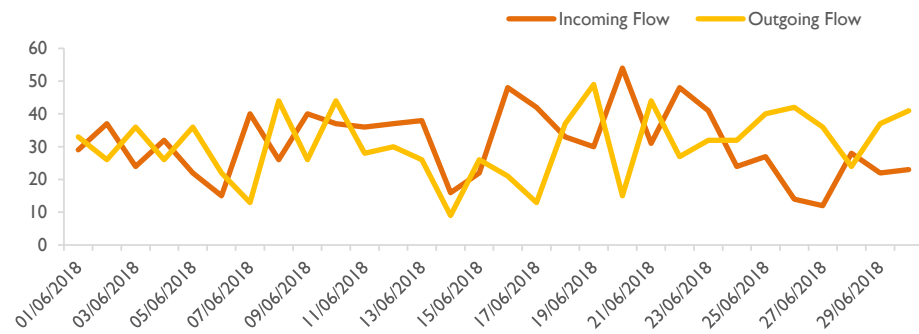
Most outgoing migrants reported either Libya, Algeria, Italy, and Spain, as their intended final destination.

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

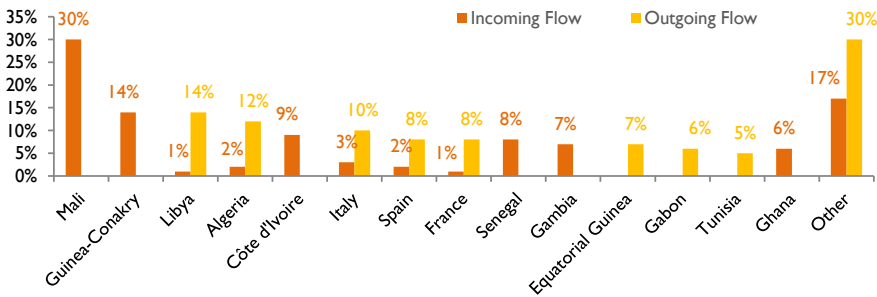
During the reporting period, 1,843 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 928; Outgoing flow : 915).

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 JUNE 2018

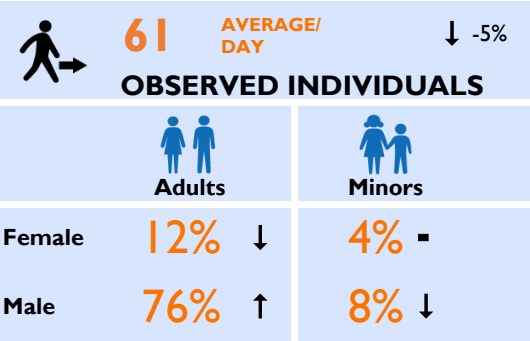


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

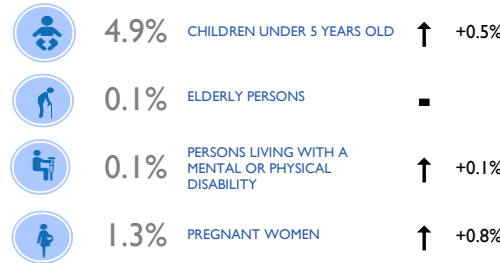


TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



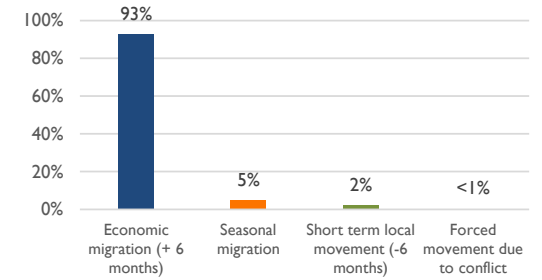
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	24%	-
Guinea-Conakry	13%	-
Senegal	9%	-2%
Côte d'Ivoire	8%	-
Gambia	7%	-
Other	39%	+2%

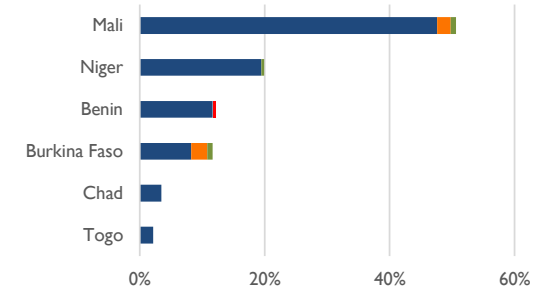
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	50%	+6%
Niger	18%	-7%
Burkina Faso	15%	-1%
Other	17%	+2%

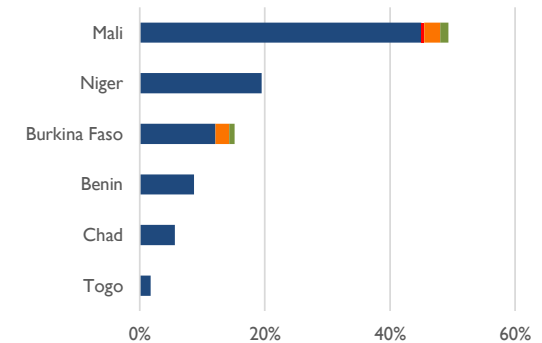
MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by EUROPEAN UNION PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are implemented by IOM



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 reported either Italy, Spain, and Algeria as their intended final destination.

