



IOM works with national and local authorities 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 installed in important localities of Mali, particularly in the regions of 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 October 2019, the average daily number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points decreased by nine per cent compared to the previous month.

Nationals from Mali, Guinea-Conakry, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Gambia accounted for 72 per cent of all the migrants recorded at the Flow Monitoring Points.

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

Economic migration, including but not limited to long-term migration of more than six months (89% of flows) and seasonal migration (6% of flows), is the main observed type of movement.

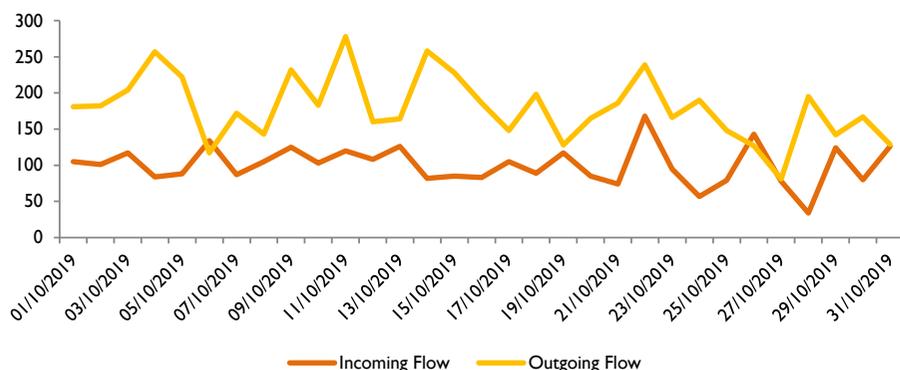
This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations do not imply a judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

### DEFINITIONS USED

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

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

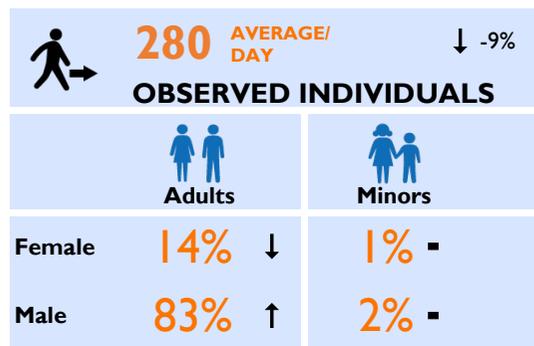
### EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN OCTOBER 2019(\*)



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

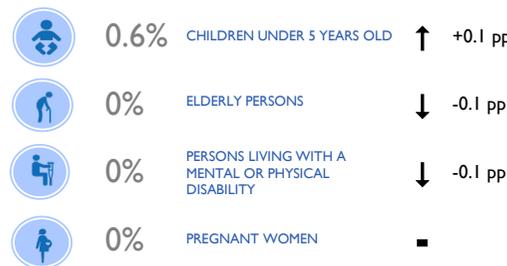
### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY

VULNERABILITIES



pp : percentage point

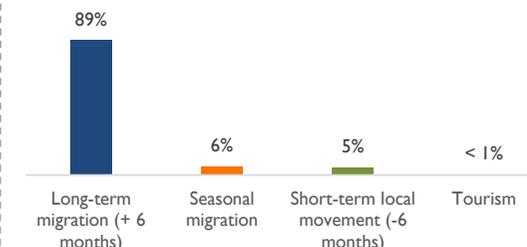
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	39%	-1 pp
Guinea-Conakry	16%	-1 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	7%	-
Nigeria	5%	-1 pp
Gambia	5%	+2 pp
Other	28%	+1 pp

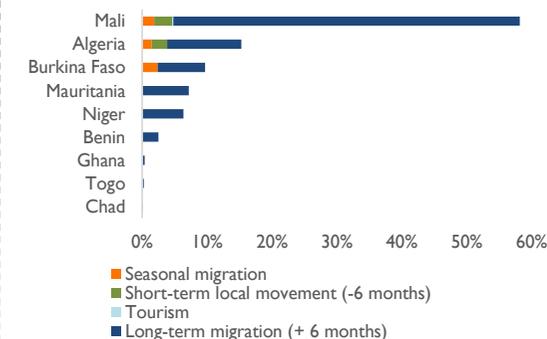
DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	52%	+1 pp
Burkina Faso	18%	-3 pp
Mauritania	16%	+1 pp
Algeria	8%	-
Other	6%	+1 pp

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

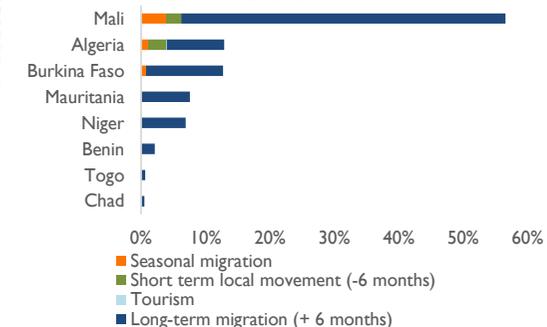
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



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



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



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### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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

Gao is an important transit point and is commonly favoured by migrants for its accessibility to routes leading to the Mediterranean sea.

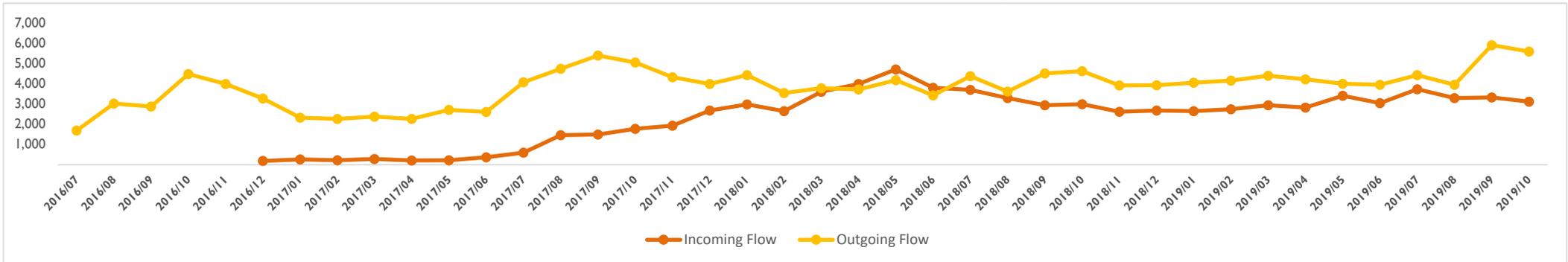
The majority of outgoing migrants identified at the Gao and Timbuktu FMPs continue through Algeria (primarily through the Algerian towns of Tamanrasset and Bordj). Migrants transiting through Benena and Heremakono travel on to Burkina Faso, while those transiting through Gogui travel on to Mauritania.

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-Conakry, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**3,107** Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (\*)  
**5,576** Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (\*)  
**8,683** Individuals observed in total at Mali FMPs  
**9** Active FMPs in Mali

Due to the delay in receiving the data in time, **Inhalid** is not included in this report. The quarterly report will take it into account.

