A large majority of migrants are men (88%).

7% of observed migrants at Flow Monitoring Points are minors.

147,628 migrants (46,165 incoming and 101,363 outgoing) were observed at Flow Monitoring Points, representing an average of 194 migrants per day.

The majority of outgoing migrants (51%) indicated their intention to travel to Algeria, Mauritania or Libya, while 34 per cent intended to travel to Europe, particularly to 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 (42% of flows).

The vast majority of identified migrants arrived in Mali in transit buses. However, migrants departing from Gao mainly traveled in trucks, while those identified at other flow monitoring points primarily traveled by bus.

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 (84%).

The vast majority of identified migrants (84%) were from the following five countries: Mali, Guinea, Gambia, Senegal and Côte d’Ivoire.

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

**Other relevant information**

Algeria, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mauritania 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 were unable to cross the Sahara desert or who decided to return to countries such as Guinea, Senegal, Mali, and other sub-Saharan countries.

**Key findings**

- A large majority of migrants are men (88%).
- 7% of observed migrants at Flow Monitoring Points are minors.
- 147,628 migrants (46,165 incoming and 101,363 outgoing) were observed at Flow Monitoring Points, representing an average of 194 migrants per day.
- The majority of outgoing migrants (51%) indicated their intention to travel to Algeria, Mauritania or Libya, while 34 per cent intended to travel to Europe, particularly to 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 (42% of flows).
- The vast majority of identified migrants arrived in Mali in transit buses. However, migrants departing from Gao mainly traveled in trucks, while those identified at other flow monitoring points primarily traveled by bus.

**Main intended countries of final destination**

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

34 per cent of identified outgoing migrants indicated that their intended final destination was Europe.

However, these figures should be taken with caution, as they only indicate migrants’ intentions.

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

**Main nationalities of migrants**

The vast majority of identified migrants (84%) were from the following five countries: Mali, Guinea, Gambia, Senegal and Côte d’Ivoire.

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

**Main means of transport**

**Identified vulnerabilities**

- 1.9% Children Under 5 years old
- 0.3% Elderly Persons
- 0.1% Persons Living with a Mental or Physical Disability
- 0.3% Pregnant Women

(*) 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 should not be interpreted as a significant increase in migratory flows but rather as an increase in data collected.

**Total number of incoming and outgoing migrants in Mali**

(**) 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 should not be interpreted as a significant increase in migratory flows but rather as an increase in data collected.

**Reporting period**

30 June 2016 to 31 October 2018

**Flow Monitoring**

**Migrants arriving by sea to 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 (84%).

**Source:** Hellenic Coast Guard – Data as of 30 September 2018

**Source:** Ministry of Interior – Data as of 30 September 2018

**Source:** Italian Authorities – Data as of 30 September 2018
Change over time in the incoming and outgoing flows per region in Mali

Change over time in the size of incoming and outgoing flows since August 2017 - Gao and Timbuktu regions (*)

Change over time in the size of incoming and outgoing flows since August 2017 - Sikasso and Segou regions (*)

(*) All the FMPs are active as of August 2017, except Menaka FMP which has been active since December 2017 and does not record a large number of migrants.

Migratory routes map

Migrants recorded at Bamako, Sevare, Wabaria, and Inhalid, which are transit points, are not included in this total.

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.

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 so far 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 estimates. 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.