

Mali

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

December 2014



Introduction

The conflict that affected the northern regions of Mali in 2012 caused significant displacement both inside Malian territory than to neighboring countries. To better understand these population movements and provide accurate and updated data to the humanitarian partners, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) began, in June 2012, its Displacement Tracking Matrix Program (DTM).

Given that the Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and the Reconstruction of the North (Ministère de la Solidarité, de l'Action Humanitaire et de la Reconstruction du Nord -MSAHRN in French) is the Government of Mali Ministry in charge of the coordination of humanitarian actions in crisis situations in accordance with Decree No. 2014- 0280 / P-RM published April 25, 2014, the responsibility for the collection of displacement and return data falls under this Ministry. The Leadership of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program was transferred to the Government of Mali through the National Directorate of Social Development (Direction Nationale du Développement Social – DNDS in French) on November 13, 2014. DNDS is the Central Structure of the MSAHRN responsible for the management of the IDPs, the returnees and other vulnerable groups.

The objective of this program is to collect accurate and updated information on population movements across the country, after the conflicts. The assessments conducted as part of the DTM follow the methodology and tools developed by the Commission on Populations Movement (CPM), a protection cluster working group.

All DTM field' activities are conducted by DNDS in close collaboration with IOM. They include the update of IDPs and returnees data, the monitoring of population' flows at the main entry and transit points of Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao as well as needs assessments for the affected populations in the north.

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

(All data presented in this report are available at commune and village level. For data request, please contact Abdramane Niama TOGORA: ant.togora@yahoo.fr)

Key Findings

- **61.621** internally displaced people (**12.633** households) recorded and identified by the DTM program in all regions of Mali. **32.038** IDPs in southern and **29.583** IDPs in the northern regions.
- IDPs' movements toward the northern regions continue, and a slight upward trend is observed since the beginning of November.
- A survey conducted on IDPs in the north and south reveals that 56% of surveyed households want to return to their places of origin, while 43% would like to settle in their place of displacement.
- A survey conducted on IDPs' primary needs, show that 51% of households have food needs, 12% of the shelter needs and 6% of needs in terms of non-food article.
- 394.655 returnees identified in Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal.

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Displacement Tracking Matrix

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The DTM data collection and update continues to show a decrease in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali. The number of IDPs went from **86.026** persons (DTM report, October 2014) to **61.621** in December 2014. Between October and December, a decrease of **24.405** displaced persons was observed.

Locations of displaced persons

The data regarding IDPs in the southern regions are the result of the verifications carried out on a weekly basis by DNDS in the regions of Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou, Sikasso and Mopti. These operations aim to verifying, through door to door visits and fixed centers of the decentralized services of MSAHRN 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 objective of collecting information on IDPs who were displaced with in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal.

IDPs in Mali by region

Region	Households	Individuals	Household size
Bamako	2.569	14.386	5,6
Kayes	140	376	2,7
Koulikoro	1.738	10.456	6,0
Mopti	1.410	4.430	3,1
Segou	502	2.106	4,2
Sikasso	186	284	1,5
Gao	1.316	7.245	5,5
Kidal	2.194	11.990	5,5
Timbuktu	2.578	10.348	4,0
TOTAL	12.633	61.621	4,9

In the south, the number of IDPs identified in Bamako has decreased from **31.146** IDPs¹ in October to **14.386** in December 2014. Commune I, III and V have the highest number of IDPs in Bamako. In Koulikoro, the highest number of IDPs are registered in Kati.

According to the data collected, in the north, the region of Kidal is the one hosting the highest number of internally displaced persons (11.990 IDPs). 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 circle of Timbuktu which is the most secured. In the region of Gao, there has been a slight increase in the number of IDPs, which started from 7.070 in October to 7.245 in December 2014. The highest number of IDPs was found in the circle of Menaka. All data for this region have not been updated due to security constraints.

IDPs by commune-Bamako

Communes	Households	Individuals	Household size
Commune I	720	4.523	6,3
Commune II	139	628	4,5
Commune III	449	2.749	6,1
Commune IV	412	1.689	4,1
Commune V	432	2.204	5,1
Commune VI	417	2.593	6,2
TOTAL	2.569	14.386	5,6

¹ DTM report, October 2014

Demographic profile

The internally displaced population is composed of 52,9% women and 47,1% men. Moreover, 55,5% of IDPs are children (aged from 0 to 17 years) and 44,5% adults (18 years and more) .

