

Mali

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	277,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in the broader Liptako Gourma tri-border region between Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. In 2020, most of the new displacements took place in the Mopti, Ségou, Gao and Tombouctou regions. They largely resulted from armed conflict, military operations and intercommunal clashes.	This figure was obtained from the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) led by the Norwegian Refugee Council. It is based on information collected through the RRM displacement alert system which consists of a network of focal points who share information on population movements from the communal level towards the regional level. The RRM is a harmonized tool which follows a crisis from the alert to the humanitarian response on the number of households displaced, and this figure is then multiplied by IDMC by the Average Households Size in Mali.	We have high confidence in this figure. The RRM system for tracking new displacements in Mali is considered an example of systematic monitoring in the Sahel region. It is, however, currently not possible to know the demographics of the population newly displaced when alerts are sent out.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	326,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by armed conflict and violence in the broader Liptako Gourma tri-border region between Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. The regions hosting most IDPs are Mopti, Gao, Tombouctou, and Ségou	This figure was obtained from the Commission Mouvement de Populations (CMP), which is led by National Direction for Social Development (DNDS) and the IOM DTM. The data collection is done through a community approach and includes district chiefs, NGOs representatives, community leaders and IDPs. IOM DTM teams are present in all regions of Mali and are composed of agents of the DNDS, IOM DTM and UNHCR.	We have high confidence in this figure. The displacement tracking system in Mali is considered an example of systematic monitoring in the Sahel region. Given the ongoing violence in the country's northern and central regions, the data collection is dependent on access which therefore means that some areas may not always be reachable during assessments.

Mali

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	7,400	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by seasonal rains which occur between May and October. Most of these displacements were reported in the regions of Gao, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso between July and August.	This figure was obtained from OCHA and complemented with information from the local social development and economy authorities of Macina (Ségou region). It is based on information on housing destruction as a result of the floods. IDMC was not able to obtain specific information on the number of people displaced. It therefore inferred this through estimating number of people per destroyed house. The methodology used to estimate the number of destroyed houses could not be verified. When no other data is available, the source is IDMC, based on triangulated media reports, and may use housing destruction to estimate the figure. Main media sources include: Mali Actu which quotes local authorities.	We have medium confidence in this figure because of the lack of information on the methodology to estimate the number of destroyed houses as well as the lack of systematic monitoring of disaster displacement in the country. OCHA has mainly reported on IDPs previously displaced by conflict who were further affected by the floods in the central and northern regions of the country. This limits the geographic coverage of the figure to regions already affected by violence where humanitarian actors are already present.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	6,700	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.