



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). Since July 2016, several flow monitoring points have been progressively set up in important locations in Mali, 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.



In September 2018, 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 81% of all the migrants recorded at the flow monitoring points.

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

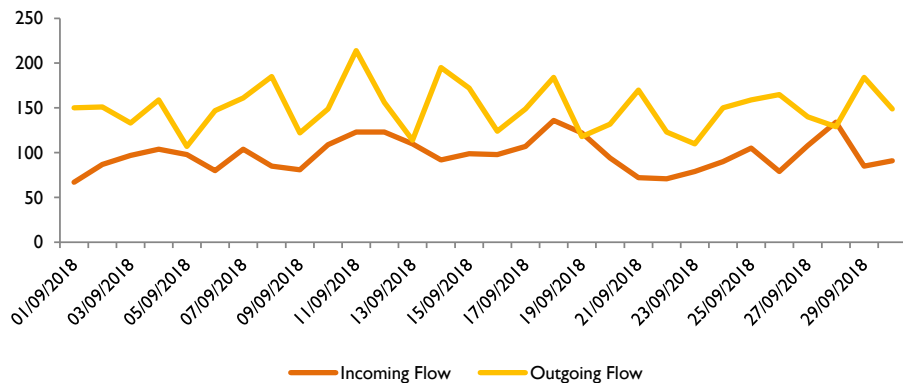
Economic migration, including but not limited to long-term migration of more than 6 months (80% of flows) and short-term movement (17% of flows), is the main observed type of movement

### 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.

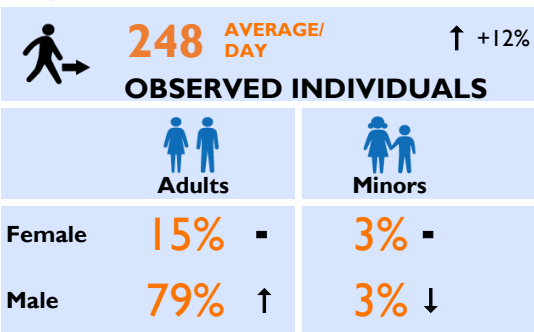
### EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER 2018(\*)



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

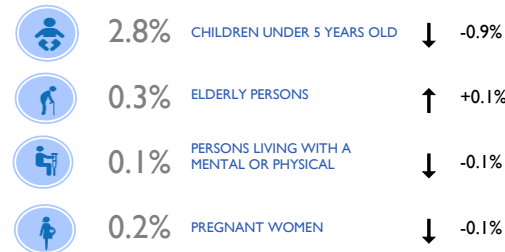
### TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

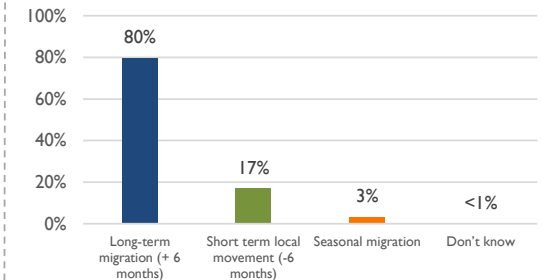


DEMOGRAPHY

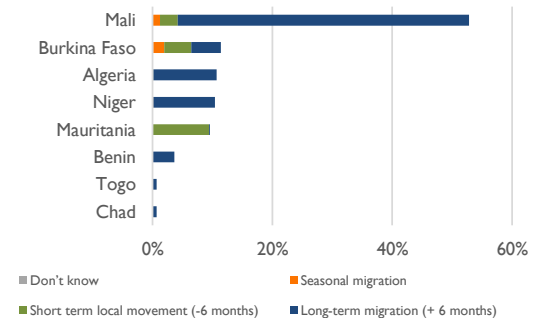
VULNERABILITIES



### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



### COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

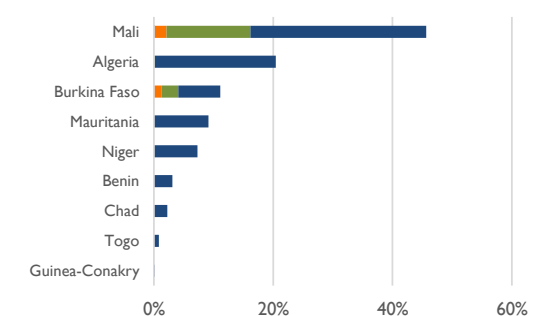


MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Mali	53%	-
Guinea-Conakry	12%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	8%	-
Senegal	5%	-
Gambia	3%	-1%
Other	19%	-

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS	%	VARIATION
Mali	39%	-9%
Mauritania	28%	+7%
Algeria	17%	+4%
Niger	5%	-2%
Other	11%	-

### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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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 through strategically located borders areas, such as 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.

**2,930** Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (\*)

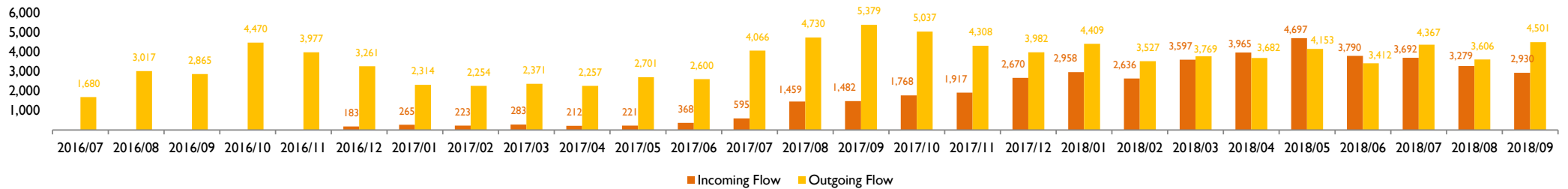
**4,501** Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (\*)

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**7,431** Individuals observed in total at Mali FMPs

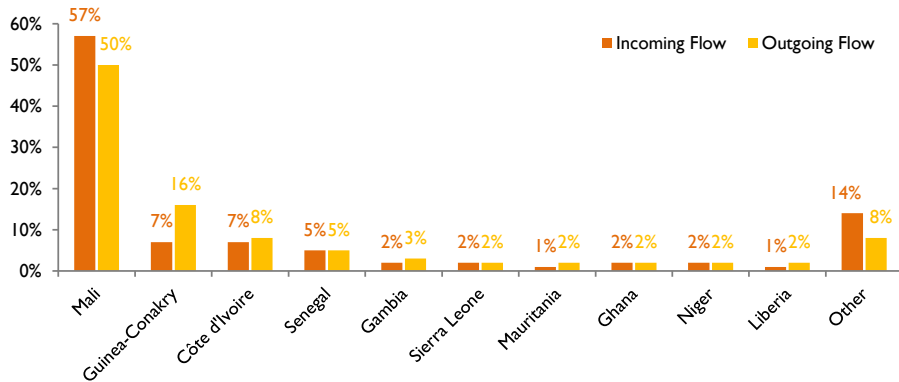
**10** Active FMPs in Mali

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



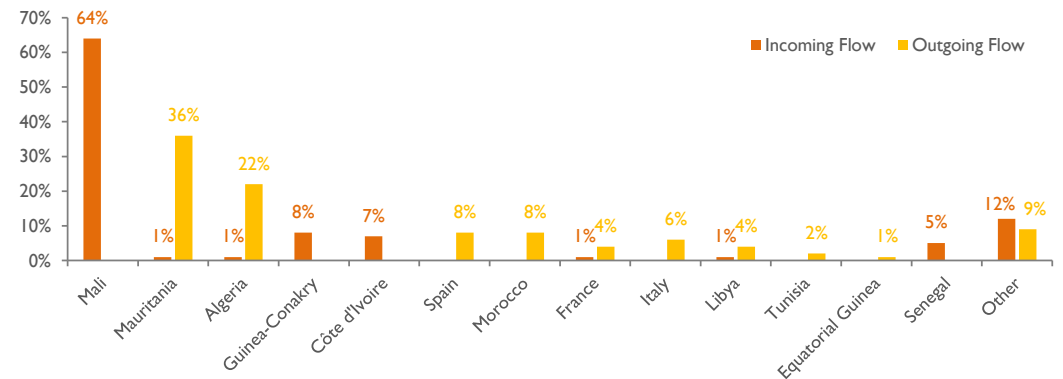
(\*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at the transit points of Bamako, Sevare, Wabaria, and Inhalid, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.  
 (\*\*\*) The data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. Due to the new FMP set up since the start of June 2017, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date should not be interpreted 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 the majority of the flows, compared to previous years in which Senegalese and Gambians were the prevalent nationalities.

**MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS**



European countries represent 18% of declared intended final destinations of outgoing migrants.



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**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**

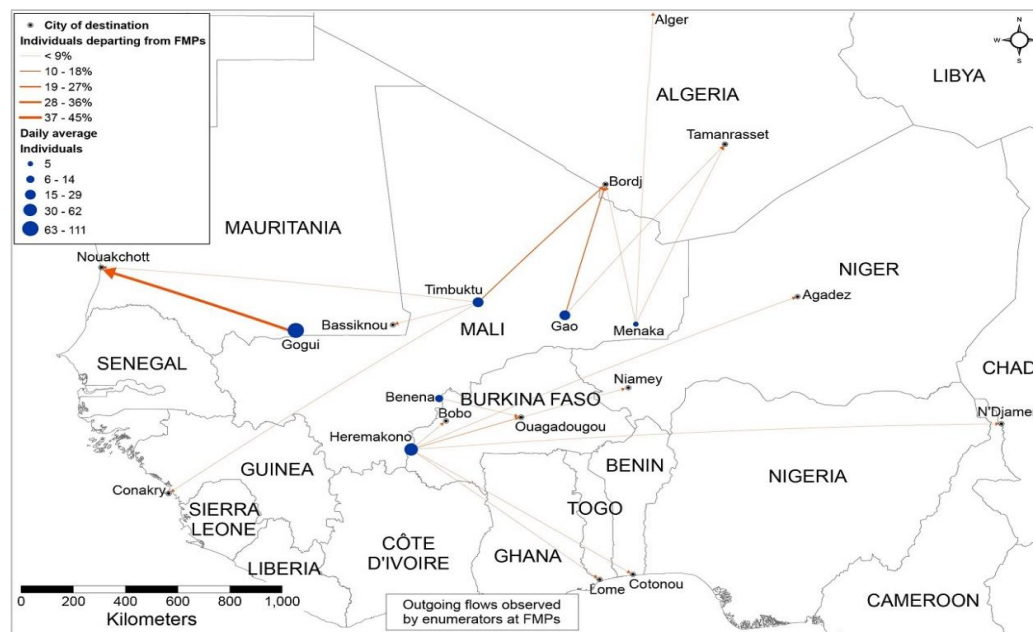
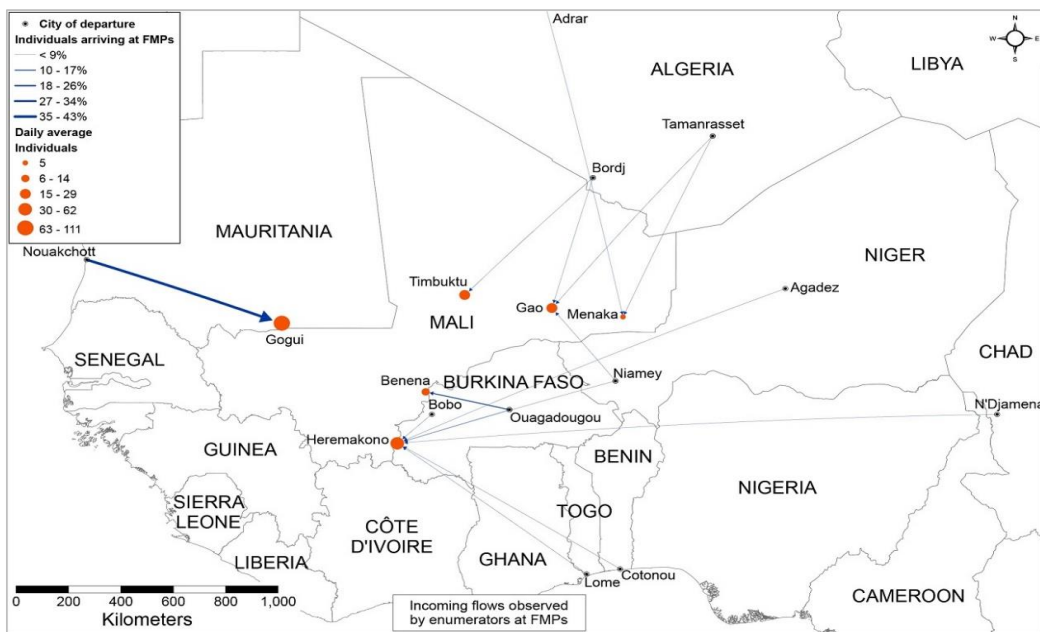
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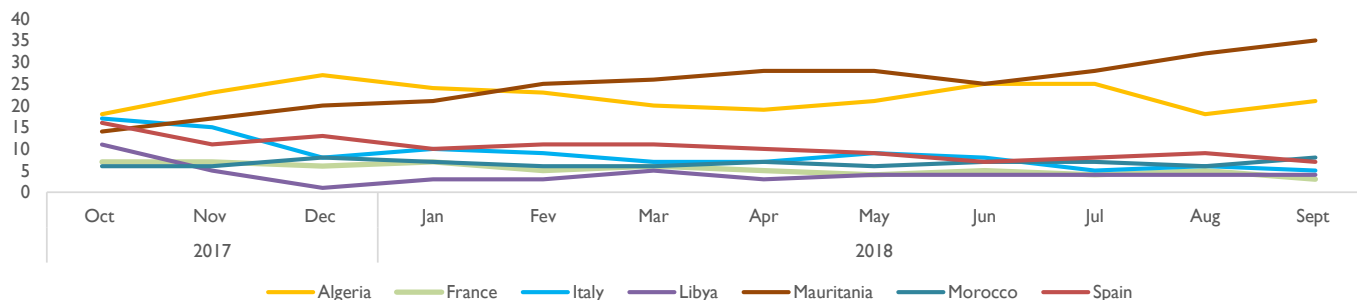
Because of the difficulties in accessing entry and exit points in the Kidal region, and because data from the Inhalid FMP alone does not accurately reflect migration flows in the Kidal region, data collected at the Inhalid FMP was not taken into consideration. To determine incoming and outgoing flows 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, Sevre 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.

**CHANGE OVER TIME OF INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS BETWEEN 1 OCTOBER 2017 AU 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**



Following recent expulsions of irregular migrants from Algeria, the percentage of outgoing migrants who indicated Algeria as their intended final destination reflects a decrease. It decreased from 27% in December 2017 to 21% in September 2018. During the same period, the percentage of migrants who indicated Mauritania as their intended final destination increased significantly from 20% to 36%.

However, it should be noted that these figures indicate migrants' intentions rather than confirmed destinations.



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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.

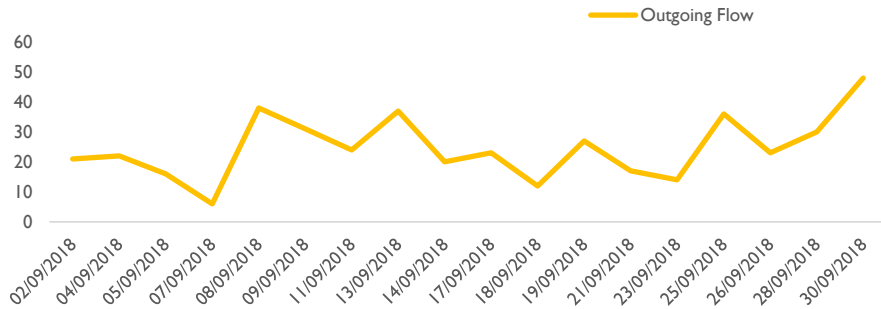
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors identify migrants who wish to travel to North African and European countries. Most of them transit through Bamako to reach Gao, where they spend a couple of days before continuing their journey.