IDPs in Mali-Breakdown by age and sex

Age	Women	% Women	Men	% Men	Total
N/A	59	0,1%	47	0,1%	106
0/4 years	4 942	8,0%	4.341	7,0%	9.283
5/11 years	6 617	10,7%	6.349	10,3%	12.966
12/17 years	6 254	10,1%	5.708	9,3%	11.962
18/59 years	11 993	19,5%	10.073	16,3%	22.066
+ 60 years	2 735	4,4%	2.503	4,1%	5.238
TOTAL	32.600	52,9%	29.021	47,1%	61.621

FLOW MONITORING POINTS - FMP

The Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) 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 since then. Since their set up and until the 31st of December 2014, **47.754** IDPs travelling to the south of the country had been registered while **182.398** 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: Evolution of the number of IDPs travelling from north to south & south to north from January '13 to December '14

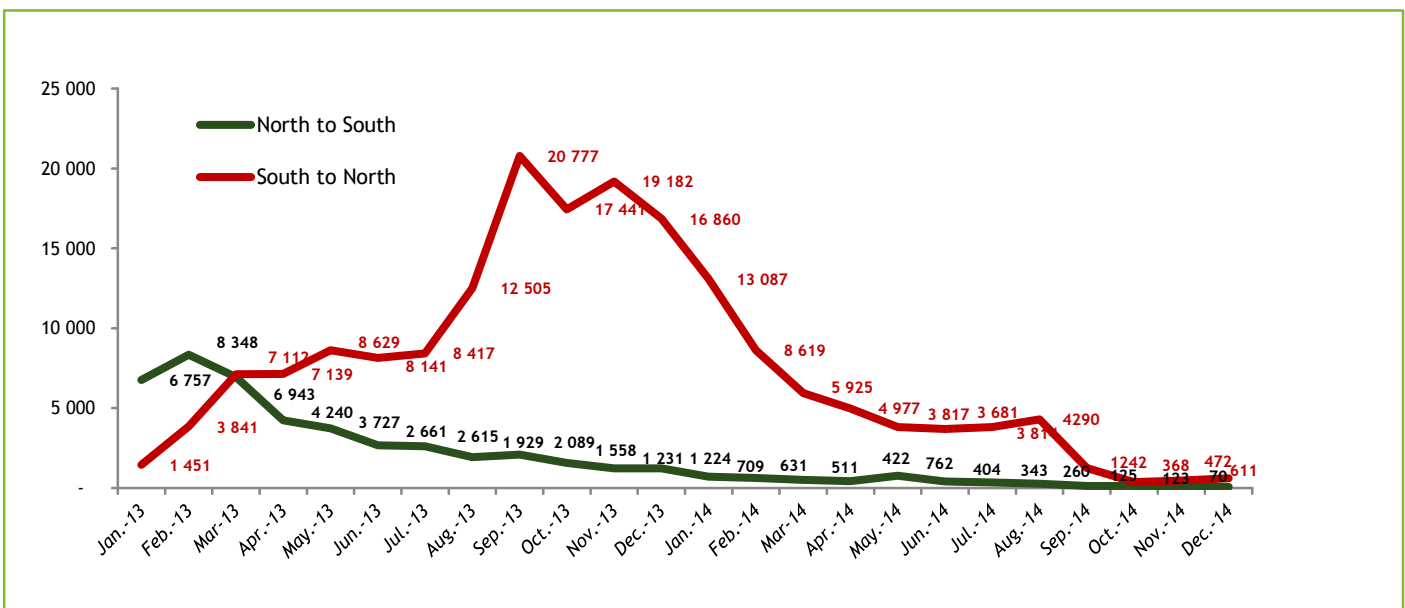
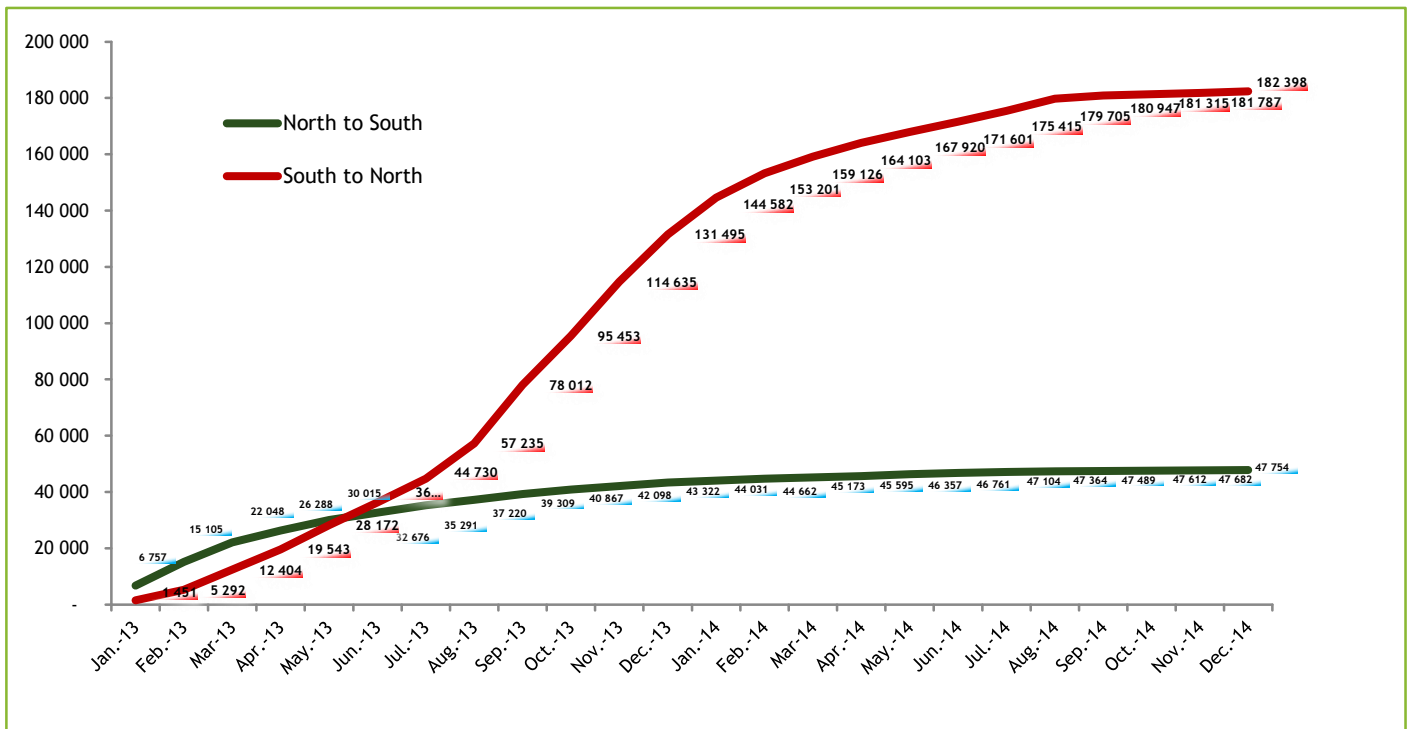


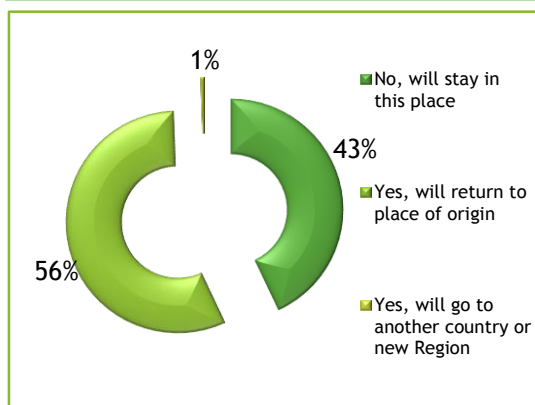
Figure 2: Cumulated number of IDPs travelling from north to south & south to north from January '13 to December '14



If the decision to return is personal and depends 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. In October 2014, 72,5% of the persons who went to the north declared that they based their decision to return on improved security conditions in their areas of origin. This percentage is 76,4% in December 2014.

