



Mali

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

October 2014



Introduction

In June 2012, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) started, in close collaboration with the Malian Government, the Displacement Tracking Matrix Program (DTM) in order to respond to the displacement caused by the 2012 crisis in Mali.

The main objective of the DTM program is to collect up-to-date information on population's movements throughout the country. The DTM's evaluations consist in collecting data on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees as well as gathering information on return areas situated in the northern parts of the country.

The DTM teams are deployed in all regions of Mali and are composed of members of the National Directorate of Social Development (Direction Nationale du Développement Social-DNDS in French), the General Directorate of Civil Protection (Direction Générale de la Protection Civile-DGPC in french) and IOM.

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 commune and village level. For data request, please contact Dominique Vagery : mvagery@iom.int or Abdramane Niama Togola (DNDS) : ant.togora@yahoo.fr

Key Findings

- 16.687 households (86.026 IDPs) registered and identified in all regions in Mali. 54.987 IDPs in the south and 31.039 IDPs in the northern regions.
- IDPs' movements toward the northern regions have decreased significantly since the beginning of the year and especially since April 2014.
- A survey conducted on IDPs in the south and in the north revealed that 69% of displaced households want to go back to their place of origin, while 28% would like to settle in the place of displacement.
- A survey conducted on IDPs' primary needs, show that 52% of displaced households expressed needs in terms of food, 17% in terms of shelter, 12% for NFIs.
- 371.144 returnees identified in Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal.

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Displacement Tracking Matrix

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

As of the 31st of October 2014, the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is of **86.026 persons**. This represents a decrease compared to the number of IDPs in July 2014 (101.279 persons¹) and confirms the trend of return observed over the past months.

Locations of displaced persons

The data regarding IDPs are the results of the verifications carried out on a monthly basis by the DTM team. In the south (Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou, Sikasso and Mopti), the physical presence of the IDPs who were registered at the beginning of the crisis is verified through door to door visits. These operations allow for key information on IDPs to be updated on a regular basis. In the north, the data are gathered through field visits and interviews with key informants. In addition, the data on IDPs are updated following the incidents that continue to affect the northern regions, as it was the case for Kidal in May and July 2014.

Table 1: IDPs in Mali by region

Region	Ménage	Individuals	Household size
Bamako	5.018	31.146	6.2
Kayes	252	731	2.9
Koulikoro	2.075	13.111	6.3
Mopti	1.480	4.665	3.2
Segou	1.045	4.716	4.5
Sikasso	401	618	1.5
Gao	1.378	7.070	5.1
Kidal	2.202	12.025	5.5
Timbuktu	2.836	11.944	4.2
TOTAL	16.687	86.026	5.2

The district of Bamako (**31.146 IDPs**) and the region of Koulikoro (**13.111 IDPs**), are currently hosting the highest number of IDPs. In Bamako, the communes VI, I and V are where the highest concentration of IDPs are identified. In Koulikoro, the cercle of Kati is hosting the highest number of IDPs².

In the north, the region of Kidal is, according to the data collected, the one hosting the highest number of internally displaced persons (12.025 IDPs). This is due to the 2012'conflict but especially to the incidents that affected the region in 2014. However, this data need to be considered with caution due to the security constraints in Kidal and the difficulties to assess the areas of displacement. In the region of Timbuktu, the majority of IDPs are currently located in the cercle of Timbuktu which is the more secure. In the region of Gao, the highest number of IDPs was found in the cercle of Menaka where the security situation has deteriorated following the 2014'incidents.

Table 2 : IDPs by commune-Bamako

Communes	Households	Individuals	Household size
Commune I	1.281	8.736	6.8
Commune II	348	1.620	4.7
Commune III	667	4.061	6.1
Commune IV	471	1.895	4.0
Commune V	997	6.028	6.0
Commune VI	1.254	8.806	7.0
TOTAL	5.018	31.146	6.2

¹ DTM report, August 2014

² See Annex I

Demographic profile and vulnerability:

The internally displaced population is composed of 52% of women and 48% of men. Moreover, 55% of IDPs are children and 45% adults.

