



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



DTM ACTIVITIES IN
MALI ARE SUPPORTED
BY:



Project funded by the European Union
Project implemented by IOM



MALI

FLOW MONITORING REPORT 72

JANUARY 2022



INTRODUCTION

In order to gain a better understanding of mobility flows and trends through West and Central Africa, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has implemented 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 **January 2022**.

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

KEY FIGURES



7 FMPs active in MALI



1,102 Daily average number of travelers



9% Increase in travelers compared to November



19,667 Total incoming individuals recorded (**58%**)



14,481 Total outgoing individuals recorded (**42%**)



34,148 Total individuals observed at Mali FMPs



67% of individuals were travelling to **Burkina Faso**



90% of nationals are from **Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Guinea and Nigeria**

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: The daily average observed at Mali's active FMPs decreased by nine per cent in January 2022 compared to December 2021.

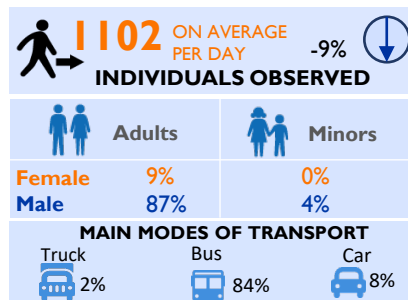
In January 2022, overall incoming flows decreased by nine per cent comparing to the previous month. This decrease was more pronounced at the Benena, Heremakono and Wabaria (Gao) monitoring points. The overthrow of the government by force in Burkina Faso on January 24 led to restrictions at the borders, which had an impact on the movement of people.

Types of flows: Among the individuals observed, the vast majority (99%) made a cross-border movement, of which 58 per cent were incoming flows, while 42 per cent were outgoing flows. Additionally, only one per cent of travelers were traveling internally.

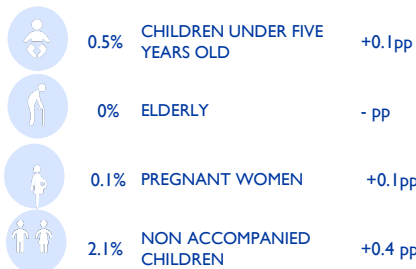
Provenance and destination: In January, Burkina Faso (50%), Mali (42%), Mauritania (4%), Algeria (2%) and Niger (2%) were the main countries of origin. Their main destination were Mali (58%), Burkina Faso (29%), Algeria (10%) and Mauritania (3%). During this period, bus (84%), private vehicle or modified 4x4 car (8%) and trucks (2%), were the main mean of transport.

Traveler profiles: Of the travelers observed, the majority were adult men (87%), while nine per cent were adult women and four per cent were minors. Nearly 1,022 people with vulnerabilities were observed, the majority of whom were unaccompanied minors (80%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



pp : per centage point

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

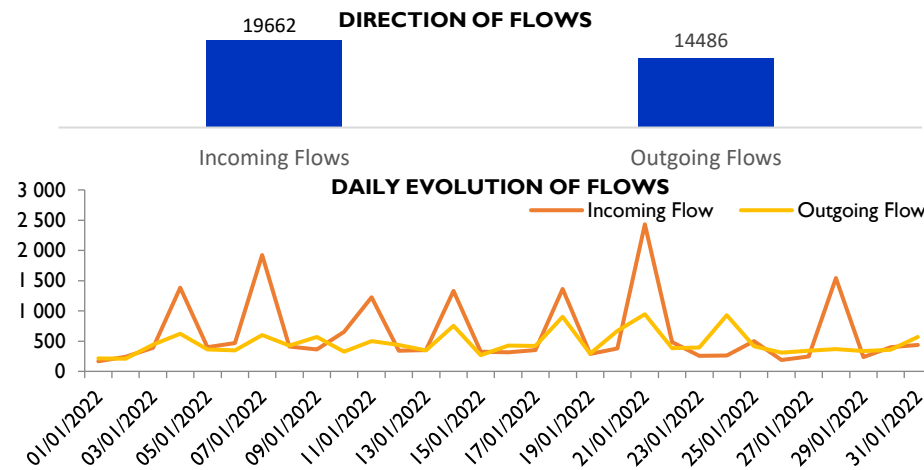
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	50%
Mali	42%
Mauritania	4%
Algeria	2%
Niger	2%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	58%
Burkina Faso	29%
Algeria	10%
Mauritania	3%



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. 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.

REGISTERED FLOWS



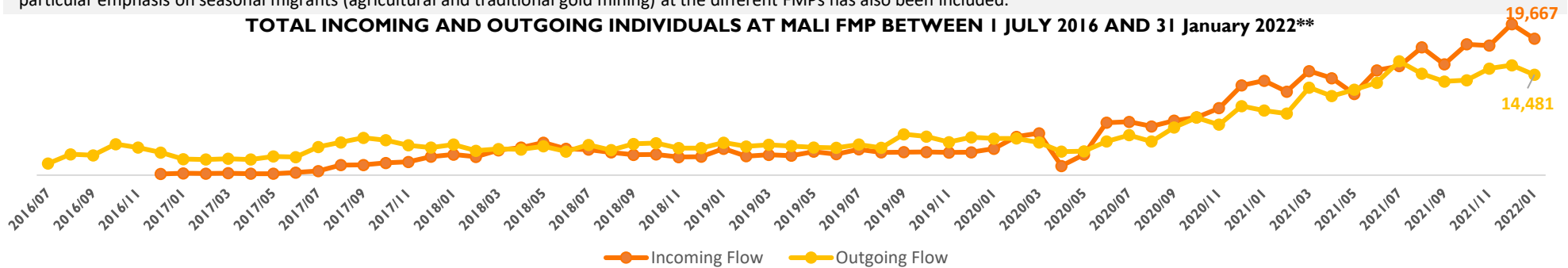
EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION FLOWS (2016 – 2022)

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.

