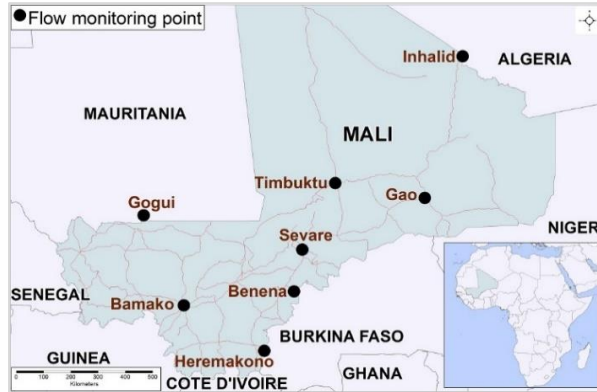




IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain better understanding of population movements throughout West and Central Africa. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends, and routes, at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing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



The daily average of the number of individuals observed at the flow monitoring points decreased by 5% compared to the previous month.

Malian nationals followed by Guineans, Ivorians, Senegalese and Gambians accounted for 83% of all the migrants recorded at the flow monitoring points.

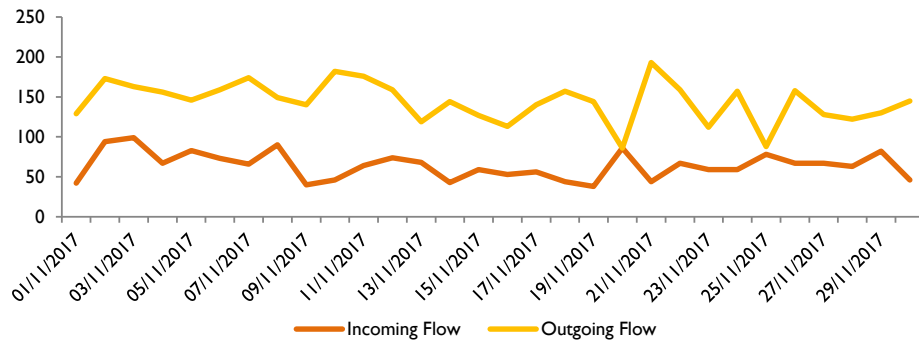
Algeria, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso are the next major transit countries for migrants after their stopover in Mali.

DEFINITIONS USED

Incoming flows: refers to individuals who arrive at a flow monitoring point with the intention of traveling further into Mali.

Outgoing flows: refers to individuals who arrive at a flow monitoring point with the intention of traveling towards the outer borders of Mali.

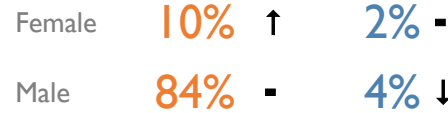
EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017(*)



(*) 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.

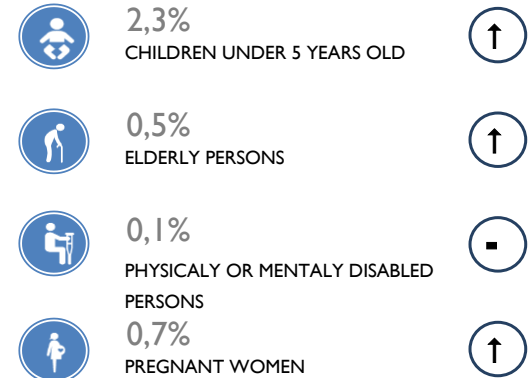
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINTS (*)

Variations calculated from previous month's data

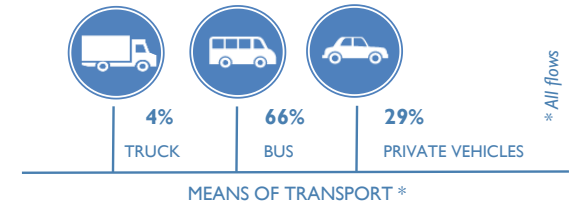


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	41%	+1%
Guinea-Conakry	22%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	9%	-2%
Senegal	6%	-2%
Gambia	5%	-
Others	17%	+2%

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant



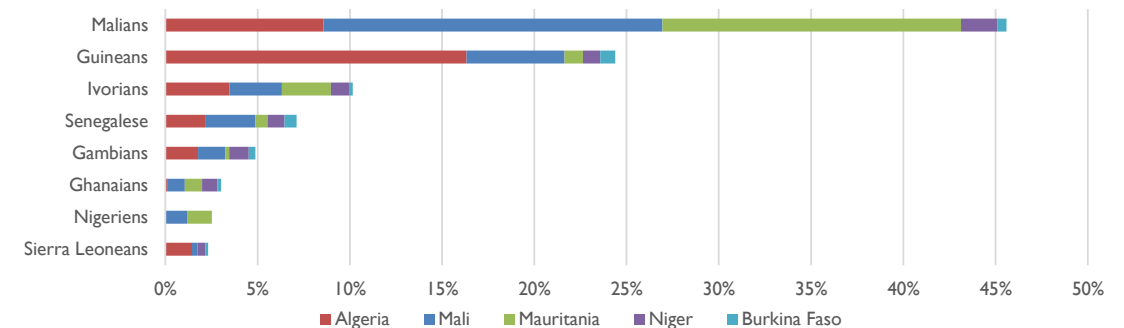
pp: percent point



* All flows

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



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

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

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

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

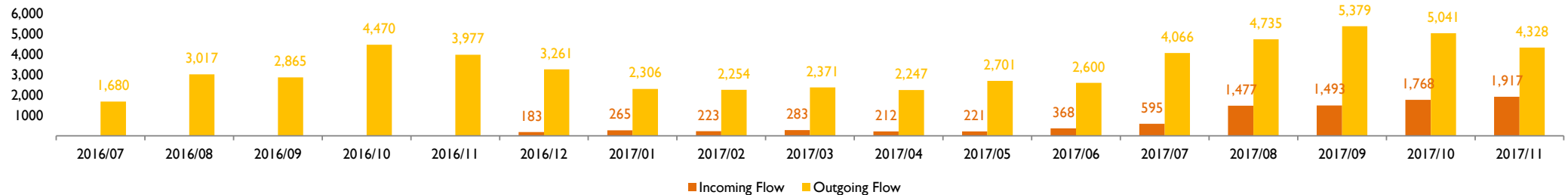
1,917 Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)

4,328 Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (*)

6,245 Individuals observed in total at Mali FMPs

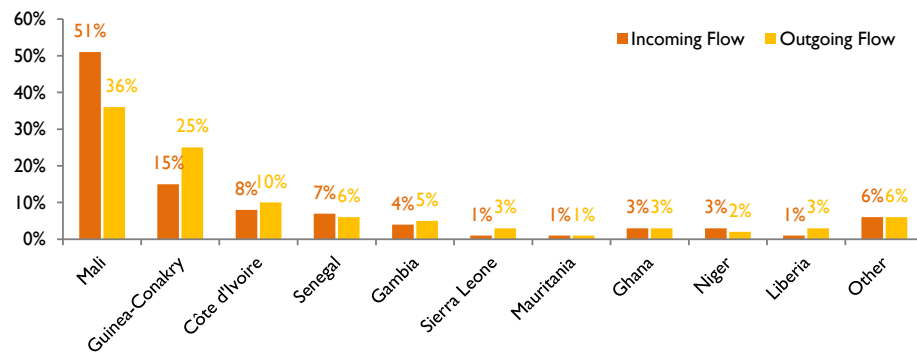
9 Active FMPs in Mali

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMPs BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 30 NOVEMBER 2017(**)



