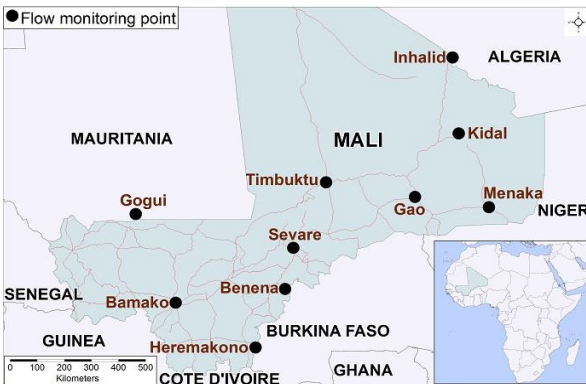




IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout **West and Central Africa**. **Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)** allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends, and routes, at entry, exit, and transit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). In **Mali**, starting in July 2016, several flow monitoring points have been progressively set up in important locations 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.



The average daily number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points decreased by 16% compared to the previous month.

Nationals from Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Gambia accounted for 82% 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.

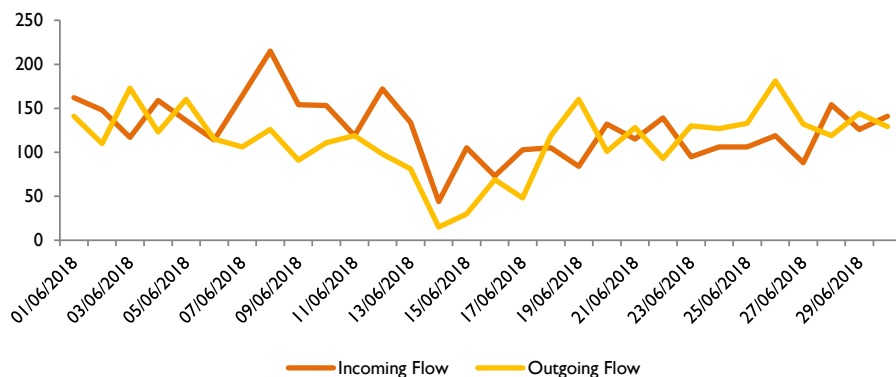
Economic migration, including but not limited to long-term migration of more than 6 months (77% of flows) and short term movement (13% of flows), is the main observed type of migration.

## 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.

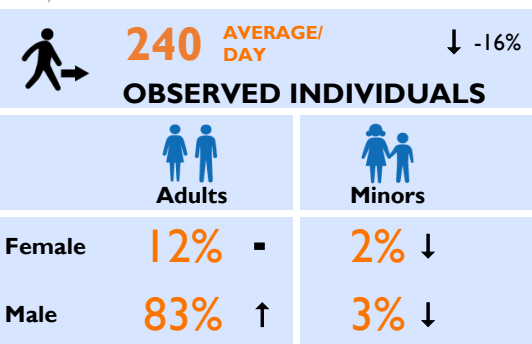
## EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2018(\*)



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

## TRAVELERS' PROFILE

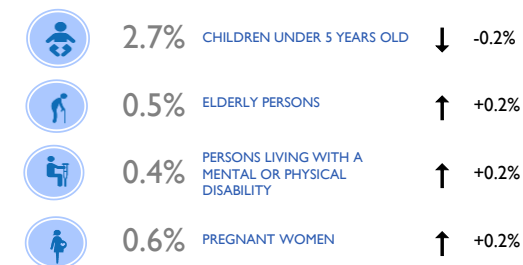
(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month's data.)



DEMOGRAPHY

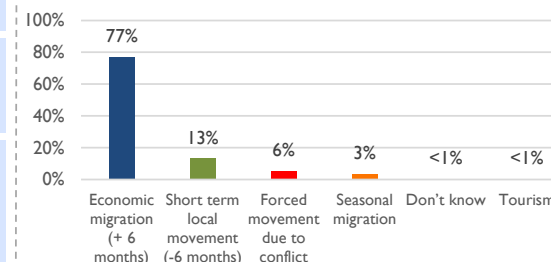
VULNERABILITIES

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

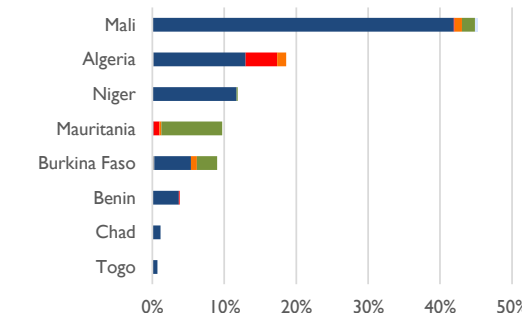


ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	54%	-1%
Guinea-Conakry	14%	-1%
Côte d'Ivoire	7%	+1%
Senegal	4%	-
Gambia	3%	+1%
Other	18%	-
DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS	%	VARIATION
Mali	52%	-1%
Mauritania	17%	-1%
Algeria	16%	+2%
Niger	5%	-1%
Other	10%	+1%