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

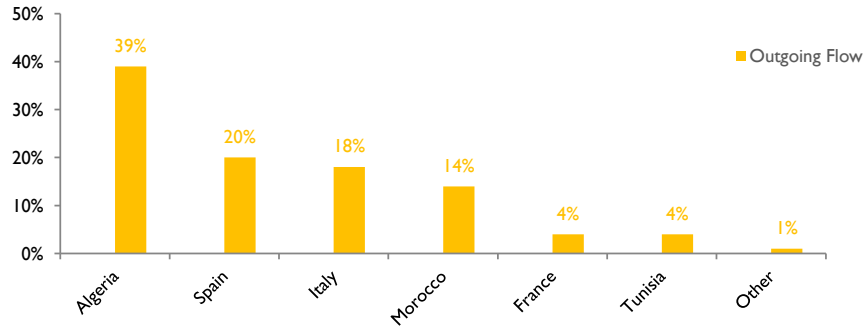
Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria as their final destination, followed by Spain, Italy, Morocco, and France.

During the reporting period, 445 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 0; Outgoing flow : 445).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER 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.)

**15 AVERAGE/DAY** ↓ -25%  
**OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS**

Category	Percentage	Variation
Adults	97%	-
Minors	3%	-
Female	3%	↓
Male	88%	↑

DEMOGRAPHY

**VULNERABILITIES**

- 0% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↓ -0.5%
- 0% ELDERLY PERSONS -
- 0% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL ↓ -0.2%
- 0% PREGNANT WOMEN -

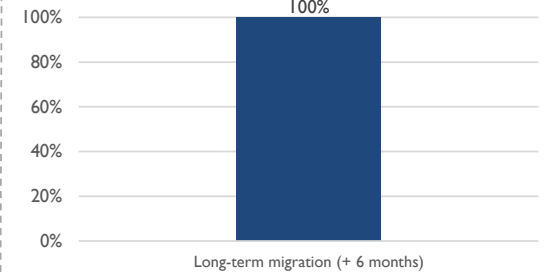
VULNERABILITIES

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	34%	+1%
Mali	32%	+4%
Côte d'Ivoire	13%	-5%
Senegal	10%	+2%
Gambia	4%	+2%
Other	7%	-4%

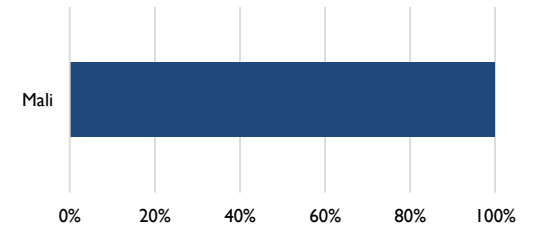
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Algeria	100%	+2%
Mali	0%	-2%
Other	0%	-

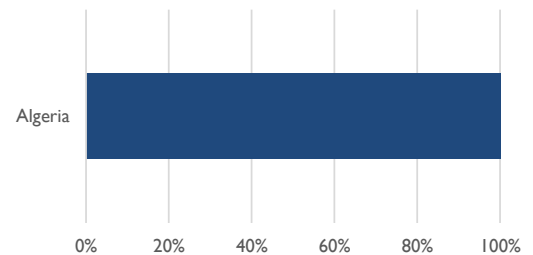
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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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 their countries of origin are also identified at this FMP.

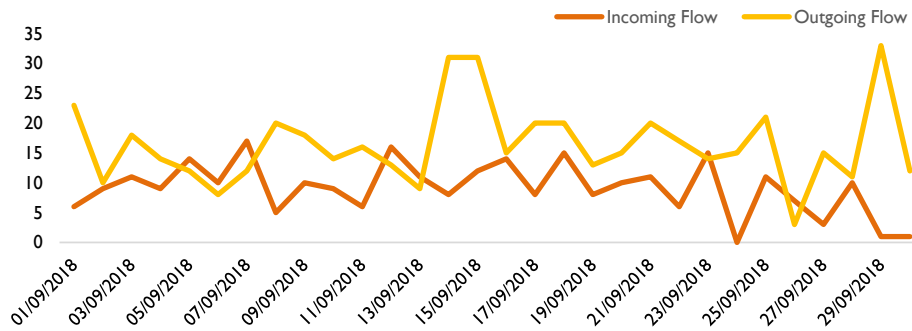
Migrants departing from Place Kidal travel mainly on board private vehicles and trucks.

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.

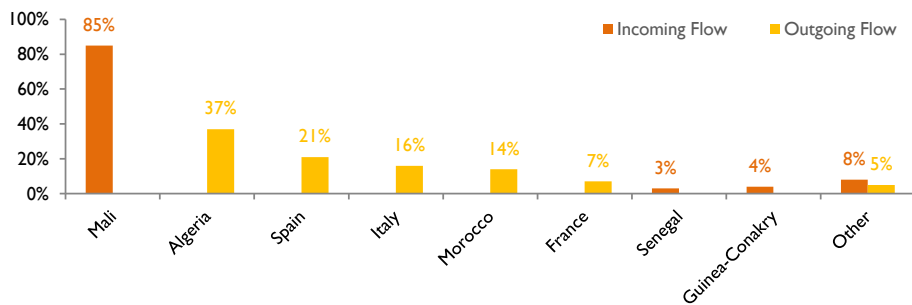
Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria as their final destination, followed by Spain, Italy, and Morocco.

During the reporting period, 766 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 273; Outgoing flow : 493).

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

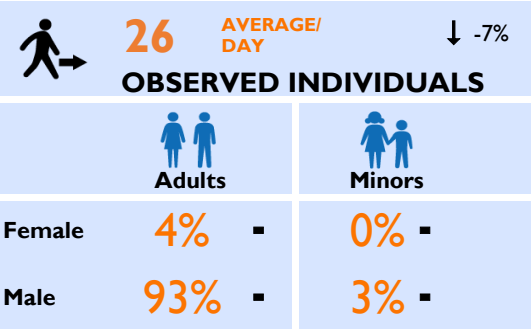


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

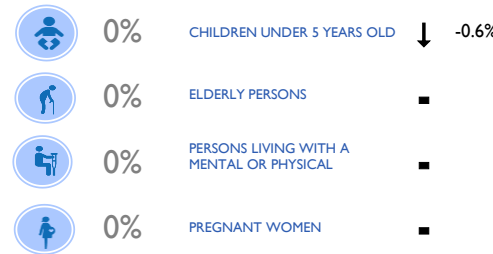


### TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



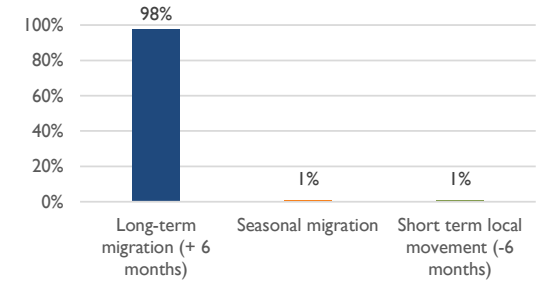
VULNERABILITIES

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Mali	52%	-2%
Guinea-Conakry	22%	+2%
Côte d'Ivoire	10%	-3%
Senegal	8%	+3%
Gambia	2%	+1%
Other	6%	-1%

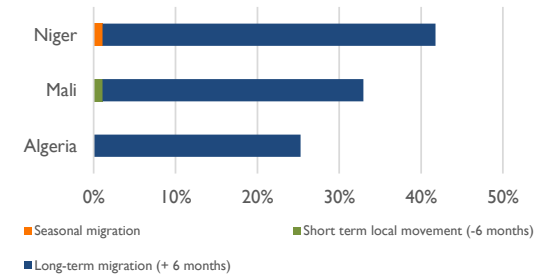
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Algeria	64%	-
Mali	36%	-
Other	0%	-

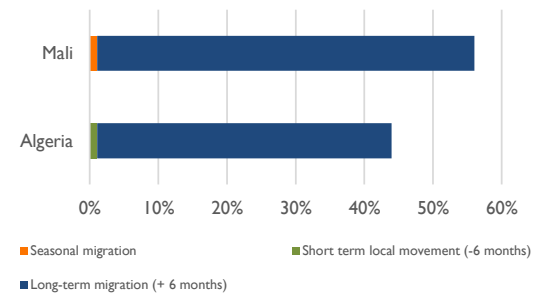
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



### COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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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.

