



Photo Juliana Quintero

Mali DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

April 2014



Introduction

IOM, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Affairs and Reconstruction in the North as well as the Ministry of Interior and Security began, in June 2012, its Displacement Tracking Matrix Program (DTM) with the objective to collect data on populations affected by the 2012 conflict.

The methodology and tools used by the DTM program were elaborated by the Commission on Population Movement (CMP), a working group within the Protection Cluster, with the aim of providing up-to-date data on internally displaced persons and returnees as well as on host communities in Mali.

The IOM teams as well as the ones from the National Directorate of Social Development (Direction Nationale du Développement Sociale-DNDS-in French) and from the General Directorate of Civil Protection (Direction Générale de la Protection Civile-DGPC-in French) are deployed in all regions of Mali, whereas the DTM activities in Kidal are being carried out by the NGO Solidarités Internationales. DTM evaluations are also taking place in the main entry and transit points of Bamako, Mopti, Tombouctou and Gao.

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 requests, please contact Stéphanie Daviot: sdaviot@iom.int)

Key Findings

- 26,761 households (137,096 internally displaced persons) registered and assessed by IOM in all regions in Mali. 79,843 IDPs in the south and 57,253 IDPs in the north.
- IDPs' movement toward the northern regions continue, even if they slow down since the beginning of the year
- A survey conducted on IDPs in the south and in the north, revealed that 75% of displaced households want to go back to their place of origin, while 21% would like to stay in the place of displacement.
- 283 935 returnees (to their places of origin) identified in Gao, Tombouctou, Kidal and Mopti
- A survey conducted on IDPs' primary needs, shows that 45% of the IDP households expressed needs in terms of food, 18% in the form of shelter, 13% in terms of employment and 7% for transportation support.
- A need evaluation conducted in villages in the northern regions revealed needs in terms of foods (71% of assessed villages) and in terms of WASH (14% of assessed villages).

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Displacement Tracking Matrix

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The data verification and evaluations carried out by IOM and its partners shows a continued decrease in the number of internally displaced persons in Mali. There are currently 137,096 IDPs in the country compared to 283,726 in October 2013 and 199,575 in February 2014.

Locations of displaced persons

The data regarding the location, and number of IDPs in the southern regions are the results of verifications carried out on a weekly basis by the DNDS and 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.

In the southern regions, and as in previous DTM reports, Bamako continues to have the highest number of IDPs (40,733 individuals), followed by Koulikoro (17,727) and Ségou (10,440).

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

IDPs in Mali by region

Region	Household	Individuals	Household size
Bamako	6,206	40,733	6.6
Kayes	364	1,263	3.5
Koulikoro	2,543	17,727	7.0
Mopti	2,054	6,948	3.4
Ségou	2,185	10,440	4.8
Sikasso	837	2,732	3.3
Gao	2,819	16,729	5.9
Kidal	2,374	11,245	4.7
Tombouctou	6,889	29,279	4.3
TOTAL	26,271	137,096	5.2

The evaluations carried out in the north consist of collecting estimations on IDPs that were displaced in the northern regions of Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal. Despite a decrease of almost 15,000 IDPs, Tombouctou has the largest number of IDPs in the north (29,279 IDPs) with Tombouctou cercle having the most. After Tombouctou, Gao (16,729 IDPs) and Kidal (11,245 IDPs) have the largest concentration of IDPs, with most IDPs in Gao being in Menaka cercle and most in Kidal being in Tessalit cercle (see Annex I for map and table of locations of IDPs by

cercle).

The significant decrease in the number of IDPs in Kidal can be explained by the fact that the last field evaluations carried out in the region were from May 2013. It's also important to note that only 6 out of the 11 communes in Kidal were assessed during this exercise.

As shown in previous DTM reports, the majority of IDP households in the southern regions live in rented houses (68%) while 26% live with host families. These data illustrate that many IDPs who sought refuge with host families at the beginning of the crisis had to turn to renting during their prolonged displacement.

The situation is different in the northern regions where 58% of IDP households live in host families, while 17% live in rented houses.

Origins of displaced households

Origins of displaced in the south per region - cercle

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
Gao	5,594	32,430
Ansongo	579	3,468
Bourem	572	3,422
Gao	4,144	23,828
Menaka	299	1,712
Kidal	445	2,330
Abeïbara	4	15
Kidal	364	1,972
Tessalit	75	339
Tin Essako	2	4
Mopti	915	3,751
Bandiagara	12	42
Bankass	5	27
Djenne	2	35
Douentza	625	2,595
Koro	4	17
Mopti	132	597
Tenenkou	61	171
Youwarou	74	267
Segou	10	52
Niono	7	39
Segou	2	12
Tombouctou	6,970	40,075
Dire	1,128	6,673
Goundam	1,725	10,574
Gourma-Rharous	561	2,823
Niafounke	616	3,237
Tombouctou	2,940	16,768
TOTAL	13,933	78,637

The IDP households currently living in the southern regions come from the regions that were directly affected by the conflict. As such, 49% of those households come from Gao, while 39% come from Tombouctou, 6% from Mopti and 3% from Kidal.

Moreover, it is important to note that most of the IDPs who sought refuge in the south are from the capitals of the regions. Out of all the IDPs living in the south who are originally from the region of Gao, 70% come from Gao town. The same applies for the region of Kidal (84% come from the town of Kidal) and to a lesser extent to Tombouctou, where 40% of the IDPs coming from the region are from the town of Tombouctou.

The situation is different in Mopti since the capital was not directly affected by the conflict. As such, IDPs living in the south who are from the region of Mopti come mainly from the cercles that were occupied during the conflict, Douentza (69,2%), Tenekou (4,6%) and Youwarou (7,1%) (see Annex II for map by cercle of origin of IDPs in the south).