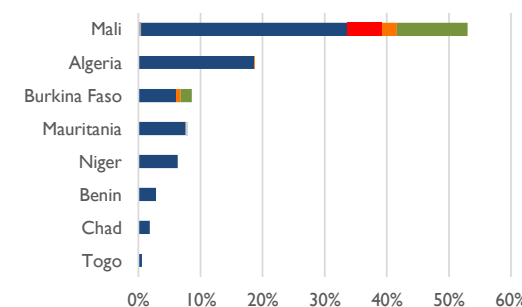
## MAIN TYPES OF MIGRATION



## COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



## NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPES OF MIGRATION



The FMPs are founded by  
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The FMPs are  
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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 strategically located borders including Benena, Gogui, and Heremakono, before heading towards Algeria, Niger, Libya, Mauritania or Morocco. Some will ultimately travel on to Europe.

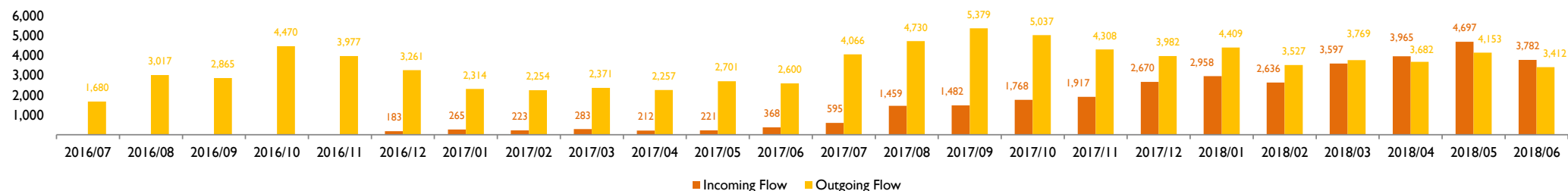
Gao is an important transit point, and is commonly favoured by irregular migrants for its access to routes leading to the Mediterranean.

The majority of outgoing migrants identified at the Gao and Timbuktu FMPs continue 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.

**3,782** Incoming individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (\*)  
**3,412** Outgoing individuals recorded at Mali FMPs (\*)  
**7,194** Individuals observed in total at Mali FMPs  
**10** Active FMPs in Mali

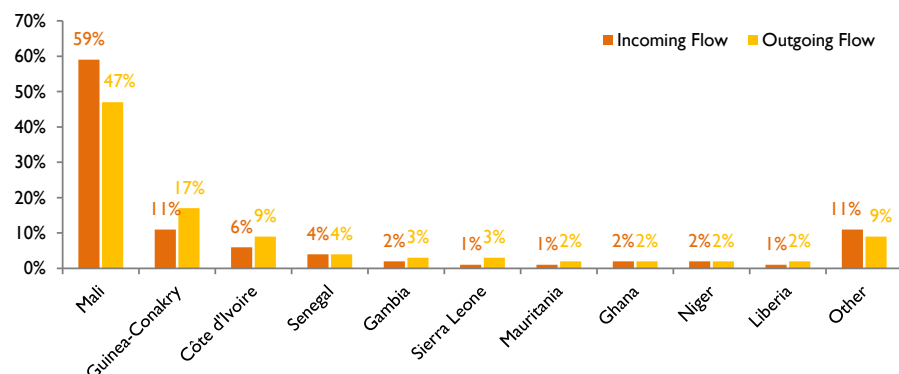
## TOTAL NUMBER OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMPs BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 30 JUNE 2018 (\*\*)



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

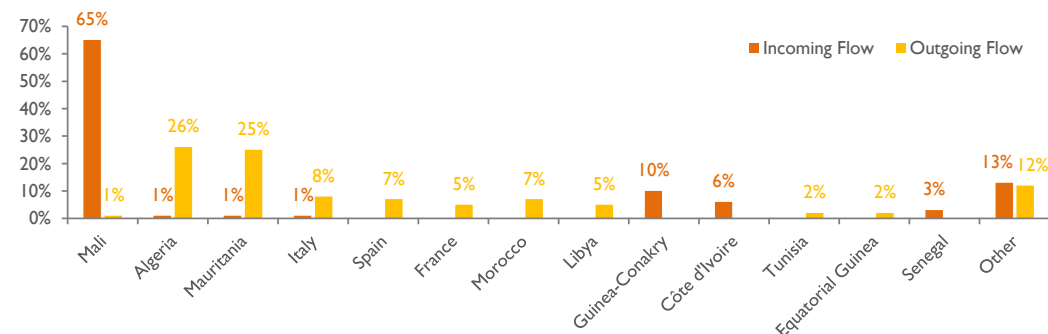
(\*\*) The data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. Due to the new FMP set-up since the start of June 2017, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date might not be seen as a significant increase in migratory flows but as an increase in data collected.

## MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



The proportion of Malian, Guinean, and Ivorian 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 prevalent nationalities.

## MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



European countries represent 21% of declared intended final destinations by outgoing migrants.

Since March 2017, the FMPs have counted a large number of incoming migrants who were expelled from Algeria. For incoming flows, countries such as Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Niger, and Gambia are the primary intended final destinations. However, it should be noted that these figures indicate migrants' intentions rather than confirmed destinations.



