



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



DTM ACTIVITIES IN
MALI ARE SUPPORTED
BY:



Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM



FLOW MONITORING REPORT

MALI

1 — 30 APRIL 2021



INTRODUCTION

In order to gain a better understanding of mobility flows and trends through West and Central Africa, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) implements the Displacement Tracking Matrix's Flow Monitoring (FM) tool at key transit points across the region.

Flow Monitoring activities are conducted in close cooperation with national and local authorities as well as local partners. The Flow Monitoring tool consists of two main components: the Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR), which captures key data on the volume, origin, destination and mode of travel of mobility flows, and the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), individual surveys conducted with travelers to gather detailed information about the profiles, migration experience and intentions of migrants. Through these activities, the Flow Monitoring tool collects data on migration flows and trends, traveller profiles, migration journeys, and intentions of migrants, so as to obtain a better understanding of mobility in West and Central Africa.

In **Mali**, DTM conducts Flow Monitoring activities at seven Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) located across six regions, in order to foster a better understanding of the numbers, trends, profiles, and journeys of migration flows crossing these points.

This reports presents data collected through the **Flow Monitoring Registry** in **April 2021**.

Additional information on Flow Monitoring methodology is available on the last page.

KEY FIGURES



7 FMPs active in MALI



846 Daily average number of travelers



5% Decrease in travelers compared to March



13,970 Total incoming individuals recorded (**55%**)



11,402 Total outgoing individuals recorded (**45%**)



25,372 Total individuals observed at Mali FMPs



98% of individuals were travelling to **Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Algeria**



86% of nationals are from **Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Guinea and Nigeria**

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: During the month of April 2021, the daily average of individuals observed at the different FMPs in Mali decreased to five per cent compared to March 2021.

In general, this decrease in flows was observed mainly at Heremakono, Place Kidal, Wabaria and Benena FMPs. According to the FMP enumerators, this decrease can be attributed to the month of Ramadan, where most of seasonal migrants stay with family.

Types of flows: Among the individuals observed, the vast majority (91%) made a cross-border movement, of which 55 per cent were incoming flows, while 36 per cent were outgoing flows. Additionally, ten per cent of travelers were traveling internally.

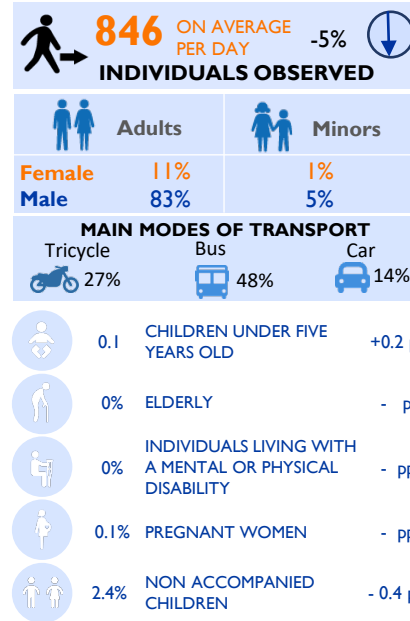
Provenance and destination: During the month of April 2021, the various flows observed at the level of Mali's FMPs were mainly coming from Mali (45%), Burkina Faso (42%) and Niger (3%), and going to Mali (60%), Burkina Faso (38%) and Niger (2%). The people observed traveled mainly by bus (48%), tricycle (27%), private vehicle or modified 4x4 car (14%), truck (5%), motorbike (5%) and on foot (1%). Due to the closure of Malian borders following the COVID-19 pandemic, a large part of the travelers observed at the various FMPs in Mali use tricycles and motorbikes to cross the crossing points.

Traveler profiles: Of the travelers observed, the majority were adult men (83%), while 11 per cent were adult women and six per cent were minors. In addition, 934 people among those registered displayed vulnerabilities, among which were unaccompanied minors (66%) and children under five (31%).



This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgment on the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

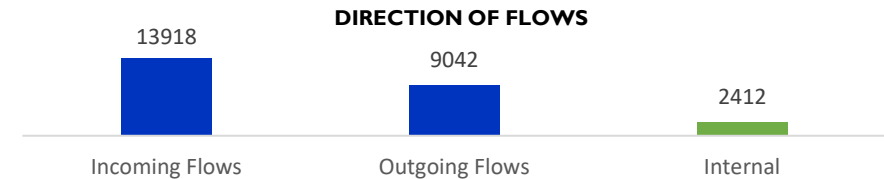
PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	45%
Burkina Faso	42%
Mauritania	6%
Niger	3%
Algeria	3%
Other	1%

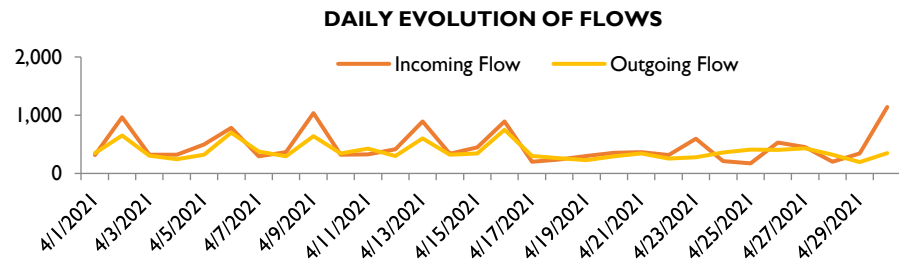
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	60%
Burkina Faso	38%
Niger	2%

pp : per centage point

REGISTERED FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS



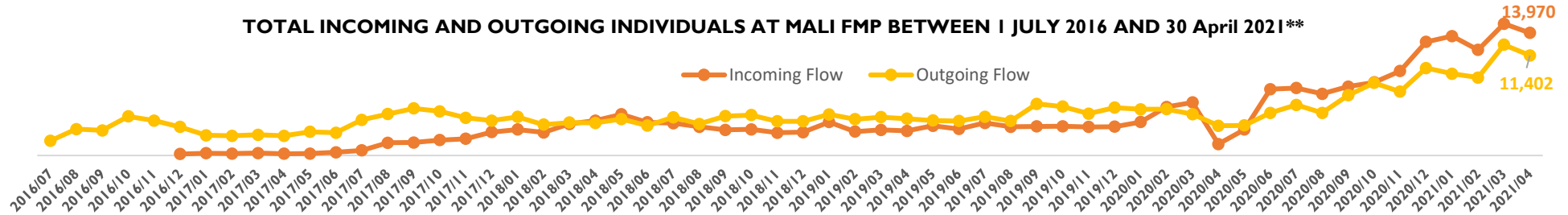
EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (2016 – 2021)