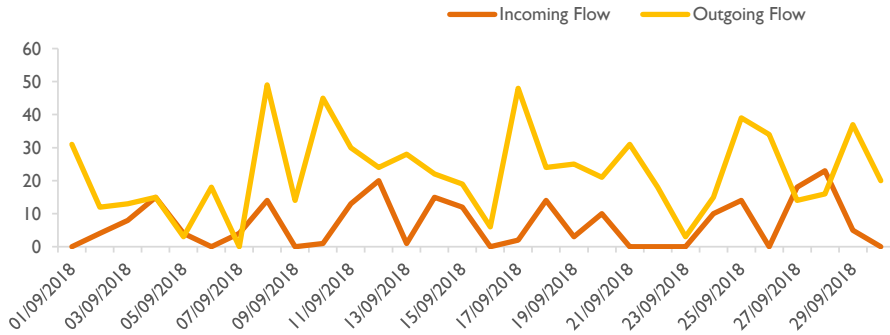
Incoming migrants who transit through Algeria and return to Mali or their countries of origin are also identified at this FMP. Some identified migrants were also going to or returning from Mauritania, and usually transited through the town of Lere.

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

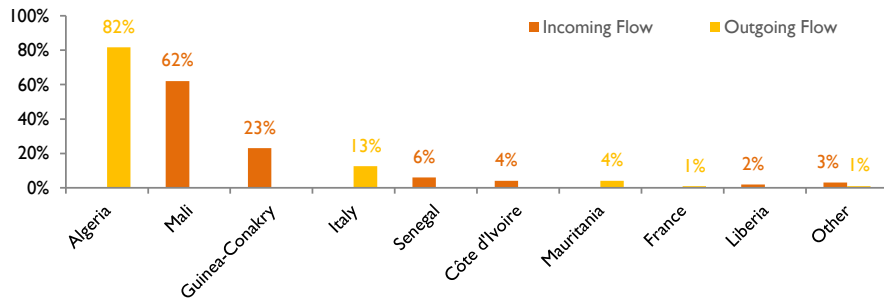
During the reporting period, 884 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 210; Outgoing flow : 674).

Since June 2018, FMP agents have observed a significant decrease in the number of migrants transiting through Timbuktu, mainly due to the rainy season that makes the roads impassable.

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

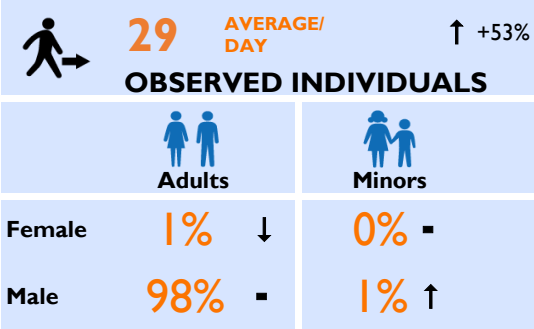


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

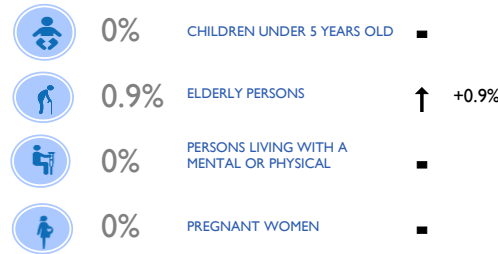


### TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



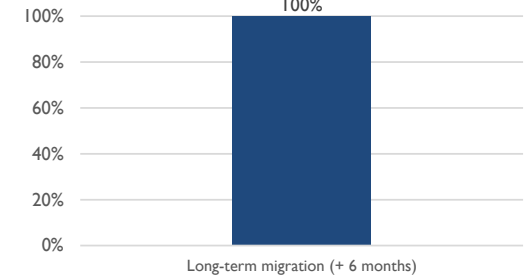
VULNERABILITIES

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Mali	36%	-10%
Guinea-Conakry	47%	+6%
Sierra Leone	4%	+1%
Gambia	4%	+1%
Senegal	2%	+1%
Other	7%	+1%

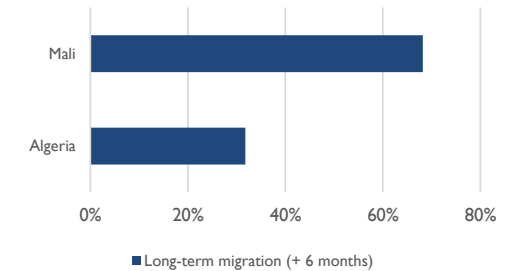
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	24%	-29%
Algeria	73%	+27%
Other	3%	+2%

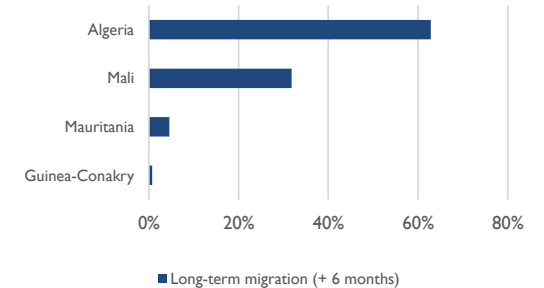
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



### COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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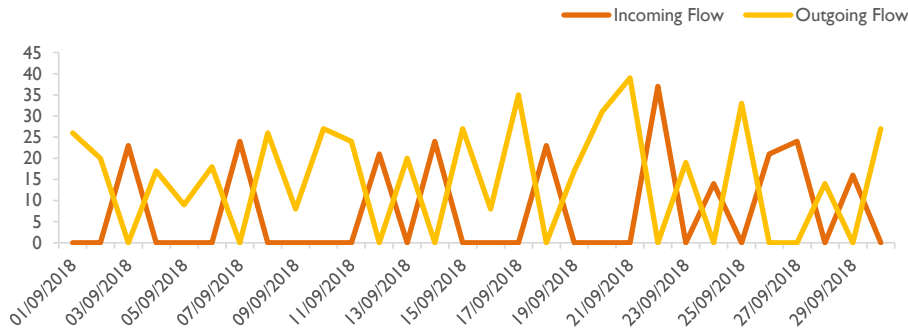
The Inhalid Flow Monitoring Point is a transit point located in the Kidal region, on the road to Algeria.

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

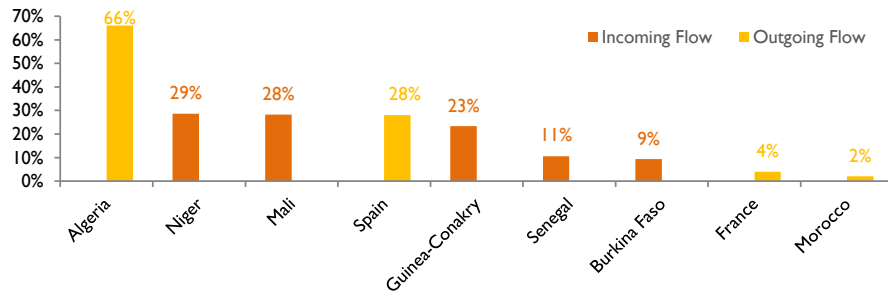
Inhalid is one of several border entry and exit points in the Kidal region. However, other exit points remain inaccessible and the data from the Inhalid FMP alone does not paint a representative picture of migratory flows between Mali and Algeria.

During the reporting period, 672 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 227; Outgoing flow : 445).