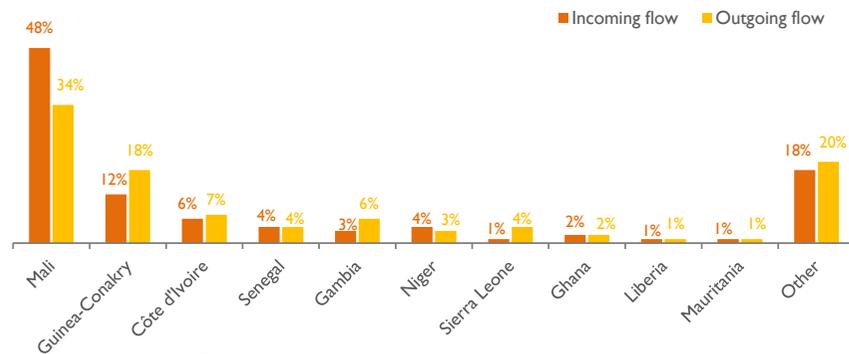
TOTAL NUMBER OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMPs BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 31 OCTOBER 2019 (\*\*)



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

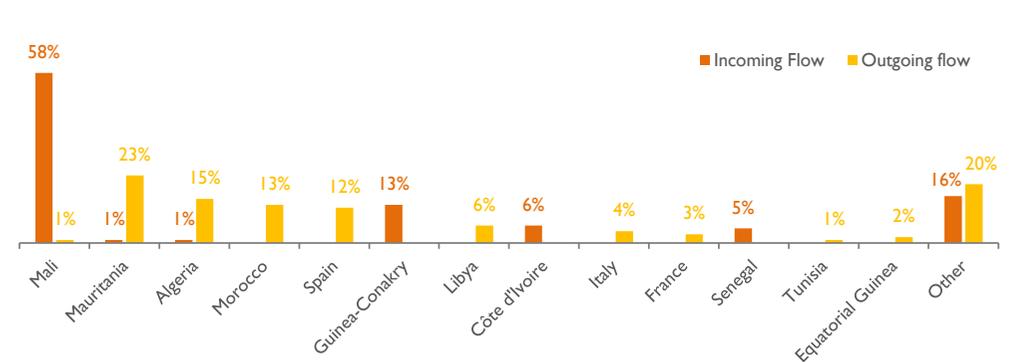
(\*\*) The data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. Due to the new FMP set up since the start of June 2017, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date should not be interpreted as a significant increase in migratory flows but as an increase in 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 were declared as the final intended destination by 20 per cent of outgoing migrants.



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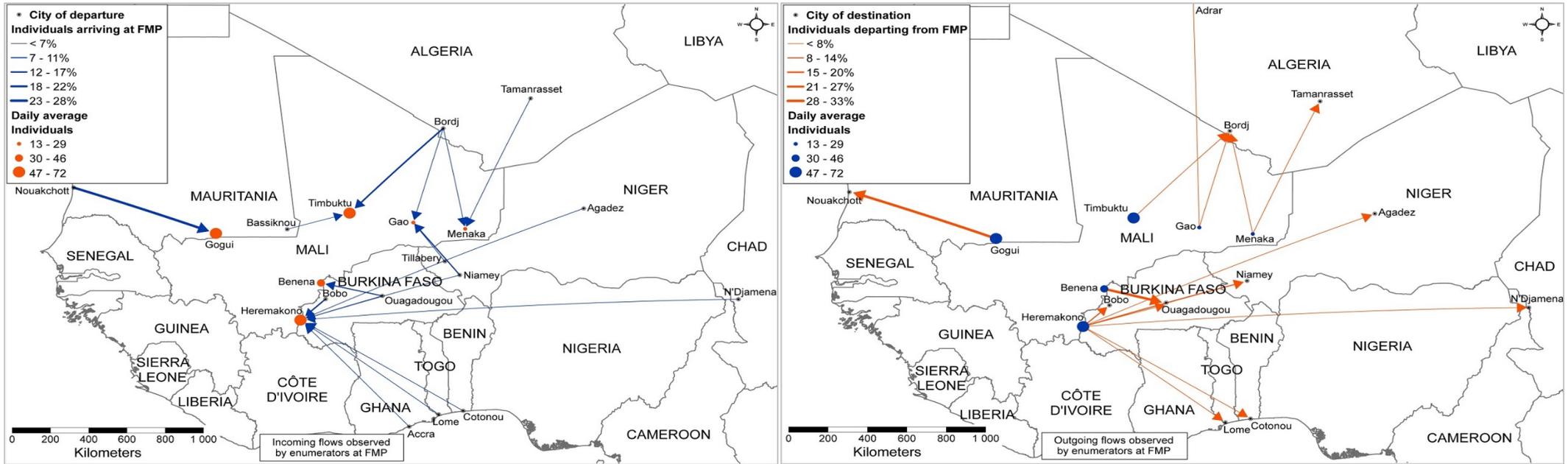
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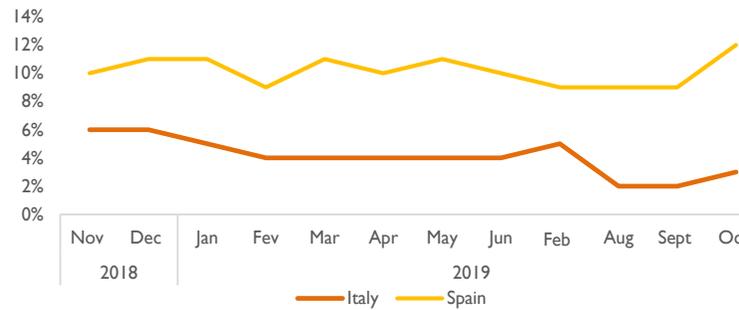
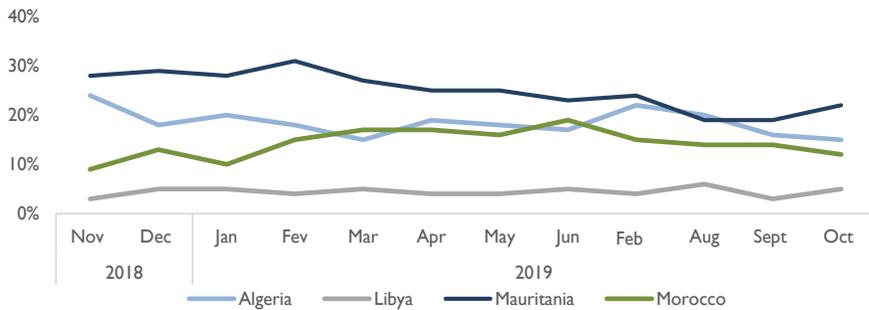
Because of the difficulties in accessing entry and exit points in the Kidal region, and because data from the Inhalid FMP alone does not accurately reflect migration flows in the Kidal region, data collected at the Inhalid FMP was not taken into consideration. To determine incoming and outgoing flows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

## EVOLUTION OF INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS BETWEEN 1 NOVEMBER 2018 AND 31 OCTOBER 2019



The number of migrants wishing to travel to Europe through Algeria and Morocco is decreasing; however, migrants wishing to travel to Europe via Mauritania and Libya have increased.

The number of migrants wishing to travel to Italy has increased. Similarly, migrants who intend to go to Spain have increased to the highest level recorded over the last 12 months; However, they are still more numerous than those who want to go to Italy.

