



Photo Juliana Quintero



Mali

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

June 2014

Introduction

Based on its expertise in managing migration crisis, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) rolled out its Displacement Tracking Matrix Program (DTM) in June 2012, with the objective of collecting precise and up-to-date data on the population movements that followed the 2012 crisis in Mali and that continue to affect the country.

The DTM activities are implemented in close collaboration with the National Directorate of Social Development (Direction Nationale du Développement Social-DNDS-in French) and the General Directorate of Civil Protection (Direction Générale de la Protection Civile-DGPC-in French). The tools and methodology used for this program were elaborated and approved by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster.

The DTM evaluations include: up to date data on internally displaced persons and returnees, the monitoring on population flows at the main entry and transit points of Gao, Tomboutcou, Mopti and Bamako as well as the needs assessments for the affected populations in the north. The DTM teams are deployed in all regions of Mali, with the exception of Kidal where the tracking and monitoring activities are being carried out by the NGOs: Solidarités International.

The DTM program is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Government of Japan.

(All data presented in this report are available at the commune and village level. For data request, please contact: Stéphanie Daviot : sdaviot@iom.int)

Key Findings

- 128,866 internally displaced persons (24,120 households) registered and assessed by IOM in all regions in Mali. 72,125 IDPs in the south and 56,741 IDPs in the north.
- IDPs' movements toward the northern regions continue, even if they have slowed down since the beginning of the year.
- A survey conducted on IDPs in the south and in the north, revealed that 74% of displaced households want to go back to their place of origin, while 23% would like to stay in the place of displacement.
- 353,695 returnees were (to their places of origin) identified in Gao, Tombouctou, Kidal and Mopti.
- A survey conducted on IDPs' primary needs, shows that 59% of the displaced households expressed needs in terms of food, 16% for shelter, 9% for non-food items and 4% for employment.

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Displacement Tracking Matrix

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The registration exercises and the evaluations carried out by IOM and its partners between April and June 2014, continue to show a decrease in the number of Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali. While 137,096 IDPs had been identified in April 2014, they are currently **128,866** IDPs in the country. Though the number of IDPs is decreasing in general, it's important to underline the increase in the number of IDPs in Kidal due to the fights that affected the region in May 2014. This conflict caused the displacement of thousands of individuals inside Kidal but also, to a lesser magnitude, toward other regions.

Locations of displaced persons

The data regarding IDPs in the southern regions are the results of the verifications carried out on a monthly basis by IOM in the regions of Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou, Sikasso and Mopti. These operations consist of verifying, through field visits, the physical presence of IDPs who were registered by the DTM team as well registering the news IDPs. After the events of Kidal, IOM and its partners registered the IDPs who had fled Kidal to seek refuge in the southern regions.

Table 1 : IDPs in Mali by region

| Region | Households | Individuals | Household size |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bamako | 6,187 | 39,627 | 6.4 |
| Kayes | 363 | 1,102 | 3.0 |
| Koulikoro | 2,396 | 16,249 | 6.8 |
| Mopti | 1,630 | 5,384 | 3.3 |
| Segou | 1,790 | 8,392 | 4.7 |
| Sikasso | 697 | 1,371 | 2.0 |
| Gao | 1,885 | 10,376 | 5.5 |
| Kidal | 4,936 | 28,650 | 5.8 |
| Timbuktu | 4,236 | 17,715 | 4.2 |
| TOTAL | 24,120 | 128,866 | 5.3 |

In the southern regions, and as in previous DTM reports, Bamako continues to host the highest number of IDPs (**39,627** individuals), followed by Koulikoro (**16,249** individuals) and Ségou (**8,392** IDPs).

In Bamako, the communes VI, I and V continue to have the largest concentration of IDPs; in Koulikoro the cercle of Kati has the largest concentration of IDPs; and in Ségou, Ségou and Nino cercles have the most IDPs in the region.

The evaluations carried out in the north consist of collecting estimations on IDPs that were displaced in the northern regions of Timbuktu,

Gao and Kidal. In the region of Timbuktu, **17,715** IDPs have been identified, the majority of them being in the cercle of Timbuktu. In Gao, there are **10,376** IDPs, with most of them in Ménaka and Asongo. As for Kidal, a multi-sectorial assessment conducted after the May 2014' events identified **17,405** IDPs¹ who can be included to the **11,245** internally displaced persons² identified by Solidarités International in April 2014.

The majority of displaced households in the southern regions live in rented houses (**69%**) while **25%** live with host families. The situation is different in the northern regions where **83%** of IDP' households live with host families. The importance of family ties in the north and the lack of options for location in those regions can explain the fact that the majority of IDPs in the north, unlike the ones in the south, live with host families.