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

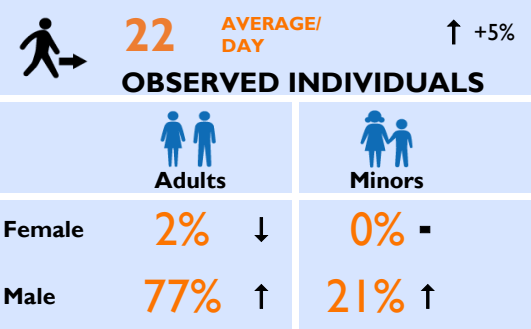


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

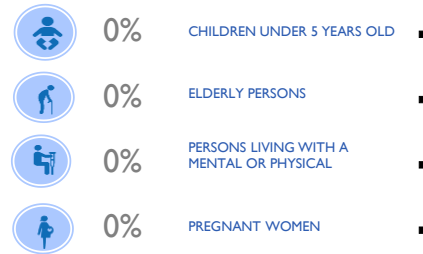


### TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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DEMOGRAPHY



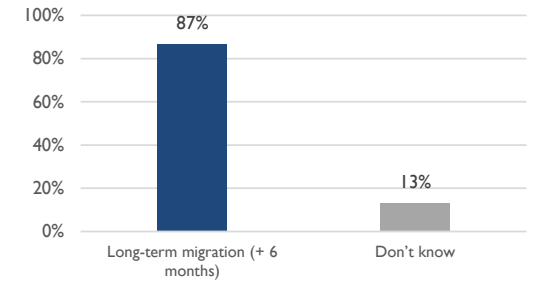
VULNERABILITIES

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Mali	31%	+10%
Niger	29%	+15%
Guinea-Conakry	23%	-10%
Burkina Faso	9%	+6%
Senegal	7%	-20%
Other	1%	-1%

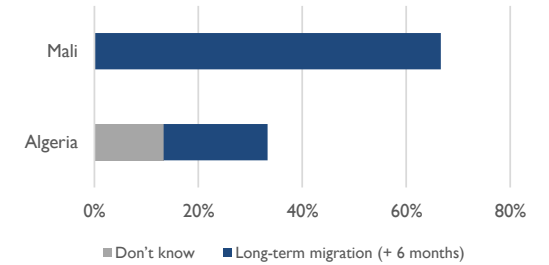
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	34%	-9%
Algeria	66%	+9%
Other	0%	-

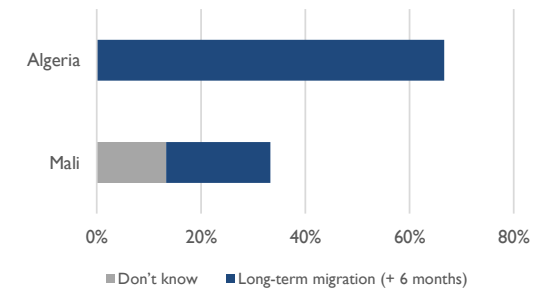
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



### COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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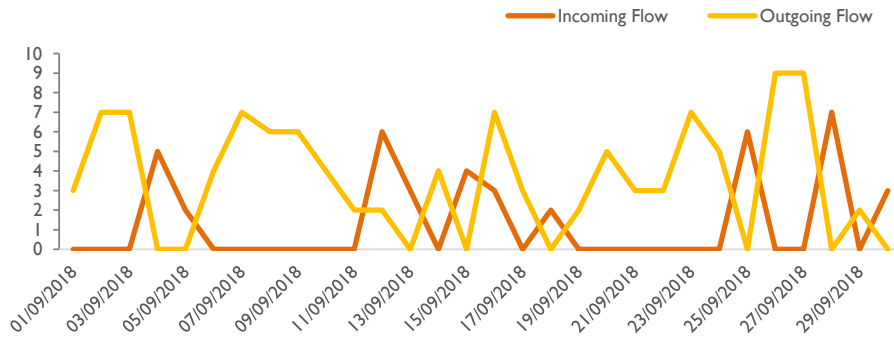
The Menaka Flow Monitoring Point is located in the city of Menaka, in the Menaka region.

According to information received by data collectors, some migrants, following the reinforcement of security measures in Niger, cross the Menaka border from Niger into Mali in order to get to Algeria. Should this information be confirmed, it will constitute a new trend.

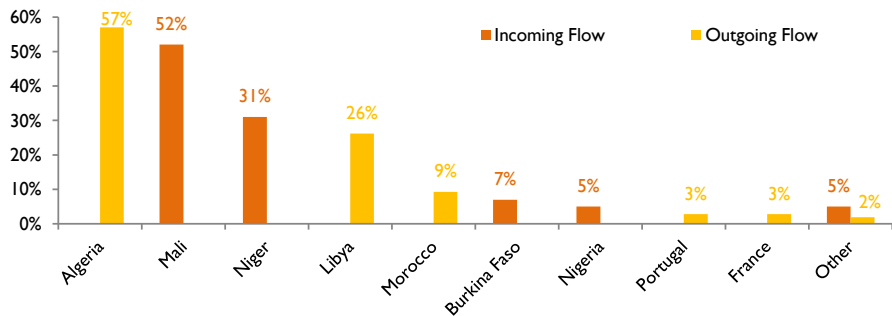
The vast majority of migrants identified at Menaka were Malians, followed by nationals of Niger and Burkina Faso.

During the reporting period, 148 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 41; Outgoing flow : 107).

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

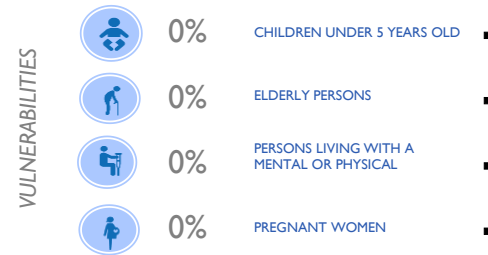
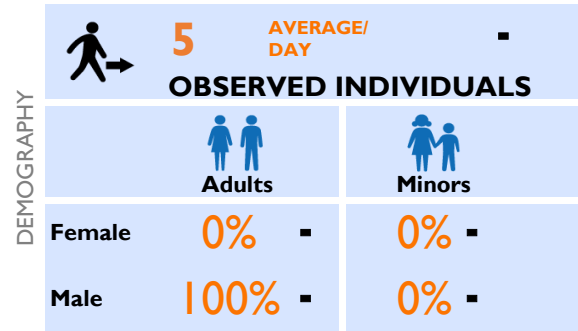


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



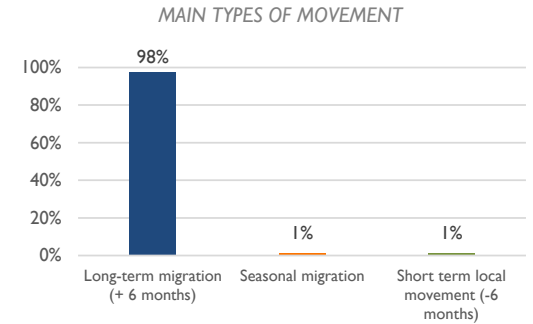
### TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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

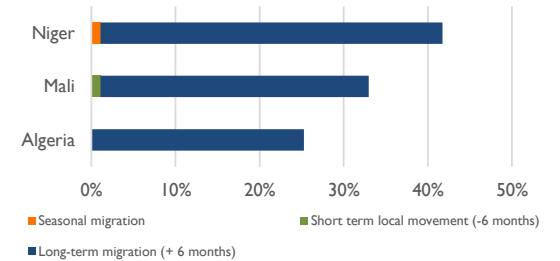


MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Mali	44%	-11%
Niger	28%	-3%
Burkina Faso	13%	+7%
Ghana	4%	+1%
Togo	3%	+2%
Other	8%	+4%

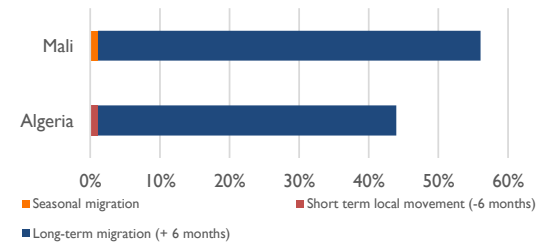
DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Algeria	72%	+12%
Mali	28%	-12%
Other	0%	-



### COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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

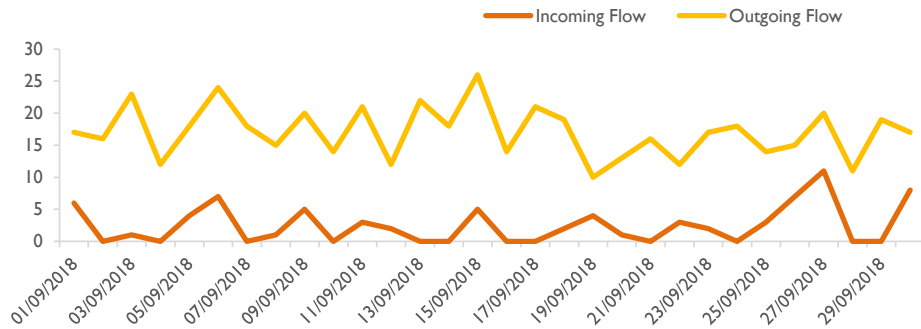
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe migrants traveling to Gao and Timbuktu.