Mali is also a country which attracts and sends many seasonal migrants to and from Burkina Faso and Niger. The majority of these migrants 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 and Niger 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 April 2020, flows fell drastically. From May 2020, a normal resumption of flows was observed, coinciding with the easing of measures related to the pandemic. However, in 2021, a gradual increase of flows in general has been noted compared to previous years, with a level exceeding the various peaks observed on the flows since 2016. 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.

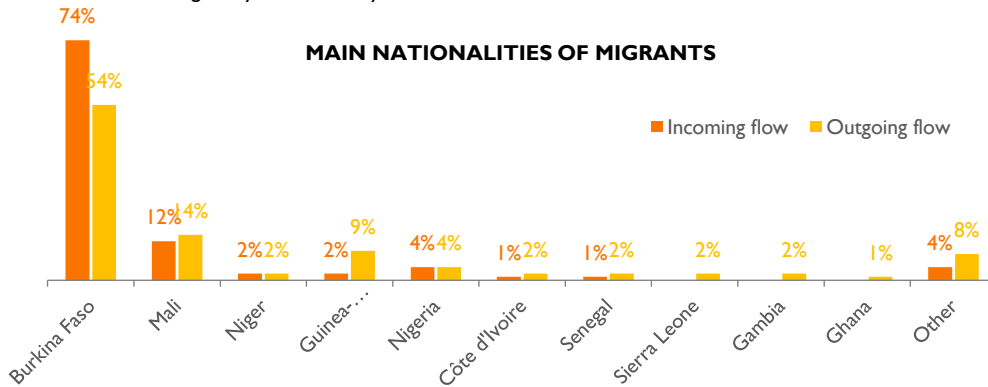
TOTAL INCOMING AND OUTGOING INDIVIDUALS AT MALI FMP BETWEEN 1 JULY 2016 AND 31 January 2022**



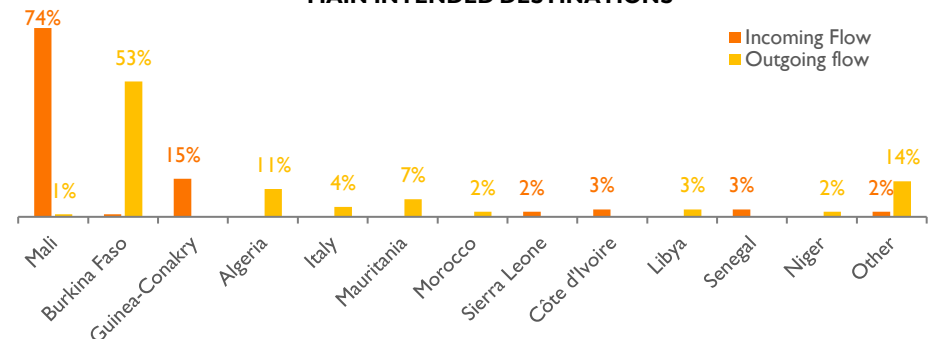
(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at Wabaria, an Internal Transit Point, are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered.

(**) Data collection on incoming flows at FMPs started in January 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

