IOM responds to flood crisis in Bamako



Background:

On 28 August 2013, heavy rains hit Bamako, causing the river to rapidly and significantly overflow, in turn causing severe flooding in two of the six communes of the district. According to the General Directorate for the Protection of Civilians (DGPC), the floods have caused the death of **34 people** (as of 30 August 2013) - but this figure could increase as some people are still reported missing. In addition, **1,539 families were**

Highlights and Priorities

- > 1,539 displaced families.
- Children constitute 47% of the displaced population.
- > 54% of the families live in the rubble of their damaged or destroyed houses.
- 88% of the latrines and 95% of the wells are flooded.

displaced. Some of these displaced families have been referred to five emergency reception centres.

IOM's Response:

Distribution of PUR: As early as Friday morning, **1,000 boxes of PUR** (or 240,000 water purification packets) were given to the DGPC rescue centre and distributed on Saturday. In addition, following the request of the Health

ministry, **300 boxes of PUR** (or 72,000 individual packets) were provided to the Directorate of Pharmacy and Medication.

Evaluation of needs and counting of displaced people: On the request of the DGPC and in coordination with the local and health authorities, the IOM has provided immediate support to the government. 20 investigators (4 multi-sectorial teams) were deployed on the field within 24 hours following the flood. The teams were assigned to emergency reception centres and stricken areas to carry out the following tasks: i) register and set up the profile of the affected population, ii) identify the people with specific needs and the most vulnerable, so as to define protection action to be taken; iii) identify

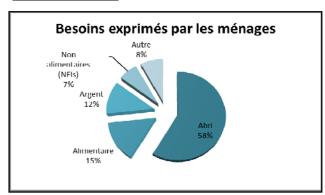


Mali's Prime Minister H.E Django Sissoko visited one of the temporary reception centres where IOM conducted emergency evaluations – Photo: Lassana Doumbia

destroyed or damaged buildings and obtain their GPS coordinates. 50% of the displaced population is male and 50% female. IOM has found the displaced population is composed of 47% of children and 17% of the displaced persons are between 0 and 4 years old.

Shelter assistance: As early as Thursday afternoon, the IOM, co-lead of the Shelter Cluster, identified three reception centres each with a capacity of 20 to 25 persons. Once a vulnerability analysis is conducted, the most vulnerable households will be referred to these centres so that they can benefit from adequate shelter, protecting them from severe weather, preserving their dignity and matching their specific needs.

Identified needs:

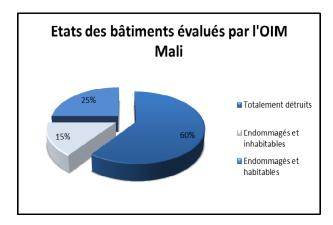


58% of the interrogated population have expressed an urgent need of shelter, 15% have expressed a need of food assistance and 12% have expressed a need of monetary assistance.

IOM - OIM

IOM responds to flood crisis in Bamako

i. Shelter



IOM's evaluation teams deployed on the field visited 162 buildings, including 158 residences over the weekend. 30% of the families are tenants and 70% are the owners of their house. 60% of these buildings were completely destroyed, 15% were damaged and inhabitable and 25% were damaged but habitable. 90% of the houses that require works to be done have at least one fractured or collapsed wall, 20% have a collapsed roof, and 18% have damaged windows and floors.



55% of the families visited declared that they still live on the lands of their house, 10% live with host families, and 35% found refuge in reception centers. It has been observed that many families still living in the rubble remain on site out of fear of being robbed of the last possessions they dispose of. Five schools have been converted into reception centers but lack of space, over proximity and lack of intimacy pose a threat the dignity of the displaced persons. Should the situation last, protection risks could also emerge.

ii. Non-Food Items

Affected families have lost their possessions in the floods. At the reception centres, families have expressed urgent needs in **kitchen kits** (especially pots, cups, sieves, ladles, ovens and coal), **clothing**, **hygiene kits** (especially soap, detergent, toiletry items), **mosquito nets** to prevent the spreading of disease, but also small **construction and cleaning tools**, such as brooms, scrapers, shovels, wheel-barrows, spades to clean up the sites as soon as possible.

iii. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

It has been observed that 88% of the latrines were flooded and are either damaged or destroyed. 62% of the families have access to water through open or closed wells but 95% of the wells were flooded. Therefore, it is urgent to distribute water purification tablets as well as buckets and drums to transport and stock water so as to avoid the emergence of health risks.