Most migrants travel through the capital city, Bamako, to the strategically located towns of Gao and Timbuktu, as well as to border areas such as Benena, Gogui and Heremakono, before heading towards Algeria, Niger, Libya, Mauritania or Morocco. Gao is an important transit point and is commonly favoured by migrants for its accessibility to routes leading to the Mediterranean sea. The majority of outgoing migrants identified at the Gao and Timbuktu FMP continue through to 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 often travel on to Mauritania. Of the total number of migrants observed, only 10 per cent cited Europe as their intended destination.

Mali is also a country which attracts and sends many seasonal migrants to and from Burkina Faso. The majority of these migrants mostly make short back and forth movements (between one and three months), while others stay longer in mining sites. Since the beginning of 2020, the flows of seasonal migrants from Burkina Faso are continuing to increase significantly.

Since the first COVID-19 cases appeared in West Africa and in Mali particularly, the measures adopted have had a considerable impact on the migratory flows observed in Mali and on mobility in general. In May 2020, flows fell drastically. From May 2020, a normal resumption of flows was observed, coinciding with the easing of measures related to the pandemic crisis. As of June 2020, the flows of individuals in Mali reached a peak of more than 12,400 persons, not seen since monitoring points were set up in Mali. It should be noted, that from February 2020, a particular emphasis on seasonal migrants (agricultural and traditional gold mining) at the different FMPs has also been included.

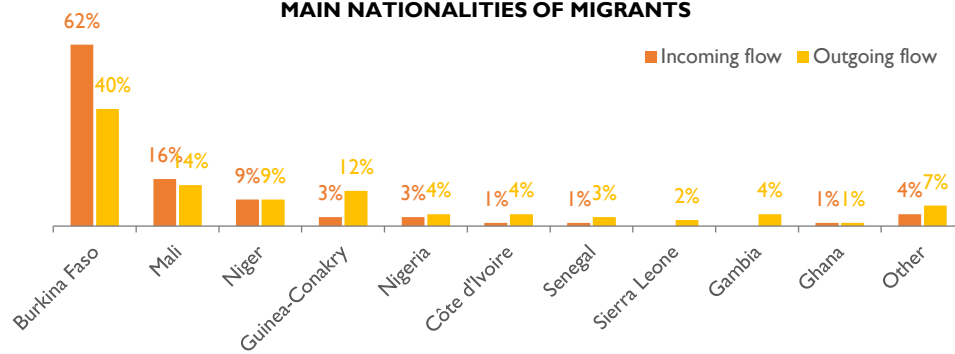
TOTAL INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMP BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 30 April 2021**



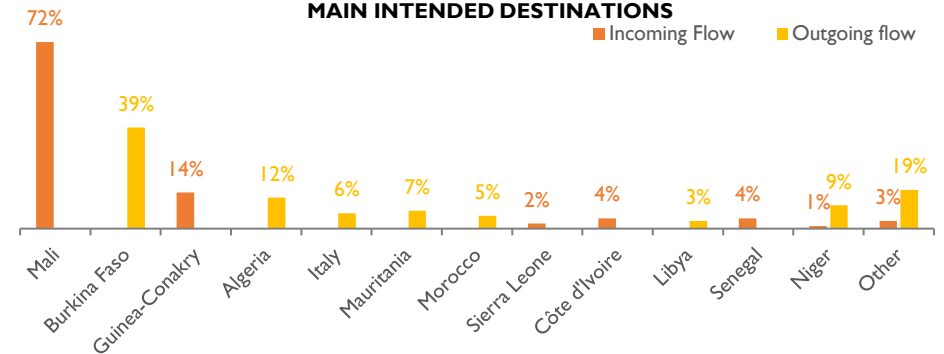
(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Wabaria, an Internal Transit Point, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

(**) Data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in December 2016. New FMPs were set up in June 2017; as a result, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date should not only be interpreted as an increase in migratory flows but may also be a result of an increase in data collected.

MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS

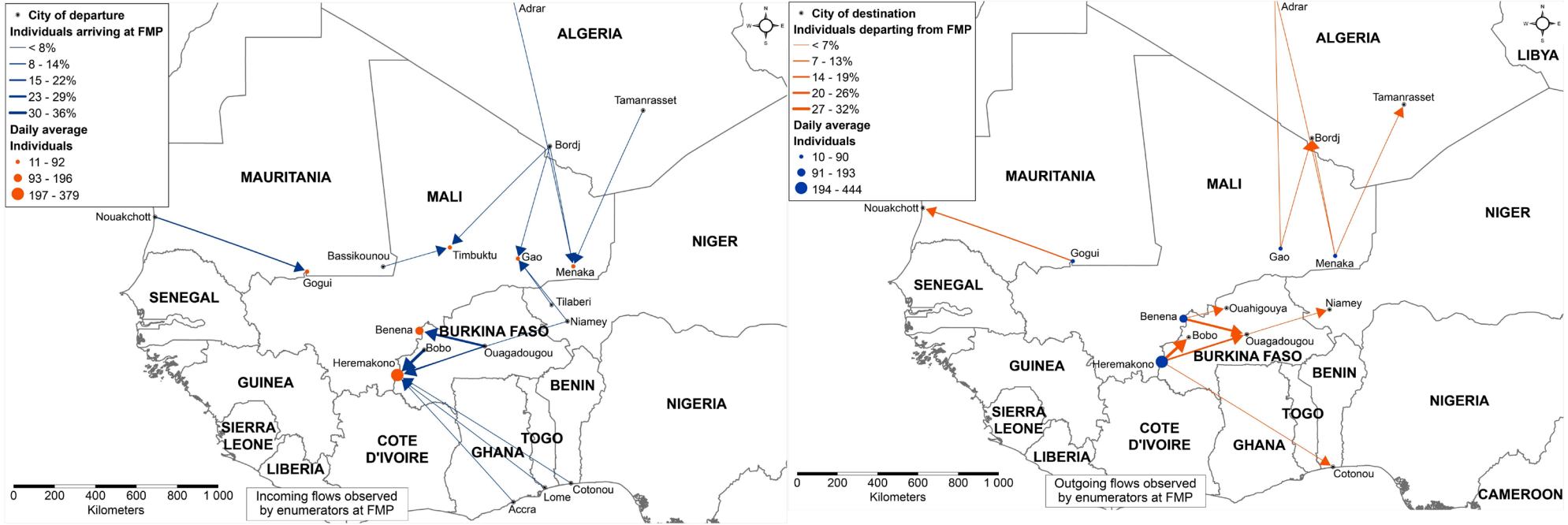


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



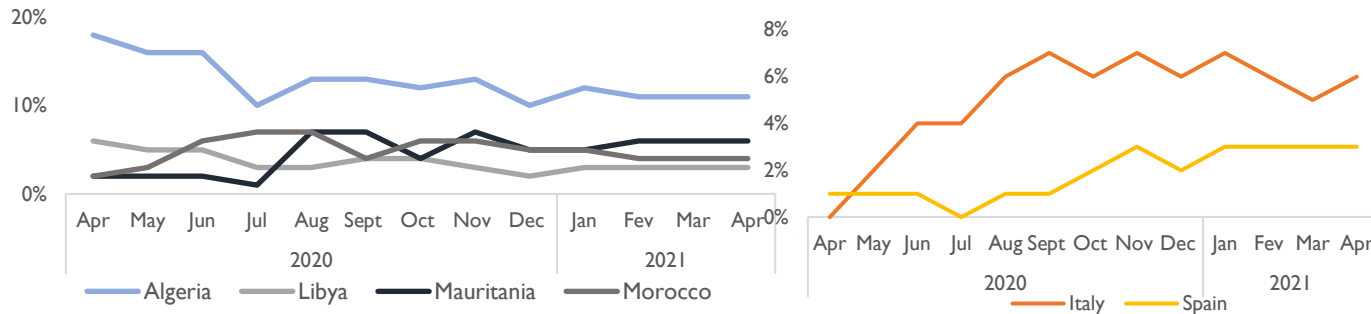
DESTINATION OF FLOWS 2016 – 2021

The data collected at the FMP in **Gao**, **Timbuktu** and **Menaka** permitted to determine the migrants in the direction of Algeria. These regions are localities where migrants headed for Algeria usually begin their journey, likewise the migrants who return from Algeria pass there as well.



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.

EVOLUTION OF THE INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS: 2020 – 2021



The number of migrants wishing to travel to Europe through Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and Libya remained constant.

The number of migrants wishing to travel to Italy increased. However, migrants who want to travel to Spain remained constant.

It should be noted that these figures indicate the intentions of migrants rather than confirmed destinations

GAO – WABARIA

PRESENTATION OF FMP: A Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) was set up in July 2016 in the city of Gao at the coach station of Wabaria. An FMP was installed at this location to observe movements between Gao and Bamako, as well as movement to and from other destinations, including the N'Tahaka gold mining site, Adrar (Algeria) and Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (Algeria).

Mobility trends: During the reporting period, an average of 88 people was observed per day at the Wabaria FMP. This corresponds to a decrease of five per cent compared to the previous month, when the daily average was 93 individuals. The incoming flows have been more impacted, with 15 per cent of decrease comparing to March.

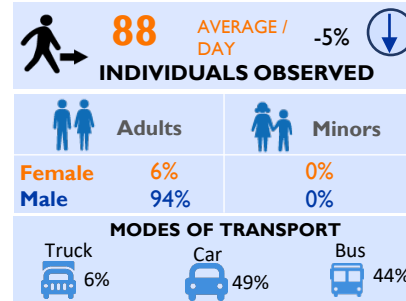
Types of flows: Among observed individuals, only 15 per cent made a cross-border movement. Conversely, 85 per cent of travelers were on internal travel.

Provenance and destination: During April 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Wabaria were Bamako (44%, Mali), Gao (34%, Mali), N'tahaka (16%, Mali) and Tillaberi (6%, Niger). They were mainly heading in the direction of Gao (57%, Mali), N'tahaka (35%, Mali), Niamey (6%, Niger) and Tillaberi (2%, Niger). The means of transport used by the people observed at the Wabaria FMP are private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (49%), buses (44%) and trucks (6%).

Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 94 per cent were adult males, while six per cent were adult females. Among the people registered in April, 12 people displayed vulnerabilities were observed. They were mainly unaccompanied minors (50%) and children under five (50%).