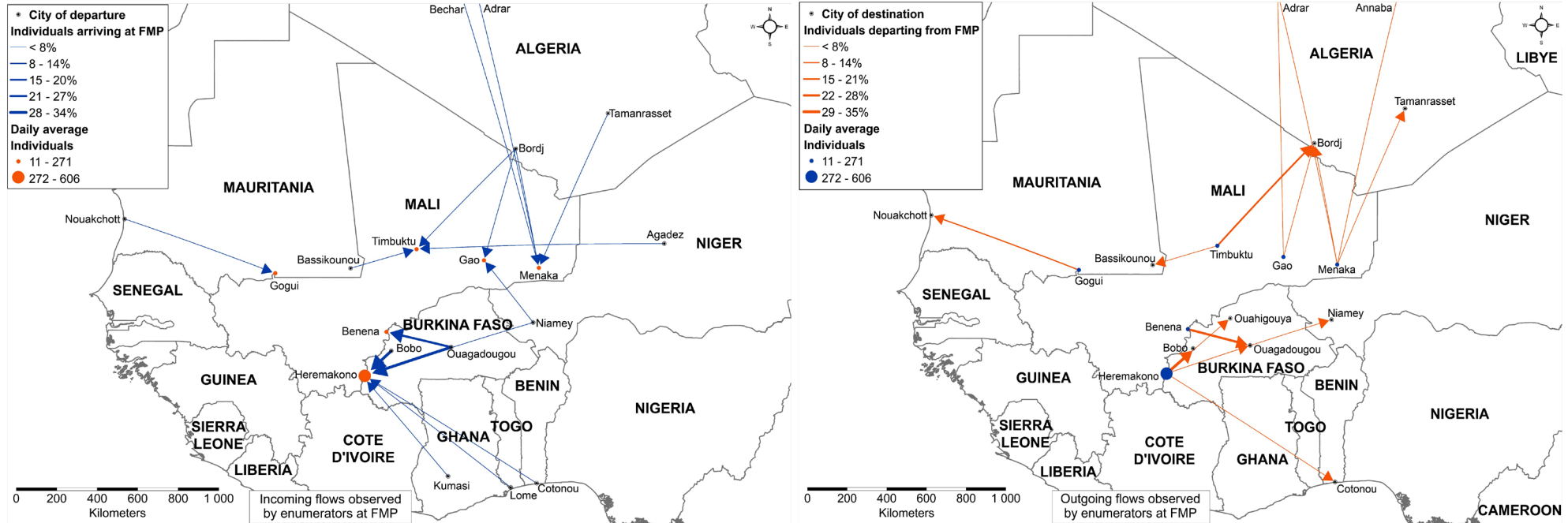


MAIN INTENDED DESTINATIONS



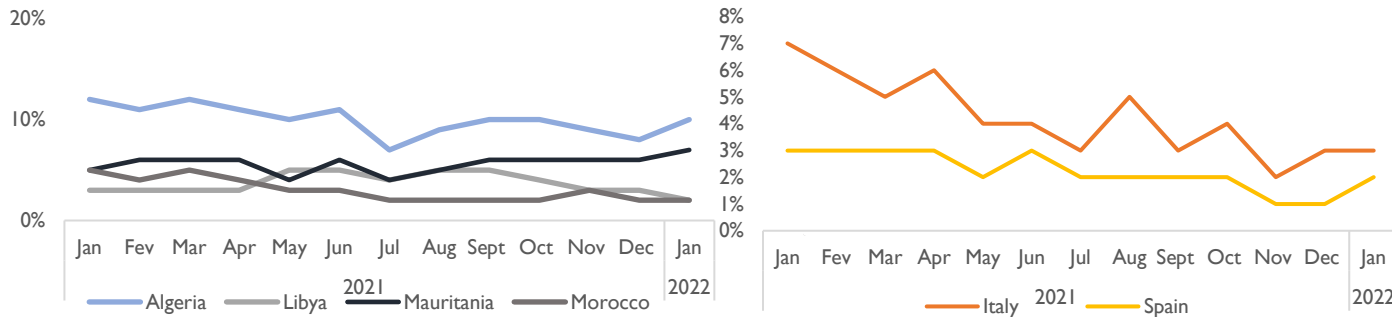
DESTINATION OF FLOWS 2022

The data collected at the FMP in **Gao, Timbuktu** and **Menaka** allowed for the identification of migrants traveling to 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: February – January 2022



The number of migrants wishing to transit through Mauritania increased slightly, while those wishing to transit through Morocco remained constant.

There was a slight increase in the number of migrants wishing to transit through Algeria, while the number for Libya decreased slightly.

The number of migrants wishing to go to Spain has increased, while the number of migrants wishing to go to Italy remain constant. However, it should be noted that these numbers indicate migrants' intentions 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 N'Tahaka gold mining site, Adrar (Algeria) and Bordj-Bou-Arreeridj (Algeria).

Mobility trends: During the reporting period, the daily average (89) observed at the Wabaria FMP decreased by 36 per cent. Similarly, incoming and outgoing flows were decreased respectively by 31 and 85 percent in January. This decrease could be relatively attributed to the closure of the borders due to the recent movements of demonstrations in the neighboring countries to Niger, as in Burkina Faso where the borders remained closed for some time.

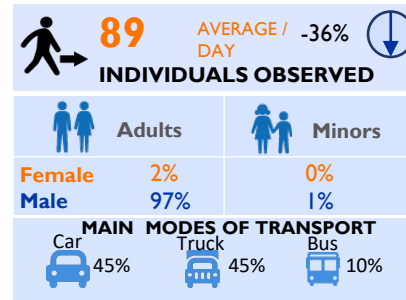
Types of flows: Among observed individuals, 88 per cent made a cross-border movement. Conversely, 12 per cent of were traveling internally.

Provenance and destination: In January, the main cities of origin of travelers observed at the FMP in Wabaria were: Tillaberi (24%, Niger), Gao (44%, Mali) and Niamey (13%,Niger). Their main destinations were Gao (30%, Mali), N'tahaka (28%, Mali), Tamanrasset (21%, Algeria) and Adrar (21%, Algeria).

Traveler profiles: Travelers observed were mostly adult men (97%), two per cent were adult women and one per cent minors. Of those registered in January in Wabaria, 36 people with vulnerabilities were observed, of the total were unaccompanied minors.

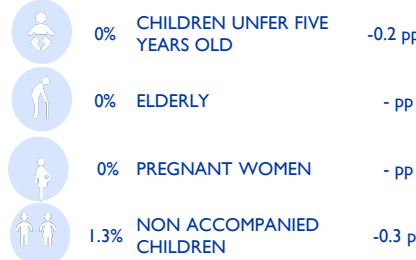
During the data collection period, the travellers observed at the Wabaria FMP were mainly nationals of Niger (39%), Guinea-Conakry (9%), Côte d'Ivoire (8%), Burkina Faso (9%), and Sudan (6%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