¹ Report, Multi-sectorial evaluation, May 2014

² DTM report, April 2014

Origin of Displaced households

Table 2: Origins of displaced in the south per region-cercle

| Region - Cercle | Households | Individuals |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Gao | 5,105 | 28,773 |
| Ansongo | 533 | 3,073 |
| Bourem | 528 | 3,015 |
| Gao | 3,776 | 21,208 |
| Menaka | 268 | 1,477 |
| Kidal | 445 | 2,208 |
| Abeïbara | 4 | 15 |
| Kidal | 370 | 1,858 |
| Tessalit | 70 | 332 |
| Tin Essako | 1 | 3 |
| Mopti | 807 | 3,273 |
| Bandiagara | 12 | 38 |
| Bankass | 4 | 21 |
| Djenne | 3 | 41 |
| Douentza | 529 | 2,172 |
| Koro | 5 | 25 |
| Mopti | 126 | 571 |
| Tenenkou | 62 | 167 |
| Youwarou | 66 | 238 |
| Segou | 10 | 48 |
| Macina | 1 | 1 |
| Niono | 7 | 39 |
| San | 1 | 7 |
| Ségou | 1 | 1 |
| Timbuktu | 6,656 | 37,644 |
| Dire | 1,064 | 6,205 |
| Goundam | 1,711 | 10,488 |
| Gourma-Rharous | 482 | 2,442 |
| Niafounke | 653 | 3,460 |
| Tombouctou | 2,746 | 15,049 |
| TOTAL | 13,023 | 71,946 |

The majority of displaced households in the south come from the regions that were directly affected by the conflict: **52%** of those households come from Timbuktu, **40%** from Gao, **4%**, **5%** from Mopti (especially the cercle of Youwarou, Tenenkou and Douentza) and **3%** from Kidal.

Moreover, it's important to note that, with the exception of Mopti, most IDPs who sought refuge in the south are from the capitals of the regions. Out of all displaced households living in the south who are originally from the region of Gao, **73%** come from Gao town. The same applies to the region of Kidal (**84%** come from the town of Kidal) and to a lesser extent to Timbuktu, where **65%** of the displaced households coming from the region are from the town of Timbuktu.

As for the IDPs living in the northern regions, the majority of them come from the regions where they are displaced. As such, **78%** of the displaced households living in Gao are from Gao, **90%** of displaced households living in Timbuktu are from the region of Timbuktu and **91%** IDPs living in Kidal are from the same region.

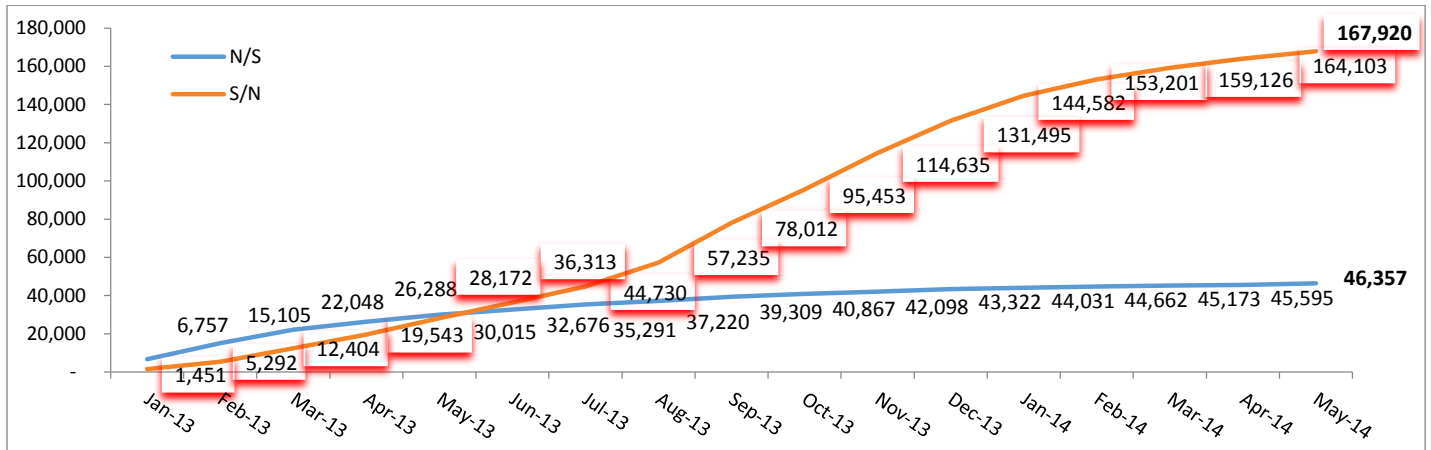
FLOW MONITORING POINTS

The Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) were set-up in January 2013 in the main entry and transit points of Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao in order to monitor population' movements and to act as an early-warning system in case of sudden displacement.

Between January 2013 to May 2014, **46,357** IDPs traveling from north to south and **167,920** IDPs travelling from south to north were at identified at the FMPs.