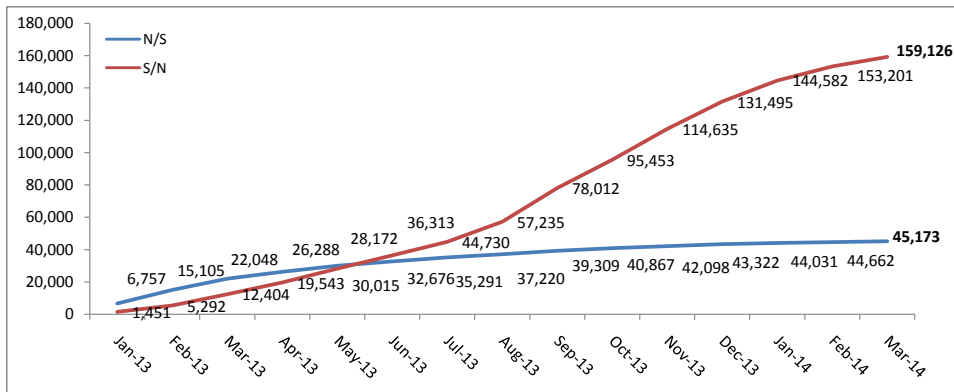
As for IDPs living in the northern regions, the majority of them come from the regions where they are displaced. As such, 83% of IDPs living in Gao are from the region of Gao, 92% of IDPs living in Tombouctou are from the region of Tombouctou and 72% of IDPs living in Kidal are from the same region.

FLOW MONITORING POINTS

According to data collected at Flow Monitoring Points (FMP), between January 2013 (the starting date for the FMP) and March 2014, around 45,173 IDPs traveled from north to south while around 159,126 IDPs traveled from south to north.

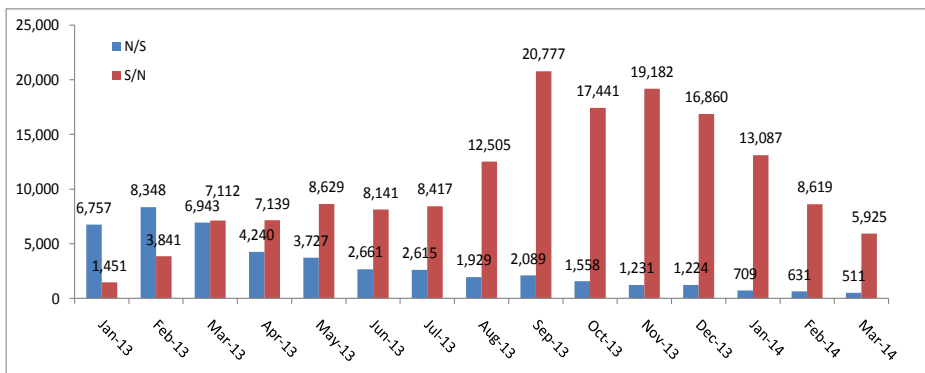
The IDP movement monitored at the FMPs continues to show a trend of return. Since May 2013, the cumulated number of IDPs travelling from the south to the north of the country is higher than the number of displaced persons travelling from the north to the south.

Graph 1: Number of IDPs traveling from north to south & south to north from Jan 2013-March 2014



As illustrated in graph 1, the number of IDPs going to the northern regions sharply increased between September and November 2013, which corresponds to the beginning of classes as well as to the political stabilization that followed the presidential and legislative elections in July and August 2013. While movement to the northern regions has continued, since December 2013 the numbers have tapered off from the peaks witnessed in September through November of last year.

Graph 2: Cumulated number of IDPs traveling from north to south & south to north from Jan 2013 - March 2014



The decision for IDPs to go to the north is based on a number of factors. As underlined in previous DTM reports, the security situation in the north remains one of the main considerations for IDPs to decide to return. Since January 2013, 78,9% of IDPs traveling to the north said they based their decision to return on the improved security conditions in their areas of origin. In February and March 2014, 79, 9% and 81% of IDPs declared to have based their decision to travel to the north on better security conditions in the concerned regions.

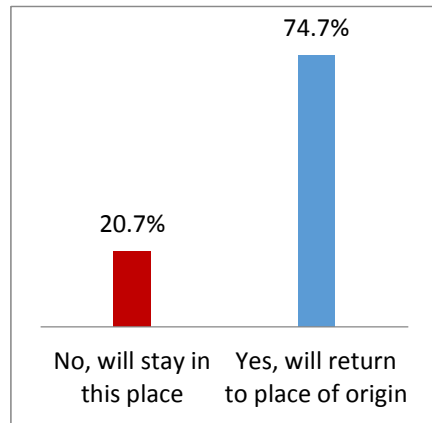
As shown in graph 1, the movement of IDPs towards the southern regions has continuously decreased since January 2013 and is now significantly lower than the movements towards the north (511 persons in March 2014). Those movements include IDPs who are going to the south because of food insecurity caused by the crisis (28% of IDPs in February 2014 and 34,5% in March 2014) but also IDPs who wish to join families members (29,2% in February 2014 and 27,7% in March 2014). In the vast majority of cases, IDPs who join family members in the south are the ones

who went to check on the conditions in the areas of origins or to visit relatives and who then come back to the south where their families are.

INTENTION TO RETURN

IOM, in collaboration with its partners, conducted a survey to better understand IDPs' intentions to return. This survey was conducted between March and April 2014 in all the southern regions as well as in Gao and Tombouctou. The displaced households interviewed for this survey represent 10% of the IDP population identified in each region.