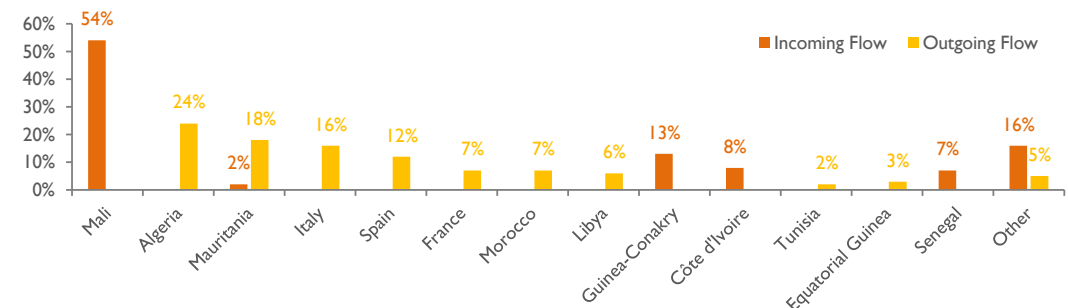
(**) The data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. Due to the new FMP set-up since the start of June 2017, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date might not be seen as a significant increase in migratory flows but as an increase in data collected.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



The proportion of Malians, Guinean, and Ivorians nationals in outgoing flows has increased and now constitutes a majority of the flows, compared to previous years in which Senegalese and Gambians were the dominant nationalities.

MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



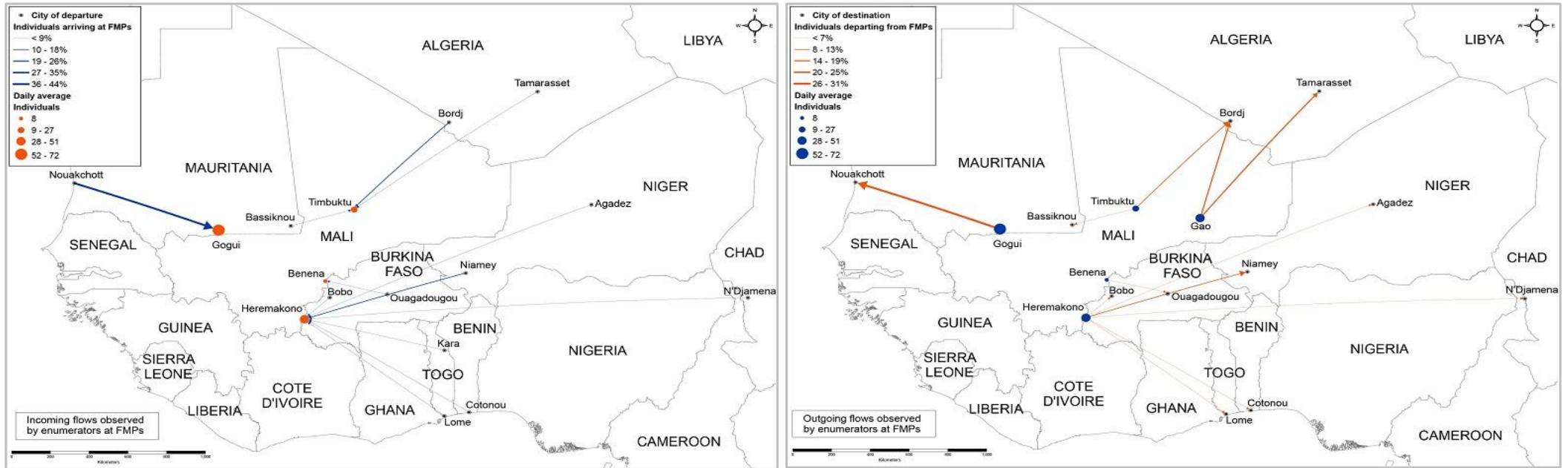
The percentage of outgoing migrants who reported Libya as their final intended destination decreased significantly from 12% in the last two months to 6% this month.

The European countries represent 35% of declared intended final destinations by outgoing migrants.

For incoming flows, countries such as Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Niger, and Gambia are the primary intended final destinations. However, these figures should be viewed with caution because they indicate migrants' intentions rather than confirmed arrivals.

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

Wabaria, located at the entrance of Gao, is predominantly a crossing point for migrants travelling to Gao, coming from the south and the center of Mali or who have transited through the south and center of Mali.

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

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

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

All incoming migrants mentioned their countries of origin as their intended final destination.

During the period, 1,444 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 42; Outgoing flow : 1,402)

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINTS

Variations calculated from previous month's data

48 **-16% ↓**
 AVERAGE / DAY
 OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

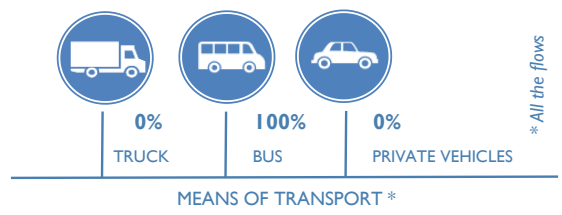
adults minors
 Female **5% ↑** **0% ▬**
 Male **91% ↑** **4% ↓**

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ▬ Constant

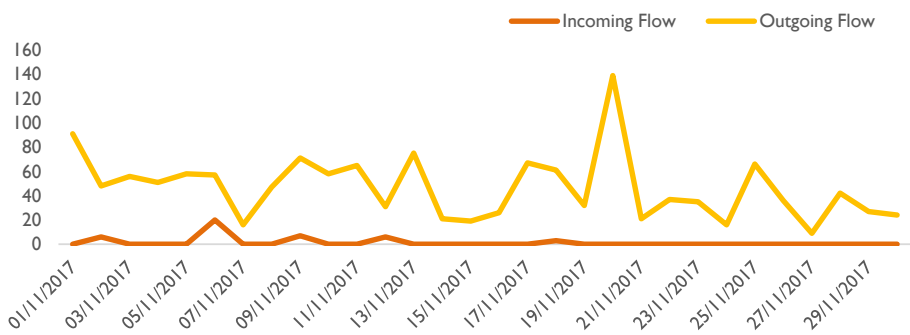
- 0,6% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD
- 0,0% ELDERLY PERSONS
- 0,4% PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS
- 0,0% PREGNANT WOMEN

pp: percent point

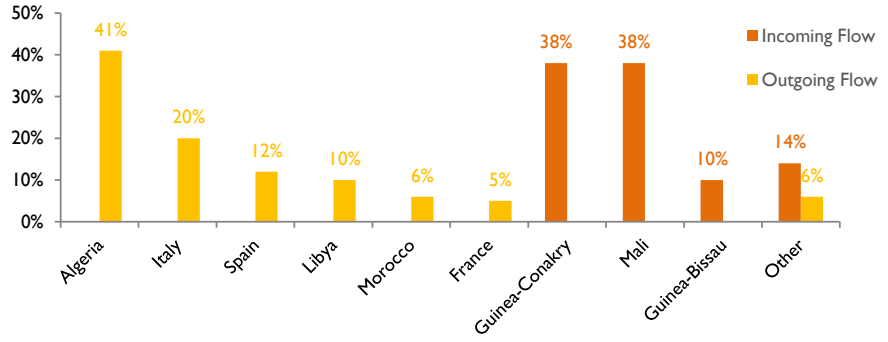
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	45%	-2%
Mali	27%	+8%
Côte d'Ivoire	7%	-3%
Senegal	7%	-
Gambia	5%	-1%
Others	9%	-2%



EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017

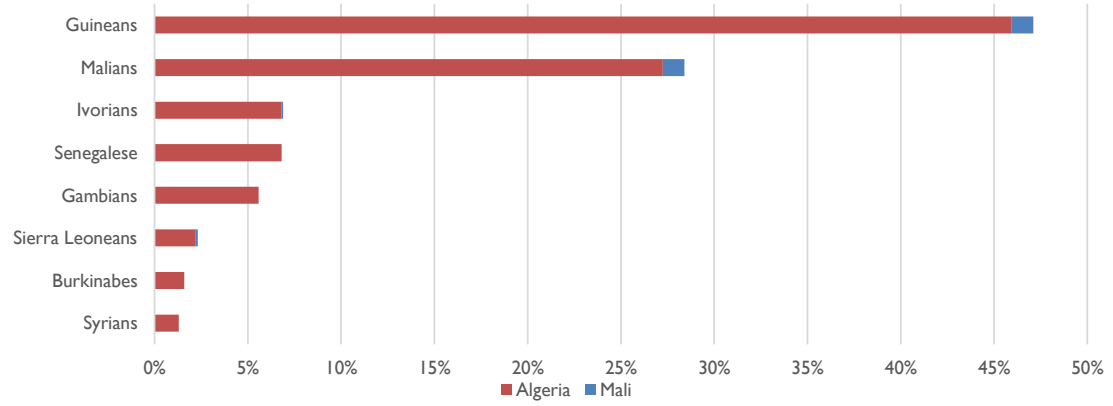


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



Place Kidal is mainly a migrant exit point for outgoing flows from Gao.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who have spent a number of days in Gao in transit before traveling to predominantly North African and European countries. Migrants departing from Place Kidal are mainly using trucks.

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

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

During the period, 1,530 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 0; Outgoing flow : 1,530)

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

51 -24% ↓
AVERAGE / DAY
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

adults **minors**

Female **4%** **0%** ↓

Male **90%** ↑ **6%** ↓

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant

- 0,8%** CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↑
- 0,1%** ELDERLY PERSONS ↑
- 0,1%** PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS ↑
- 0,1%** PREGNANT WOMEN ↑

pp: percent point

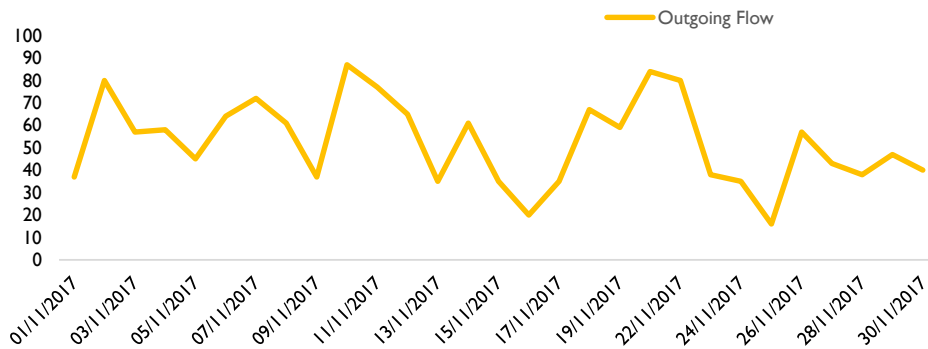
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	40%	+6%
Mali	23%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	12%	-5%
Senegal	7%	-2%
Gambia	6%	-
Others	12%	-

MEANS OF TRANSPORT *

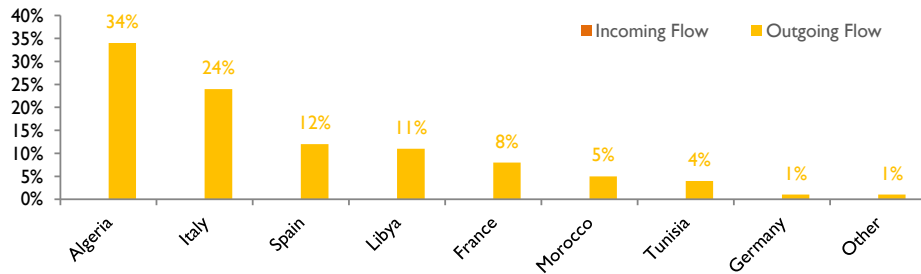
- 18%** TRUCK
- 0%** BUS
- 79%** PRIVATE VEHICLES

* All the flows

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017

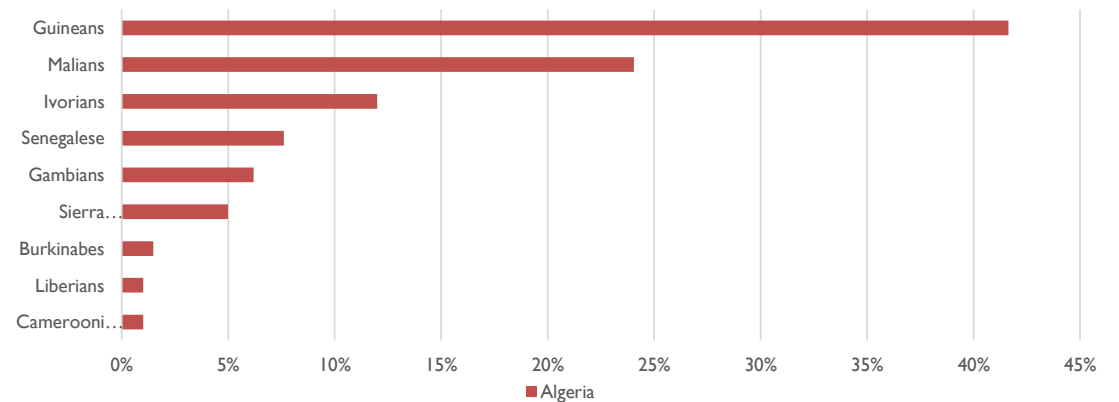


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



Timbuktu FMP is primarily a migrant exit point for outgoing flows from Timbuktu.

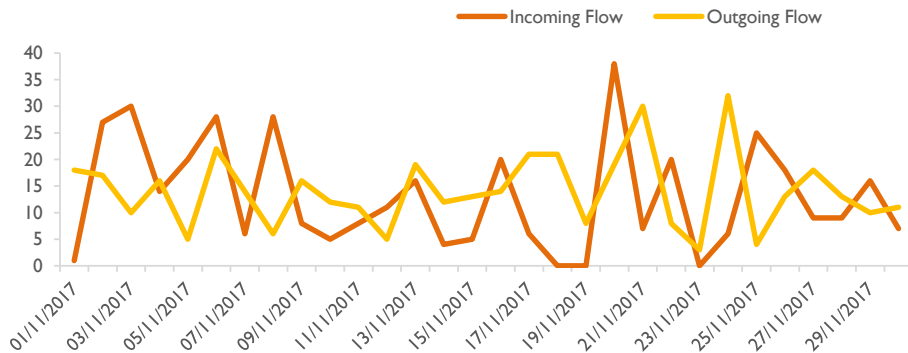
At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who transit Timbuktu town before traveling to predominantly North African and European countries.

