IOM MALI COUNTRY STRATEGY
2021-2024

RESILIENCE, MOBILITY AND GOVERNANCE

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Resilience, Mobility and Governance are the key words that have guided us through the drafting of the country strategy for IOM Mali for the period 2021-2024. This initiative, first of its kind since the establishment of the IOM mission in Mali in 1998, aims to support the Government in responding to the needs of the most vulnerable populations and to the current challenges of migration. It does so by promoting safe, regular, orderly, and humane migration, in the context of the multi-dimensional crisis that Mali has been experiencing since 2012. In this perspective, a strategic choice was made to articulate IOM's approach around three main components.

Firstly, the Humanitarian Response and Resilience component is in line with the humanitarian crisis Mali has been facing since 2012, forcing many communities to flee their homes. These communities, particularly displaced and unaccompanied children, young people, pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with disabilities and the elderly, have found themselves in situations of extreme vulnerability. Through this component, we will strive to save lives and meet pressing humanitarian needs, while addressing the drivers of the migration crisis and building community resilience.

Secondly, through the implementation of the Mobility component, we will facilitate free movement through safe, orderly, regular, and human rights-based migration, while diversifying legal pathways for migration. In this framework, priority will be given to protecting migrants' fundamental rights by stepping up the fight against human trafficking, but also assisting in voluntary return and sustainable reintegration processes. Through this component, we will focus on protecting and empowering migrants in countries of origin, transit, and destination. We will also engage with our partners to strengthen national migration policies that support labour mobility and promote migration as a tool for development. In light of the current COVID-19 pandemic, we cannot overlook the management of communicable diseases and access to health services.

Finally, the Governance component will support the Government's efforts in collecting relevant data that will inform evidence-based public policies. Priority will also be given to strengthening border management frameworks that enable safe, orderly and humane migration management, particularly but not only in central and northern Mali. It will also address the drivers of migration by integrating climate change and environmental concerns, but also harness the benefits migration brings to development through the contribution and engagement of diaspora communities.

Using this strategic document as a compass in the implementation of its projects and programs in Mali, IOM will not only be able to develop effective responses that can be flexibly adapted to the rapidly evolving dynamics of migration, but also to regularly monitor and evaluate them while capitalizing on achievements.

This strategic document aims at guiding the readers through the proposed support that IOM Mali aims at giving to the Malian Government through enhanced dialogue, consultation and partnership with all involved.

Pascal REYNTJENS
Chief of Mission
IOM Mali

INTRODUCTION

Mali continues to be an important migratory crossroad, where migration is characterized by historically established intraregional migratory flows. It is a country of origin for Malians traveling to neighboring countries and other parts of sub-Saharan Africa, the Maghreb and Europe. It is a transit country for migrants due to its central location and its permeable borders and remains also a country of destination for many migrants.

Since 2012, Mali has been marked by the effects of socio-political and conflict crises due to increased insecurity in the centre and the north of the country, causing mass displacements of populations within the country and into the neighboring states. Political instability and protracted armed conflict have progressively weakened the State presence in affected regions and undermine communities' capacities to exit the circle of violence, recover and benefit from a lasting peace. These mobility and security trends represent a challenge for migration governance. Due to the complex and volatile nature of the Malian context, humanitarian, development, and peace actors are facing multiple challenges to reach populations in urgent need of assistance as well as populations in situations of protracted displacement. A continuous adaptation to this challenging context is needed for these actors including IOM in Mali.

IOM's first country strategy in Mali for the period 2021-2024 is in line with the IOM's extensive experience in the context of post-conflict development around the world, as well as its robust track record and its solid understanding of the local context. In Mali, IOM is working in close collaboration with the Malian authorities, development actors, local communities, and beneficiaries themselves. IOM recognizes the benefits of working in partnership to achieve the common goals of international, regional, and national frameworks for safe, regular, orderly and humane migration. In order to support the migration governance efforts of the Government of Mali, this strategy aims to contribute to a safe, orderly, and humane migration in Mali through a holistic and multifaceted approach around three core pillars: Resilience, Mobility and Governance.

IOM Mali presence

Legend
Office
Sub-Office

I. CONTEXT

Socio-Political Situation

Mali has been experiencing instability and conflict since the military coup of 2012 and the occupation of the northern regions by armed groups. In June 2015, the majority of conflict parties signed the Algiers Accord[1] as agreement to end conflict and restore peace and state authority in the country. The agreement's implementation continues to face major challenges. Political instability, lack of governmental presence in crisis areas, a predominantly military response to the conflict, the communalization of violence, displacement, and a lack of access to basic services for a big stratum of the population have fuelled the general climate of insecurity and conflict.

The Malian economy is a low-income economy characterised by weak growth as well as a strong dependence on the agropastoral sector. Due to the lack of diversification, the Malian economy is volatile to commodity price fluctuations. This prevents growth from reducing the stark poverty levels observed, with 42.7% of its population living in extreme poverty.[2] High population growth rates and climate change pose major risks for the country's agriculture sector and therefore food security.

The governance situation in Mali is marked by the deterioration of a variety of security factors, the rule of law and the population's participation in civic life. After several years of contestations and civil unrest by a major part of the Malian society, the situation resulted in a second Coup in August 2020 consecutively spearheading the establishment of a transition government for an 18-month period.[3]

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[1] Accord pour la Paix et la Réconciliation pour le Mali, 2015.
[2] World Bank, Data on Mali, 2020.
[3] The transition's roadmap is built upon 6 major axes: securitization and the fight against terrorism, improvement of governance, reconstruction of the educational system, political and institutional reforms, and the organization of general elections.

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Migration Context

Mali is an important migratory crossroad in West Africa, being at the same time a country of origin, transit and destination for thousands of migrants. Mali's geographical position and its borders with seven countries, combined with its history and the permeability of borders, places the country at the center of different dynamics of migratory flows. As of 2020, UNDESA registers more than 485,000 migrants living in Mali, of which 85% are nationals from the Western and Central African region and more than 1.3 Malians living abroad, with the big majority of 90% living in another country in Western and Central Africa.[4] These figures underline the relevance of intra-African migration for the Malian context.

Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world and is confronted with myriad of development challenges, ranking 184 out of 189 on the Human Development Index in 2020.[5] Poverty levels are particularly high in rural areas, from where the vast majority of migrants originate and which, at the same time, constitute the areas most prone to climate disasters and environmental and land degradation. The rise in temperature changes the length and timing of seasons and rainfall and alters food and water availability, thus increasing the risk of resource scarcity and the drivers of migration and conflicts. Roughly 75% of Mali's population reside in regions classified as being exposed to medium and medium-to high climate vulnerability.[6] The patterns of internal migration have historically and culturally been seasonal and short-lived, depending on the economic opportunities offered in cities and the possibility of diversifying skills and incomes, and thus adapting to the climatic difficulties of the region.[7] With climate change reinforcing climate hazards and social vulnerability, the rise in temperatures constitutes a threat multiplier for Mali as a landlocked and resource-scarce country[8] and already contributes significantly as one main driver of migration.[9]

[4] https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/themes/international-migration
[5] http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MLI#
[6] https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/MALI%20CLIMATE%20VULNERABILITY%20MAPPING.pdf

[7] The seasonal and circular migration of pastoralists and nomadic groups who move in search of better land, pastures, or water, for example, has long been considered a positive adaptation strategy to climate variability in the region.
[8] https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/mali-the-frontlines-of-climate-change
[9] OIM Mali (2015): Enquêtes: Migration, Environnement et Climat au Mali - Aperçu

The ECOWAS Protocol on the Free Movement of People and Goods, of which Mali is a signatory party, ensures free mobility for citizens of the Protocol's member states. The Protocol confers on member state citizens the right of residence and establishment in the territory of any member state (contingent on the existence of a valid travel document and health certificate) and has been fostering regional integration and development, economic activity, international travel as well as intra-regional mobility and migration. In recent years, however, a proportion of this traditional and seasonal migration has been replaced by a more permanent rural to urban migration of farmers, herders, and fishermen, likely exacerbated by compounding local economic hardships, increased food and oil prices, conflict and chronic drought in the Sahel region and security issues. Additionally, long porous land borders, limited State presence in remote areas, and limited capacity to collect and analyze data have made Mali a country of transit for migrants embarking on irregular journeys heading towards the Maghreb and Europe, whether crossing the desert via North Africa or taking the sea routes from Senegal, Mauritania or Libya. From June 2016 to November 2020, nearly 381,286 migrants (including 157,233 incoming and 224,053 outgoing) have been observed at IOM migration flow monitoring points. Made up of nearly 12% of women, these migrants passing through Mali are mainly Malians, and nationals from Burkina Faso, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. Given that the majority uses the migratory routes towards northern Mali, which are characterized by the volatile security situation, migrants are exposed to the risks of violence and abuse, subject to enrollment in armed groups and improvised explosive devices (IED).

