

Displacement Tracking Matrix – Mali (February 2014)

Introduction

The military coup of March 2012 and the occupation of northern Mali by armed groups have resulted in the displacement of more than half a million people within Mali as well as to neighboring countries.

Considering its extensive experience of data management in migration crisis, IOM began in June 2012 its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program, the main objective of which is to provide up-to-date information on IDPs as well as on the population affected by the 2012 crisis (returnees, host communities). This program is being implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social and Humanitarian Affairs as well as the Ministry of Internal Security and Civil Defense. The DTM is funded by the United State Agency for International Development (USAID), the Government of Japan, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID) and the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO).

The DTM methodology and tools were adapted from similar DTM programs implemented in other countries affected by conflicts or natural disasters, while taking into account the Malian context. This methodology has been endorsed by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP) a working group led by IOM within the protection cluster.

From September 2012 to June 2013, IOM conducted registration of all displaced households in the southern regions of the country (Bamako, Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Sikasso and Kayes). Those data are being updated on weekly basis through permanent agents deployed in the mentioned regions. Following the improvement of the security situation in the north, IOM recently deployed staff in Gao and Tombouctou to collect data at the village level on the conflict-affected population.

Moreover, and after the 2013 military intervention, Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) were set-up at the main entry and transit locations in Bamako, Mopti, Tombouctou and Gao. The FMPs' main objective is to monitor IDP movement from the north to the south of the country as well as from the south to the north.

Key Facts

- 36,771 households (199,575 individuals) registered and evaluated by IOM in all regions in Mali
- In the south, the highest number of IDPs is in Bamako: 46,143 individuals. In the north most IDPs are in Tombouctou: 43,959.
- In the south, a survey revealed that 51, 9% of the displaced households declared to have received assistance.
- Since May 2013, the cumulated number of IDPs travelling from south to north is higher than the cumulated number of displaced travelling from north to south.
- In the south, a survey revealed that 84,6% of the displaced households would like to go back to their place of origin.
- 196,146 returnees identified in Gao and Tombouctou.



Flow Monitoring Points_November 2013

Methodology

The DTM activities are being implemented according to the methodology endorsed by the Commission on Population Movement and carried out by teams composed of members of the National Directorate of Social Development (Direction Nationale du développement Social-DNDS-in french) and the General Directorate of Civil Protection (Diretion Générale de la Protection Civile-DGPC- in french).

Registration:

The objective of the registration is to establish the identities of the IDPs through detailed data collection at the household level. The registration collects information on individual household members, displacement history, intentions, assistance and needs as well as on vulnerabilities.

- **Training.** The trainings on registration are organized for groups of 20 to 30 people. The sessions are delivered by IOM's officers to the IOM data collection staff as well as to members of the National Directorate of Social Development and the General Directorate of Civil Protection. The trainings include: purpose, methodology and tools, confidentiality and data protection.
- **Communication.** Information campaigns are being organized before registration in order to inform IDPs regarding the process, purposes, voluntary involvement and the date/place for the exercise. The informations campaigns are conducted in close collaboration with the mayors, the quartier chiefs and the town criers who are in charge of disseminated key messages.
- **Data collection.** The data collection follows a communitarian approach and includes the quartier chief, IDP's representatives, NGO representatives, and other leaders within the community.

Data are collected following the below three steps:

1. Commune level assessments: At commune level, the information is collected through key informants, such as the quartier chief, IDP representative, NGOs and other leaders of the community. Those assessments aim at confirming the presence of IDPs in a commune as well as listing the villages where displaced persons are living. The information collected also include: population estimates and population movement, key contact in the quartier/village, basic service provision and assistance.
2. Quartier/village level location assessments: Assessments are conducted in the village/quartier where IDPs have been identified (step 1). Those assessments aim at confirming the presence of IDPs as well as collecting information on population estimates and population movement, key contact in the quartier/village, basic service provision and assistance, security problems and employment needs.
3. IDP registration: The Registration is conducted through an individual interview with the head of household. The registration collects information on individual household members, displacement history, intentions, assistance and needs, and information on the location of displacement.

The steps 1,2 and 3 are implemented in the southern regions of the country and the data collected are updated on a regular basis.

In the northern regions, Steps 1 and 2 also include the returnees. Following the decision of the CMP partners, Step 3 has not been implemented in order to avoid differentiation between IDPs/returnees and the host populations who were equally affected by the conflict.

- **Data entry:** DTM data are manually checked every day during the data collection process. The data entry is made by data-entry clerks under the responsibility of a database officer. Quality control and quality assurance are conducted throughout the entire process to avoid mistakes and duplications.

