



IOM • OIM
MALI

QUARTERLY REPORT

April–June 2014

SUMMARY

According to IOM's figures as of June 2014, a total of 128,866 people remain internally displaced as consequence of the 2012 conflict and 353,695 individuals have returned to their places of origin in the country's northern regions.

The arrival of the returnees to the north has exacerbated the already existing needs in the host communities mostly related to the lack of financial resources as well as access to basic social services.

In close coordination with the Government of Mali, IOM has continued to address the humanitarian crisis. During the reporting period, IOM received new funding from OFDA/USAID and CERF to continue assisting the displaced population by tracking and monitoring the movements and providing protection support and emergency assistance.

IOM has also continued to implement Border Management and Climate Change projects through the IOM Development Fund (IDF).

Furthermore, in order to provide comprehensive support to displaced persons, returnees and host communities. IOM Mali is also co-leading the Durable Solutions (DS) working group. The DS group is currently developing a strategy for Mali to promote approaches to short and medium term support for communities of return, resettlement and local integration, as well as integrating durable solutions considerations into Governmental, humanitarian and development policies.

KEY FIGURES

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

IDPs		128,866*
Protection		4,529
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 June 2014

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

The total number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the country has decreased as of June 2014 (128,866) compared to the number reported at the end of the first quarter of 2014 (186,884).

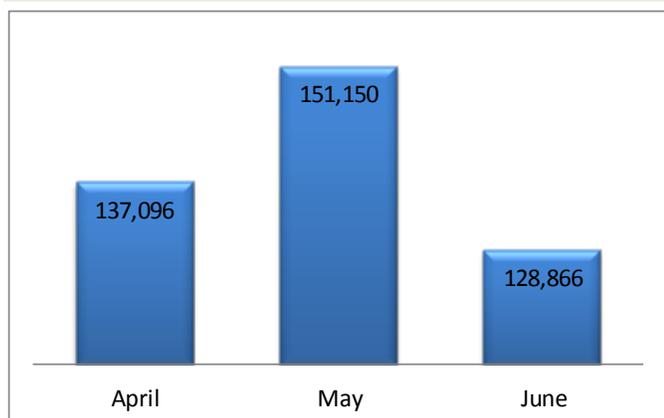
Most of the IDPs are currently located in Bamako, the capital (39,627) followed by the northern regions of Kidal (28,650) and Timbuktu (17,715).

It is worth saying that the increase in the number of IDPs reported in Kidal compared to the number reported in the first quarterly (11,245) is due to the fighting in the region in May this year.

The following table shows how these recent security incidents in Kidal led the forced displacement of population, increasing in May the number of IDPs countrywide.



Number of IDPs in Mali, second quarter 2014



The trend of return of IDPs to the northern regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti has also continued, as reported by the DTM.

In March 2014, a total of 196,146 returnees were identified in the north, number which increased significantly by June 2014 (**353,695 returnees**).

The most recent DTM information shows that most of the returnees in the north are located in Timbuktu (183,228) followed by Gao (137,140), Mopti (32,322) and Kidal (405).

According to the information collected through the DTM, the increase in the return of IDPs is due mainly to the relative stabilization of the security situation in the north as well as the resumption of classes in the schools.

This trend of returns has also been observed in the refugees located in neighboring countries of asylum. Nevertheless, the return of refugees has slowed since the events of Kidal.

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

Between April and June, IOM directly identified and provided protection support to 572 individuals. Out of the total number assisted by IOM, 78 were referred for further assistance to other specialized agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Save the Children, the International Committee of the Red Cross (CICR), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

The assistance provided included counseling, psychosocial and mental support as well as emergency assistance: food,

temporary shelter, NFIs, medical care and transportation. Also, reintegration assistance is provided as part of the protection support.

The protection activities are conducted in close coordination with the Ministry of Promotion of Women, Family and Child through the National Directorate for the Promotion of the Child and the Family (DNPEF), the Health Community Centers, the Protection Cluster, specialized medical NGOs such as the Doctors Without Borders (MSF in French) and Doctors of the World (MDM in French).

In order to permanently follow up the vulnerable cases in the regions most affected by the crisis, IOM has protection staff in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti as well as Bamako. The protection staff is made up by psychologists, social workers and lawyers who assure the early identification, referral, direct assistance and follow-up of vulnerable cases.