INCOMING AND OUTCOMING MIGRATION FLOWS OBSERVED AT MONITORING POINTS IN MALI (2016-2021)
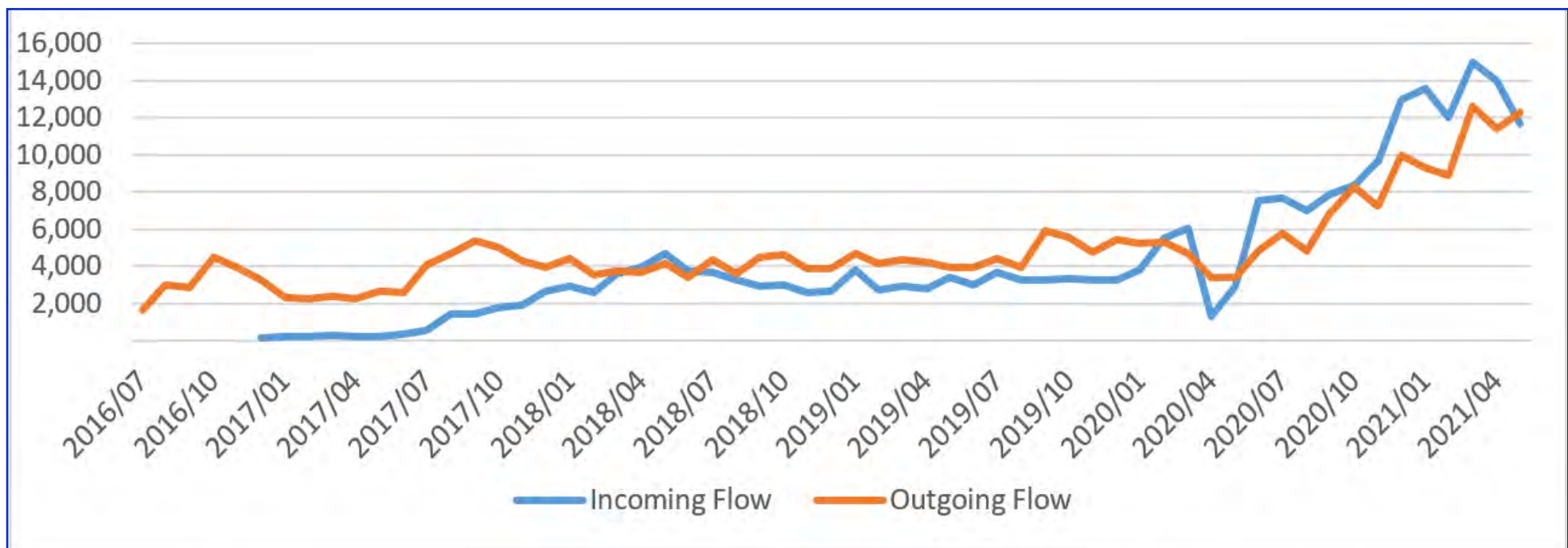
DTM Monthly report on flow monitoring point, June 2021, IOM Mali.

Forced displacement situation

The 2012 crisis has led to massive displacements in Mali and across its borders, having major repercussions in neighbouring countries, particularly Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania. Since 2013, significant efforts have enabled many to return to their places of origin, with 582 079 returnees being identified between September 2012 and January 2021.[10] However, a new cycle of protracted violence began in 2018, resulting in a rise of violence in the center and north of the country, increasing by 75% the number of IDPs between January 2019 and January 2020. According to latest figures,[11] populations continue to be displaced mainly due to intercommunal violence in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao and Ménaka. Due to the volatile security situation and protracted displacement of populations, it is important to pursue a constant need analysis and flexibility approach to understand the context and inform the response accordingly. Displacements due to sudden onset-hazard, which stood at 6.600 persons in 2019, are projected to increase fourfold when considering the risk of future disasters and could rise to more than 37.000 displaced persons per year. For those who have returned home, challenges related to access to services, sustainable livelihoods and continued intra and intercommunal tensions remain barriers to a sustainable reintegration.

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF IDP IN MALI (2012-2021)
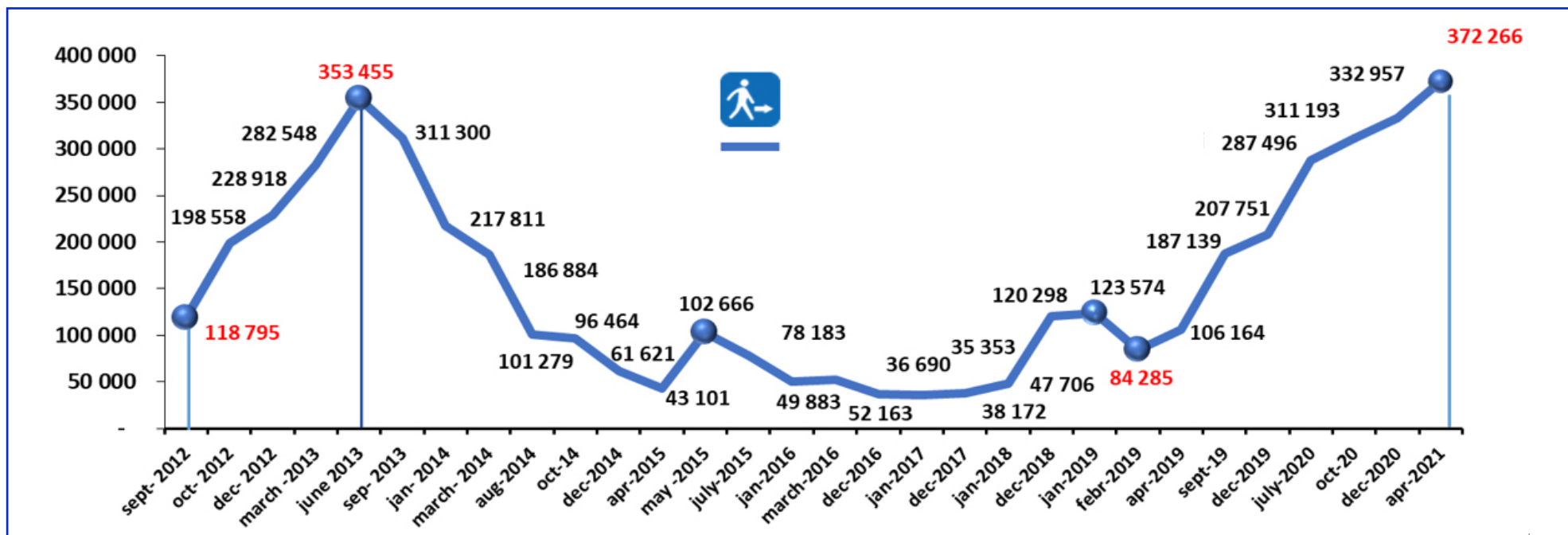
DTM Report on internally displaced persons and returnees, April 2021, IOM Mali.

[10] IOM Mali Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report, January 2021.

[11] IOM Mali Displacement Tracking https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/Rapport%20CMP_23_
FEVRIER.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=11265 Matrix (DTM) report, January 2021

II. IOM'S CAPACITY TO RESPOND

IOM is the leading international actor in the field of human mobility, supporting migrants across the world, developing effective responses to the shifting dynamics of migration, and serving as a key source of advice on migration policy and practice. The organization supports people on the move, particularly those in situations of vulnerability, as well as building capacity within governments to manage all forms and impacts of mobility. As the United Nations Migration Agency, and a highly responsive operational actor on the ground, IOM is well-positioned to support governments in addressing the fundamental challenges of twenty-first-century migration and explore innovative ways to realize its opportunities.

IOM's work in Africa is based on the foundations for renewed and strengthened cooperation with the African Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations system for better governance of African migration to foster inclusive and sustainable development in Africa. IOM can leverage on its experience and best practices on supporting and facilitating high-level regional dialogues on migration, between the African Union and the European Union and their member States.[12] IOM pursues a multifaceted and balanced approach to regional migration that integrates return and reintegration programmes for migrants within the overarching socioeconomic development plans of countries of origin to ensure both the protection of migrants and sustainable development impact in their communities. With its inclusion into the United Nations system in 2016, IOM has, among other priorities, a clear mandate to align its activities to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; strengthen its partnership with the African Union in implementing its Agenda 2063; provide support to African Member States in achieving the commitments therein; and contribute to global discussions on migration and sustainable development.

Present in Mali since 1998, IOM Mali provides the Malian Government with technical support in a variety of sectors related to the governance of migration. Since 2012, IOM has significantly expanded its operational presence and activities, spanning humanitarian response, development, and peace orientated

interventions, and integrating capacity strengthening components for key stakeholders to promote local ownership. IOM in Mali has extensive experience in humanitarian action and in enabling voluntary return and reintegration, local integration, and resettlement/relocation, as well as wider stabilization, peacebuilding, security, and development work in communities of origin, transit and destination which contribute to the creation of conducive environments for stability, peace, and development. Counting on more than 150 staff,[13] IOM has strategically located field offices in Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti and Kayes with its mission head office in the capital city Bamako.