- **Data update:** Field assessments are carried out on a regular basis to update the data on IDPs and returnees. Those assessments are conducted through permanent IOM agents deployed in the field.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) :

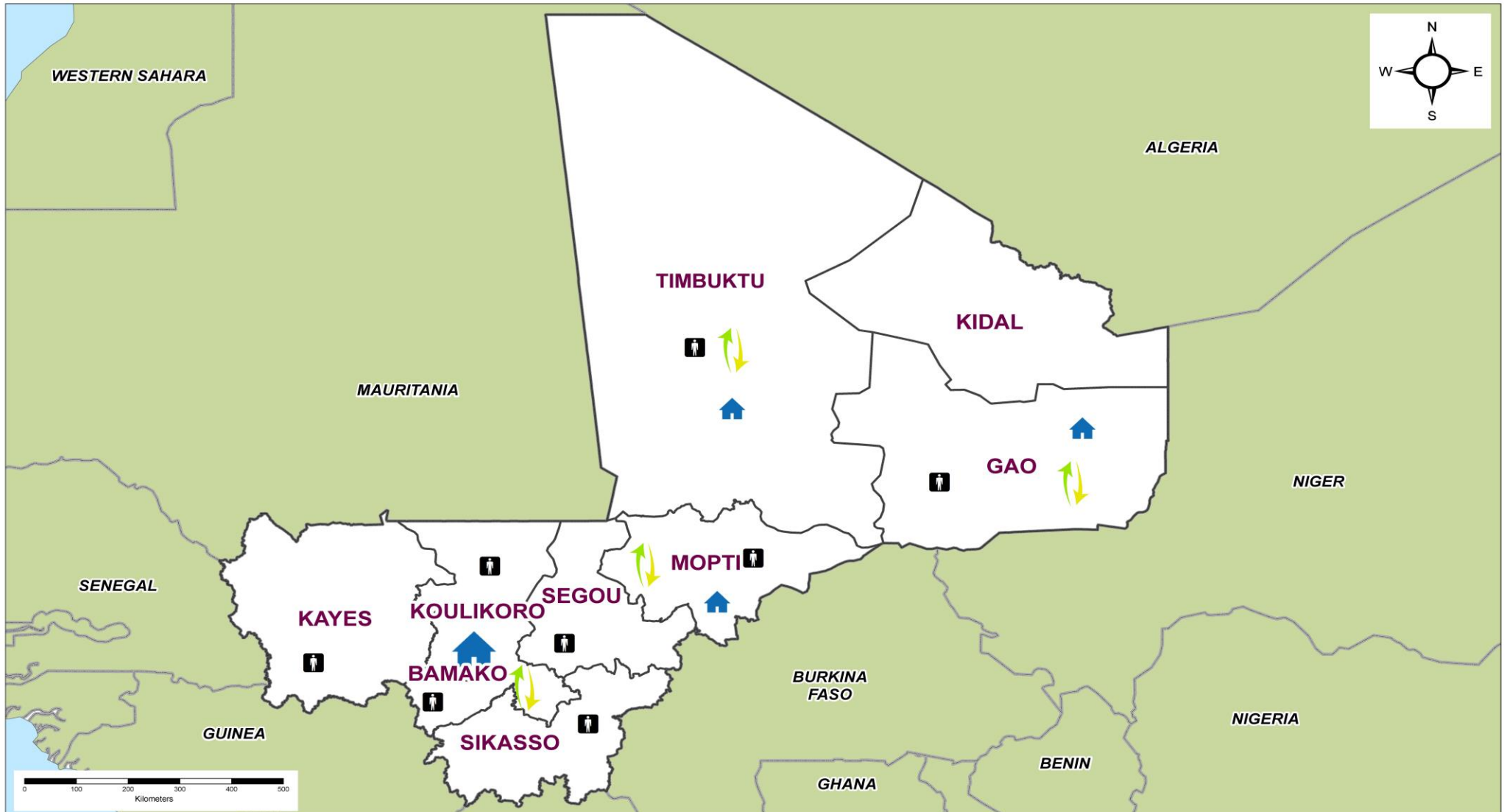
This exercise is not meant to monitor all IDPs movements but to produce trends in terms of displacement as well as to act as an early-warning system in case of sudden and major displacement.

- **Training:** As for the commune/quartier assessments and the registration, the DTM teams in charge of collecting the data at the FMPs are composed of IOM staff as well as members of the DNDS and DGPC. Those teams are trained on the methodology and the questionnaire as well as on some basic protection concepts.
- **Data collection:** The FMPs teams are situated in the entry and transit points of the main cities, usually bus stations and embankments. IDPs are being registered while travelling from north to south or south to north. The assessments usually take place inside the buses or the boats. The FMPs also allow for the identification of vulnerable IDPs during their travel or upon arrival. Those IDPS are either directly assisted by IOM or referred to partners.
- **Data entry:** The data collected at the FMPs are checked on a daily basis before being entered into the database.

Needs Assessment:

This exercise aims at collecting, at the village level, information regarding the needs of the conflict-affected populations: displaced, returnees and host communities. The information collected includes data on food security, WASH, shelter, livelihood and protection.

- **Formation:** The trainings are delivered by IOM officers to IOM data collection staff as well as to members of the DNDS and the DGPC.
- **Data collection:** The needs assessments are carried out in villages with a high concentration of IDPs and returnees in the regions of Gao, Tombouctou and Mopti.
- **Data entry:** The data collected in the field are checked on a daily basis before being entered into the database.



DTM activities in MALI

Legend

-  Hydrography
-  Regions
-  Border countries
-  IOM Office
-  IOM Sub-Office
-  Permanent Staff
-  FMP

69 agents (IOM+DNDS+DGPC) in the south regions
 57 agents (IOM+DNDS+DGPC) in the north regions



Results

This report contains the results of the evaluations conducted by IOM from June 2012 to January 2014.

