

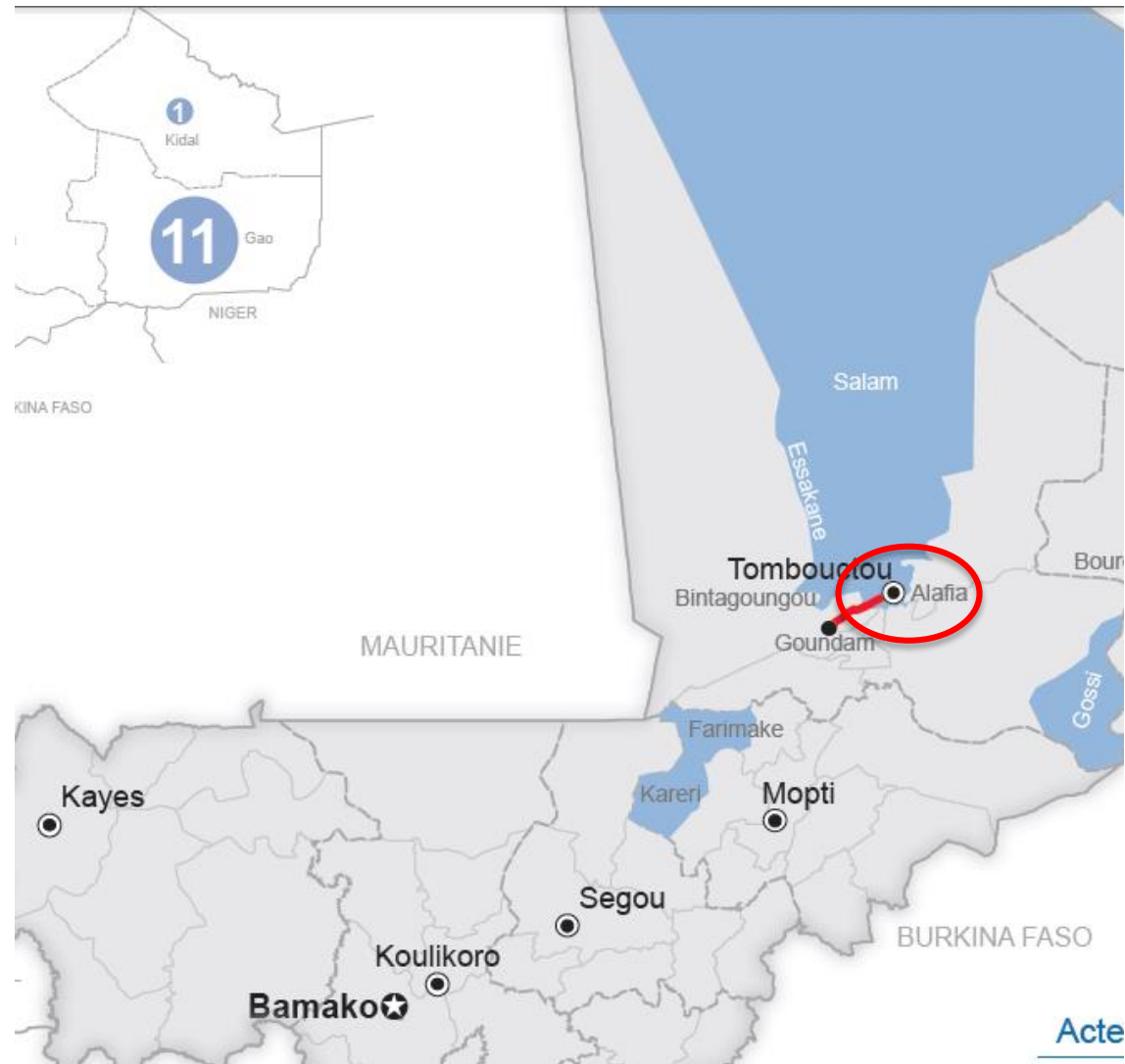


Image of precarious IDP's shelters in the village of Tassakane

**Report on the situation of internally displaced people (IDPs) in the
village of Tassakane
Commune of Alafia
Region of Timbuktu, Mali
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Map of the zones evaluated in Mali



Source: OCHA

Introduction

During the month of May 2015, the security situation worsened in the region of Timbuktu. Attacks between armed groups took place, with the CMA aiming at FAMA's locations and local populations. From the 1st to the 20th of May 2015, 19 incidents were identified by IEDA Relief in the areas of Goundam, Niafunké, Gourma Rharous, Diré and even Timbuktu. These incidents are related to confrontations between FAMA and CMA, the appearance of armed groups in the villages to commit acts of violence, car theft, attacks on foreigners and kidnappings. This situation of insecurity arose after the announcement of the signature of the peace agreement due to happen on the 15th of May 2015. These situations triggered a displacement of households to the interior of the country, more precisely to the village of Tassakane in the commune of Alafia, which was seen as more secure.