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

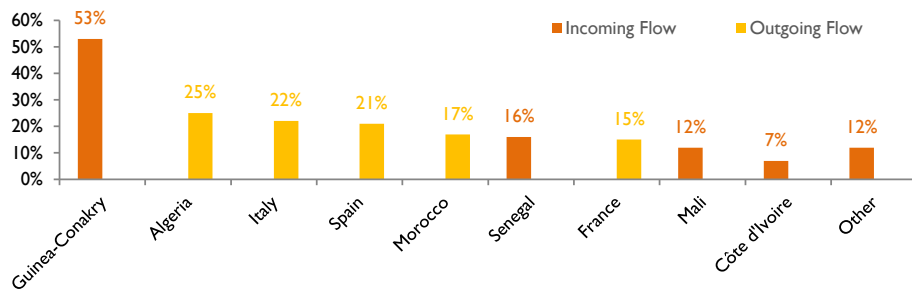
Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria as their final destination, followed by Italy, Spain, and Morocco.

During the reporting period, 587 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 75; Outgoing flow : 512).

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

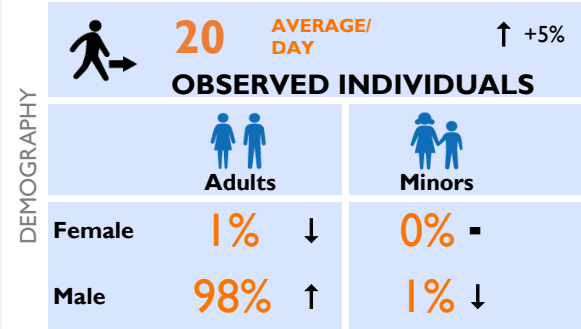


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

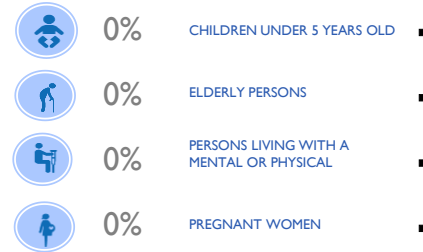


### TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



### VULNERABILITIES

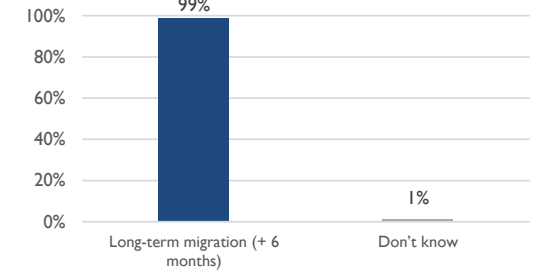


### ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

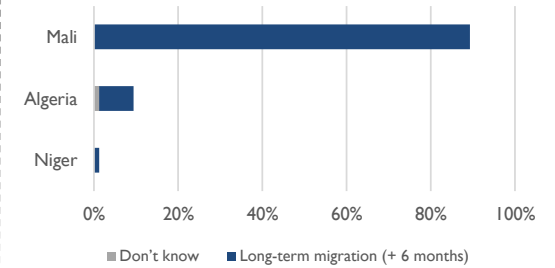
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	37%	+2%
Mali	18%	-
Senegal	14%	-
Côte d'Ivoire	12%	-3%
Guinea-Bissau	7%	+1%
Other	12%	-

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Algeria	68%	-5%
Niger	19%	+2%
Mali	13%	+4%
Other	0%	-1%

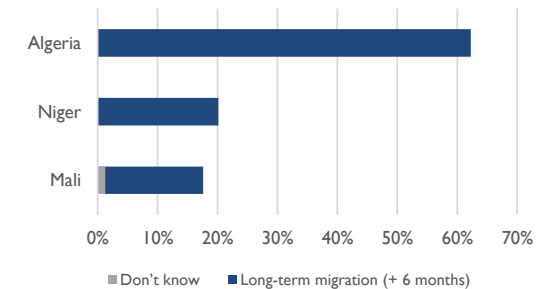
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



### COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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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.

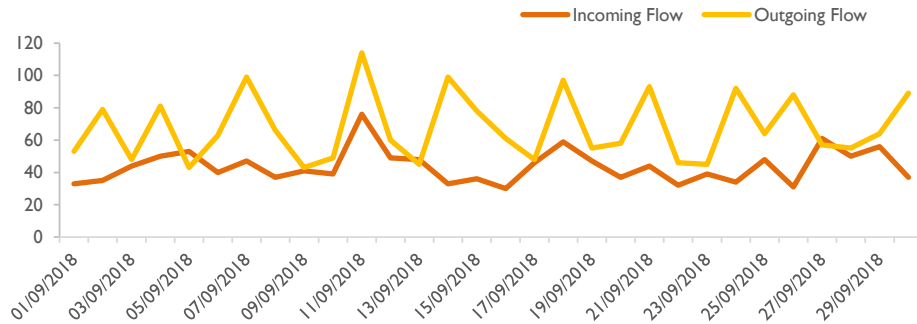
A large number of incoming migrants who had transited through Mauritania, or were deported from Mauritania and were returning to Mali or to their countries of origin, were also identified at this FMP. Most expelled individuals obtain a pass and return to Mauritania.

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

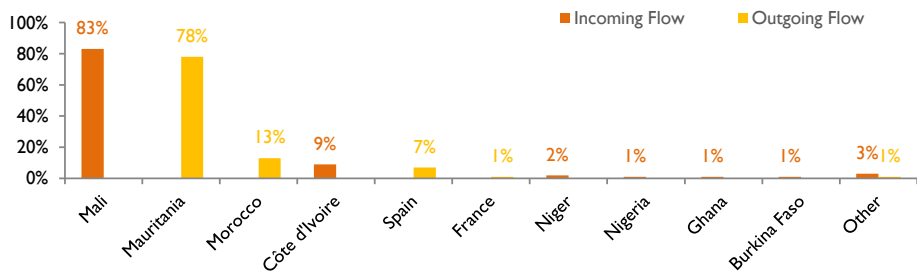
Most outgoing migrants reported either Mauritania, Morocco, Spain, or France as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 3,344 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 1,312; Outgoing flow : 2,032).

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER 2018

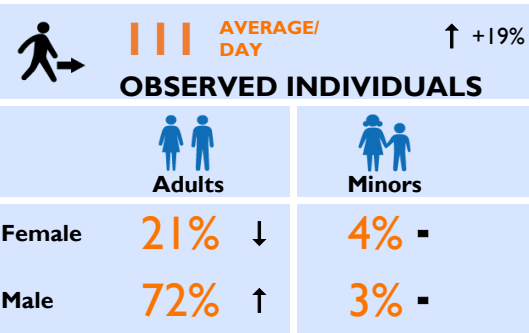


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

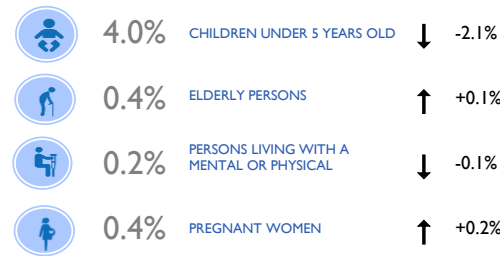


TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



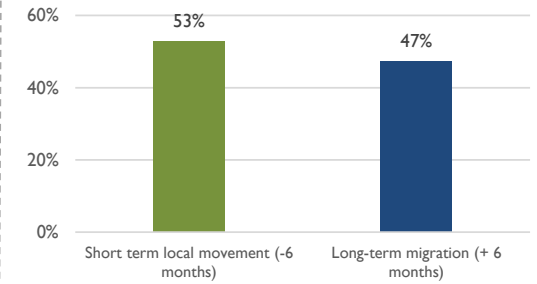
VULNERABILITIES

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Mali	79%	+2%
Côte d'Ivoire	10%	+1%
Togo	2%	-
Guinea-Conakry	2%	-
Niger	2%	-
Other	5%	-3%