The decrease in the number of IDPs highlighted in the DTM report from October 2013 continue to be witnessed in all regions in Mali with the exception of Kidal where data verifications and updates on the ground could not be conducted because of the security situation. According to the evaluations carried out by IOM and its partners, there are currently 199,575 IDPs in Mali. The assessments and evaluations conducted in the field confirmed the decrease in the number of IDPs compared to the data from July 2013 (334,550 individuals) and October 2013 (283,726 individuals). In parallel, in order to update its database, IOM continues to work with partners who assist IDPs in order to identify the ones who have returned permanently in their regions of origin and therefore no longer enjoy the status of IDP.

A. Location of displaced persons

Within the southern regions, and despite a decrease of 20,000 IDPs from the estimate of October 2014, Bamako continues to have the highest number of displaced persons (46,143 individuals). After Bamako, Koulikoro (19,101 individuals) and Ségou (12,139 individuals) have the largest concentration of IDPs.

As mentioned previously, the data regarding the IDPs in the southern regions were updated through field verification that was carried out by teams composed of IOM staff and members of the DNDS and the DGPC. These operations consisted of verifying, through field visit, the physical presence of IDPs. Surveys regarding the IDPs' needs, intentions to return, and delivered assistance were also conducted on a sample of the IDP population during this exercise.

In the northern regions, the evaluations consisted of identifying the IDPs that were displaced in Gao, Tombouctou and Kidal. The highest numbers of IDPs are currently in Tombouctou (43,959 individuals) and Kidal (34,092 individuals). It is important, however, to note that due to the security situation in Kidal, the data updates and verifications had to be conducted via phone interviews with a key informant (mayor, quartier/village chiefs).

Please see the table below and the map in annex I.

Region	Number of Households	Number of Individuals	Household average size
Bamako	6,785	46,143	6,8
Kayes	379	1,805	4,8
Koulikoro	2,683	19,101	7,1
Mopti	2,222	8,051	3,6
Ségou	2,466	12,139	4,9
Sikasso	941	4,959	5,3
Gao	5,494	29,326	5,3
Kidal	5,246	34,092	6,5
Tombouctou	10,555	43,959	4,2
TOTAL	36,771	199,575	5,6

Table I: Repartition of IDPs households according to regions

The small average size of the households in certain regions, especially in Mopti, is due to the fact that many displaced households chose to separate; some members going back to the northern regions while others stayed in the areas of displacement.

In Bamako, as highlighted in the DTM report from May, July and October 2013, the communes V, I and VI continue to have the largest numbers of IDPs.

Please see the table below and the map in annex 2.

Region	Commune	Total Household	Total Individuals	Household average size
Bamako	Commune I	1,496	11,279	7,5
	Commune II	586	2,836	4,8
	Commune III	1,048	6,619	6,3
	Commune IV	530	2,555	4,8
	Commune V	1,687	11,847	7,0
	Commune VI	1,438	11,007	7,7
TOTAL		6,785	46,143	6,8

Table2: Repartition of IDPs household in Bamako

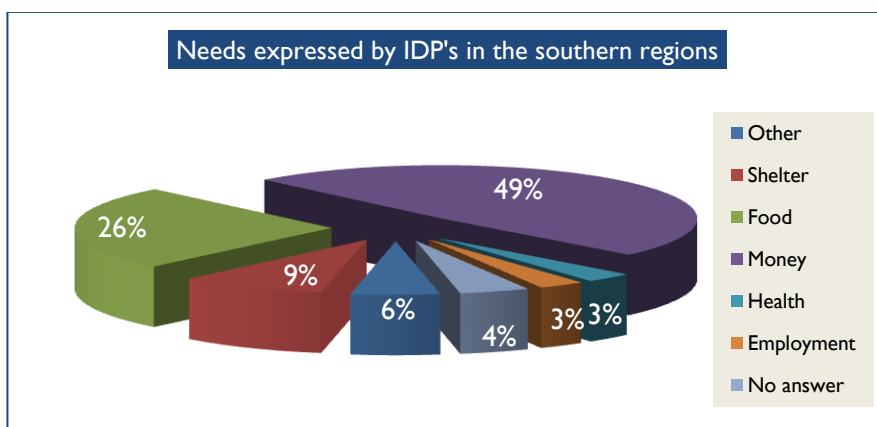
As explained in the previous DTM reports, the majority of IDP households in the southern regions live in rented houses (68, 3%) while 26, 1% live with host families. Indeed, following the conflict the majority of IDPs sought refuge with host families; it was only the prolonged displacement that prompted households to turn to renting.

The situation is different in Gao and Tombouctou, where 56% of IDPs households are living with host families while 17,3% live in rented houses. The high proportion of IDPs living with host families in the north can be explained by the fact that the displaced persons are often located close to their place of origin, where they can easily find support from family and friends.

B. Needs and assistance received

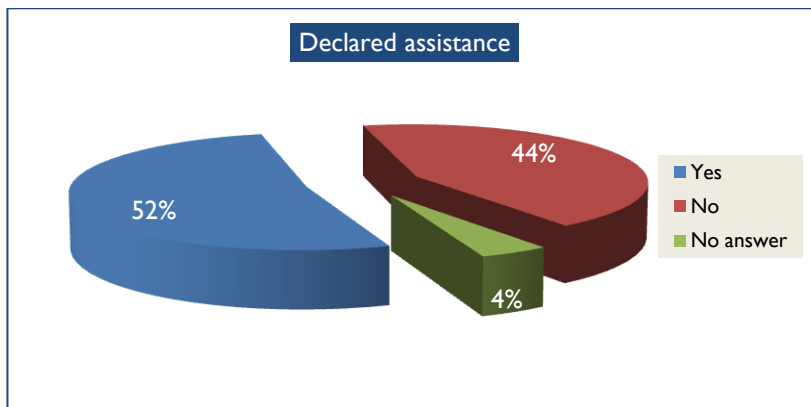
As explained previously, the data collected in the southern regions were updated through regular field verifications. During those operations, a survey was conducted on IDPs' needs, declared assistance and intentions to return. This survey was conducted for 1,523 displaced households in Bamako, Koulikoro, Kayes, Ségou, Sikasso and Mopti. The households interviewed were selected randomly among the 15,476 IDPs' households in those regions. The sampling of 10% ensures balanced representation of the displaced households.