Additionally, it should be noted that these figures indicate the intentions of migrants 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.

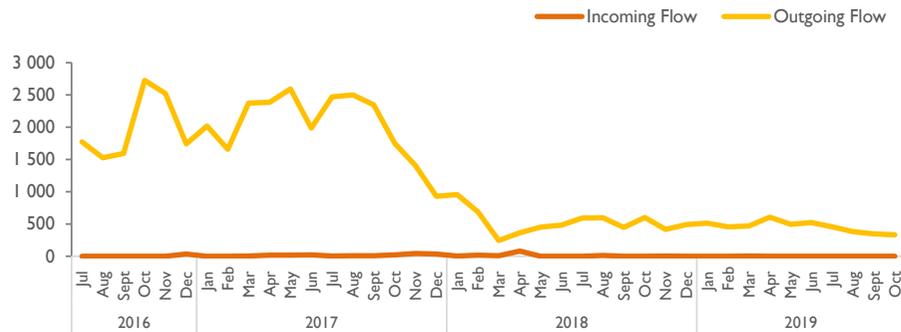
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors identify migrants who wish to travel to North African and European countries. Most of them transit through Bamako to reach Gao, where they spend a couple of days before continuing their journey.

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

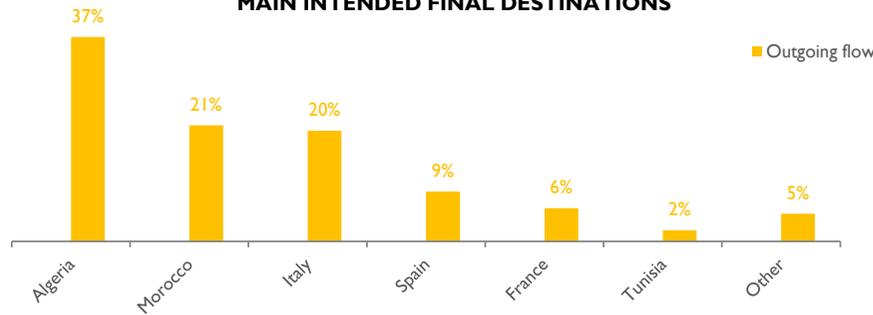
Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria as their final destination, followed by Morocco, Italy, Spain, France and Tunisia.

During the reporting period, 333 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 0; Outgoing flow : 333).

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED



MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

**21 AVERAGE/DAY** **↑ +17%**  
**OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS**

	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Minors</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>5%</b> ↑	<b>0%</b> ▬
<b>Male</b>	<b>91%</b> ↓	<b>4%</b> ↑

DEMOGRAPHY

- 0% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↓ -0.6 pp
  - 0% ELDERLY PERSONS ▬
  - 0% PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY ↓ -0.3 pp
  - 0% PREGNANT WOMEN ▬
- pp : percentage point

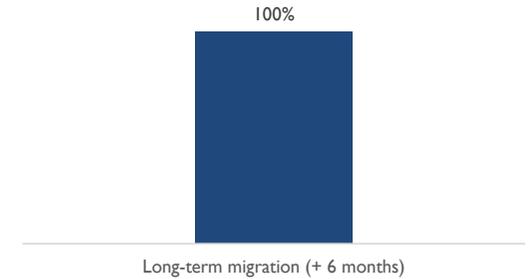
VULNERABILITIES

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Guinea-Conakry	32%	-4 pp
Mali	31%	+6 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	17%	-4 pp
Senegal	5%	-
Gambia	4%	-
Other	11%	+2 pp

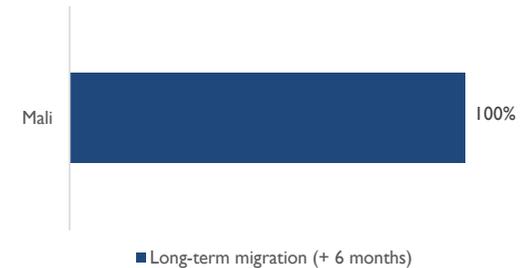
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	100%	-

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 an exit point for migrants leaving Gao.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, the data collectors identify migrants who have spent a number of days in Gao in transit before travelling onwards, 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.

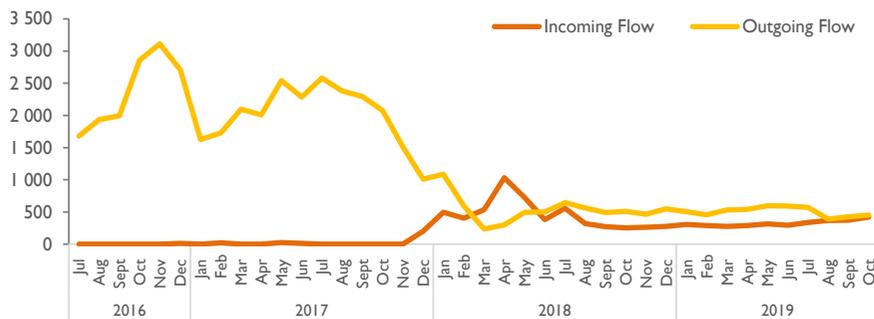
Migrants departing from Place Kidal travel mainly on board private vehicles and trucks.

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

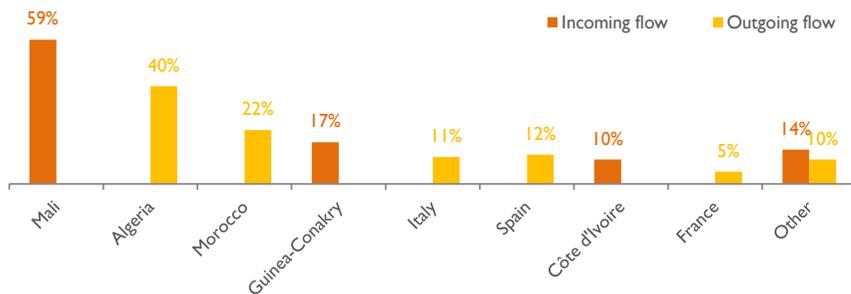
Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria as their final destination, followed by Morocco, Spain, Italy and France.

During the reporting period, 872 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 420; Outgoing flow : 452).

### MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

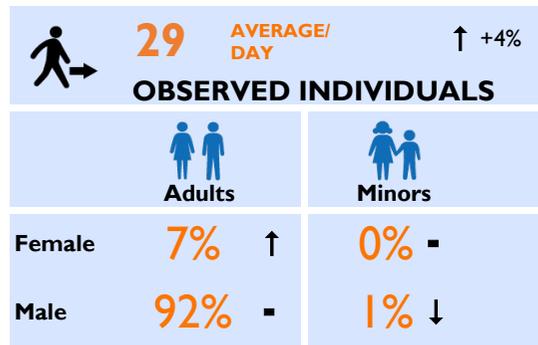


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### TRAVELLERS' 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

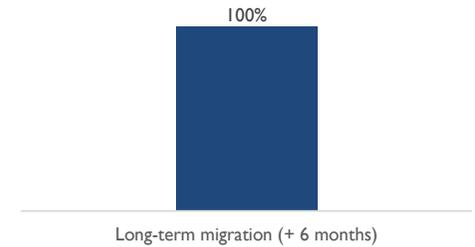
pp : percentage point

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	47%	+7 pp
Guinea-Conakry	22%	-1 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	9%	-5 pp
Senegal	7%	+1 pp
Burkina Faso	3%	-
Other	12%	-2 pp

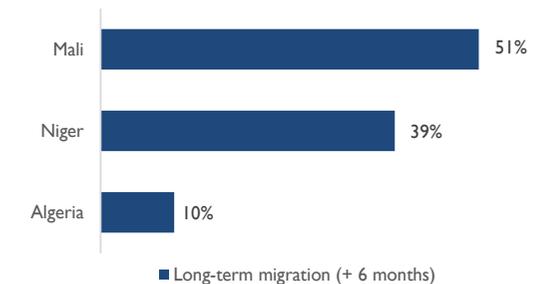
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Algeria	48%	-5 pp
Mali	52%	+5 pp

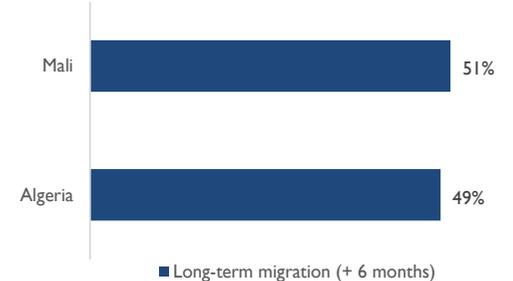
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



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



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



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The 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.

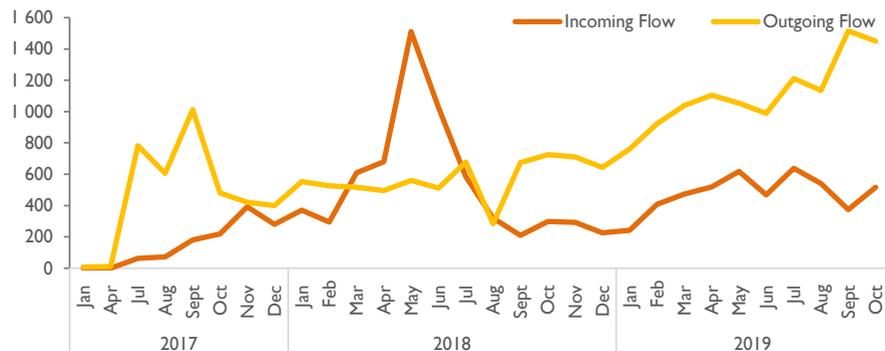
Incoming migrants who transit through Algeria and return to Mali or their countries of origin are also identified at this FMP. Some identified migrants were also going to or returning from Mauritania.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Gambia, Sierra Leone and Senegal.

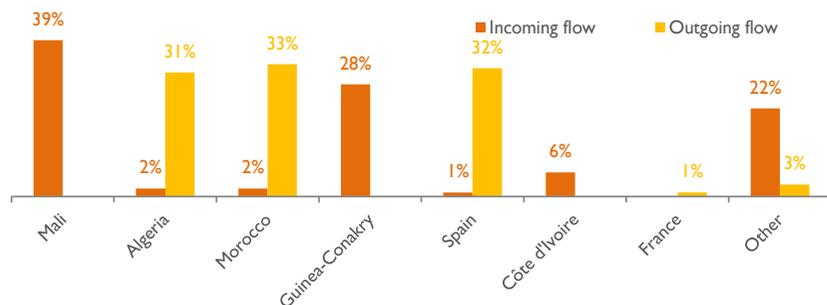
Most outgoing migrants reported either Morocco, Spain, Algeria or France as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 1,967 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 517; Outgoing flow : 1,450).

### MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

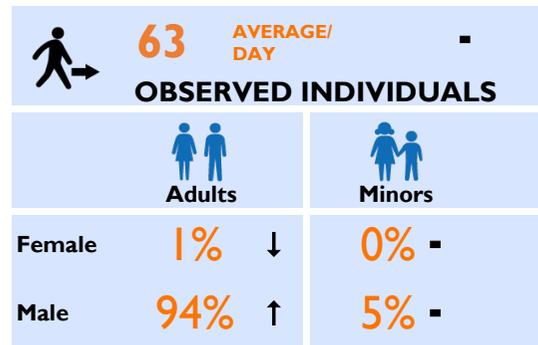


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



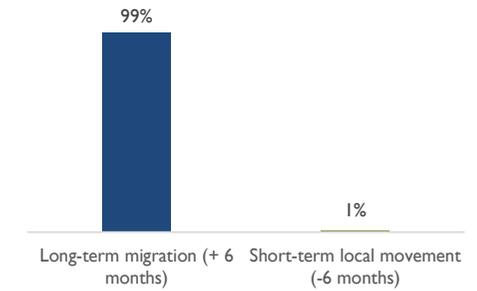
VULNERABILITIES

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Guinea-Conakry	41%	-5 pp
Mali	21%	-1 pp
Gambia	13%	+4 pp
Sierra Leone	7%	+1 pp
Senegal	4%	-1 pp
Other	14%	+2 pp

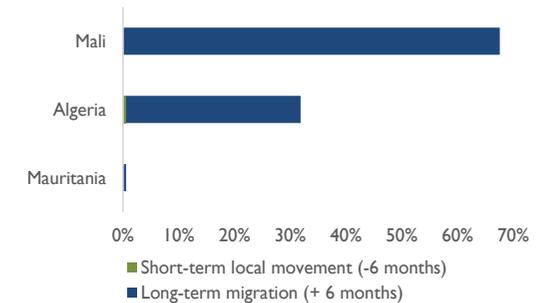
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	95%	-1 pp
Algeria	4%	+1 pp
Other	1%	-

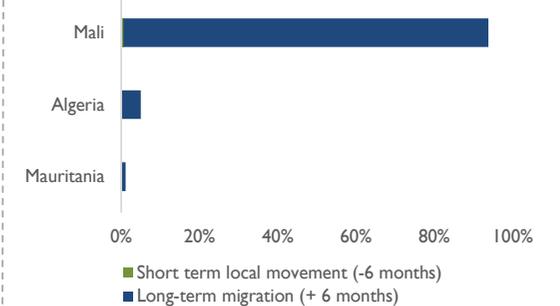
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



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



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



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

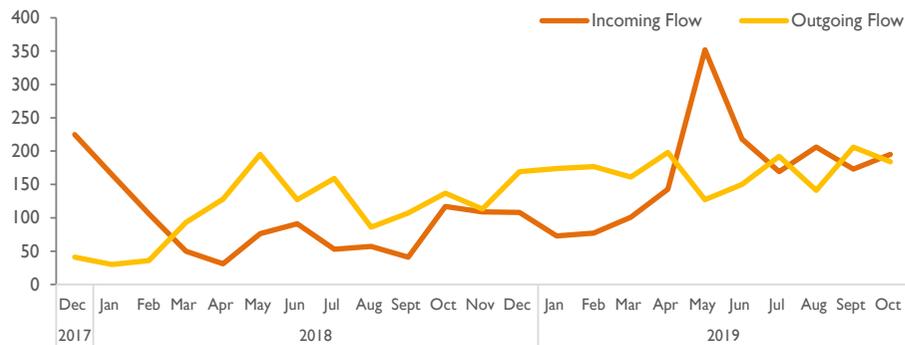
According to information received by data collectors, some migrants, following the reinforcement of security measures in the Niger, cross the Menaka border from the Niger into Mali in order to get to Algeria. This is a new trend.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were Malians, followed by nationals of the Niger, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Ghana.

