

IOM, through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring tool, collects data at key entry, exit and transit points **to** better understand population movements across **West and Central Africa**. Monitoring **population flows** is an activity that makes it possible to quantify and qualify mobility flows and trends, migrant profiles, and migratory experiences and routes. Since **2016**, several population flow monitoring points (FMP) have been gradually installed in ten localities across **Mali** to monitor migratory flows in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on monitoring seasonal migrants (agricultural and traditional gold panning) at the level of the FMPs concerned by this category of migration.

During the month of May 2022, **45,037** flows were observed at the cross-border Flow Monitoring Points (25,922 incoming flows entering Mali through the FMPs and 19115 outgoing flows leaving Mali).

➔	57%	Flow entering Mali
➔	43%	Flow leaving Mali
📅	1 452	Individuals observed on average / day
📈	19%	Increased compared to April 2022
👥	1 513	Vulnerable people identified
📍	7	FMP active in Mali
👁️	20%	Increase in flows observed in the South
👁️	10%	Decrease in flows observed in the North

TRAVELER PROFILES

Adults		Minors	
Women	8%	0%	
Men	88%	4%	

MAIN MIGRATION TRENDS

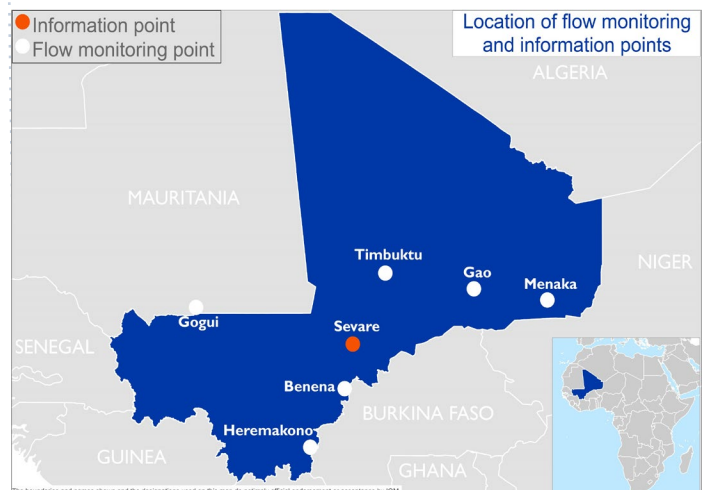
During the month of May, migratory movements increased by 19% compared to the previous month. This increase mainly concerns FMP in the south, due to the high mobility of Burkinabe nationals from localities in a situation of insecurity to gold mining sites in Mali. Flows to Mali and Burkina Faso increased by 18% and 23% respectively compared to April. However, those destined for Algeria and Mauritania decreased respectively by 9% and 20% compared to April. A large part (more than 73%) of the flows to Mali goes mainly to Bamako (73%) and Sikasso (23%) and hopes to go to gold mining sites in the Kayes, Koulikoro and Sikasso regions. As for the flow towards Burkina Faso, the regions of Bobo-Dioulasso (55%) and Ouagadougou (45%), were the main destinations. The decreases of flows towards Mauritania and Algeria could be linked to information about the many cases of migrants turned back or forced to return, recorded in April. This fear of facing identity document checks and harsh weather conditions in the desert has impacted migrants' mobility intentions. The main countries of origin of recorded flows remain Burkina Faso (52%) and Mali (42%).

Provenance of flows			Destination of flows		
Country	%	Variation /April month (pp)	Country	%	Variation /April month (pp)
Burkina Faso	52	3	Mali	58	1
Mali	42	-1	Burkina Faso	32	2
Mauritanie	3	-	Algérie	8	-3
Autres	3	-2	Mauritanie	2	-

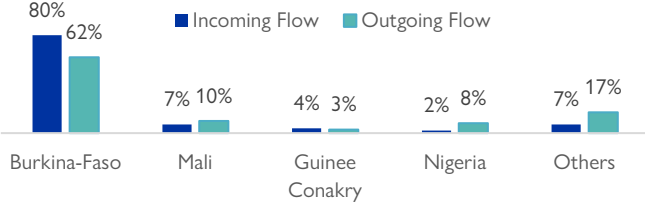
TRAVELLER PROFILES

With regard to the demographic profile of travelers observed during this month, it appears that 88% are adult men, 8% are adult women and 4% are children who are only boys. The minors observed mainly leave Burkina Faso and head to traditional gold mining sites in Mali. The percentage of adult women decreased by one percentage point compared to April while that of minors increased by one percentage point compared to the previous month.

