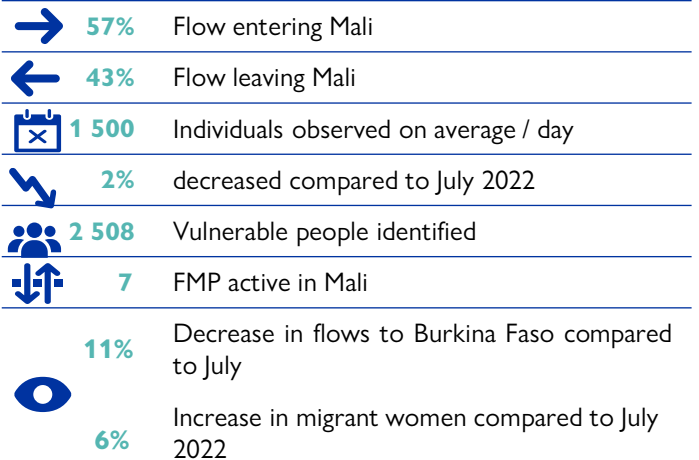




IOM, through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring tool, collects data at key entry, exit and transit points **to** better understand population movements across **West and Central Africa**. Monitoring **population flows** is an activity that makes it possible to quantify and qualify 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.

In August 2022, **46,512** flows were observed at the cross-border Flow Monitoring Points (26,503 incoming flows entering Mali through the FMPs and 20,009 outgoing flows leaving Mali).


TRAVELER PROFILES

	 Adults	 Minors
Women	10%	1%
Men	83%	6%

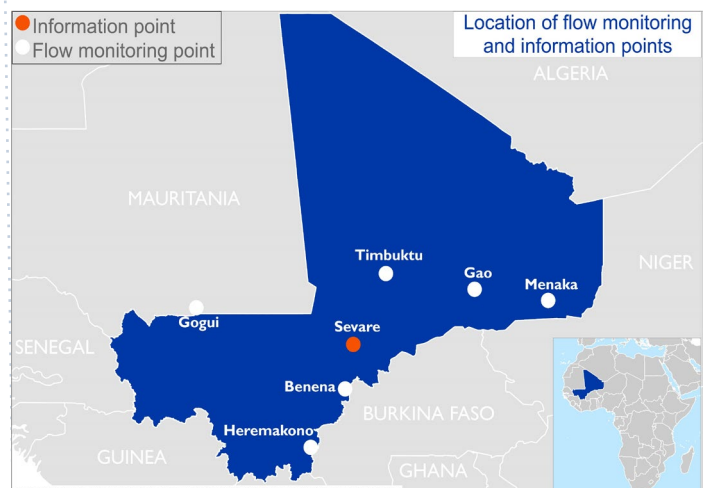
MAIN MIGRATION TRENDS

In August 2022, the daily average migration flows decreased slightly by 2 per cent compared to the previous month. This decrease was particularly noted in the incoming flows at the FMP of Gogui (-44%), Gao (-15%) and Tombouctou (-18%), as well as in the outgoing flows of Heremakono (-15%). However, the waves of flows observed last July in the entrances of Gogui and in the exits of Heremakono for field work or the decrease of gold mining sites activities return to normal during this month. The main reason of this situation could be the decrease in the voluntary return movements of migrants to their countries of origin for the rainy season. Likewise, the decline in voluntary returns of Malians leaving Bassiknou has impacted the incoming flows from Gogui during this month. Tombouctou, as a strategic point for migration to or from Maghreb countries, also saw a decline in the number of entries in the flows of migrants returning from Mauritania, while exits increased slightly by one per cent compared to the previous month. Despite from this slight decrease in total flows, an increase on incoming flows into Mali through the Sikasso region (6%), was noted. Similarly, increases were also observed on outgoing flows through Gogui (25%) and in the north mainly in Menaka (49%) and Gao (16%).

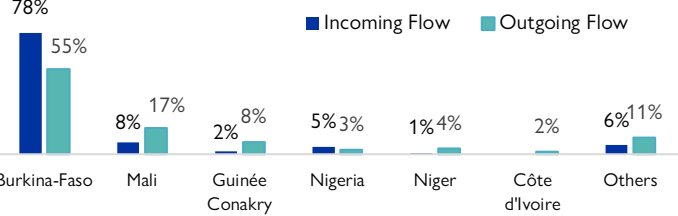
Origin of flows			Destination of flows		
Country	%	Variation /June (pp)	Country	%	Variation /June (pp)
Burkina Faso	51	3	Mali	57	1
Mali	43	-1	Burkina Faso	29	-3
Mauritanie	3	-3	Algérie	7	-
Algérie	2	-	Mauritanie	5	1
Others	1	-	Others	2	1

TRAVELLER PROFILES

During this month, adult men represent 83 per cent, adult women 10 per cent and minors 7 per cent. However, the one percentage point increase in migrant women is particularly observed in Heremakono, Gao (Place Kidal) and Tombouctou. Minors have also increased by one percentage point and are mostly observed in Hermakono, Tombouctou and Gogui.