According to the results of this survey, 49% of the displaced households declared having financial needs (which covered needs in the form of food, shelter, transport, health etc.) while 26% declared having needs in the form of food. Moreover, 9% of the households declared to have needs in the form of shelter.



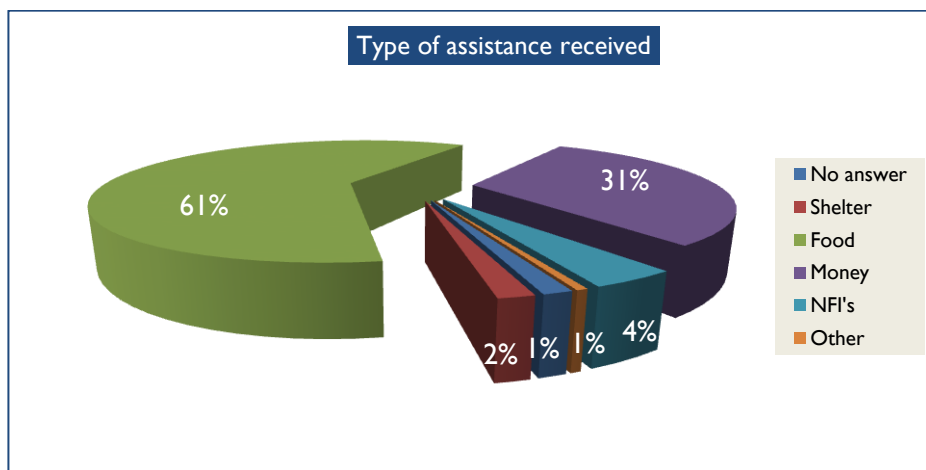
Those data can be compared to the result of the DTM report from July 2013, according to which 47% of the IDP households declared having needs in terms of food while 42% needed financial support. The decrease regarding the needs expressed in terms of foods can be attributed to the assistance delivered in the southern regions.

Regarding the assistance, 52% of the households declared to have received assistance during their displacement while 44% declared not to have received support during the same period.



Those data represent a shift in the tendency highlighted in the DTM report from July 2013, in which only 24% of the IDP's households declared to have received assistance.

The most frequently mentioned type of support is the assistance in the form of food which is consistent with the previous analysis regarding the increase of food support in the southern regions and the improved coverage of IDPs needs in this regard.



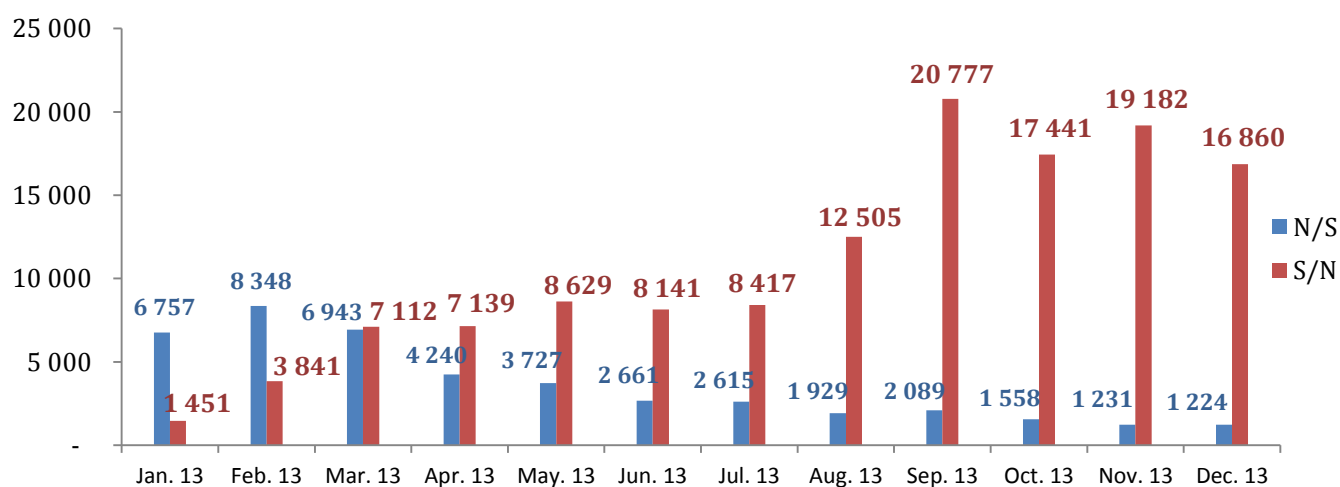
C. Flow Monitoring Points_FMP

The IDPs' movements monitored at the FMPs confirmed the trend of returns identified through the decrease in the number of IDPs.