IDPs in Mali-Breakdown by age and sex

Age	Women	% Women	Men	% Men	Total
N/A	95	0.1%	82	0.1%	177
0/4 years	5 815	6.8%	5 213	6.1%	11 028
5/11 years	8 803	10.2%	9 817	11.4%	18 620
12/17 years	9 007	10.5%	8 831	10.3%	17 838
18/59 years	18 027	21.0%	15 553	18.1%	33 580
+ 60 years	2 587	3.0%	2 196	2.6%	4 783
TOTAL	44 334	51.5%	41 692	48.5%	86 026

IDPS in Mali-Vulnerability (IDPs in the south)

Vulnerability	Total	Percentage
Unaccompanied children	224	3,8%
Unaccompanied elderly	82	1.4%
Separated children	3 041	51,2%
Chronic diseases	2 150	36,2%
Disabled	439	7.4%
TOTAL	5.936	100%

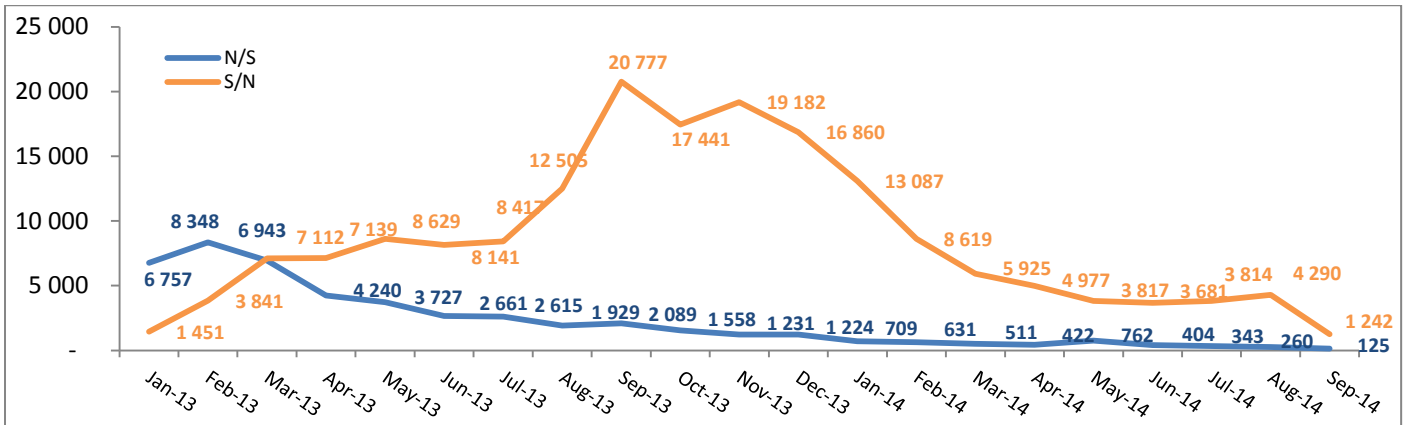
The data on IDPs' vulnerabilities have been updated through the assessments carried-out in the southern regions for registered IDPs. According to the vulnerability's criteria established by the Commission on Population' Movement, 5.936 IDPs are considered to be vulnerable (7% of the total IDP

population). 51% of vulnerable IDPs were identified as separated children whereas 36% have a chronic disease. Nevertheless, the data regarding separated children need to be considered with precaution since the tradition of "confiage", which consists in giving custody of a child to a family' member, is very common in Mali. In this specific context, all separated children are not necessarily vulnerable.

FLOW MONITORING POINTS - FMP

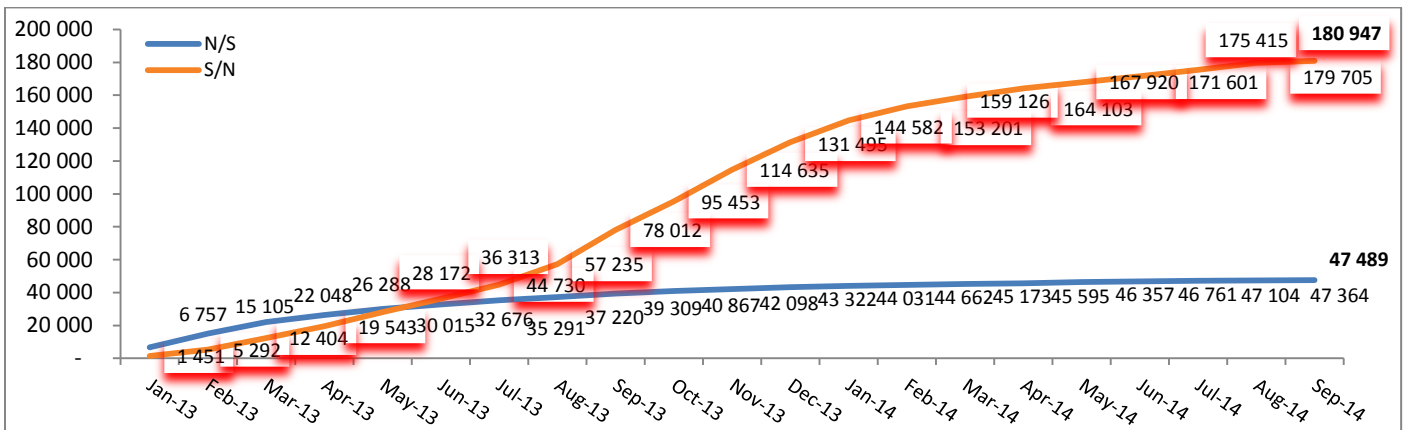
The assessments carried out at the Flow Monitoring Points set-up in the cities of Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao, showed that since May 2013, the cumulated number of IDPs travelling from the south to the north is higher than the number of displaced persons travelling to the south of the country. This data confirm the trend of return observed through the decrease in the number of IDPs.