During this reporting period, the travelers observed at the Wabaria FMP were mainly nationals from Niger (58%), Burkina Faso (12%), Sudan (7%), Guinea-Conakry (5%) and Cote d'Ivoire (4%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



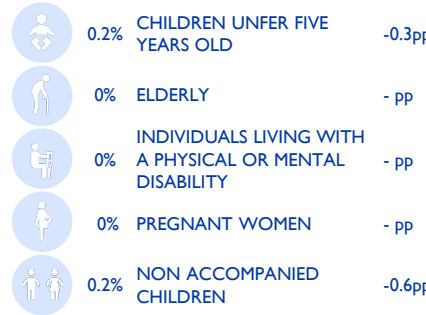
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	94%
Niger	6%

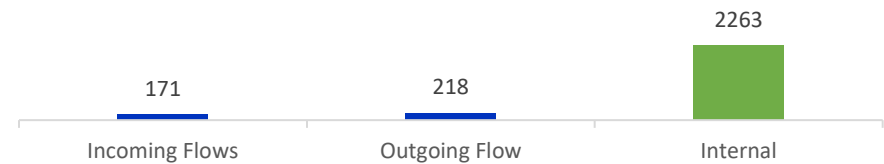
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	92%
Niger	8%

VULNERABILITIES



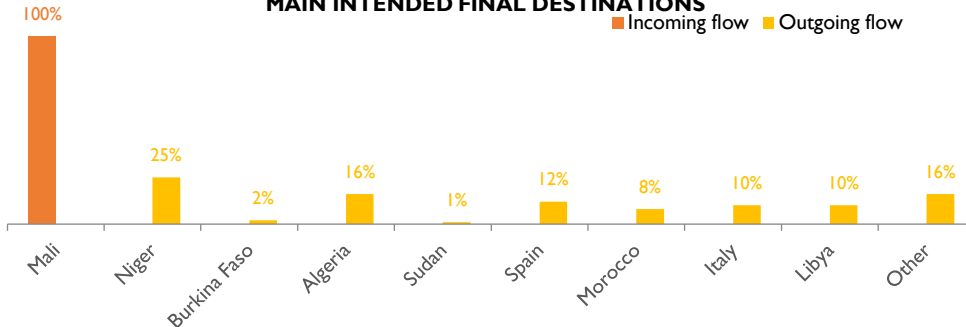
pp : point pourcentage

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

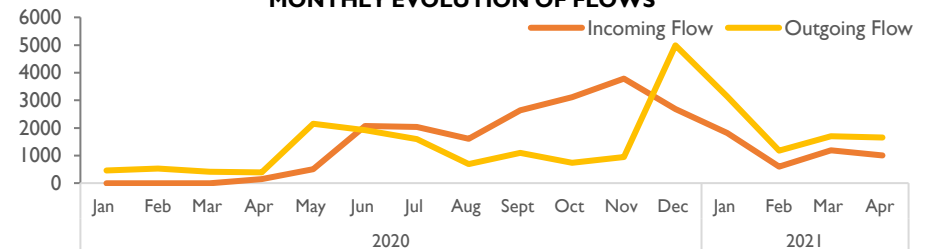


REGISTERED FLOWS

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS

GAO – PLACE KIDAL

PRESENTATION OF FMP: Place Kidal is primarily an exit point for migrants passing through the city of Gao. From July 2016, a Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) was installed at this location, where IOM observes the movements of travelers going mainly to and from from Gao, Niamey (Niger), Tillaberi (Niger), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (Algeria) and Adrar (Algeria).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 63 individuals were observed per day at the Place Kidal FMP. This reflects a decrease of 10 per cent from the previous month, when the daily average was 68 individuals. During the month of April, incoming and outgoing flows have simultaneously decreased by respectively 18 and nine per cent comparing to March.

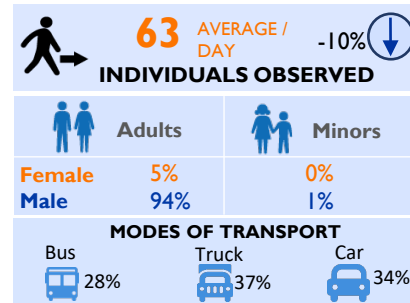
Type of flow: Among the individuals observed, all made a cross-border movement (44% incoming flows, 56% outgoing flows).

Provenance and destination: During April 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Place Kidal were Gao (56%, Mali), Niamey (20%, Niger), Tillaberi (20%, Niger) and Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (3%, Algeria). Their main destination was the cities of Gao (39%, Mali), Adrar (28%, Algeria), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (28%, Algeria) and N'tahaka (5%, Mali). The people observed travelled mainly in private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (34%), buses (28%) and trucks (37%).

Traveler profiles: Registered migrants where 94 per cent of registered migrants were adult men, while five per cent were adult women and one per cent were minors. Among them, 16 people displayed vulnerabilities, mainly unaccompanied minors (44%) and children under five (56%).

The travelers observed at Place Kidal were mainly from Mali (40%), Guinea-Conakry (16%), Côte d'Ivoire (10%), Nigeria (9%) and Senegal (6%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



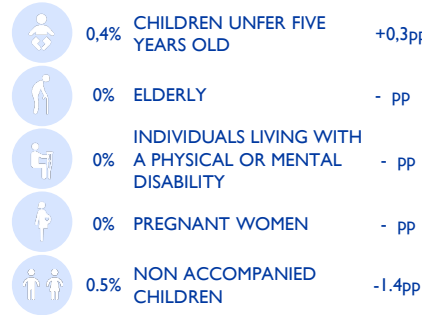
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	56%
Niger	40%
Algeria	4%

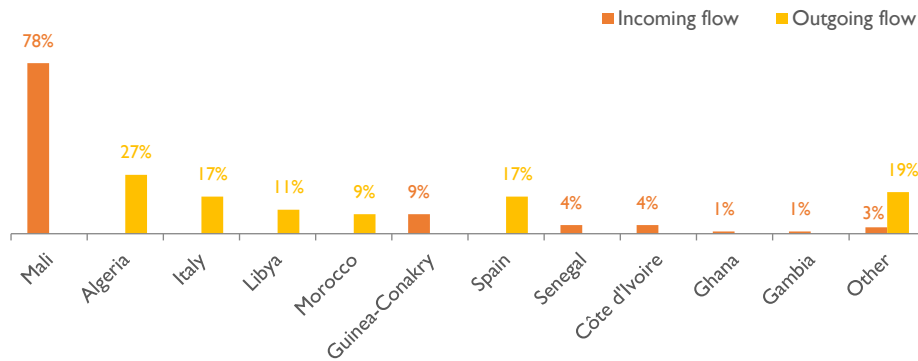
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algeria	56%
Mali	44%

