

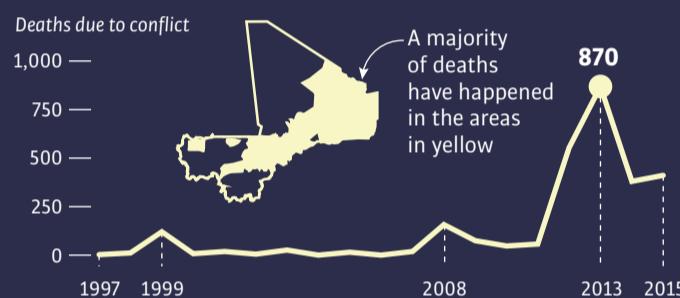
Migration from **MALI**

More than 100,000 citizens of Mali reside in the EU and between 6,000 and 8,000 are admitted legally every year since 2008. More than 9,000 Malians arrived irregularly in the EU in 2016 alone. Mali is a significant source of origin and transit for migrants and asylum seekers, mainly to neighbouring countries, with asylum seekers on the rise. The asylum acceptance rate at around 40% is in line with other conflict countries in Africa, but the return rate for the Malians who do not qualify for asylum is very low. Factors like internal conflict, poverty, the economy, dramatic population growth, and climate change contribute to drive thousands out of the country every year. Migration is economically important for Mali, as the ratio of remittances to GDP stands at just below 7%.

CAUSES OF MIGRATION

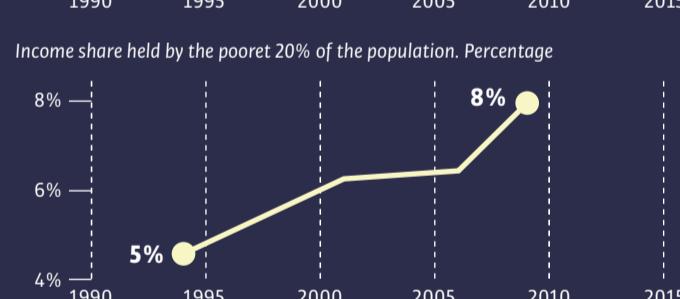
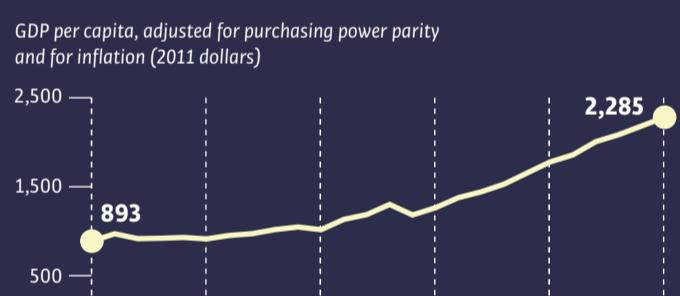
1. Conflicts ^(b)

An armed conflict started in January 2012 in the northern part of Mali. Despite a ceasefire agreement in February 2015, in 2016 there were still sporadic episodes of violence.



2. Economy ^(c)

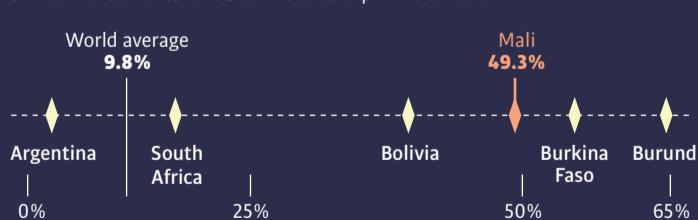
Despite its poverty, Mali shows improvements in the distribution of income and in the GDP per capita. Economic development could give to more people the capabilities and aspiration to migrate