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III. COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP

Considering the volatile nature of the Malian crisis, the recurrent increased political instability with the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation in Mali requires adaptability and flexibility. Working closely with the government, international and national partners, IOM constantly analyzes the political and security context and reassesses the modalities and priorities of its action. IOM will continue to build strong partnerships on the ground, maintain presence and strengthen trust among all involved partners.

IOM's main partner in Mali is the Government of Mali with which IOM works at the national, regional, and local levels. Particularly in central and northern Mali, IOM supports capacity building, participation, and visibility of the Government through initiatives aimed at restoring the legitimacy and ownership of local authorities.

As member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Mali, IOM is the lead agency for ensuring the inclusion of migration within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Together with the Resident Coordinator's Office, IOM co-chairs the United Nations Migration Network in Mali, which supports the Malian Government in the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Ordely and Regular Migration (GCM) and constitutes a crucial harmonization tool for United Nations agencies, government stakeholders as well as technical and financial partners and civil society organizations. Furthermore IOM chairs the UNCT's Youth Task Force which is responsible for the elaboration and the implementation of the United Nations Youth Strategy for Mali, providing the collaboration framework for all UN agencies and affiliated entities within that realm.

As an active member of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), IOM contributes to the work of the humanitarian community by participating in a number of working groups, including early recovery and protection. IOM, as co-lead of the respective clusters plays a key role in the areas of Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs). As co-lead of the Commission on Population Movements within the Protection Cluster and having established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Mali in 2014 in close collaboration with the National Directorate for Social Development (Direction National pour le Développement Social, DNDS), IOM has extensive experience in the collection,

analysis and provision of reliable information on population movements and needs, critical for informing IOM programming, as well as the Government and other actors. As part of its national capacity building mission, IOM Mali transferred the DTM to the DNDS in 2014 while still providing technical and financial support for this crucial data collection and analysis process.

IOM is a member of the Executive Cooperation Group (Groupe Exécutif de Coopération, GEC) and, as such, meets and exchanges regularly with donors and technical experts in order to support poverty reduction and development strategies in the country. IOM works in close collaboration with members of the international community to discuss priorities and develop common approaches, notably for identifying new partnerships, including with the private sector. IOM works closely with civil society groups, including international and national NGOs and various civil society associations; not limited to those representing communities of displaced people, as well as community groups and collectives, recognizing the crucial role that these partners play for a holistic approach towards programming and implementation.
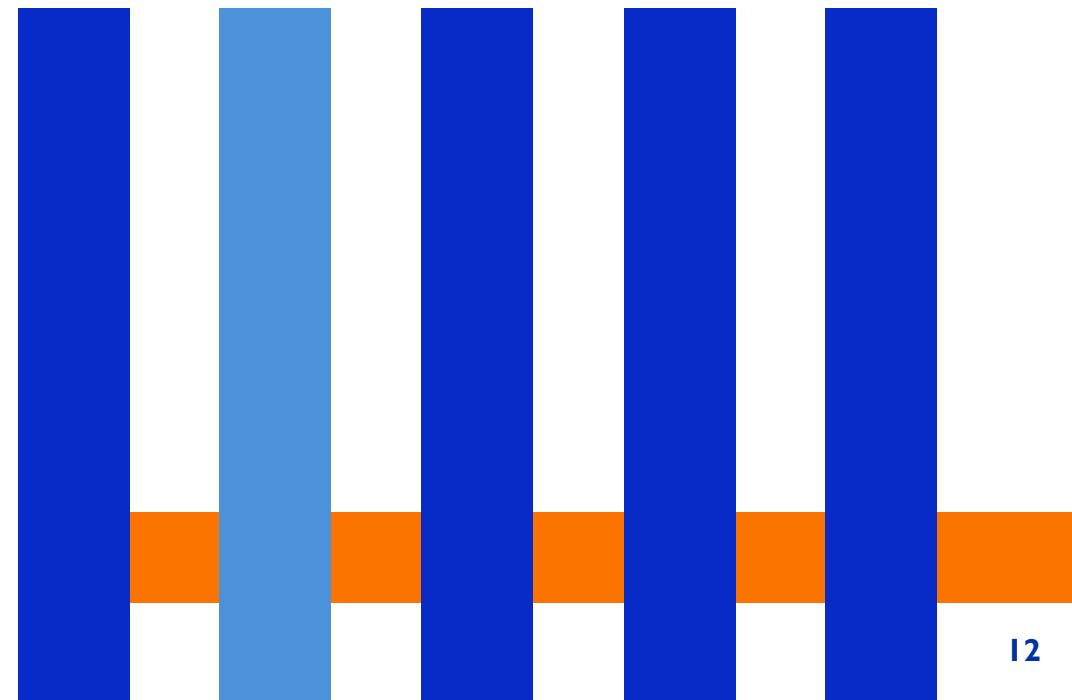
IV. FRAMEWORKS

Internationally, IOM's work is guided by the agency's participation in, and commitments to, the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030,[14] the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the resulting Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM),[15] and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) processes, working specifically across the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus (HNDPs), leveraging on the capacity to design programmes that are longer term and highly adaptive to a constantly evolving context and needs. IOM Mali's work across the Nexus is guided by IOM's global frameworks and strategies, in particular the Migration Governance Operational Framework[16] (MiGOF) and the Migration Crisis Operational Framework[17] (MCOF) which provide a holistic view of IOM's range of support to governments and populations to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people and respond to the mobility dimensions of crises. The strategic framework is furthermore linked to IOM's Principles for Humanitarian Action Policy[18] which reaffirms core humanitarian principles in emergency[19] programming and also recognizes the significance of planning for and working towards the transition from emergency conditions to post-crisis development-driven operations and programmes.

Based on IOM's Global 2019-2023 Strategic Vision,[20] the IOM Continental Strategy for Africa[21] and IOM's West and Central Africa Regional Strategy,[22] IOM Mali will continue to deploy integrated, multidisciplinary solutions that respond to the specific, multi-faceted migration and mobility challenges in Mali. The preparation of the 2021-2024 Strategy for Mali draws on IOM's institutional expertise and considers IOM Mali's track record in line with national priorities. Accordingly, this strategy is aligned with, and contributes to, the implementation of the following policy and coordination frameworks at the country level:

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The Malian Government's Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD 2019-2023),[23] the revised Humanitarian Response Plan 2020[24] and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2024.[25] Other thematic strategies, such as the Youth Strategy of the UN in Mali (2020-2024), the HCT-Mali's Strategy on Protection (2020-2022), the Malian Agricultural Policy or the National Strategy on Climate Change, offer important transversal integration potential for the present document. The strategy also draws on recommendations and experience from national and local level dialogues, in particular the National Inclusive Dialogue, the Mission to Support National Reconciliation, and the Strategy for Stabilization of Centre Mali.

[14] https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

[15] https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration

[16] https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf

[17] https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/MC2355_-_IOM_Migration_Crisis_Operational_Framework.pdf

[18] IOM's Humanitarian Policy, Principles for Humanitarian Action (2015) https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-CRP-20-IOMs-Humanitarian-Policy.pdf

[19] Accordingly, this strategy is in line with and informed by IOM's Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises and Guidance on mainstreaming protection across IOM crisis response.

[20] https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/110/C-110-INF-1%20-%20IOM%20Strategic%20Vision.pdf

[21] https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iom-continental-strategy-for-africa_2020-2024.pdf

[22] https://rodakar.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/publications/Western%20and%20Central%20Africa%20Regional%20Strategy%202020-2024_7DEC2020.pdf

[23] https://www.maliapd.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Version-Finale-CREDD-2019-2023.pdf

[24] https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/mli_hrp_revise_juillet_2020.pdf

[25] IOM is engaged along all three axes of the UNSDCF, contributing to several of the frameworks specific results.

V. OPERATIONALIZING THE HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT PEACE NEXUS[26]

Within the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDPN) framework, IOM operates in emergency and protracted crises situations across the humanitarian assistance and transition phases. IOM's broad range of expertise in recovery, community stabilization and other peacebuilding activities, its strong field presence in fragile states and its community stabilization approach makes IOM a strong and experienced actor in operationalizing the HDPN.

IOM aims to mitigate the effects of displacement and transition away from crises by building resilience and restoring development processes while continuing to meet humanitarian needs. The organization supports programming focused on laying the foundation for durable solutions, lasting peace, and sustainable development.

THE MISSING MIDDLE

TRANSITION FROM LIFE SAVING

CREATING A PLATFORM FOR DEVELOPMENT

Life saving
-
Priority of 'most vulnerable'
-
Immediate needs

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Assistance not 'reform'
-
Apolitical / humanitarian principes

Empowering & enable
-
Reconstruct & rehabilitate
-
Recreate social capital

TRANSITION AND RECOVERY

Initiate government / citizen collaboration
-
Support social economic plitical participation

Long term structural change, politics and governance

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Institutional behavior, Capacity building, Rule of Law
-
Focus on sustainability

[26] IOM Mali has developed its own methodology to guide its programming to operationalize the HDPN.