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

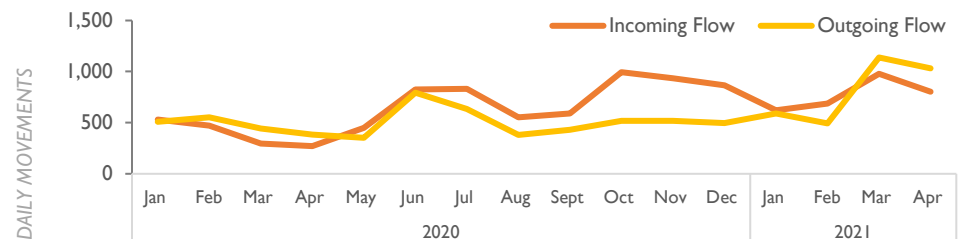
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

TIMBUKTU

PRESENTATION OF FMP: From January 2017, a Flow Monitoring Point was set up in the city of Timbuktu. At this point, enumerators usually identify migrants who are travelling to and from Mopti, and Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (Algeria). Some pass through Timbuktu and continue to countries of North Africa and Europe.

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 98 people were, on average, observed per day at the FMP in Timbuktu. This reflects an increase of three per cent from the previous month, when the daily average was 90 individuals.

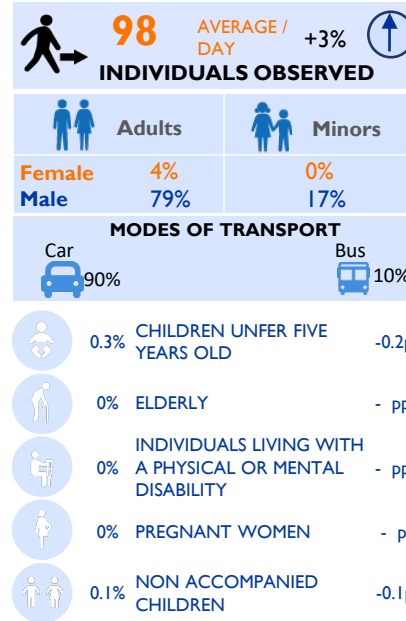
Types of flows: Among the individuals observed, 18 per cent carried out a cross-border movement (mainly flows that entered the country). Conversely, 82 per cent of travelers were on internal travel.

Provenance and destination: During April 2021, the main departure cities for travelers at Timbuktu were Mopti (79%, Mali) and Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (15%, Algeria). Almost all of the registered travelers were destined for Timbuktu (100%, Mali). The individuals observed at the Timbuktu FMP traveled mainly by car (90%) or bus (10%).

Traveler profiles: The vast majority (79%) of observed travelers were adult males, while four per cent were adult females and 17 per cent were minors. Of these, 13 people with vulnerabilities have been identified

During the reporting period, many of the migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (44%), Mali (23%), Gambia (10%), Sierra Leone (7%) and Senegal (7%).

TRAVELER PROFILES

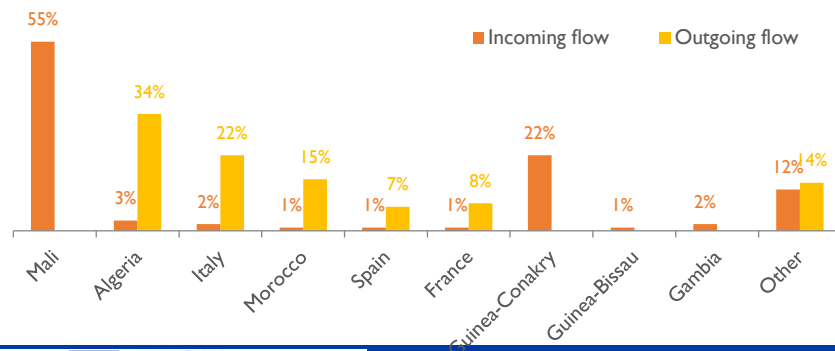


PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	82%
Algeria	17%
Mauritania	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	100%

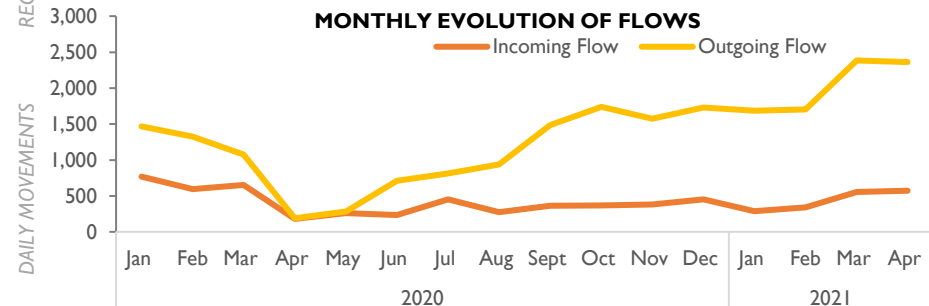
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



MENAKA

PRESENTATION OF FMP: A Flow Monitoring Point was installed in December 2017 in the city of Menaka. At the Menaka FMP, IOM data collectors observe the movements of migrants in transit between Menaka and Adrar or Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (Algeria).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, nine individuals were observed daily, on average at the Menaka FMP. This corresponds to a decrease of 10 per cent from the previous month. According to FMP agents, this drop can be attributed to the month of Ramadan when migrants slowed down their movement during this period.

Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Menaka monitoring point were moving across borders (37% re-entering the country, while 63% exiting the country).

Provenance and destination: During this reporting period, the main cities from which travelers came, were Menaka (60%, Mali), Hallil (14%, Algeria), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (8%, Algeria), Adrar (13%, Algeria), Gao (3%, Mali) and Tamanrasset (2%, Algeria). Their main destination was Ménaka (37%, Mali), Hallil (26%, Algeria), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (20%, Algeria), Adrar (9%, Algeria), Talhandak (7%, Algeria) and Tamanrasset (1%, Algeria). The migrants observed in Menaka traveled by truck (100%).

