Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends and routes at entry, exit and transit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centres). Since July 2016, several Flow Monitoring Points have been progressively installed in important localities of Mali, particularly in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Menaka, Mopti, Kayes, Segou, Sikasso and Bamako, to monitor the daily movements of migrants heading to West and North African countries.

In February 2020, the average daily number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points increased by 27 per cent compared to the previous month. Nationals from Mali, Guinea-Conakry, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire and Gambia accounted for 78 per cent of all the migrants recorded at the Flow Monitoring Points.

Algeria, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and the Niger are major transit countries for migrants after their stopover in Mali. Economic migration, including but not limited to long-term migration of more than six months (90% of flows) and seasonal migration (9% of flows), is the main observed type of movement. Forced movement due to conflict

In February 2020, the average daily number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Points increased by 27 per cent compared to the previous month. Nationals from Mali, Guinea-Conakry, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire and Gambia accounted for 78 per cent of all the migrants recorded at the Flow Monitoring Points. Economic migration, including but not limited to long-term migration of more than six months (90% of flows) and seasonal migration (9% of flows), is the main observed type of movement.

To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at the transit points of Bamako, Sevare, Wabaria (Gao) and Inhalid are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered. In addition, due to data completeness issues, Inhalid’s FMP is now inactive.

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN FEBRUARY 2020(*)

average/ day

AVERAGE

OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

DATA challenger

373

Adults

90%

Minors

9%

Male

3%

Female

0%

Data challenger

0.6%

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

-0.3 pp

0.2%

ELDERLY PERSONS

+0.1 pp

0%

PERSONS LIVING WITH A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY

-0.1 pp

0.1%

PREGNANT WOMEN

-1 pp

VARIATIONS

0.6%

MAIN NATIONALITIES

% VARIATIONS

Mali

33% -7 pp

Burkina Faso

25% +17 pp

Guinea-Conakry

11% -4 pp

Côte d’Ivoire

5% -1 pp

Gambia

4% -2 pp

Other

22% -3 pp

VULNERABILITIES

MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT

Long-term migration (+ 6 months)

Seasonal migration

Forced movement due to conflict

COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Mali

Burkina Faso

Algeria

Niger

Mauritania

Benin

Ghana

Togo

NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Mali

Burkina Faso

Algeria

Mauritania

Niger

Benin

Chad

Togo

(*) To avoid double counting, migrants recorded at the transit points of Bamako, Sevare, Wabaria (Gao) and Inhalid are not included in this total. Only those recorded at entry and exit points are considered. In addition, due to data completeness issues, Inhalid’s FMP is now inactive.
Most migrants travel through the capital city, Bamako, to the strategically located towns of Gao and Timbuktu, as well as through border areas such as Benena, Gogui and Heremakono, before heading towards Algeria, the Niger, Libya, Mauritania or Morocco. Some will ultimately travel on to Europe.

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 FMPs continue through 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 travel on to Mauritania.

Mali is also a transit country for incoming migrants, notably those who were unable to cross the Sahara desert and those returning to countries such as Guinea-Conakry, Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal and other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The proportion of Malian, Guinean, and Ivorian nationals in outgoing flows has increased and now constitutes the majority of the flows, compared to previous years in which Senegalese and Gambians were the prevalent nationalities.

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Because of the difficulties in accessing entry and exit points in the Kidal region, and because data from the Inhalid FMP alone does not accurately reflect migration flows in the Kidal region, data collected at the Inhalid FMP is stopped. To determine incoming and outgoing flows to and from Algeria, DTM used the data collected at the Gao, Timbuktu and Menaka FMPs where migrants headed for Algeria usually begin their journey.

As a result, the figures presented in pages one through three of this report do not include the numbers collected from the Bamako FMP, nor do they incorporate the numbers from the Sevare and Wabaria FMPs, which are transit points and not points of entry or exit.

The number of migrants wishing to travel to Europe through Mauritania and Libya increased; In contrast, the migrants desiring to travel to Europe via Morocco have decreased; however, migrants wishing to travel to Europe via Algeria has remained constant.

The number of migrants wishing to travel to Spain have decreased. In addition, migrants who intend to go to Italy has remained constant; However, there those looking to go to Italy are still less numerous than those trying to go to Spain.

