

Research Terms of Reference

Exploring migration dynamics in the region of Kayes, Mali

MLI1902

Mali

October 2019
final

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Mali		
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict	
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	DFID through the Mixed Migration Centre- Middle East (MMC-ME)		
Project Code	98iAHU		
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	1. Start collect data: 14/10/2019 2. Data collected: 05/11/2019 3. Data analysed: 03/12/2019 4. Data sent for validation: 06/12/2019 5. Preliminary presentation: not planned 6. Outputs sent for validation: 13/12/2019 7. Outputs published: 15/01/2019 8. Final presentation: __/__/__ tbc		
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single assessment (one cycle) <input type="checkbox"/> Multi assessment (more than one cycle) <i>[Describe here the frequency of the cycle]</i>		
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when</i> <i>e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i>	Milestone	Deadline	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Donor plan/strategy: Improve general understanding of mixed migration trends along the Central Mediterranean Sea route	December 2019	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Inter-cluster plan/strategy	__/__/__	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster plan/strategy	__/__/__	
	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO platform plan/strategy	__/__/__	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):		
Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type	Dissemination	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	

Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
General Objective	To improve understanding of migration dynamics in the region of Kayes, Mali, so as to inform mixed migration response along the Central Mediterranean Route.			
Specific Objective(s)	To explore: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the socio-cultural drivers of migration in the region of Kayes; (2) how changes in migration policies in the EU and shifts in the security context have impacted <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (2-1) migration aspirations¹ and ability² to migrate (2-2) migration decision-making, including choice of destination and <i>mode</i> of migration (3) the effectiveness of information campaigns in this context 			
Research Questions	RQ 1: To what extent does the so-called “culture of migration” still contribute today to migration aspirations in Kayes, Mali? RQ 2: To what extent have external factors, such as the European Union (EU) and EU member states’ increasingly restrictive migration policies in the past twenty years, impacted and shaped (2-1) migration aspirations and ability to migrate, and (2-2) migration decision-making, including choice of destination and <i>mode</i> of migration, within the assessed communities? RQ 3: What role does information shared through information campaigns play during the decision-making process? RQ 4: How do the above differ between individuals from households with and without a household member currently abroad?			
Geographic Coverage	<i>Region of Kayes, two locations</i>			
Secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakewell, “Keeping them in their place”: the ambivalent relationship between development and migration in Africa, October 2008. • Castle and Diarra, The International Migration of Young Malians: Tradition, Necessity or Rite of Passage?, October 2003. • Clingendael, Migration in northern Mali: Conflict sensitivity analysis and protection needs assessment, November 2018. • Danish Red Cross and Samuel Hall, Migration Needs Assessment in Mali, November 2018. • Hertrich and Lesclingang, Adolescent migration in rural Africa as a challenge to gender and intergenerational relationships: evidence from Mali, 2013. • Hertrich and Lesclingang, Adolescent migration and the 1990s nuptiality transition in Mali, 2012. • IOM, Flow Monitoring report – Mali, May 2019. • Jonsson, Migration aspirations and immobility in a Malian Soninke village, 2008. • Kaag, Migration, youth, and land in West Africa: making the connections work for inclusive development, 2019. • MMC and 4Mi, MMC West Africa – 4Mi Snapshot, October 2018, 2018. • MMC, Protection concerns of people on the move across West Africa and Libya, May 2018. • REACH/MMC-ME, It’s not easy but some make it: how diaspora in Europe shape migration decision making along the Central Mediterranean Sea route, September 2019 (forthcoming). 			

¹ The term refers to a general preference for migration, following the conviction that leaving would be better than staying (Carling 2016, 2018). A preference to migrate is only one possibility in which to channel the desire for change which is produced by conditions (or root causes), prospects for improvement, and life aspirations (Carling, 2016). Migration aspirations undergo several interlinked conceptualisations: they can be understood as a comparison of *places*, as a comparison of culturally defined *projects* (“socially constructed entity that embodies particular expectations”), and as a matter of personhood or identity (Carling, Schewel, 2018, p. 953).

² Ability to migrate denotes here whether prospective migrants can turn their migration aspirations into actual migration, given context-related obstacles and opportunities.

Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	X	Others: Migrants, prospective migrants, host community members (all originating from the region of Kayes, Mali)
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: _ _ _ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	x	Group #: 2 Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes x <input type="checkbox"/> No
				x Stratification by group (3) and geographical location (2) Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)		X Semi-structured (Qualitative)
Structured data collection tool # 1 <i>Prospective Malian migrants</i>	x Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ x Individual interview (Target #): 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _ _ _ _ _	
Structured data collection tool # 2 <i>Malian households with a HH member abroad</i>	x Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ x Individual interview (Target #): 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _ _ _ _ _	
Structured data collection tool # 3 <i>Malian households without a HH member abroad</i>	x Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ x Individual interview (Target #): 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _ _ _ _ _	
Structured data collection tool # 4 <i>Current Malian migrants (reached out remotely, via phone)</i>	x Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ x Individual interview (Target #): 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _ _ _ _ _	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Malian community leaders</i>	x Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing		x Key informant interview (Target #): 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _ _ _ _ _	

	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_____	
			<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 <i>Malian community elders & returnees</i>	x Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ x Focus group discussion (Target #): 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____	
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 <i>Malian prospective migrants</i>	x Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ x Focus group discussion (Target #): 4 <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____	
Target level of precision if probability sampling	__ % level of confidence NA		__ +/- % margin of error NA	
Data management platform(s)	x	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: __	X	Report #: 1
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: __	X	Presentation (Final) #: 1
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __		
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)		
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	REACH			
	Donor: DFID			
	Coordination Framework: N/A			
	Partners: MMC			

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

Mali is often seen as both a country of transit and origin for migrants³ in the West African region and has a long history of migration due to existing social structures, cultural practices, environmental challenges, policy changes and/or armed conflict.⁴ The Kayes region, situated at the western-most corner of the country, neighbouring Senegal and Mauritania, is particularly known for migration patterns both within the African region and France, some of which dates back to colonial rule in the late 1800s. The impact migration has had on the region and its inhabitants is pervasive: entire villages are built with remittances sent by Kayesien migrants in France, returnees are deeply ingrained in local government structures and diaspora members in France are treated as key agents for development, by local and international governments alike.⁵ Besides its impact on an economic level, migration has intensely shaped the local imaginary of success. Researchers speak of a 'culture of migration' in the region, a context in which migration has become so closely intertwined with an individual (man)'s position and recognition in the community that (international) migration is seen as a rite of passage from youth to adulthood and thereby, inherently intertwined with 'making it' as an adult in society.⁶

At the same time, a number of shifts have occurred in recent years, which put into question both the ease with which individual from Kayes can migrate and the role migration thereby (continues to) play in the community. First, legal travel to France and the European Union (EU) more broadly has become difficult, due to the increasingly restrictive nature of entry and permit of stay policies for Malian nationals. Secondly, insecurity in the Sahel region (including Northern Mali) and parts of North Africa, notably Libya, mean that previous labour destinations in the region have become increasingly unattractive. In parallel, and more recently, Malian nationals have increasingly started to reach the EU irregularly via sea. Starting in 2014, in 2019 Malians were the second nationality of arrivals along the Western Mediterranean Sea route reaching Spain and the first among West African nationalities across all three Mediterranean Sea routes reaching the EU in that same year.⁷

In this context, several recent studies on the role of information campaigns in shaping decision making over international migration among West African nationals have found that West African migrants who migrated irregularly to Europe frequently report that even though they had information about the difficulties and risks of the journey, they did not feel dissuaded by it.⁸ The findings of the REACH/ MMC-ME "It's not easy but some make it" study on how diasporas in Europe shape migration along the Central Mediterranean Sea route conducted in May and June 2019 in Italy confirm this finding for Malian nationals: even advice on risks and realities of life in Europe given directly from diaspora members in Europe to Malians was found to be ignored by Malian respondents and, reportedly, likely to be disregarded by prospective migrants.⁹

The aim of this study will be to explore (1) the socio-cultural drivers of migration in the region of Kayes; (2) how changes in migration policies in the EU and shifts in the security context have impacted (2-1) migration aspirations¹⁰ and ability¹¹ to migrate and (2-2) migration decision-making, including choice of destination and *mode* of migration. A third aim will be to explore the effectiveness of information campaigns in this context. Findings will be collected so as to compare above dynamics between individuals who have household members abroad since at least five years and those who do not,¹² with

³ For the purposes of this assessment, the term 'migrant' is used for all people on the move, including both regional and international migration, unless a distinction is otherwise made.

⁴ See, for example: IOM, [Mali crisis: a migration perspective](#), June 2013; Findley, [Does drought increase migration? A study of migration from rural Mali during the 1983-1985 drought](#), 1994.

⁵ See, for instance, Daum, C., 2005, Migration, retour, non-retour et changement social dans le pays d'origine.

⁶ Jonsson, [Migration aspirations and immobility in a Malian Soninke village](#), 2008.

⁷ Source: [UNHCR Mediterranean Data Dashboard](#). According to a review of data on irregular arrivals to Italy and residence permits issued to nationals of selected countries in Northern and Western Africa in the EU conducted by IOM's GMDAC, between 2011 and 2017 more Malians reached Europe irregularly via sea than receiving residence permits on the continent, only one of three nationalities among ten reviewed for whom this was found to be the case. See GMDAC, African migration to the EU: Irregular migration in context, 2019.

⁸ OHCHR, [Policy Brief: Migration risk campaigns are based on wrong assumptions](#), May 2015.

⁹ REACH and MMC, "It's not easy but some make it", September 2019.

¹⁰ The term refers to a general preference for migration, following the conviction that leaving would be better than staying (Carling 2016, 2018). A preference to migrate is only one possibility in which to channel the desire for change which is produced by conditions (or root causes), prospects for improvement, and life aspirations (Carling, 2016). Migration aspirations undergo several interlinked conceptualisations: they can be understood as a comparison of *places*, as a comparison of culturally defined *projects* ("socially constructed entity that embodies particular expectations"), and as a matter of personhood or identity (Carling, Schewel, 2018, p. 953).

¹¹ Ability to migrate denotes here whether prospective migrants can turn their migration aspirations into actual migration, given context-related obstacles and opportunities.

¹² 'Abroad' defined as outside of Mali, including in neighbouring countries and Europe.

the aim to explore the extent to which an individual's perception of migration is shaped and how information on migration is received and used, depending on whether respondents have direct transnational ties or not.

Overall, the aim of this study will be to improve understanding of migration dynamics in the region of Kayes, Mali, so as to inform mixed migration response along the Central Mediterranean Route.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

This assessment will use a qualitative approach comprising of different data collection methods (key informant interviews, individual interviews and focus group discussions) to explore the socio-cultural drivers of migration and changes thereto, especially considering the intended effects of advice given by sensitivity campaigns in Mali and diaspora in Europe.

3.2. Population of interest

The population of interest are Malian nationals in one village (= one community) in the region of Kayes. The population of interest will be disaggregated on the basis of whether or not respondents have household members who reside abroad since at least five years. This disaggregation is chosen as, according to secondary literature:

- (Potential) migrants' perception of migration and immobility may differ based on whether they have household members abroad;
- How (potential) migrants relate to information campaigns may be different depending on the presence/ lack of close links with people of the region of origin in the envisaged destination.¹³

The population of interest includes: (1) prospective Malian migrants,¹⁴ (2) community members (including household members of migrants, households who do not have a household member who is a migrant, community leaders¹⁵ and community elders) and (3) current Malian migrants on the move (reached out to remotely) originating from the same community as population groups (1) and (2).

The populations of interest will be sampled purposively disaggregating by:

- Population groups
 - Community leaders
 - Family members of current migrants
 - Community members who do not have migrant household members
 - Prospective migrants: young adults aged 18 to 24 years old originating from the community.
 - Current migrants in transit:¹⁶ current migrants originating from the same communities previously used for sampling (reached out to remotely via phone, with contact facilitated by community of origin)

3.3. Secondary data review

A secondary data review (SDR) was carried out to identify available information on migration drivers and the migration trends within and coming from in Mali. In particular, the SDR aimed at increasing understanding of the existing factors driving migration and analysing the current migration trends in Mali, focusing specifically on international migration towards Europe. The SDR showed that migration is cultural phenomenon, especially in certain communities such as the Soninke or Bwa, that persists in face of information and advice suggesting to refrain from leaving Mali. The SDR showed that limited and mostly outdated information is available on migration drivers and the cultural role of migration in Mali. Nevertheless, it contributed

¹³ See REACH/ MMC, It's not easy but some make it, September 2019.

¹⁴ Defined as young adults aged 18 to 24 years old originating from the community.

¹⁵ Community leaders are intended here as village chiefs of rural Malian villages.

¹⁶ 'In transit' shall be defined in this context as members of the community who left their community of origin and reside, at the time of the assessment, outside of the community (may be in Mali or another country).

to informing the research questions and methodology, the indicators and the development of the data collection tools. Secondary data will also be used to contextualise findings from data collection.

The analytical framework for this study draws on the Carling framework¹⁷ on root causes and drivers of migration it as it shows that migration decision-making is driven by a variety of factors that can be classified as either conditions, prospects or as part of an existing migration frameworks which includes expectations or traditions. Factors such as environmental challenges, armed conflict or living standards can be considered as influencing an individual's conditions. Prospects for improvement could include education or job aspirations. Based on the secondary data review, life aspirations in Mali are an important factor to consider as there is a long history of migration and information sharing with diaspora groups. The migration infrastructure for Malian migrants entails primarily social networks with past migrants and refugees that can affect whether people develop migration aspirations and whether these are realized. This model allows to view migration as a social process, which is important since migration can be seen as a cultural phenomenon in Mali and therefore social pressures and cultural expectations play a key role in explaining this process. The analytical framework will also draw on the concept of "culture of migration", defined by Jonsson as the state in which "international movements become[s] so deeply rooted that the prospect of transnational movement becomes normative, and young people expect to live and work in a particular foreign country at some point in their lives."¹⁸

3.4. Primary Data Collection

Method

The qualitative data will be collected as follows:

- 1) **semi-structured key informant interviews with community leaders** and/or individuals holding a particular position of importance within the community studied, conducted at the beginning of the study, to further fine-tune individual questionnaires designed for (potential) migrants, community members and family members of migrants
- 2) **semi-structured individual interviews with community members**, including both family members of migrants currently on the move and individuals who do not have migrant family members
- 3) **semi-structured individual interviews with prospective migrants**, to identify the main factors influencing an individual's decision to migrate or stay and their perceptions around migration as a cultural phenomenon
- 4) **semi-structured individual interviews with migrants currently in transit**, aiming to explore individual's stories and insight in the decision-making process
- 5) **focus group discussions (FGDs)** with (prospective) migrants (both men and women) and with community elders will be conducted, to particularly explore community-based dynamics in relation to socio-cultural drivers of migration and changes over time

The sample size per population group will be as follows:

Table 1: sampling size per population group

	all		Individuals with a HH member abroad		Individuals without a HH member abroad	
	KI	FGD	KI	II	KI	II
Respondents						
1. Community members	5	10	0	15	0	15
1.1 Families with family members abroad (=migrants)				15		
1.2 Families without family members abroad (=migrants)						15
1.3 Community leaders (or similar)	5					
1.4 Elderly community members (51 years+)		10				

¹⁷ Carling, J; Talleraas, C, 'Root causes and drivers of migration', 2016.

¹⁸ Jonsson, [Migration aspirations and immobility in a Malian Soninke village](#), 2008.

2. Malian prospective migrants		20		30		30
3. Current Malian migrants in transit				20		
Pre-tot # participants		35		65		45
Tot # participants				145		

Sampling

All participants will be sampled purposively on the basis of their belonging to a community/ village in the region of Kayes in Mali with a documented culture of migration, meaning a strong history of migration from the village, to capture the impact that this meaning of migration has on the decision-making process. Efforts will be made to include both genders as the SDR showed the cultural meaning of migration is different for males and females.

For FGDs in particular, the following disaggregation will be sought:

Table 2: FGD disaggregation and participant # anticipated

	# respondents/ FGD	tot # FGD	tot participants
Community elders	5	2	10
Young adult men	5	2	10
Young adult women	5	2	10

Tools

Data collection will take a staged / step-by-step process, whereby preliminary KIs will be conducted with community leaders, which will contain mostly open-ended questions, which will be used to further finetune prospective and present migrants and other community member data collection tools, which will include more semi-structured and closed ended questions to ease coding and speed of data analysis. Current Malian migrants in transit will be interviewed in a last step, as the contact will need to be facilitated by community members /prospective migrants interviewed, with the tool being administered over the phone. As this tool will be administered over the phone it will also be shorter than the other tools, to avoid interview fatigue through remote data collection. Some FGDs will also be conducted with population groups which are likely to display insight into particular migration dynamics, including women, community elders and/or returnees and young adult men.

The following tools will be employed per population group:

Table 3: Tools by respondent group

	KI	II	FGD
Type of respondents			
1. Community members	x	x	x
1.1 Families with family members abroad (=migrants)		x	
1.2 Families without family members abroad (=migrants)		x	
1.3 Community leaders (or similar)	x		
1.4 Community elders			x
2. Prospective migrants		x	x
3. Current Malian migrants in transit		x	

Triangulation, briefing and debriefing of field staff

Regular briefing and debriefing activities will be conducted with field staff in person and over Skype, depending on the presence of the assessment officer (AO). At the beginning of the data collection (DC), the AO will be present to lead, together with the Field Manager (FM), the enumerator training and data collection kick-off. During the DC, the AO will be based remotely for security reasons with spot check visits to the DC site, with close remote follow up with the FM who will be in the DC site throughout. Before the start of data collection, the REACH FM will prepare a preliminary work plan; thereafter, regular briefing and debriefing sessions in person and over Skype will be organized. Daily morning briefs and afternoon debriefs will be organized, during which the FM with the AO and the data collectors will discuss the progress of the DC, any particular challenges encountered and the daily work plan. All data will be triangulated with secondary data and any incongruences will be followed up upon during debrief sessions.

3.5. Data Processing & Analysis

Primary data will be collected through questionnaires filled manually on paper and transcribed manually onto computers. Incoming data will be monitored and cleaned on a daily basis in order to monitor its quality with a view to address any possible issues of concern in a timely manner. The REACH FM will read through the transcript, clarify any questions/inconsistencies during a debrief session and clean the transcript accordingly. As each interview has been cleaned, the JAO will proceed with coding transcripts using Excel or SPSS (for Kobo based tools) and Atlas Ti for paper based tools, and a data saturation grid, on which basis the data will be analyzed at the end of the data collection process. The analytical framework, built to drive methodology and accuracy in inquiries, will also be used to analyze, categorize and code the findings. A second quality assurance review will be performed by the Migration Assessment Manager, with overall quality assurance and sign off procedures completed by IMPACT HQ.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
<i>Research design</i>	Assessment Intern (AI), Junior Assessment Officer (JAO)	Migration Assessment Manager (MAM)	HQ, MMC	
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	Field Manager	AO, MAM	HQ	MMC
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	JAO	MAM	HQ	MMC
<i>Data analysis</i>	JAO	MAM	HQ	MMC
<i>Output production</i>	JAO	MAM	HQ, MMC	
<i>Dissemination</i>	JAO	MAM	MMC	HQ
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	JAO	MAM	HQ	
<i>Lessons learned</i>	JAO	MAM	HQ	MMC

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

Accountable: the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

Consulted: the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

Informed: the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

5. Timeline

Table 4: expected timeline

	August		September				October				November				December			
	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4	w1	w2	w3	w4
Research design																		
Project set up																		
Data collection																		
Data analysis																		
Report production																		
1st report draft to MMC																		

6. Data Management Plan

Administrative Data			
Research Cycle name	Exploring migration dynamics in the region of Kayes, Mali		
Project Code	98iAHU		
Donor	DFID via MMC-ME		
Project partners	MMC-ME		
Research Contacts	Valeria Gennari, valeria.gennari@reach-initiative.org Diana Ihring, diana.ihring@reach-initiative.org		
Data Management Plan Version	Date: 22/08/2019	Version: 1	
Related Policies	IMPACT Data Protection SOPs		
Documentation and Metadata			
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? Select all that apply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data analysis plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data Cleaning Log, including: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deletion Log <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value Change Log
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Code book	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Dictionary
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Metadata based on HDX Standards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Atlas TI analysis script and results
Ethics and Legal Compliance			
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consent of participants to participate	<input type="checkbox"/> Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All participants reached age of majority	[Other, Specify]
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	IMPACT		
Storage and Backup			
Where will data be stored and backed up	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Kobo Server: [specify]

during the research?	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	x	Country/Internal Server
	<input type="checkbox"/>	On devices held by REACH staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical location <i>[specify]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Password protection on devices/servers	x	Data access is limited to core assessment REACH staff
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Form and data encryption on data collection server	<input type="checkbox"/>	Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
Kobo Access Rights – TBC				
Kobo Access	Person		Account Name	
View Form	<i>[Insert name]</i>		<i>[Insert account name]</i>	
View and Edit Form	<i>[Insert name]</i>		<i>[Insert account name]</i>	
View Form and Submit Data	<i>[Insert name]</i>		<i>[Insert account name]</i>	
Download Data	<i>[Insert name]</i>		<i>[Insert account name]</i>	
Raw Data Access Rights				
Raw Data Access	Reason		Person	
Accountable	Accountable		Valeria Gennari	
Access	Assessment Manager; GIS for making maps		Diana Ihring; Matt Wencel	
Access	Data unit to check analysis		Chiara Debenedetti	
Preservation				
Where will data be stored for long-term preservation?	x	IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	<input type="checkbox"/>	OCHA HDX
	<input type="checkbox"/>	REACH Country Server	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]
Data Sharing				
Will the data be shared publically?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, only with mandating agency / body
Will all data be shared?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	x	No, only consolidated data will be shared
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, [Other, Specify]		
Where will you share the data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	REACH Resource Centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	OCHA HDX
	<input type="checkbox"/>	HumanitarianResponse	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]
Data protection risk assessment				
Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	x	No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected. ¹⁹

¹⁹ While respondents' age, gender and role in the community will be recorded as part of the data collection, we don't expect these to be personally identifiable, since the village name/location will not be noted down as part of the data collection process.

[Please complete the first 4 columns in the Indicators Risk Assessment table below]

Risk indicator	Type of identification risk	Disclosure implications	Benefits	Class	Required mitigation
<i>[Specify indicator, e.g. KI_phone number]</i>	<i>[Specify identification risk, e.g. Direct contact/identification of KI]</i>	<i>[Specify implications, e.g. loss of privacy/potential target of armed actors]</i>	<i>[Specify benefits, e.g. follow up for data cleaning]</i>	<i>[To be completed by IMPACT HQ]</i>	<i>[To be specified by IMPACT HQ]</i>
<i>[Add relevant number of rows for risk indicators]</i>					
Responsibilities					
Data collection	Valeria Gennari, JAO, valeria.gennari@reach-initiative.org				
Data cleaning	Valeria Gennari, JAO, valeria.gennari@reach-initiative.org				
Data analysis	Valeria Gennari, JAO, valeria.gennari@reach-initiative.org				
Data sharing/uploading	Valeria Gennari, JAO, valeria.gennari@reach-initiative.org				

6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	M&E Plan
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	x Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		x Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		x Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		x Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		x Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	<i>not applicable</i>
		# references in single agency documents			<i>MMC West Africa quarterly updates, MHUB North Africa monthly update</i>
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	<i>To be included in usage survey to be conducted by REACH LBY in summer/autumn 2019</i>
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian	Number and/or percentage of	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. staff, vehicles,	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes x No

stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)	meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation		Engagement_log	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No x Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			