

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 July 2022, **47,648** flows were observed at the cross-border Flow Monitoring Points (26,692 incoming flows entering Mali through the FMPs and 20,956 outgoing flows leaving Mali).

	56%	Flows entering Mali
	44%	Flows leaving Mali
	1 537	Individuals observed on average per day
	10%	Decrease compared to June 2022
	2 206	Vulnerable people identified
	7	FMP active in Mali
	58%	Increase in Gogui flows compared to June
11%		Decrease in flows from Burkina Faso compared to June

TRAVELER PROFILES

	 Adults	 Minors
Women	9%	1%
Men	85%	5%

MAIN MIGRATION TRENDS

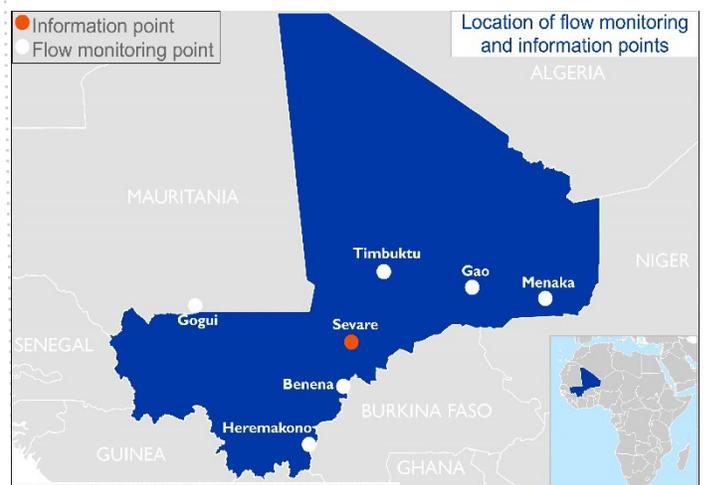
In July 2022, migration flows decreased by 10 per cent compared to the previous month. This decrease was noted in all flow monitoring points, excepted the FMP of Gogui (increase of 58%). However, this global decrease of flows was more impacted by inflows (-10%), which fell considerably in all flow monitoring points. Agriculture activities and the risk of landslides in gold panning sites are phenomena observed during the raining season. These could be the causes of the 10 per cent and 16 per cent decrease in incoming flows into Mali, observed at the FMP of Heremakono and Benena, respectively. Compared to the previous month, no event that could motivate the voluntary return of migrants from European or Maghreb countries had been observed during this month, which could be the cause of the decreases in incoming flows from the FMP of Place Kidal (88%) and Menaka (20%). On the other hand, increases in outgoing flows for long-term migration were observed at those FMP. As for the Tombouctou monitoring point, outgoing flows fell by 11 per cent compared to the previous month, particularly on flows towards Algeria. Finally, the 58 per cent increase in flows observed at the FMP in Gogui is the logical continuation of the lifting of Mauritania's restrictions at the end of June, motivating migrants to return to Mauritania's roads in search of better economic opportunities.

Provenance of flows			Destination of flows		
Country	%	Variation /June (pp)	Country	%	Variation /June (pp)
Burkina Faso	48	-3	Mali	56	-2
Mali	44	4	Burkina Faso	32	-
Mauritanie	6	2	Algérie	7	-
Autres	2	-1	Mauritanie	4	2
			Autres	1	-

TRAVELLER PROFILES

In the flows observed during this month, adult men account for 85 per cent, adult women 9 per cent and minors 6 per cent (5% boys and 1% girls). The percentage of adult women decreased by one point of percentage compared to the previous month. Minors are mainly observed at the FMP of Heremakono (71%), Gogui (15%) and Tombouctou (13%). The FMP of Gogui, Heremakono and Tombouctou are the transit points for women in the month's flows.

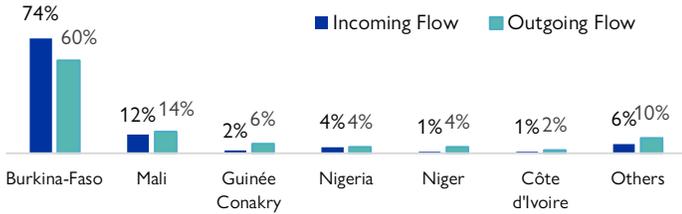
LOCATION OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP)



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

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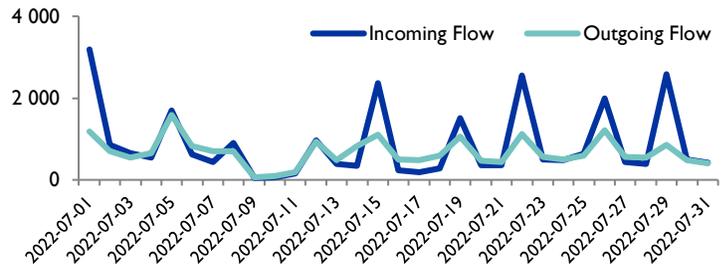
MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS



During the month of July 2022, the main nationalities observed in the flows remain Burkina Faso (67%), Mali (13%), Nigeria (4%) and Guinea Conakry (4%). However, Burkinabe, Nigerian and Guinean nationalities decreased by 9 percent, 14 percent and 18 percent respectively compared to the previous month. These decreases could be linked to the rainy season during which many migrants remain in their country of origin for agricultural activities or for fear of being victims of the risks associated with landslides in gold mining sites.

