



## Introduction

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) began its Displacement Tracking Matrix Program (DTM) in Mali following the 2012' conflict and the displacement of thousands of people. The purpose of this programme is to collect precise and up-to-date data on populations' movements across the country.

The DTM evaluations are implemented according to the tools and methodology elaborated by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster.

All DTM field' activities are carried-out 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 Pprotection Civile - DGPC in French). They include the evaluations on IDPs and returnees, the monitoring of population' flows at the main entry and transit points of Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao 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 NGO: Groupe Action Recherche pour le Développement Local (GARDL).

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: Stéphanie Daviot: [sdaviot@iom.int](mailto:sdaviot@iom.int))*

## Key Findings

- 19,499 households (101,279 IDPs) registered and identified by IOM in all regions in Mali. 64,362 IDPs in the south and 36,917 IDPs in the north.
- IDPs' movements toward the northern regions continue, even if they have decreased since the beginning of the year.
- A survey conducted on IDPs in the south and in the north, revealed that 77% of displaced households want to go back to their place of origin, while 21% would like to settle in the place of displacement.
- 361,836 returnees (to their places of origin) were identified in Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti.
- A survey conducted on IDPs' primary needs, shows that 60% of the displaced households expressed needs in term of food, 12% in term of NFIs, 11% for shelter.

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## Displacement Tracking Matrix

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The DTM evaluations carried-out on the field continue to show a decrease in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali. The number of IDPs reduced from 199,575 individuals (DTM report-February 2014) to 137,096 in June 2014, and is now reaching **101,279 persons**. Between June and September, a decrease of **35,817 IDPs** was observed.

#### Locations of displaced persons

The data regarding IDPs in the southern regions are the result 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 following the 2012' conflict as well as the 2014' events in Kidal (May and July). In the north, the DTM data are gathered through key informants and field visits with the aim of collecting information on IDPs who were displaced in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal.

Table 1: IDPs in Mali by region

Region	Households	Individuals	Household size
Bamako	5,579	35,209	6.3
Kayes	255	759	3.0
Koulikoro	2,291	15,385	6.7
Mopti	1,602	5,233	3.3
Segou	1,535	7,046	4.6
Sikasso	467	730	1.6
Gao	1,663	9,102	5.5
Kidal	2,984	14,051	4.7
Timbuktu	3,123	13,764	4.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,499</b>	<b>101,279</b>	<b>5.2</b>

In the southern regions, and since the beginning of the conflict, Bamako continues to host the highest number of IDPs (35,209 individuals), followed by Koulikoro (15,385).

Moreover, the decrease in the number of IDPs identified in Sikasso (1,371 according the DTM report of June 2014) is mainly due to the operation of return organized by the Government of Mali in August 2014.

In the north, the region of Kidal is now hosting the highest number of IDPs. This is due to the incidents that affected the region in May and July 2014.

The estimations produced for the region of Kidal are the results of the evaluations carried-out by GARDL and IOM in August 2014. These operations consisted in updating the number of persons who were displaced after the 2012' conflict as well as gathering information on the population affected by the 2014' events. Regarding the individuals displaced in 2014, the multi-sectorial evaluation that took place in the region in May, identified 17,405 IDPs<sup>1</sup>. This estimation was updated through the August evaluations, when **11,970 persons displaced in 2014** were identified in the region.

<sup>1</sup> Report, Multi-sectorial evaluation, May 2014

### Demographic profile and vulnerability (IDPs in the south):

The internally displaced population is composed of **52.8%** of women and **47.2%** of men. **53%** of IDPs are children and **47%** adults.

#### *IDPs in Mali-Breakdown by age and sex*

Age	Women	% Women	Men	% Men	Total
N/A	111	0.1%	101	0.1%	212
0/4 years	7,193	7.1%	6,295	6.2%	13,488
5/11 years	10,581	10.4%	10,228	10.1%	20,809
12/17 years	10,329	10.2%	9,304	9.2%	19,633
18/59 years	21,591	21.3%	18,808	18.6%	40,399
+ 60 years	3,676	3.6%	3,062	3.0%	6,738
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,481</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>47,798</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>101,279</b>

#### *IDPs in Mali-Vulnerability*

Vulnerability	Total	Percentage
Unaccompanied children	330	3,4%
Separated children	3,554	36,5%
Lactated women	2,026	20,8%
Pregnant women	418	4,3%
Chronic diseases	2,398	24,6%
Disabled	507	5,2%
Other	499	5,1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,732</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data on IDPs' vulnerabilities have been updated through the evaluations carried-out in the southern regions. According to the information collected, **9,732 IDPs** (15% of IDPs in the south) are considered vulnerable. 36.5% of IDPs were identified as separated children, 24.6 % have a chronic diseases, whilst 20.8% are lactated women. Nevertheless, the data regarding separated children need to be

considered with precaution since the tradition of "confiage" (which consist in giving custody of a child to a family' member) is very common in Mali<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> The list of vulnerable IDPs identified in the south is available upon request

## Origin of Displaced Households

*Origin of Displaced households by cercle (south)*

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
<b>Gao</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>25,944</b>
Ansongo	474	2,732
Bourem	492	2,798
Gao	3,381	19,044
Menaka	248	1,370
<b>Kidal</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>2,267</b>
Abeïbara	40	179
Kidal	353	1,800
Tessalit	58	285
Tin Essako	1	3
<b>Mopti</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>2,901</b>
Bandiagara	12	38
Bankass	3	12
Djenne	3	38
Douentza	487	1,965
Koro	4	22
Mopti	110	510
Tenenkou	48	132
Youwarou	52	184
<b>Segou</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>
Macina	1	1
Niono	6	36
Segou	1	1
<b>Timbuktu</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>33,212</b>
Dire	934	5,445
Goundam	1,499	9,044
Gourma-Rharous	443	2,233
Niafounke	557	2,892
Timbuktu	2,522	13,598
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,729</b>	<b>64,362</b>

The majority of displaced households in the south come from the regions that were directly affected by the conflict: 50% from Timbuktu, 39% from Gao, 6% from Mopti, and 3% from Kidal.

Moreover, the majority of displaced households in the south come from the town (chef-lieu) of the northern regions. This is the case for the region of Timbuktu where 42% of the households coming from the region are from the town of Timbuktu. The same applies for Gao (73% of the households coming from the region are from Gao) and for Kidal (84%).

The situation is different for the IDPs coming from the region of Mopti since the majority of them come from the “cercles” directly affected during the 2012’ conflict, especially Douentza (68% of IDPs from Mopti).

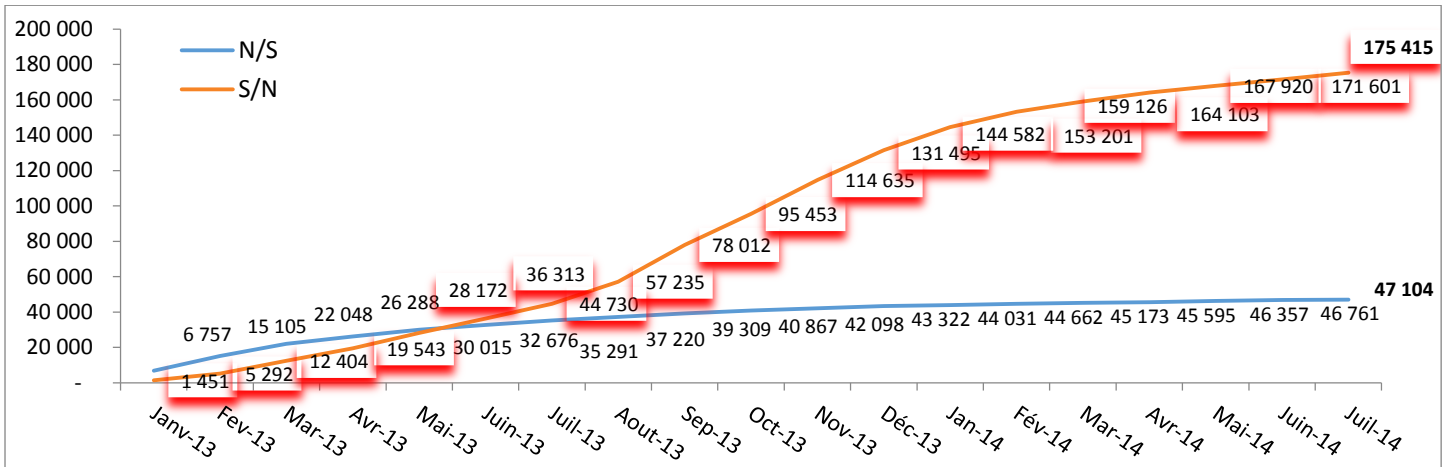
As for the IDPs living in the northern regions, the majority of them come from the regions where they are displaced. As such, 70% of the displaced households living in Gao are from the region Gao, 92% of the displaced households living in Timbuktu are from the region of Timbuktu and 82% of the households living in Kidal are from the same region.

## FLOW MONITORING POINTS - FMP

The Flow Monitoring Points were set-up in the cities of Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao in order to monitor populations’ movements and to act as an early warning system in case of sudden displacement. The FMP’s evaluations started in January 2013 and have been continuing until now. Since their set up and until the 31<sup>st</sup> of July 2014, **47,104** IDPs travelling to the south of the country had been registered while **175,415** IDPs going to the north were identified.

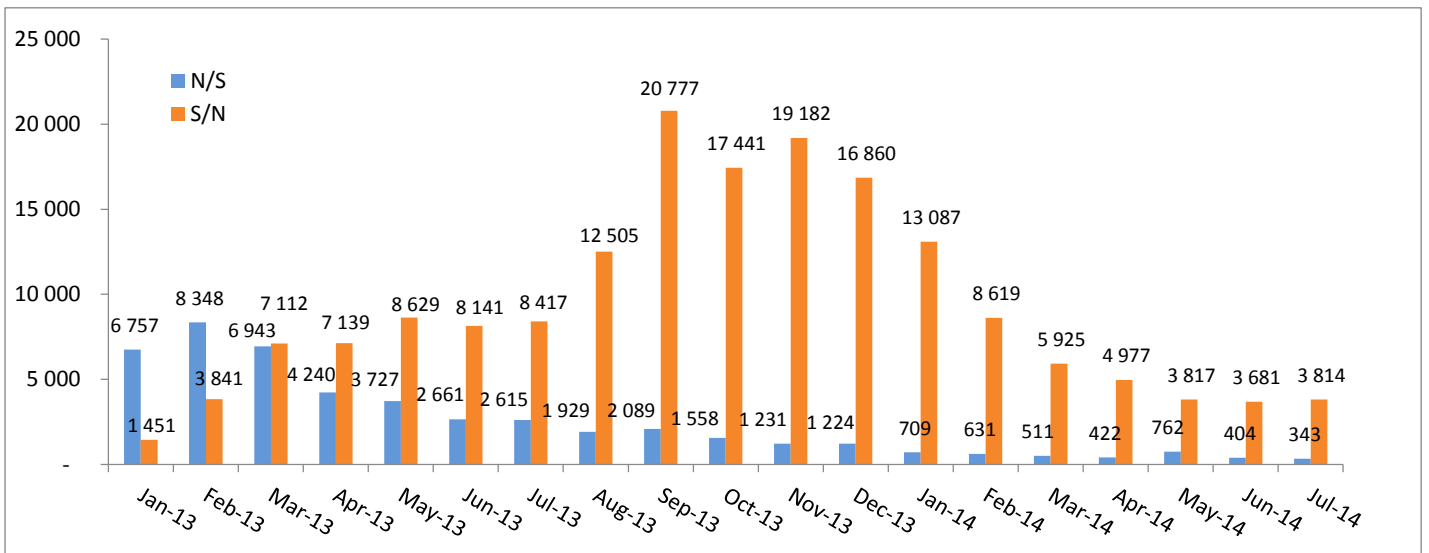
The FMP’s data are showing that, since May 2013 the cumulated number of IDPs travelling from south to north is higher than the number of displaced persons travelling from north to south. This data confirmed the trend of return observed through the decrease in the number of IDPs.

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



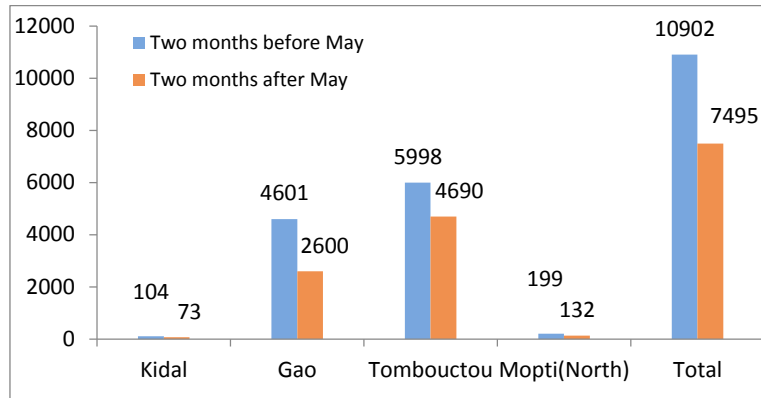
As illustrated in the figure 2, the number of IDPs going to the north increased in September and November 2013, which correspond to the beginning of the school year as well as the stabilization of the country that followed the presidential and legislative elections. Since December 2013, a decrease in the movements of IDPs to the north is observed. A stabilization of this downtrend can be noted during the second quarter of 2014.

Figure 2: Number of IDPs travelling from north to south & south to north from January 2013-July 2014



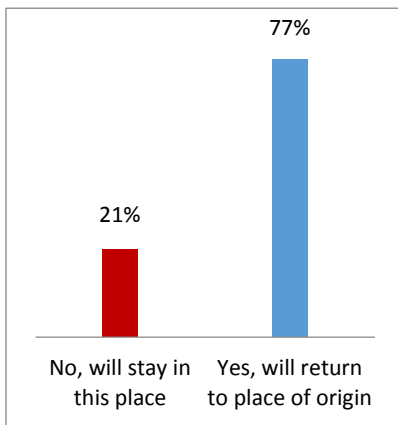
If the decision to return is personal and depend on many different factors, the interviews conducted at the FMP points show that the security conditions in the north continue to be the main consideration for IDPs to decide to return. Since January 2013, 81% of the persons who went north declared that they based their decision to return on improved security conditions in their areas of origin. This percentage was of 82% in June and July 2014. Moreover, since the movements toward the northern regions continue, the decrease observed as of May 2014 could be due to the incidents that took place in the region of Kidal. Those incidents seem to have deterred some people from going north. Indeed, the comparison between the movements toward the north two months before (March and April) and after May (June and July) confirmed the decrease of movements towards the northern regions after May 2014.

Figure 3: Comparison of movement toward the north before and after May 2014



## INTENTION TO RETURN

Figure 4: Intention to return



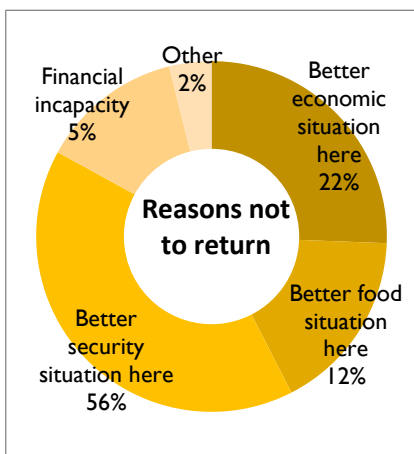
In August 2014, IOM conducted an intention return survey among the IDPs in the southern and northern regions of the country. This survey represents 10% of the IDP population identified in each region and had for objective to better understand IDPs’ intentions to return as well as the factors that determine their returns.

As for the previous DTM reports, the majority of IDP households declared that they would like to return to their place of origin (77%). This percentage is of 82% in the south and 66% 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 while IDPs in

the north come from rural areas where the security situation is still volatile.

According to the same logic, the percentage of IDPs who declared that they did not want or could not return to their place of origin is of 17% in the south and 28% in the north. In total, 21% of displaced households declared that they are not planning to return home.

Figure 5: Reasons not to return



Among these households, 5% declared that they did not have the financial means to travel back to their place of origin, mostly because of the costs of transportation (this percentage is of 8% in the south). Moreover, 56% of IDP households declared that they did not want to go back home because they were feeling more secure in their place of displacement. This data confirms the importance of security on IDPs’ decision to return home.

The security factor is also very important for the persons who are planning to return since 46% of them claimed that they were waiting for the security conditions in their areas of origin to improve before going back home. The difficulty to predict the evolution of the security situation explains, in part, that

52% of the households who were interviewed did not know when they will be going home.

The IDPs households collect information about security and other services available in the areas of return by talking to their families (52%) or consulting the media (24%).

Regarding the support needed to return home, IDP households expressed the need for food (27%) and for transportation to travel to their place of origin (23%).

## RETURNEES

### Returnees by cercle

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
<b>Gao</b>	<b>27.883</b>	<b>139.051</b>
Ansongo	7,291	42,709
Bourem	3,762	21.139
Gao	4,695	30.511
Menaka	12.135	44.692
<b>Kidal</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>500</b>
Abeïbara	100	200
Kidal	150	300
<b>Mopti</b>	<b>7.607</b>	<b>35.241</b>
Bandiagara	380	2,798
Douentza	4.341	24.099
Mopti	1,562	2,579
Tenenkou	868	3,191
Youwarou	456	2.574
<b>Timbuktu</b>	<b>38.706</b>	<b>187,044</b>
Dire	2.423	15.033
Goundam	1.958	9.584
Gourma-Rharous	9.230	51.770
Niafounke	6,520	40.304
Timbuktu	18.575	70.353
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,446</b>	<b>361,836</b>

The evaluations regarding returnees in Mali were carried-out in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal as well as in the cercles of Youwarou, Tenenkou and Douentza and the communes of Segué Iré and Konna in Mopti. In total, around 900 villages were assessed during this exercise.

For this evaluation, a returnee is considered to be a person who comes back permanently to his/her place or origin with or without all the members of the household. The returnees are the persons who were previously IDPs or who had sought refuge in neighboring countries.

In total and as of August 2014, **361,836 returnees** were identified in Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal.

Regarding their region of displacement, the majority of returnees were in Bamako (35%) and Mopti (21%) followed by the regions of Gao (16%) and Timbuktu (14%). These percentages confirmed the fact that IDPs living in the south, who come from the main cities (now relatively secured), are

more likely to return than IDPs in the north who are from rural areas where the security situation is still volatile.

It is worth mentioning that approximately 10% of the returnees identified are coming from the neighboring countries such as Niger, Mauritania and Burkina-Faso.

The number of returnees in Mali went from 137,422 in July 2013 to 196,146 at the beginning of the year to finally reach 361,836 in August. The increase in the number of returnees is due to a better access of the northern areas (which allow for the DTM evaluations to reach more villages) and reflects of the trend of return observed since a couple of months.



## NEED AND ASSISTANCE

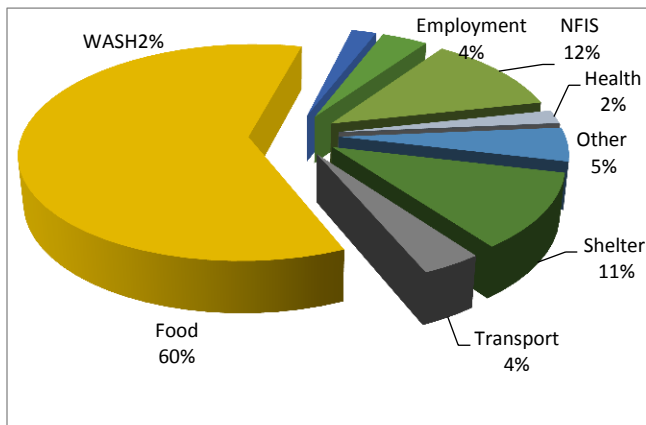
The DTM evaluations also aim at getting a better understanding regarding the needs of the population affected by the 2012' conflict and the 2014' events as well as to evaluate, when possible, the assistance given to those populations. Different types of evaluations have been carried-out to this extend.

### IDPs' needs and assistance

In addition to update IDPs' estimations, the DTM teams carried out a survey with the aim of better understanding IDPs' needs across the country. This survey represents 10% of the IDPs identified in each region (with the exception of Kidal).

According to the results of this exercise, 60% of the IDP households declared to have needs in term of food, 12% needs for non-food items while 11% declared to have need in term of shelter. Since the beginning of the crisis, the need for food continues to remain the most important for IDPs.

Figure 6 IDPs' needs



Regarding the assistance received, 58% of IDP households declared to have received assistance during their displacement. This percentage represents an increase in comparison with the previous DTM reports according to which 52% (February 2014) and 49% (June 2014) of the IDP households declared to have received humanitarian assistance.

In the south as well as in the north, food assistance is the most frequently mentioned type of assistance. In the south, 60% of the IDP household declared to have received food. This percentage is of 95% in the north.

### Needs in the northern regions

In the northern regions, the needs assessments were carried out in 108 villages: 29 villages in Gao, 36 in Timbuktu and 43 in Mopti. This evaluation consisted in understanding the situation and the needs of the villages with a high concentration of IDPs and returnees. In the majority of the localities that were assessed (77%) the need for food is the most important. The structural problems of the agriculture in Mali conjugated to the lack of land maintenance and the low rainfall explain, for a part, the difficulty of the population in the north to have access to food. In addition, the data collected on the field show a need for water and sanitation infrastructures (21% of the villages that were assessed) which illustrate the lack of potable water and latrines in most villages.

To have access to the details on each village assessed; you can consult the following link:

[http://mali.iom.int/mali3/sites/default/files/DTM Reports/DTM Reports Sept14/Evaluation de besoins Aout 2014.kmz](http://mali.iom.int/mali3/sites/default/files/DTM%20Reports/DTM%20Reports%20Sept14/Evaluation%20de%20besoins%20Aout%202014.kmz)

By clicking on the villages (blue icons), you will have access to information on food security, shelter, wash, education and health.

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

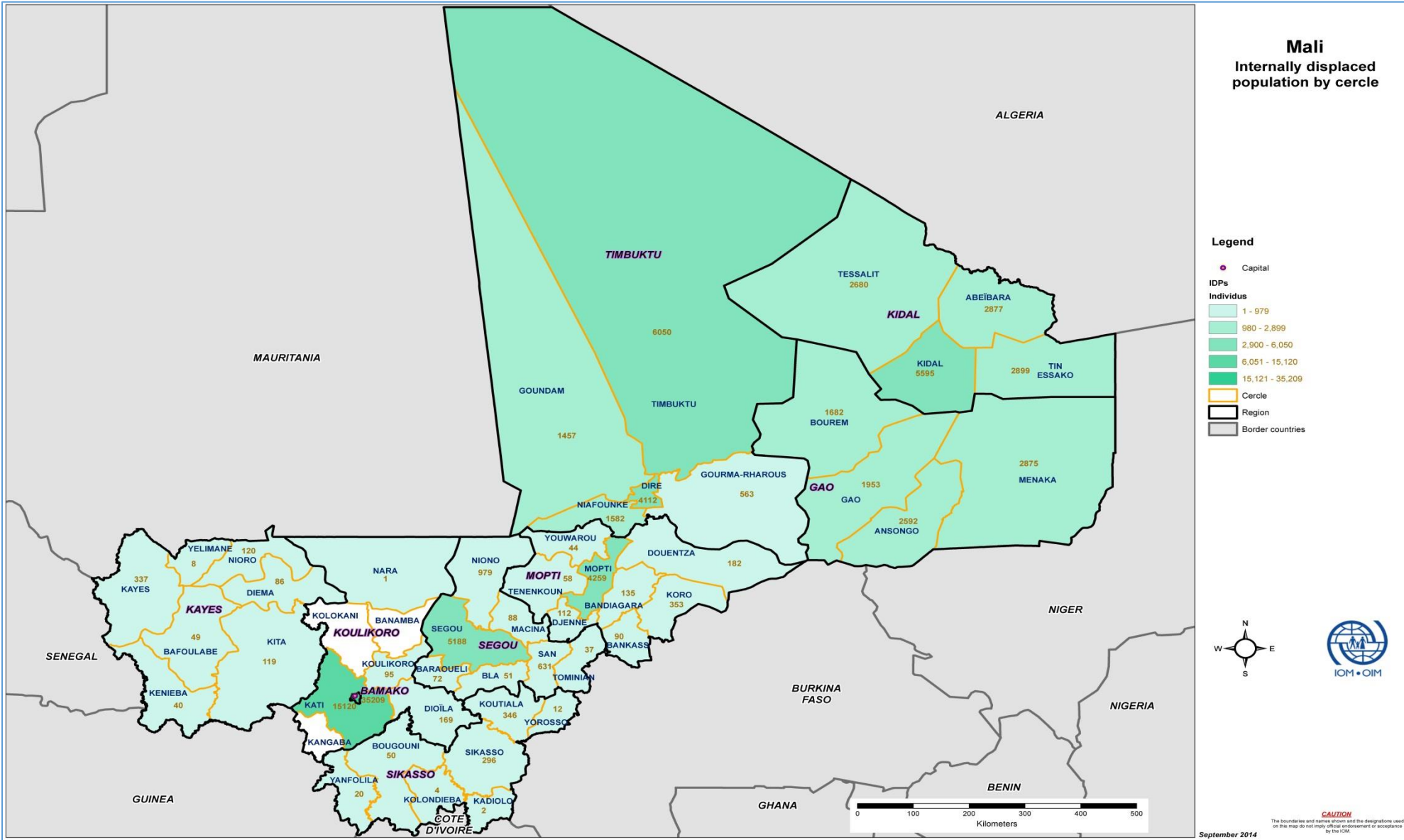


**ANNEX I**
*IDPs by cercle north and south*

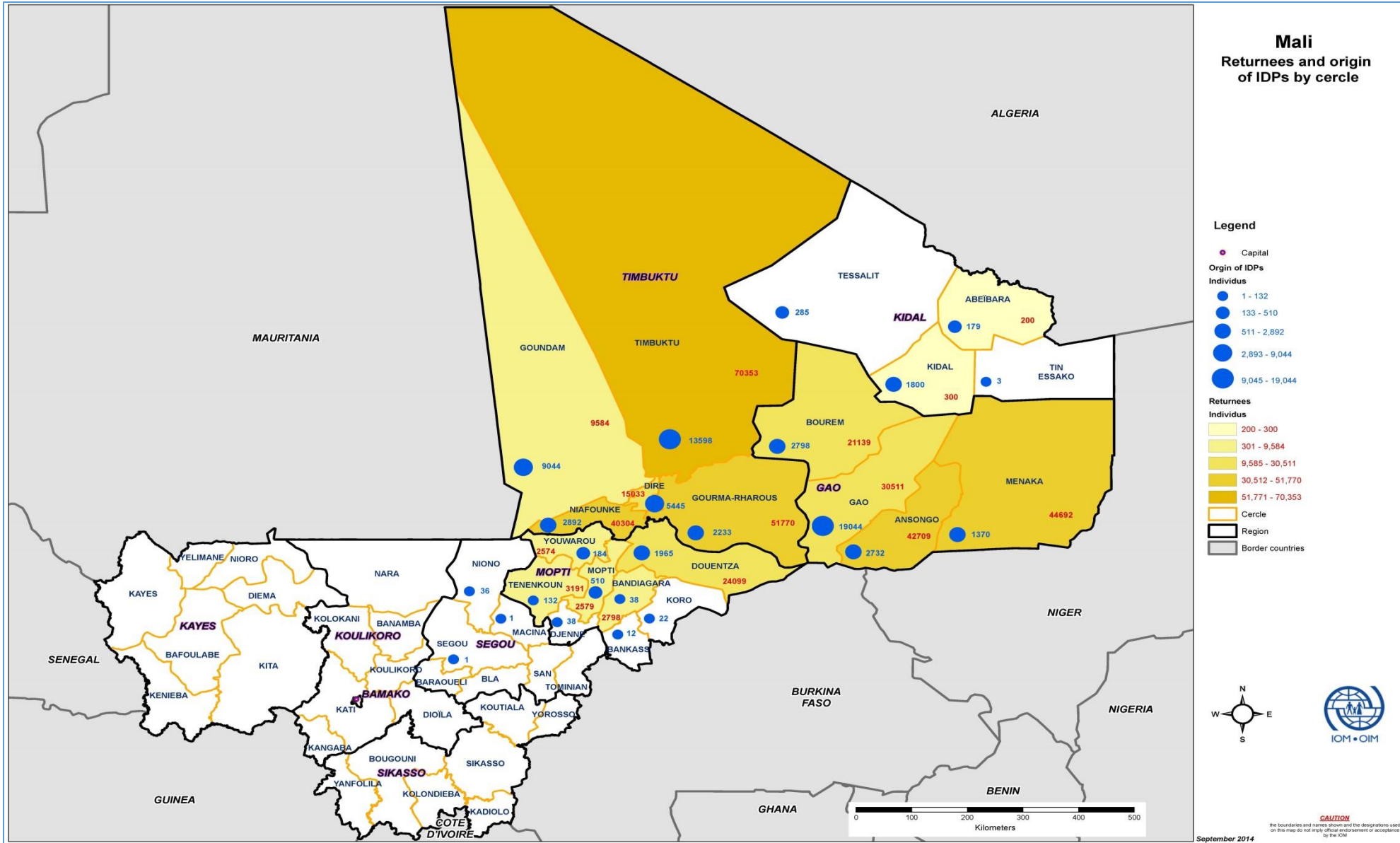
Region - Cercle	Ménages	Individus
<b>Gao</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>9,102</b>
Ansongo	459	2,592
Bourem	292	1,682
Gao	427	1,953
Ménaka	485	2,875
<b>Kidal</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>14,051</b>
Abeïbara	750	2,877
Kidal	944	5,595
Tessalit	720	2,680
Tin Essako	570	2,899
<b>Tombouctou</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>13,764</b>
Dire	1,093	4,112
Goundam	375	1,457
Gourma-Rharous	105	563
Niafounke	327	1,582
Tombouctou	1,223	6,050
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>36,917</b>