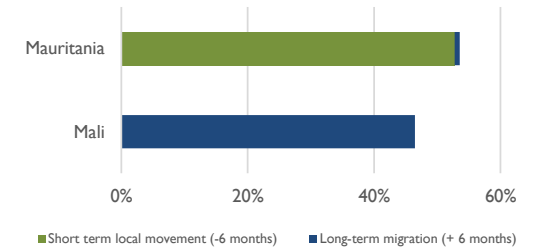
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mauritania	61%	+11%
Mali	39%	-11%
Other	0%	-

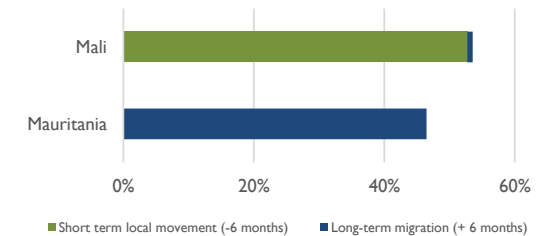
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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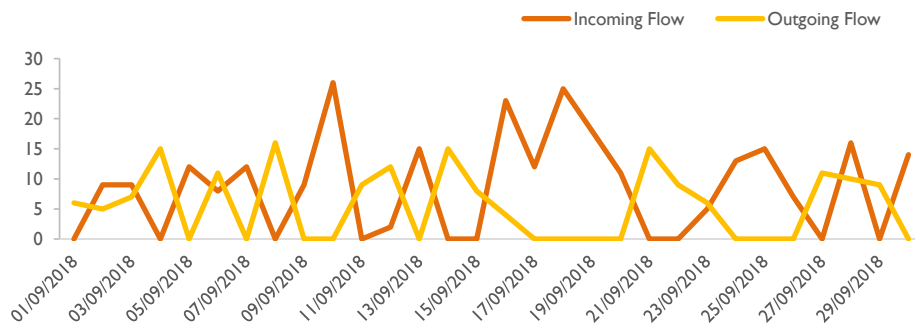
The Benena Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region.

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.

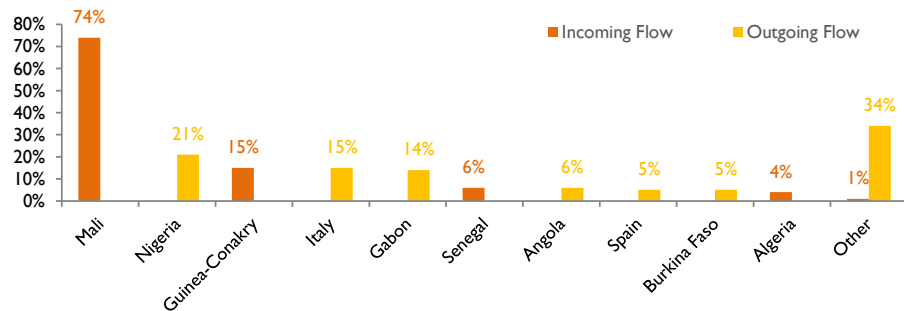
During the reporting period, 429 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 261; Outgoing flow : 168).

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

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER 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.)

**14 AVERAGE/DAY** **↑ +8%**

**OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS**

	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Minors</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>32%</b> ↑	<b>5%</b> -
<b>Male</b>	<b>62%</b> ↓	<b>1%</b> -

DEMOGRAPHY

**1.4%** CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↓ -0.9%

**0%** ELDERLY PERSONS -

**0%** PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL -

**0%** PREGNANT WOMEN ↓ -0.5%

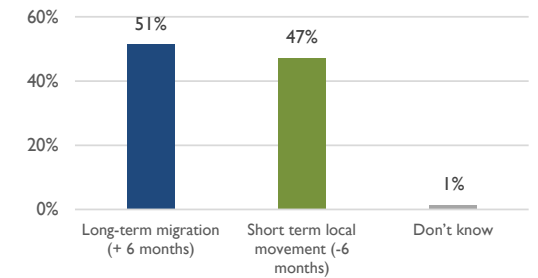
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

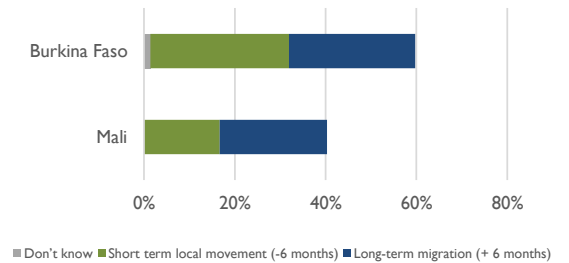
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Nigeria	31%	+10%
Mali	16%	-5%
Guinea-Conakry	11%	-2%
Togo	9%	+5%
Senegal	9%	-
Other	24%	-8%

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	61%	+3%
Burkina Faso	39%	-3%
Other	0%	-

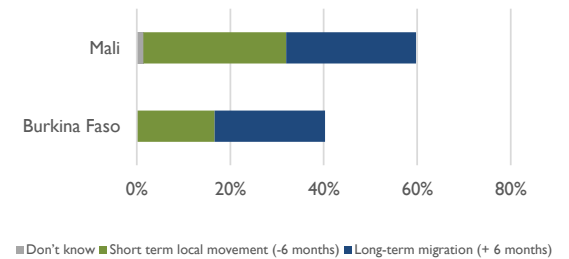
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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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.

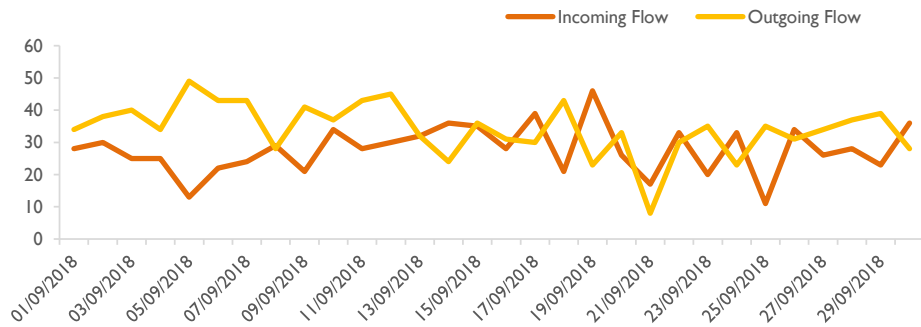
Most outgoing migrants reported either Algeria, Libya, Spain, or France, as their intended final destination.

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

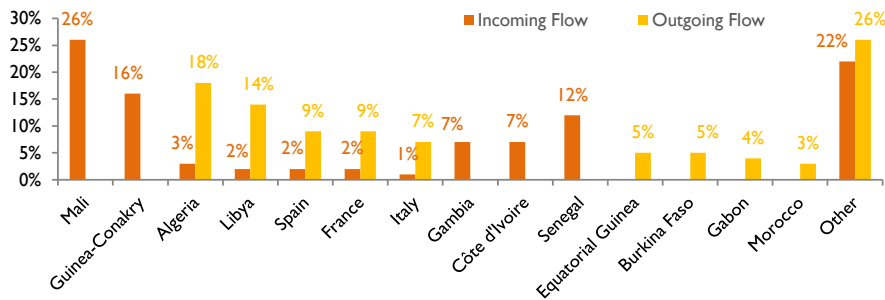
During the reporting period, 1,860 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 833; Outgoing flow : 1,027).

The information collected at this FMP shows a notable number of migrants, including many women and girls, who say they came to Mali to work, among others, in the mining regions.