In all the regions where the survey took place, the majority of displaced households (75%) said that they would like to return to their place of origin. However, the situation is different from south to north. While 83% of IDP households in the south would like return home, this percentage is 68% in the north.

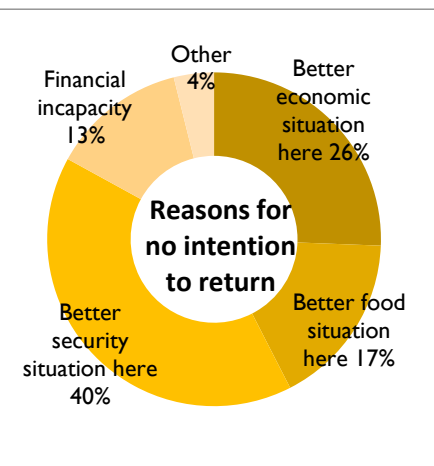


The difference between the south and the north could be due in part to the fact that the majority of IDPs in the south come from Gao and Tombouctou cities which are currently secure. The majority of IDPs in the north, however, come from areas where the security situation is still volatile, which could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

In both the south and the north, the majority of displaced households said they would like to go back to the house they were living in before the crisis (77% of IDP households). The three motivating factors for their intention to return are improved security, the school calendar and the agricultural calendar.

Graph 4 reasons for no intention to return

Across the regions, 21% of the displaced households interviewed said they did not want to go back to their place of origin (16% in the southern regions and 26% in the northern regions). As per the previous analysis in the FMP regarding the importance of security for people returning home, the majority of IDPs who do not want to return base their decision on the security situation in the north. 40% of the displaced households who do not want to return declared that they were feeling more secure in their place of displacement.



This survey also shows the fluidity of movement in Mali. Indeed, 23% of the displaced households said they have gone at least one time to their place of origin before going back to their area of displacement. The main reasons for those trips are to get information on the areas of return (33%) as well as to visit family members (20%).

As seen in previous DTM reports, the majority of IDP households declared not to know when they would like to go home. Their uncertainty regarding this point is

due, as mentioned previously, to the fact that IDPs mainly base their decision to return on the security conditions in the north which remain, in certain areas, volatile.

RETURNEES

Returnees per region - cercle

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
Gao	23,137	110,674
Ansongo	4,994	28,404
Bourem	2,655	15,720
Gao	3,532	22,709
Menaka	11,956	43,841
Kidal	200	405
Abeïbara	100	200
Kidal	100	205
Mopti	4,749	23,710
Bandiagara	380	2,798
Douentza	2,486	16,029
Mopti	1,562	2,549
Tenenkou	183	1,593
Youwarou	138	741
Tombouctou	35,431	149,146
Dire	2,393	10,630
Goundam	1,584	3,448
Gourma-Rharous	7,460	37,549
Niafounke	6,127	34,354
Tombouctou	17,867	63,165
TOTAL	63,517	283,935

Following evaluations that were conducted in July 2013 and February 2014 regarding the number of returnees in Mali, IOM conducted evaluations, together with the DNDS and the DGPC, with the objective of updating the estimations regarding the number of returnees in Gao and Tombouctou. For the first time, this exercise was also conducted in the regions of Mopti and Kidal. In Mopti, the evaluations were carried out in the cercles of Youwarou, Tenekou and Douentza as well as in the communes of Konna and Sègue which were directly affected by the conflict. In Kidal, out of the 6 communes that were evaluated by Solidarités Internationale, only the communes of Kidal and Abeibara were identified as areas hosting returnees (see Annex III for map by cercle of returnees).

Those evaluations have been carried out in 684 villages in Tombouctou, Gao, Mopti as well as in Kidal. The objective of this exercise was to gather, through key informant interviews

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

As of April 2014, 283,935 returnees have been identified in Gao, Tombouctou, Mopti and Kidal.

Regarding the origin of returnees, the majority of them come from Bamako (34%), the regions of Gao (17%) and Tombouctou (14%). 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 northern regions. In Mopti, most returnees come from the region of Mopti, and were identified in the cercles of Youwarou, Tenekou and Douentza.

It's worth mentioning that a fair amount of returnees are coming from the neighboring countries such as Niger, Mauritania and Burkina-Faso.

NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

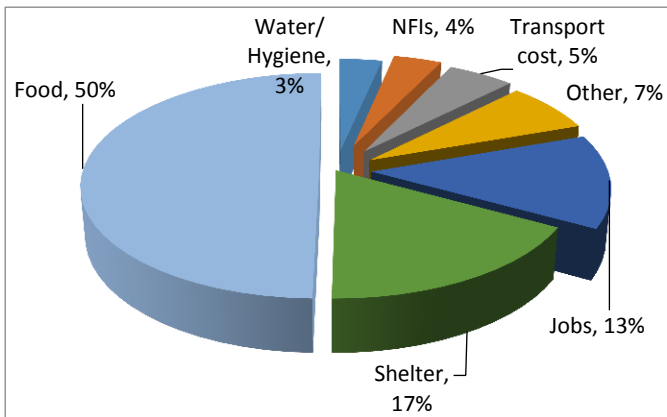
IOM and its partners have carried out a number of evaluations to gain a better understanding regarding the needs of populations affected by the 2012 crisis in order to advise the humanitarian community. Different types of evaluation have been carried out to this extent.

