



# MALI SITUATION

## UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE

May 2014

### KEY FIGURES

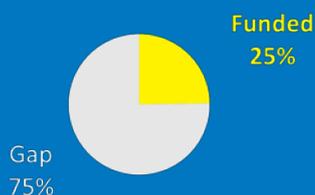
**299,864** Malian refugees, returnees and IDPs of concern to UNCHR

**5,819** people with specific needs were registered in UNHCR's database in Mauritania

**1,326** people who have voluntarily returned to Menaka (Gao region) received NFIs

### FUNDING

**USD 140.1 million** requested for the situation

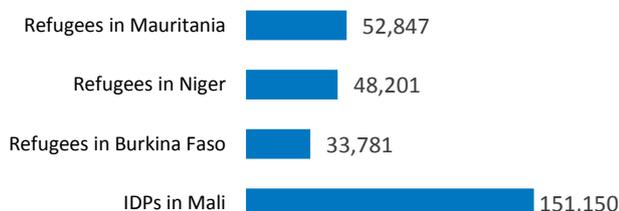


### HIGHLIGHTS

- In Mauritania, on 13 May the ANRPTS (Agence Nationale du Registre de la Population et des Titres Sécurisés) registration in Mbera camp was completed. The active population at the end of the exercise stood at 52,412 individuals/15,813 families.
- On 3 May, the Malian and Niger Governments and UNHCR signed the tripartite agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees.
- Following various reports received concerning conflicts between Peulh and Tuareg communities of Youwarou and Tenenkou circles in the Mopti region, 14 Malian refugee leaders from Mbera camp in Mauritania attended a reconciliation meeting between these two communities held in Bamako from 18 to 20 May. During this meeting, the two communities have discussed different issues and made recommendations for finding solutions to the illegal occupation of land and pastures, violence against people, appeased transhumance, settlement, private exploitation of pastoral resources, the return of the administration and the repatriation of refugees. UNHCR has given financial support to facilitate the transport of these refugees between Bamako and Mbera camp, and their accommodation. After this meeting, the refugees have returned to the camp

### Population of concern for the situation

A total of **136, 583** refugees



# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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## Operational Context

- On 17 May, following the arrival of the Prime Minister Moussa MARA in Kidal, the security situation has deteriorated sharply with clashes between the Malian armed forces and the armed groups including National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) living in this city. There were 36 dead, including two regional Prefects and four regional Sub-Prefects. 30 officials were taken hostage and held at governor's office in Kidal, until 19 May when they were released. MNLA issued a statement in which it said Kidal is under their control and announced 50 soldiers killed, 40 wounded and about 60 prisoners and a large batch of equipment and vehicles recovered by the armed groups. In a statement, the government acknowledged the fighting; saying Malian soldiers were forced to retreat under heavy fire after problems with "coordination and intelligence". The government also said the rebels were supported by al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) terrorists and drug traffickers. In the wake of the fight, armed groups have recovered the town of Menaka, Anderamboukane (Gao region) and Anefis in Kidal in May. According to the Commission of Population and Movements (CMP), approximately 18,500 people (3,000 households) were displaced as a result of this event. The largest displacement took place within the Kidal region (17,400 IDPs). Gao region has registered more than 500 IDPs. In the meantime, UNHCR reported 98 newly refugees in Mauritania and 21 in Niger.
- On 22 May HE Mohamed Ould Abdelaziz, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and chairman of the African Union (AU) arrived in Bamako where he held talks with the Malian President; then went to Kidal with the Special Representative of the Secretary General Bert Koenders. On 23 May a cease-fire between the government and armed groups was immediately signed and respected by both sides. Following the outbreak in Kidal, demonstrations in different parts of the country took place against MINUSMA and SERVAL forces. The demonstrators accused international forces of complicity with the MNLA since they have not supporting the Malian army during the fight. With the incident in Kidal, UNHCR had to request Niger to persuade refugees who had planned to return to Ménaka to postpone their return.
- On 29 May, a UNHCR vehicle affected to the partner NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) stepped on a mine in the village of Acharane (Doukire) about 40 km east of Timbuktu. The vehicle was completely destroyed and the two occupants died.

## Achievements



### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Mali, on May 29, the Coordination Cluster Protection held a meeting on the deterioration of the humanitarian situation as a consequence of the incidents in Kidal. In terms of response, the PC members conducted a protection monitoring of population movements both in Kidal and in other parts of the country, deployed a team of mines reduction, restoring family links, disseminated radio messages on social cohesion, provided health care to 60 victims, etc.
- In Burkina Faso, CONAREF and UNHCR organized two joint monitoring missions to Faramana and Koloko following clashes between the Malian armed forces and armed groups in Kidal, northern Mali. The objectives of this mission were to ensure monitoring of movements at entry points in the Houet Province in Burkina Faso, sensitize authorities in the border on the principle of non-refoulement in case of influx and implement a system of communication between those authorities and CONAREF / UNHCR.

## Achievements and Impact

- In Burkina Faso, during the period under review, Plan Burkina organized awareness sessions on early / forced marriage. In total 521 individuals including 266 girls and 255 boys were in attendance. Also 582 people, including 313 girls and 229 boys took part in awareness rising sessions on the dangers of swimming in the ponds. Plan Burkina Faso organized psychosocial support activities for children, including 12 home visits and 12 sessions of psycho-education conducted in the context of family therapy.

## Education

### Achievements and Impact

- In Burkina Faso, Red Cross Burkina organized recreational and educational activities for 731 children including 248 girls and 271 boys in Goudoubo. The “spatial planning” at the awakening and education centre and the canteen’s regular functioning encouraged a strong participation of children in these activities. On May 19, 27 community leaders at the awakening and education centres received their training certificate from the Ministry of Social Action through the direction of the promotion and management of childhood following an earlier training on the technical supervision of early childhood for 21 days.
- In Bobo Dioulasso, tuition for all 15 students who were selected on their assiduity and performance merits has been paid by UNHCR.
- Through the intervention of UNHCR and its partner, three refugee students in examination classes were allowed to take their examinations using their attestations in lieu of their national identity cards which was said to be a prerequisite for entering into the examination hall.



## Health

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Mali: Due to the lack of state structures to freely support IDPs, returnees and vulnerable persons, in the urban district of Mopti, humanitarian actors have initiated sensitizing to the State to ensure through social development a respite care for cases of vulnerable people affected by the crisis. UNHCR met on 15 May, the new Director of Social Development in Mopti on the topic of lack of resources to meet the health needs of people affected by the crisis.
- Niger: On May 10, UNHCR and ECHO carried out a mission to the Tabareybarey camp. The team visited the Health Centre, and water treatment station at Ayorou that served refugees and the local host communities.

### Achievements and Impact

- From 2 to 5 May, the Ministry of Health organized a National Immunization Campaign (NIC) against Poliomyelitis for children 0-5 years including refugee children throughout the Burkina Faso territory. The health partner (MDM) in Goudoubo received vaccines through the Health Regional Directorate of the Sahel region. UNHCR assisted in conveying the vaccines from Ouagadougou to the centers within the region.
- In Mauritania on 6 May, the African Vaccination Week was completed after the administration of Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) to improve the immunization coverage in the camp.
- During the reporting period, three trauma boxes, one echography machine and two incubators were provided by UNHCR to strengthen the capacity of the regional hospital of Nema. In addition, three ambulances funded

by UNHCR were offered to the local health services to improve medical evacuations. One ambulance was delivered in Nema and the two others were delivered in Bassikounou.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Burkina Faso, over the past few months, WFP has been experiencing budgetary constraints for both food and cash. The risk of a pipeline break from August to November is high. In addition to resource mobilization efforts at the regional and head-quarters level, both WFP and UNHCR Country Representatives are meeting with donors in order to identify funds or in-kind contributions for refugees' immediate food needs.

### Achievements and Impact

- In Burkina Faso, 8,548 households of 31,109 persons benefited from the general monthly food distribution. In Mauritania, 54,147 refugees (15,999 families) were provided also with food. In Niger, 2,713 households of 12,850 people benefited from the general food distribution coupled with the soap distribution in Abala camp; 6,808 vouchers have been distributed to 1,618 households in Mangaize camp. 2,137 households of 8664 individuals benefited from the general food distribution in Tabareybarey.



## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impact

- In Mauritania, awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion are conducted by 17 hygiene promoters (11 Solidarités International, 6 OXFAM). During the period under review, awareness campaigns reached an average of 6,024 refugees per week. Awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion in schools and public spaces were also conducted. This activity aims to provide refugees to adopt good hygiene practices. The key messages are based on hand-washing, water protection, food hygiene and prevention of waterborne diseases.