Regarding the reasons of displacement, 51,4% of IDPs who were registered while travelling from north to south in December 2014 declared that they have left their homes because of food insecurity. Indeed, since the crisis and until now, some displaced households have difficulties to meet their needs in terms of food and are forced out of their homes. Out of the 611 IDPs who were registered during their travel to the north during the month of December 2014, 76,4% 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.

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 28%² in October 2013 and reached 43% in December. As indicated in the figure 4, the displaced households who do not want to return home declared that they have either better security conditions (52%) or that they have better economic opportunities (11%) in their areas of displacement.

² DTM Report, October 2014

³ DTM Report, August 2014

Figures 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 **23%** 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 3,5% 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 19% in the south where the distance and therefore the costs of travel are higher.

The majority of IDPs households (56%) declared that they wanted to go back to the house they were occupying before the crisis. Regarding the date of return, 47,6% declared that they do not know when they will return. However, IDPs' decisions to return home remain difficult to anticipate since the majority of households (52%) have based their decision on the security situation, which remains volatile.

Regarding transportation, 99% of IDPs households declared that they wanted to travel with all their family' members while only 1% 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 (87%) 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 97% of the households declared that they will have to borrow money from someone to pay for their travel.

The return intention survey also shows the fluidity of movement in Mali. **60%** of IDPs households declared that they have returned at least once to their places of origin. The main reasons for those trips were to visit family members (54%) or check on their belongings (23%). In parallel, the displaced households have close ties with the members of the families who stayed in the north since 49% of them considered them as the main source of information regarding the conditions of living.

RETURNEES

Returnees by cercle

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
ao	31 248	16 0602
Ansongo	10 107	59 730
Bourem	3 901	22422
Gao	5 008	33 612
Ménaka	12 232	44 838
Kidal	350	1 000
Abeïbara	115	275
Kidal	165	375
Tessalit	70	350
Mopti	7 639	35487
Bandiagara	382	2 813
Douentza	4 351	24 176
Mopti	1 565	2 602
Tenenkou	883	3 307
Youwarou	458	2 589
Timbuktu	38 973	197 566
Dire	2 575	17 981
Goundam	2 011	9 876
Gourma-Rharous	9 379	56 508
Niafounké	6 659	41 708
Timbuktu	18 349	71 493
TOTAL	78 210	394 655

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 Abeïbara, 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 **394 655** returnees in Mali.

Regarding their region of provenance, the majority of returnees came from Bamako (39%) and Mopti (17,5%) followed by the regions of Gao (17%) and Timbuktu (15,5%).

It is worth mentioning that approximately 11% of the returnees identified are coming from the neighbouring 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 2014 to finally reach 394 655 in December 2014. The increase in the number of returnees reflects of the trend of return observed with displaced populations.