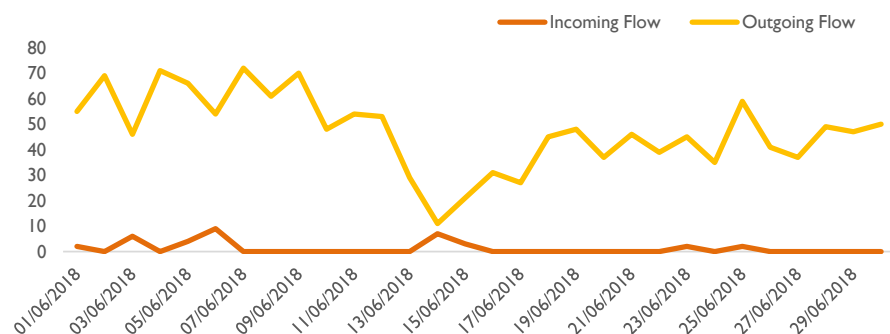
Most incoming migrants were traveling to Guinea and Mali.

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

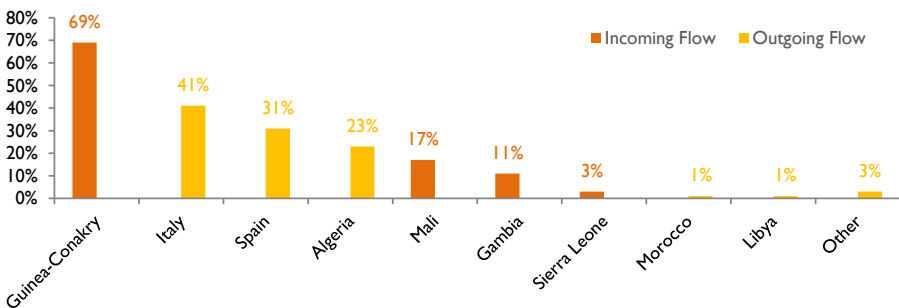
According to the information received from data collectors, migrants from Côte d'Ivoire transit through Sikasso, from where they travel to Mopti, bypassing Bamako. This explains the low number of Ivorian nationals observed at the Bamako FMPs. In addition, Malian nationals traveling to Northern Mali hide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

During the reporting period, 1,451 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 35; Outgoing flow : 1,416).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018

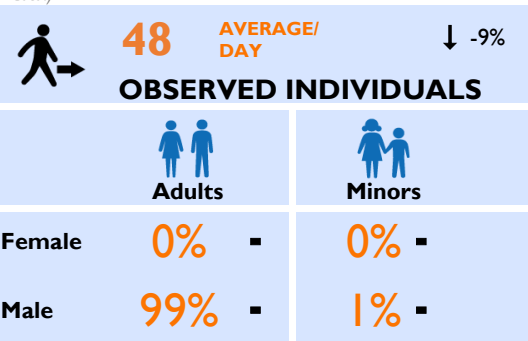


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY

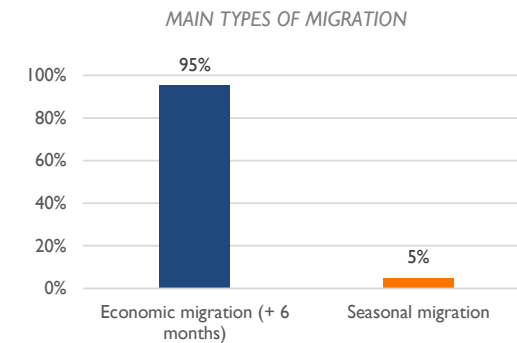


VULNERABILITIES

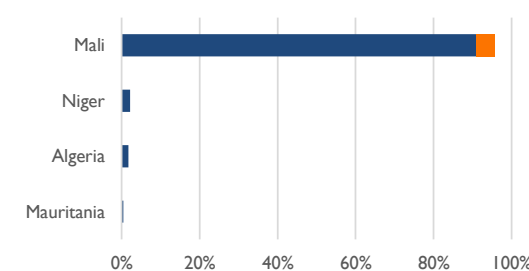
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	50%	+3%
Gambia	14%	-1%
Mali	12%	-1%
Senegal	7%	+1%
Burkina Faso	6%	-2%
Other	11%	-0%

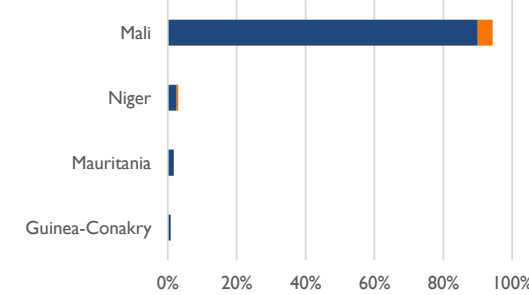
DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	95%	+1%
Niger	3%	+1%
Mauritania	2%	-1%
Other	0%	-1%



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are funded by EUROPEAN UNION PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are implemented by IOM



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 collection 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/ migration 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 MIGRATION 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, and risks as well as demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants. It serves as a common source of data contributing to inform 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 in reducing 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.



The FMPs are funded by
EUROPEAN UNION
PRM

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

obalagizi@iom.int / rodakarepcteam@iom.int - www.globaldtm.info

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)".

The FMPs are
implemented by IOM