IDPs' Needs and Assistance

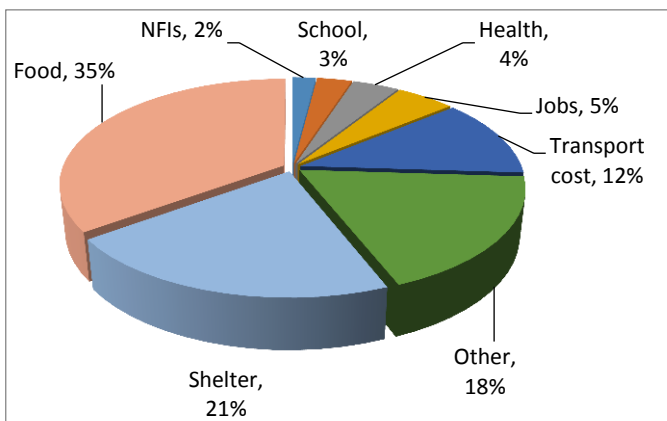
In the southern regions, as well as in Gao and Tombouctou, a survey was conducted on a sample representing 10% of the IDP populations in each region. This survey aimed at gathering information regarding IDPs' needs and assistance received.

According to the results of this exercise, 45% of displaced households declared to have needs in the form of food, 18% for shelter, 13% for employment and 7% declared to need support in terms of transportation to go back to their places of origin.

Graph 5: IDP needs in north



Graph 6: IDP needs in south



According to the data to the left, the needs in terms of food are particularly important for IDPs living in the northern regions (Gao and Tombouctou). 50% of the displaced households in the north declared to have needs in the form of food while 35% of IDP households in the south declared to have a need for the same kind of support. Additionally, the needs in terms of employment are higher in the north (13% of IDP households interviewed) than in the south where only 5% of displaced households declared having needs in the form of employment. In parallel, the needs for transportation support are higher in the south (12% of IDP households interviewed) where people are living further away from their places of origin.

Regarding assistance received, 49% of households declared to have received assistance during their displacement while 51% declared not to have received support during the same period. The percentage of households who declared having received assistance is higher than the reported in February 2014 (44%).

In the north as in the south, food assistance is the type most frequently mentioned type of support. 68% of displaced households in the south declared to have received support in the form of food while 94% of IDP

households in the north declared to have received the same kind of support.

Overall needs in the north

In the northern regions, the evaluations that were carried out, took into account the needs of the displaced persons as well as the needs of the returnees and host communities. Needs assessments were conducted in 36 villages in Gao, 30 villages in Tombouctou and 41 villages in Mopti. These villages have been identified as hosting a high concentration of IDPs and returnees (see Annex IV for list of villages where assessments were conducted).

The results of this exercise show that at the village level, as at individual level, the needs in terms of food are the most important. 71% 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 the form of water and sanitation.

Regarding assistance received, 65% of the villages assessed declared to have received humanitarian assistance.

Food Security

In the food sector, 67% of the villages assessed said that the population was not eating three times a day. The difficulties of households of getting food is mainly due to the lack of family stock (69% of the villages assessed) as well as the high prices of food (67% of the villages assessed).

Moreover, most villages have a market close by (65%), but the availability of food is uncertain in 52% of the villages that were assessed and this mainly because of food shortage.

Shelter

Regarding shelter, the majority of houses in the villages that were evaluated are in 'banco' (53%) or in straw (22%). Some, however, are tents (20%). 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 107 villages evaluated, 60 reported that houses have been damaged.

WASH

Regarding the WASH sector, the majority of villages have access to a drinking source of water (90% of the villages assessed). These sources are mainly wells (55%) and pumps (35%). Even if the majority of water sources in those villages seems 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 be close to a school (75%). In most cases these establishments are primary schools (80%).

In 81% of the villages evaluated, the schools situated close by are functional. These schools are functional in 25 of the 28 villages in Tombouctou that have a school, as well as in 25 of the 27 villages of Mopti that have a school. The situation is more critical in Gao where only 15 of the 25 villages have a school that is functional. It's worth mentioning that many of the schools, despite being functional are still damaged or lack adequate materials.

In all the regions, the lack of teachers seems to be a major obstacle for schools to function. In Gao, out of the 12 schools that are not functional, 5 lack teachers and 5 others are destroyed.

In the majority of the villages that were assessed (56%), the majority of children do not go to school, mainly because of economic difficulties (32%) or because of the lack of teachers (22%).

Health

Regarding the health sector, 70% of the villages declared to have a health center close by. In 84% of the villages that were assessed the health center, the majority community health centers (Centre de Santé Communautaire-CSCOM), were functional but in many cases not adequately equipped. However, in 53% of the villages evaluated, the population does not have access to these centers because of economic difficulties.