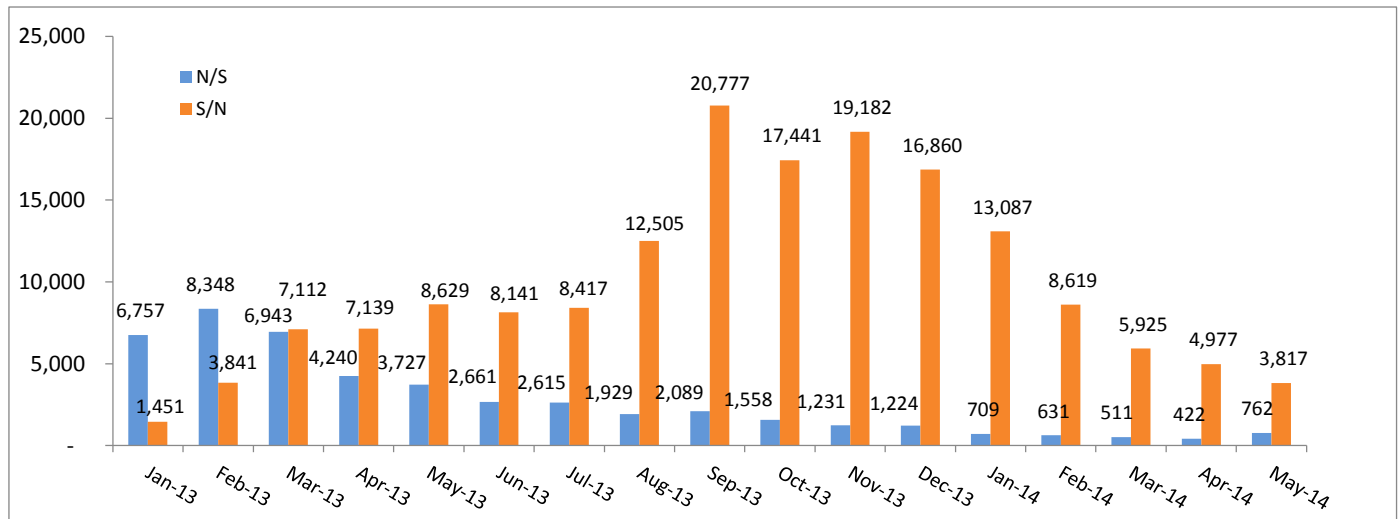
The data collected continue to show a trend of return. Since May 2013, the cumulated number of IDPs travelling from south to north of the country is higher that the number of displaced persons travelling from north to the south.

Figure 1: Cumulated number of IDPs traveling from north to south & south to north from Jan 2013-May 2014



However, and as illustrated in the figure 2, the decrease in the number of IDPs travelling to the north continue to be observed. This tendency could be accentuated after the events of Kidal that deterred many IDPs from returning home. The security situation in the north is predicted to have an impact on the movement of returns expected, as it was the case in 2013, by the end of the school year.

Figure 2: Number of IDPs travelling from north to south & south to north from Jan 2013-May 2014



The security conditions in the north continue to be the main consideration for IDPs to decide to return. Since January 2013, 81% of IDP' households travelling to the north said they based their decision to return on improved security conditions in their areas of origin. In April and May 2014, 85% and 81% of displaced households declared to have based their decision to travel to the north on better security conditions in the concerned regions.

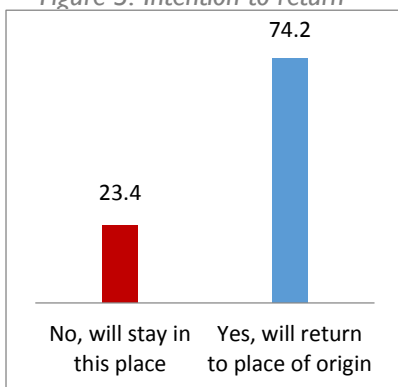
Moreover, and as illustrated in the figure 2, the movement of IDPs towards the southern regions has significantly decreased since January 2013 and is now much lower than the movement toward the north (762 individuals in May 2014). In May 2014, those movements include IDPs who are fleeing violence (69% of IDP' households) after the event of Kidal, individuals displaced because of food insecurity (13% of IDP' households) but also IDPs who join family members in the south (7% of IDP' households).

The IDPs who continue to go to the south because of food insecurity face difficulties to access food because of market closures, discontinuation of exchange with neighboring countries as well as the volatile security situation in the north. As for the IDPs who join their families, in most cases, they are the ones who went to check on the conditions in the areas of origin or to visit their relatives and who then come back to the south where their families are.

INTENTION TO RETURN

In order to better understand IDPs' intentions to return, the DTM teams have been conducting surveys since November, on IDPs in the southern and northern regions of Mali.

