Plenary Session VII. Improvised Explosive Devices
Connecting Actors for Solutions
NDM- February 2020

Nora Achkar
UNMAS MALI - Project Manager Protection Of Civilians
Humanitarian Mine Action
The use of IEDs perpetuates a climate of terror and insecurity and has a toll on people’s lives.
Since July 2013, UNMAS recorded in total 902 IED incidents and as of December 2019 a total of 669 Victims among civilians of whom 248 were killed and 421 Injured. Compared to 145 ERW related incidents and a total of 264 victims among civilians.
Why is information sharing crucial?

- To save lives
- To mitigate the risk (prevention and response)
- To find creative ways to deliver the humanitarian aid working around the IED threat
- To adapt programs to the actual threat in an environment where trends vary from a place to another and with time
- To target Audience based on the context of the accident
- Advocacy.

In Mali for the most part Civilians are victims of IED, by being at the wrong place at the wrong time, collateral damage, use of indiscriminate devices.

Such information helps tailor programs to mitigate risk through adequate key messages and behavior change.

Continuous information sharing enables agility and flexibility to respond to the threat and mitigate it.

IED threat Information is very sensitive; it ought to be handled carefully, used to plan activities and shared carefully to protect.
Sharing knowledge

Mali Explosive Threat Overview

31 December 2019

IE/D/mine incidents

This month: 26
In all of 2019: 193
In all of 2018: 201

IE/D/mine incidents by region in the last three months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Oct-19</th>
<th>Nov-19</th>
<th>Dec-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mopti</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segou</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timbuktu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koulikoro</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IE/D/mine incidents by type in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Oct-19</th>
<th>Nov-19</th>
<th>Dec-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command operated</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex attack</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other***</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ERW incidents

This month: 0
In all of 2019: 3

Mali Explosive Threat Victims Overview

31 December 2019

IE/D/mine Victims

(Total killed/injured)

This month: 15 | 69
In all of 2019: 137 | 322
In all of 2018: 197 | 396

IE/D/mine victims by category in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Oct-19</th>
<th>Nov-19</th>
<th>Dec-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilians (non-UN) killed</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilians (non-UN) injured</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilians (non-UN)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IE/D/mine Victims by category in 2018

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<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Humanitarian Mine Action Coordination

OCHA UNMAS partnership
A workshop on the humanitarian explosive threat in Mali
A great partnership success story

Joint initiative with the Ministry of Education
Building the capacity of primary school teachers in risk education with the aim of raising awareness about explosive hazards to children on areas at risk.
### Challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Solutions / Opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Access</td>
<td>Community based approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outreach through national organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dipping in with other humanitarian actors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to information about the threat</td>
<td>Reporting system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inclusion of MA in protection emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and monitoring tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning based on facts</td>
<td>Information sharing between partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Looking into integrated information management and solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased communication from the field: bottom up approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting</td>
<td>Through grassroots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exploring new avenues in addition to the classical approach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Way Forward / Commitments

➢ Increase coordination mechanisms and integration (Dedicated personnel, Training and Mainstreaming)

➢ Maximizing resources and knowledge sharing

➢ Maximize information management for better response and coordinated complementary activities

➢ Improve knowledge sharing on **need to know** and **do no harm** basis

➢ Pursue Advocacy efforts

➢ Work in partnership for the establishment and empowerment of a National Mine Action Authority
Thank you!

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Additional Slides
Coordination Translated Into Action

### Threat /incident reported
- MINUSMA
- Community members
- Authorities
- Mine Action Partners
- Humanitarian Actors

### Coordination for Threat removal / treatment
- MINUSMA
- Local authorities
- Humanitarian actors

### Data collection
- UNMAS through different sources
- UNMAS personnel
- Humanitarian actors

### Action
- Response
- Threat treatment or removal
- Humanitarian mine action response RE sessions
- Victim Assistance

### Analysis
- Technical / evidence based Contextual Impact analysis

### Information sharing
- Within UNMAS through database access and reports
- Through reports to with other mine action and humanitarian actors

### Program adjustment and filing
- Based on findings trainings, awareness sessions, services and approaches are adjusted
## Data Collection Sources and Tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data collection tools</th>
<th>Sources of information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• IMSMA forms (incident, victims, NTS, initial reports, activity etc...)</td>
<td>• Community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Phone calls</td>
<td>• MINUSMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Flash protection incident reports</td>
<td>• FAMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rapid Response</td>
<td>• Community Leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Protection monitoring report</td>
<td>• Implementing partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Humanitarian rapid assessments and evaluations</td>
<td>• Humanitarian actors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Humanitarian coordination is organized at different levels:
- Country HQ level
- Regional level
- Local community level through Focal points and community relays

All levels feed into the Bottom Up mine action response and planning.

**Coordination** of mine action activities under the umbrella of the Protection Cluster Collection, analysis and dissemination of data.

**Humanitarian sector**
- HCT
- Protection cluster
- ICC
- Mine action working group (GTLAMH)
- IOM
- OCHA
- HCR
- UNICEF
- WHO
- Humanitarian organizations
- Other clusters

**Other sectors/actors**
- MINUSMA
- CIMCORD
- Protection of civilians
- UNCT
- FAMA
- IED Threat Mitigation Group
- National Authorities