Traveler profiles: All the travelers observed at the Menaka FMP (100%) were adult men. Among the registered travelers, no cases of vulnerability were observed.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were nationals of Mali (36%), Niger (26%), Ghana (11%), Nigeria (15%) and Burkina-Faso (9%).

TRAVELER PROFILES

9 AVERAGE / DAY -10%

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

Adults	Minors
Female 0%	0%
Male 100%	0%

MODES OF TRANSPORT

Truck 100%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

- 0% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD - pp
- 0% ELDERLY - pp
- 0% INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY - pp
- 0% PREGNANT WOMEN - pp
- 0% NON ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN - pp

pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

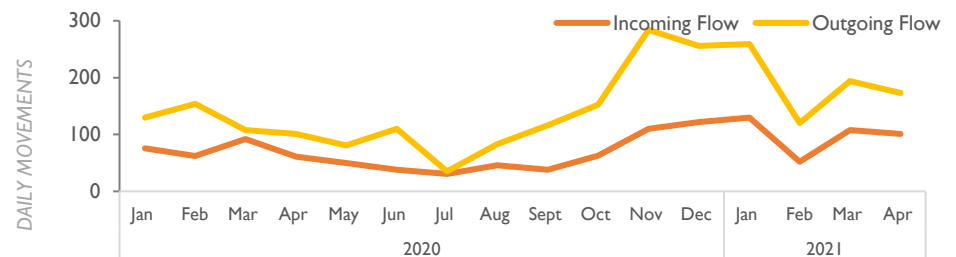
Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	63%
Algeria	37%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algeria	63%
Mali	37%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



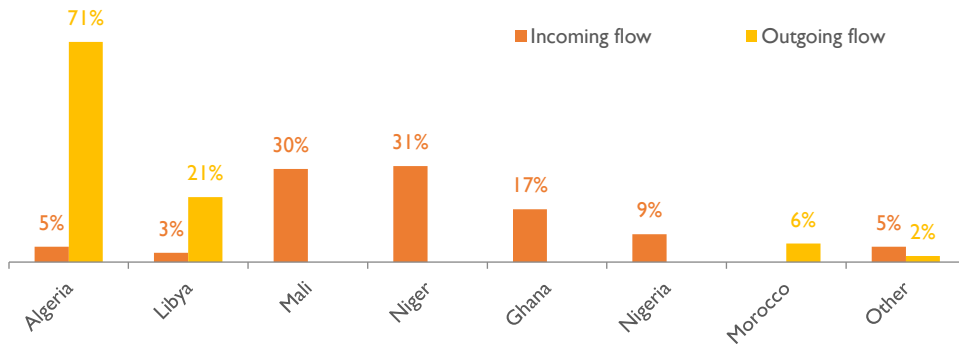
MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



GOGUI

PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Gogui Flow Monitoring Point is located on the border post between Mali and Mauritania was set up in June 2017. The migrants identified in this FMP go mainly to Mauritania and Morocco. Enumerators at this FMP also record migrants who are returning to Mali from Mauritania or transiting through Mauritania and Mali to reach their home countries. Travelers crossing Gogui primarily travel between Bamako (Mali) and Nouakchott (Mauritania).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 83 individuals were observed daily, on average, observed at the Gogui FMP. This is a slight increase (1%) in the daily average from the previous month. During the reporting period, FMP enumerators registered 135 migrants forced to return from Mauritania (decrease of 41% compared to March). They were mostly Malians. Also, migrants registered were nationals from Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Cameroon and Ghana in these return movements.

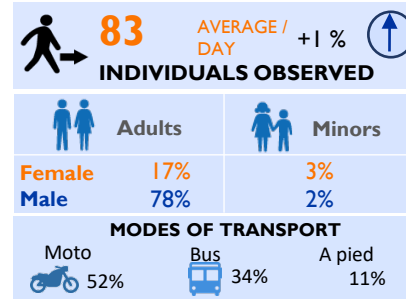
Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Gogui monitoring point during this month were cross-border movements (64% entered the country, while 36% left the country).

Provenance and destination: During this reporting period, the main cities from which travelers came were Nouakchott (64%, Mauritania) and Bamako (36%, Mali). Their main destination was Bamako (64%, Mali) and Nouakchott (36%, Mauritania). Due to the official closure of land borders in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the people observed traveled by moto (52%), by bus (34%) and by foot (11%).

Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 78 per cent were adult males, while 17 per cent were adult females and five per cent were minors. People with vulnerabilities (86 individuals) were observed. The majority of whom (86%) were children under five.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Gogui were nationals of Mali (89%), Cote d'Ivoire (6%), Niger (2%) and Guinea (1%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



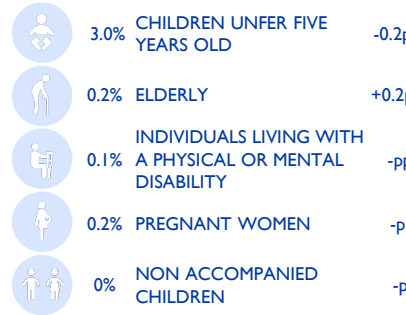
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mauritania	64%
Mali	36%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	64%
Mauritania	36%