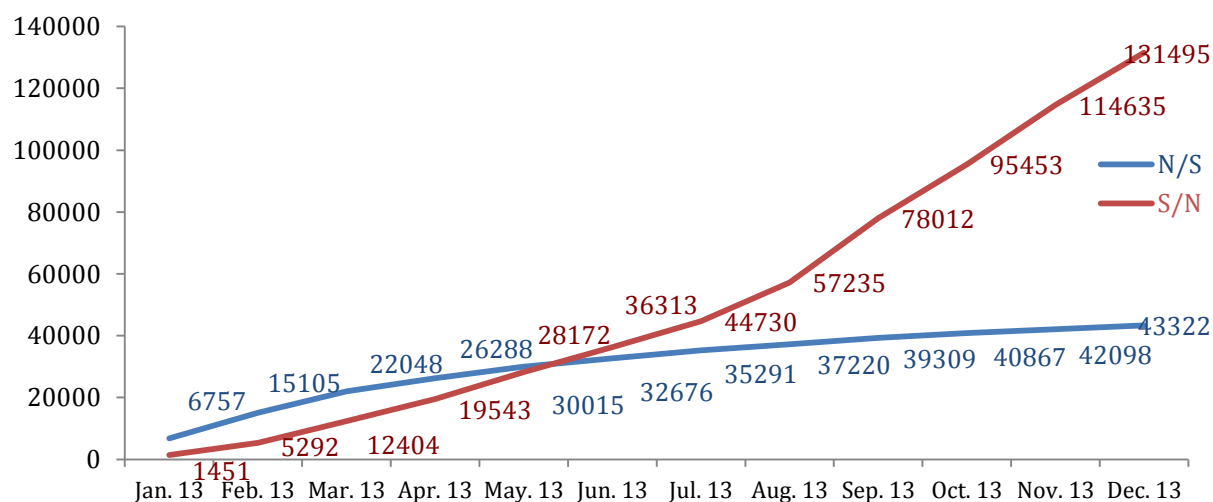
Since May 2013, and according to the data collected, the cumulated number of IDPs travelling from the south to the north of the country is higher than the number of displaced persons travelling from the north to the south. Between January 2013 (starting date for the FMPs) and December 2013, 43,322 IDPs traveled from the north to the south while 131,495 travelled from the south to the north.

If the exact destination of IDPs travelling to the north is difficult to confirm and if IDPs are transiting in various places before reaching their final destination, the interviews conducted at FMPs confirmed that most IDPs identified at the FMPs are going back their place of origin.

Please see the graph below and the carte 3 in annex.



Graph 1: Numbers of IDPs travelling from north to south and south to north between January and December 2013



Graph 2: Cumulated numbers of IDPs travelling from north to south and south to north between January and December 2013

The increase movement towards the north observed from August 2013 is due to the end of the school year and to the fact that IDPs were waiting for the end of the classes (June-July) before returning home. This increased trend of return could also be due to the political stabilization that has followed the presidential elections. The improvement of the security situation is indeed the main reason for IDPs to return (78, 4% of household).

Meanwhile, even if the movement toward the southern regions is significantly lower than the movements toward the north, IDPs continue to go to the south. According to the data collected at the FMPs, there were 1,224 households travelling from north to south in December 2013. Among those, 37, 3% declared to have left because of economic difficulties linked to the conflict while 32, 9% declared to have left their place of origin because of the food insecurity caused by the crisis. 20% of the households said that they were planning to join families members displaced in the south.

In addition, movement from the north to the south can also include households who stayed in a region for a certain period of time and who are now moving further south. This trend illustrates the extreme complexity of IDP movement within the Malian context.

D. Intentions to return (southern regions)

In consideration of the increasing movement of return, IOM conducted in January 2014, a survey regarding the intentions to return of IDPs living in the southern regions. The same population sample as mentioned previously (1,523 households) was used for this exercise.

According to the data collected in the field, most IDP households (84, 6%) would like to return to their place of origin. Among them, 89, 2% would like to return to the house they occupied before.

In parallel, 13% of the households declared that they wanted to remain in the south. Among them, 64, 6% would like to stay because of the better security situation in the south while 14, 6% would like to stay for economic reasons. It is important to note that 15, 5% declared not to be able to go back to their place of origin due to lack of funds (essentially linked to transportation costs).

Would you like to leave the place you are currently living in?	Number	Percentage
Return to place of origin	1,288	84,6
Go to another country	36	2,4
Stay in the same place	198	13
Total	1,523	100

Table3: Response to the question: « Would you like to leave the place you are currently living in? »

If you do not want to go back to you place or origin, why?	Number	Percentage
Better economic situation here	29	14,6
Better situation in term of food security here	6	3
Better security here	128	64,6
Lack of funds	30	15,2
Total	193	97,5
N/A	5	2,5
Total	198	100

Tableau 4: « If not, why? »

Regarding the period chosen to return, and as underlined in the DTM report from February to October 2013, almost half of the households declared not to know when they would like to go back home. This uncertainty is due to the fact that IDPs take the decision to return based, mainly, on the security situation which to date remains volatile. In those conditions, it's difficult for IDPs to tell with certainty when they would like to go back home.