LOCATION OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP)

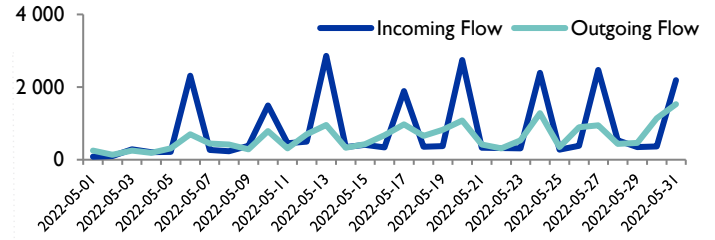


MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



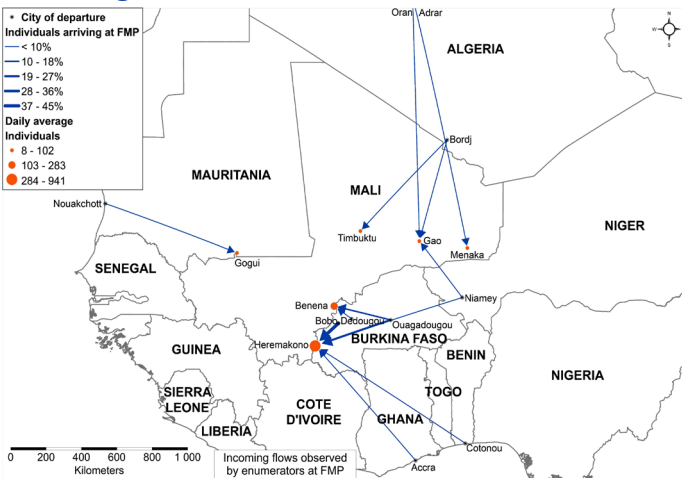
During the month of May 2022, the most important nationality remains Burkina Faso (72%), an increase of 25% compared to the previous month. This increase could be explained by terrorist attacks in some areas of the country preventing young national of Burkina Faso from undertaking economic activities, forcing them to head to gold mining sites in Mali. Despite a 13% decrease compared to April, Malian nationality ranks second (8%) in migration flows. Nigerien nationality doubled compared to the previous month despite its small proportion in the overall flow (3%). The number of Sudanese nationals also increased from 2 migrants in April to 59 migrants in May. This Sudanese flow was observed at the FMP in Timbuktu and Gao, most of which travel to Mali at the Gao gold mining site.

MIGRATION FLOWS TRENDS IN MAY 2022

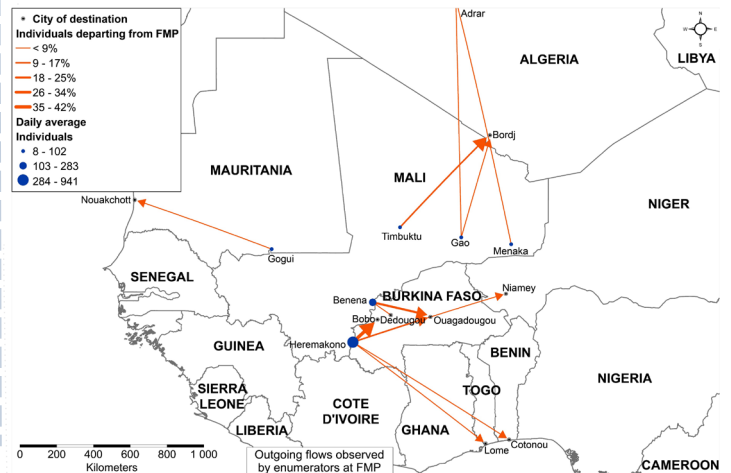


The FMP in Heremakono and Benena remain the main observation points for migrants, recording 84% per cent of the month's total flows. These FMP are strategic crossing points for Burkinabe migrants who are the most observed in the overall flow. The flow of migrants fluctuated between the last week of April and the first week of May due to the Ramadan holiday, causing transport companies to stop for this period. The mobility of migrants resumed the increase from the second week causing linear variability and containing seasonality due to the specific travel programs of transport companies at the level of each FMP.

Incoming flows recorded at FMP

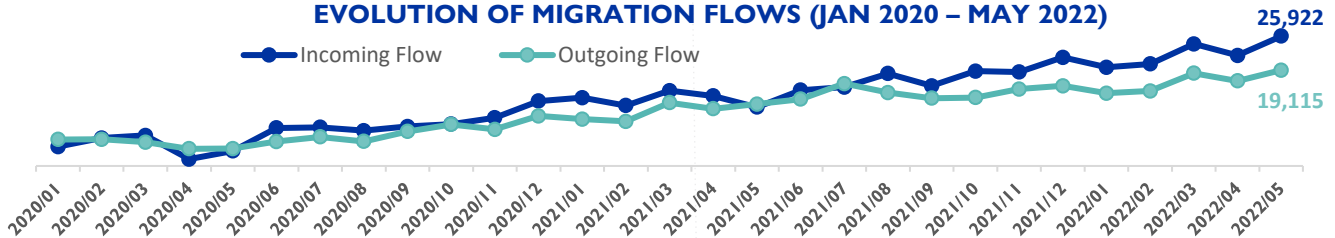


Outgoing flows recorded at FMP



Source: ESRI. This map is for illustrative purposes only. The representations and use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or official endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (JAN 2020 – MAY 2022)



The relaxation in mid-2020 of the mobility restriction measures adopted as part of the fight against COVID-19, had led to an almost total halt to migratory flows in Mali. The latter follow a linear upward trend between May 2020 and May 2022, exceeding the peaks observed during previous migratory waves in 2015-2016. After a stabilization of flows in the last quarter of 2021, the upward trend resumed in 2022. The reasons are economic, among others, including long-term migration towards North Africa, seasonal migration between Mali and border countries. Also, the security situation in some localities in Burkina Faso entails the mobility to border countries in search of livelihoods.