Livelihoods

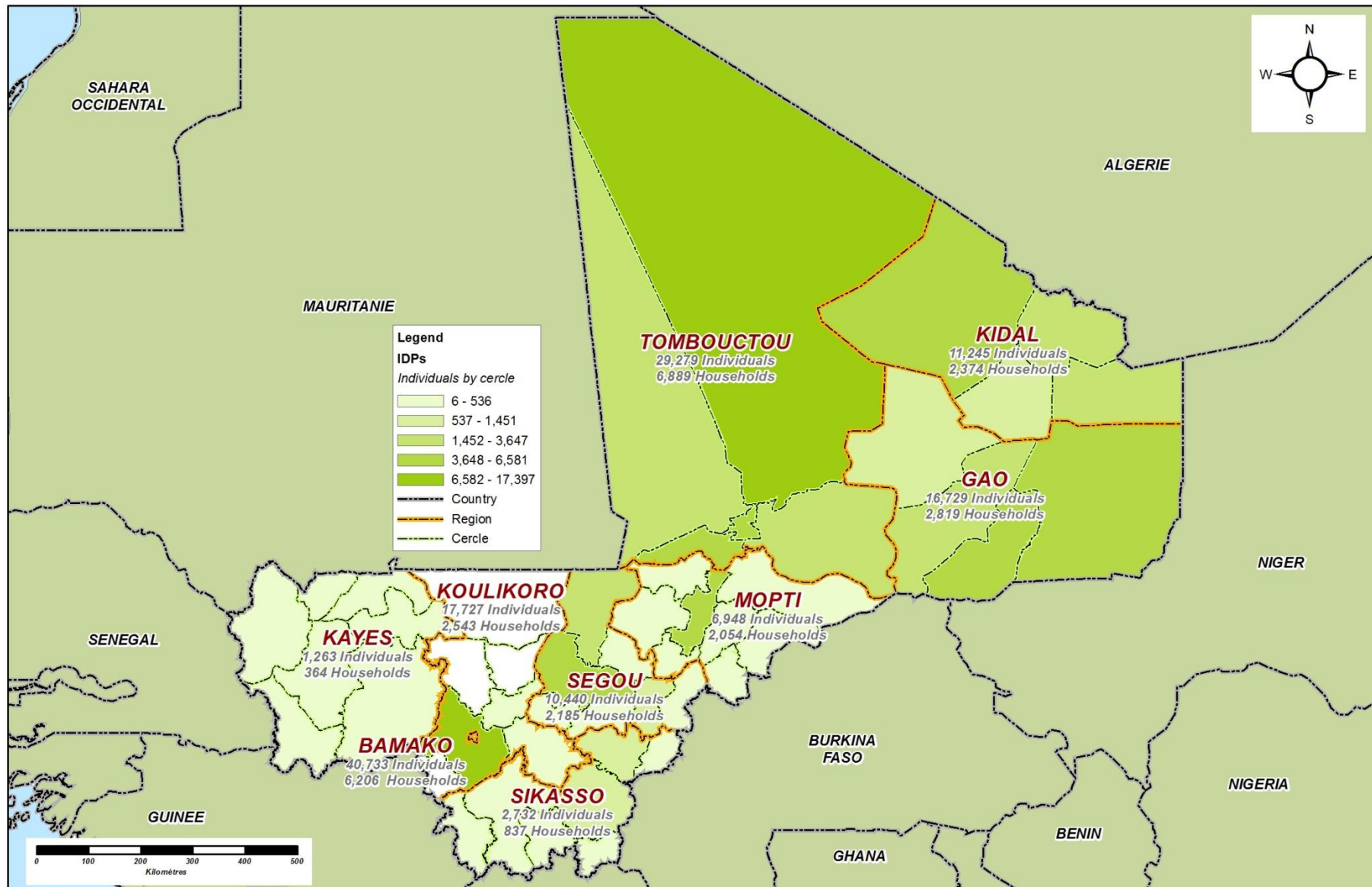
Regarding the livelihood sector, the principal activities in the villages that were assessed are agriculture (91% of the villages evaluated) and breeding (76% of the villages assessed). Some villages are also practicing fishing and trade.

Regarding agriculture, the main crops are rice, wheat and corn. 86% of the villages assessed declared having problems in this sector mainly because of the drought (96% of the villages that were assessed) and lack of funds (50% of villages assessed).

Cows, goats and sheep are the main livestock in the villages that were assessed. The main problems in terms of breeding are the drought, illness as well as lack of proper materials.

All the data from the need assessment carried-out in Gao, Tombouctou and Mopti are available at village level.

ANNEX I



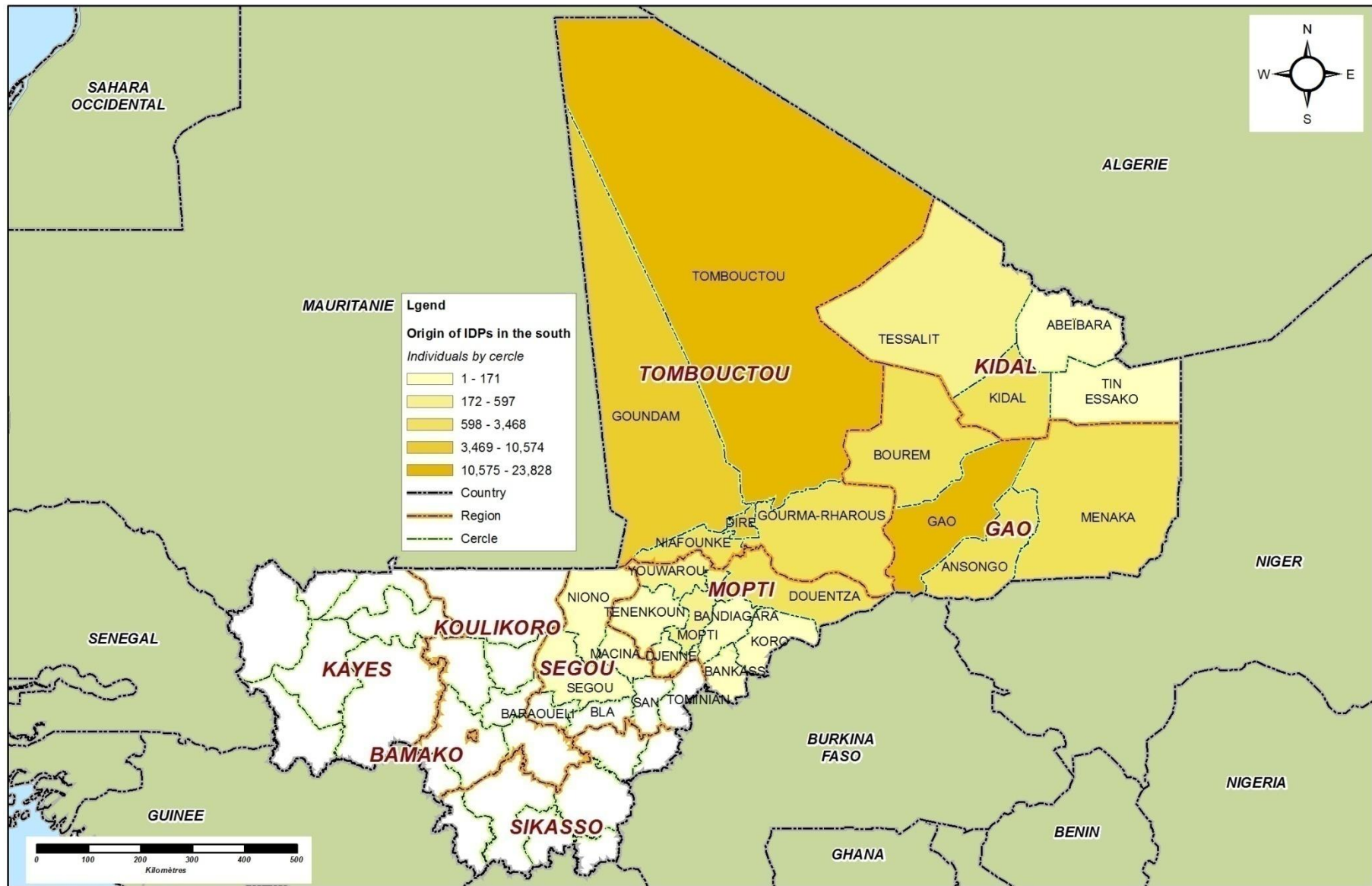
Total Number of IDPs 137,09 individuals - 26,272 households
IDPs Per Region - Cercle in the North