This survey was also the occasion to collect data regarding the IDP's needs in the areas of return. Those needs are mostly in the form of food (42, 8% of IDPs' households). At the same time, 17, 5% of households declared having

needs in the form of shelter. Those needs are linked to the fact that 28, 4% of the IDPs households declared to have a house totally destroyed while 33, 6% declared that their house was partially destroyed.

Do you know if your house was damaged during your absence?	Number	Pourcentage
Yes, totally destroyed	433	28,4
Yes, partially destroyed/damaged	511	33,6
No	337	22,1
I don't know	125	8,2
Total	1,406	92,3
N/A	117	7,7
Total	1,523	100

Table 5 : « Do you know if your house was damage during your absence ? »

As for the information regarding the conditions in the areas of return, 57, 9% households declared to get information from family 'members, while 13, 3% get their information from the media, Moreover, the vast majority of households (77%) declare not to have enough resources to pay for their transportation to go home.

E. Returnees

Following the first estimations published in July 2013 regarding the number of returnees, IOM conducted, in collaboration with the National Directorate of Social Development and the General Directorate of Civil Protection, evaluations to update the numbers of returnees identified at the village level in Gao and Tombouctou.

Those evaluations were carried-out in 390 villages in Tombouctou and 322 villages in Gao. It is important to note, however, that not all the regions had been covered because of insecurity and lack of access.

For the case of those evaluations, a returnee is considered to be a person who went back permanently to his or her place of origin with or without all the members of the household. The inclusion of returnees who are not going back to their place of origin but staying at a place they selected to live will be considered, if feasible, for the next evaluation.

According to the results of those evaluations, there are 196,146 returnees in Gao and Tombouctou.

Region	Age	F	%	M	%	Total
Gao	0-17	33,870	32%	26,733	25%	60,603
	18+	25,608	24%	19,322	18%	44,930
		59,478	56,4%	46,055	43,6%	105,533
Tombouctou	0-17	28,028	16,9%	22,655	13,6%	50,683
	18+	21,774	13,1%	18,156	10,9%	39,930
		49,802	55%	40,811	45%	90,613
Total		109,280	55,7%	86,866	44,3%	196,146

Table 6: Repartition of returnees by age and sex in Gao and Tombouctou

The repartition per cercle is as follow:

Region	Cercle	Number of Households	Number of Individuals	Household average size
Tombouctou	Dire	2 034	6 271	3,1
	Goundam	6 500	25 858	4,0
	Gourma-Rharous	9 085	32 230	3,5
	Niafunke	2 334	7 636	3,3
	Tombouctou	5 155	18 618	3,3
Total Tombouctou		25 108	90 613	3,6
Gao	Ansongo	2 209	13 263	6,0
	Bourem	2 655	15 720	5,9
	Gao	3 532	22 709	6,4
	Menaka	11 956	53 841	4,5
Total Gao		20 352	105 533	5,2
Total		45 460	196 146	4,3

Tableau 7 : Repartition of returnees per cercle in Gao and Tombouctou

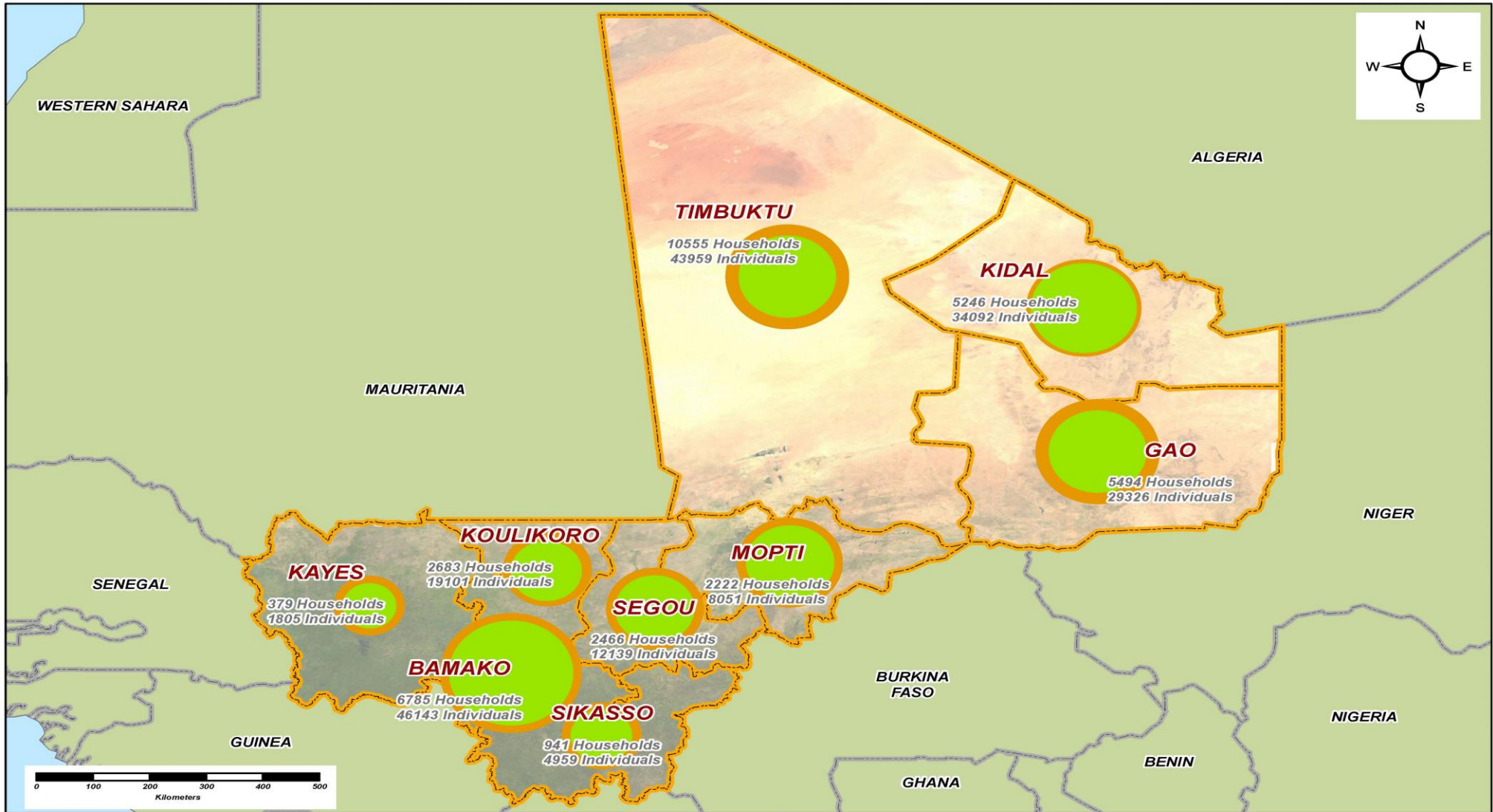
If we compare these data with the estimates given in July 2013 (137 422 returnees), it indicates that almost 60,000 individuals have returned to Gao and Tombouctou between June and December 2013. This number includes former IDPs as well as refugees coming from neighboring countries.