VI. CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

The multi-faced nature of the Malian context calls for a holistic approach to programme design, integrating different sectors, creating synergies and seeking strong partnerships to work towards joint analysis, collective outcomes and shared solutions in order to increase the interventions' impact. Against this backdrop, IOM has identified the following key principles that will guide the design, implementation, coordination and monitoring of its national strategy:

▬ Protection Mainstreaming

IOM ensures that ''do no harm'', promoting non-discrimination, meaningful access, safety, dignity, participation, empowerment and accountability measures become an integral part of and are mainstreamed into both crisis response planning and the various phases of the project life-cycle for both humanitarian and development projects. In line with the HCT Mali's Strategy on Protection (2020-2022), IOM Mali will ensure centrality of protection in all aspects of its programmes, from analysis, design, implementation to evaluation.

▬ Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

IOM recognizes that there is often an inherent power differential that tilts towards aid and service providers during interactions between IOM staff members and the people they are tasked to assist. *"Taking account of, giving account to, and being held to account"* is the motto by which IOM aims to involve people affected by crisis in decision-making processes by engaging with all groups of the population and assisting them in the most appropriate, accountable and effective way.

▬ Gender Mainstreaming

IOM recognizes the need for making everyone's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so that all gender groups benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. Gender mainstreaming involves ensuring that a gender perspective and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities. Through its Gender Equality Policy,[27] IOM reaffirms its commitment to ensuring that gender is mainstreamed throughout all projects, policies and activities.

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[27] https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/gender/C-106-INF-8-Rev.1-IOM-Gender-Equality-Policy-2015-2019.pdf

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Strengthen Local Capacity and Ownership

IOM engages with populations in target areas as active participants who need to articulate, in their own terms, their challenges, opportunities and threats and then be supported to address these. Given the centrality of re-building and strengthening social cohesion in the Malian context, building capacities and supporting collective ownership and shared goals is a key principle for IOM's interventions.

Conflict Sensitivity

IOM applies a conflict-sensitive approach[28] to preserve the physical integrity of beneficiaries and avoid inadvertently creating or exacerbating tensions that could lead to conflict. Applying a conflict-sensitive, "do no harm" approach allows IOM to support environments that are conducive to recovery and peacebuilding, using culturally appropriate strategies, while ensuring that inequalities in the community are not perpetuated.

Environment and Climate Sensitivity

As a "threat multiplier", climate change exacerbates pre-existing hostilities, socio-economic vulnerabilities and political instabilities. Alongside specific programming addressing human mobility in the context of environmental degradation and climate change, IOM Mali will mainstream an environmentally sustainable and climate sensitive approach into in all stages of programme design and implementation.

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[28] Integrating Conflict Sensitivity, an operational guide, IOM Department of Operations and Emergencies, Transition and Recovery Division.

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IOM MALI STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2021-2024

This strategy, through its general objective, aims at contributing to a safe, orderly, and humane migration in Mali through a holistic approach to migration and forced displacement around three core pillars: Resilience, Mobility and Governance.

Theory of change
If the **humanitarian needs** of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations and the drivers of migration crises are responded to and migrants' **resilience** is strengthened.

If pathways for regular migration facilitate free **mobility,** and migrants can benefit from effective solutions to their return and reintegration needs and enjoy a better level of physical, mental and social well-being.

If national capacities on migration **governance** are strengthened to support sound migration, integration, and protection policies and programmes that act as catalysts for more diverse, inclusive and cohesive societies.

Then the conditions will be reunited to contribute to a safe, orderly, and humane migration in Mali.
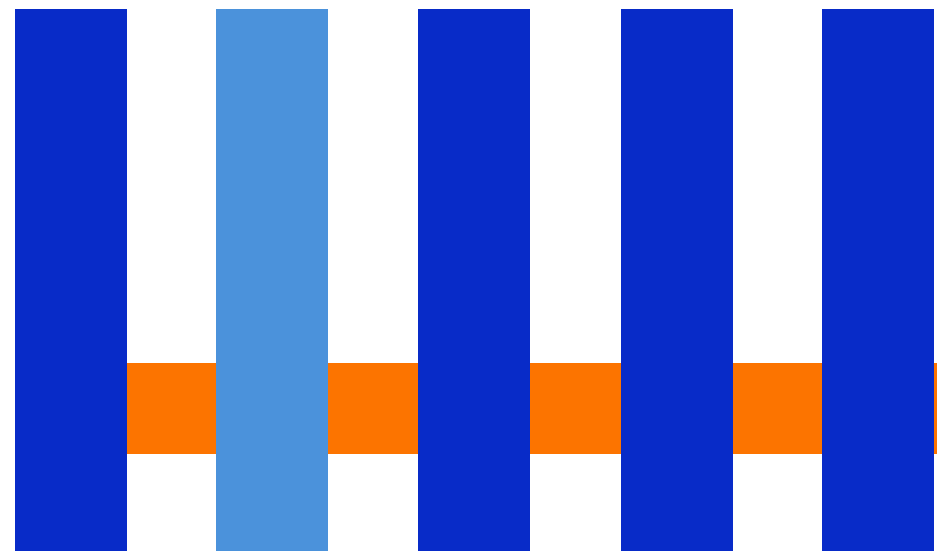
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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE

The needs of internally displaced people and people affected by the crisis remain manifold, particularly in central and northern Mali.[29] Under the Humanitarian Response and Resilience Pillar, IOM will organize its response along two priority areas: IOM Mali will respond to the humanitarian needs of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations and address the drivers of forced migration. Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups such as displaced and unaccompanied children, the youth, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities and elderly persons.

Priority 1.1: Saving lives and humanitarian response

1.1.1 Shelter, settlements, and Non-Food Items (NFIs): Recognizing the critical need for improving access to shelter for IDPs and host communities, IOM Mali seeks to ensure access to different types of emergency shelter for displaced populations through the distribution and prepositioning of emergency shelter kits and construction of emergency shelters in line with cluster standards. Additionally, IOM will work to provide NFIs, in order to ensure that affected populations have access to adequate basic goods and supplies, such that impacted communities can live in security and dignity. When possible, as the Shelter and NFI Cluster co-lead with UNHCR, IOM will reinforce the cluster capacity, particularly at the sub-national level.

1.1.2 Evidence based humanitarian response support: With regular monitoring of displacement through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and needs analysis of vulnerable populations, IOM will further pursue the provision of support to the National Directorate on Social Development (DNDS) to ensure the continued application of DTM data while increasing the scope of its analysis, geographical coverage and frequency of reporting. Through DTM's multi-sectoral location assessments, IOM aims to continue to strengthen DNDS' capacity to quantify the presence and needs of conflict-affected populations in affected areas and host communities across Mali.

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1.1.3 Camp Coordination and Camp Management: To support the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) response, IOM plans to strengthen the capacities of government and humanitarian actors in temporary site management best practices and deploy mobile teams to help coordinate the provision of multi-sectoral services. In addition, participatory and inclusive mechanisms for governance and community engagement (including complaints and feedback mechanisms) will be set up. IOM will also facilitate community-led safety audits in camps, hence contributing to mitigating protection and gender-based violence (GBV) risks.

1.1.4 Provision of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: In order to increase access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in the targeted areas in the country, IOM will look to support the construction of gender-segregated latrines, borehole drilling and construction, installation of handwashing stations and the provision of WASH hygiene kits. To do so, IOM will work closely with relevant authorities and line ministries to explore how to implement structural improvements of sanitation infrastructures and services in urban settings most affected by protracted displacement.

1.1.5 Protection: IOM will strengthen the capacity of humanitarian actors on mainstreaming GBV mitigation measures and the protection on the rights of IDPs, returnees and their host communities. Furthermore, IOM will support the establishment and strengthening of protection committees at displacement sites in coordination with the Protection Cluster. These committees will support community-based protection monitoring, identification of protection incidents through consultations on access to services and assistance.

1.1.6 Health Support: In Mali, the health situation remains precarious. Many health needs of the affected population remain unmet due to the lack of access to health services.[30] IOM will aim at improving the available health structures for IDPs and host communities through establishing basic medical support units, including community health workers (CHW) and supporting community health centers with medicines and medical supplies. IOM will also

conduct health promotion and disease prevention activities with Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials at the IDP sites.

1.1.7 Mental Health and Psychosocial Support: IOM has been a key partner in providing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services to IDPs and their host communities in Mali and is currently working to improve the psychosocial well-being of displaced populations across Mali. In the context of inter- and intracommunal violence and associated displacement, IOM will continue to extend direct MHPSS services and activities to crisis-affected populations through MHPSS resource centers/safe spaces and the deployment of dedicated psychosocial mobile teams and referral teams.

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30 23 per cent of the health facilities in the conflict-affected areas in the country are not functional, with a limited number of partners providing primary health care and increasing health needs since cases of COVID-19 were confirmed in the country (source: HNO 2020).

Priority 1.2: Addressing the drivers of forced migration and building the resilience of communities

1.2.1 Social Cohesion, Peacebuilding and peace preservation: IOM supports social cohesion through targeted activities to address drivers of conflicts that are impeding sustainable livelihoods as well as integrating community-level capacity building through community dialogue, peace committees and participatory conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms. IOM will build on existing local conflict resolution mechanisms concerning the access to natural resources, such as pasture and water, and support the transhumance related conflict early warning systems.

1.2.2 Recovery, community stabilization and durable solutions: Through its Community Stabilization approach and considering the ongoing conflict and multifaceted insecurities affecting population in crisis areas, IOM lays the foundation for recovery by strengthening coping capacities, fostering self-reliance and creating environments conducive to resolving displacement. This will be effective through 1) reliable & timely data collected through the DTM to understand the needs of displaced population 2) the provision of basic services, infrastructures and protection in displacement and return areas and 3) capacity building and livelihood support to displaced and affected communities through community-led initiatives.

1.2.3 Resilience building: IOM will work towards achieving sustainability by establishing conditions for resilience in the communities. This is achieved first by creating and sustaining stable income opportunities in parallel to improving financial inclusion and access to social protection schemes. Secondly, IOM will focus on enhancing inclusive, participatory and accountable local governance, including by strengthening Women Civil Society Organisations and engagement in their communities. Thirdly, IOM will support adaptive mechanisms to climate change with a close understanding of the structural inequalities within the society and the requirement to be sensitive to the contextual factors unique to socio-ecological systems.

1.2.4 Disaster prevention: Aligned with the Sendai Framework priorities, IOM's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programming works in crisis and post-crisis environments to prevent or reduce displacement associated with disaster and climate risk and strengthen resilience by incorporating "build-back-better" measures in recovery and reconstruction. This includes multi-hazard risk assessments, community-based disaster risk management, developing early warning systems, government capacity-building, developing risk-informed policies and strategies, risk information systems, environmental protection measures, planned relocation, training and livelihood diversification.

MCOF links:
- Health Support
- Psychosocial Support
- (Re)integration Assistance
- Community Stabilization and Transition
- Counter-trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants
- Humanitarian Communication

GCM links:
- Objective 1
- Objective 3
- Objective 7
- Objective 10
- Objective 15

Related SDGs:

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: MOBILITY

Facilitating free mobility with a view to expanding and diversifying the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration are crucial for ensuring the protection and empowerment of migrants, especially in a context as volatile as the Malian. Under the Mobility Pillar, IOM will organize its response along three priority areas: IOM Mali will work towards combatting human trafficking, responding to return and reintegration needs, promoting labour mobility and its benefits for development as well as defending the right of migrants to enjoy a better level of physical, mental and social well-being.

Priority 2.1: Promote safe, regular migration while ensuring the protection and empowerment of migrants in areas of origin, transit, and destination

2.1.1 Counter-trafficking: Recognizing the challenges in terms of national capacities to combat human trafficking, IOM will continue to prioritize capacity building initiatives of governmental and non-governmental actors on the four priority axes of combating human trafficking: Prevention, Protection, Legal Proceedings and Partnership. Having identified notable gaps linked to human trafficking in Mali specifically with women and children, IOM will focus on border areas and gold mining sites and will support specific protection and assistance initiatives centered around the needs of victims of trafficking. In addition to border and gold mining areas, Bamako, Mopti and Gao as urban areas that represent key passage areas for migrants within irregular migratory routes will also be targeted in order to improve the access of at-risk migrants to protection services.

IOM Mali aims to strengthen national institutional capacities and support national and regional networks in the fight against human trafficking in Mali and West Africa. Raising awareness among government officials, civil society organizations, the international community, the media and the public will also contribute to better identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking.

2.1.2 Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration: The provision of reintegration assistance to migrants in their countries of origin is essential to promoting the sustainability of returnees, including socio-economic support to promote self-reliance and thus contribute to community development. IOM will continue to provide assistance to Malian migrants returning to their country of origin as well as the voluntary return of migrants transiting through Mali. Comprehensive and appropriate assistance ranges from pre-return formalities, to effective reintegration allowing for a voluntary return with dignity. With many migrants coming from rural areas with limited training, IOM supports beneficiaries to identify appropriate and sustainable socio-economic reintegration programs. Among IOM's AVRR programs, special attention is given to providing specialized assistance to highly vulnerable migrants such as unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking and migrants with health needs.

Priority 2.2: Strengthen national policies on migration to better promote labour mobility, and promote migration as a factor of development

Migration and development are highly interdependent processes. IOM's vision is to create an enabling environment for the promotion of migration as a factor of development. IOM's approach to labour migration aims to foster synergies between labour migration and development, and to promote legal channels for labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration, by supporting the Government of Mali in promoting safe labour migration practices for all Malians. To this end, IOM aims to support the government in the revision of national employment policies and labour codes to align them with the free movement provisions of the African Union and ECOWAS and undertake research that highlights the economic gains from increased mobility, including labour market focused skills gap and skills matching analyses.

IOM strives to develop specific and appropriate responses at the community level, thus supporting the revitalization of the local economy to reduce migratory pressures and offering an alternative to irregular migration. IOM will support the Government of Mali in its efforts to promote youth employment and socio-economic integration through the establishment of sustainable projects.

Being cognizant of the complexities of migrants in vulnerable and crisis situations as well as vulnerabilities of different gender and age groups, and the specific barriers that may influence their ability to access and benefit from available services, IOM will reinforce data collection capacity suited for disaggregation and subsequent consideration.

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Priority 2.3: Support the management of communicable diseases and access to health services

IOM defends the right of migrants to enjoy a better level of physical, mental and social well-being, which enables them to make a substantial contribution to the social and economic development of their home and host communities.

In line with the Health Border Mobility Management Framework (HBMM), IOM will support public health emergency planning and enhance authorities' monitoring and emergency care capacity at points of entry (PoEs) where epidemic-prone diseases have been witnessed to disproportionately impact mobile and migrant populations. Building on the successful COVID-19 related health care response at the primary level, IOM will continue to collaborate with public authorities to ensure continued access to health services for migrants and advocate for a strengthening of the preventive response capacity, both in the area of physical and mental health needs.

MCOF links:

- Health Support
- Psychosocial Support
- (Re)integration Assistance
- Community Stabilization and Transition
- Counter-trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants
- Humanitarian Communication
- Diaspora and Human resource mobilization
- Migration Policy and Legislation Support

GCM links:

- Objective 1
- Objective 3
- Objective 7
- Objective 10
- Objective 15
- Objective 21

Related SDGs:

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

5 GENDER EQUALITY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: GOVERNANCE

Migration has been part of the human experience throughout history, and its positive impacts such as prosperity, innovation and sustainable development can be optimized by improving migration governance. Under the Governance Pillar, IOM will organize its response along four priority areas: IOM Mali will support government efforts to collect data for evidence-based policy formulation, establish local border management structures in central and northern Mali, and capitalise on the benefits of migration by promoting the migration development nexus as well as efforts to strengthen the engagement of the Malian diasporas.

Priority 3.1: Promote migration data usage for evidence-based migration governance and policy formulation

IOM will prioritize migration data collection and dissemination, statistics, research, and knowledge management, leveraging the capacity of academic actors such as the African Study and Research Center on Migration based in Bamako, Mali (CAREM)[31] and establishing and fostering robust research partnerships and products in line with the agency's migration data strategy 2020-2025.[32] IOM commits to strengthening this evidence base by improving and investing in the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data, disaggregated by sex, age, migration status and other characteristics relevant in the Malian context. IOM will support the Government of Mali so that data can foster research, guide coherent and evidence-based policymaking and well-informed public discourse, and allow for effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of migration policies and programs.

By ensuring adherence to international comparability and compatibility standards and collecting data through the measurement of migrant stocks and flows, and documenting migration patterns and trends, characteristics of migrants, as well as drivers and impacts of migration, IOM will contribute to the advancement of a strong evidence-base for decision making and policy formulation. A specific focus will be put on enhancing collection of data on impactful relief to displaced populations and returnees to support

more timely and appropriate response and recovery. IOM will also offer support and build capacities to national statistics offices and regional government bodies to collect, consolidate, analyze and utilize migration data for their own decision-making. IOM will also continue advocating for equitable access to objective, evidence-based, and clear information about the benefits and challenges of migration, with a view to dispelling misleading narratives that generate negative perceptions of migrants.

Priority 3.2: Strengthen Border Management frameworks to enable safe and orderly migration

IOM has extensive technical expertise in immigration and border management, having a strong track record of technical assistance in the form of border management assessments, trainings, development of standard operating procedures and installation of and training on border management registration systems. IOM's Integrated Border Management approach is directed at helping governments create and strengthen policy, legislation, administrative structures, operational systems, and the human resources base necessary to respond effectively to diverse migration and border management challenges and to institute appropriate migration governance.

IOM will provide support to the Government of Mali to reinforce Mali's immigration and border management policies and support their implementation. To promote a comprehensive and protection-sensitive approach to migration management in the northern regions of Mali, IOM will strengthen cooperation and coordination along the border area between Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali in order to harmonize the border management policies and engage communities around it. IOM will also provide support to the Government of Mali in terms of capacity building to revitalize its policies on immigration and border management and to support their implementation. Finally, IOM will continue to provide capacity building to immigration officials in the field of humanitarian border management (HBM).