IOM - OM

IOM responds to flood crisis in Bamako

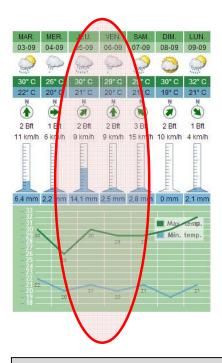
iv. <u>Health</u>

Many cuts and acute respiratory diseases were reported by the surrounding community health centers (CSCOM). An increase in the number of malaria cases and water-borne diseases could be observed in the coming weeks, particularly because of the flooded wells and latrines, the presence of stagnating water in the vicinity of the houses, and the lack of mosquito nets.

Weather Forecast:

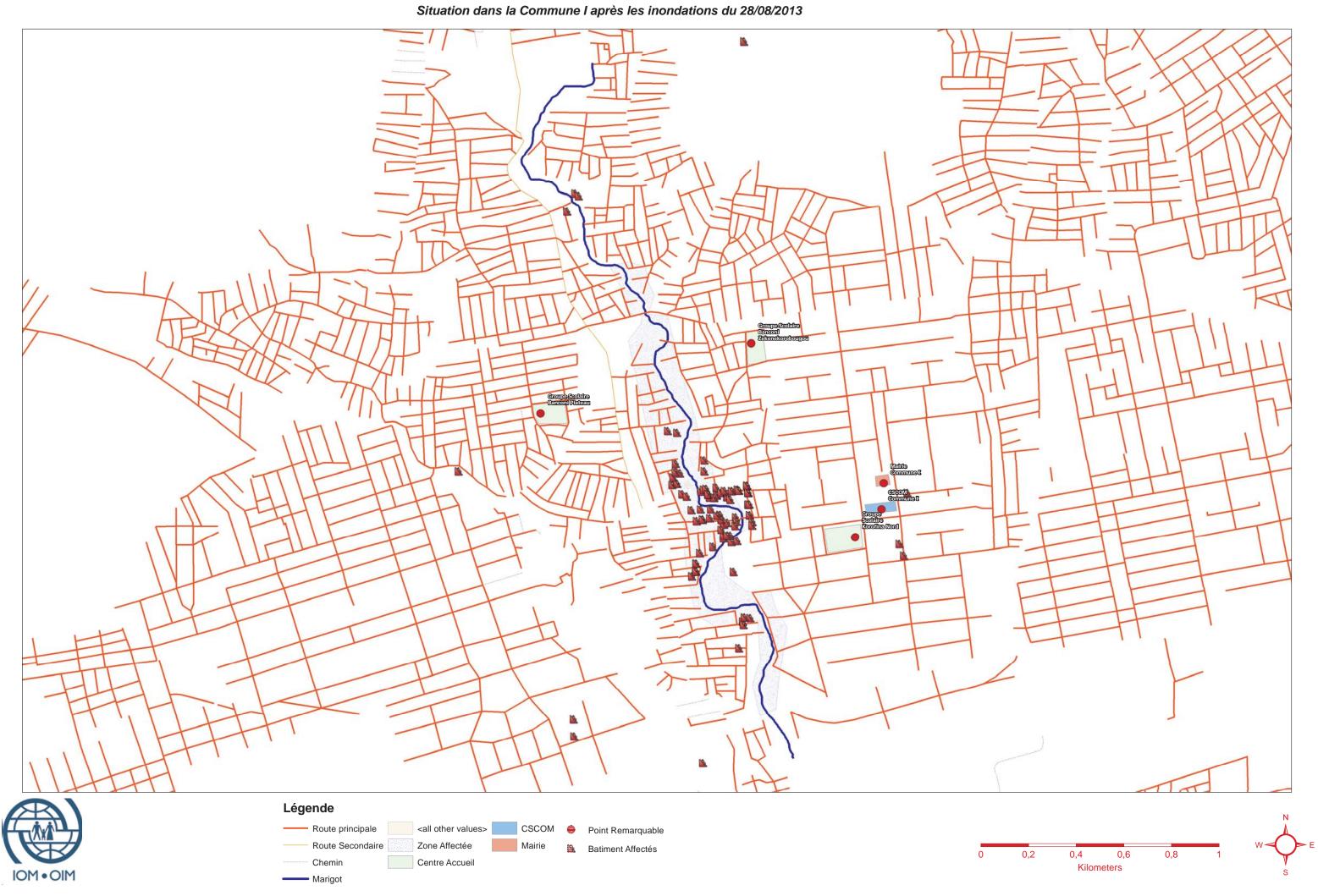
Forecast for the next seven days

Risk of heavy rains on Thursday 5 September 2013 with a prediction of 14.1 mm of water/hour.



Additional information

Stefano PES
Emergency and post-crisis Coordinator
IOM Bamako
pstefano@iom.int Tel: +223 90 50 00 02



Situation dans la Commune IV après les inondations du 28/08/2013