3. Poverty (2009) ^(c)

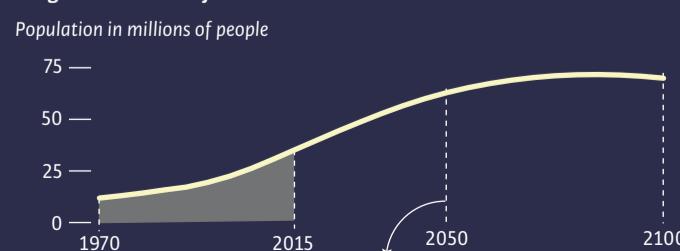
Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world. Over half of the population lives with less than two dollars a day

Percentage of people living with less than \$1.90 a day.
Some other countries have been included to provide context



4. Demography ^(b)

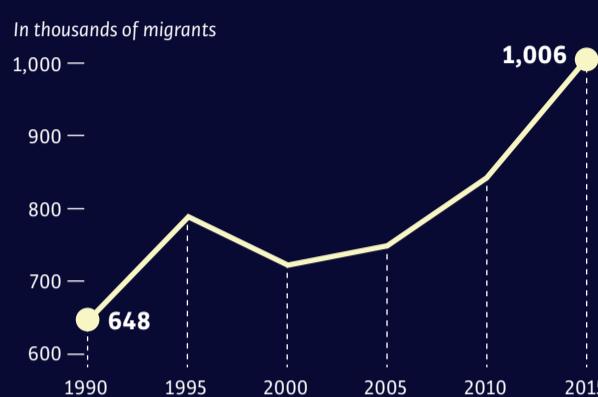
According to more optimistic scenarios, Mali's population will grow dramatically until after 2050



Around 2050, Mali's population will be composed predominantly by young persons in age 20-24 which are also the most likely to migrate

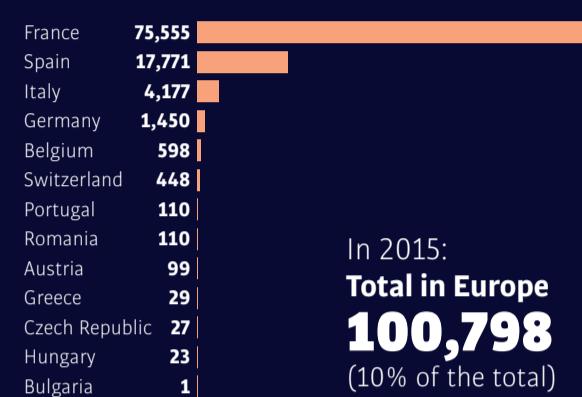
Migration from Mali increased 40% between 2000 and 2015 ^(a)

Starting in 2010 it increased at a much faster rate than in the past



One out of ten Mali migrants go to Europe ^(a)

France is hosting the larger number of migrants from Mali



In 2015:
**Total in Europe
100,798**
(10% of the total)

Most migrants from Mali stay in African countries ^(a)