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[31] The CAREM was established on the back of decision Assembly/AU/Dec.758(XXXIII) of the 33rd AU Assembly of February 2020.

[32] IOM Migration Data Strategy: Informing Policy and Action on Migration, Mobility and Displacement 2020|2025.

Priority 3.3: Address drivers of migration through the integration of climate change and environment

Migration, climate change and the environment are closely interrelated: environmental degradation and disasters can cause migration, while the movement of people can also entail significant effects on surrounding ecosystems. Exposed to a range of natural hazards, such as droughts, locust invasions, floods, desertification and land degradation, Mali is particularly vulnerable to climate events and continuously rising temperatures. The climate in Mali is highly variable, with sequences of drought and intense rainfall. During the rainy season, a significant number of people are exposed to flooding along the Niger and Senegal Rivers. Generally, many communities are vulnerable as a result of socioeconomic and environmental factors, including high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, poverty, settlement in flood plains and environmental degradation and soil deterioration. Poverty, food insecurity and most recently, conflict, have resulted in communities with low resilience, unable to cope with further climate-related shocks.

IOM Mali will work to understand further the complexities of the migration-climate change-environment nexus to support efforts aimed at reducing the vulnerability of communities, contributing to assisting populations affected by environmental pressures and building the capacity of decision makers and stakeholders at all levels to develop and implement appropriate responses to the challenges of environmental migration. Especially for youth in rural areas and migrants returning to their regions of origin, IOM will facilitate access to green jobs and nature-based livelihood solutions to offer alternative pathways to irregular migration and enhance community resilience. As part of regional agreements and initiatives, IOM will work closely with its partners to develop sustainable solutions especially for border and rural populations who find themselves confronted with soil degradation which displaces their livelihoods.

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Priority 3.4: Capitalize on the benefits of migration for development through the contribution of the diaspora

Due to its strong migration tradition, Mali has a large diaspora, particularly in West Africa and Europe. For several decades, this diaspora has contributed to the development of Mali, through support for access to food, health services and education on an individual level but also on a broader public and community engagement scale, through the creation of infrastructure such as schools and health centers.

Aware of the importance of diaspora engagement in Mali, IOM will support the Government of Mali in elaborating a mapping of the diasporic community, going beyond its geographic location, and including available competencies as well as expectations of diaspora Malians towards the entities and engagement mechanisms with their home country. A strong emphasis will be put on digital instruments and platform solutions that enable a rapid scaling up of efforts and facilitate the effective communication of information while at the same time allowing for the analysis of data in an efficient way.

Additionally, IOM will support the mobilization of the Malian diaspora through the transfer of skills and know-how, as well as through the promotion of financial investments via remittances as well as co-development projects. By focusing on skills mobilization and temporary return programs for qualified individuals in sectors lacking skilled personnel, yet being identified as key development drivers, IOM will support the Malian Government in the establishment of linkages between the diaspora and their country of origin to promote a sustainable transfer of skills and knowledge in the short and medium term. Facilitating the engagement of diaspora into climate resilience and sustainable development of territories of origin, especially in but not limited to the regions of Kayes and Sikasso, features strongly along this avenue.

MCOF links:

- Camp management and Displacement Tracking
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building
- Technical Assistance for Humanitarian Border Management
- Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization Policy and Legislation Support

GCM links:

- Objective 1
- Objective 3
- Objective 5
- Objective 6
- Objective 11
- Objective 16
- Objective 18
- Objective 19
- Objective 20

Related SDGs:

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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LOOKING FORWARD

This Strategy delineates IOM Mali's approach and priority interventions to contributed to a safe, orderly and humane migration in Mali. Its framework is relevant to IOM's operations at all phases of the migration process (origin, transit, destination, and return) and at all development levels, reflecting the universality of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

IOM Mali commits to strengthening all aspects of human mobility through innovative and dynamic approaches connected to the local context and organised along the three priority pillars of resilience, mobility and governance. Leveraging on its high responsiveness as operational actor on the ground as well as its convening and advisory capacity as essential international actor in the field of migration, IOM Mali commits to supporting migrants holistically, developing effective responses to the shifting dynamics of migration, and serving as a key source of advice on migration policy and practice to the Government of Mali and all concerned partners.

IOM will continuously monitor performance and results within ongoing programs in line with this Strategic Plan through the establishment of periodic actions plans and continuous monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, linked to this general strategy, yearly response plan will be developed on the different objectives to ensure alignment with the rapid evolving context and needs of the country. The organization's internal, annual work plan identifies concrete actions and expected results to support the implementation of the Strategy and is a living document that is updated at regular intervals. Every project implemented within the work plan by IOM Mali is accompanied by a results framework with indicators at different levels that will feed back into the organization's overall results framework.

IOM MALI COUNTRY STRATEGY
2021-2024

ANNEXES
RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

Area of intervention	Humanitarian Response and Resilience		
Strategic objective 1	**Respond to the humanitarian needs of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations**		
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
1.1 Conflict-affected populations live in safety and dignity	Number of affected populations who feel they live in safety and dignity	IOM and partners	Annually
Mali HRP 2021	Strategic objective 1-2-3		
MiGOF	02		
MCOF	Health Support; Psychosocial Support; (Re)integration Assistance; Community Stabilization and Transition; Counter-trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants; Humanitarian Communication.		
ODD	SDG 1; SDG 2; SDG 3; SDG 4; SDG 6; SDG 8; SDG 10; SGD 16; SDG 17.		
GCM links	Objective 1; Objective 3; Objective 7; Objective 10; Objective 15.		
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
Shelter, settlements, and Non-Food Items (NFI)			
1.1.1 IDPs and host communities have access to various types of emergency shelter and NFI kits	# Of IDPs who have access to emergency shelter # Of emergency shelters installed # Of initiatives to build the capacities of the shelter cluster # Of household receiving an NFI kits	IOM and partners	Monthly
Evidence based Humanitarian Response support			
1.1.2 DNDS has increased capacities to better quantify the presence and needs of conflict-affected populations in affected areas and host communities across Mali	# Of needs analysis of conflict-affected populations # Of initiatives to strengthen DNDS capacities in collecting information	IOM/government	Annually
Camp Coordination and Camp Management			
1.1.3 The coordinated response and the management of the camps is supported	# Of initiatives to strengthen capacities of actors in camp management # Number of participatory and inclusive mechanism for governance and community engagement put in place # Number of community-led safety audits in camps	IOM and partners	Annually

Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
1.1.4 Access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in targeted areas of the country is increased	# Separate latrines for men and women built # Of boreholes and wells constructed or rehabilitated # Of hand washing stations installed # Of hygiene kits (WASH) provided	IOM	Annually
Health Support			
1.1.5 IDP and host communities have improved access to health care	# Of community health centers reinforced # Of health promotion and disease prevention activities conducted at IDP sites	IOM/government	Annually
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support			
1.1.6 MHPSS services are provided to crisis affected populations	# Of vulnerable persons in IDP and host communities who had access to psychosocial services	IOM/government/partners	Annually

Activities	**MiGOF**	**MCOF**	**ODD**
1.1.1 Shelter, settlements, and Non-Food Items (NFI)			
1.1.1.1 Construction of emergency shelters in line with cluster standards	02	S2	1
1.1.1.2 Distribution and prepositioning of emergency shelter	02	S2	1
1.1.1.3 Provision of NFI kits to IDP	02	S2	1
1.1.1.4 Reinforce the cluster capacities	02	S2	1
1.1.2 Evidence based Humanitarian Response support			
1.1.2.1 Monitoring of displacement through DTM	P2-02	S1	1, 2
1.1.2.2 Perform needs analysis of vulnerable populations	P2-02	S1	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
1.1.2.3 Strengthen DNDS capacity to quantify presence and needs of conflict-affected areas and host communities across Mali	P2-02	S1	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
1.1.3 Camp Coordination and Camp Management			
1.1.3.1 Strengthen the capacities of government and humanitarian actors in temporary site management best practices	P2-02	S1	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
1.1.3.2 Provision of multi-sectoral services to IDP camps	02	S1-S4-S5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
1.1.3.3 Set up participatory and inclusive mechanism for governance and community engagement	02	S1-S7	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
1.1.3.4 Facilitate community-led safety audits in camps	02	S1-S7-S10	1, 5

1.1.4 Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
1.1.4.1 Construction WASH infrastructure	02	S1	6
1.1.5 Protection			
1.1.5.1 Strengthen the capacity of humanitarian actors on GBV and protection principles	P1-02	S1-S10	5, 10
1.1.5.2 Establishment and strengthening of protection committees at displacement sites in coordination with the Protection Cluster	P1-02	S1-S10	5, 10
1.1.6 Health support			
1.1.6.1 Establishing basic medical support units, including community health workers (CHW) and supporting community health centers with medicines and medical supplies	02	S1-S4	3
1.1.6.2 Conduct health promotion and disease prevention activities with IEC material in IDP sites	02-03	S1-S4	3
1.1.7 Mental health and Psychosocial support			
1.1.7.1 Construction of MHPSS resource centers/safe spaces	01-02	S1-S5	3
1.1.7.2 Deployment of dedicated psychosocial mobiles teams and referral teams	01-02	S1-S5	3

