

Mali Crisis Response Plan 2023 - 2024



IOM distributes non-food item kits in Mopti as part of the humanitarian response © Moussa Tall/IOM Mali 2023

January - December 2024

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IOM VISION

IOM Mali in partnership with key stakeholders, including governmental, nongovernmental organizations and other United Nations agencies, will provide multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected communities, while tackling the pre-existing drivers of fragility and conflict to lay the foundations for stability and sustainable development, in alignment with the strong commitment to operationalize the triple Nexus in the region in 2023 and 2024.

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PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Internally displaced person
2. Local population / community

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$24,600,000



\$2.2M
CONFIRMED



\$22.4M
GAP



608,300
PEOPLE TARGETED



14
ENTITIES TARGETED

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

Saving lives and protecting people on the move

\$17,700,000
FUNDING REQUIRED

\$1,860,594
FUNDING CONFIRMED

425,000
PEOPLE TARGETED

Driving solutions to displacement

\$6,900,000
FUNDING REQUIRED

\$366,282
FUNDING CONFIRMED

502,000
PEOPLE TARGETED

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2024

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITY AREAS	2024
Saving lives and protecting people on the move	
Shelter and settlements	\$5,400,000
Camp coordination and camp management	\$1,000,000
Protection	\$1,000,000
Mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian response	\$1,200,000
Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies	\$1,300,000
Basic needs, including food and multi-purpose cash assistance	\$2,500,000
Humanitarian border management and services for citizens abroad	\$900,000
Displacement tracking	\$3,500,000
Support services for response actors	\$400,000
Emergency preparedness	\$500,000
Driving solutions to displacement	
Peacebuilding and peace preservation	\$1,400,000
Community stabilization	\$500,000
Livelihoods and economic recovery	\$1,000,000
Adaptation and disaster risk reduction	\$2,500,000
Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in transitional and post-crisis situations	\$1,500,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED	\$24,600,000

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The humanitarian crisis in Mali continues to be characterized by a significant increase in the number of displaced people across the country due to the presence of non-state armed groups, protracted violence, and conflict. Since the beginning of the multidimensional crisis in 2012, the central and northern regions of Mali continue to be marked by intercommunal tensions, worsening the living conditions of the population. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix ([DTM Mali](#)), there are 391,961 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali as of April 2023. These IDPs are mainly concentrated in the regions of Mopti (23%), Timbuktu (16%), Bandiagara (14%), Ménaka (12%), Gao (9%) and Ségou (9%).

Mali is vulnerable to climate change. The country is facing acute climate-related challenges from higher temperatures and more frequent extreme weather events. The impact of climate change has also contributed to a rise in food insecurity, with almost a quarter of the population expected to be either facing food insecurity or at risk by mid-2023, a situation that is having a damaging effect on Mali's economy. Environmental degradation, competition over scarce natural resources, desertification, and unstable rainfall patterns, are also among the drivers of human mobility, leading to spontaneous movements of vulnerable groups who have lost their livelihoods. Most IDPs live with host families (55%) and in overcrowded communities or in sites (planned and/or spontaneous) without access to basic services (38% and 17% renting in urban areas). According to multi-sectoral assessments conducted in July 2023, the needs mentioned by displaced people were mainly food (97%), shelter (50%), non-food items (37%), and clean water and sanitation (24%) ([DTM 2023 \(Mopti, Douentza, and Bandiagara\)](#); [DTM 2023 \(Ménaka and Gao\)](#)).

The security situation is marked by violence and attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) against civilians, forcing people to flee their places of origin. Security remains a top priority of the transitional authorities, who are intensifying their military operations in several localities in northern Mali. This situation will also have an impact on the humanitarian situation due to the use of violence, which risks causing further displacement and increasing vulnerabilities, including the loss of the livelihoods of rural communities. Women and children are the most vulnerable populations, especially in the northern and central regions where extremist groups are most prevalent. It will also be necessary to have a responsive site management and coordination mechanism at the national and sub-national levels to ensure effective humanitarian assistance and rapid response. Indeed, the ongoing withdrawal of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) is likely to complicate both the security and humanitarian situation and the response capacity of humanitarian actors. This gradual departure is leading to an increase in insecurity in the targeted areas, particularly on transport routes, which could affect the delivery of equipment and products (non-food item (NFI) kits, etc.), as well as the movement of humanitarian personnel. This likely shrinking of humanitarian space therefore calls for measures to be put in place to mitigate the possible negative impact of MINUSMA's ongoing withdrawal; namely: to cooperate more closely with authorities at all levels; coordinate with local implementing partners; strengthen security collaboration with the



IOM distributes biometric cards to facilitate biometric registration in Timbuktu © IOM Mali 2023

INFORM Risk Index (August 2023)	Very High (15/191)
Human Development Index (2023/4)	Low
Fragility Index (2022)	Fragile
IDPs (DTM, Sept 2023)	391,691

various humanitarian actors; and strengthen operational communication with stakeholders.

On the other hand, Mali remains a strategic crossroads for migrants from West and Central Africa, who use the main migration routes crossing certain risk areas in the north and centre of the country, which are already a hotbed of tensions between armed groups. From January to December 2022, DTM counted a total of 513,288 cross-border migrants at the various flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Mali ([IOM DTM 2023](#)). Mali has a particular geopolitical and migration context given its proximity to neighbouring unstable areas in the region, an environment that is highly sensitive to climate change and disruptions to food security, historical migration routes, and pull factors to North Africa and beyond, which creates specific protection concerns. Vulnerable populations in Mali are particularly vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and abuse related to recruitment into armed groups, gender-based violence (GBV), violence against children, and unsafe travel within and across borders in search of economic and/or food security.

COORDINATION

IOM works in close partnership with other UN agencies in Mali, being an active member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), as well as other international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). IOM is the co-lead agency of the Population Movement Commission with the National Directorate of Social Development (DNDS), which is composed of UN agencies (the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), NGOs and government entities (the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection).

IOM is also co-leading the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster in Mali with UNHCR and the Committee on the Management of IDP Sites. In addition, IOM is a member of the Information Management Working Group, Protection Group, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection Sub-Groups. Through these forums, IOM ensures that crisis-related activities are duly coordinated with relevant stakeholders. Alongside other agencies and through these coordination mechanisms, IOM works closely with its government counterparts, in particular the Ministry of Solidarity, the Ministry of Health and Social Development, the Ministry of Reconciliation as well as the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection. In line with IOM's capacity-building approach, DTM tools and capacities were transferred to DNDS in 2014, although financial and technical support has been maintained to ensure continued ownership of the tool and to accurately inform the actions of the humanitarian and development community.

Within the United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM), along with UNICEF, IOM is co-leading the working group on the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, two National Referral Mechanisms (for vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking (VoT)) being well-established in Mali.

IOM CAPACITY

Established in Mali in 1998, IOM has been providing technical support to the Government of Mali in a variety of areas for the past 25 years. Since 2012, IOM has significantly expanded its operational presence and activities covering humanitarian response, transition, development and community-based peacebuilding interventions. To the extent possible, IOM integrates elements of capacity-building of key stakeholders, including beneficiaries, into its programmes to promote local ownership and contribute to the development of policy frameworks, for the benefit of IDPs and affected communities in places of displacement, on the move and in places of return. As co-lead of the Commission Movement of Population (CMP), a sub-group of the Protection Cluster and having established the DTM in Mali in 2012, IOM has extensive in-country experience in collecting, analyzing and providing reliable information on population movements and needs, which is essential to inform IOM's programming, as well as that of the government and other actors. IOM's main office is located in the capital, Bamako, and there are five field offices strategically located across the country, in Kayes, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, and Sikasso. IOM Mali has 82 staff, including 23 internationals, working in the Emergency and Recovery Unit. IOM Mali's crisis response capacities include shelter, protection, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), multi-purpose cash assistance, DTM (including information management), disaster risk reduction, climate change resilience, community stabilization and peacebuilding.

IOM strives to contribute to the overall well-being and safety of individuals and communities affected by displacement, migration and other crises. By mainstreaming protection, IOM will seek to ensure that the rights and dignity of vulnerable groups within affected communities are respected, upheld and promoted throughout all its interventions. This approach will involve assessing and addressing protection risks and vulnerabilities ensuring access to basic services and rights, promoting meaningful participation of affected populations and enhancing the capacity of IOM's partners to identify and effectively respond to protection concerns.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND EMPOWERMENT

IOM Mali puts accountability to affected populations at the centre of project implementation, by promoting the active participation and action of people and communities affected by crises and by listening to people's opinions and perceptions in an inclusive manner to ensure an equitable, safe

response that is also timely, relevant and appropriate, responsive to changing needs and priority preferences, and respectful of cultural norms and community dynamics. In a practical way, this accountability is ensured by the implementation of:

- Selection committees and complaints management committees in collaboration with the relevant decentralized services, humanitarian actors on the ground (cluster, OCHA, etc.), and representatives of displaced persons and host communities, in order to ensure inclusiveness and transparency of the project implementation process, site managers, community authorities, etc.
- A complaints and feedback mechanism, which is set up and communicated to those targeted to all people affected by IOM presence locally. This mechanism supports programmatic and operational decision-making, by integrating local perspectives and priorities. It also contributes to the protection of beneficiaries. Seeking and addressing feedback and complaints is linked to the Organization's values, which place the rights, dignity, priorities and needs of people affected by crisis, poverty or injustice at the centre of all IOM's actions. Special attention will be paid to women, heads of household and older persons with disabilities or chronic illnesses during project planning and implementation.

ENGAGING WITH THE GOVERNMENT






IOM supports people on the move, especially those in vulnerable situations, while strengthening the capacity of government at the local and national levels to manage all forms and effects of mobility. As the UN Migration Agency and a highly responsive operational actor on the ground, IOM is committed to supporting the Government in addressing the fundamental challenges posed by mass population movements through:

- Support to the authorities in the development of strategic and scoping documents to better strengthen humanitarian coordination and assistance in displacement sites
- Strengthening of technical capacities on data collection and processing through DTM programmes;
- Reinforcement and securing of the technical IT infrastructure to safeguard the national database of beneficiaries;
- Consolidation of technical capacities through training on the management of transit centres for migrants, training in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) for displaced persons, training on protection (data protection, protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), etc.);
- Support to the development of Operational Guidelines for the management of internally displaced persons sites in Mali;
- Construction of infrastructure (branches of the General Directorates of Social Development, transit centres for migrants, WASH infrastructure (borehole and latrines) in IDP sites, etc.)







This commitment will enable the government to consolidate its achievements in terms of humanitarian response and in terms of facilitating local integration, resettlement and relocation, as well as stabilization, peacebuilding, security and development in communities of origin, transit and destination systems, which contribute to the creation of environments conducive to stability, peace and development.

IOM RESPONSE

CROSS CUTTING PRIORITIES

-  Data and evidence
-  Protection mainstreaming
-  Gender equality
-  Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
-  Disaster risk and climate change

KEY OPERATING MODALITIES

-  Participation and empowerment
-  Conflict sensitivity
-  Integrated programming
-  Collaboration and partnership
-  Localization
-  Cash-based interventions

SAVING LIVES AND PROTECTING PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Funding Required
\$17,700,000

People Targeted
425,000

People Targeted Description

In 2024, IOM will continue to contribute to the humanitarian response, with particular attention paid to the most vulnerable in the population, including children, women, the elderly, and persons living with disabilities. Working in close partnership with local NGOs and the Government will remain a priority to ensure the efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance while fostering local ownership. IOM will work with the Ministry of Health and Social Development and the Ministry of Security and Protection of Civilians. IOM will also continue to provide the humanitarian and development community in Mali with evidence-based quantitative and qualitative data and analysis, including biometric data, linked to population displacements, human and animal mobility, and multisectoral needs assessment to better inform the broader crisis response. IOM Mali will continue to reinforce the implementation of the biometric system in Mali to have reliable data and the ability to detect and prevent duplication in the distribution of aid. IOM will support the production of data in collaboration with the decentralized authorities, technical services involved in the collection and analysis of data on population displacement and humanitarian response planning. IOM will therefore contribute to informing better decision-making and management of displacements and mobility, including transhumance management and infrastructure. IOM will work with the Ministry of Health and Social Development, and the Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration. IOM Mali's interventions in 2024 will continue to enhance the capacities of affected communities and authorities to better prepare for natural hazards, including floods, drought, and other shocks resulting from climate change. In light of upcoming elections, IOM will train authorities on how to develop contingency plans to prepare for election-related displacements. IOM will work with the Ministry of Health and Social Development, the Ministry of Security and Protection of Civilians, and NGOs.



SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

IOM will continue to provide shelter and non-food items (NFI), particularly in the Mopti, Timbuktu, Taoudéni, Gao, Kidal and Menaka regions, which are likely to be more conflict-prone. IOM will additionally position itself to provide the same type of assistance in other areas that also receive displaced persons due to insecurity, including Ségou and Sikasso. Activities will include:

- Pre-positioning and/or distribution of shelter materials and household items in coordination with the shelter cluster coordination and the Malian authorities in charge of assistance to displaced persons;
- Combination of shelter assistance with cash for building materials and labour;
- Moving towards transitional, semi-durable and durable types of shelter;
- Design, set up/construction, and upgrades of emergency shelters, including individual and collective accommodation options.
- Design, set-up/construction, and upgrades of transitional/core shelters and housing;
- Repair and retrofitting of damaged homes;
- Provision of material, technical and/or multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) for self-recovery, including information education and communication (IEC), training or support to Build Back Better (in coordination with the disaster risk reduction (DRR) team);
- Market-based interventions, including cash to access NFI/shelter/housing (may include cash or voucher assistance for rental, repairs or reconstruction of damaged shelters, shelter NFI and household items), and for supporting community infrastructure at the settlement level.

Funding Required
\$5,400,000

Funding Confirmed
\$451,968



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Coordination and site management efforts will be required to provide ongoing support to the DNDS and improve coordination between all relevant stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels. Activities such as site planning, strengthening the technical and logistical capacities of DNDS and supporting the coordination of the humanitarian response at planned sites will still be needed in 2024, particularly at the large IDP sites in the Gao, Timbuktu and Menaka regions identified by the government in its Strategic Plan for IDPs and Returnees 2022-2026, as well as in Mopti, where a massive movement of IDPs still arriving in sites.

Infrastructure reinforcement activities at IDP sites will be targeted, including:

- Construction and rehabilitation of storage warehouses for kits at IDP sites;
- Construction of hangars at IDP sites for awareness-raising sessions and kit distribution to IDP and

Funding Required
\$1,000,000

Funding Confirmed
\$403,415



- host communities;
- Capacity-building for site managers on the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) modules.
- Contribution to the lighting of sites through solar streetlamps in IDP sites and expand it to green camp settings with installation of solar panels/mini grids and other green power generation that supports reduction of overall running costs;
- Establishing playgrounds and sports areas for recreational activities; and
- Strengthening and enhancing access to main services in IDP sites by facilitating access to water and electricity for play areas, etc.



PROTECTION

In the vast and challenging terrain of the North and Central regions of Mali, humanitarian organizations such as Handicap International (HI) and Groupe Action Recherche for Local Development (GARDL in French) can be steadfast allies in addressing the pressing protection needs of communities affected by prolonged conflict, displacement, and insecurity. These organizations and dedicated local partners have been instrumental in facilitating the implementation of critical protection activities in these regions, extending their reach to Menaka and Ansongo. By partnering with HI, GARDL, and many other organizations present in the field where humanitarian support is most needed, IOM aims to enhance the safety, resilience, and well-being of the diverse and resilient populations living in these areas. Through community-led initiatives, awareness campaigns, and capacity-building programs, IOM will empower individuals and communities to identify and mitigate protection risks, access vital services, and foster a more secure and inclusive environment in one of Mali's most challenging contexts. Protection activities by IOM Mali will include:

Funding Required
\$1,000,000

Funding Confirmed
\$167,256



- Protection Assessments: Conduct assessments to identify vulnerable populations, their needs, and the risks they face. This may include gender and age-sensitive assessments to address the specific needs of women, children, and other at-risk groups.
- Protection Prevention and Response Programmes: Implement child protection, gender-based Violence, and counter-trafficking programs to prevent and respond to abuse, exploitation, and neglect (especially with children) and include awareness-raising, training for staff and community members, and the provision of services for survivors including cash for protection. Activities will be implemented through in line with IOM's case management approach through general protection case management focusing on direct assistance and referrals to relevant services (including child protection (CP) and GBV) for the most vulnerable.
- Community-Based Protection: Engage communities in protection activities, empowering them to identify and respond to threats and vulnerabilities within their own context by strengthening their capacities and establish systems to provide early warning of potential threats, such as conflict-related risks or natural disasters.
- Strengthening the capacity of relevant actors on counter trafficking for effectively identifying, assisting and protecting victims of trafficking and on the National Referral Mechanism and its procedures.
- Protection Campaigns: Conduct awareness campaigns to inform individuals and communities about potential protection risks, referral mechanisms, and the services that are accessible to them.

These activities will be implemented through IOM's case management approach and in areas where IOM staff cannot operate, they will be implemented by partners such as the Mali Red Cross, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) through their One Stop Centers, and other GBV and CP NGOs.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

IOM intends to pursue its mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities in 2024 through initiatives such as the strengthening of psychosocial mobile team interventions, which will be extended to accessible localities in the most affected regions (Menaka, Gao and Kidal), in coordination with other relevant stakeholders such as Malian Red Cross (MRC), Danish Red Cross (DRC), and the Direction Regional du Developpement Social (DRDS). IOM will continue to undertake activities such as:

Funding Required
\$1,200,000



- Identification, management, and referral of severe cases to specialized MHPSS and psychiatric services. Counselling support, counselling sessions, discussion groups, the implementation of community-based

socio-relational activities and local capacity-building will be carried out wherever possible. The governmental actors involved in the situation will be strengthened, in order to perpetuate the actions and ensure greater ownership by the state.

- Within the framework of social dynamism and social cohesion, the international NGO Right To Play (RTP) will be called upon for sessions on social cohesion and the culture of peace, as well as MHPSS community support. Community leaders, women's, girls' and youth associations will also be trained in basic standards of mental health and psychosocial support. Lessons learned will be documented and put to appropriate use. Communication materials, visibility and awareness-raising tools will be developed to reach a greater number of people.



PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN EMERGENCIES

IOM continuously supports efforts to set up WASH activities through concrete actions such as:

- Training/awareness-raising in basic hygiene and sanitation;
- Rehabilitation of water infrastructure equipped with a human motor pump (PMH in French) or improved village hydraulic system (SHVA in French), restoring the structure to working order, increasing water production and quality in emergency situations) for IDPs, host populations and livestock (mainly in arid zones);
- Construction of water infrastructures (PMH or SHVA) including cash for work;
- Improvement of village water systems (improving access to water for a greater number of people in areas where the population has increased due to displacement);
- Setting up/revitalizing/training members of water point management committees (to enable the establishment of a local structure capable of managing the built and rehabilitated water points and improving the social management of water);
- Support to a sustainable economic model of fees for the management of built/rehabilitated facilities;
- Purchase of toolboxes for water point maintenance;
- Distribution of WASH and NFI kits including MPCA;
- Secure the water chain at household level;
- Increase water storage capacity for beneficiary households;
- Ensure compliance with Sphere Standards for water use;
- Construction of sustainable latrine blocks including cash for work; and
- Purchase of latrine maintenance equipment (durable and emergency).

Funding Required

\$1,300,000

Funding Confirmed

\$273,706

21% 79%



■ IOM



BASIC NEEDS, INCLUDING FOOD AND MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

IOM will provide: • Multi-purpose cash assistance to help IDPs by enabling them to use cash for food, healthcare, clothing, shelter, WASH, etc.;

Funding Required

\$2,500,000



■ IOM



HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES FOR CITIZENS ABROAD

IOM will act in the framework of humanitarian border management in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Taoudéni, Ménaka, Douentza and Bandiagara, to contribute to:

- Capacity-building of border management services to align with human rights obligations and protection of vulnerable groups as well as technical training on use of equipment;
- Operational research on the perception of vulnerable communities; and
- Construction and rehabilitation of basic community social services in border areas which are newly including sanitation facilities such as water points and latrines, and lighting (solar lamp posts), especially

Funding Required

\$900,000



■ IOM

at spontaneous sites that emerge due to migration trends.

Thus, contributing to:

- Protection of crisis-affected vulnerable populations, including migrants and nationals, guaranteeing their human rights and interests in accordance with national and international law and
- Respect for national sovereignty and ensuring border security.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

In 2024, IOM will:

- Continue to strengthen the DNDS's data collection, analysis and management capacities, to ensure efficient and seamless DTM implementation, led by the DNDS, with support from IOM.
- Continue the pursuit of the provision of support to the DNDS to ensure their continued application of DTM tools and methodologies while increasing the scope of its analysis, geographical coverage, and frequency of reporting.
- Monitor displacement numbers, trends, locations and profiles regularly and determine access to basic services and multisectoral needs and gaps of displaced populations and identify the needs of vulnerable populations through the implementation of DTM's mobility tracking tool.
- Continue to strengthen DNDS capacity to collect data on access to basic services, multisectoral needs and gaps, and detailed information on profiles of displaced populations and impacted communities across Mali through DTM's multi-sectoral location assessments (MSLA).
- Continue and strengthen the application of IOM's biometric registration system (BRaVE) in the various communes of the regions hosting the largest numbers of IDPs in Mali.
- Implement the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) to provide information on sudden natural hazards, and conflicts that may have implications on the displacement of people.
- Implement the Stability Index DTM tool in targeted regions to identify pockets of stability and assess the stability of conditions in displacement hosting locations and facilitate the programming of durable solutions in areas of high return. This tool will serve as a measure of stability in return areas in Mali to enable partners to better develop their response and plan resources and operations in specific areas for coherent interventions that link humanitarian, recovery, and stabilization.
- Support more effective responses through the development of robust data collection, statistics, information, research, evaluation, and monitoring of the factors and causes of vulnerability of displaced persons to crises and emergencies.
- Implement detailed surveys of durable solutions in areas of protracted displacement and return. The focus will be on income-generating activities and vectors of social cohesion and community stabilization, at the level of different targeted localities. The results of these surveys will enable development actors to set up sustainable development and integration programmes for displaced persons and affected communities.
- Collect and analyze transhumance movement patterns and profiles of herders through the transhumance tracking tool (TTT) in the Kayes, Sikasso, Ségou and Liptako Gourma regions where transhumance movements generate local tensions and conflicts, to gain a detailed comprehension of transhumance patterns and trends and thereby inform better and tailored transhumance management and IOM programmes through its early warning system. The TTT will gather information on mass, early, late or unexpected movements of cattle, which might potentially lead to increased tensions and conflicts, natural hazards and their impacts on transhumance movements, and agropastoral conflicts. The information will be shared with local authorities, herder and farmer communities and other stakeholders, allowing for the swift implementation of interventions and actions to prevent, as well as facilitating bottom-up responses, mitigate and respond to, transhumance-related events, such as mediation and dispute resolution in case of conflict or rerouting of transhumance flows to alternative corridors to avoid natural hazards.

Funding Required

\$3,500,000

Funding Confirmed

\$14,980



SUPPORT SERVICES FOR RESPONSE ACTORS

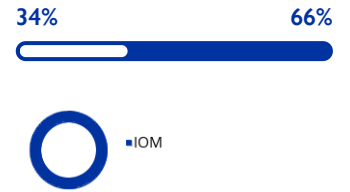
IOM will:

Funding Required

\$400,000

- Strengthen the capacities of government to build conducive conditions and support more effective evidence-based responses to sustainably resolve displacement.

Funding Confirmed
\$138,743



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

IOM will strengthen emergency preparedness through:

- Emergency preparedness planning in Mopti, Ségou and Timbuktu regions and
- Enhancement of the technical capacity of DNPC and main stakeholders through training sessions on data collection, rapid assessment and CCCM to prepare for potential crisis.

Funding Required
\$500,000



IOM constructs a water point in Gao as part of the humanitarian response © IOM Mali 2023

DRIVING SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT

Funding Required
\$6,900,000

People Targeted
502,000

People Targeted Description

In 2024, IOM will continue to address the root causes, drivers and impact of displacement while supporting durable solutions initiatives in high areas of displacement and return specifically targeting local authorities, women, youth, IDPs and host communities. IOM will continue to work directly with communities, local governments, and traditional authorities at the regional level to strengthen social cohesion and inter-community dialogue through a gender and conflict-sensitive approach. Each location and type of intervention will be carried out considering a clear identification and understanding of conflicts or tensions causes and establish/strengthen local mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution. IOM will work with the Ministry of Health and Social Development, the Ministry of Reconciliation, the Ministry of Youth and NGOs. In addition, IOM Mali's interventions in 2024 will continue to enhance the capacities of affected communities and authorities to better respond to natural hazards, including floods, drought, and other shocks resulting from climate change. IOM will work with the Ministry of Health and Social Development, the Ministry of Security and Protection of Civilians, and NGOs.

5%
Funding Confirmed

95%
Funding Gap



PEACEBUILDING AND PEACE PRESERVATION

IOM is committed to supporting the State's efforts to strengthen peaceful coexistence between communities across the country, particularly in the regions of Timbuktu, Taoudéni, Gao, Kidal, Menaka and Mopti. More specifically, IOM will:

- Expand community training on conflict prevention;
- Support the creation and strengthening of local peace committees and facilitate community reconciliation initiatives through sports and cultural activities; and
- Strengthen conflict prevention mechanisms (ex: early warning systems) in localities where transhumance hotspots are located, in order to promote peace, and revitalize early warning mechanisms.

Funding Required
\$1,400,000

Funding Confirmed
\$177,942

12% 88%



COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

Stabilization initiatives need to be maintained in 2024 to reduce displacement pressures and support recovery. IOM will continue:

- Strengthening the capacities of local authorities to provide information sharing and referral services;
- Supporting the rehabilitation of infrastructure; and
- Empowering women and youth to diversify and increase their livelihoods.

Funding Required
\$500,000

Funding Confirmed
\$188,340

37% 63%



LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Durable solutions, including support to livelihoods and economic recovery, will be central in IOM's programming in 2024, supporting IDPs to progress towards sustainable solutions, either in areas of return, relocation or integration in areas of displacement. IOM will continue:

- Supporting individual and community income-generating activities and strengthening the State's technical services to be able to support vulnerable populations;
- Facilitating the creation of community safety nets through village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) to increase the ability of communities to cope with shocks in locations that do not have easy access to formal financial institutions; and
- Supporting already established income-generating activities that support displaced communities, returnees, and host communities to enhance social cohesion.

Funding Required
\$1,000,000



ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Funding Required

\$2,500,000



In 2024, IOM will continue to work on strengthening the capacities of the government and local authorities to be prepared to respond to disasters, supporting the regeneration of land through labour-intensive activities, integrating climate change links within governance frameworks, including through:

- Support to the National Directorate of Civil Protection (DNPC)/ Regional Directorate of Civil Protection (DRPC) in drawing up and disseminating regional contingency plans;
- Training communities on DRR including community listening on traditional practices to leverage local capacities (community-based solutions);
- Supporting communities to respond to disaster risks including MPCA activities
- Mapping of potential risks and safe areas along identified hazardous zones (i.e. prone to the risk of flooding and wildfires);
- Conduct of an in-depth technical remote sensing flood risk and vulnerability mapping of target areas;
- Developing an early warning system in order to monitor water levels to promote early response in the case of high risk of flooding;
- Construction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure, including rainwater runoff systems, retention walls, spate irrigation, and more to mitigate the impact of climate change including unseasonal rainfall, flooding, and landslides. Special emphasis will be given to the reuse potential of flood water for agricultural purposes at the community level;
- Building capacity of knowledge management within the government response mechanisms;
- Awareness-raising and support to communities to understand risks and implement preventive practices as well as capacity building on building back safer;
- Community-based early warning systems to prevent floods; and
- Capacity strengthening of the Malian government to ensure more regular reporting on hazards to the relevant Government units.



PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN TRANSITIONAL AND POST-CRISIS SITUATIONS

IOM Mali will provide:

- Support to national and local authorities with capacity building to set up and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in Ségou, Mopti, and Timbuktu;
- Prepositioning of WASH supplies in Mopti and Segou and strengthen the capacity of local community members and counterparts; and
- Sustainable access to water to prevent health hazards and increase resistance to shocks through water management infrastructure and systems in Mopti and Ségou regions.

Funding Required


\$1,500,000



CONTRIBUTES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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