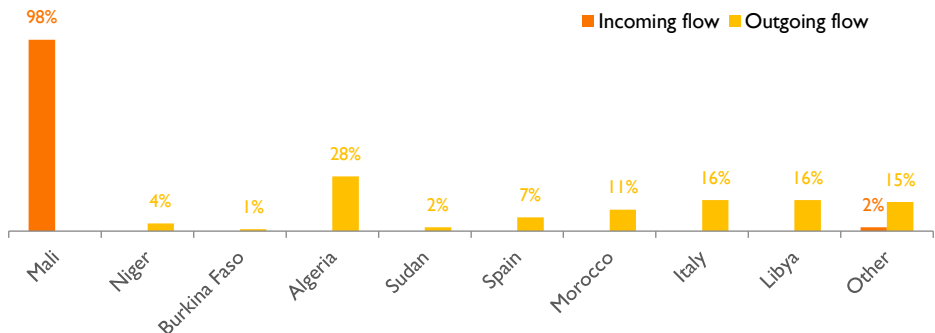
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ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

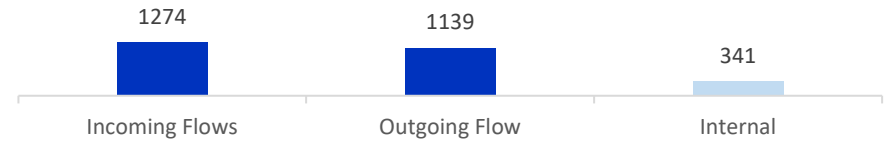
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	54%
Niger	45%
Algeria	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	58%
Algeria	42%

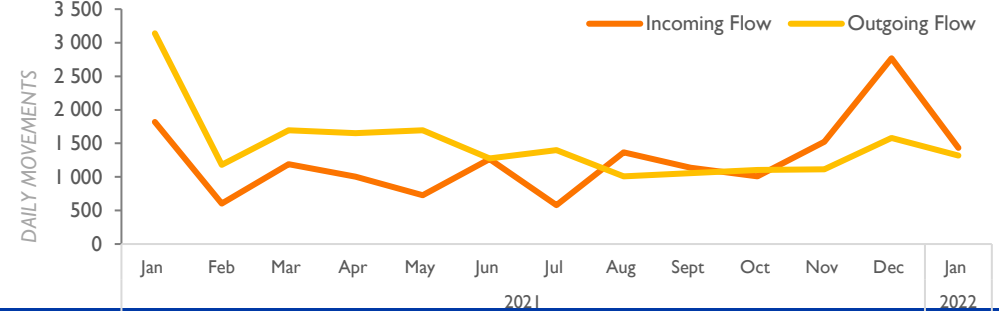
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



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 Gao, Niamey (Niger), Tillaberi (Niger), Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (Algeria) and Adrar (Algeria).

Mobility trends: In January, the daily average (54) of individuals transiting at the Place Kidal monitoring point increased by four per cent compared to the previous month. This increase in January was particularly noticeable in outgoing flows, which increased by six per cent. In contrast, a two per cent decrease in incoming flows was noted.

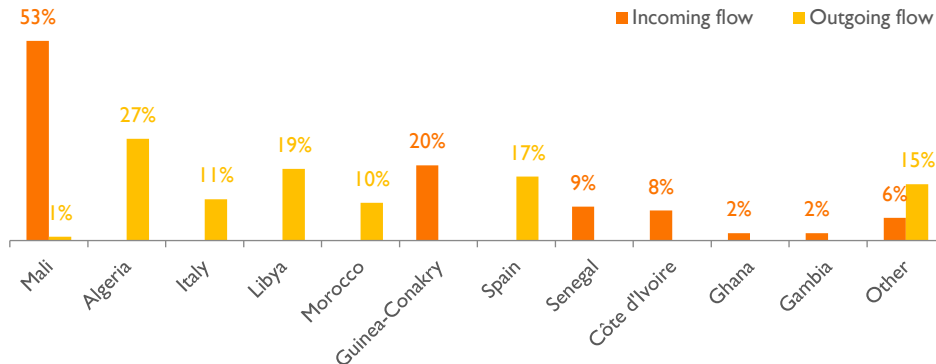
Type of flow: Among the individuals observed, 34 per cent of flows entered in Mali, while 66 per cent left in Mali.

Provenance and destination: Gao (66%, Mali), Niamey (25%, Niger) and Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (9%, Algeria), were the main cities of origin of travelers observed at the Place Kidal FMP during January. The main destinations were the cities of Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (40%, Algeria), Gao (34%, Mali), and Adrar (26%, Algeria). Private vehicles or modified 4x4 cars (36%), buses (41%) and trucks (23%), were the main means of transport used by passengers during this period.

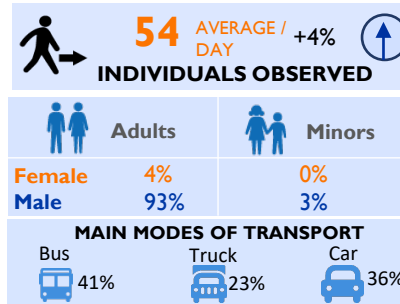
Traveler profiles: Adult men (93%) accounted for the majority of migrants observed, while four per cent were adult women and three per cent were minors. Of those with vulnerabilities, almost all were unaccompanied minors (89%).

The travelers observed at Place Kidal were mainly from Mali (33%), Guinea-Conakry (20%), Côte d'Ivoire (12%) and Senegal (8%).