Region - Cercle	Ménages	Individus
<b>Bamako</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>35,209</b>
<b>Kayes</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>759</b>
Bafoulabe	13	49
Diema	16	86
Kayes	114	337
Kenieba	12	40
Kita	35	119
Nioro	58	120
Yelimane	7	8
<b>Koulikoro</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>15,385</b>
Dioïla	28	169
Kati	2,232	15,120
Koulikoro	30	95
Nara	1	1
<b>Mopti</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>5,233</b>
Bandiagara	51	135
Bankass	28	90
Djenne	65	112
Douentza	43	182
Koro	72	353
Mopti	1,319	4,259
Tenkou	18	58
Youwarou	6	44
<b>Ségou</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>7,046</b>
Baraoueli	16	72
Bla	12	51
Macina	23	88
Niono	184	979
San	109	631
Ségou	1,182	5,188
Tominian	9	37
<b>Sikasso</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>730</b>
Bougouni	38	50
Kadiolo	2	2
Kolondieba	3	4
Koutiala	188	346
Sikasso	216	296
Yanfolila	13	20
Yorosso	7	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,729</b>	<b>64,362</b>

**ANNEX II**



ANNEX III



## ANNEXE IV PRIORITY COMMUNES

Tombouctou Cercle - Communes	IDPs		Returnees		Total	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
<b>Tombouctou</b>	<b>1.223</b>	<b>6.050</b>	<b>18.326</b>	<b>69.581</b>	<b>19.549</b>	<b>75.631</b>
Tombouctou	49	161	11.069	30.636	11.118	30.797
Salam	480	3.383	1.432	13.046	1.912	16.429
Alafia	23	87	1.587	11.832	1.610	11.919
Ber	604	2.149	2.822	8.965	3.426	11.114
Lafia	67	270	1.416	5.102	1.483	5.372
<b>Niafounke</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1.151</b>	<b>4.216</b>	<b>227.558</b>	<b>4.470</b>	<b>28.709</b>
Lere			2.421	15.037	2.421	15.037
Dianke	254	1.151	1.795	12.521	2.049	13.672
<b>Gourma-Rhaous</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>5.913</b>	<b>29.825</b>	<b>5.970</b>	<b>30.111</b>
Gossi	21	75	4.808	22.435	4.829	22.510
Rharous	36	211	1.105	7.390	1.141	7.601
<b>Goundam</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1.288</b>	<b>5.775</b>	<b>1.386</b>	<b>6.038</b>
Tonka	98	263	1.288	5.775	1.386	6.038
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.632</b>	<b>7.750</b>	<b>29.743</b>	<b>132.739</b>	<b>31.375</b>	<b>140.489</b>

Gao Cercle - Communes	IDPs		Returnees		Total	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
<b>Ménaka</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2.818</b>	<b>10.960</b>	<b>40.372</b>	<b>11.439</b>	<b>43.190</b>
Anderamboukane	275	1.526	4.669	17.125	4.944	18.651
Ménaka	94	629	2.216	8.231	2.310	8.860
Tiderme	77	386	2.133	7.816	2.210	8.202
Inekar	33	277	1.942	7.200	1.975	7.477
<b>Ansongo</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1.049</b>	<b>5.208</b>	<b>30.632</b>	<b>5.412</b>	<b>31.681</b>
Ansongo	82	378	2.402	13.876	2.484	14.254
Ouattagouna	54	279	1.794	10.687	1.848	10.966
Bourra	68	392	1.012	6.069	1.080	6.461
<b>Gao</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1.062</b>	<b>1.698</b>	<b>10.780</b>	<b>1.919</b>	<b>11.842</b>
Gao	214	1.019	853	5.214	1.067	6.233
Gabero	7	43	845	5.566	852	5.609
<b>Bourem</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.035</b>	<b>5.941</b>	<b>1.036</b>	<b>5.943</b>
Bamba	1	2	1.035	5.941	1.036	5.943
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>4.931</b>	<b>18.901</b>	<b>87.725</b>	<b>19.806</b>	<b>92.656</b>

## ANNEX V NEEDS ASSESSMENT VILLAGES

### Tombouctou

Cercle	Commune	Number of villages
Dire	Sareyamou	1
	Tienkour	3
<b>Total Dire</b>		<b>4</b>
Goundam	Tonka	2
<b>Total Goundam</b>		<b>2</b>
Gourma-Rharous	Bambara Maoude	1
	Gossi	4
	Hanzakona	1
	Haribomo	1
<b>Total Gourma-Rharous</b>		<b>7</b>
Niafunke	Dianke	3
	Koumaira	1
	Lere	3
<b>Total Niafunke</b>		<b>7</b>
Tombouctou	Alafia	3
	Lafia	1
	Salam	5
	Tombouctou	7
<b>Total Tombouctou</b>		<b>16</b>
<b>Total Tombouctou</b>		<b>36</b>

### Gao

Cercle	Commune	Number of villages
Ansongo	Bourra	1
	Tessit	2
<b>Total Ansongo</b>		<b>3</b>
Bourem	Bamba	2
	Bourem	1
	Taboye	1
	Tarkint	2
	Temera	1
<b>Total Bourem</b>		<b>7</b>
Gao	Anchawadi	1
	Gabero	1
	Gao	1
	N'tillit	1
	Tilemsi	2
<b>Total Gao</b>		<b>6</b>
Menaka	Anderamboukane	6
	Inekar	4
	Ménaka	3
<b>Total Ménaka</b>		<b>13</b>
<b>Total Gao</b>		<b>29</b>