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

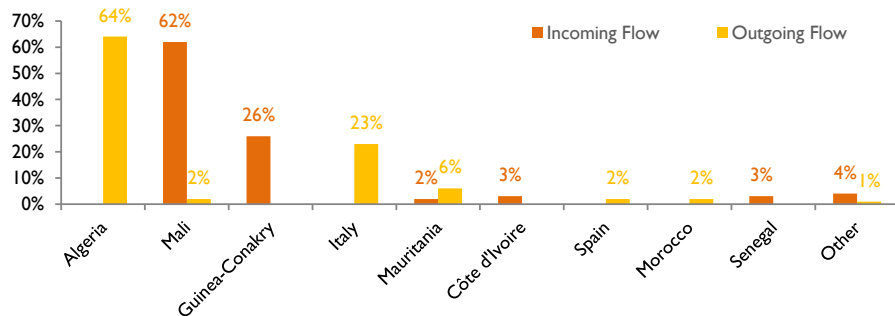
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria, Italy, and Mauritania as their intended final destination.

During the period, 813 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 392; Outgoing flow : 421)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017

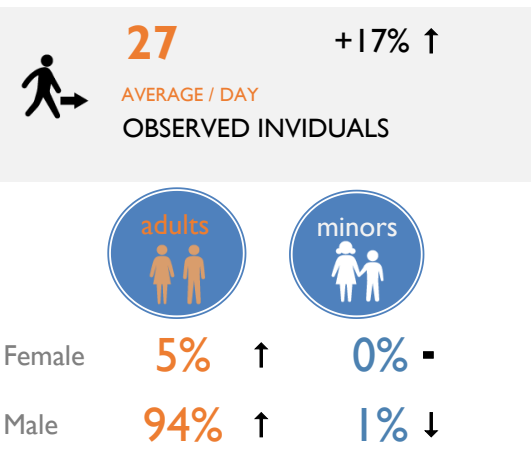


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS

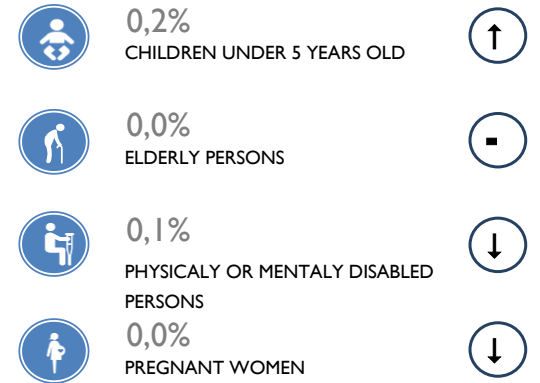


PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

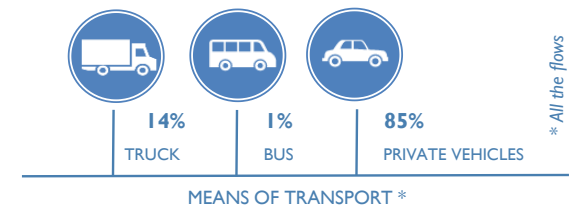
Variations calculated from previous month's data



↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant

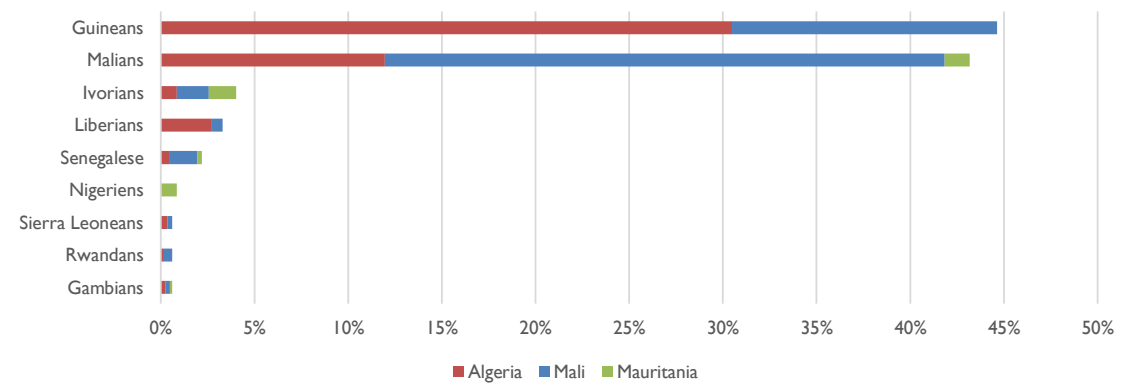


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	45%	-
Mali	44%	-1%
Côte d'Ivoire	4%	-
Liberia	3%	-
Niger	1%	-
Others	3%	+1%



COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



Inhalid flow monitoring point is a transit point located in Kidal region, on the road to Algeria.

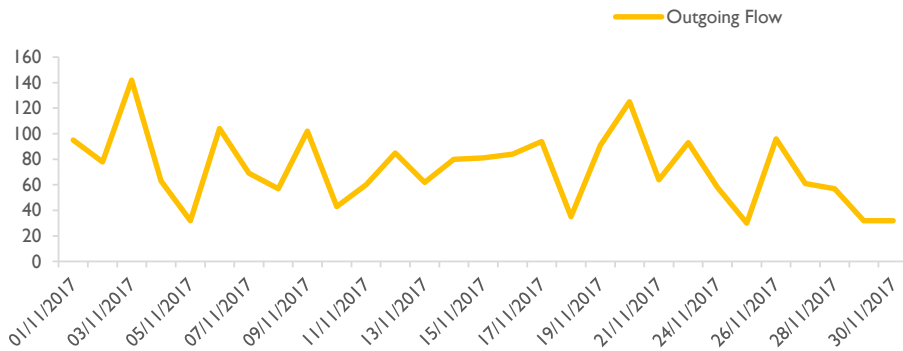
At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify migrants who transit Gao and Timbuktu towns before traveling to Algeria.

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

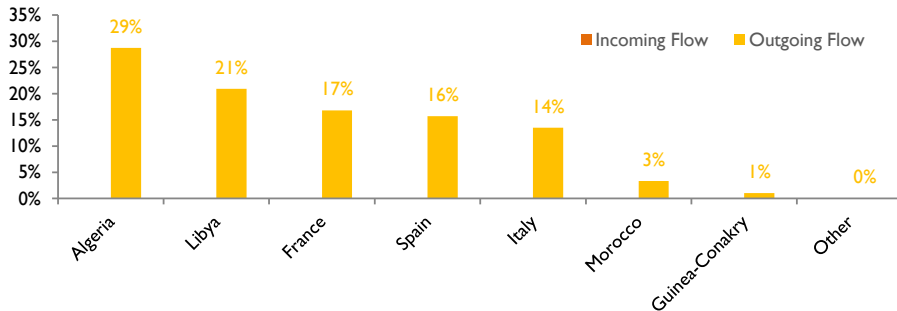
According to information received by the data collection agents, following the reinforcement of security measures in Niger, some migrants enter Mali from Niger, after crossing the border between the two countries in the region of Menaka, in order to continue to Algeria. Should this information be confirmed, this would constitute a new trend.