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Situation of internally displaced people in Tassakane

The village of Tassakane is situated in the rural commune of Alafia, 30km from the city of Timbuktu, towards the river in the South-West. The village is located in a zone prone to flooding and becomes an island during the rainy season. The population of the village is estimated to 2331 inhabitants according to the village chief. The security situation in the area is relatively calm, due to its geographic position. This explains the population movements of **1298 people** towards these area, mainly coming from the villages of Alossal, Intassidé, Elakat, Bintagoungou (in the commune of Bintagoungou), Douekiré, Alawassa, Boya, Donghoï (commune of Douekiré) Intassissik, Taglif, Inkarrane, Aguikoul, Tilmedess, Gondigoungou, Tissoulaye, Tintelout (commune of Alafia), Horo (commune of Tonka), Dadjji (commune of Diré). **In total, we have calculated an increase over 55% of the total population as a consequence of the displacement of 1298 people.**

TABLE SUMMARISING IDP IN THE AREA:

Commune / hosting villages	Number of Households	Adults		Children		Total	Origin	Basic needs
		Men	Women	Girls	Boys			
Village of Tassakane in the Commune of Alafia.	203	251	265	510	272	1298	Communes of Bintagoungou, Douekiré, Alafia, Tonka and Diré	Shelter, food, WASH
Total	203	251	265	510	272	1298		

Causes of the displacement

- Fear of attacks by armed groups;
- Fear of recruitment by armed groups;
- Harassing of populations by armed groups ;
- Fear of being used as human shields in case of confrontation ;



Image of IDP's water supply source in Tassakane: the river.

Basic needs

Food security:

IDP in Tassakane do not have any daily stocks in order to ensure their meals. They all came without any food provisions. Currently, these internally displaced households nourish themselves with cow's milk. These cows belong to the inhabitants of Tassakane, who allowed IDPs to milk them in order to survive. This however cannot fulfil the food needs of **203 households among which 782 children**.

Shelter / NFI:

Displaced families in Tassakane have improvised and built permeable, precarious shelters covering them with fabric, in order to protect themselves from the sun. These shelters do not resist weather hazards especially during this period of strong winds. People live crammed in

one same tent made of straw. It needs to be noted that the same fabrics that are used for shelters are also used during the night by a great number of families to sleep on.

Others have canvas sheets from the UNHCR, but that cannot be used since they do not have wood sticks available in order to hang the sheets.

WASH:

The village of Tassakane has only one manual water pump from which inhabitants can provision themselves with drinking water. The village already had difficulties with water access because of the small capacity of the pump to serve all the needs of the population.

These difficulties rose following the arrival of IDP in the village. However, most of IDP in Tassakane get their water from traditional wells or from the water of the river. This is a main cause of hydric illnesses.

Health:

There was only one case of illness identified. Nevertheless, the village of Tassakane has only one nursing station, managed by only one nurse, and that lacks medication and equipment.

At present, there are risks of contracting hydric diseases such as cholera, because of the current living conditions of IDP.

The exposition of children to bad weather, is a potential health and malnutrition risk that might worsen if the situation persists.



Image of precarious IDP's shelters in the village of Tassakane

Recommendations

- Assisting displaced families with food (millet, rice, oil, salt, milk, and beans among others) and NFI (kitchen and hygiene kits);
- Providing families exposed to the weather with local materials in order to build shelters and water proof tents;
- Improving the capacities of the manual pump in the village and/or creating a new water source;
- Reinforcing the stock of available medication and the staff at the nursing station in order to improve medical care;
- Doing risk prevention from hydric and environmental dangers with Hygiene Promotion campaigns.



Image of source of supply in water by IDP in Tassakane: a traditional well.

Humanitarian access

Humanitarian aid can access the village without great difficulty by both the river and by land. The security situation is rather acceptable.

The lists of IDPs are available for an eventual distribution of humanitarian aid.

IEDA Relief staff will be able to get involved in the distribution of humanitarian aid should this one be available.