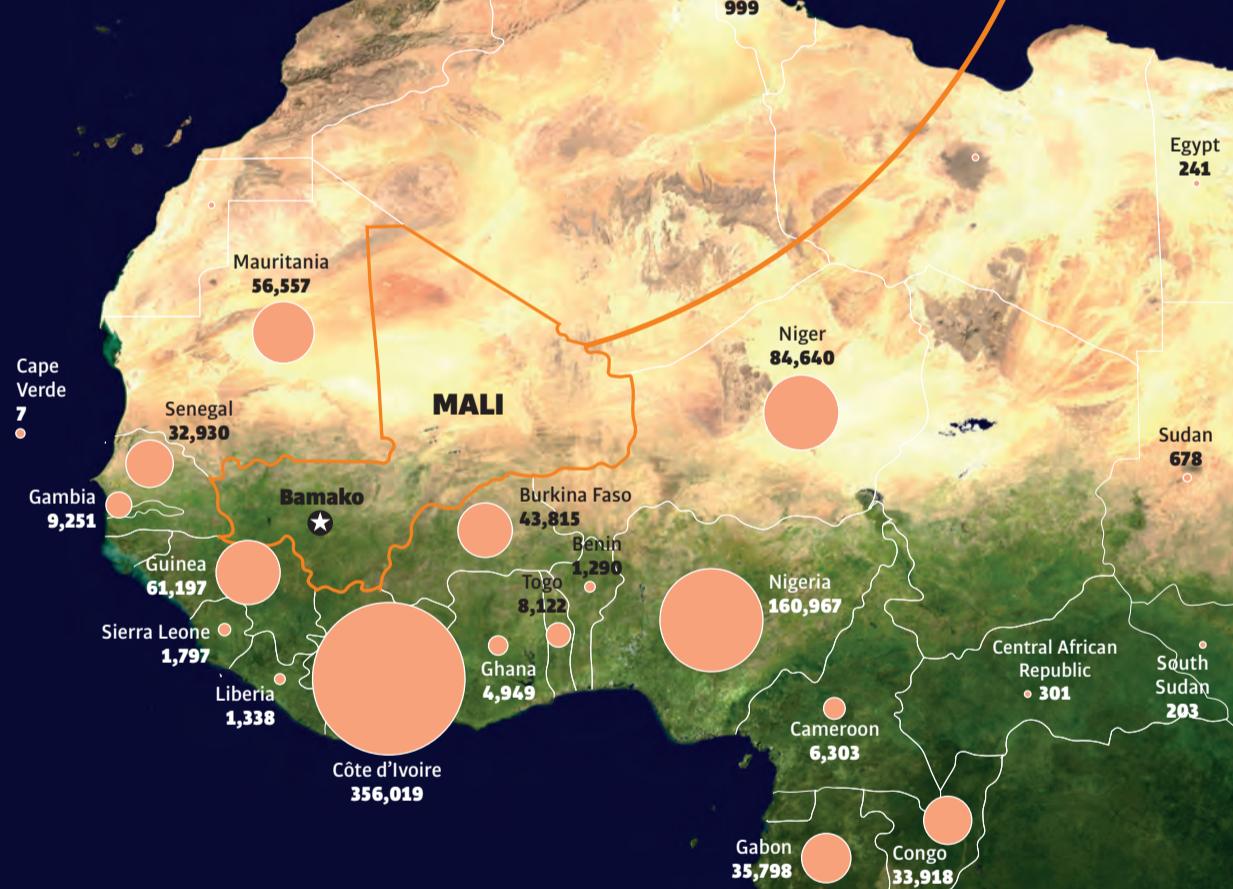
Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, and Niger are the three countries that have received more migrants from Mali

In 2015:

Total in Africa

902,279

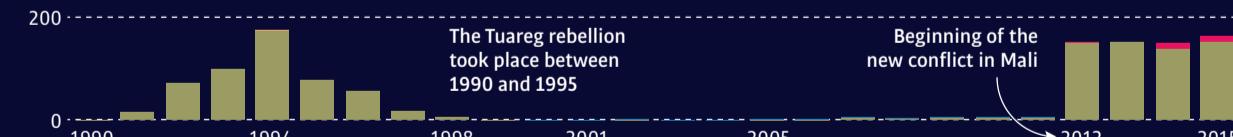
(90% of the total)



Since the beginning of the conflict, in 2012, the number of refugees and asylum-seekers from Mali has increased ^(e)

Internal conflicts have often driven refugee waves from Mali

In thousands of people



TOP TEN COUNTRIES HOSTING MALIAN REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN 2015



These countries have the largest number of refugees, often in refugee camps

Internally displaced in Mali

**Refugees and
asylum-seekers in 2015
216.166**

SOURCES: (A) UNDESA <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>
(B) Global population projections by age, sex and education (Lutz, Butz, and K.C., 2014) <http://www.oeaw.ac.at/fileadmin/subsites/Institute/VID/dataexplorer/index.html>
(C) World Bank <http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>
(D) ACLED <http://www.acleddata.com/data/version-6-data-1997-2015/>
(E) UNHCR http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern