



Central Mali Project for Security and Development
Perception survey conducted 12-26 June 2022

Governance, security and development in the regions of Bandiagara, Douentza, Mopti, San and Ségou

//// Restitution of field survey



SIPRI and POINT SUD
European Union funding

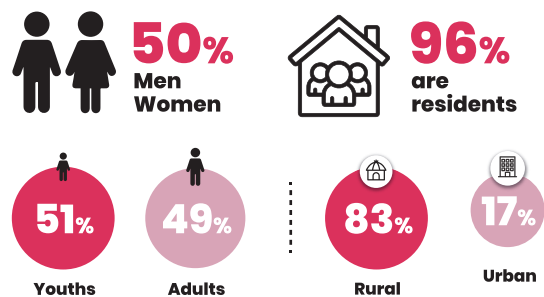


CENTRAL MALI PROJECT

Methodology

Within the framework of a project funded by the Delegation of the European Union to Mali, SIPRI and its partner POINT SUD are conducting perception surveys among a representative sample of 1,800 households in the central regions of Mali.

Since 2019, data has been collected every three months in 15 cercles, 60 municipalities and 120 villages by a network of 30 facilitators. The 11th survey was conducted from 12th to 26th of June.



Education

63% of the sample do not have formal education, and 19% have completed the basic 1st cycle level. 60% of those surveyed completed their education at a fundamental school, while 20% at a Koranic school.

Employment / Professions

59% of the sample comprises farmers/market gardeners, 18% are housewives, and another 8% are traders.

Survey locations by cercles

///Source: Decentralisation/Cartography of Mali, by O. Dembélé, coordinator of the Central Mali Project, results of the Q10 survey, 18/05/2022





At the national level, confidence in the transitional authorities remains stable (74%). Confidence in the CNT is at 37%.

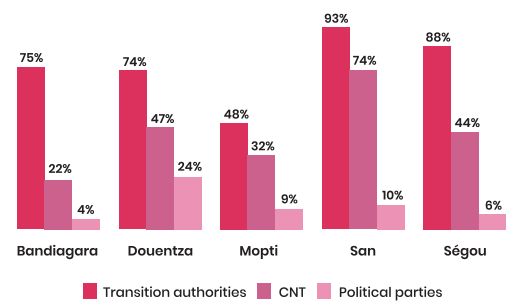
Governance

Presence of authorities and institutions

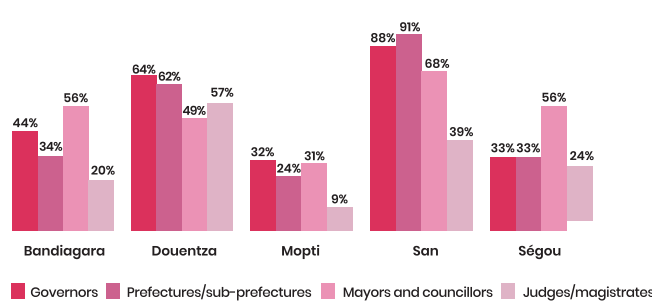
The presence of State agents and authorities varies according to the level of insecurity

- Some authorities are forced to reside away from their place of work for security reasons
- Compared to sub-prefects, governors and prefects are found in their place of work more often.
- Education and health personnel are mostly present. Those cercles where education is most at threat are Douentza, Segou and Tenenkou
- Communities consider the traditional chieftaincy to be the most important institution, ahead of the town hall

Confidence in political institutions



Confidence in local authorities



Level of satisfaction

The greater the insecurity, the greater the dissatisfaction with the representatives of the state and the greater the feeling of abandonment among the population - especially in the cercles of Mopti, Tenenkou and Youwarou.

Traditional and customary authorities, village / neighbourhood chiefs and religious leaders are responsible for the day-to-day management of communities.

Access to services



- Respondents are satisfied with access to services, the exception being access to electricity. Electricity is available to 35% of the respondents, who mostly reside in urban areas (98 % versus 23 % of those surveyed in rural areas).
- The closure of schools or the lack of teachers forces pupils to go to neighbouring villages. Some children drop out because of the distance they have to travel.

• The lack of identity documents is an additional constraint due to the redeployment of the FAMa and more frequent controls, the populations are more exposed to the racket of the FDS.

The services to which the population has the most recourse are, in order of importance: the health centre, the water point, the village/neighbourhood chieftaincy, the basic school and the town hall.

Level of confidence



Justice

69% consider the customary system to be the most impartial

19% the religious system
10% the state system
Justice can also be dispensed by Dozos or jihadist groups.



In the case of minor conflicts or serious crimes or conflicts over natural resources, people turn first to the neighbourhood/village chief and the traditional authorities.

Development

The increase in the price of basic necessities (milk, oil, sugar, rice and millet) and the high cost of living are the issues most reported during this survey. The lack of food forces people to eat only once a day and “rice is prepared without ingredients”, as families can no longer afford to buy condiments.

Economic activities

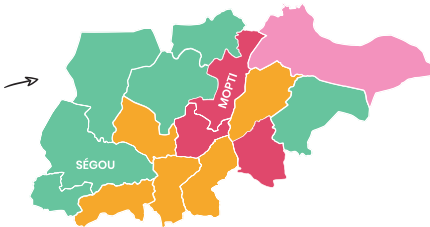


72%
of income comes from **agriculture**

- 8%** of trade
- 3%** from **livestock**
- 3%** from **craft**
- 3%** from **fishing**

// Agriculture

83% of households practice agriculture as a main or additional activity. Production “partially” or “does not at all” cover the needs of the family.



// Main problem encountered in the last three months

- Climate (drought, flood)
- Insecurity, conflict (in the area)
- Lack of input
- Lack of equipment

// Livestock

76% of households own animals whether they are residents, IDPs, nomads or migrants. The populations of the Tenenkou and Youwarou cercles own the fewest animals. Livestock is increasingly sold or moved to Bamako or to the sub-region as in the Ivory Coast.

Fishing

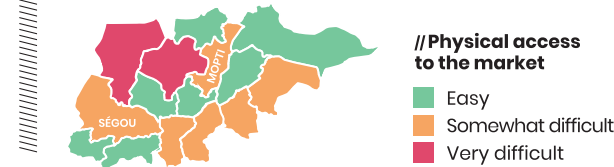
The main use of fishing products is to feed the family.

A lack of fish is a major problem, leading to higher prices.

This is an activity that is very much controlled by the jihadists, who impose fishing hours in some areas and prohibit it in others, especially those close to their bases.

Trade

Trade is still practised, but it is more difficult in cercles where insecurity is greatest. The poor state of the roads is a major constraint. The RN15, which links Sévaré to Burkina Faso via Bankass and Koro, is still very dangerous with numerous attacks. The population limits its movements and the use of public transport, which is regularly attacked.



// Physical access to the market

- Easy
- Somewhat difficult
- Very difficult

84% of households consider their main source of income to be affected by insecurity.

Social activities

Baptisms, weddings and funerals continue to bring communities together. Several collective events took place at the time of the survey, including collective weddings and the Sanké Mò collective fishing rite in San.

77% say that relations between family members have improved. For **68%** of respondents, relations between members of the same community have also improved, with the exception of the cercle of Niono. **47%** (54% in February 2022) of those surveyed report that trust between members of other communities has improved, but it has deteriorated in the cercles of Bankass and Niono. **50%** of rural people say that these relations are improving, while **43%** of urban people say that they are deteriorating.

Pact negotiations

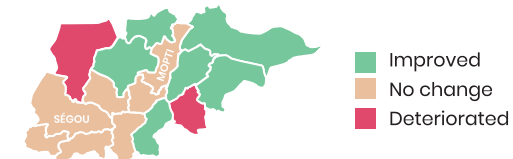
The negotiation of pacts between communities, or between communities and armed groups is done at the expense of the state. The conditions of the pacts are not always respected and municipalities that refuse to sign are subject to retaliatory measures.

The negotiation of these pacts is a matter of survival.



// Confidence in members of my family

// Confidence in members of my community



// Confidence in members of other communities

- Improved
- No change
- Deteriorated

Education (6-18 years) and health

More than half of those surveyed say that they send “some of their children” to school (**55%**) compared to **13%** who say they send all of their children and **9%** who send none. **Girls and boys are enrolled in the same proportions.**

Children continue to be vaccinated. In the event of illness, the CSCOM or dispensary is preferred. The poor state of the roads is mentioned as a constraint in accessing care, particularly for pregnant women.

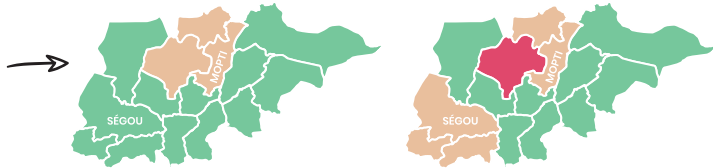
Security

The daily life of the people of central Mali is characterised by robberies and kidnappings of agents, traders, young men and livestock.

Perception of security

// Security situation in Mali

// Security situation in Mali



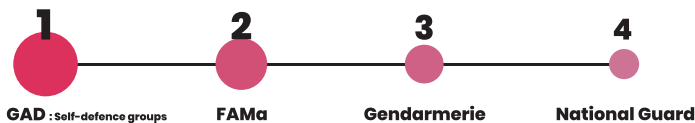
62% of those surveyed consider that the security situation has improved in Mali. The perception is the same for men (81%) and women (75%), adults (77%) and young people (80%).

- Has improved
- No change
- Has deteriorated

93% of those surveyed say they are "optimistic"

The impact of the Mourah attack (March 2002) was very strong in the cercles of Djenné, Bankass and Mopti. Livestock farmers were going to the Mourah fair, which affected the area. In early June 2022, attacks on civilians in the Bankass cercle in the villages of Diarrassagou, Deguessagou and Dianweli led to the displacement of surviving populations.

More presence of security bodies



The forces are stationed in the main towns: the bulk of the forces are in the towns, whether they be the FAMA, the national guard, the gendarmerie or the police. Self-defence groups ensure security in rural areas.

Perception survey conducted 12-26 June 2022 - This project is funded by the European Union

Confidence in security forces

Confidence in the security forces is very high:

94% in the national guard, FAMA and gendarmerie

88% in the police

64% in self-defence groups

Only **38%** say they have confidence in MINUSMA and **5%** in jihadist groups.

However, confidence in these groups is weaker in cercles where they are more prevalent.

Perception of insecurity

A majority consider that the national guard, FAMA, gendarmerie, police, self-defence groups and MINUSMA respect the population without discrimination, compared to 6% for armed jihadist groups.



93%

Those surveyed consider that the **jihadist groups** are a source of insecurity

Main reasons:

- Potential targets of jihadist groups (national guard, FAMA, gendarmerie)
- Corruption (police and gendarmerie)
- Lawless behaviour (self-defence groups and MINUSMA)
- Arbitrary violence (jihadist groups)



40%

For self-defence groups



37%

For MINUSMA



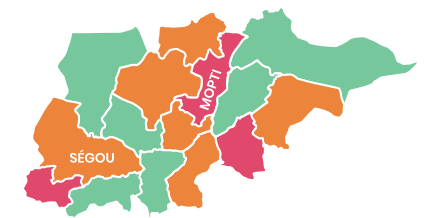
12%

For security forces

The price to be paid for security is often very high for those villages that have to provide the Dozos with men and equipment.

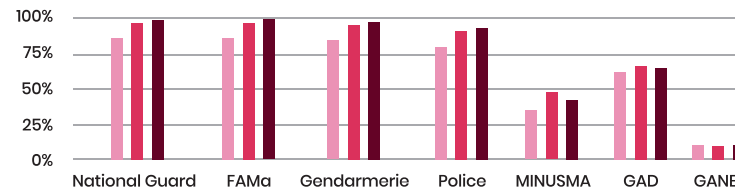


How would you describe your current situation?



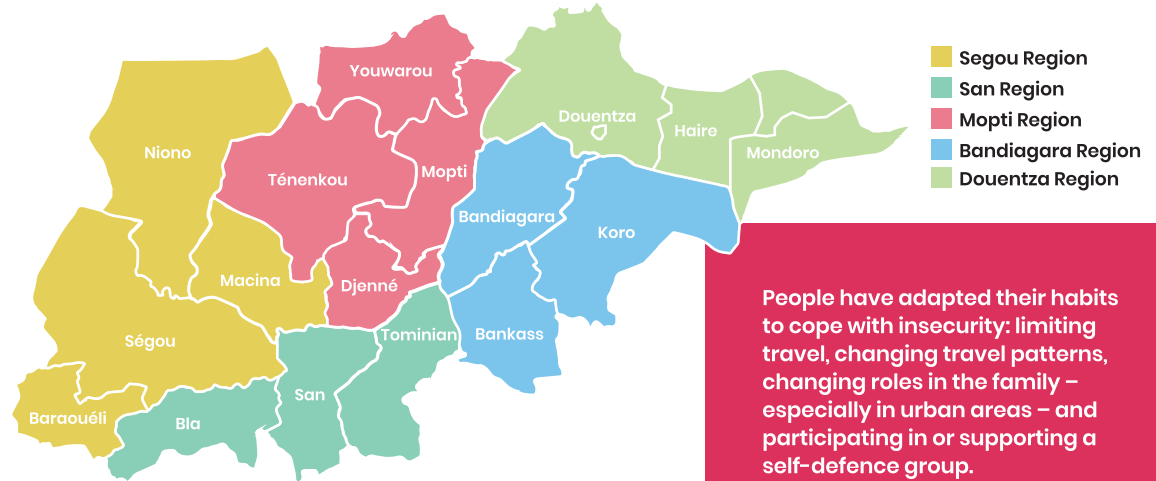
Confidence in security bodies

Nov. 2021 Feb. 2022 June 2022



The main threats to populations

- Poverty and unemployment -> for 98%
- Food insecurity -> for 97%
- Physical attacks and violent robberies -> for 46%
- The violence non-state armed groups -> for 43%
- Agriculture / livestock farmer conflicts -> for 41%



People have adapted their habits to cope with insecurity: limiting travel, changing travel patterns, changing roles in the family – especially in urban areas – and participating in or supporting a self-defence group.



Conclusion

- As a result of last year's poor harvests, the lean season and insecurity, people are facing an acute food shortage. Access to fields is limited, armed groups prevent the movement of people as well as goods. Electricity, water and fuel shortages have an impact on many trades and therefore on people's income. The increase in prices is worrying (basic necessities, agricultural inputs, fertilisers, etc.). The population expects the state to take measures to limit the increase in prices.
- The persistence of insecurity has no impact on the confidence that the population has in the transitional authorities, but they still expect the situation to improve.
- Indicators are deteriorating in the Ségou region and the river is a border between areas under state control and those controlled by jihadist groups.

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For further information: SahelandWestAfricaProgramme@sipri.org