## Shelter and NFIs

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Burkina Faso, shelter activities during the pre-raining period are primarily based on a comprehensive needs assessment of both camps and sites occupied by non-camp-based refugees. They are intended to assist refugees with tarpaulins and construction materials in order not only to protect their shelters during the rainy season and against the harsh climatic conditions of the Sahel but also to promote respect for norms and standards. These activities are accompanied by awareness sessions on the management and maintenance of their shelters during the rainy season. On May 12, a joint visit was carried out at Goudoubo camp by UNHCR (Shelter, Field), Partners NRC, IEDA and members of committees such as the steering committee, health and distribution. The purpose of this visit was to identify areas likely to be flooded and inspect the lines passing water (protection bunds and bunkers guard) through the camp. Following this visit, a meeting was held on 13 May at Goudoubo reception center to take stock of the situation and identify the equipment needs to be available to families for curretage lines rainwater passageway. A monitoring committee will be set up to monitor the pre- winter activities

### Achievements and Impact

- In Mopti (Mali) 100 IDP families among 150 selected received construction materials; in Timbuktu, all 300 households selected received the construction materials while in Gao, all 150 selected households received construction materials. The Construction materials kit is composed by: selected soil, cement, wood, windows,

doors, nails and gutters. Moreover 120 shelter toolkits including 30 in Mopti, 30 in Gao and 60 in Tombouktou were distributed. The shelter kit is composed by the tools commonly used in the construction, among other hammer, wheelbarrow, shovel, hoe, pick, etc. it's worth mentioning that one kit is shared among 5 families.

- In Mauritania, two transit shelters in Mbera camp for new arrivals to complete formalities (interviews with authorities and screening) were constructed prior to their admission in the camp; 172 signboards in 43 blocks were completed and installed in Mbera camp.
- In Niger in Abala camp, UNHCR partner ACTED distributed shelter to the refugees. In total, 615 households have benefited from this assistance operation. In addition, 39 households whose transfer requests have been validated also received assistance in shelter, mosquito net, jerry can, and coverage kitchen kit.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Mauritania: From 25 May to 4 June 2014, an inter-institutional assessment mission on the needs of the host population took place in the Moughataa of Bassikounou. This mission was led by OCHA and included representatives of the Mauritanian authorities, UN agencies and NGOs. This participatory assessment is meant to do an inventory of the interventions implemented for the host population and to improve the coordination of these interventions with the objective to maximize synergies and better address the unmet needs. To this end, the mission visited a sample of 29 host villages all over the Moughataa and conducted focus group discussions, in line with the AGDM approach. A task force responsible for the drafting of an assessment report is processing the information collected on food security and livelihood, WASH, health, nutrition, education and protection. In August the report will be validated with the authorities. In September, a workshop will be organized, in Nouakchott, with the donors, the Mauritanian authorities, UN agencies and NGOs for a presentation on the conclusions of this assessment and on the medium and long term actions planned.



## Durable Solutions

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Burkina Faso: On May 21, IEDA-RELIEF made an assessment of income Generating Activities run by 21 Malian refugee women in Bobo Dioulasso followed by the payment of the second installment. This assessment revealed that 14.29 % of the beneficiaries have problems related to the flow of business due to a lack of sales policy, marketing and the high cost of the products. On the contrary, the IGA have strengthened the capacities (savings, good bookkeeping ...) of the other women (85.71 %). It was recommended to women who have difficulty in selling their products to develop a sales and marketing policy by going out to meet the customers instead of selling locally at home.

### Achievements and Impact

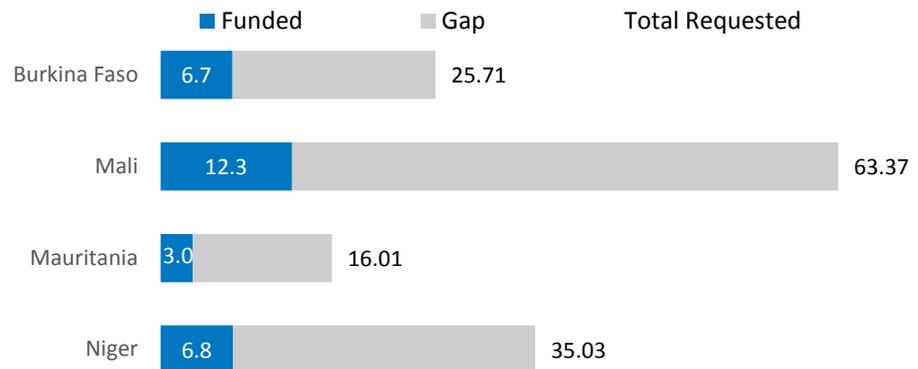
- Burkina Faso: On May 16, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Gender of the government of Burkina Faso funded IGA for 116 women including 92 refugees and 24 indigenes in Bobo Dioulasso. Each beneficiary received an envelope of twenty-five thousand (25,000) FCFA (USD 50).

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Donors who have contributed to the situation: Funding (in million USD)

- Canada
- CERF
- Denmark
- France
- Japan
- Private donors
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- USA

A total of **USD 34.7 million** has been funded



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# ANNEX

