

September 2013



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HIGHLIGHTS

- **1.3 million** people in need of immediate food assistance in northern Mali.
- In September, more than **1,200** Malian refugees returned from Mauritania to the north and urgently need food, shelters, non-food items and water
- **\$12 million** required to send 500,000 children back to school.

FIGURES

# of IDPs	311,300
# of refugees	169,745
People affected by food insecurity in the north	1.3 million

FUNDING

477 million
requested (US\$)

38% funded

Three out of four households in northern Mali need immediate food assistance

The findings of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)¹ jointly conducted by the Government of Mali, the FAO, the WFP, and 15 other partners reveal a worrisome situation in Northern Mali.

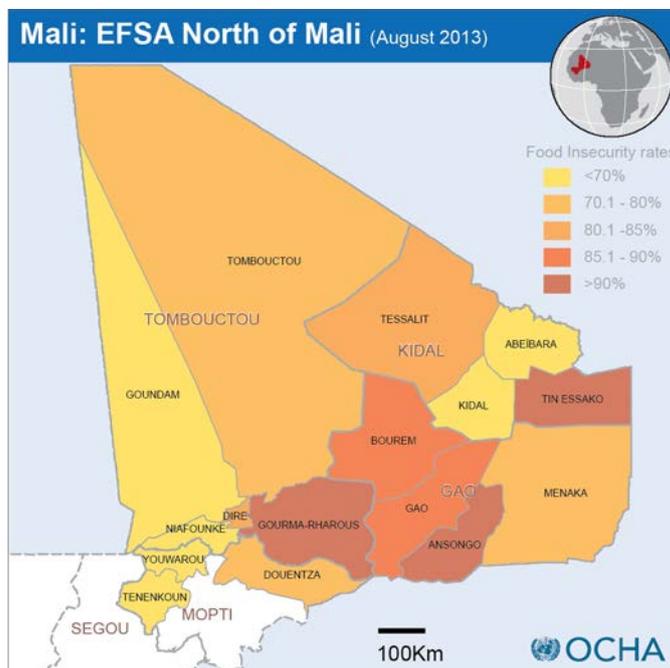
In Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, and certain parts of Mopti (districts of Douentza, Tenekou, and Youwarou), three out of four households are food insecure and heavily reliant on assistance. The districts of Ansongo, Tin-Essako (both in the region of Kidal), and Gourma Rharous (Timbuktu region) are the most heavily affected, with more than 90

percent of the population facing moderate to severe food insecurity.

As a result of erratic rainfall, the most vulnerable people in northern Mali estimated to number around 1.3 million have had little chance to recover from the recent conflict and last year's food and nutrition crisis. As internally displaced people and refugees begin to return home, limited resources will be further strained and the number of people requiring assistance is likely to increase.

For the southern part of the country, a similar assessment was conducted by the Early Warning System and the results will be released soon.

About \$73 million out of the \$169 million sought through the 2013 humanitarian appeal for Mali have been mobilized to provide food assistance to people in need in the country.



¹ Results released on 23 September 2013.

Return of more than 1,200 Malian refugees from Mauritania

Refugees and internally displaced persons returning to northern Mali need assistance to access food, water, health, education and an appropriate shelter.

In early September, the spontaneous return of refugees coming from Mauritania was reported in Dibla, a village in the commune of Doukouria within the Timbuktu region.

Through a rapid assessment, humanitarian actors found that out of a total of 1,200 refugees who recently returned in the commune, 700 have settled in Dibla. The assessment revealed their precarious living conditions, including the sheltering of an average of 12 people per mud and straw hut. A large number of the people collect in that area collect drinking water from surface source increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. The assessment also showed a worrisome food security situation for both the returnees and the populations who stayed in Dibla throughout the crisis. Dibla's main livelihood is agriculture with a hundred hectares of unexploited swampy rice fields. It was also noted that refugees' had to sell off their cattle to cover the cost of their return journey which increased their vulnerability.



Timbuktu region, 14 September 2013: Young Malian refugees who recently returned from Mauritania to the village of Dibla in northern Mali. OCHA/Kemorral Jadjombaye

Humanitarian actors identified 250 households in need of immediate shelter and non-food items assistance. They also stressed the urgency to rehabilitate the water supply point in the village in order to improve the quality of drinking water. A total of 800 households in need of food assistance were also identified.

To meet the most pressing needs, WFP, in partnership with Africare, distributed food rations (equaling 2,100 Kcal per person/per day) to 609 households -or 3,045 people- out of the 800 identified households for September. More households will be assisted in October. Humanitarian partners also provide seedlings and inputs for the next agricultural season to promote livelihood resilience strategies.

Since May, a growing return trend of internally displaced persons and refugees to northern Mali has been observed. Most of these returnees have sold their goods or their cattle to pay for their journey. In light of heightened levels of vulnerability and difficult travel conditions, UNHCR has decided to provide financial support for the transportation of refugees who wish to voluntarily return to areas where the conditions are considered adequate.