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

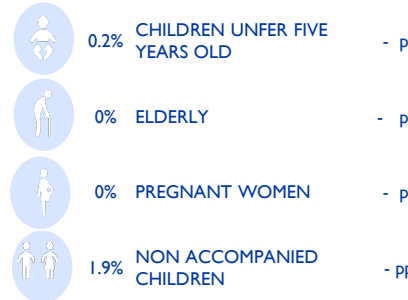


TRAVELER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES



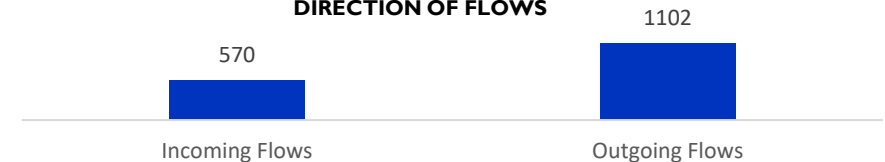
pp : point pourcentage

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

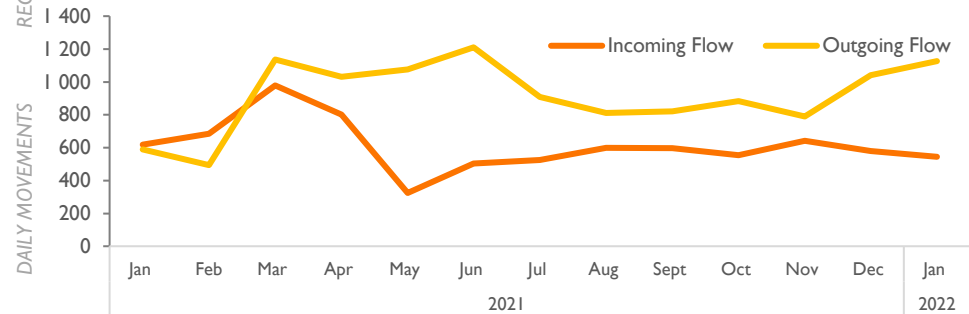
Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	64%
Niger	25%
Algeria	9%

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

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



TIMBUKTU

PRESENTATION OF FMP: From February 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: In January, 85 people on average were observed per day at the FMP in Timbuktu. This reflects a decrease of height per cent from the previous month.

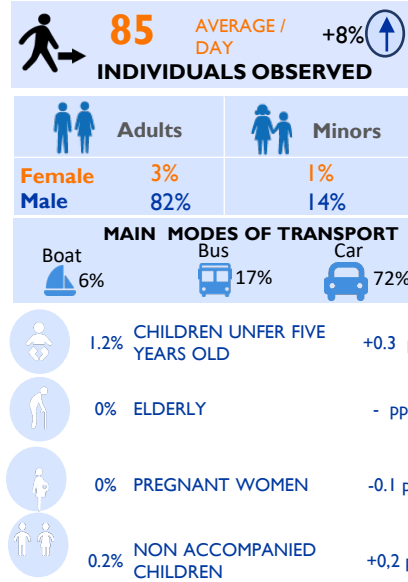
Types of flows: During this period, almost all of the individuals observed in Timbuktu were cross-border movements (17%) entering the country, while (83%) leaving the country).

Provenance and destination: The main cities of departure for travelers in Timbuktu were Timbuktu (81%, Mali) and Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (16%, Algeria). The vast majority of observed travelers were destined for Bordj-Bou-Argeridj (81%, Algeria), considered in the route as the strategic transit point for migrants leaving more towards Libya.

Traveler profiles: The vast majority (82%) of observed travelers were adult males, while three per cent were adult females and 15 per cent were minors.

During the reporting period, many of the migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (42%), Mali (23%), Gambia (8%), Sierra Leone (7%), and Liberia (5%).

TRAVELER PROFILES

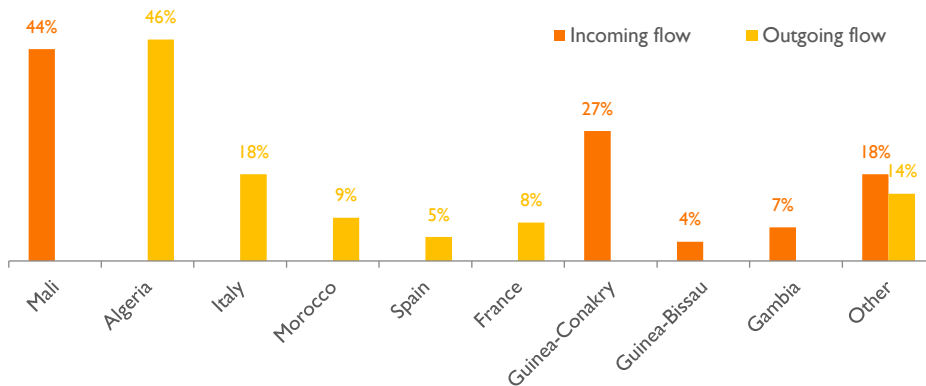


ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	83%
Algeria	16%
Mauritania	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algeria	81%
Mali	17%
Mauritania	1%
Other	1%

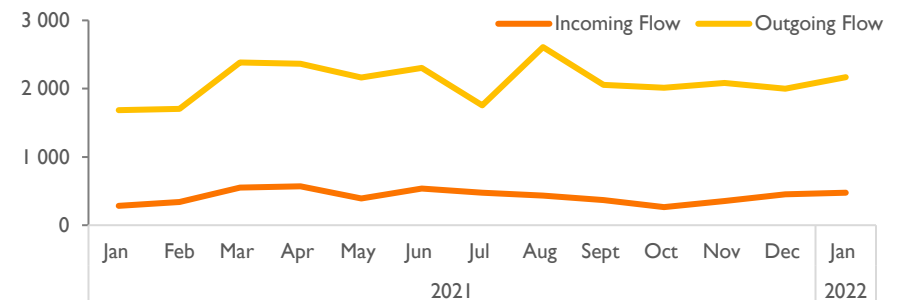
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



MENAKA

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

Mobility trends: Eleven people on average were observed per day at the Menaka FMP in January. This corresponds to a decrease of 15 per cent from the previous month.