Area of intervention	Humanitarian Response and Resilience		
Strategic objective 1	**Respond to the humanitarian needs of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations**		
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
1.2 Mechanisms are reinforced to better address the drivers of migration crisis and build the resilience of communities	# Of community-based conflict prevention/management mechanisms in place Degree of confidence of the target populations in community mechanisms for the prevention/peaceful management of conflicts Number of alerts transmitted and handled by trained actors	IOM and partners	Annually
Mali HRP 2021	Strategic objective 4		
MiGOF	02		
MCOF	Health Support; Psychosocial Support; (Re)integration Assistance; Community Stabilization and Transition; Counter-trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants; Humanitarian Communication.		
ODD	SDG 1; SDG 2; SDG 3; SDG 4; SDG 6; SDG 8; SDG 10; SGD 16; SDG 17.		
GCM links	Objective 1; Objective 3; Objective 7; Objective 10; Objective 15.		
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
Social Cohesion, Peacebuilding and Peace Preservation			
1.2.1 Communities are reinforced to ensure social cohesion and peace preservation	# Of capacity building initiatives # Warning coming from early warning systems	IOM/Government/partners	Monthly
Recovery, Community stabilization and Durables solutions			
1.2.2 Measures and durable solutions are put in place to ensure recovery and stabilization in communities	# Of needs analysis on displaced populations realized by the DTM unit # Number of IDP benefitting from livelihood support # Of infrastructure constructed in IDP camps	IOM	Quarterly
Resilience Building			
1.2.3 Conditions for resilience in communities are created/strengthened	# Of women's civil society organizations created or strengthened # Climate change adaptation mechanisms created/supported	IOM	Quarterly

Disaster Prevention				
1.2.4 Measures are in place to prevent disasters and reduce the risks associated with natural hazards	# Of government members who have benefited from capacity building in natural disaster management # Of communities affected by natural disasters that received assistance # Of policies and strategies developed in order to prevent disaster and reduce risks linked to natural hazards	IOM/government	Quarterly	
Activities		**MiGOF**	**MCOF**	**ODD**
Social Cohesion, Peacebuilding and Peace Preservation				
1.2.1.1 Establishment of conflict management committees		02	S7	10, 16
1.2.1.2 Establishment of participatory mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution		02	S7	16
1.2.1.3 Establishment of early warning systems for conflicts related to transhumance		02	S7	16
Recovery, Community stabilization and Durables solutions				
1.2.2.1 Data collection needs analysis for displaced populations		02	S1-S4-S6	1, 2, 3, 4
1.2.2.2 Establish basic services, infrastructure, and protection in the displacement areas		02	S6-S7	5
1.2.2.3 Capacity building and provide livelihood support to displaced and communities		02	S6	1, 2
Resilience Building				
1.2.3.1 Reinforce Women Civil Society Organizations for more engagement in their communities		02	S7	5
1.2.3.2 Support adaptive mechanisms to climate change		02	S8	13
Disaster Prevention				
1.2.4.1 Establishment of mechanisms for adaptation to climate change		02	S8	13
1.2.4.2 Provide reinforcement to governmental partners to prevent disaster and reduce risks linked to natural hazards		02	S8	13
1.2.4.3 Support the development of early warning systems		02	S8	13

Area of intervention			
Strategic objective 2	**Expand and diversify the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration**		
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
2.1 Promote safe, regular migration while ensuring the protection and empowerment of migrants in areas of origin, transit, and destination	Proportion of migrants declaring being satisfied with AVR assistance Proportion of migrants declaring being satisfied with reintegration assistance	IOM/Partners/Government	Monthly
UNSDCF	Effect 1.1 and 1.2		
MiGOF	P1-01		
MCOF	Health Support; Psychosocial Support; (Re)integration Assistance; Community Stabilization and Transition; Counter-trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants; Humanitarian Communication; Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization; Migration Policy and Legislation Support.		
ODD	SDG 3; SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 16, SDG 17.		
GCM links	Objective 1; Objective 3; Objective 7; Objective 10; Objective 15; Objective 21.		
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
2.1.1 Counter-trafficking			
2.1.1.1 Vulnerable migrants are identified and provided with protection and assistance services	# Of migrants screened for protection concerns # Of migrants provided with immediate humanitarian assistance	IOM/Partners/Government	Monthly
2.1.1.2 Governmental and non-governmental actors are better prepared to prevent, protect and assist VoT	# Of trained actors # Of referral partners trained	IOM/Partners/Government	Quarterly
2.1.2 Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration			
2.1.2.1 Migrants have access to tailor-made information, counselling, pre-departure assistance and return assistance to their countries of origin	# Of migrants assisted with AVR to their countries of origins # Of migrants who have received reintegration assistance	IOM/Government	Monthly

Activities	MiGOF	MCOF	ODD
Counter-trafficking			
2.1.1.1 Building governmental and non-governmental actors' capacities in prevention, protection, legal proceedings, and partnerships	01-03- P1-P3	S10	5, 8, 16
2.1.1.2 Support national and regional networks engaging in the fight against human trafficking	P1-P3	S10	5, 8, 16
2.1.1.3 Data collection and studies on human trafficking	P2	S10	5, 8, 16
2.1.1.4 Support and equip transit centers for VoT and other vulnerable migrants	P1-01	S4-S5-S6	5, 8, 16
2.1.1.5 Conduct screenings to identify vulnerable migrants	01	S10	5, 8, 16
Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration			
2.1.2.1 Immediate assistance to migrants to meet their primary needs	01-P3	S4-S5-S6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
2.1.2.2 Reception and counselling of returnees	01	S4-S5-S6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
2.1.2.3 Implementation of the national referral mechanism	01	S4-S5-S6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
2.1.2.4 Updating the SOP for identification of reintegration needs, the formulation and implementation of reintegration plans and monitoring of reintegration	01	S4-S5-S6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
2.1.2.5 Reintegration assistance	01	S4-S5-S6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8

Area of intervention			
Strategic objective 2	**Expand and diversify the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration**		
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
2.2 Mechanism are in place to better promote labor mobility and promote migration as a factor of development in national policies on migration	Number of mechanisms put in place	IOM/Government/Partner	Annually
UNSDCF	Effect 2.1		
MiGOF	01-P3		
MCOF	Health Support; Psychosocial Support; (Re)integration Assistance; Community Stabilization and Transition; Counter- trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants; Humanitarian Communication; Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization; Migration Policy and Legislation Support.		
ODD	SDG 3; SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 16, SDG 17.		
GCM links	Objective 1; Objective 3; Objective 7; Objective 10; Objective 15; Objective 21.		
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
2.2.1 National employment policies and labor codes integrate labor mobility as a factor of development	# Of national policies revised	IOM/Government	Biyearly
2.2.2 Communities have increased capacities to conceive, plan and implement inclusive develop plan that foster youth employment	# Of analysis that explore employment and livelihood opportunities # Of capacity building initiatives to local authorities	IOM	Quarterly/Biyearly
2.2.3 Labor market gaps are identified and minimized	# Of youth targeted by Income generating activities	IOM	Quarterly
Activities		**MiGOF**	**MCOF**	**ODD**
2.2.2.1 Support the government in the revision of national employment policies and labour codes to align them with the free movement provisions of the African Union and ECOWAS		01	S14	8, 10
2.2.2.2 Undertake research that highlights the economic gains from increased mobility, including labour market focused skills gap and skills matching analyses		P2-01	S13	8, 10
2.2.2.3 Identification/evaluation of community needs		01	S7	8, 10
2.2.2.4 Community-based project funding		01	S7	8, 10
2.2.2.5 Participation in round tables, workshops, conferences, radio programs		P3	S7	8, 10

Area of intervention			
Strategic objective 2	**Expand and diversify the availability of pathways for safe, orderly, and regular migration**		
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
2.3 Support the management of communicable diseases and access to health service	# Of PoE responding to International Health Regulations (IHR) # Of functional health structures in border areas	IOM/Government	Quarterly
UNSDCF	Effect 3.1		
MiGOF	P1, P2, 02, 03.		
MCOF	Health Support; Psychosocial Support; (Re)integration Assistance; Community Stabilization and Transition; Counter-trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants; Humanitarian Communication; Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization; Migration Policy and Legislation Support.		
ODD	SDG 3; SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 16, SDG 17.		
GCM links	Objective 1; Objective 3; Objective 7; Objective 10; Objective 15; Objective 21.		
Output	**Output indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
2.3.1 The health system is strengthened through the rehabilitation and equipment of border health structures	# Of sanitary structure constructed/rehabilitated	IOM/Government	Quarterly
2.3.2 The state border services have strengthened capacities to respond to public health emergencies, in accordance with the IHR	# Of trained agents	IOM/Government	Quarterly
Activities		**MiGOF**	**MCOF**	**ODD**
2.3.1.1 Enhance authorities' monitoring and emergency care capacity at points of entry (PoEs)		03	S4	3
2.3.1.2 Meetings with public authorities to ensure continued access to health service for migrants		03	S4	3
2.3.1.3 Advocacy for access to health service		03	S4	3
2.3.1.4 Data collection for vulnerable migrants in crisis situation		03	S4	3

