

MADAGASCAR

Figure Analysis – Displacement Related to Conflict and Violence

CONTEXT

Conflict- or violence-induced displacement in Madagascar is primarily linked to criminal violence (banditry or “dahalo” attacks). Armed gangs target villages and where they raid cattle and loot goods. Sometimes they also attack villagers and burn their homes. These attacks reportedly occur across rural areas of the country, especially in locations where security forces have little territorial control. Although cattle rustling and banditry has existed in Madagascar before, it is thought to have increased in recent years due to local socio-economic conditions and as the stolen cattle trade becomes imbedded in international criminal networks.¹

New displacements	Total number of IDPs	Partial or unverified solutions	
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution	Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified
1,700	2,000 (Year figure was last updated: 2018)	No data available	No data available

This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement having occurred in 2018.

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2018.

This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.

This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.

NEW DISPLACEMENTS

This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement having occurred in 2018.

Sources and methodologies

Most of the data on conflict-induced displacement in Madagascar comes from IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM). IOM DTM collects data on displacement associated with rapid and slow-hazards in Androy, in the south of the country. Since August 2018, IOM DTM has included a question asking whether violence and insecurity had triggered people’s displacements.

In addition to the data from IOM DTM, IDMC has incorporated verified displacement estimates reported by the media, primarily from reports on displacement or destroyed housing linked to “dahalo”

attacks. Most of these reports were published in the French language newspaper *L'Express de Madagascar*.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

The IOM DTM assessment covers 10 communes in Androy region, in the south of the country. However, “dahalo” attacks are occurring in other parts of the country, not just in the south, so this figure likely represents a small portion of a much larger phenomenon.

There are also language barriers for media reporting on banditry, most of which is published in Malagasy, with very limited coverage in French or English. Due to IDMC’s inability to read Malagasy, it is very probable that IDMC missed many incidents of new displacements that occurred during the year.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC’s new displacement estimate is composed of people who were identified as having become displaced due to conflict and violence in 2018 in the communes surveyed by IOM DTM as of August 2018, in addition to new displacement identified through media monitoring in Tsaratanàna and Ifanadiana.

Significant changes from last year

This is the first time that IDMC is reporting on conflict or violence induced displacement in Madagascar. Banditry attacks are thought to have increased considerably over the course of 2017 and 2018, and IOM DTM began asking whether people had become displaced as a result beginning in 2018.

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2018.

Sources and methodologies

As with IDMC’s estimated number of new displacements, IOM DTM data provided the basis for the year-end estimate of the total number of IDPs. In addition to the IOM DTM data, IDMC incorporated information and figures found through media monitoring and from reports of displacement or destroyed housing linked to “dahalo” attacks. These new displacement estimates have been added to the total figure as there is no indication that displaced people have been able to return home.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

The same caveats for IDMC’s estimated number of new displacements also apply to the estimate of the total number of IDPs. Namely, the data coverage is partial, and there are language barriers to obtaining comprehensive estimates. Furthermore, the IOM DTM assessment covers 10 communes in Androy region, in the south of the country while “dahalo” attacks have been reported in other parts of the country as well.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC’s estimate on the total number of IDPs is composed of the number of people living in displacement due to conflict and violence in 10 communes of Androy as of August 2018, as well as new displacement in Tsaratanàna and Ifanadiana identified through media monitoring.

Significant changes from last year

This is the first time IDMC has reported on conflict or violence induced displacement in Madagascar.

CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	New displacements	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People, households	People, households
Methodology	Media monitoring, key informants	Media monitoring, key informants
Geographical disaggregation	Unknown	Unknown
Geographical coverage	Partial coverage	Partial coverage
Frequency of reporting	Other	Other
Disaggregation on sex	No	No
Disaggregation on age	No	No
Data triangulation	No triangulation	No triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No	No
Data on returns	No	No
Data on local integration	No	No
Data on cross border movements	No	No
Data on deaths	No	No
Data on births	No	No

For any additional questions please email: data@idmc.ch

For the full country profile on Madagascar please visit:
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/madagascar>

¹ Institute for Security Studies, [Cattle robbery threatens Madagascar's peace and security](#), 8 May 2018