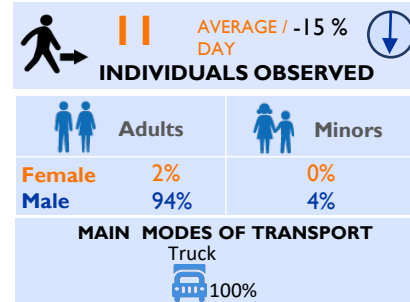
Types of flows: The majority of individuals observed made a cross-border movement, including 41 per cent incoming flow into Mali and 59 per cent outgoing flow from Mali.

Provenance and destination: The main cities of origin of travelers observed in January, were Menaka (59%, Mali), Tamanrasset (10%, Algeria) and Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (10%, Algeria). Their main destination was Menaka (40%, Mali), Adrar (20%,Algeria), Hallil (17%, Algeria) and Bordj-Bou-Arreidj (21%, Algeria).

Traveler profiles: The vast majority (94%) of observed travelers were adult males, while two per cent were adult females and four per cent were minors.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were nationals of Mali (31%), Niger (16%), Nigeria (11%) and Ghana (13%).

TRAVELER PROFILES



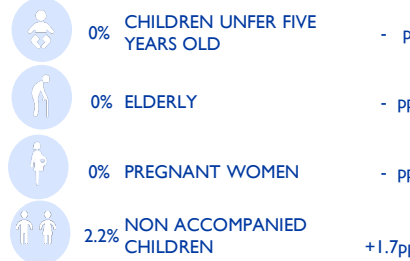
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	59%
Algeria	41%

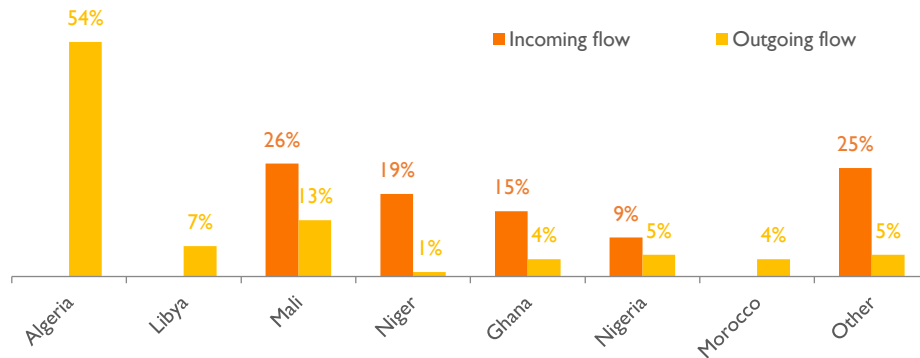
Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Algeria	59%
Mali	41%

VULNERABILITIES



pp : point pourcentage

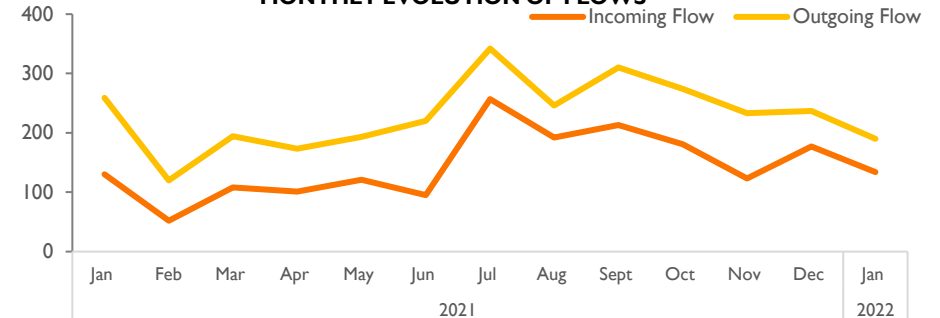
MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

GOGUI

PRESENTATION OF FMP: In June 2017, the Flow Monitoring Point Gogui, located on the border post between Mali and Mauritania was set up. The migrants identified in this FMP were traveling 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: In January, 75 individuals on average were observed per day at the Gogui FMP. This corresponds to a slight increase (1%) compared to December. In general, the trend of flows between December and January remains almost constant. However, there were some variations by category, notably a slight decrease on incoming flows (1%) and a small increase in outgoing flows (3%).

Types of flows: During this period, almost all of the individuals observed at Gogui were cross-border movements (53% entered in the country, while 47% left the country).

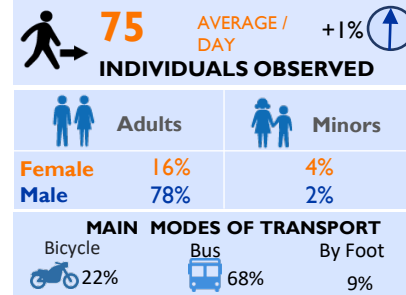
Provenance and destination: In January, the main cities of origin of travelers observed at the Gogui point were Nouakchott (53%, Mauritania) and Bamako (47%, Mali). They moved mainly toward Bamako (53%, Mali) and Nouakchott (47%, Mauritania).

Traveler profiles: Among travelers observed, 78 per cent were adult men, while 16 per cent were adult women and six per cent were minors. People with vulnerabilities (77 individuals) were observed, the majority of whom (96%) were children under five years of age.

During the month of January, 110 (forced) return migrants from Mauritania were observed in Gogui. They are mainly Malians.

The vast majority of travelers observed in Gogui were Malians (92%). Ivorians (3%) were also identified during the month.

TRAVELER PROFILES



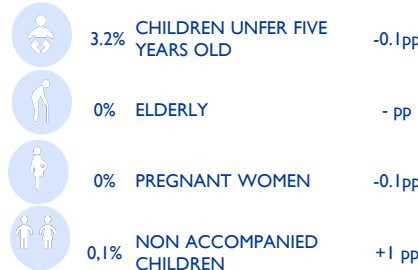
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mauritania	53%
Mali	47%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	53%
Mauritania	47%

VULNERABILITIES

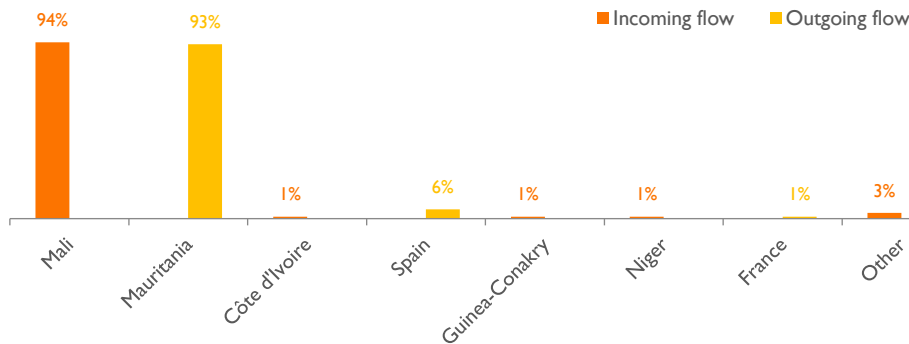


pp : point pourcentage

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

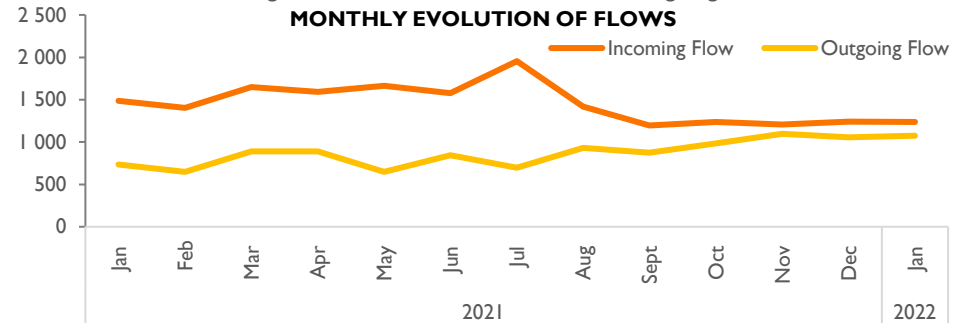


MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



BENENA

PRESENTATION OF FMP: In August 2016, a Flow Monitoring Point located in Benena, border between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region, has been set up. Travelers observed at this FMP travel mainly between Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako (Mali), transiting through Benena on the way.

Mobility trends: In January, an average of 271 people were observed per day at the Benena FMP. This correspond to a decrease by 18 per cent from the previous month. Inflows and outflows decreased respectively by 16 and 19 per cent in January.

Types of flows: All observed individuals at the Benena monitoring point during this month were cross-border (54% entered to the country, while 46% left the country).

Provenance and destination: The main origin of flows registered in Benena during the reporting period were Ouagadougou (54%, Burkina Faso) and Bamako (46%, Mali). They were destined for Bamako (54%, Mali) and Ouagadougou (46%, Burkina Faso).

Traveler profiles: Among the travelers observed, 72 per cent were adult men, while 28 per cent were adult women.

During the reporting period, most migrants that were observed at Benena were nationals of Burkina Faso (58%), Nigeria (14%) and Togo (9%). 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.

TRAVELER PROFILES

271 AVERAGE / DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

Adults **Minors**
Female 28% **0%**
Male 72% **0%**

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT
Bus 95% By Foot 3%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

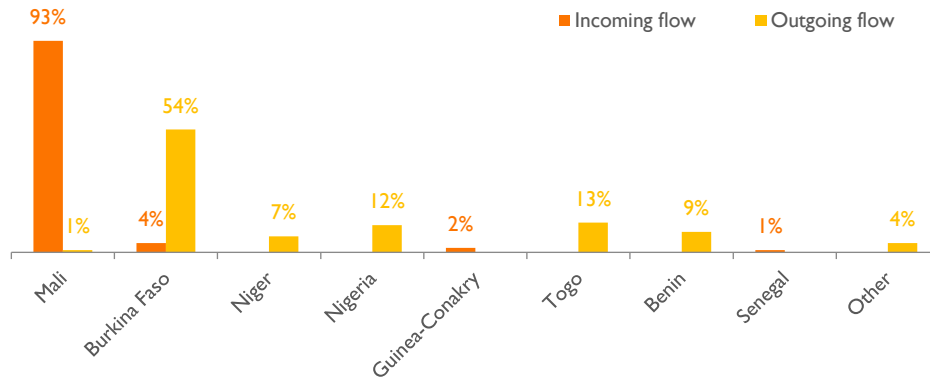
- 0% CHILDREN UNFER FIVE YEARS OLD - pp
- 0.2% ELDERLY +0.1pp
- 0% PREGNANT WOMEN - pp
- 0% NON ACCOMPANIED CHILDREN - PP