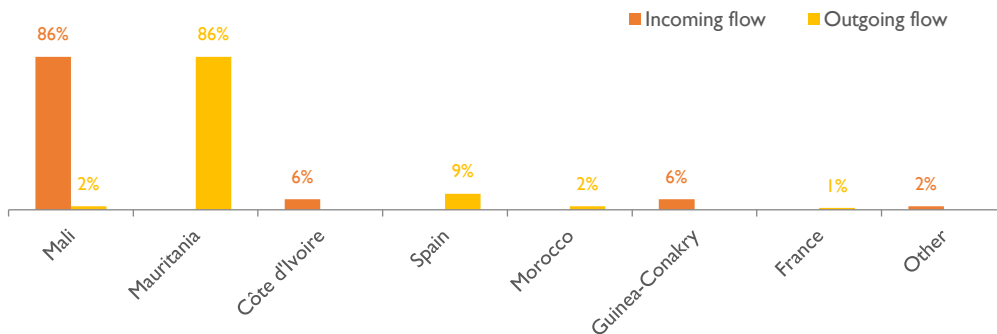
VULNERABILITIES



DIRECTION OF FLOWS

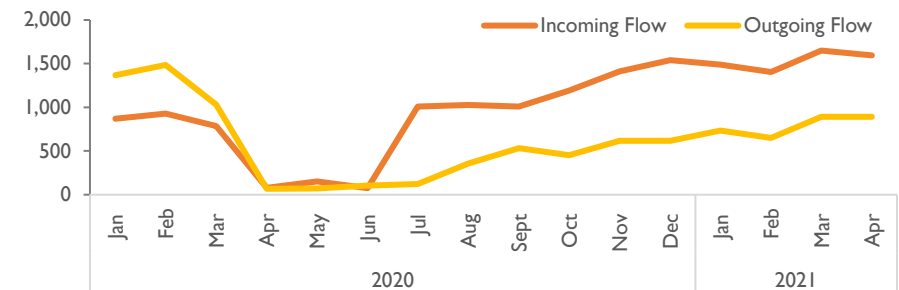


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



REGISTERED FLOWS

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS

BENENA

PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Benena Flow Monitoring Point is located on the border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region. It was installed in August 2016. travelers observed at this FMP travel mainly between Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako (Mali), transiting through Benena on the way.

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 203 individuals were observed daily at the FMP in Benena. This corresponds to an increase of five per cent compared to the previous month, when the daily average was 193 individuals. Significant flows of seasonal migrants coming to work in gold mining sites continue to be observed in Benena. However, inflows decreased slightly (5%) during the month of April, compared to the previous month.

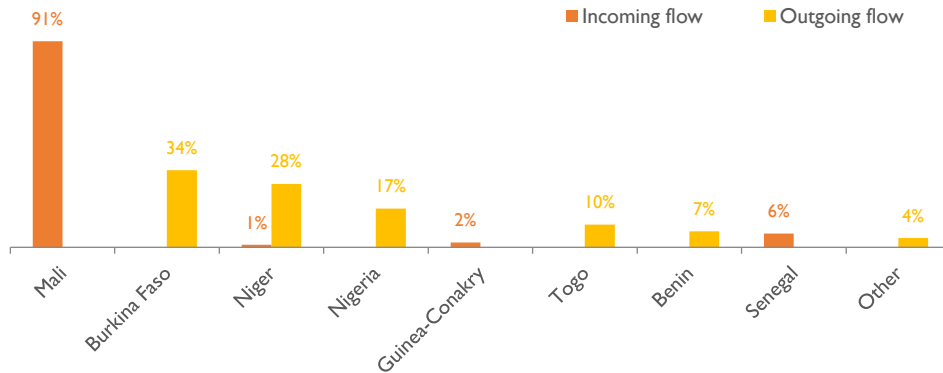
Types of flows: All observed individuals in Benena (100%) made a cross-border movement (63% returned to the country, while 37% left the country).

Provenance and destination: The cities of provenance of travelers registered in Benena during the reporting period are Ouagadougou (62%, Burkina Faso), Bamako (37%, Mali) and Ouahigouya (1%, Burkina Faso). They were destined for Bamako (63%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (37%, Burkina Faso). Most of the people observed traveled by bus (99%).

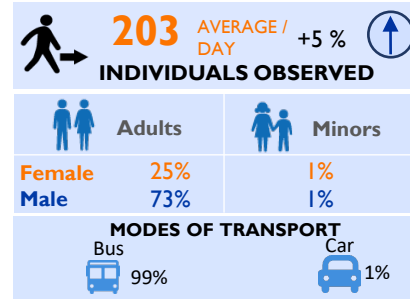
Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 73 per cent were adult men, while 25 per cent were adult women and two per cent were minors. Some of them (112 people) displayed vulnerabilities. The vast majority were children under five (96%) and unaccompanied minors (4%).

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (84%). Nationals from Nigeria (8%), Togo (2%), Mali (2%) and Benin (1%) were also observed. The flows of seasonal migrants from Burkina Faso is very important in Benena. They generally come to Mali for agricultural activities or traditional gold mining, and very often return to Burkina Faso after spending some time working in Mali, and in the gold-bearing areas bordering Guinea and Senegal.

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELER PROFILES



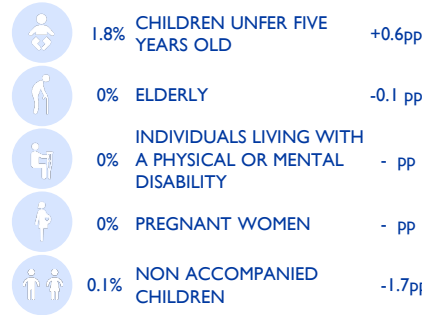
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	63%
Mali	37%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	63%
Burkina Faso	37%

VULNERABILITIES



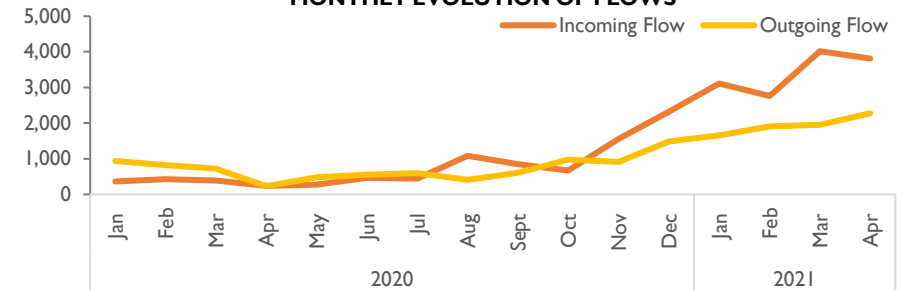
pp : point pourcentage

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS

HEREMAKONO

PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Heremakono Flow Monitoring Point is located on the border post between Mali and Burkina Faso in the Sikasso region. It has been operational since August 2017. IOM enumerators register travelers mainly to and from Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso), Sikasso (Mali), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako (Mali).