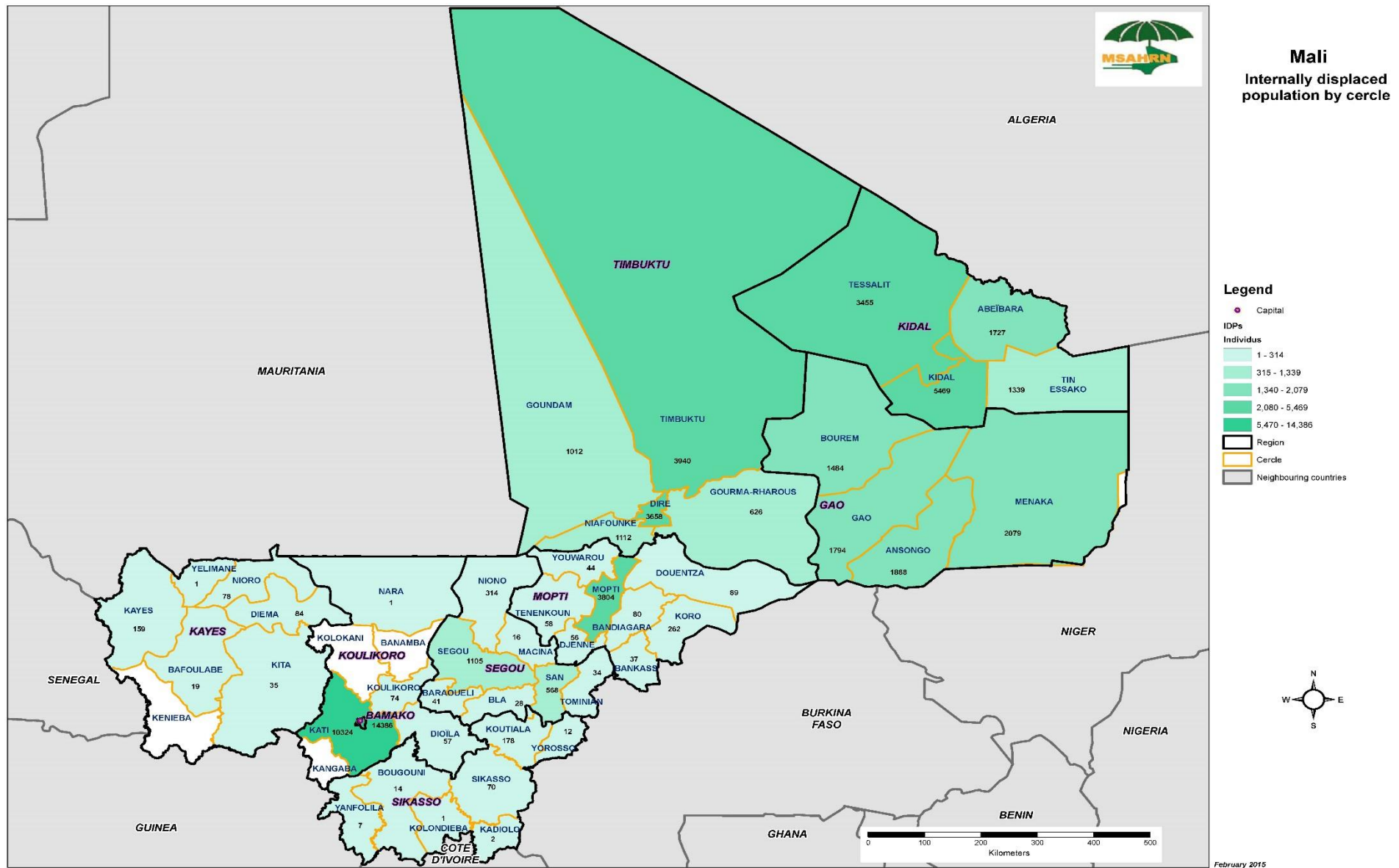
ANNEX I
IDPs by cercle in southern regions

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
Bamako district	2 569	14 386
Kayes	140	376
Bafoulabe	5	19
Diema	16	84
Kayes	66	159
Kita	13	35
Nioro	39	78
Yelimane	1	1
Koulikoro	1 738	10 456
Dioïla	13	57
Kati	1 699	10 324
Koulikoro	25	74
Nara	1	1
Mopti	1 410	4 430
Bandiagara	37	80
Bankass	16	37
Djenne	34	56
Douentza	26	89
Koro	60	262
Mopti	1 213	3 804
Tenenkou	18	58
Youwarou	6	44
Ségou	502	2 106
Baraoueli	12	41
Bla	9	28
Macina	5	16
Niono	64	314
San	100	568
Ségou	304	1 105
Tominian	8	34
Sikasso	186	284
Bougouni	13	14
Kadiolo	2	2
Kolondieba	1	1
Koutiala	98	178
Sikasso	62	70
Yanfolila	3	7
Yorosso	7	12
TOTAL	6 545	32 038