During the period, 2,105 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 0; Outgoing flow : 2,105)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017

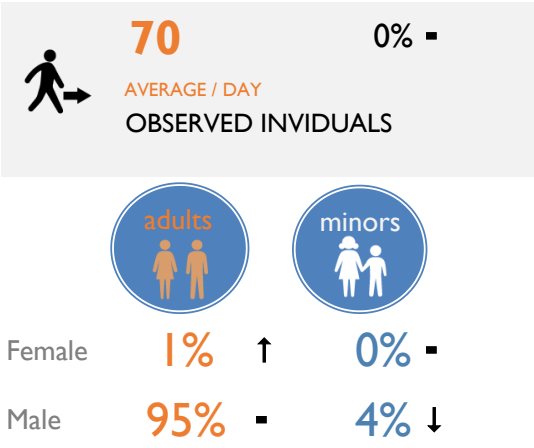


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



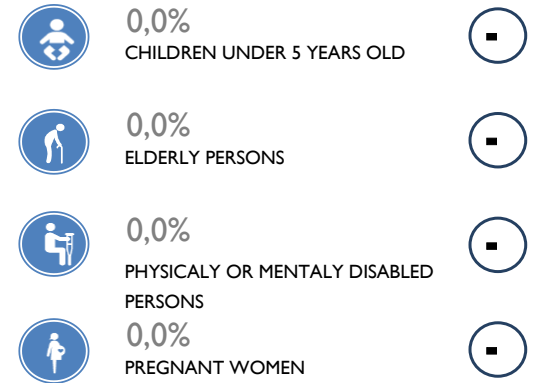
PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

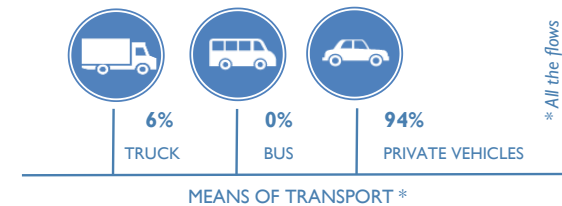


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	39%	-2%
Mali	34%	+8%
Senegal	19%	+4%
Niger	4%	-8%
Burkina Faso	4%	-
Others	0%	-2%

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant



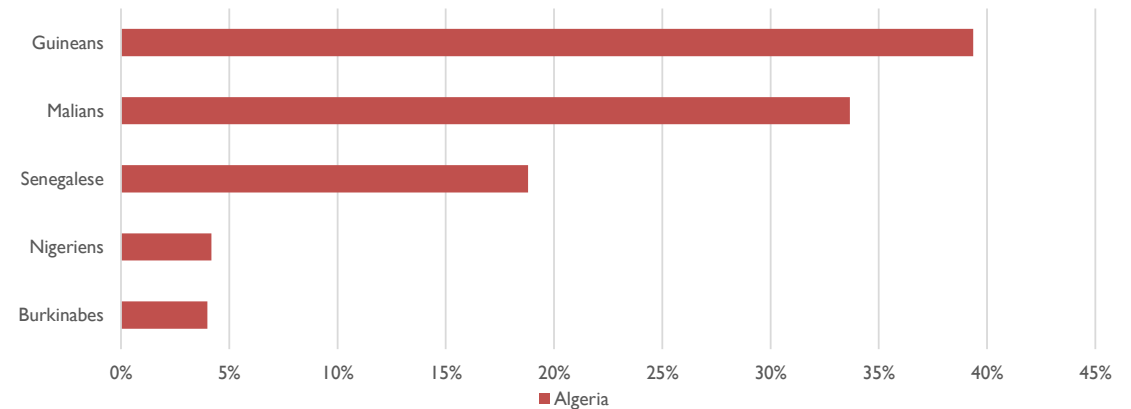
pp: percent point



* All the flows

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



Sevare FMP is a transit point located in Sevare town.

At this flow monitoring point, data collectors identified migrants travelling to Gao and Timbuktu.

During the reporting period, the vast majority of migrants identified at Sevare FMP were Guineans. Citizens of other countries, including Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, and Senegal, were also recorded.

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

During the period, 1,585 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 11; Outgoing flow : 1,574)

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

53 -15% ↓
 AVERAGE / DAY
 OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

adults **minors**

Female **1%** ↑ **0%** ■
 Male **99%** ↓ **0%** ■

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant

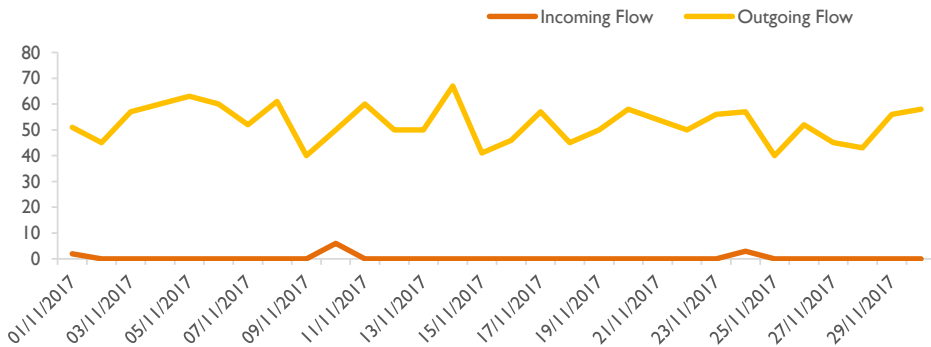
0,0% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD
0,0% ELDERLY PERSONS
0,0% PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS
0,0% PREGNANT WOMEN

pp: percent point

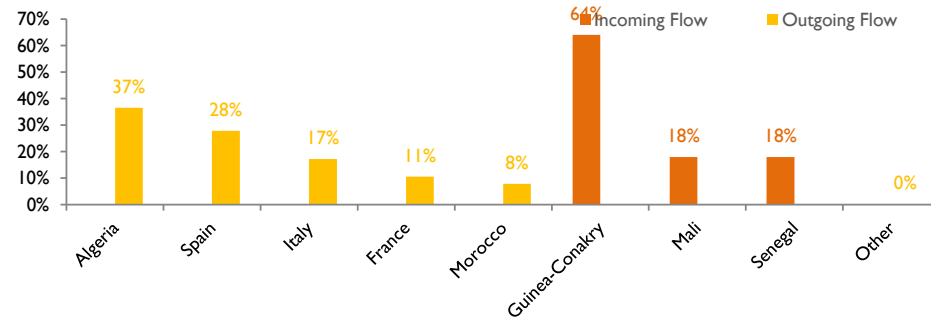
0% TRUCK **100%** BUS **0%** PRIVATE VEHICLES
 MEANS OF TRANSPORT *
 * All the flows

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	38%	-6%
Côte d'Ivoire	16%	+2%
Mali	14%	+6%
Senegal	13%	-
Guinea-Bissau	8%	-2%
Others	11%	-

