



IOM • OIM  
MALI

# QUARTERLY REPORT

January– March 2014



## SUMMARY

Two years after the outbreak of the conflict in northern Mali nearly 186,884 Malians remain internally displaced, according to the IOM's figures as of March 2014. While a trend of spontaneous return of displaced population has been progressively observed in the last months, humanitarian needs in the North continue to be a concern for the Government of Mali and humanitarian actors.

Hand in hand with the Government of Mali, IOM has continued to address the humanitarian crisis and assist the displaced population through the tracking and monitoring of the movements, provision of protection assistance and direct emergency support.

In addition, in order to contribute to community stabilization, IOM has recently started the implementation of projects aimed at mitigating the impacts of conflict and contributing to durable solutions for returnees and host communities.

IOM has also responded to the Central African Republic crisis supporting the evacuation of stranded migrants.

As well, IOM has continued to implement Border Management and Climate Change projects.

## KEY FIGURES

Cumulative number of individuals assisted by IOM  
From June 2012 to March 2014

IDPs		186,884*
Protection		3,957
Non Food Items		7,755
Shelter		6,249
Income Generating Activities		5,358
Water and Sanitation		9,226
Health		15,360

\* Number of IDPs reported in March 2014

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

IOM continues to monitor the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through the DTM. In January 2014, nearly two years after the conflict, the DTM reported 217,811 IDPs (38,760 households) particularly in Bamako, the capital, followed by the northern regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal, regions hosting the largest numbers of displaced population since the beginning of the crisis.

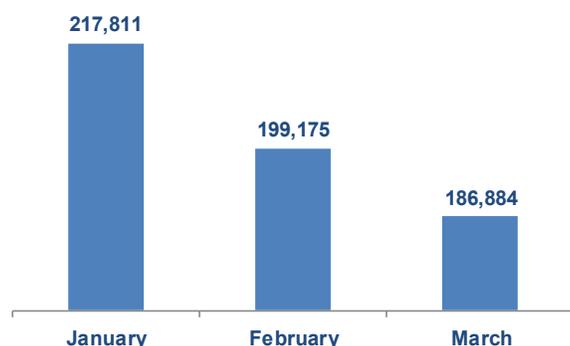
In February 2014 the DTM reported 199,175 IDPs throughout the country and also indicated the presence of 196,146 returnees in the North.

The return of IDPs has been observed and reported by IOM since May 2013 when movements of population from the South to the North started to progressively increase. The IDPs' movements have been monitored through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) located at entry and transit points of the main cities throughout Mali.



In March, the Commission on Movements Population (CMP), a working group within the protection cluster led by IOM, reported a total number of 186,884 IDPs. DTM information is regularly shared with the Malian Government and humanitarian community through weekly, monthly and bimonthly reports.

### Number of IDPs in Mali, first quarter 2014



The DTM was put in place in June 2012 and is currently funded by the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the Government of Japan.

### Protection

IOM has continued to provide protection assistance to IDPs, returnees and host communities affected by the crisis. This support has included counseling, psychosocial and mental support as well as emergency assistance to the most vulnerable.



Displaced woman with disabilities receives psychosocial support from IOM

Between January and March 2014, IOM directly identified and provided protection support to 2,376 individuals, reaching a cumulative number of 3,957 beneficiaries since the creation of the program in April 2013. Moreover, through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) set up by IOM, the protection team has been able to provide most vulnerable IDPs with access to basic social services and rights.

In February, IOM together with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) published the results of a Rapid Evaluation conducted in the commune of Gossi, in the northern region of Timbuktu. The report included information on community protection, social cohesion, movements of population, Gender Based Violence (GBV), child protection and resilience. Gossi is one of the communes reporting community tensions caused by the impact of population movement as a consequence of the crisis.



Displaced woman receives psychosocial support from IOM

The results of the evaluation reported a low school attendance, domestic violence and forced marriages as well as mistrust and lack of communication within the community. The report has been shared with relevant protection partners. Three similar evaluations will be launched in the coming months in the region of Timbuktu in close coordination with DRC.

Furthermore, seven children identified as unaccompanied minors evacuated from Central African Republic (CAR) were provided with psychosocial support, school kits and referred to other protection specialized organizations.

Also, in February, IOM identified in Bamako a Sri Lankan national, victim of trafficking abused and exploited by his employer. IOM has provided the victim with temporary shelter and coordinated his voluntary return to Sri Lanka in close collaboration with IOM Colombo. The victim is currently receiving reintegration support from IOM in Sri Lanka. The return and the reintegration has been funded through the IOM Global Assistance Fund (GAF).

Protection activities are currently funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

## Emergency Assistance

During the reporting period, IOM implemented direct emergency activities responding to the needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities in Bamako, Mopti and Timbuktu.