Yet, it should be noted that these figures indicate the intentions of migrants rather than
Wabaria, located at the entrance of the city of Gao, is predominantly a crossing point for migrants travelling to Gao, coming from the South and the Centre of Mali or who have transited through those areas.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors identify migrants who wish to travel to North African and European countries. Most of them transit through Bamako to reach Gao, where they spend a couple of days before continuing their journey.

During the reporting period, most migrants transiting through the Wabaria FMP were nationals of Mali (26%), Guinea-Conakry (19%), Gambia (16%), Côte d’Ivoire (15%) and Senegal (6%).

For outgoing flow, Algeria (31%), Italy (23%), Spain (14%), Morocco (13%) or France (7%) are the main destination destinations for migrants. For outgoing flow, Algeria (31%), Italy (23%), Spain (14%), Morocco (13%) or France (7%) are the main destination destinations for migrants.

During the reporting period, 528 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 0; Outgoing flow : 528).

With the methodology, Mali is indicated as the destination country and Gao as the destination city. Then flows continue to Algeria.
Place Kidal is mainly an exit point for migrants leaving Gao.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, the data collectors identify migrants who have spent a number of days in Gao in transit before travelling onwards, predominantly North African and European countries. Incoming migrants who transit through Niger or Algeria and return to Mali or their countries of origin (Guinea-Conakry, Côte d’Ivoire) are also identified at this FMP. In February 2020, migrants destined for Italy were observed at Place Kidal from Niger. These transit through Mali with the intention of continuing in Italy. In February, forced movements due to conflict (5%) from the Niger were observed at Place Kidal.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Place Kidal FMP were nationals of Mali (40%), Guinea-Conakry (18%), Côte d’Ivoire (11%), Senegal (7%) and Gambia (7%).

For outgoing flow, Algeria (42%), Italy (17%), Spain (17%) or Morocco (11%) are the main destination destinations for migrants.

During the reporting period, 1,022 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 471; Outgoing flow : 551).

**MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED**

**MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS**

**ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS**

**VULNERABILITIES**

**DEMOGRAPHY**

**AVG/DAY OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS**

**DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS**

**COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**

**MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT**

**NEXT DESTINATIONS OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT**

**TRAVELLERS’ PROFILE**

(Data obtained through direct observation and during interviews with bus drivers and bus station managers. Variations calculated from previous month’s data.)

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The Timbuktu Flow Monitoring Point is primarily a migrant exit point for outgoing flows in direction to North Africa.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe migrants who travel through Timbuktu before going on to North Africa and Europe.

Incoming migrants who transit through Algeria and return to Mali or their countries of origin are also identified at this FMP. Some identified migrants were also going to or returning from Mauritania.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Timbuktu FMP were nationals of Guinea-Conakry (37%), Mali (29%), Gambia (12%), Senegal (6%) and Côte d’Ivoire (5%).

Most outgoing migrants reported either Algeria (34%), Morocco (29%) or Spain (23%) as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 1,924 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 597; Outgoing flow: 1,327).

### MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

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The Menaka Flow Monitoring Point is located in the city of Menaka, in the Menaka region. According to information received by data collectors, some migrants, following the reinforcement of security measures in the Niger, cross the Menaka border from the Niger into Mali in order to get to Algeria.

In February, forced movements due to conflict (5%) from the Niger were observed in Menaka.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Menaka were Malians (39%), followed by nationals of the Niger (31%), Nigeria (7%), Ghana (7%) and Burkina Faso (4%).

Most outgoing migrants reported Algeria (71%), followed by Libya (29%) as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 216 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 62; Outgoing flow : 154).

### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

- **Algeria**: 71%
- **Mali**: 59%
- **Niger**: 18%
- **Libya**: 24%
- **Nigeria**: 8%
- **Burkina Faso**: 2%
- **Turkey**: 13%
- **Morocco**: 13%
- **Other**: 7%

### MAIN NATIONALITIES VARIATIONS

- **Mali**: -4 pp
- **Niger**: +7 pp
- **Nigeria**: -6 pp
- **Ghana**: -5 pp
- **Burkina Faso**: +8 pp

### MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- **Forced movement due to conflict**
- **Long-term migration (+ 6 months)**

### COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

- **Algeria**: 95%
- **Niger**: 5%
- **Mali**: 0%

### DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS VARIATIONS

- **Algeria**: +8 pp
- **Mali**: -8 pp

**Notes:** Variations calculated from previous month’s data.
FLOW MONITORING POINT

SEVARE

The Sevare Flow Monitoring Point is a transit point located in Sevare town.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observed migrants traveling to Gao and Timbuktu.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Sevare FMP were of Guinea-Conakry (37%), Mali (15%), Côte d’Ivoire (11%), Senegal (11%) and Gambia (5%).