Conclusion and way forward

The data verification and surveys that were conducted in the south confirmed the decrease in number of IDPs while underlining the needs of those displaced persons who, until now, have decided not to go back to their place of origin. Additionally, it is important to note that 13% of IDP households decided never to go back to the north. The question regarding the status of those persons should be considered in the future.

In the regions of Gao and Tombouctou, the numbers of displaced is also decreasing while the number of returnees is increasing. In order to respond to this situation, and following a first need assessment conducted by the CMP 'partners in December 2013, IOM will conduct similar exercise in the villages with the largest number of IDPs and returnees.

IOM will continue to provide data on populations affected by the 2012 conflict with a particular focus on the situation of the IDPs and returnees currently living in the northern regions.



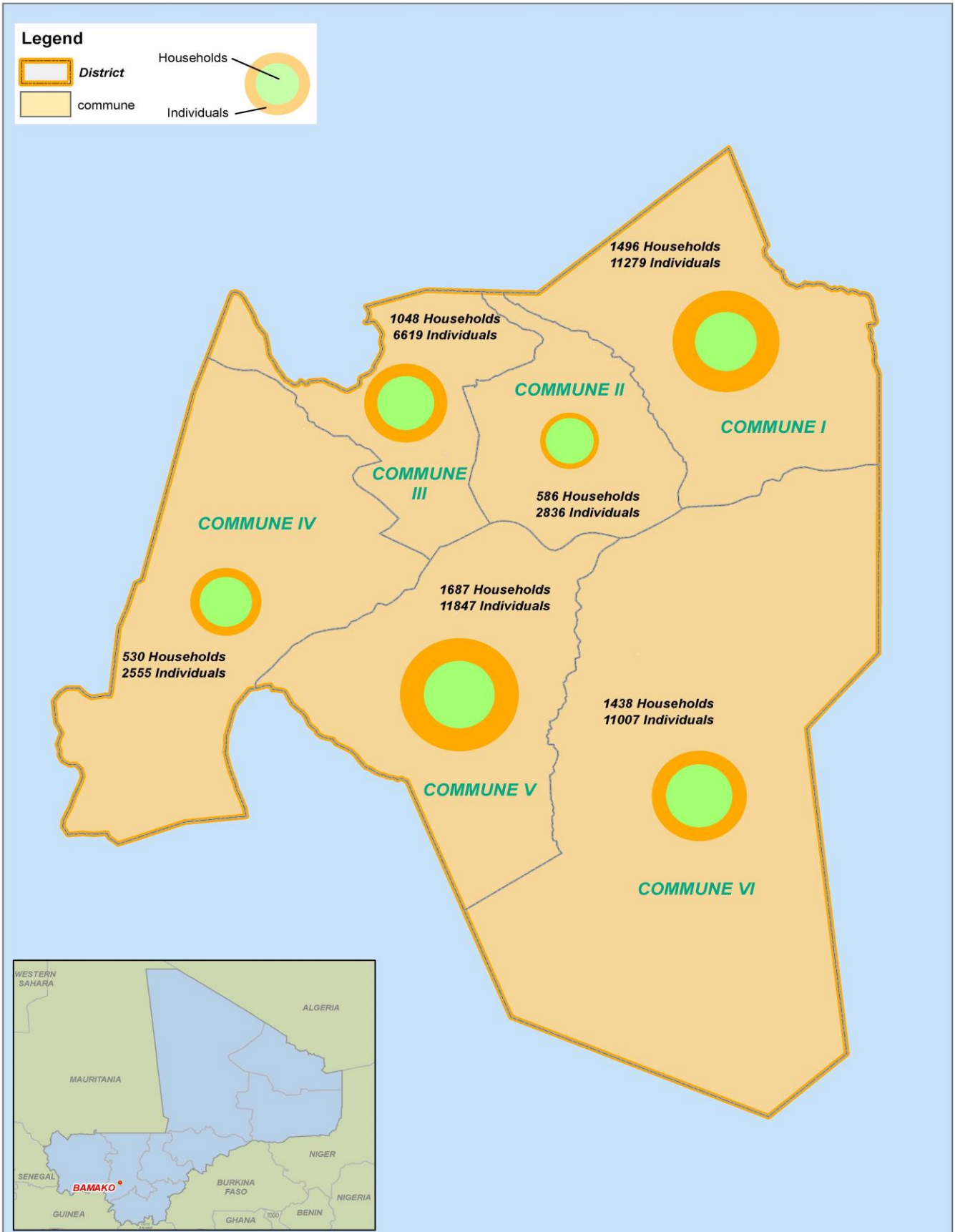
Mali
Internally displaced populations (IDP'S)
by region