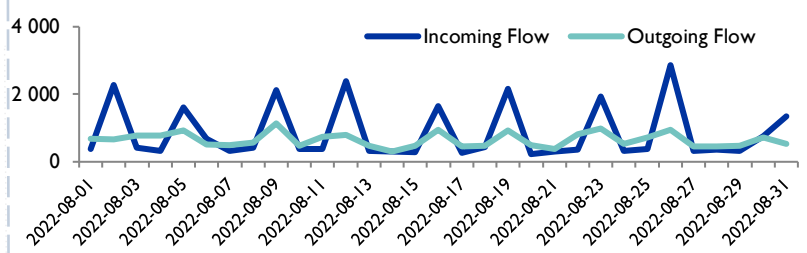
LOCATION OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP)


MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



During this month, the main nationalities observed remained Burkina Faso (68%), Mali (12%), Nigeria (4%) and Guinea Conakry (4%). Compared to the previous month, decreases were noted in some nationalities, notably Malians (13%) and Nigeriens (7%). These decreases could be due to the reduction in cases of voluntary returns for periodic events, namely, the decrease of activities in gold mining sites during the rainy season or the return of migrants for agricultural activity. On the other hand, the flow of Guinean migrants has increased during this month (14%). Guinean nationals remains the leader in the flows observed at the Tombouctou FMP and in Gao they are in second main nationality observed.

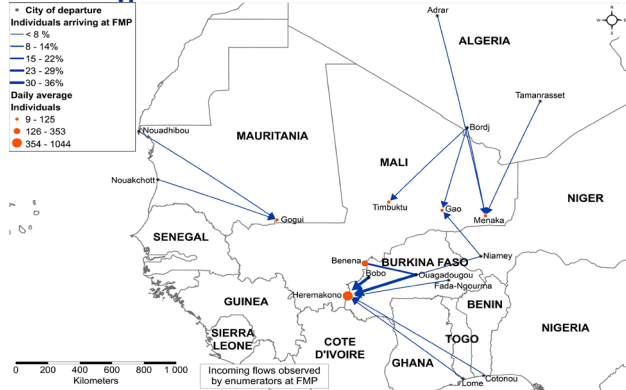
MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF OBSERVED FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS



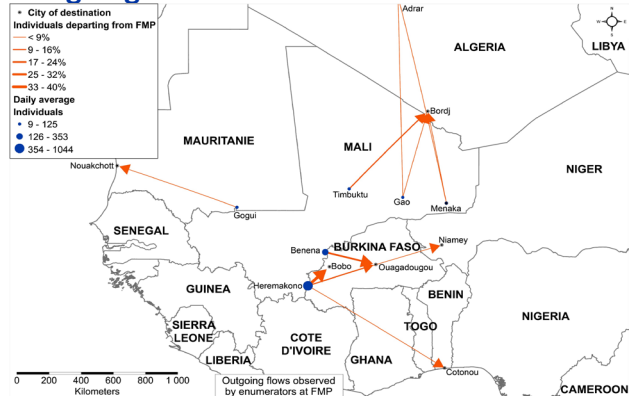
In August 2022, the daily average of migrant flows decreased by 12 per cent between the second and third week of the month. The peak of the month's flows was observed in the fourth week. This same trend is also observed on incoming flows and outgoing flows.

These variations are mainly observed in the FMP of Gogui, Heremakono and Menaka.

Incoming flows recorded at FMP

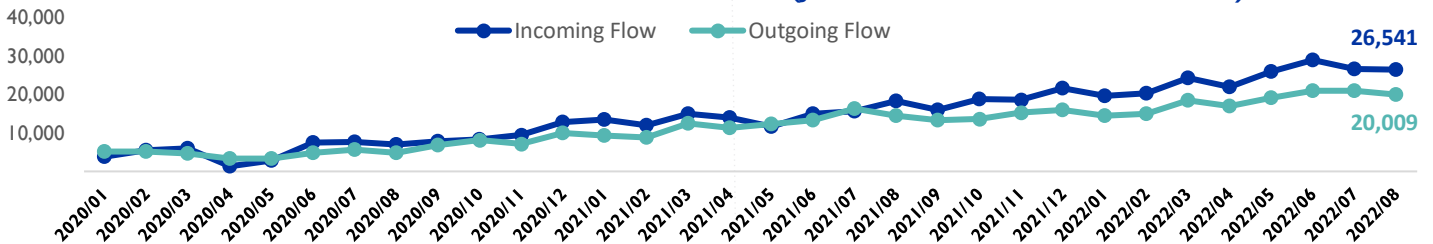


Outgoing flows recorded at FMP



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.

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (JANUARY 2020 – AUGUST 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 in migration flows in Mali. From May 2020, the latter undergo an evolution until August 2022 with periodic variations. The decline in flows between the months of June and August 2022 is witness to a periodic phenomenon that has been observed during the last two years. It comes just after a period of increase during the month of June, generally considered the beginning of the rainy season in several border regions of Mali. During this period, many migrants return to their areas of origin to avoid the risk of landslides or to carry out field work. Also, this is the period during which cases of return of long-term migrants are recorded.