Chronic Complex Emergency: Mali

The Northern Region of Mali has been in high rates of conflict since 2011-2013, but has previously suffered chronic armed and fatal political violence. The continue uprisings of the Mouvement National de Libération de l’Azawad (MNLA) have lead to persistent conflict in the states. The MNLA’s overall goal is secession of the Northern region of Mali. This region has also hosted Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUIDAO) for several years. Along with this chronic nature of political violence, the northern part of Mali is subject to high rates of natural disasters occurrence. This region has been economically and politically marginalized by southern governments, leading to chronic under-development in a country where 50% of the population lives on less than $1.25 a day.

Conflict

Environmental Disasters

Ethnic Geography

(number of ethnic communities in each district)