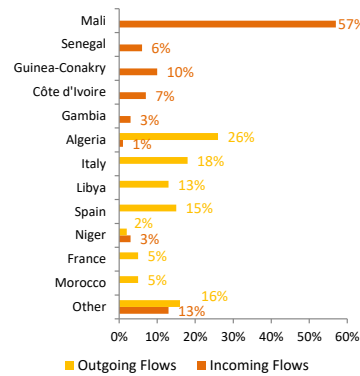


Key Findings

- ➔ A large majority of migrants are men (90%).
- ➔ 8% of observed migrants at Flow Monitoring Points are minors.
- ➔ 101,620 migrants (24,842 incoming and 76,778 outgoing) were observed at Flow Monitoring Points, representing an average of 152 migrants per day.
- ➔ The majority of surveyed migrants indicated their intention to travel to Algeria and Libya, while 38% intended to travel to Europe, in particular Italy and Spain.
- ➔ Algeria, Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger are major transit points after Mali.
- ➔ Nationals from Guinea, Gambia, Senegal, and Côte d'Ivoire rank first among non-Malian migrants transiting through Mali.
- ➔ The vast majority of identified migrants arrived in Mali in transit buses. However, migrants departing from Gao mainly travel in trucks, while those identified at other flow monitoring points primarily travel by bus.

Main intended countries of final destination



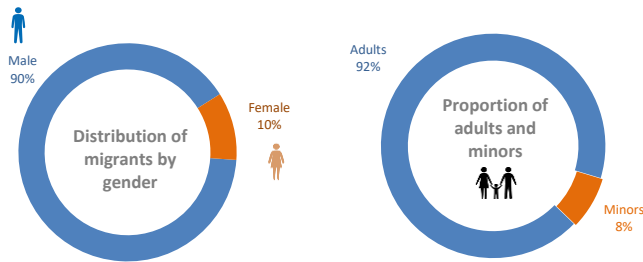
Most outgoing migrants mentioned Algeria, Italy, Spain, and Libya as their final destination.

Those wanting to go to European countries represent 38% of outgoing identified migrants.

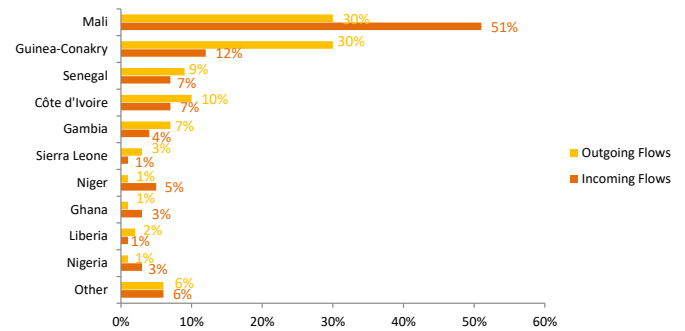
However, these figures should be taken with caution because they only indicate migrants' intentions.

Most of the migrants suspend their travel in transit countries such as Algeria, Libya, Mauritania or Morocco, where they work in order to save enough money to continue their journey to their final destination.

Distribution of migrants by gender and age



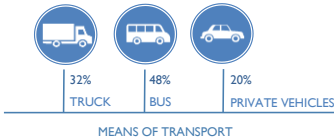
Main nationalities of migrants



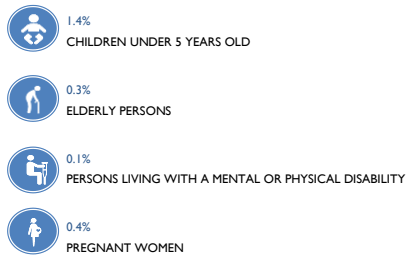
The vast majority of identified migrants (85%), were from the following five countries: Guinea, Mali, Gambia, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire.

Other countries of origin of observed migrants include Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo and Burkina Faso.

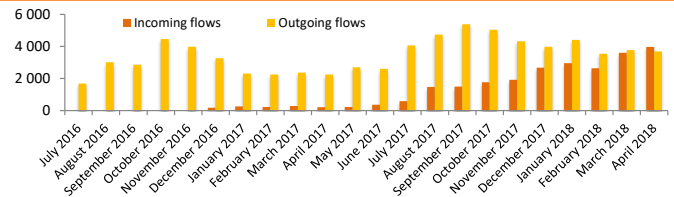
Means of transport



Identified vulnerabilities



Total number of incoming and outgoing migrants in Mali



(*) Collection of data on incoming flows began in December 2016.

(**) Due to the set up of new FMPs since the start of June 2017, any significant deviation observed in the figures provided from that date might not be seen as a significant increase in migratory flows but as an increase in data collected.

Other relevant information

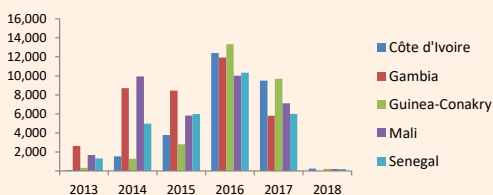
Algeria, Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger are the main transit countries after Mali. The majority of outgoing migrants identified at the Gao and Timbuktu FMPs continue through Algeria (primarily through the Algerian towns of Tamanrasset and Bordj). Migrants transiting through Benena and Heremakono travel on to Burkina Faso, while those transiting through Gogui travel on to Mauritania.

Mali also constitutes a transit country for incoming migrants, mainly those who failed to cross the Sahara desert or who decide to return to countries such as Guinea, Senegal, Mali, and other sub-Saharan countries.

Migrants arriving by sea in Italy, Greece, and Spain

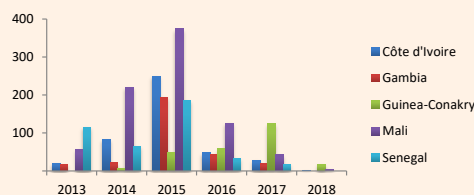
The following graphs only display data for migrants from Guinea, Gambia, Senegal, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire. These nationalities represent the majority of registered migrants at flow monitoring points in Mali.

Number of migrants who reached Italy by year and country of origin



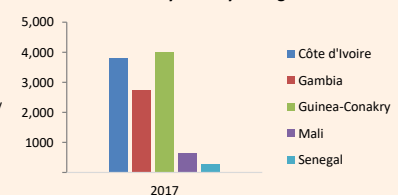
Source : Italian Authorities - Data as of 31 March 2018

Number of migrants who reached Greece by year and country of origin



Source : Hellenic Coast Guard - Data as of 31 March 2018

Number of migrants who reached Spain in 2017 by country of origin



Source : Ministerio del Interior - Data as of 31 December 2017