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

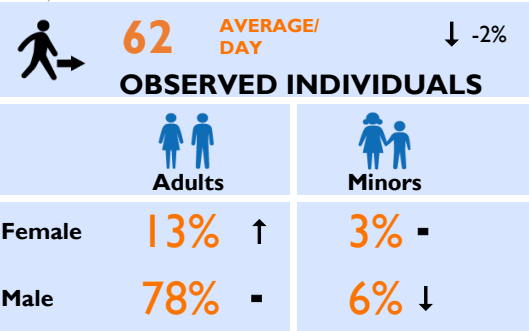


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



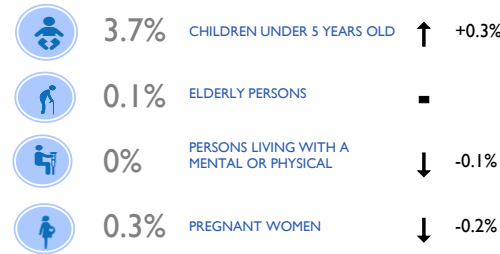
### TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY

VULNERABILITIES

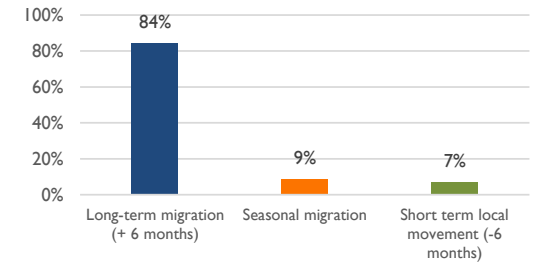


MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Mali	22%	-3%
Guinea-Conakry	12%	-1%
Senegal	11%	-
Burkina Faso	7%	+2%
Gambia	7%	-2%
Other	41%	+4%

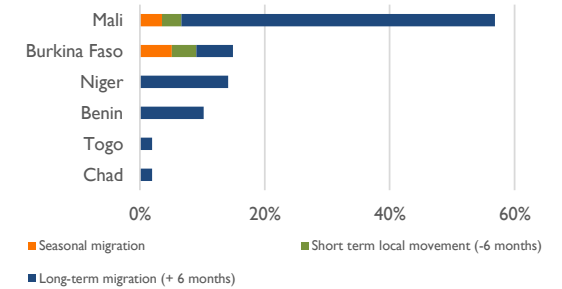
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	43%	-4%
Niger	21%	-2%
Burkina Faso	17%	-
Other	19%	+6%

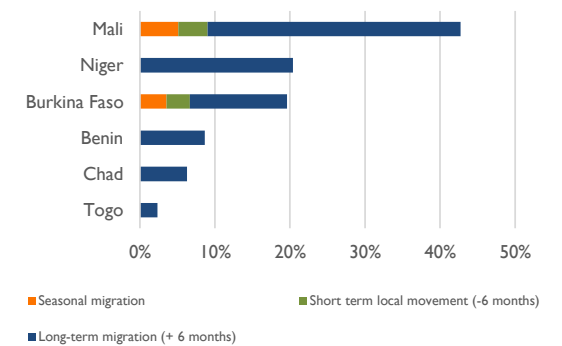
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



### COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



### NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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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.

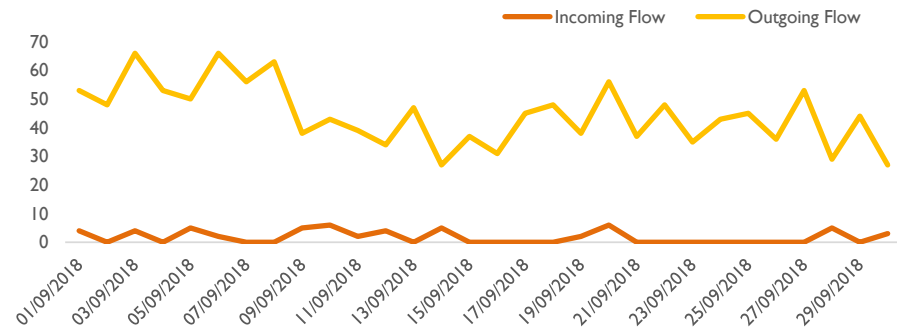
Most outgoing migrants reported either Italy, Spain, or Algeria as their intended final destination.

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

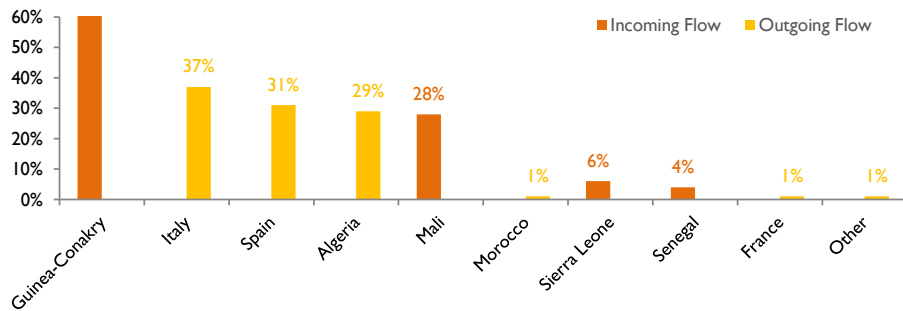
According to the information received from data collectors, migrants from Côte d'Ivoire transit through Sikasso, where they then travel to Mopti, bypassing Bamako. This explains the low number of Ivorian nationals observed at the Bamako FMPs. In addition, Malian nationals traveling to Northern Mali hide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

During the reporting period, 1,388 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 53; Outgoing flow : 1,335).

**EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER 2018**

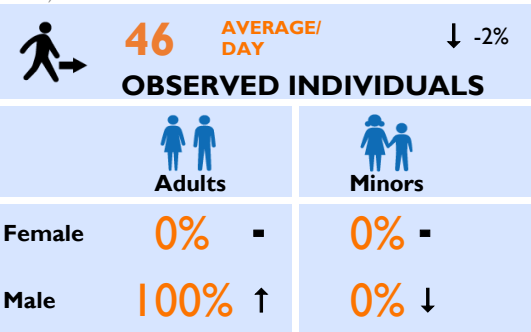


**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**

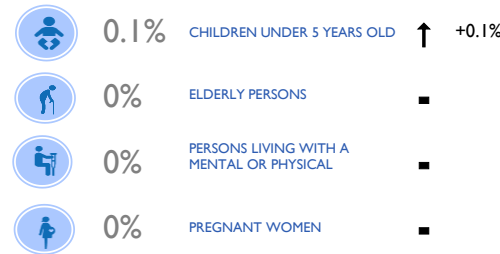


## TRAVELERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



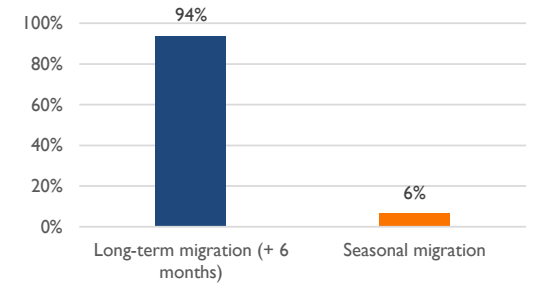
VULNERABILITIES

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	48%	+1%
Mali	15%	-
Gambia	14%	+1%
Burkina Faso	8%	-
Senegal	7%	-
Other	8%	-2%

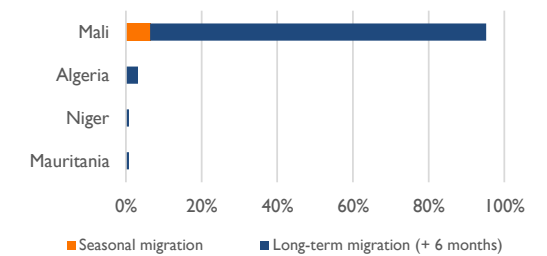
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	97%	+2%
Niger	1%	-1%
Mauritania	1%	-2%
Other	1%	+1%

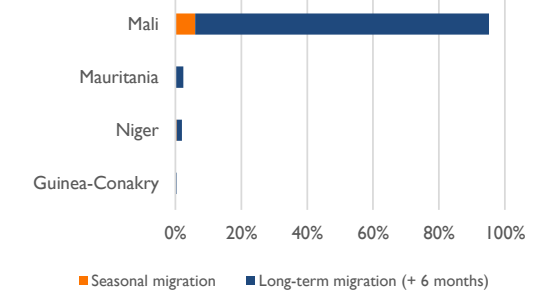
**MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT**



**COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**



**NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**



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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 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: the latter 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, ten 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 geographic 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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