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
Gao	2,819	16,729
Ansongo	908	5,371
Bourem	304	1,451
Gao	496	3,326
Menaka	1,111	6,581
Kidal	2,374	11,245
Abeibara	451	2,737
Kidal	159	852
Tessalit	1,508	5,553
Tin Essako	256	2,103
Tombouctou	6,889	29,279
Dire	1,589	5,681
Goundam	837	3,647
Gourma-Rharous	698	2,795
Niafounke	1,300	6,166
Tombouctou	2,465	10,990
TOTAL	12,082	57,253

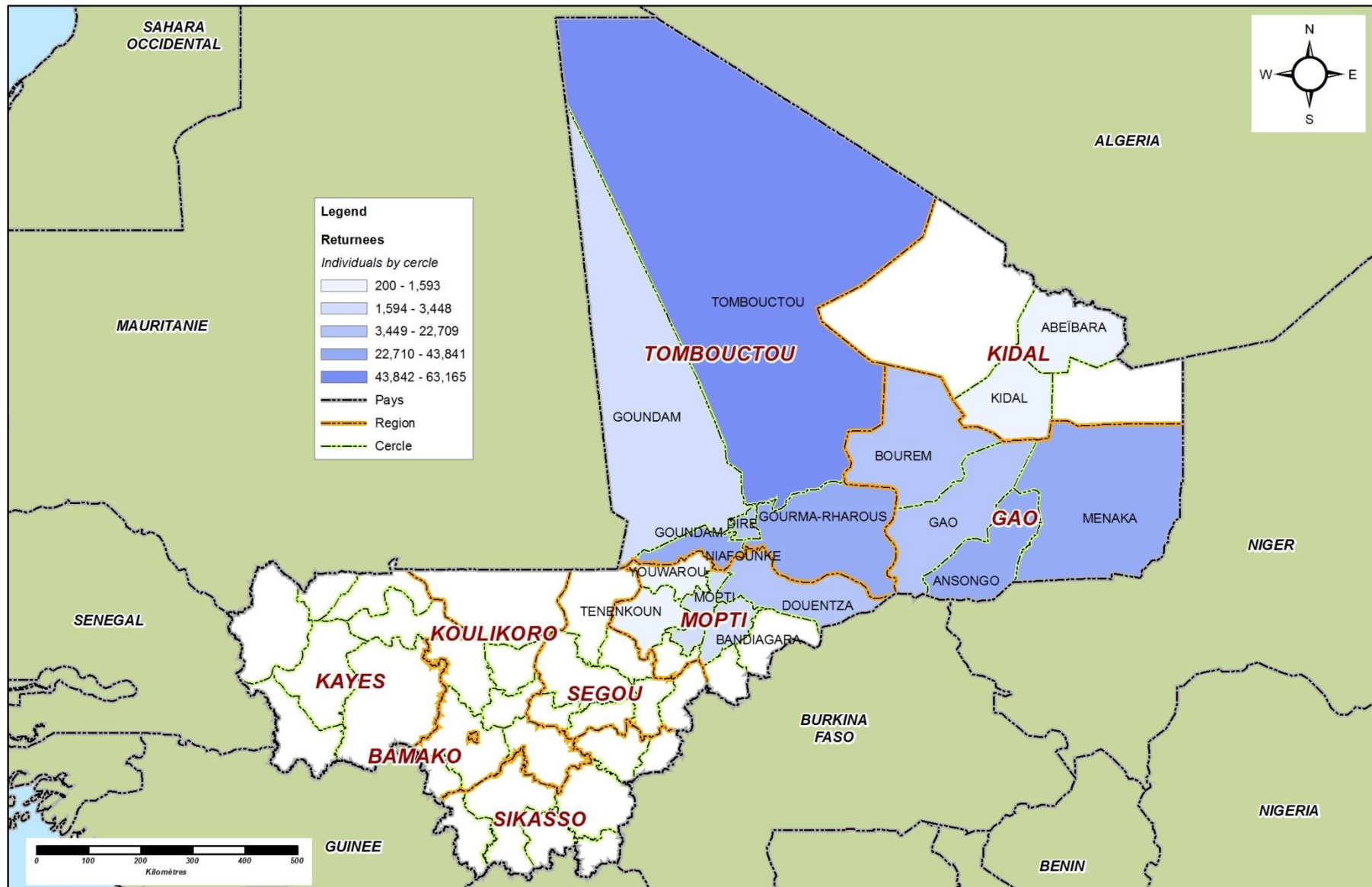
IDPs Per Region - Cercle in the South

Region - Cercle	Households	Individuals
Bamako	6,206	40,733
Kayes	364	1,263
Bafoulabe	26	126
Diema	28	168
Kayes	171	536
Kenieba	20	70
Kita	47	206
Nioro	61	139
Yelimane	11	18
Koulikoro	2,543	17,727
Dioila	37	207
Kati	2,465	17,397
Koulikoro	41	123
Mopti	2,054	6,948
Bandiagara	62	246
Bankass	30	121
Djenne	76	139
Douentza	41	178
Koro	68	348
Mopti	1,754	5,816
Tenenkou	17	56
Youwarou	6	44
Segou	2,185	10,440
Baraoueli	26	105
Bla	46	226
Macina	96	279
Niono	540	3,201
San	196	1,255
Segou	1,172	5,221
Tominian	109	153
Sikasso	837	2,732
Bougouni	86	183
Kadiolo	9	22
Kolondieba	3	6
Koutiala	367	1,267
Sikasso	341	1,162
Yanfolila	19	59
Yorosso	12	33
TOTAL	14,189	79,843

ANNEX II



ANNEX III



ANNEX IV NEEDS ASSESSMENT VILLAGES

Tombouctou

Cercle	Commune	Number of villages
Dire	Binga	1
	Dangha	1