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017

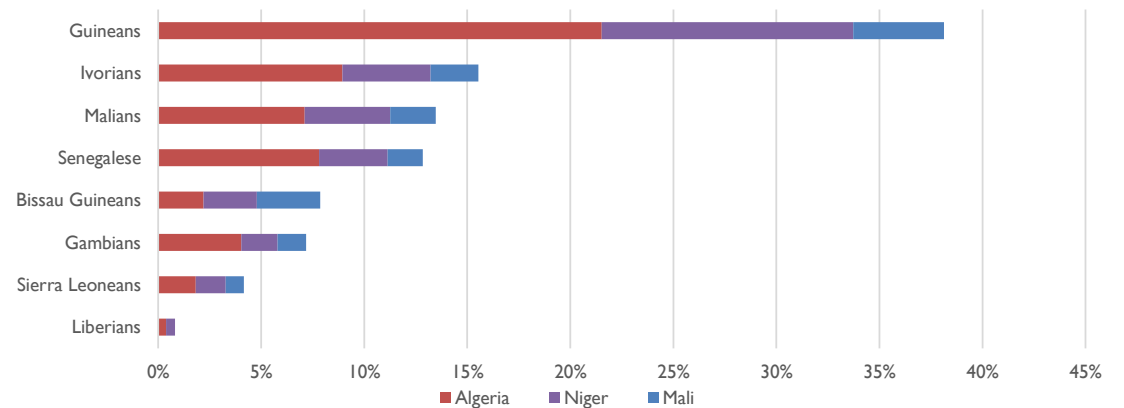


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



Gogui flow monitoring point is located at the border post between Mali and Mauritania.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants who travel to Mauritania and Morocco. Some of them say they want to gather enough savings to continue their journey to Europe. Many women go to Mauritania, sometimes accompanied by their babies, to work as housekeepers. This explains the high number of women and children under five.

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

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

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

During the period, 2,148 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 857; Outgoing flow : 1,291)

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

72 -4% ↓
 AVERAGE / DAY
 OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

adults
minors

Female **15%** - **6%** -

Male **73%** ↓ **6%** ↑

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant

- 4,5%** CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ↑
- 0,8%** ELDERLY PERSONS ↑
- 0,2%** PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS ↑
- 1,0%** PREGNANT WOMEN ↑

pp: percent point

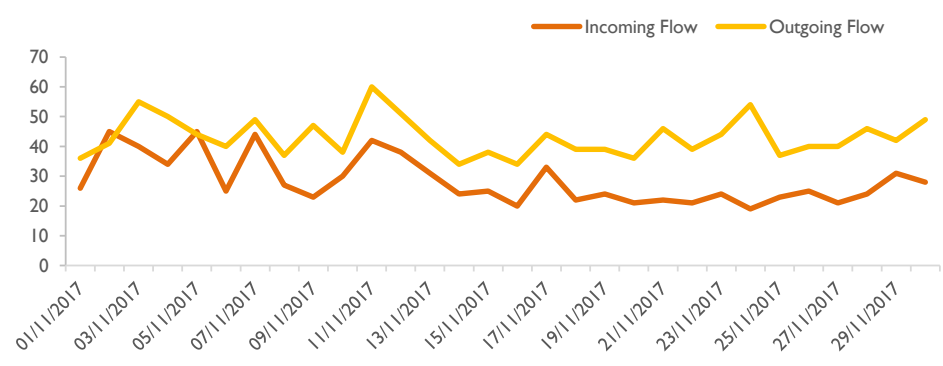
ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	64%	-1%
Côte d'Ivoire	10%	-
Niger	6%	-
Guinea-Conakry	4%	+1%
Senegal	2%	-1%
Others	14%	+1%

0% TRUCK
 99% BUS
 1% PRIVATE VEHICLES

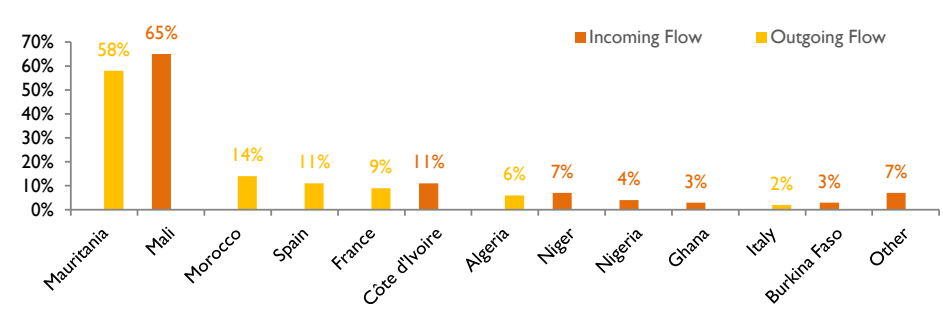
MEANS OF TRANSPORT *

* All the flows

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017

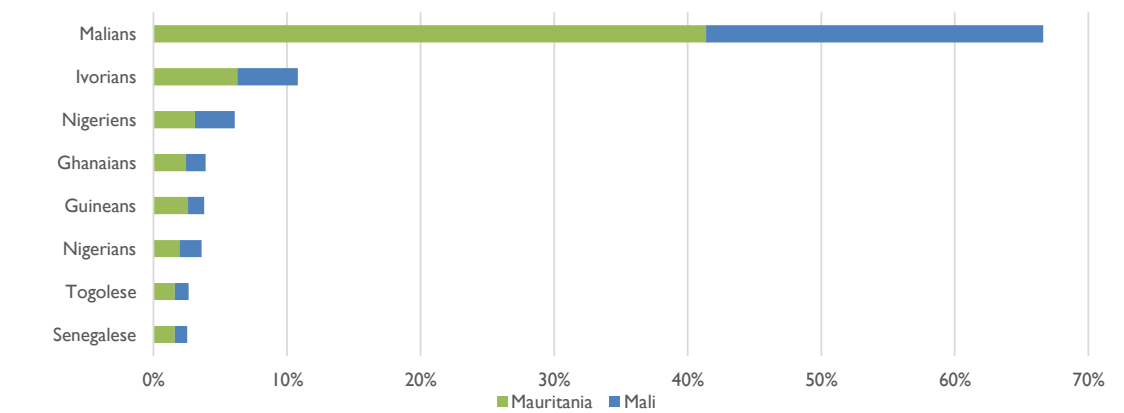


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



Benena flow monitoring point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after having transited Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.

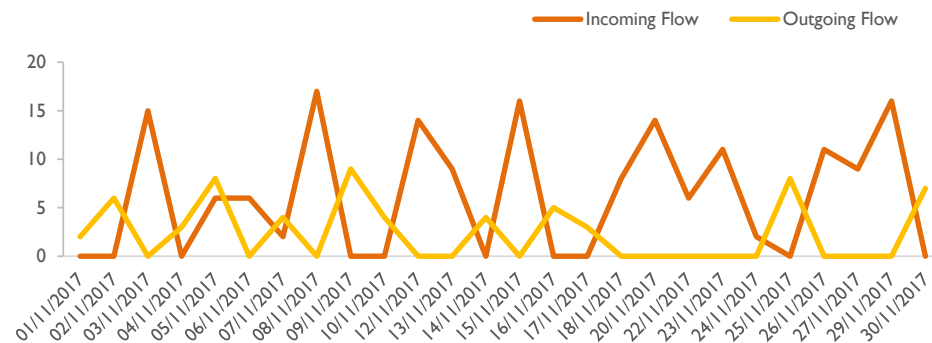
Incoming migrants entering from Burkina Faso were also identified at this FMP, including migrants who had failed to cross the Sahara desert and were returning to their country of origin, primarily Mali, Senegal and Guinea. Some migrants stated their intention to travel to Mauritania for job opportunities.