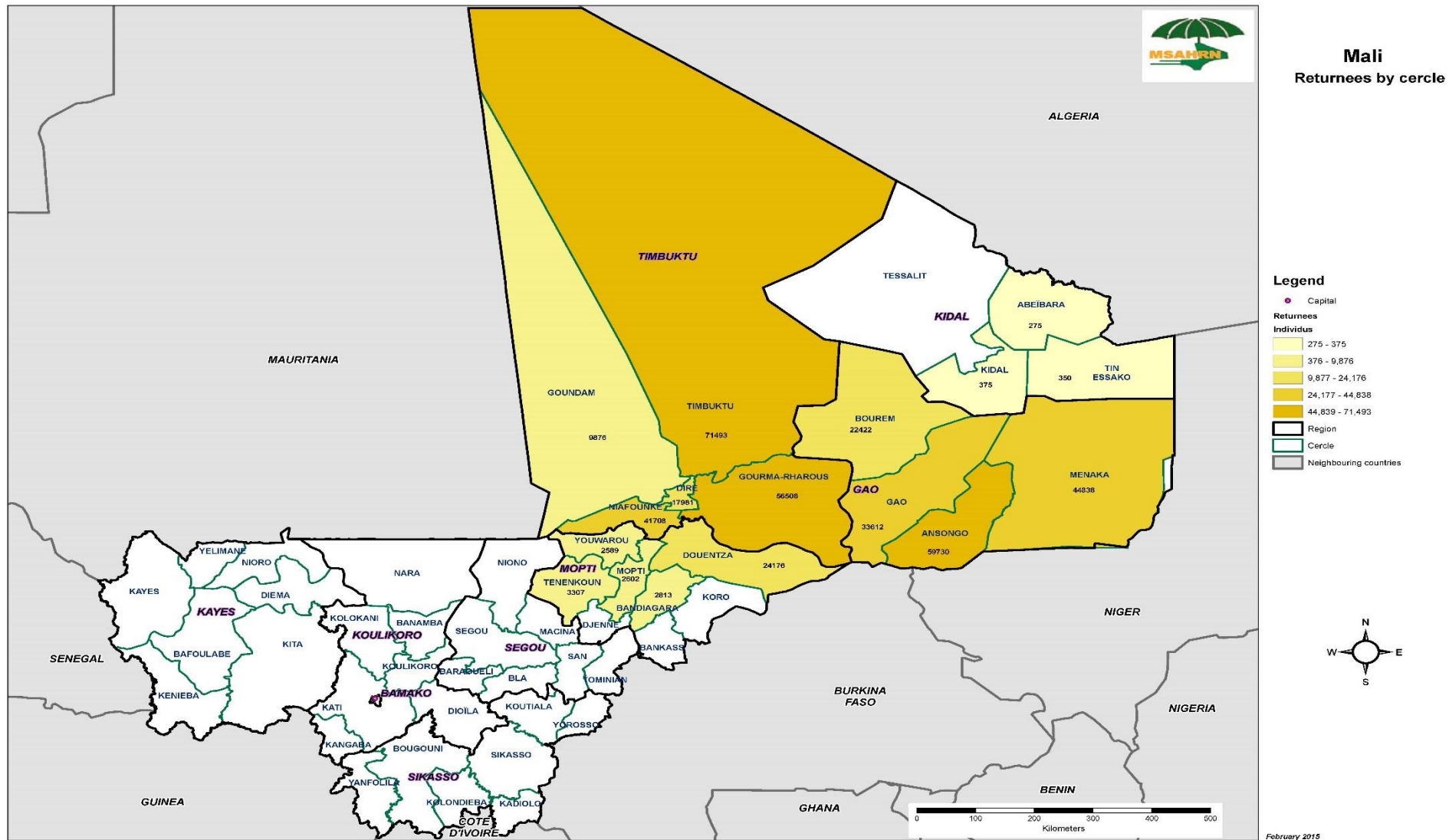
IDPs by cercle in northern regions

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
Gao	1 316	7 245
Ansongo	340	1 888
Bourem	256	1 484
Gao	332	1 794
Ménaka	388	2 079
Kidal	2 194	11 990
Abeïbara	577	1 727
Kidal	423	5 469
Tessalit	852	3 455
Tin Essako	342	1 339
Timbuktu	2 578	10 348
Dire	1 128	3 658
Goundam	277	1 012
Gourma-Rharous	142	626
Niafounke	199	1 112
Timbuktu	832	3 940
TOTAL	6 088	29 583

ANNEX II



ANNEX III



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) and IOM.

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 DNDS's officers to the DNDS data collection staff as well as to members of 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 DNDS staff as well as members of the DGPC and IOM. 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 DNDS officers to DNDS data collection staff as well as to members of 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.