For outgoing migrants, Spain (27%), Algeria (24%), Italy (21%), Morocco (17%) and France (11%) are the main final destinations envisaged by migrants.

During the reporting period, 1,389 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 135; Outgoing flow : 1,254).

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

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DTM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
FLOW MONITORING POINT

The Gogui Flow Monitoring Point is located at the border post between Mali and Mauritania.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors identify outgoing flows of migrants travelling to Mauritania or Morocco. Some of them say they want to gather enough savings to continue their journey to Europe. Many women go to Mauritania, sometimes accompanied by their babies, to work as housekeepers. This explains the high number of women and children under five.

A large number of incoming migrants who had transited through Mauritania, or were deported from Mauritania and were returning to Mali or to their countries of origin, were also identified at this FMP. Most expelled individuals obtain a pass and return to Mauritania.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Gogui FMP were from Mali (79%) followed by Côte d’Ivoire (12%).

Most outgoing migrants reported either Mauritania (85%), followed by Morocco (8%) or Spain (4%) as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 2,414 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 928; Outgoing flow : 1,486).

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Incoming Flow</th>
<th>Outgoing Flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>4%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>4%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>85%</td>
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<td>Jan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

- Mauritania: 85%
- Mali: 85%
- Morocco: 8%
- Côte d’Ivoire: 11%
- Spain: 4%
- Other: 4%

DEMOGRAPHY

- **Children under 5 years old**: 1.2%
- **Elderly persons**: 0%
- **Persons living with a mental or physical disability**: 0%
- **Pregnant women**: 0%

DEMOGRAPHY OF OBSERVED INDIVIDUALS

- **Female**: 22%
- **Male**: 76%

VULNERABILITIES

- **Main nationalities variations**
  - Mali: -1 pp
  - Côte d’Ivoire: +1 pp
  - Nigeria: +1 pp
  - Niger: -
  - Togo: 1%
  - Other: 4%

- **Country of departure of observed movements by type of movement**
  - Mauritania: 85%
  - Mali: 85%

- **Next destinations of observed movements by type of movement**
  - Mauritania: 60%
  - Mali: 40%

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The Benena Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Segou region.

At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West and Central African, North African and European countries after having transited through Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, as well as incoming migrants entering Mali after having transited through Burkina Faso.

In February, forced movements due to conflict (2%) from the Burkina Faso were observed in Benena.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Benena were nationals of Nigeria (25%), Mali (24%), Togo (17%), Benin (12%) and Guinea-Conakry (8%).

Most outgoing migrants reported either Nigeria (25%), Togo (22%), Benin (13%), Equatorial Guinea (9%) or Gabon (7%) as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, 1,247 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 426; Outgoing flow : 821).
The Heremakono Flow Monitoring Point is located at a border post between Mali and Burkina Faso, in the Sikasso region. At this Flow Monitoring Point, data collectors observe outgoing flows of migrants who intend to travel to West African, North African and European countries after having transited through Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, as well as incoming flows of migrants who enter in Mali after having transited through Burkina Faso.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at Heremakono were nationals of Burkina Faso (65%), Mali (9%), Guinea-Conakry (5%), Senegal (3%) and Gambia (3%).

For outgoing flows, Spain (13%), Libya (12%), Algeria (11%), Italy (9%), France (7%), Gabon (7%) and Equatorial Guinea (5%) are the main final destinations envisaged. The majority of incoming migrants were returning to their countries of origin (Mali and Guinea-Conakry).

During the reporting period, 4,007 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow: 3,051; Outgoing flow: 956).

The information collected at this FMP shows a notable number of migrants who declared that they came to Mali to work in the mining and agricultural regions, among others activities. From February 2020, an emphasis was placed on registration seasonal migration flows, hence the large numerous of seasonal migrants in February 2020.

MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

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The FMPs are implemented by IOM
The capital city of Bamako is a major transit point for migrants travelling to West and North African countries.