Due to the increasing number of police checks in Burkina Faso and Niger, the number of migrants observed in Benena has decreased significantly since the beginning of the year.

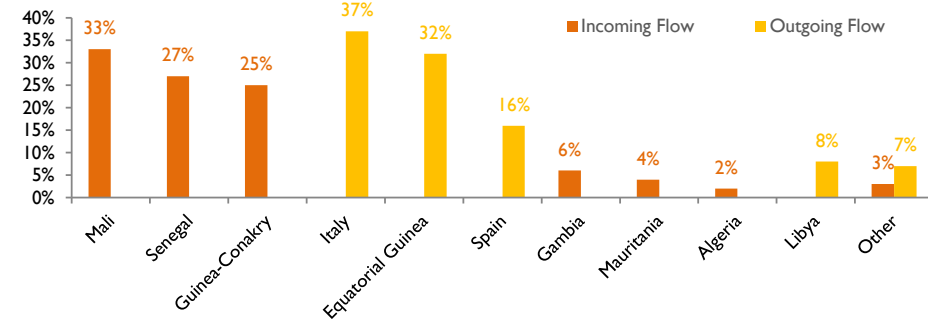
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Italy, Equatorial Guinea, and Spain as their intended final destination.

During the period, 225 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 162; Outgoing flow : 63)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017



MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

8 -20% ↓
AVERAGE / DAY
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

adults **minors**

Female **0%** - **0%** -
 Male **91%** ↑ **9%** ↓

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	38%	+3%
Senegal	24%	-3%
Mali	18%	+1%
Gambia	11%	+1%
Guinea-Bissau	5%	+1%
Others	4%	-3%

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant

0,0% CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

0,0% ELDERLY PERSONS

0,0% PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS

0,0% PREGNANT WOMEN

pp: percent point

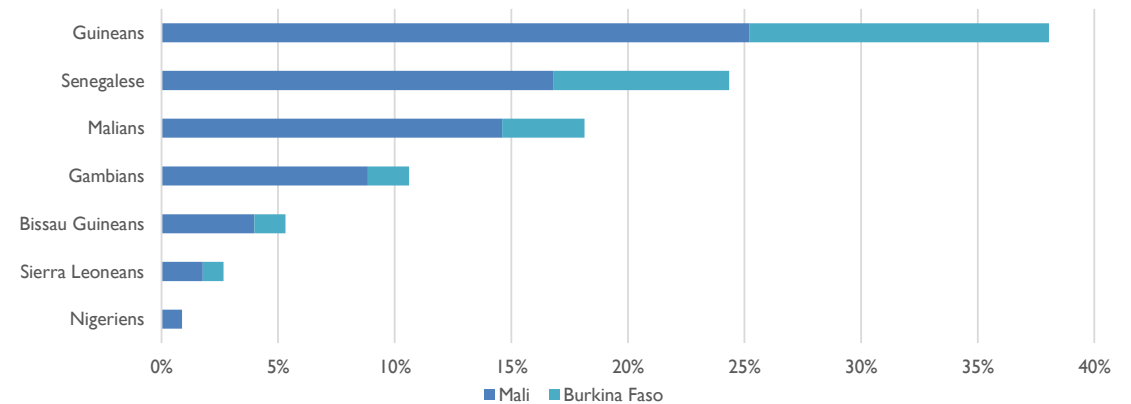
0% TRUCK **100%** BUS **0%** PRIVATE VEHICLES

MEANS OF TRANSPORT *

** All the flows*

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



Heremakono flow monitoring point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in Sikasso region.

At this flow monitoring point, the data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after having transited Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.

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

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

During the period, 1,529 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 506; Outgoing flow : 1,023)

PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

51 **+13% ↑**
AVERAGE / DAY
OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

adults **minors**

Female **14% ↑** **1% ↑**
 Male **83% ↓** **2% ↑**

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant

2,1% **↑**
CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

0,8% **↓**
ELDERLY PERSONS

0,1% **↓**
PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS

1,2% **↑**
PREGNANT WOMEN

pp: percent point

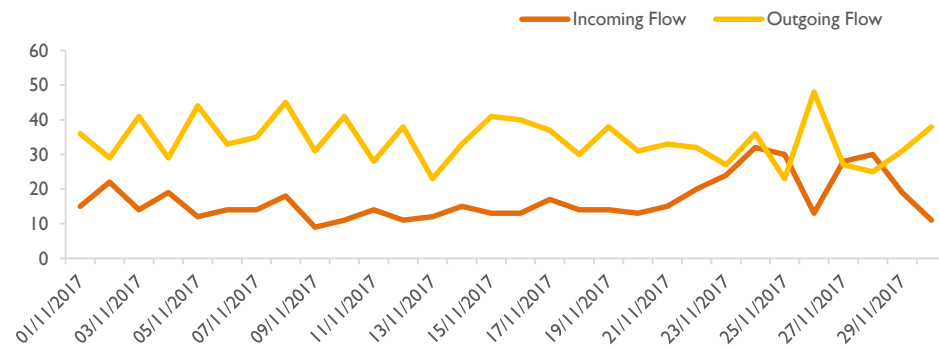
6% **TRUCK** **86%** **BUS** **8%** **PRIVATE VEHICLES**

MEANS OF TRANSPORT *

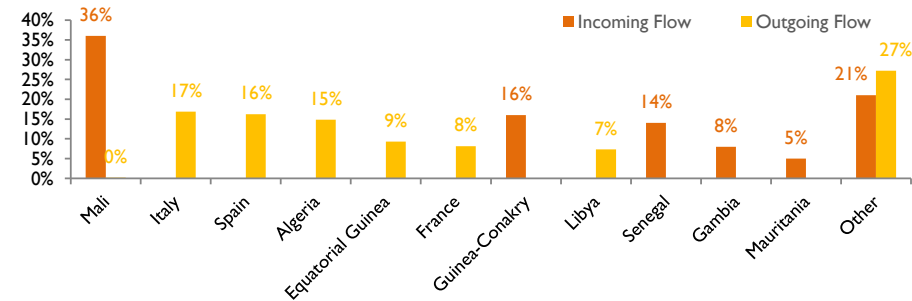
** All the flows*

ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	28%	-1%
Guinea-Conakry	14%	-3%
Senegal	11%	-3%
Gambia	10%	+1%
Côte d'Ivoire	9%	-1%
Others	28%	+7%

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017

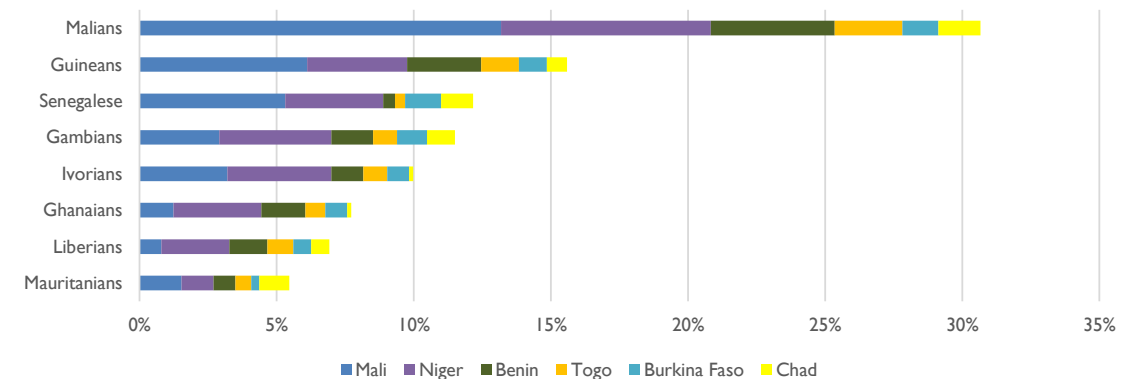


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



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 identify migrants travelling to Gao or Timbuktu, as well as to border areas on their way to neighbouring countries such as Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