	Dire	2
	Haibongo	2
	Sareyamou	1
	Tienkour	1
Total Dire		8
Goundam	Doukouria	1
	Goundam	1
	Kaneye	1
	Tonka	1
Total Goundam		4
Gourma-Rharous	Banicane	1
	Gossi	3
	Rharous	1
	Serere	2
Total Gourma-Rharous		7
Niafunke	Dianke	1
	Lere	1
	Soumpi	3
Total Niafunke		5
Tombouctou	Salam	2
	Tombouctou	4
Total Tombouctou		6
Total Tombouctou		30

Mopti

Cercle	Commune	Number of villages
Douentza	Dallah	3
	Djaptodji	6
	Gandamia	3
	Haire	1
	Hombori	1
	Mondoro	2
Total Douentza		16
Tenenkou	Diafarabe	2
	Diondori	7
	Kareri	1
	Ouro Ardo	1
	Sougoulbe	4
	Tenenkou	1
Total Tenenkou		16
Youwarou	Bimbere Tama	2
	Farimake	3
	Youwarou	4
Total Youwarou		9
Total Mopti		41

Gao

Cercle	Commune	Number of villages
Ansongo	Ansongo	2
	Bara	1
	Tin Hama	1
Total Ansongo		4
Bourem	Bourem	4
	Tarkint	4
	Temera	1
Total Bourem		9
Gao	Anchawadi	1
	Gao	5
	Gounzoureye	3
	N'tillit	4
	Tilemsi	3
Total Gao		16
Menaka	Anderamboukane	4
	Inekar	1
	Menaka	2
Total Menaka		7
Total Gao		36

ANNEX V 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) :

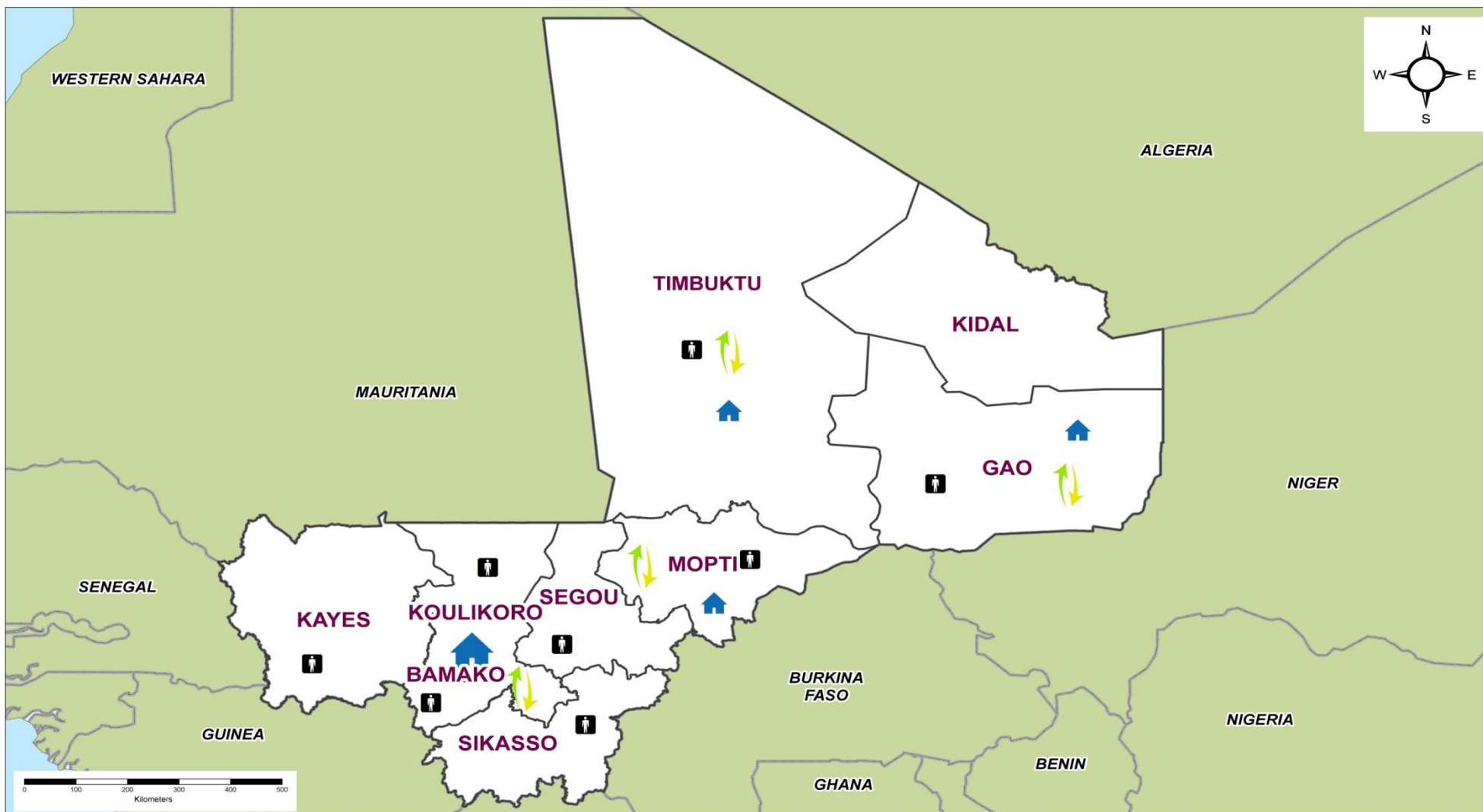
This exercise is not meant to monitor all IDPs movements but to produce trends in terms of displacement as well as to act as an early-warning system in case of sudden and major displacement.