On the other hand, Malians increased by 24 per cent compared to June, due to the resumption of the migration route to Mauritania for migrants from Mali who hope to find more favorable economic situations.

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF OBSERVED FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS

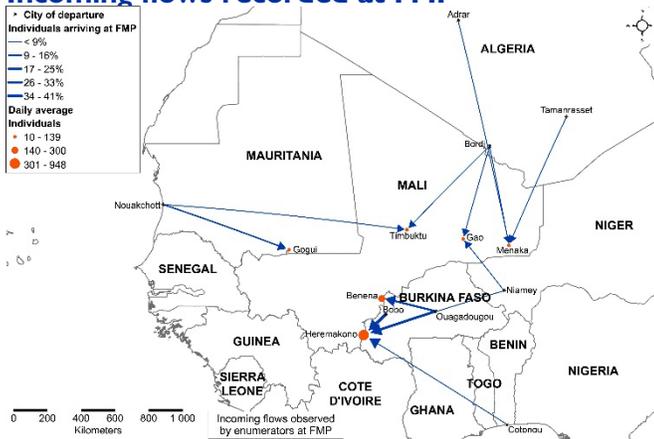


In July, daily average of flows (1,537 individuals) decreased by 10 per cent compared to June (1,700 individuals per day).

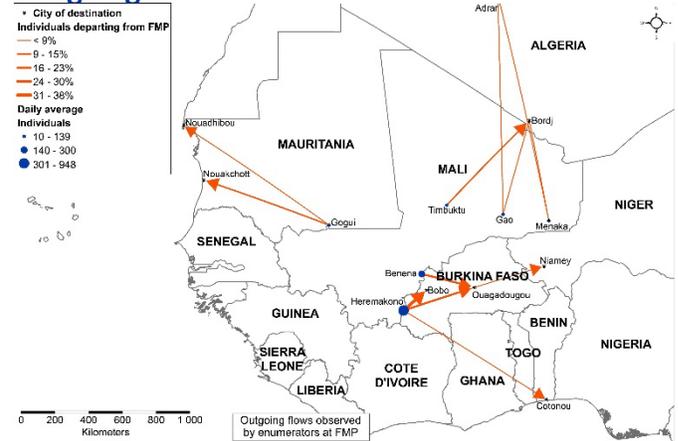
In the north, the flow monitoring points of Gao (Place Kidal) and Timbuktu saw their daily averages decrease by 44 and 11 per cent respectively. This same decrease in the daily average was also observed in the points located in the regions of Sikasso (Heremako 10%) and Segou (Benena 20%).

However the border point with Mauritania located in Kayes region, the daily average of flows increased by 53 per cent compared to June.

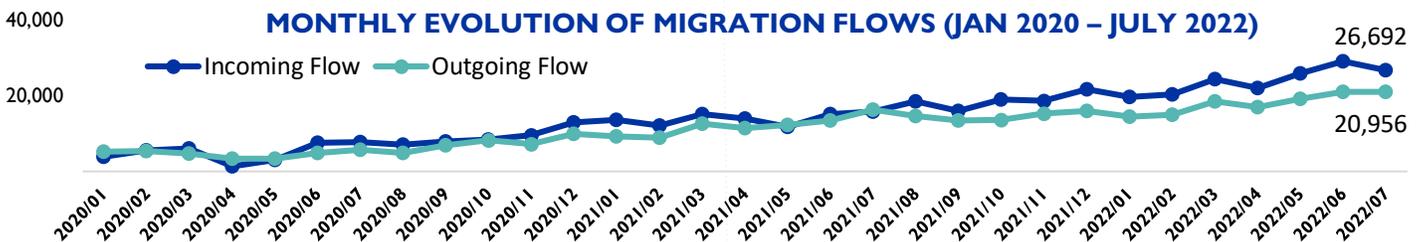
Incoming flows recorded at FMP



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.



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 migratory flows in Mali. From May 2022 to July 2022, flows witnessed near-continuous growth, with changes in inflows and outflows following the same trends as well as ebbs and flows. The month of July, which coincides with the rainy period, has had a considerable impact on the flow of migrants. This impact is much more observed on seasonal migrations, most of which carry out agricultural activities in their region of origin, as well as on voluntary returns from European and North African countries. Despite its observed declines, migration to North African countries continues to increase. The reasons are for the most part the search for a better economic situation.