### *Shelter and NFIs*

IOM provided shelter support to IDP families living in precarious conditions. The shelter assistance was cash given to each family for a three-month rental support. In this regard, IOM provided cash for 947 households (6,249 individuals), 374 in Bamako (2,468 individuals), 373 (2,461) in Mopti and 200 in Timbuktu ( 1,320 individuals).

Furthermore, IOM provided NFI kits to 1,175 IDP families (7,755 individuals) located in Bamako, Mopti and Timbuktu. The NFI kits were made up of mats, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen supplies.

### *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*

WASH activities included the rehabilitation of 12 water points, promotion of good hygiene practices and sensitization of the community on water-related diseases in ten villages located in four communes of Mopti: Korombana, Fatoma, Sio, Socoura.

The water points are currently fully functional and provide potable water to 1,398 households (9,226 individuals). WASH kits were also distributed.

### *Health*

Health care was also provided to 15,360 IDPs through the distribution of essential medicines to 48 Community Health Centers (CSCOMs in French) located in the most vulnerable communes in the northern regions.

### *Income generating activities*

IOM set up 812 income generating activities benefitting nearly 5,358 individuals. The beneficiaries of these activities are returnees to 30 northern villages, who had left their homes in 2012 fleeing from the conflict and are now back facing socio economic difficulties as a result of a lack of income. 53% of all beneficiaries are women and 47% are men.

Ten different types of businesses including trade, herd or flock reconstitution, livestock farming, market gardening and agricultural activities have been supported. The project also provided counselling and business set up advice.

The emergency assistance activities have been implemented with the financial support of the Government of Japan, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).



Women returned to the north have started to farm the land again, thanks to the income generating activities implemented by IOM

## EARLY RECOVERY

IOM is preparing for the implementation of two projects funded by the Governments of Japan and Italy respectively, targeting communities hosting significant numbers of IDPs and returnees. The project aim to mitigate the impact of conflict through the establishment of peace committees, support resolution of land disputes, implement activities to promote social cohesion, participatory identification of community priorities and delivery of peace dividends through rehabilitation of basic social services.

## MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Between January and March 2014, IOM in coordination with the Malian Government, evacuated a total of 1,820 stranded migrants from Central African Republic.

On the 6 and 7 January, 2014 545 Malians were evacuated by the Government of Mali and, responding to the government's request, IOM evacuated on the 14 and 15 January 530 Malians from Bangui to Bamako.

On March 2 and 3, IOM evacuated from Cameroon, an additional number of 709 Malians who fled from CAR. On March 14, an additional group of 28 Malians fleeing from CAR were supported to return from Mauritania and on March 29, 8 Malians were also supported to return from Chad.

Since the beginning of the evacuations and in line with the IOM Response to the CAR crisis, IOM Mali has cooperated with the Malian government to seek funding opportunities to support the reintegration of the returnees. IOM notes that the returnees are facing difficult conditions and the vulnerabilities are related to the fact that, Mali has gone through two years of conflict, that affects host families. Families coming from CAR found already an unstable situation and their hosting has been difficult.

Additionally, during the reporting period, a total of 18 stranded Malian migrants have been supported to voluntary return from Malta, Switzerland, Egypt, Spain, the Netherlands, Niger and Morocco.



IOM provided support for the evacuation of Malians from CAR

## BORDER MANAGEMENT

IOM Mali, jointly with IOM Mauritania, initiated the activities related to the Border Management project.

The activities of the project are aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity through the rehabilitation and construction of Mali-Mauritania border posts, training of immigration officers and provision of border control equipment.

IOM has started to work with both the Malian and Mauritanian Governments in order to assess existing needs in terms of infrastructure, equipment and training at the border near Kayes, western Mali (cercle Nioro, rural commune of Gogui).

The results of the assessment have been incorporated in a border rehabilitation/construction plan, recently submitted to both Governments.

Rehabilitation works at this border will start in the coming months.

The Border Management project is funded by the IOM Development Fund (IDF).

## MIGRATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

IOM has restarted the activities related to migration and climate change in early February 2014 which had been suspended as consequence of the Mali's northern crisis in 2012.

The activities aim at reducing the vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risks factors and building the capacity of the Malian Government and other stakeholders to face the challenge of environmental migration.

During the reporting period, IOM in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation, particularly with the Agency of the Environment and Durable Development (AEDD in French) has initiated the arrangements in order to implement a study on the impact of the climate change on population movements and vice versa. The study will be conducted in the regions of Mopti, Sikasso and Timbuktu.

The Migration and Climate Change project is funded by the IOM Development Fund (IDF).

**IOM's activities in Mali are implemented in coordination with the Malian Government through the financial support from:**



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