Figure 1: Evolution of the number of IDPs travelling from north to south & south to north from January '13 to September '14



Since January 2013 to September 2014, **47.489 IDPs** travelling to the south of the country had been registered while **180.947 IDPs** going to the north were identified.

Figure 2: Cumulated number of IDPs travelling from north to south & south to north from January '13 to September '14



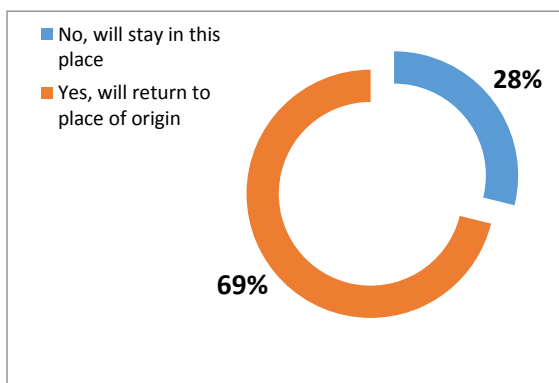
The figures above show the increase in the number of travels/returns to the north between September and December 2013. This period corresponds to the school opening as well as to a period of political and security stabilization in the country (legislative elections, few numbers of security incidents in the northern regions). However, since April 2014 a decrease in the number of travels/returns to the north is observed. This trend could be due to the fact that the majority of IDPs have already gone back home but also to the multiplication of incidents in the north which have deterred some people from going to their places of origin. Finally, it seems that some of the IDPs remaining in the south have no intention to return home.

Regarding the reasons of displacement, out of 125 IDPs who were identified while travelling from north to south, 48% declared that they have left their homes because of food insecurity. Indeed, because of the 2012 crisis and until now, some displaced households still have difficulties to meet their needs in terms of food. Out of the 1.242 IDPs who were registered during their travel to the north, 84% said that they were coming back home because of the improvement of the security situation in the northern regions. This data confirms the fact that the security situation in the north continues to be one of the main factors which influences IDPs' decision to return home. Since January 2013, 79% of the IDPs travelling south to north have based their decision to return home on the security situation in the northern areas.

INTENTION TO RETURN

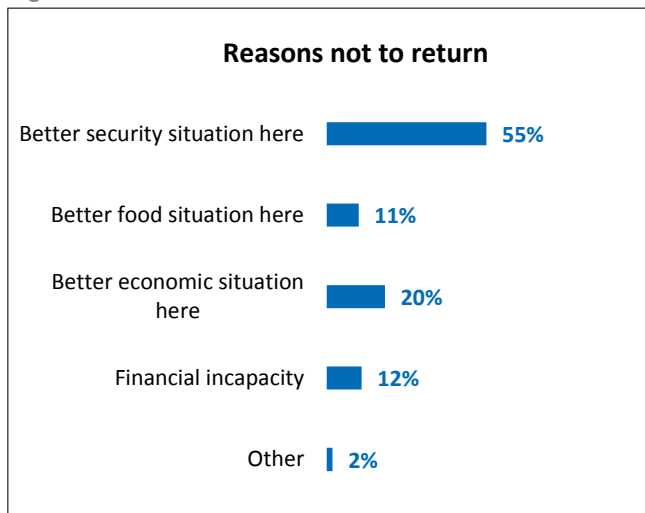
In an effort to better understand IDPs' intention to return, the DTM team has been carrying out various surveys in the south as well as in the northern regions since November 2013.