Figure 3: Intention to return

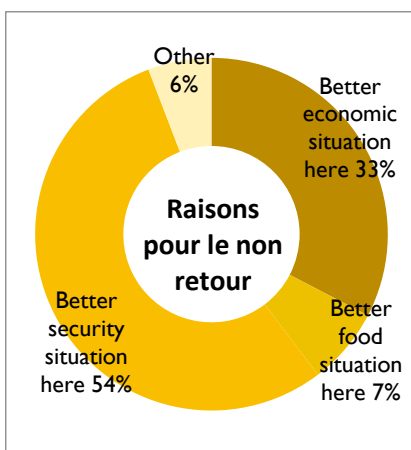


The displaced households interviewed for this survey represent 10% of the IDP population identified in each region. The data presented here are the result of the survey carried out in May and June 2014.

In all the regions where the survey took place, the majority of displaced households (74%) said they would like to return to their place of origin and most specifically in the house they were living in before the crisis (82% of households who want to return). However the situation is different from south to north. While 80% of displaced household in the south would like to return, this percentage is 64% in the north.

The difference between the south and the north could be due, in part, to the fact that the majority of IDPs in the south come from Gao and Timbuktu towns which are currently secure. The majority of IDPs in the north, however, come from areas where the security situation is still volatile, which could contribute to their reluctance to return to their place of origin.

Figure 4: reasons for no intention to return



In parallel, it is important to note that 23% of the displaced households interviewed said they did not want to go back to their places of origin.

This percentage represents an increase in comparison to the previous DTM data (10% in October 2013, 13% in February 2014 and 21% in April 2014). This could be due to the period of displacement as well as uncertainty regarding the security situation in the north. Indeed, while in April, 40% of the displaced households who did not want to go back to their area of origin declared that they were feeling more secure in their place of displacement, this percentage reached 54% in June 2014.

In the South, 19% of displaced households do not want to go back to their place of origin whereas in the north, 30% of displaced households said the same. This data confirmed the previous analysis regarding the importance of the security as a condition for people to return home. IDPs in the north who are mostly from insecure areas are less likely to return home than the ones in the south.

The date of return remains uncertain for many IDPs since 36% of the displaced households declared that they did not know when they would like to go back home. In parallel, 28% of displaced households said that they would like to return to their place of origin between July and September 2014. As mentioned previously, displaced households based their decision to return home on security (39%) but also on the school calendar (30%). As such and as in 2013, we could expect, depending of the security situation, an increase in the movements of return between July and September (end of the school year).

The majority of IDPs declared that they would like, when returning home, to go back with all their family' members at once (51%). Most of them will take the bus to go home (67%). Moreover, it's also important to note that 25% of displaced households requested support to pay for their transportation.

This survey also shows the fluidity of movement in Mali. Indeed, 44% of the displaced households said that they have returned at least one time to their place of origin. The main reasons for those trips are to visit the family members (46%) or to verify the conditions of living in the areas of return (26%). In parallel, the displaced households have close ties with the members of the family who stayed in the north since 57% considered them as the main source of information regarding the conditions of living at home.

RETURNEES

Table 3: Returnees per region - cercle

| Region - Cercle | Households | Individuals |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Gao | 27.232 | 137.740 |
| Ansongo | 7,017 | 42,262 |
| Bourem | 3,538 | 20,999 |
| Gao | 4,622 | 30,034 |
| Menaka | 12,055 | 44,445 |
| Kidal | 200 | 405 |
| Abeïbara | 100 | 200 |
| Kidal | 100 | 205 |
| Mopti | 6.566 | 32.322 |
| Bandiagara | 380 | 2,798 |
| Douentza | 3,483 | 21,543 |
| Mopti | 1,562 | 2,549 |
| Tenenkou | 743 | 3,108 |
| Youwarou | 398 | 2,324 |
| Timbuktu | 37,948 | 183,228 |
| Dire | 2,267 | 14,068 |
| Goundam | 1,814 | 8,878 |
| Gourma-Rharous | 9.132 | 51,222 |
| Niafounke | 6,421 | 39,695 |
| Tombouctou | 18.314 | 69,365 |
| TOTAL | 71,946 | 353,695 |

In parallel to the operations conducted to gather data on IDPs, IOM and its partners have been carried out evaluations on returnees in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti and Kidal. The objective of this exercise is to collect, through key informant interviews and field visit, estimations regarding the number of returnees. For this evaluation, a returnee is considered to be a person who comes back permanently to his/her place of origin with or without all the member of the households. The returnees are persons who were previously IDPs or persons who had sought refuge in neighboring countries.

According to the data collected in May and June 2014, **353,695** returnees have been identified in Mali.