Legend



Total number of IDP'S :
36771 Households
199575 Individuals

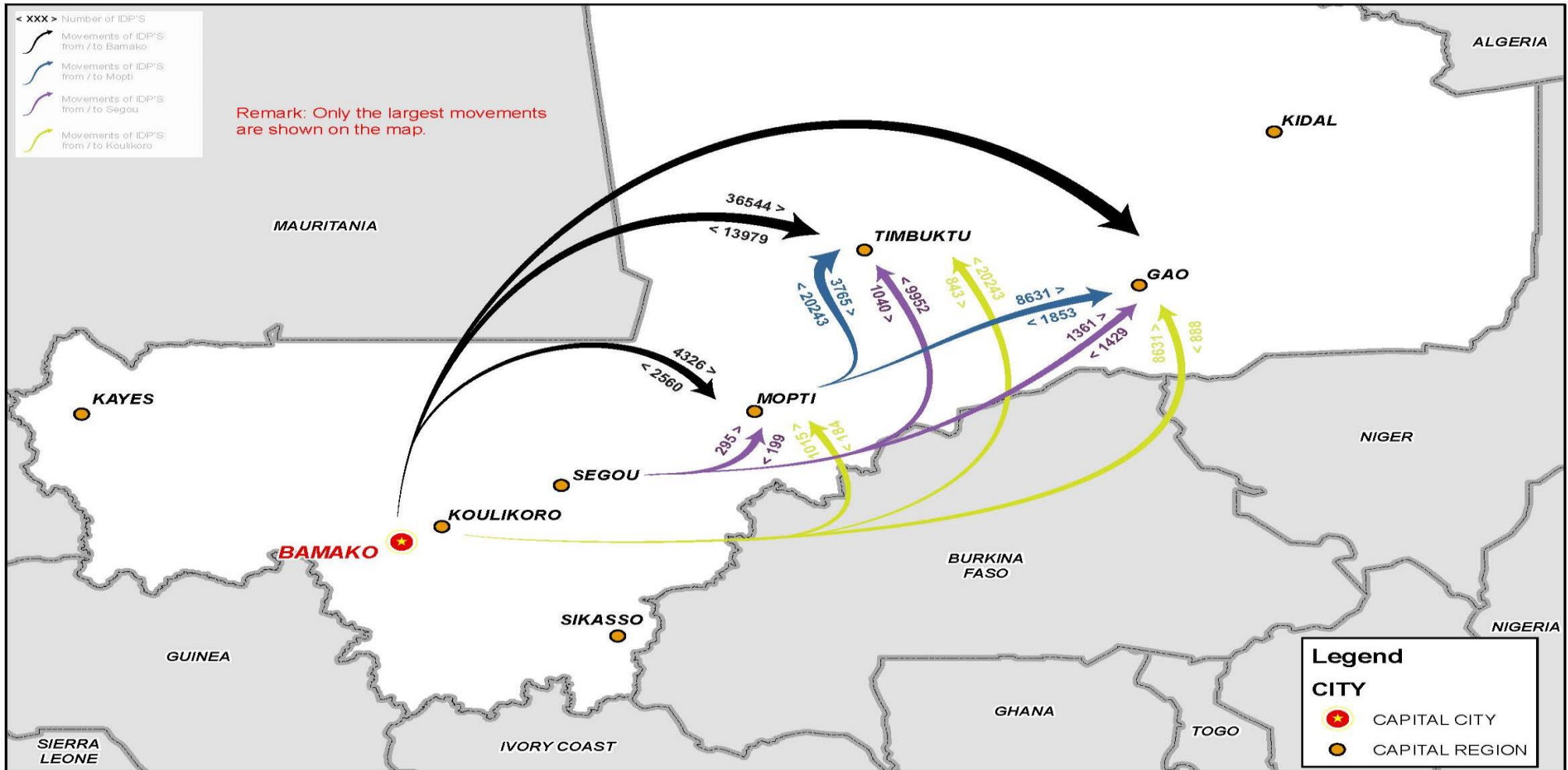
DTM February 2014





- < XXX > Number of IDP'S
- Movements of IDP'S from /to Bamako
- Movements of IDP'S from /to Mopti
- Movements of IDP'S from /to Segou
- Movements of IDP'S from /to Koulikoro

Remark: Only the largest movements are shown on the map.



Movements of internally displaced populations (IDP'S) from January to December 2013