Figure 3: Intention to return



The recent intention survey conducted among the IDPs in the southern and northern regions of the country used a sample representing 10% of the internal displaced households identified in each region. One of the most important results of this exercise is the increase in the percentage of households who prefer to stay in their areas of displacement. This percentage was of 21% in July 2014³ and reached 28% in October. As indicated in the figure 4, the displaced households who do not want to return home declared that they have either better security conditions (55%) or that they have better economic opportunities (20%) in their areas of displacement.

Figure 4: Reasons not to return



As mentioned above, the deterioration of the security situation in the north has deterred some IDPs to return home. In addition, others have been involved in livelihood activities in their areas of displacement and are not willing to return to their places of origin where, often, the economic opportunities are scarce. It is also important to note that 12% of IDPs' households declared that they could not go home because of the lack of financial means. This corresponds mainly to their incapacity to pay for their travel home. This figure is confirmed by the fact that 3% of the IDPs' households in the north declared that they did not have the financial means to pay for their travel whereas this percentage was of 17% in the south where the distance and therefore the costs of travel are higher.

The majority of IDPs households (87%) declared that they wanted to go back to the house they were occupying before the crisis. Regarding the date of return, 49% declared that they did not know when to return. However, IDPs' decisions to return home remain difficult to anticipate since the majority of households (61%) have based their decision on the security situation, which remains volatile.

³ DTM Report, August 2014

Regarding the transport, **53%** of IDPs households declared that they wanted to travel with all their family' members while **34%** declared that the head of family will travel first before bringing the rest of the households (mainly for security reasons). The majority of the **households (68%)** are planning to take the bus to return home. As mentioned above, it seems that the availability of funds to pay for the transportation represents a problem for many IDPs, since **46%** of the households declared that they will have to borrow money from someone to pay for their travel.

The intention return survey also shows the fluidity of movement in Mali for **47%** of the IDPs households declared that they have returned at least once to their places of origin. The main reasons for those trips were to visit the family members (51%) or check on their belongings (24%). In parallel, the displaced households have close ties with the members of the families who stayed in the north since 47% of them considered them as the main source of information regarding the conditions of living.

RETURNEES

Returnees by cercle

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
Gao	28.813	144.395
Ansongo	7.826	44.477
Bourem	3.886	22.350
Gao	4.882	32.764
Menaka	12.219	44.804
Kidal	350	1.000
Abeibara	115	275
Kidal	165	375
Tessalit	70	350
Mopti	7.639	35.487
Bandiagara	382	2,813
Douentza	3.351	24.176
Mopti	1.565	2,602
Tenenkou	883	3.307
Youwarou	458	2.589
Timbuktu	39.381	190.262
Dire	2.565	15.644
Goundam	2,003	9.702
Gourma-Rharous	9.372	52.864
Niafounke	6.620	40.764
Tombouctou	18.314	71.288
TOTAL	76.183	371.144

The assessments on returnees were carried-out in Gao, Timbuktu, in Mopti (communes of Kona, Douentza and Bandiagara) as well as in the communes of Abeibara, Kidal and Tessalit in the region of Kidal. For this exercise, a returnee is considered to be a person who came back permanently to his/her place or origin with or without all the members of the households.

According the data collected, they are 371.144 returnees in Mali.

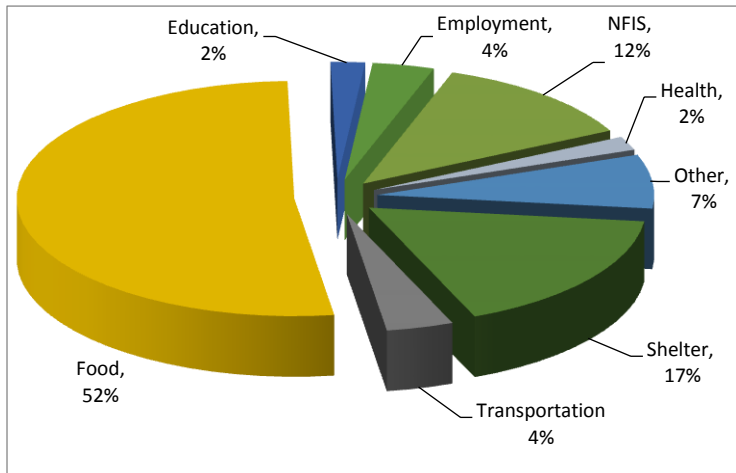
NEED AND ASSISTANCE

The DTM' assessments also aim at getting a better understanding regarding the needs of the population affected by the crisis as well as the assistance received since 2012. To this effect, monthly surveys have been conducted in the displacement areas in the south as well as in the zones of return in the northern regions where high concentration of IDPs and returnees had been identified.