- **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.



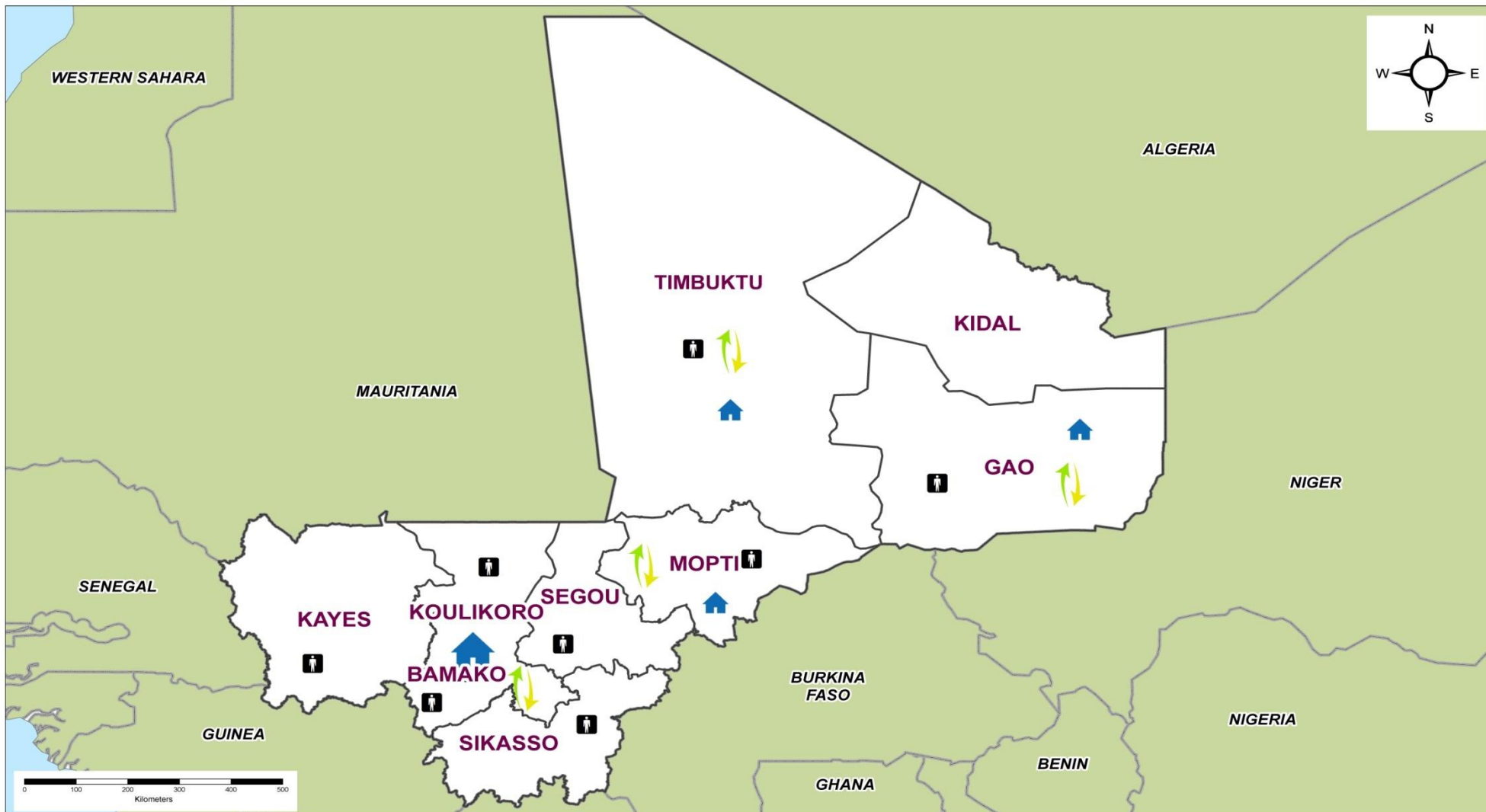
DTM activities in MALI

Legend

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

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

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