Regarding the origin of the returnees, the majority of them come from Bamako (36%), followed by the regions of Timbuktu (21%) and Gao (12%). Those estimations confirmed the return, movement of IDPs living in the south as well as

the return, even if slower, of IDPs living in the north.

It's worth mentioning that 10% of the returnees are coming from the neighboring countries such as Niger, Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

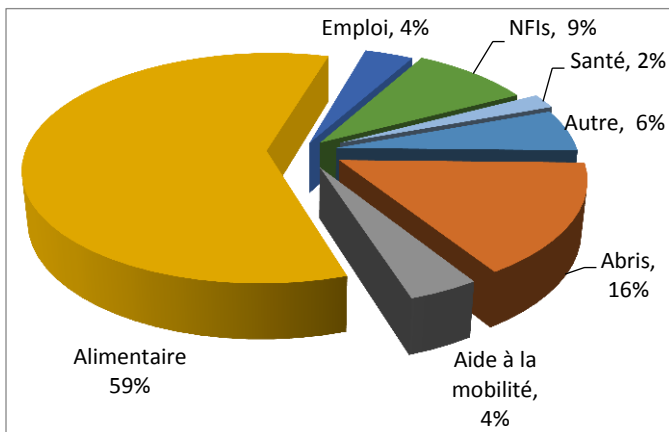
NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

The DTM evaluations also aim at getting a better understanding regarding the need of the population affected by the 2012 crisis in order to support and advice the humanitarian response. Different types of evaluation have been carried out to this extend.

IDPs' Needs and Assistance

Regarding the needs and assistance received, a survey was conducted on a sample representing 10% of the IDP population in each southern region as well as in Gao and Timbuktu.

Graph 5: IDP needs



According to the data collected, 59% of the displaced households declared to have needs in terms of food, 16% needs in the form of shelter, 9% needs in term of Non-food items while 4% declare to have needs for employment.

Regarding the assistance received, 49% of the households declared to have received assistance during their displacement while 51% declared not to have received support during the same period. The percentage of household who declared to have received assistance is equal to the percentage in April 2014 but superior to the one in

February 2014 (44%).

In the north as in the south, food assistance is the most frequently mentioned type of support (70% of the households who received assistance), followed by the assistance in non-food items (19%).

Overall needs in the north.

In the northern regions, the needs assessments were conducted in the villages where a high proportion of IDPs and refugees had been identified. Thanks to this methodology, the needs of the IDPs, returnees but also host communities have been taken into account during the data collection and analysis process. This evaluation was conducted in 30 villages in Gao, 31 villages in Timbuktu and 40 villages in Mopti. For this assessment, new areas have been assessed.

The results of this exercise show that at the village level, as at individual level, the needs in term of food are the most important. 75% of the villages assessed declared to have needs in this sector. It is also important to note that 14% of the villages evaluated declared to have needs in terms of water and sanitation.

Food Security

In the food sector, 68% of the villages assessed reported that the population was nit eating three times a day. The difficulty of households of getting food is mainly due to the high prices of food (81% of villages evaluated) as well as the lack of family stock (68%).

Moreover, if mots villages have a market close by (80%), the prices of food as well the security situation prevent the population to have access to those markets.

In addition, the poor harvest that is affecting the country is likely to worsen the situation in the northern regions.

Shelter

Regarding shelter, the majority of houses in the villages that were evaluated are in « banco » (60%) or in straw (11%). Some houses are tents (23%). The main problem identified in these villages in terms of housing is that many homes have been damaged during or after the conflict. Out of 101 villages evaluated, 66 reported that houses have been damaged.

This data can be cross-checked with the result of the return intention survey according to which, 33% of IDP household in the north and in the south said that their houses have been damaged.

WASH

En ce qui concerne le secteur eau, hygiène et assainissement, la grande majorité des villages disposent d'une source d'eau (99% des villages évalués), dans 97% de ces villages ces sources sont fonctionnelles. Ces dernières sont, dans la majorité, des puits ouverts (79%) et des puits fermés et forages avec pompes (13%). Néanmoins, si la majorité des installations évaluées sont fonctionnelles le problème de la couverture en eau potable demeure pour l'ensemble des villages concernés.

Regarding the WASH sector, the majority of villages have access to a drinking source of water (95% of the villages assessed, in 97% of those villages the sources of water are functional. Those sources are mainly, wells (79%) and pumps (13%). However, if the majority of water sources in those villages seem to be functional, the quality and coverage of the water remains a problem in most of them.

Education

In the education sector, the majority of villages that were assessed declared to have a school close by (82%). In most cases these establishments are primary schools (81%).

In 81% of the villages evaluated, the schools were considered to be functional. However, it is important to mention that many schools, despite being functional are still damaged, lacked material and/or teachers.

In 42% of the villages that were assessed, the majority of children do not go to school, mainly because of economic difficulties (66%) or lack of material (22%).

Health

Regarding the health sector, 70% of the villages declared to have a health center close by. In 72% of the villages that were assessed the health centers, the majority community health centers (Centre de Santé Communautaire-CSCOM) were functional but in many cases not adequately equipped. However, in 54% of those villages, the majority of the population does not have access to medical care because of economic difficulties.

Livelihoods

L'élevage concerne les vaches, moutons et chèvres. Les problèmes rencontrés dans les villages évalués sont liés au manque de pâturage (68% des villages) et à la sécheresse (16%).

Regarding the livelihood sector, the principal activities in the villages that were assessed are agriculture (65%) and breeding (32%). The main crops are rice (58% of villages) and mil (27% of the villages). The majority of villages declared to have problem in this sector mainly because of drought (96% of the villages) and lack of funds (41%).

Cows, goats and sheep are the main livestock in the villages that were assessed. The main problems in terms of breeding are the lack of pasture (68%) and the drought (16%).

All the data presented are available, upon request, on village basis.

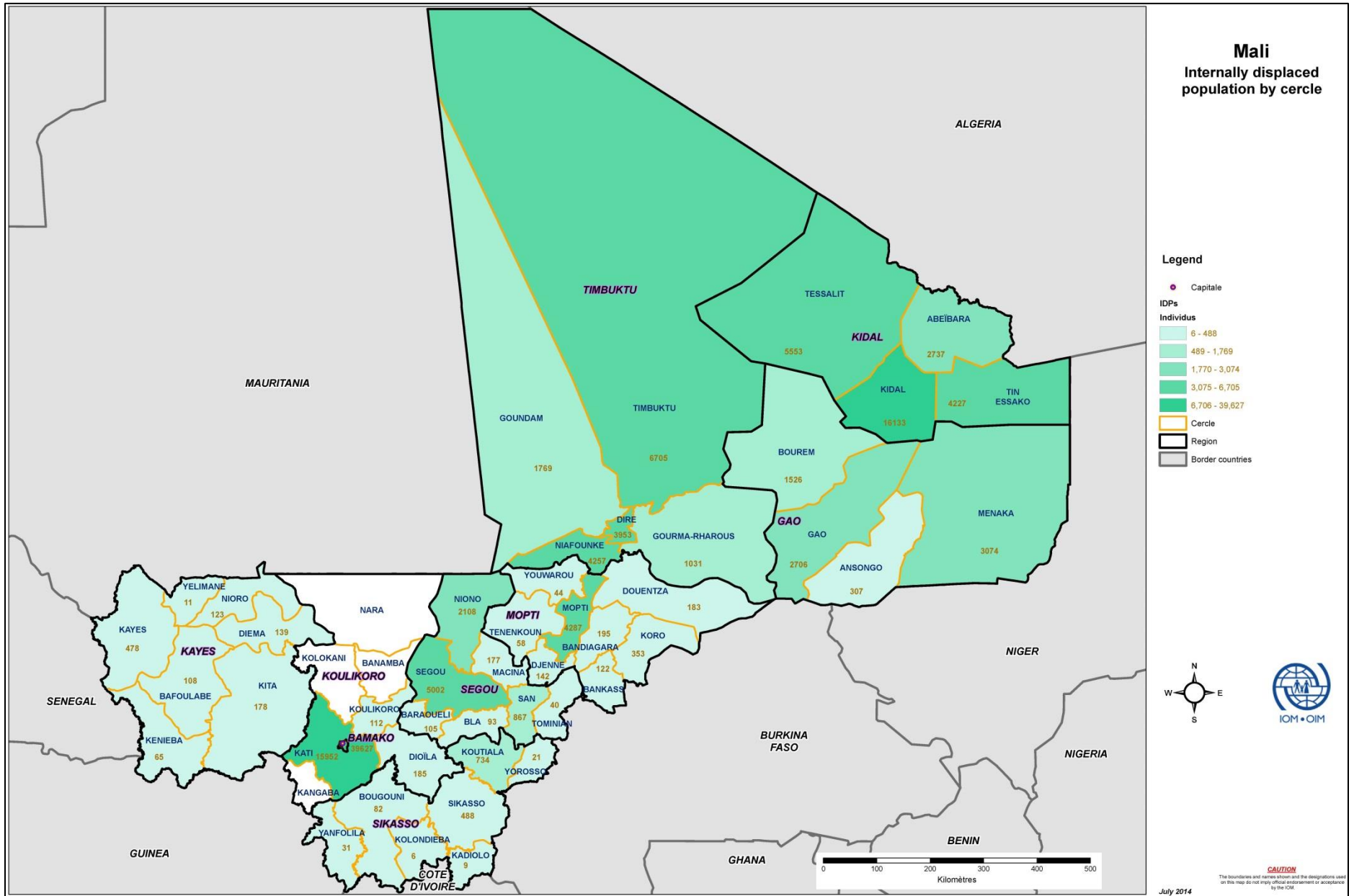
ANNEX I
Nombre total de déplacés 128,866 individus - 24,120 ménages
IDPs Par Région – Cercles au nord

| Région - Cercle | Ménage | Individus |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Gao | 1.885 | 10.376 |
| Ansongo | 527 | 3.070 |
| Bourem | 276 | 1.526 |
| Gao | 544 | 2.706 |
| Menaka | 538 | 3.074 |
| Kidal | 4.936 | 28.650 |
| Abeibara | 451 | 2.737 |
| Kidal | 2.367 | 16.133 |
| Tessalit | 1,508 | 5,553 |
| Tin Essako | 610 | 4.227 |
| Tombouctou | 4.236 | 17.715 |
| Dire | 1,249 | 3.953 |
| Goundam | 405 | 1.769 |
| Gourma-Rharous | 243 | 1.031 |
| Niafounke | 947 | 4.257 |
| Tombouctou | 1.392 | 6.705 |
| TOTAL | 11.057 | 56.741 |

IDPs Par Région – Cercles au sud

| Région - Cercle | Ménage | Individus |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bamako | 6.187 | 39.627 |
| Kayes | 363 | 1.102 |
| Bafoulabe | 26 | 108 |
| Diema | 26 | 139 |
| Kayes | 175 | 478 |
| Kenieba | 20 | 65 |
| Kita | 47 | 178 |
| Nioro | 60 | 123 |
| Yelimane | 9 | 11 |
| Koulikoro | 2.396 | 16.249 |
| Dioïla | 30 | 185 |
| Kati | 2.328 | 15.952 |
| Koulikoro | 38 | 112 |
| Mopti | 1.630 | 5.384 |
| Bandiagara | 55 | 195 |
| Bankass | 31 | 122 |
| Djenne | 79 | 142 |
| Douentza | 44 | 183 |
| Koro | 72 | 353 |
| Mopti | 1,325 | 4.287 |
| Tenenkou | 18 | 58 |
| Youwarou | 6 | 44 |
| Segou | 1.790 | 8.392 |
| Baraoueli | 26 | 105 |
| Bla | 21 | 93 |
| Macina | 63 | 177 |
| Niono | 370 | 2.108 |
| San | 145 | 867 |
| Segou | 1.153 | 5,002 |
| Tominian | 12 | 40 |
| Sikasso | 697 | 1.371 |
| Bougouni | 55 | 82 |
| Kadiolo | 4 | 9 |
| Kolondieba | 3 | 6 |
| Koutiala | 324 | 734 |
| Sikasso | 285 | 488 |
| Yanfolila | 16 | 31 |
| Yorosso | 10 | 21 |
| TOTAL | 13.063 | 72.125 |

ANNEX II



ANNEX IV NEED ASSESSMENT VILLAGE

Tombouctou

| Cercle | Commune | Nombre de villages |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Dire | Bourem Sidi Amar | 1 |
| | Dire | 1 |
| | Tienkour | 1 |
| Total Dire | | 3 |
| Goundam | Douekire | 1 |
| | Doukouria | 1 |
| | Goundam | 1 |
| Total Goundam | | 3 |
| Gourma-Rharous | Banicane | 2 |
| | Gossi | 3 |
| | Rharous | 5 |
| | Serere | 2 |
| Total Gourma-Rharous | | 12 |
| Niafunke | Dianke | 1 |
| | Lere | 1 |
| | Soumpi | 1 |
| Total Niafunke | | 3 |
| Tombouctou | Ber | 8 |
| | Salam | 2 |
| Total Tombouctou | | 10 |
| Total Tombouctou | | 31 |

Mopti

| Cercle | Commune | Nombre de villages |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Douentza | Debere | 1 |
| | Djaptodji | 3 |
| | Gandamia | 3 |
| | Haire | 1 |
| | Hombori | 3 |
| | Douentza | 3 |
| Total Douentza | | 14 |
| Tenenkou | Diafarabe | 1 |
| | Diondori | 1 |
| | Diaka | 1 |
| | Ouro Ardo | 5 |
| | Ouro Guire | 2 |
| Sougoulbe | 3 | |
| Total Tenenkou | | 13 |
| Youwarou | Bimbere Tama | 2 |
| | Farimake | 3 |
| | Youwarou | 8 |
| Total Youwarou | | 13 |
| Total Mopti | | 40 |

Gao

| Cercle | Commune | Nombre de villages |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Ansongo | Ansongo | 4 |
| | Bara | 2 |
| | Tin Hama | 2 |
| | Bourra | 1 |
| | Ouattagouna | 4 |
| Total Ansongo | | 13 |
| Bourem | Bourem | 3 |
| | Bamba | 2 |
| | Temera | 1 |
| Total Bourem | | 6 |
| Gao | Sony Aliber | 1 |
| Total Gao | | 1 |
| | Menaka | 10 |
| Total Menaka | | 10 |
| Total Gao | | 30 |

ANNEX V METODOLOGY

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 Sociale-DNDS-in French) and the General Directorate of Civil Protection (Direction 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 information 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):

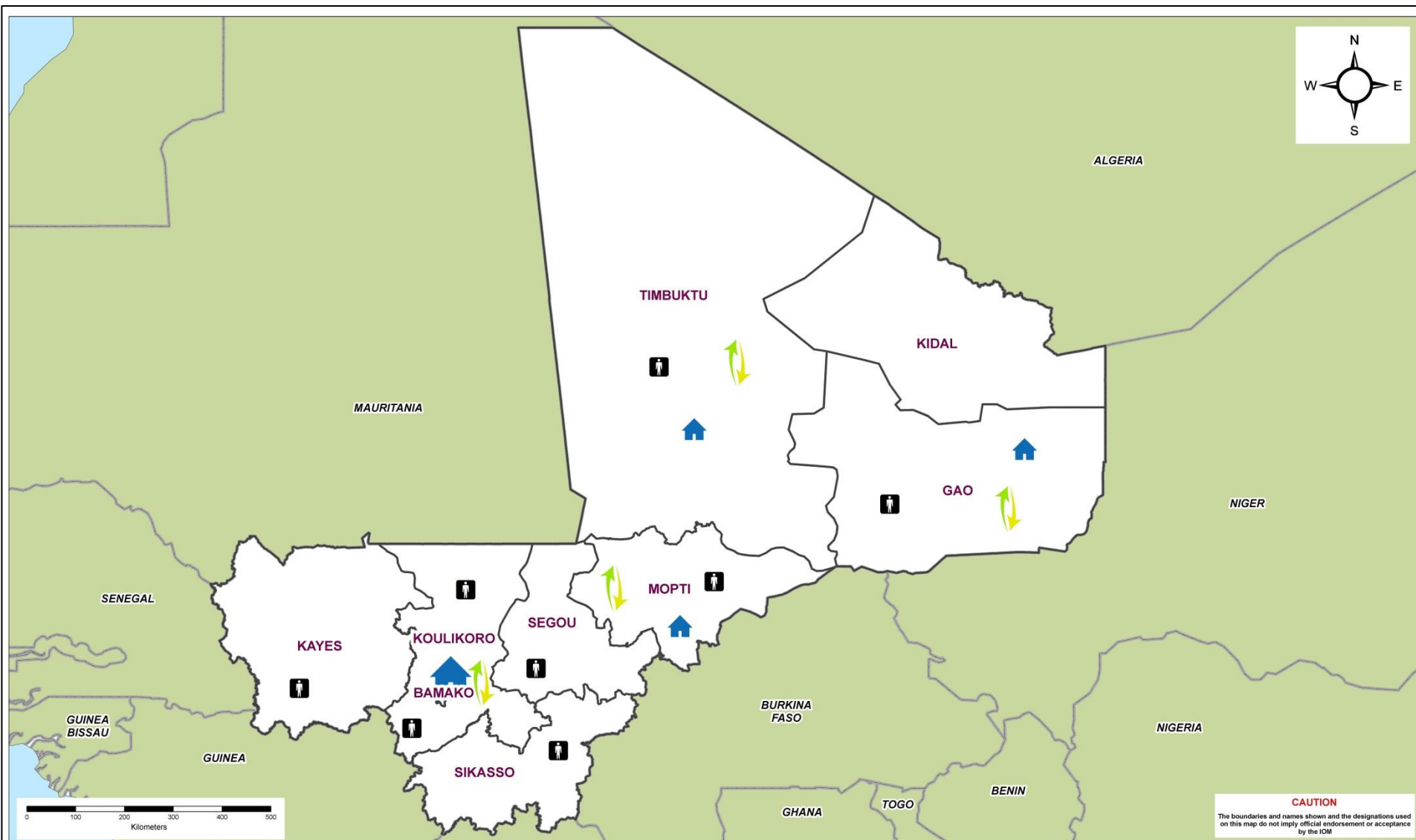
This exercise is not meant to monitor all IDPs movements but to produce trends in terms of displacement as well as to act as an early-warning system in case of sudden and major displacement.

- **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 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, Timbuktu and Mopti.
- **Data entry:** The data collected in the field are checked on a daily basis before being entered into the database.



CAUTION
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IOM



DTM activities in MALI

Legend

- Hydrography
- Regions
- Border countries

- IOM Office
- IOM Sub-Office

- Permanent Staff
- FMP

86 agents (IOM+DNDS+DGPC) in the south regions
58 agents (IOM+DNDS+DGPC) in the north regions

DTM Juillet 2014

July 2014