Area of intervention	Integrated Border and Migration Management		
Strategic objective 3	**Improving Migration Governance**		
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
3.1 Migration governance and policy formulation are evidence-based	# Of partners reporting that data produced has supported evidence-based policies and programs design # Of institutional decisions made on the basis of migration data provided	IOM and partners	Annually
Mali HRP 2021	Strategic objective 1-2-3		
MiGOF	Objectif 3		
MCOF	Camp management and Displacement Tracking; Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building; Technical Assistance for Humanitarian Border Management; Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization; Migration Policy and Legislation Support.		
ODD	SDG 8; SDG 10; SDG 11; SDG 13; SDG 14; SDG 15; SDG 16; SDG 17.		
GCM links	Objective 1; Objective 3; Objective 5; Objective 6; Objective 11; Objective 16; Objective 18; Objective 19; Objective 20.		
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
Government Capacity Building			
3.1.1 The capacities of government actors are strengthened in the collection of migration data	# Of male and female agents participating in data collection	IOM/government	Annually
Data collection, Analysis, and Dissemination			
3.1.2 Data on migration flows are collected, analyzed, and produced for the development of a migration profile	A database created and used as a reference for the migration profile # Of established and operational Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)	IOM/government	Monthly
Strengthening Data collection systems			
3.1.3 Systems for operational data collection, analysis and dissemination are reinforced	# Of information management systems implemented.	IOM and partners	Annually

Activities	MiGOF	MCOF	ODD
3.1.1 Government Capacity building			
3.1.1.1 Capacity building of agents on migration data collection and analysis	Objectif 3	S1	4, 5, 10, 16, 17
3.1.1.2 Development of TORs and training modules	Objectif 3	S1	4, 16, 17
3.1.2 Data collection, Analysis, and Dissemination			
3.1.2.1 Migration data collection and dissemination	Objectif 3	S1-S14	10, 16, 17
3.1.2.2 Surveys to monitor population movements	Objectif 3	S1-S14	10, 16, 17
3.1.2.3 Monitoring of migration flows	Objectif 3	S1-S14	10, 16, 17
3.1.2.4 Production of maps	Objectif 3	S1-S14	10, 16, 17
3.1.3 Strengthening Data collection systems			
3.1.3.1 Inter connectivity for data synchronization	Objectif 3	S1	16, 17

Area of intervention	Integrated Border and Migration Management		
Strategic objective 3	**Improving Migration Governance**		
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
3.2 Border management frameworks are strengthened to enable safe and orderly migration	# Of partners reporting that Mali's border management frameworks allow for safe and orderly migration	IOM and partners	Annually
Mali HRP 2021	Strategic objective 1-2-3		
MIGOF	Objectif 3		
MCOF	Camp management and Displacement Tracking; Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building; Technical Assistance for Humanitarian Border Management; Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization; Migration Policy and Legislation Support.		
ODD	SDG 8; SDG 10; SDG 11; SDG 13; SDG 14; SDG 15; SDG 16; SDG 17.		
GCM links	Objective 1; Objective 3; Objective 5; Objective 6; Objective 11; Objective 16; Objective 18; Objective 19; Objective 20.		
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
Capacity of border posts			
3.2.1 Border police infrastructure capacities are reinforced	# Of rehabilitated/constructed border posts # Of points equipped with MIDAS tools # Of agents trained on IMB and MIDAS, disaggregated by gender	IOM/Government	Monthly
Relationship between the Local population and the Border police			
3.2.2 Relationship between local population and border police is reinforced at border posts	# Social and cultural activities organized for the local population and law enforcement. # Simulation exercises on crisis management organized at the border crossings.	IOM/Government	Monthly
Security at border posts			
3.2.3 The most at-risk border posts are more secure	#Of border posts equipped with new security installations # Of local structures, especially youth and women, accompanying community security and border surveillance activities	IOM/Government	Annually

Activities	MIGOF	MCOF	ODD
3.2.1 Capacity of border posts			
3.2.1.1 Build and equip border checkpoints to make them operational	Objectif 3	S11	9, 10, 16, 17
3.2.1.2 Organize simulation exercices for crisis management at different border posts	Objectif 3	S11	9, 10, 16, 17
3.2.1.3 Install the MIDAS system at border posts with connectivity to the central post in Bamako	Objectif 3	S11	9, 10, 16, 17
3.2.2 Relationship between the Local population and the Border police			
3.2.2.1 Organize joint forums, cultural/sports events, and civilian military activities for border communities and law enforcement	Objectif 3	S7	10, 17
3.2.2.2 Support the community prevention committees' network (communication equipment, transport and logistics assistance for meetings)	Objectif 3	S7-S11	10, 17
3.2.3 Security at border posts			
3.2.3.1 Strengthen security installations (walls, barriers, etc) at border posts	Objectif 3	S11	9, 10, 17
3.2.3.2 Restore full capacity of photovoltaic systems at border posts	Objectif 3	S11	9, 10, 17

Area of intervention	Integrated Border and Migration Management		
Strategic objective 3	**Improving Migration Governance**		
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
3.3 Address drivers of migration through the integration of climate change and environment	# Of actions aimed at increasing resilience to climate change	IOM	Annually
Mali HRP 2021	Strategic objective 1-2-3		
MIGOF	01, 02, 03		
MCOF	Camp management and Displacement Tracking; Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building; Technical Assistance for Humanitarian Border Management; Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization; Migration Policy and Legislation Support.		
ODD	SDG 1; SDG 8; SDG 10; SDG 11; SDG 13; SDG 14; SDG 15; SDG 16; SDG 17.		
GCM links	Objective 1; Objective 3; Objective 5; Objective 6; Objective 11; Objective 16; Objective 18; Objective 19; Objective 20.		
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
3.3.1 Communities have access to green jobs and natured-based solution	# Of trainees having complete a vocational training in a green job # Of trainees who are employed or self-employed in a green jobs	IOM/partners	Quarterly
3.3.2 Disaster Response Mechanism are reinforced	# Of mechanisms created/reinforced	IOM/partners/government	Semi-annual

Activities	MIGOF	MCOF	ODD
3.3.3.1 Facilitate access to green jobs and nature-based solution for youth and migrants	01	S8	8, 13
3.3.3.2 Facilitating the engagement of diaspora into climate resilience and sustainable development of territories of origin	02	S8	8, 13
3.3.3.3 Develop sustainable solutions for border and rural populations	02	S8	8, 13

Area of intervention	Integrated Border and Migration Management		
Strategic objective 3	**Improving Migration Governance**		
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
3.4 Mechanisms are put in place for a better involvement of the diaspora in the socio-economic development of Mali	# Of mechanisms implemented	IOM and partners	Annually
Mali HRP 2021	Strategic objective 1-2-3		
MIGOF	Objectif 3		
MCOF	Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building; Technical Assistance for Humanitarian Border Management; Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization; Migration Policy and Legislation Support.		
ODD	SDG 1; SDG 8; SDG 10; SDG 11; SDG 13; SDG 14; SDG 15; SDG 16; SDG 17.		
GCM links	Objective 1; Objective 3; Objective 5; Objective 6; Objective 11; Objective 16; Objective 18; Objective 19; Objective 20.		
Output	**Output Indicator**	**Responsible/Partner**	**Frequency**
Communication platform			
3.4.1 A communication platform is set up to better attract the diaspora to invest in the country	# Of communication platforms created and functional	IOM/Government	Annually
Mapping of the Diaspora communities			
3.4.2 A mapping of the diaspora community and associations is developed, including available skills and expectations of Malians in the diaspora regarding entities and mechanisms of engagement	# Of maps of the diaspora elaborated # Of associations of the diaspora listed	IOM/Government	Annually
Activities		**MIGOF**	**MCOF**	**ODD**
3.4.1 Communication platform				
3.4.1.1 Creation and hosting of a platform		Objectif 3	S13	10, 16, 17
3.4.1.2 Communication on the platform's existence		Objectif 3	S13	10, 16, 17
3.4.1.3 Organization of periodic exchange meetings between the diaspora and the government		Objectif 3	S13	8, 9, 10, 16, 17
3.4.2 Mapping of the Diaspora communities				
3.4.2.1 Identification of the Malian Diaspora community through embassies and consulates		Objectif 3	S13	10, 16, 17
3.4.2.2 Identification of associations of the Malian diaspora in all diplomatic and consular representations		Objectif 3	S13	10, 16, 17
3.4.2.3 Carrying out identification missions in countries with a high concentration of Malian migrants		Objectif 3	S13	10, 16, 17

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