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, 392 individuals were observed daily, on average at the FMP of Heremakono. This represents a decrease of 12 per cent since the previous month, during which 444 individuals had been observed. According to the enumerators, the month of Ramadan is the main reason of this slight decrease of total flows.

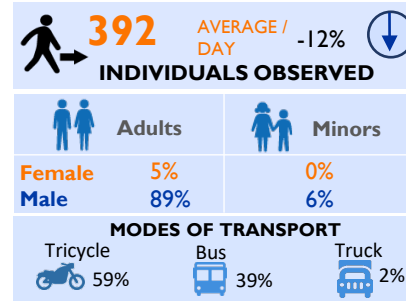
Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Heremakono FMP (100%) were conducting a cross-border movement (inflows: 60%, outflows: 40%).

Provenance and destination: During the reporting period, the main cities of origin mentioned by travelers were Bobo-Dioulasso (42%, Burkina Faso), Bamako (30%, Mali), Ouagadougou (16%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (10%, Mali) and Cotonou (1%, Benin). Their main destination was Bamako (43%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (24%, Burkina Faso), Sikasso (17%, Mali), Ouagadougou (14%, Burkina Faso) as well as Niamey (2%, Niger). Most of the people observed travelled by tricycle (59%), bus (39%) and truck (2%).

Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 89 per cent were adult males, while five per cent were adult females and six per cent were minors. Among travelers, 707 persons displayed vulnerabilities were identified. They were mainly unaccompanied minors and children under five.

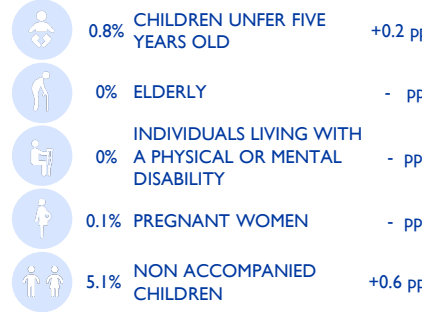
During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (85%), Mali (3%), and Guinea (1%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



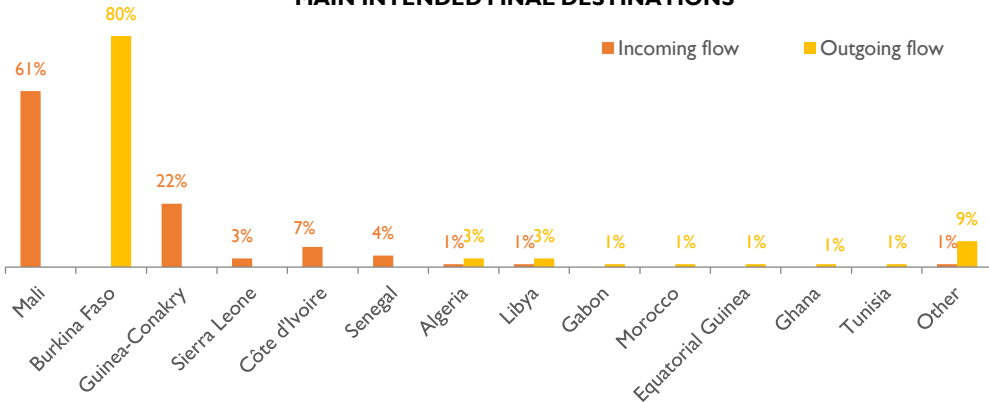
pp : point pourcentage

PROVENANCE AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Provenance of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	58%
Mali	40%
Benin	1%
Other	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	60%
Burkina Faso	38%
Niger	2%

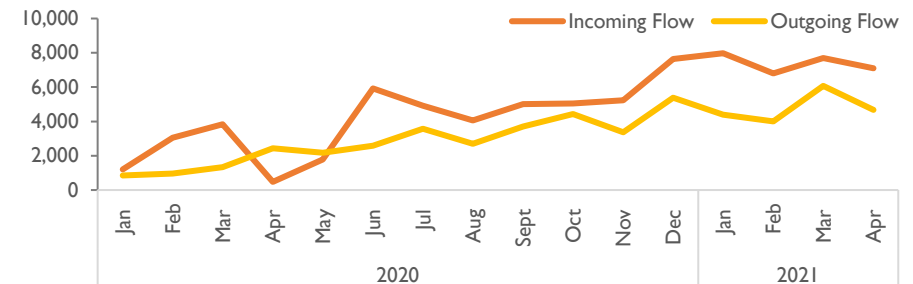
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

INTRODUCTION: Flow Monitoring, a tool of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), was set up to provide a better understanding and an overview of mobility through West and Central Africa, through the collection of key data on the magnitude, provenance and destination and profiles of flows in areas of high mobility throughout the region.

METHODOLOGY: Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travelers in these zones. Areas of high mobility are identified with the help of national authorities. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, then identify strategic points of transit, at which Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).

The **FMR** collects data at FMP through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at coach stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus drivers or travelers themselves. The FMR gathers data on the number of travelers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities and means of transport of travelers.

At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, all the day, with a focus on vehicle transit times. This corresponds to the peak hours of mobility. Enumerators collect data via a form filled out thanks to information provided by key informants or gathered through direct observation.

LIMITATIONS : Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs. The data is not representative of all migration flows in the country, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. In this period of COVID-19, some migrants are using bypasses. These can escape the recording device.

DEFINITIONS:

Incoming flow: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of travelling further into Mali.

Outgoing flow: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of travelling towards the outer borders of Mali.

Internal flow: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with a departure in Mali and the intention of travelling within Mali.

Migrant:

An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The maps displayed in this report are 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 error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the