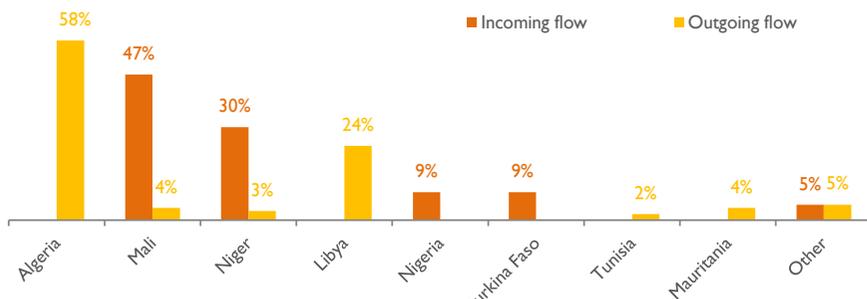
Most outgoing migrants reported either Algeria or Libya as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 379 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 195; Outgoing flow : 184).

### MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

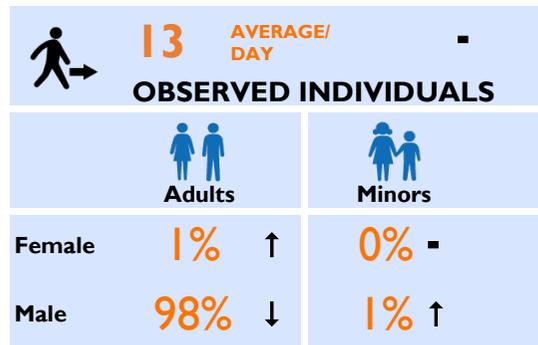


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

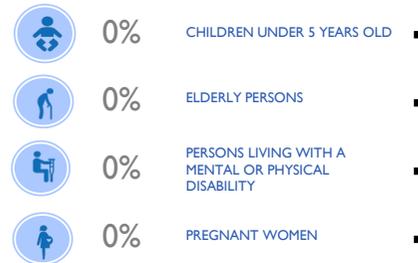


### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



VULNERABILITIES

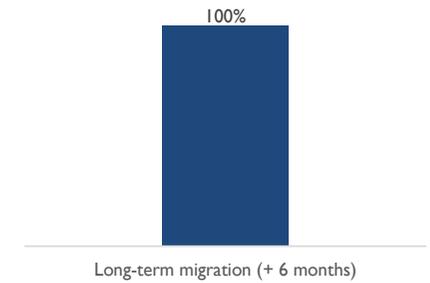
pp : percentage point

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	46%	+5 pp
Niger	32%	-1 pp
Nigeria	9%	+3 pp
Burkina Faso	7%	-4 pp
Ghana	2%	-
Other	4%	-3 pp

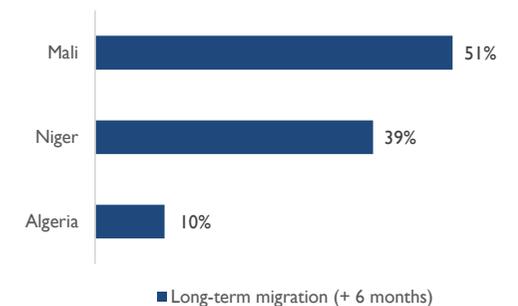
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Algeria	49%	-5 pp
Mali	51%	+5 pp

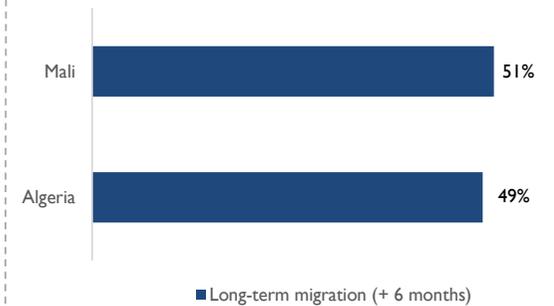
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



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



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



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

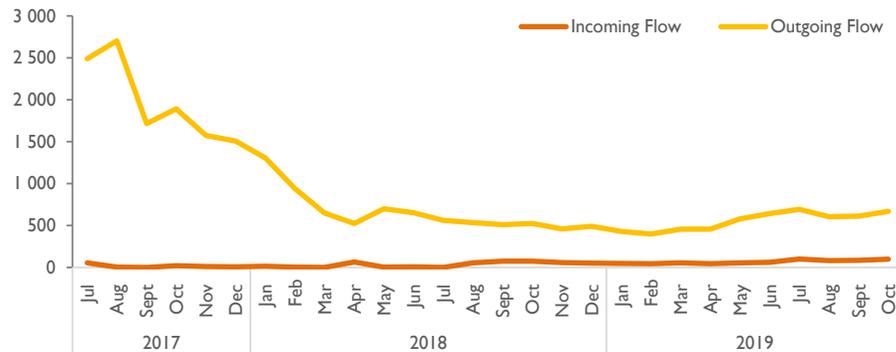
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observed migrants traveling to Gao and Timbuktu.

During the reporting period, most 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.

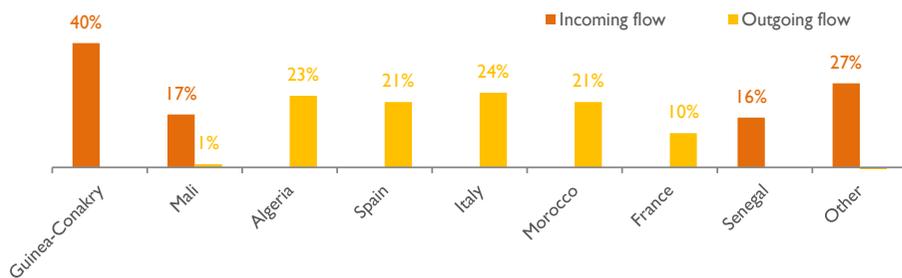
The highest final destination given by outgoing migrants was Italy, followed by Algeria, Spain, Morocco and France.

During the reporting period, 768 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 99; Outgoing flow : 669).

## MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

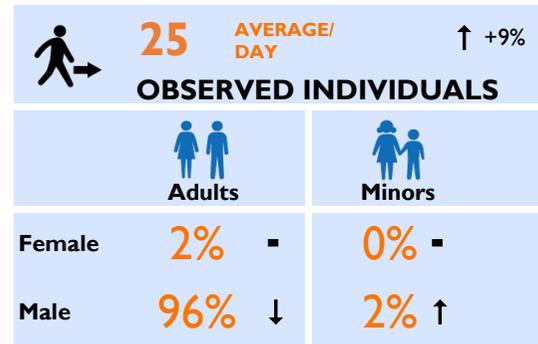


## MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



## TRAVELLERS' 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

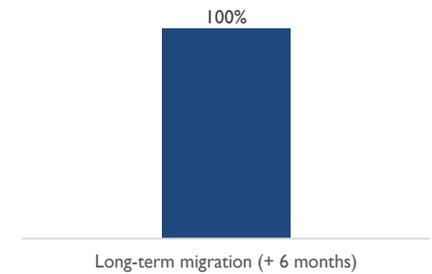
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS



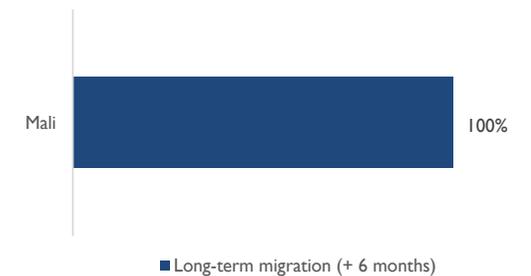
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Guinea-Conakry	38%	-3 pp
Mali	14%	-3 pp
Senegal	12%	-
Côte d'Ivoire	12%	+2 pp
Guinea-Bissau	7%	+2 pp
Other	17%	+2 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	100%	-

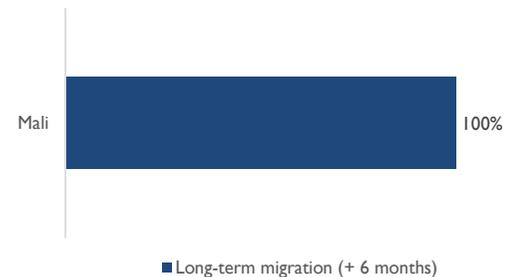
## MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



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



## NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



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## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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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 travelling 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.

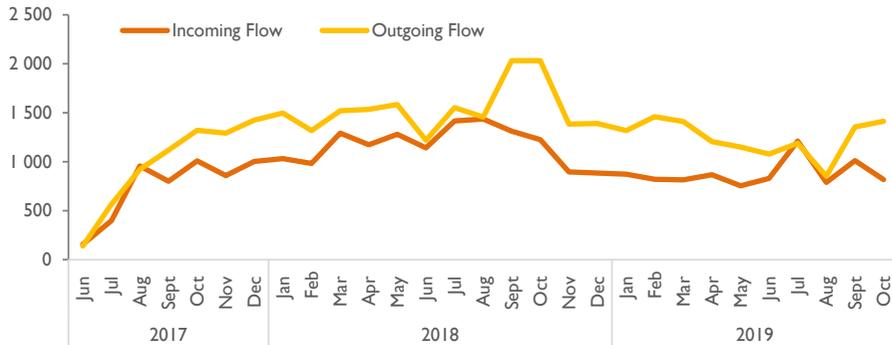
A large number of incoming migrants who had transited through Mauritania, or were deported from Mauritania and were returning to Mali or to their countries of origin, were also identified at this FMP. Most expelled individuals obtain a pass and return to Mauritania.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Gogui FMP were from Mali followed by Côte d'Ivoire.

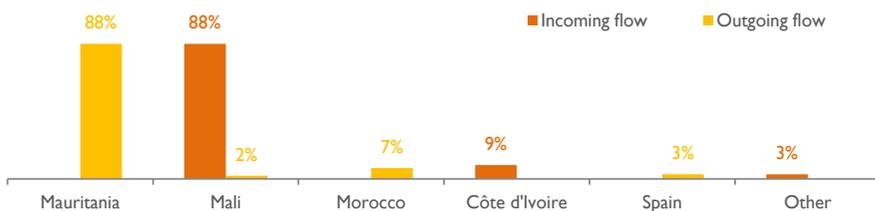
Most outgoing migrants reported either Mauritania, followed by Morocco or Spain as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 2,229 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 817; Outgoing flow : 1,412).

### MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

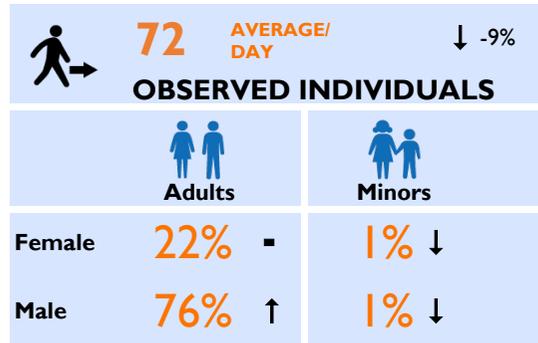


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



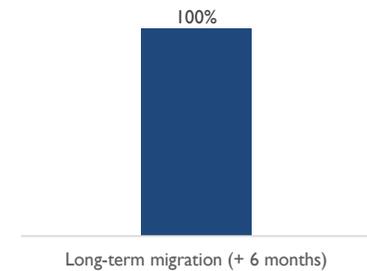
VULNERABILITIES

MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	78%	+5 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	13%	-3 pp
Niger	3%	-
Togo	1%	-1 pp
Nigeria	1%	-
Other	4%	-1 pp

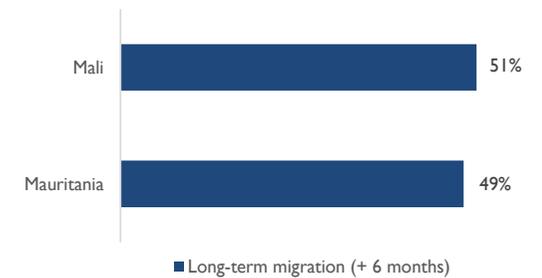
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mauritania	61%	+2 pp
Mali	39%	-2 pp

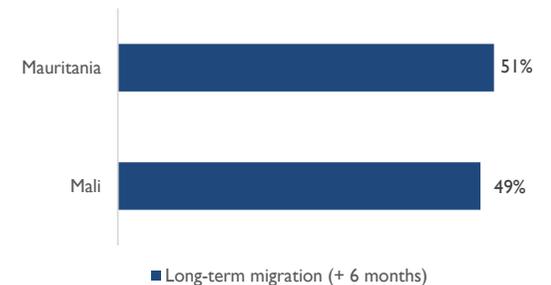
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



### 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.

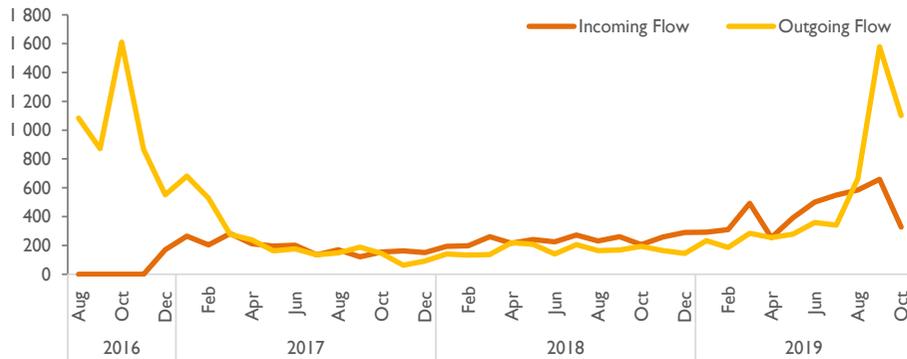
At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West and Central African, North African and European countries after having transited through Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, as well as incoming migrants entering Mali after having transited through Burkina Faso.