IDPs needs and assistance (north and south)

This survey was carried out using a sample representing 10% of the IDPs households identified in each region.

Figure 5 : IDPs' needs



According to the data collected, 52% of IDPs households declared to have needs in term of food, 17% needs for shelter, 12% needs for non-food items while 4% have need in term of transport.

Regarding the assistance, it is important to underline that 67% of IDP households declared to have received assistance during their displacement while 37% declared the contrary. The percentage of household who declared that they received assistance is superior to the one mentioned in the DTM report in June (49%) 2014. This could be due to a better coverage of IDPs' needs but also to the

fact that the IDPs who have not returned yet are the ones who have received assistance and who could therefore be less incline to return. In the south (73% of IDP households) and in the north (95%), food assistance is the most frequently mentioned type of assistance. In addition 17% of IDPs households declared to have need for shelter.

Needs in the northern regions

In the northern regions, needs assessments were carried out in 106 villages: 37 in Gao, 36 in Mopti and 33 in Timbuktu. This exercise consists in gathering information regarding the needs of the affected populations (IDPs, returnees and host communities). In the majority of the villages that were assessed (84%), the need for food was identified as the most important. The data collected are also showing needs for water and sanitation infrastructures (9% of the villages assessed).

To have access to the information collected for each village, please click on the link below.

http://mali.iom.int/sites/default/files/DTM_Reports/OIM_Evaluation_des_besoins_Octobre2014.kmz

By clicking on the villages (blue icons) you will have access to information on food security, shelter, WASH, education, health and livelihood for each location.

Please note that this file is only readable by using the software google earth.

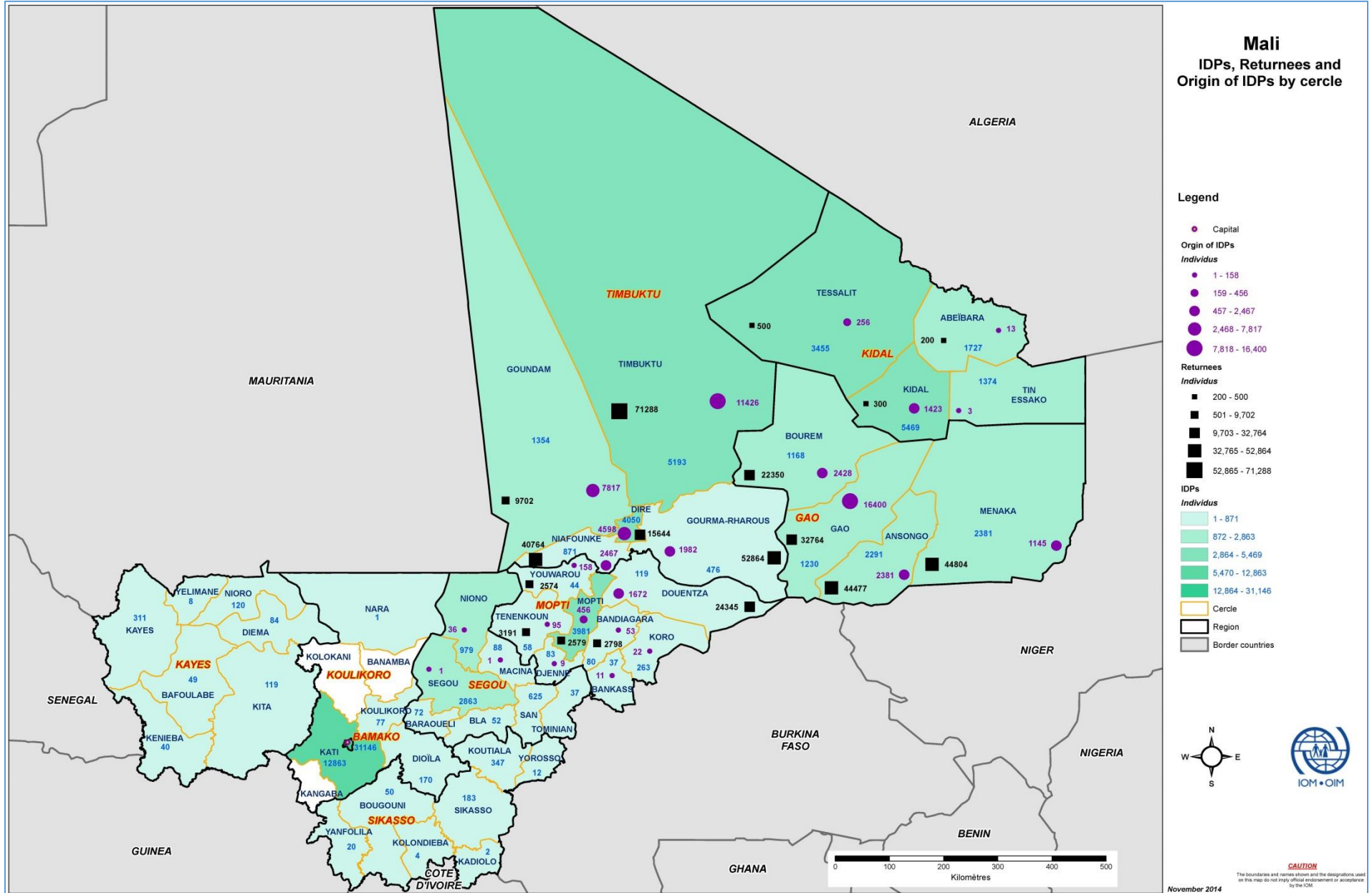
ANNEX I
IDPs by cercle in southern regions