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

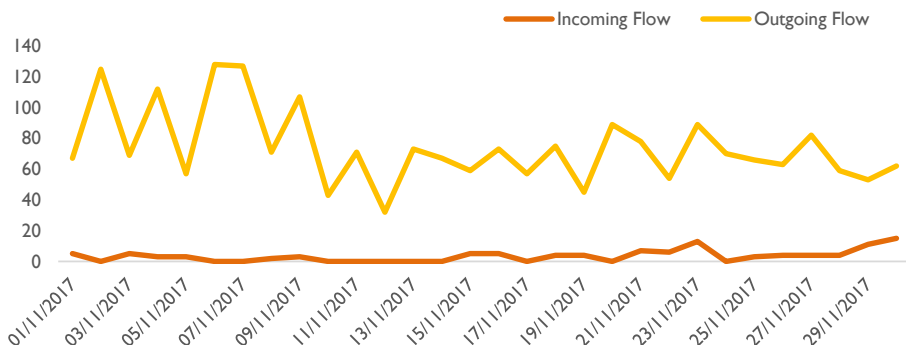
Most incoming migrants were traveling to Guinea, Gambia and Mali.

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

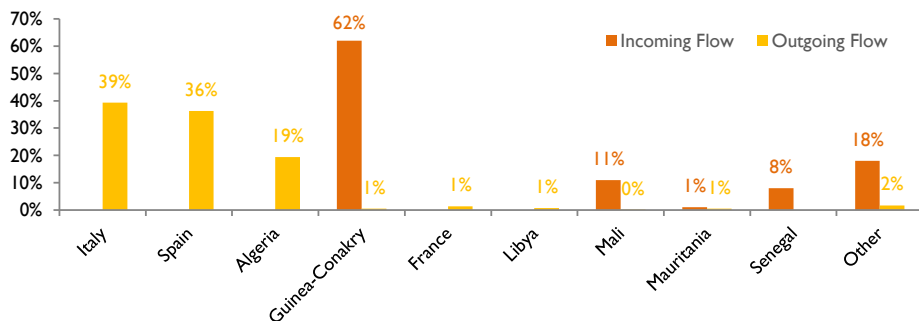
According to the information received from data collectors, migrants from Côte d'Ivoire transit through Sikasso, from where they travel to Mopti, bypassing Bamako. This explains the low number of Ivorian nationals observed at the Bamako FMPs. In addition, Malian nationals traveling to Northern Mali hide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

During the period, 2,329 migrants were recorded at the FMP (Incoming flow : 106; Outgoing flow : 2,223)

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2017

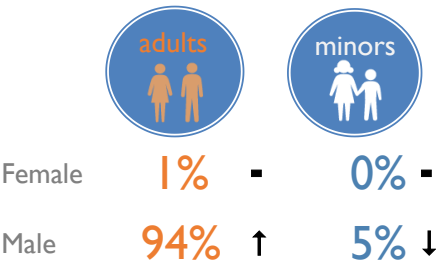


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



PROFILE OF PERSONS OBSERVED AT THE FLOW MONITORING POINT

Variations calculated from previous month's data

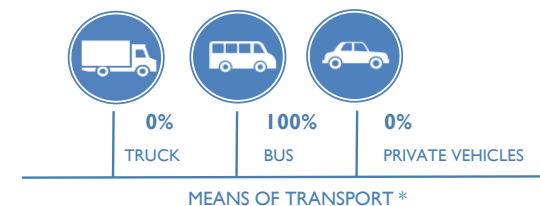


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Guinea-Conakry	63%	+1%
Gambia	13%	+1%
Mali	7%	-1%
Senegal	3%	-3%
Côte d'Ivoire	2%	-1%
Others	12%	+3%

↑ Increase ↓ Decrease ■ Constant



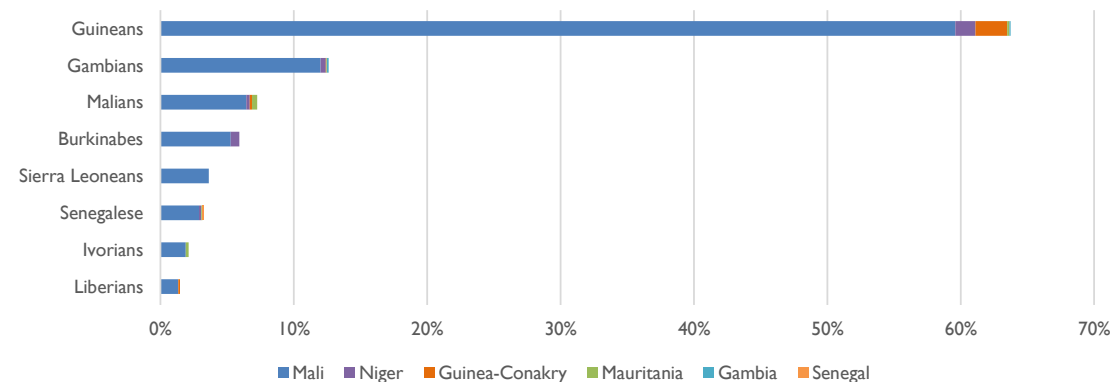
pp: percent point



* All the flows

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF MAIN OBSERVED NATIONALITIES

(As percentage of the total number of individuals observed)



WHAT IS FLOW MONITORING?

Flow Monitoring is a component of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). It has been developed to track migrant flows (groups or individuals) through data collections carried out at key points of origin, transit and/or destination. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale and profiles of population movements (migrants, internally displaced persons, returnees, etc.) through specific locations. The information and analysis provided through the flow monitoring methodology also helps to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/ migratory routes. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is not to replace border monitoring or border surveillance. Data collected by IOM flow monitoring exercises does not replace government border controls and should not be interpreted as such.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATORY FLOWS, A REGIONAL INITIATIVE IN WEST AFRICA

Monitoring population movements in West and Central Africa represents an important regional initiative. It allows for a better understanding of intentions, trends, routes, risks as well as demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants. It serves as a common source of data contributing to informed policymaking by authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination. IOM aims to install over thirty of these flow monitoring points throughout the West and Central African region to assist the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

METHODOLOGY Flows Monitoring of Populations (FMP) is an investigative work that aims to highlight areas that are particularly vulnerable to cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then work at the local level to identify strategic transit points. Trained agents collect data from key informants at the flow monitoring point: they may be bus station staff, police or customs officials, bus drivers or migrants themselves. A basic questionnaire mixed with direct observations allows to collect disaggregated data by gender and nationality. In Mali, nine data collection points are active in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, 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, 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.