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	54%
Mali	46%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	54%
Burkina Faso	46%

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

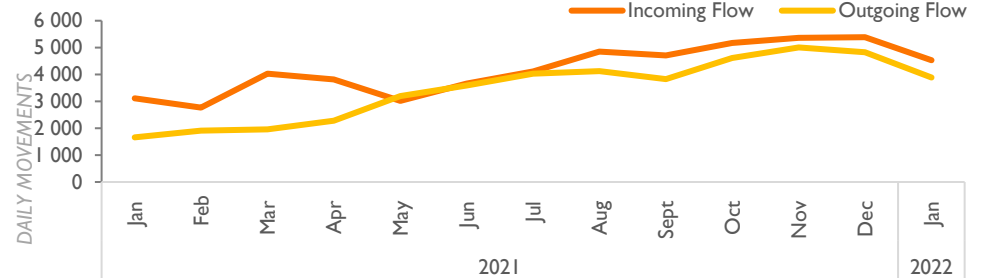


pp : point pourcentage

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



HEREMAKONO

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

Mobility trends: On average, 606 people were observed per day in Heremakono during January. This corresponds to a decrease of nine per cent compared to last month. Incoming flows and outgoing flows decreased respectively by eight and 11 per cent. The coup in Burkina Faso on January 24 resulted in three days of border restrictions, which greatly impacted migration flows.

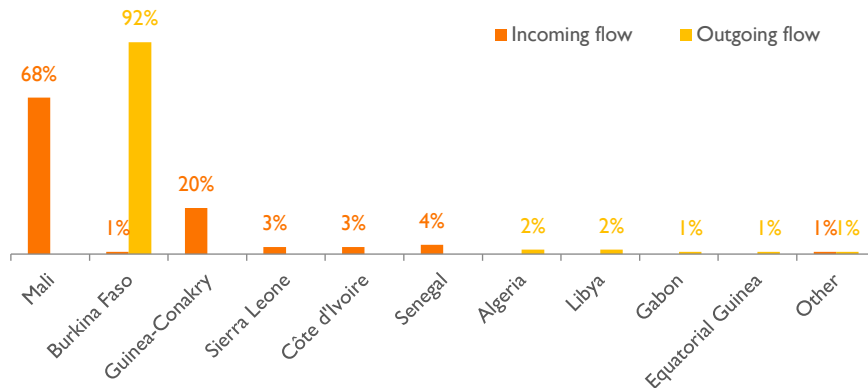
Types of flows: The individuals observed in Heremakono were carrying out a cross-border movement, including 68 per cent of incoming flows into Mali and 32 per cent outgoing flows from Mali.

Provenance and destination: In January, Bobo-Dioulasso (36%, Burkina Faso), Ouagadougou (31%, Burkina Faso) and Bamako (21%,Mali), were the main cities of origin by travelers. Their main destination was Bamako (46%, Mali), Bobo-Dioulasso (27%, Burkina Faso) and Sikasso (22%, Mali).

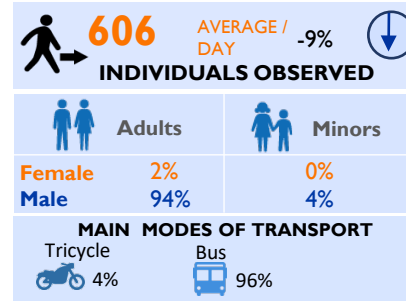
Traveler profiles: The majority of travelers were adult men (93%), compared with two per cent adult women and five per cent minors. Among travelers, **833** people with vulnerabilities were identified, the majority of whom were unaccompanied minors (93%).

During this reporting period, Burkinabe (93%) were the main travelers observed in Heremakono FMP.

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



TRAVELER PROFILES



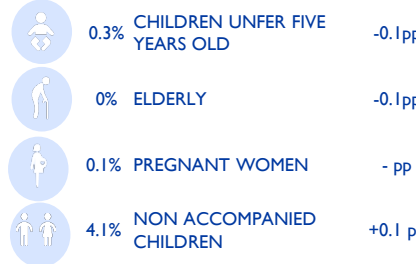
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows	
Country	% of flows
Burkina Faso	67%
Mali	32%
Other	1%

Destination of flows	
Country	% of flows
Mali	68%
Burkina Faso	31%
Niger	1%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITIES

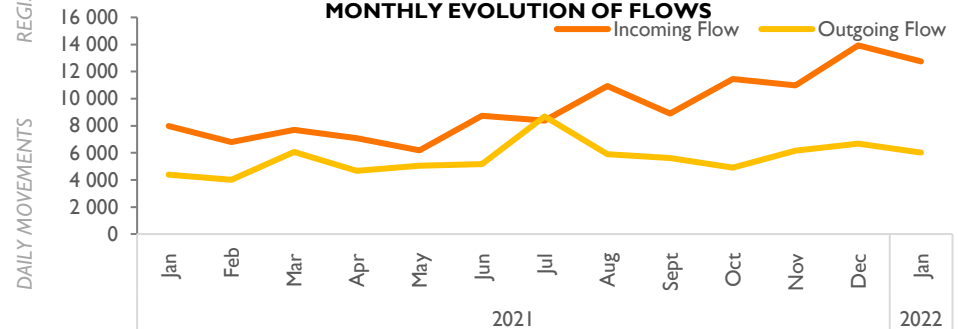


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DIRECTION OF FLOWS



MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



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.

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human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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