The objective of this study is to highlight the effect of migration on adolescent fertility in Mali. Specifically, they will: 1) describe the levels and trends in the effect of adolescent migration from rural to urban areas on fertility; 2) profiling adolescent girls and their fertility according to their migratory status; 3) identify factors that may explain the relationship between adolescent migration and fertility and prioritize them. From our analysis, it appears that the occurrence of a live birth before the age of 19 years of adolescent girls is determined by the use of contraceptive methods, marital status, ethnicity, educational attainment and age at first intercourse. In addition, maternity before the 19th birthday of migrant adolescents is mainly due to early entry into the union, an early onset of sexual intercourse and low levels of education.