During the reporting period, the highest number of migrants identified at Benena were Togolese nationals, followed by nationals of Nigeria, Mali, Guinea-Conakry and Benin.

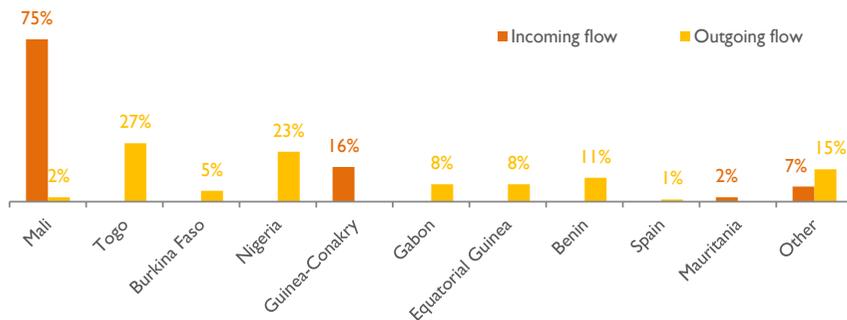
Most outgoing migrants reported either Togo, Nigeria, Benin, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea or Burkina Faso as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 1,430 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 328; Outgoing flow : 1,102).

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

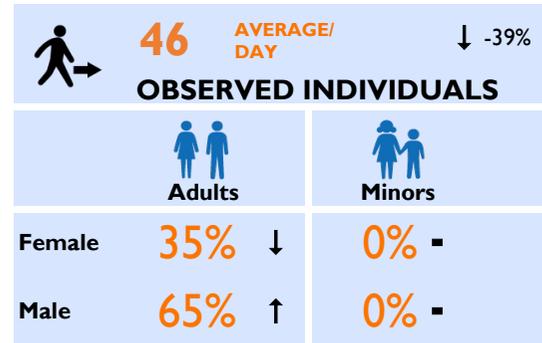


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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

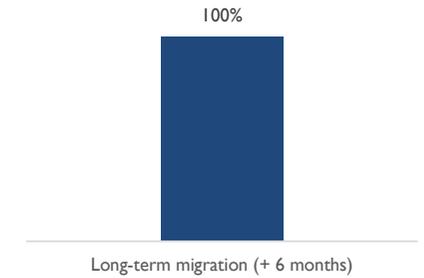


DEMOGRAPHY

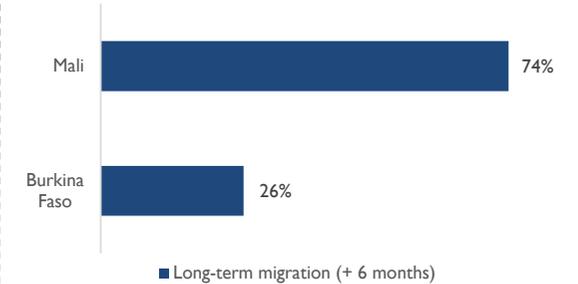
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

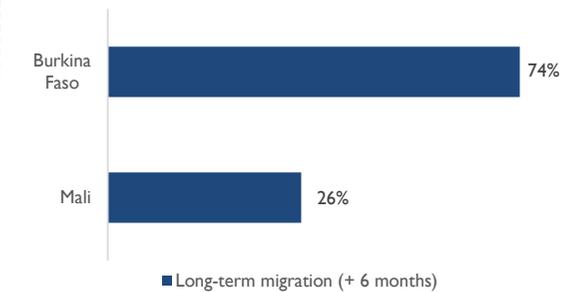
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT



MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Togo	24%	-
Nigeria	22%	+2 pp
Mali	15%	-13 pp
Guinea-Conakry	10%	-2 pp
Benin	8%	+2 pp
Other	21%	+11 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Burkina Faso	77%	+6 pp
Mali	23%	-6 pp



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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.

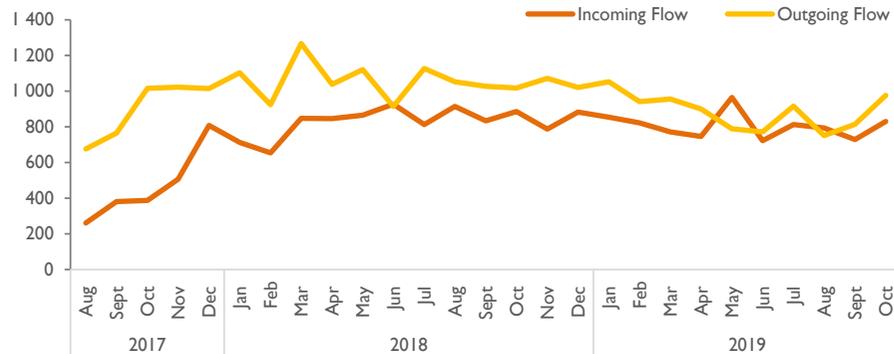
During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Mali, Guinea-Conakry, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Gambia.

Most outgoing migrants reported Libya, followed by Spain, Italy, Algeria, France, Equatorial Guinea, Morocco, Tunisia or Gabon as their intended final destination. The majority of incoming migrants were returning to their countries of origin.

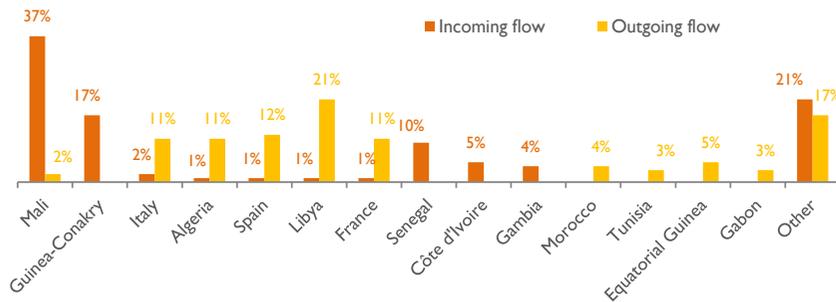
During the reporting period, 1,806 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 830; Outgoing flow: 976).

The information collected at this FMP shows a notable number of migrants who declared that they came to Mali to work in the mining et agricultural regions, among others activities.

### MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

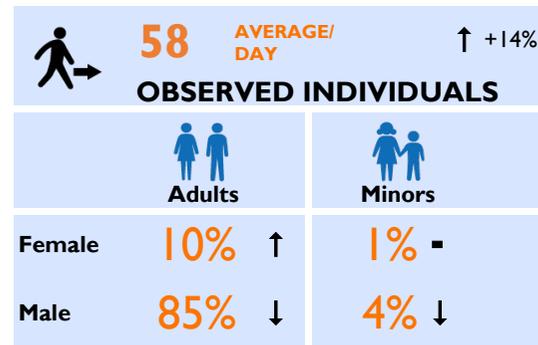


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

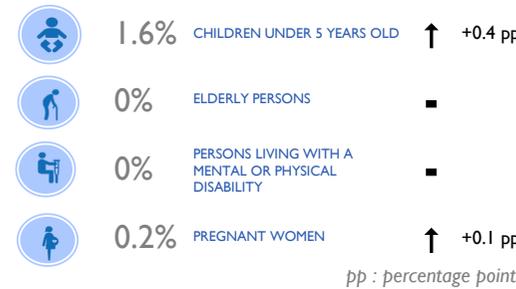
(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



DEMOGRAPHY

VULNERABILITIES

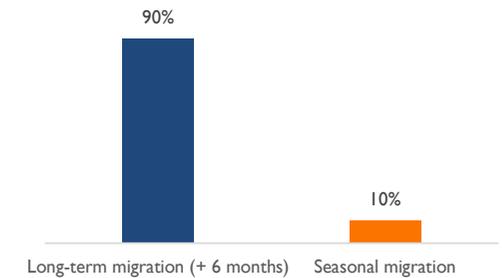
ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS



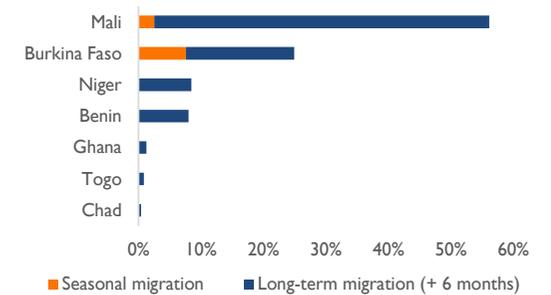
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	24%	-1 pp
Guinea-Conakry	13%	+1 pp
Burkina Faso	11%	-1 pp
Senegal	9%	-1 pp
Gambia	7%	+1 pp
Other	36%	+1 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	46%	-1 pp
Burkina Faso	23%	+1 pp
Niger	21%	+1 pp
Other	10%	-1 pp

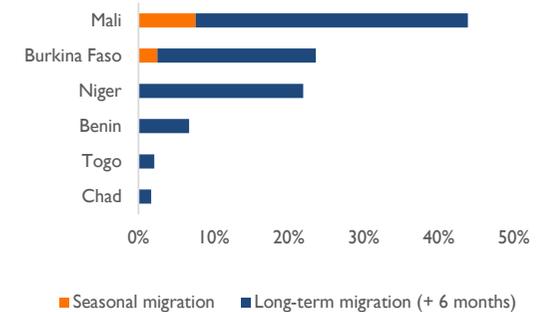
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



### 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.

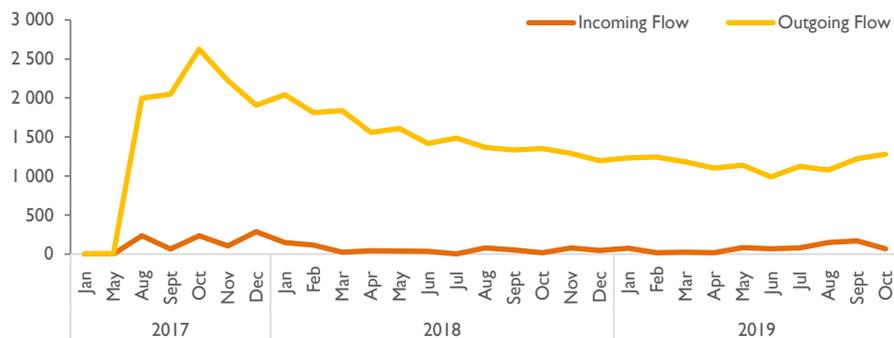
Most outgoing migrants reported either Algeria, Italy, Spain, Morocco or France as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Bamako FMP were from Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire.

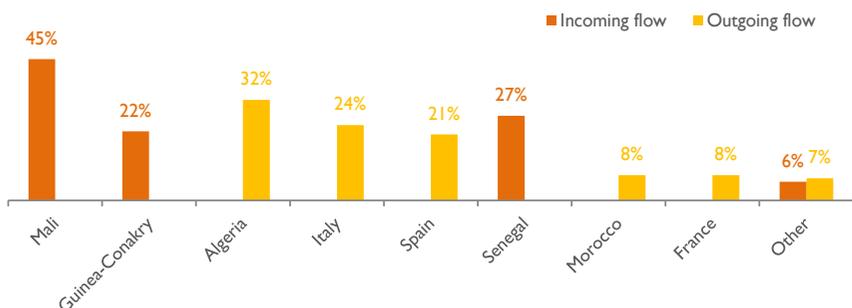
According to the information received from data collectors, migrants from Côte d'Ivoire transit through Sikasso, where they then travel to Mopti, bypassing Bamako. This explains the low number of Ivorian nationals observed at the Bamako FMP.

During the reporting period, 1,345 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 67; Outgoing flow : 1,278).

### MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

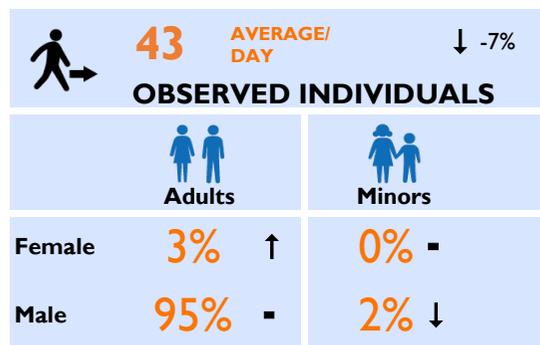


### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



### TRAVELLERS' PROFILE

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



DEMOGRAPHY



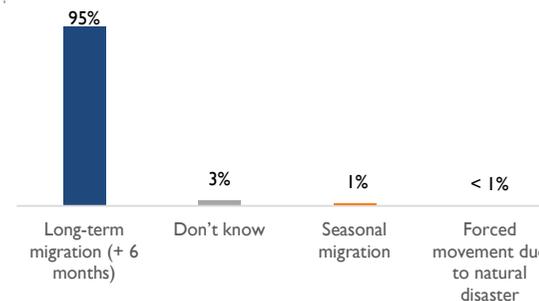
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

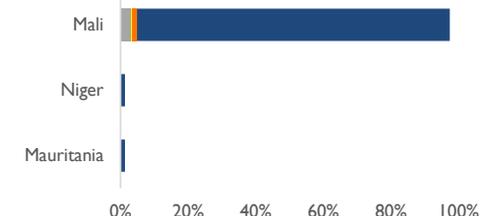
MAIN NATIONALITIES	%	VARIATIONS
Guinea-Conakry	33%	-1 pp
Mali	25%	-1 pp
Senegal	12%	+2 pp
Burkina Faso	10%	+1 pp
Côte d'Ivoire	8%	+2 pp
Other	12%	-3 pp

DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATIONS
Mali	79%	-4 pp
Mauritania	11%	-
Niger	9%	+3 pp
Other	1%	+1 pp

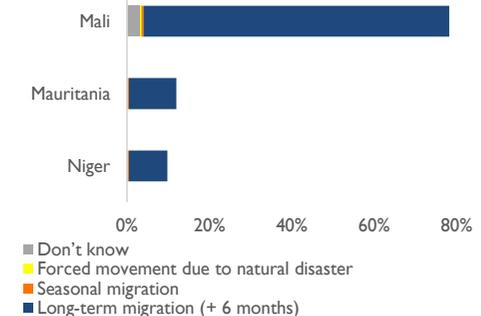
### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT



### 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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