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
Bamako district	5.018	31.146
Kayes	252	731
Bafoulabe	13	49
Diema	16	84
Kayes	111	311
Kenieba	12	40
Kita	35	119
Nioro	58	120
Yelimane	7	8
Koulikoro	2.075	13.111
Dioïla	29	170
Kati	2.019	12.863
Koulikoro	26	77
Nara	1	1
Mopti	1.480	4.665
Bandiagara	37	80
Bankass	16	37
Djenne	49	83
Douentza	29	119
Koro	61	263
Mopti	1.264	3.981
Tenenkou	18	58
Youwarou	6	44
Ségou	1.045	4.716
Baraoueli	16	72
Bla	13	52
Macina	23	88
Niono	184	979
San	106	625
Ségou	694	2.863
Tominian	9	37
Sikasso	401	618
Bougouni	38	50
Kadiolo	2	2
Kolondieba	3	4
Koutiala	189	347
Sikasso	149	183
Yanfolila	13	20
Yorosso	7	12
TOTAL	10.271	54.987

IDPs by cercle in northern regions

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
Gao	1.378	7.070
Ansongo	409	2.291
Bourem	227	1.168
Gao	317	1.230
Ménaka	425	2.381
Kidal	2.202	12.025
Abeïbara	577	1.727
Kidal	423	5.469
Tessalit	853	3.455
Tin Essako	349	1.374
Tombouctou	2.836	11.944
Dire	1.075	4.050
Goundam	426	1.354
Gourma-Rharous	95	476
Niafounke	189	871
Tombouctou	1.051	5.193
TOTAL	6.416	31.039

ANNEX II



ANNEX III NEEDS ASSESSMENT VILLAGES

Tombouctou

Cercle	Commune	Number of villages
Dire	Garbakoira	1
	Kirchamba	2
	Kondi	1
	Sareyamou	1
	Tienkour	1
	Tindirma	1
Total Dire		7
Goundam	Douekire	1
	Doukouria	1
	Goundam	1
	Tonka	1
Total Goundam		4
Gourma-Rhaous	Gossi	7
	Rhaous	2
Total Gourma-Rharous		9
Niafunke	Dianke	3
	Lere	2
	Soumpi	1
Total Niafunke		6
Tombouctou	Ber	1
	Tombouctou	6
Total Tombouctou		7
Total Tombouctou		33

Cercle	Commune	Number of villages
Douentza	Dallah	4
	Debere	1
	Douentza	3
	Gandamia	6
	Hombori	17
	Total Douentza	
Mopti	Diafarabe	5
Total Mopti		5
Total Mopti		36

Gao

Cercle	Commune	Number of villages
Ansongo	Ansongo	8
	Bara	3
	Bourra	1
	Ouattagouna	5
Total Ansongo		17
Bourem	Bourem	1
	Taboye	1
	Tarkint	2
	Temera	1
Total Bourem		5
	Gao	3
	Sony Aliber	3
Total Gao		6
Menaka	Anderamboukane	4
	Inekar	2
	Ménaka	3
Total Ménaka		9
Total Gao		37

ANNEX IV 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 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.