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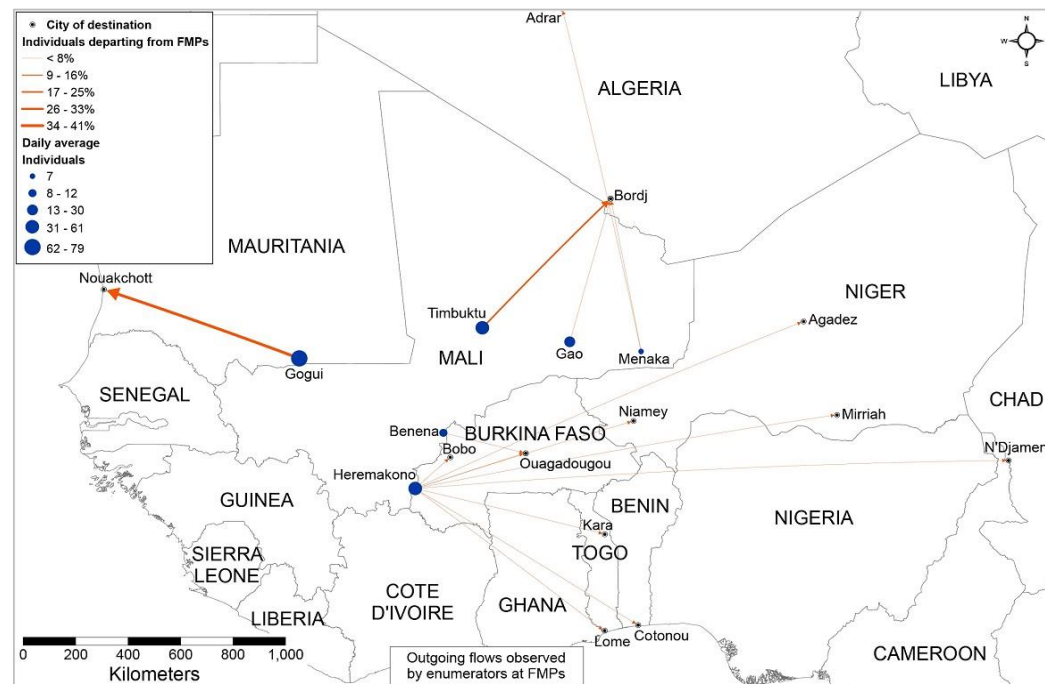
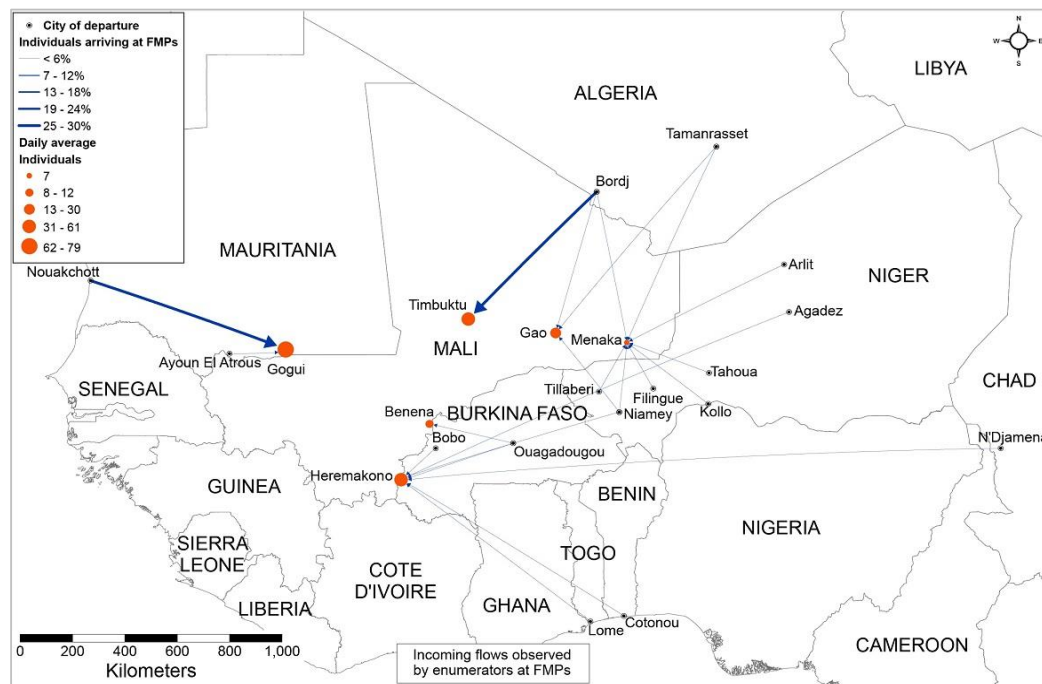
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Because of the difficulties in accessing entry and exit points in the Kidal region, and because data from the Inhalid FMP alone does not accurately reflect migration flows in the Kidal region, data collected at the Inhalid FMP was not taken into consideration.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



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