### Mopti

Cercle	Commune	Number of villages
Douentza	Dallah	2
	Debere	1
	Dianwely	1
	Djaptodji	7
	Douentza	1
	Gandamia	4
	Haire	3
	Hombori	3
Mondoro	4	
<b>Total Douentza</b>		<b>26</b>
Tenenkou	Diafarabe	2
	Diondori	3
	Kareri	1
	Sougoulbe	1
	Tenenkou	1
	Togoro Kotia	1
	Toguere-Coumbe	1
<b>Total Tenenkou</b>		<b>10</b>
Youwarou	Bimbere Tama	2
	Dongo	1
	Farimake	2
	Youwarou	2
<b>Total Youwarou</b>		<b>7</b>
<b>Total Mopti</b>		<b>43</b>

## ANNEX VI 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.

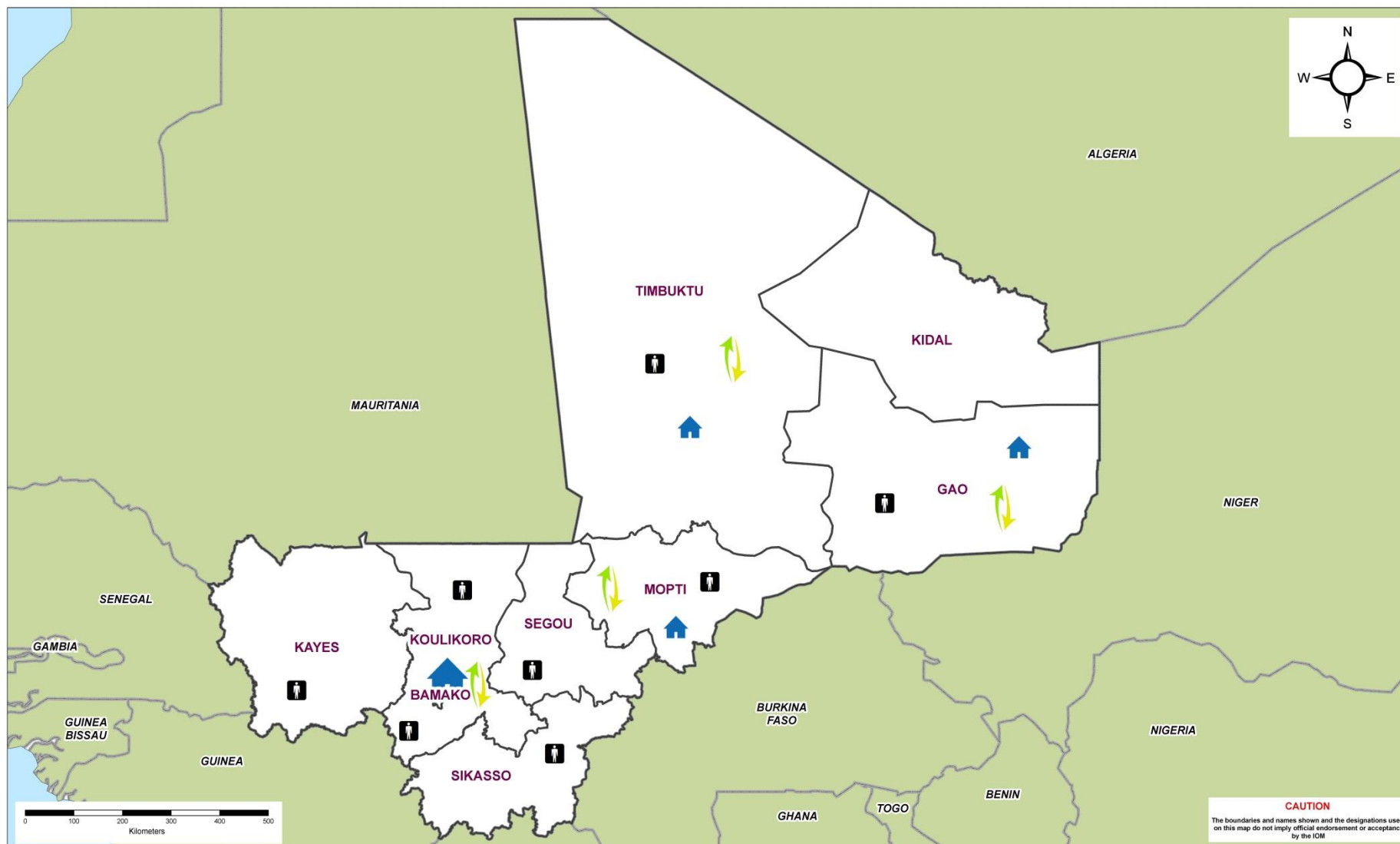
- **Training:** As for the commune/quartier assessments and the registration, the DTM teams in charge of collecting the data at the FMPs are composed of IOM staff as well as members of the DNDS and DGPC. Those teams are trained on the methodology and the questionnaire as well as on some basic protection 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, 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
- 86 staffs (OIM+DNDS+DGPC) in the south regions
- 58 staffs (OIM+DNDS+DGPC) in the north regions

DTM August 2014