In Bamako, migrant flows are recorded at bus stations where data collectors primarily observe migrants travelling to Gao or Timbuktu, as well as to border areas on their way to neighbouring countries such as Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

Most outgoing migrants reported either Algeria (27%), Spain (23%), Italy (21%), France (9%) or Morocco (8%) as their intended final destination.

During the reporting period, most migrants identified at the Bamako FMP were from Guinea-Conakry (35%), Mali (22%), Senegal (12%), Côte d’Ivoire (9%) and Burkina Faso (6%).

According to the information received from data collectors, migrants from Côte d’Ivoire transit through Sikasso, where they then travel to Mopti, bypassing Bamako. This explains the low number of Ivorian nationals observed at the Bamako FMP.

During the reporting period, 1,630 migrants were recorded at this FMP (Incoming flow : 233; Outgoing flow : 1,397).

### MONTHLY FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED SINCE THE FMP WAS INSTALLED

<table>
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<td>700</td>
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<td>Feb</td>
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<td>Mar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
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<td>1300</td>
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<td>Aug</td>
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<td>1300</td>
<td>1400</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
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<td>1400</td>
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<td>Oct</td>
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<td>1500</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
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<td>1600</td>
<td>1700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1700</td>
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<td>1900</td>
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### MAIN INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Conakry</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAIN NATIONALITIES VARIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Variations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Conakry</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>+3 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>-3 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>+3 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>-1 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>-1 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>-1 pp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS VARIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Variations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>73%</td>
<td>+2 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>+3 pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>-5 pp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE OF OBSERVED MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENT

- **Main Types of Movement**
  - Long-term migration (+ 6 months)

- **Next Destinations of Observed Movements by Type of Movement**
  - Mali
  - Niger
  - Mauritania

### Travellers’ Profile

#### AVERAGE/DAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minors</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Origins and Destinations

### Vulnerabilities

- **Children Under 5 Years Old**
- **Elderly Persons**
- **Persons Living with a Mental or Physical Disability**
- **Pregnant Women**

### Main Intended Final Destinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Demography

- **Children Under 5 Years Old**
- **Elderly Persons**
- **Persons Living with a Mental or Physical Disability**
- **Pregnant Women**
**WHAT IS FLOW MONITORING?**

Flow monitoring is a component of IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). It has been developed to track migrant flows (groups or individuals) through data collection carried out at key points of origin, transit and/or destination. The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regularly updated information on the scale and profiles of population movements (migrants, internally displaced persons, returnees, etc.) through specific locations. The information and analysis provided through the flow monitoring methodology also helps to better understand and define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/migration routes. The purpose of flow monitoring is not to replace border monitoring or border surveillance. Data collected by IOM flow monitoring exercises does not replace government border controls and should not be interpreted as such.

**A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATION FLOWS - A REGIONAL INITIATIVE IN WEST AFRICA**

Monitoring population movements in West and Central Africa represents an important regional initiative. It allows for a better understanding of intentions, trends, routes, and risks as well as demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants. It serves as a common source of data contributing to inform policymaking by authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination. IOM aims to install over thirty of these flow monitoring points throughout the West and Central African region to assist in reducing the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

**METHODOLOGY** Flows Monitoring of Populations (FMP) is an investigative work that aims to highlight areas that are particularly vulnerable to cross-border and intraregional migration. Areas of high mobility are identified across the country. DTM teams then work at the local level to identify strategic transit points. Trained agents collect data from key informants at the flow monitoring point: the latter may be bus station staff, police or customs officials, bus drivers or migrants themselves. A basic questionnaire mixed with direct observations allows to collect disaggregated data by gender and nationality. In Mali, ten data collection points are active in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Menaka, Mopti, Sikasso, Segou, Kayes and the district of Bamako. Daily data collection is performed in the FMPs.

**LIMITATIONS** The data used in this analysis are estimates and represent only a part of the existing flows in Mali. The geographic and temporal coverage of these surveys is partial insofar as the flow monitoring activities do not cover some private bus stations existing in the various cities including Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Menaka, Mopti and Bamako. The data on the final destinations of migrants are obtained based on their declaration and must be taken with caution because they indicate only an intention. The data on the vulnerabilities are based on direct observations of the enumerators and must be taken only for information.

All data included in this report is based on estimations. IOM expressly disclaims all warranties of any kind, whether express or implied, including, but not limited to, the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.