

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**. The monitoring of population flows is an activity that makes it possible to quantify and qualify mobility flows and trends, migrant profiles, and migratory experiences and roads. Since **2016**, several population flow monitoring points (FMPs) have been gradually set up in important localities in **Mali** to monitor migration flows in the country.

During the month of **March 2022**, in total, 42,857 migrants were observed at the various flow monitoring points (24,325 incoming flows and 18,532 outgoing flows). The average daily flow (1,382) increased by 10 per cent compared to the previous month.

Incoming and outgoing flows increased respectively by 20 and 24 per cent compared to the previous month. This increase is observed at the monitoring points located in : **Heremakono, Place Kidal (Gao), Timbuktu, Gogui and Benena**. This trend is explained by the approach of the month of Ramadan, during which a lot of return is observed, hence this considerable increase in outgoing flows, especially of seasonal migrants.

➔ 57% Incoming individuals recorded

➔ 43% Outgoing individuals recorded



1 382 Daily average number of travelers



10% Increase in travelers compared to Feb.



1 182 Vulnerable people

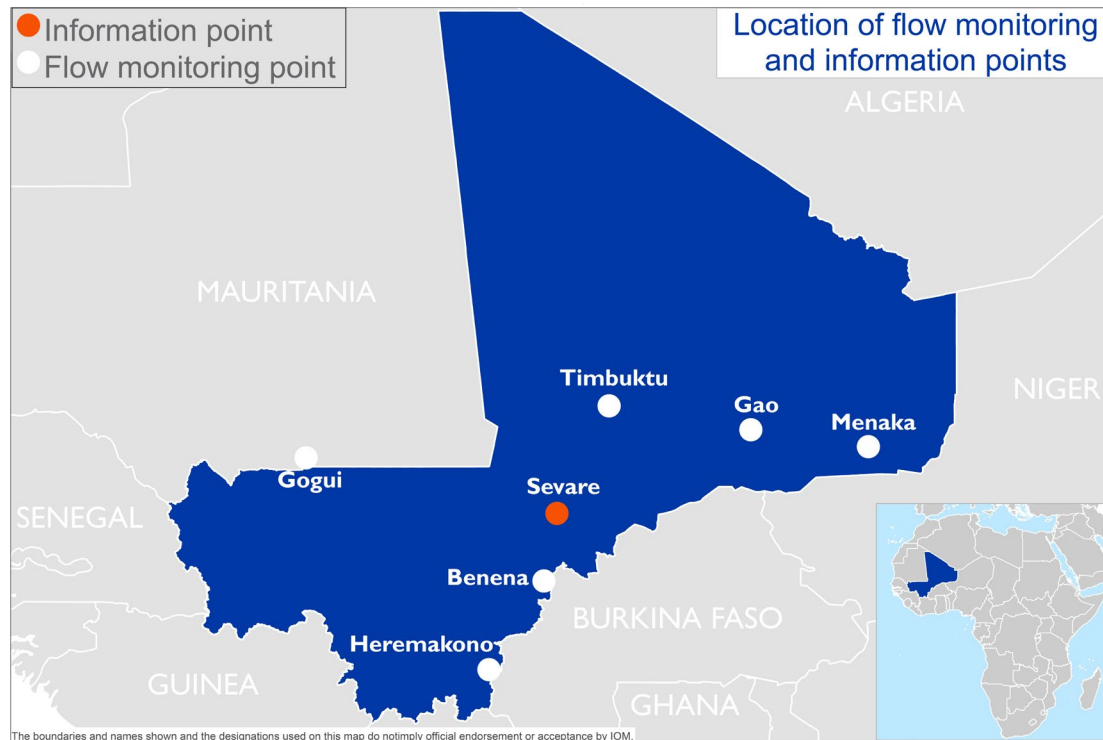


87% Means of transport



7 FMP active in Mali

Burkina Faso (50%), Mali (43%), Mauritania (3%), Algeria (2%) and Niger (1%), were the main countries of origin of the flows observed in March 2022. Their main destination were Mali (57%), Burkina Faso (28%), Algeria (11%) and Mauritania (4%). Adult men accounted for the largest share (87%), compared with 10 per cent of adult women and three per cent of minors. Approximately 1,182 people with vulnerabilities were observed. The majority were unaccompanied minors (70%).



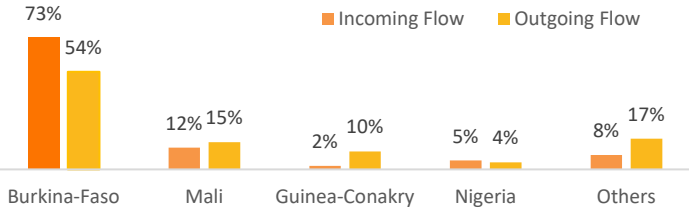
#### INFORMATION POINT



In Mopti, a systemic analysis is used to collect, enumerate and explain migration trends. During this period, the main reasons for attraction mentioned migrants were:

- The central geographical location of the city of Mopti in Mali and the border proximity with Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania, facilitating travel of migrants to the North Africa (Algeria, Morocco) via the northern regions of Mali (Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal).
- The facilities of access to direct assistance (food, clothing, health care), because of the high concentration of NGOs that take care of various needs of migrants according to their mandate, especially for the direct assistance of migrants stranded in Mopti.

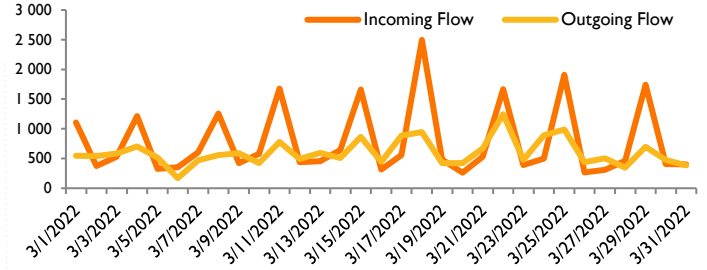
#### MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



In March 2022, Burkinabe, Malian, Guinean, Ivorian and Nigerian nationals represent 89 per cent of the migrants identified at the flow monitoring points.

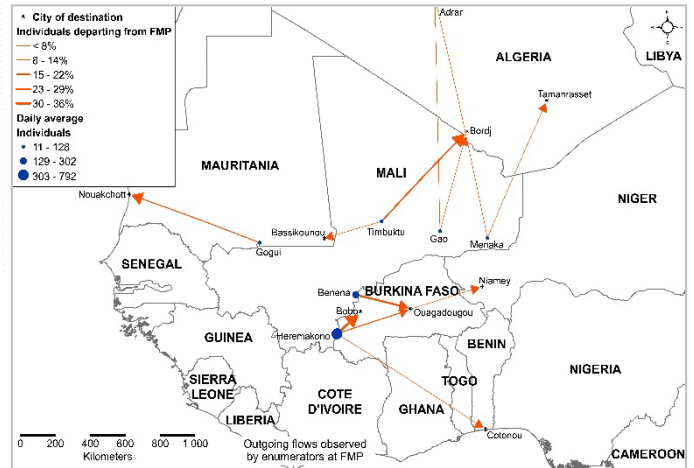
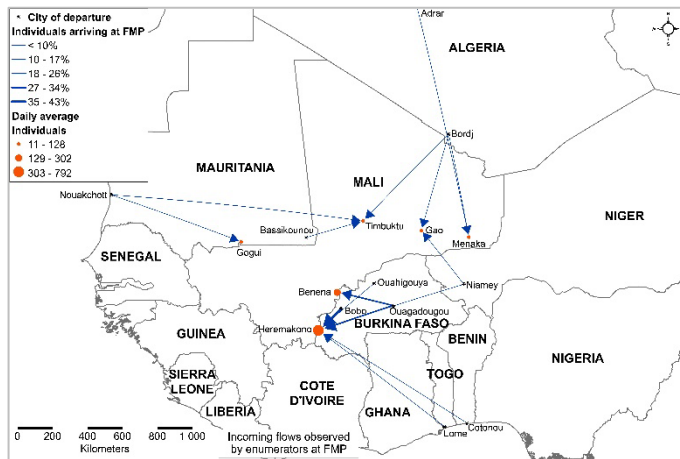
Since the beginning of 2020, seasonal migrant flows from Burkina Faso have continued to increase considerably. These migrants most often intend to go to gold mining sites inside Mali. They are mostly exposed to extreme conditions of vulnerability.

#### MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF OBSERVED FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS



In the north, the daily average of flows in Timbuktu and Place-Kidal (Gao), increased respectively by 24 and 13 per cent.

In the south, at the FMP point in Gogui border between Mali and Mauritania, the daily average of flows increased in March (10%). Similarly, at the Gogui point, the number of migrants forced to return has doubled compared to the previous month.



Source: ESRI. This map is provided for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of borders and geographical names on this map may contain errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or official recognition or acceptance of such borders by IOM.

The measures adopted at the beginning of COVID-19 have had a considerable impact on the migratory flows observed in Mali and on mobility in general. During the year 2021, a gradual increase in flows is generally noted compared to previous years, with a level exceeding the various peaks observed since 2016. It should be noted, however, that from February 2020, particular emphasis was placed on considering seasonal migrants (agricultural and traditional gold panning) at the level of the GFPs concerned by this category of migration.

#### EVOLUTION OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS BETWEEN JAN 2019 – MARCH 2022