The early identification of the cases is possible thanks to the joint work of the IOM protection staff with the IOM DTM staff at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), main entry and transit points of the villages of Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao.

Since the creation of the program in April 2013, IOM has provided protection assistance to **4,529 people affected** by the 2012 conflict.

Protection activities are currently funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) as well as the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).



Displaced woman head of household receives psychosocial support from the IOM Protection team in Bamako

Shelter-Non Food Items (NFIs) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

IOM has received funds from CERF to implement WASH activities (Mopti and Gao) as well as Shelter and NFI activities (Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao).

During the reporting period, IOM has conducted WASH evaluations in 18 villages of the region of Mopti as part of these projects in order to select five which will benefit from construction of water points, hygiene promotion activities and distribution of WASH kits.

In addition, as part of the Shelter-NFI activities, IOM is planning to distribute 170 NFI kits in the region of Kidal, to provide support to the population affected by the fights in May this year. Furthermore, 150 NFI kits will be set aside to respond to the rainy season and potential floods in Bamako this year.

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

IOM in cooperation with the Ministry of Malians Abroad and the Ministry of Labour, Social and Humanitarian Affairs, has continued to support the voluntary return of migrants in situations of distress in host and transit countries. This support includes facilitating departure formalities, transportation, health care and socio-economic reintegration.

During the reporting period, a total of 57 stranded Malian migrants have been supported to voluntary return from Tunisia, Malta, Niger, Morocco and Belgium.

Since 2011, IOM Mali has supported **14,067 Malians to voluntary return** and has provided reintegration support to **498 migrants**.

Success Story

Starting all over again: Barry's story

"It's hard for me to forget the 9 of May of 2013" says Barry Alpha, 25, as he is attending one of his customers at a small store he recently opened, helped by IOM, in N'Golonina market, one of the most popular informal markets in Bamako, Mali. "That day, I started my journey back to Mali after working in Libya."

Barry remembers leaving Kayes, the Malian west where he was born, in search of a better life. "Many people of my city had already left and said that jobs in Libya were better paid, so I also left because I wanted to send money to my family." Having travelled on roads for 24 days and worked at every station where he arrived, let him reach Desa in Libya.

"I went through Bamako, Gao (Mali), then I got to Tamanrasset, Ghardaïa, Ouargla, Dabtab (Algeria) and I finally arrived in Desa (Libya), but everything was hard, as I didn't have proper documents to work in Libya. It was hard to get a job and to fit in among people; and though I had luckily met many Malian people who helped me, it was still hard", he tells.

Barry says he could never send money to his family and after eight months, he got support by IOM to go back to Mali. "I heard that IOM had helped other Malians to return and they were able to start a new life, so I decided to ask for the IOM's support".

"I started to live again when I stepped on Bamako airport and I thought I need to start all over again", says Barry. IOM reintegration support helped Barry open his own store and, even better, he has recently got a second store with the earnings of the first. "I brought my parents to Bamako for I want them to be close to me and to administer my first store; I will be in charge of the other." Barry says enthusiastically.



Barry Alpha owns his shop as part of the reintegration support provided by IOM in Mali.

BORDER MANAGEMENT

During the reporting period, IOM Mali, jointly with IOM Mauritania, started the construction of the border post in Gogui, commune near Kayes, western Mali.

The construction of the border post in Gogui is part of the activities of the project 'Enhancing joint border management between Mali and Mauritania' funded by the IOM Development Fund (IDF).

The project also includes activities related to training of immigration officers and provision of border control equipment.

The construction works in the border post of Gogui are expected to be finished at the end of September 2014.

MIGRATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

IOM has continued to implement the activities of the project 'Support Malian national and local institutions in managing environmental migration within the framework of their strategy for reducing vulnerability to climate change'.

The project is funded by the IOM Development Fund (IDF) and includes activities aiming 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.

As part of the project activities, during the reporting period, IOM has completed a study on the impact of climate change on population movements. The study was conducted in the regions of Mopti, Sikasso and Timbuktu.

The main results of the study were shared with the Malian Government, particularly with the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation as well as the civil society and other organizations.

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



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