IOM estimates that more than 137,000 people have already returned to the north. To date, the number of Malian refugees in neighboring countries is estimated at 169,745 according to UNHCR.

Supporting back-to-school for 500,000 children

For the 2013-2014 school year, the Government and its partners, such as UNICEF who leads the education cluster, have intensified their efforts to facilitate the access to education for 500,000 children.

Access to school is not only a right, but it also prepares children to contribute to promoting peace and development

This campaign aims to bring back to school children affected by the conflict, seasonal floods, and the nutritional and food crisis and to offer them an access to quality education.

At the community level, key slogans are being communicated throughout the country to raise social awareness. This year's messages include: "Back-to-school, the journey of Hope"; "Peace Is Back, School Also Is"; and "Our Children, Our Future."



Timbuktu region, Mali (2013) - Ousmane Hama, a 12 years old student in a school in the city of Timbuktu. Credit:UNICEF/Dicko

About 9,000 teachers will benefit in the 2013-2014 school year from training that will focus on five topics: psychosocial support; education for peace and reconciliation; the pedagogy of large groups and multiple-grade class management; and child development. Moreover, temporary learning spaces will be set up until all damaged schools are restored. The provision of school benches and desks for pupils as well as cabinets and chairs for teachers will help improve the learning and teaching conditions.

In the northern part of the country, many schools were affected by the conflict. In particular, buildings were looted or occupied by armed groups or internally displaced populations.

In Kidal, a mission conducted on 11 September 2013 by a delegation of the United Nations composed of representatives from UNICEF, WFP and OCHA identified needs in the education sector among the main priorities requiring immediate action. Since the beginning of the crisis in March 2012, schools in Kidal have been closed, depriving thousands of children of their right to education.

In Timbuktu and Gao, 588 schools out of a total of 1,048 are functional; 2012-2013 school year exams are ongoing in the two regions, where the 2013-2014 school year will start on 21 October.

The success of the Back to School Campaign greatly depends on its capacity to mobilize sufficient resources. According to UNICEF, a budget of \$12 million is needed to ensure the schooling of 500,000 children in 2013-2014.

Only one third of funding sought through the humanitarian appeal secured at the beginning of the fourth quarter of the year

As of 7 October, the humanitarian appeal (CAP) for Mali received \$180 million. This represents 38 per cent of the \$477 million required for 2013. A total of seven clusters out of nine are funded at less than 50 percent and two at less than 20 per cent (see. Graph. below on clusters funding).

OCHA financial tracking system (FTS) reports a total of \$140 million allocated to humanitarian projects not listed in the CAP. The low level of funding directly affects people who depend on humanitarian assistance for their basic needs (health, education, and water and sanitation) as well as their access to food and adequate shelters. Millions of people in northern and southern Mali continue to count on humanitarian assistance for their protection and the improvement of their living conditions.

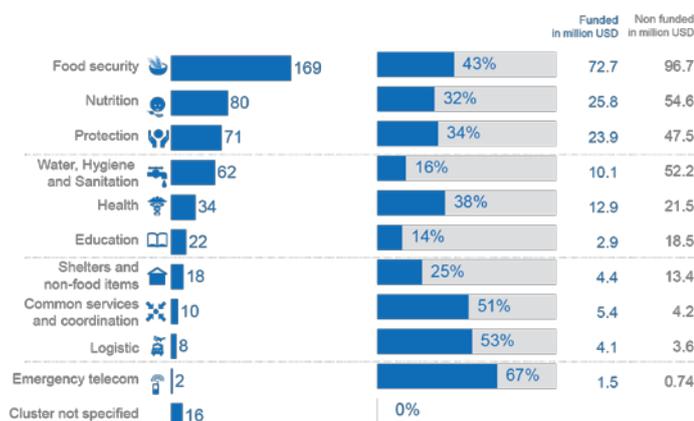
FUNDING: 2013 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL

\$ 477 million
REQUIRED (USD)

38%
FUNDED

Needs by cluster (USD)

Percentage of funding by cluster



179 million
RECEIVED IN USD

140.9 million
allocated to projects not listed in the 2013 CAP for Mali

Monitoring of cluster performance indicators in Mali

Nutrition

Indicators	2013 target	Results	% results/ target
# and % of children 23 -59 months benefiting from preventive activities (<i>Blanket Feeding</i>)	91,000	173,671	100%
# and % pregnant and lactating women benefiting from preventive activities (<i>Blanket Feeding</i>)	24,000	16,125	67%
# and % of children screened in health facilities for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	210,000	57,542	27%
# and % of children screened in health facilities for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	450,000	94,472	21%
# and % of children admitted in SAM programs	125,000	65,749	53%
# and % of children admitted in MAM programs	270,000	101,948	38%

Education

Indicators	2013 target	Results	% results/ target
# and % of temporarily learning spaces established for children and youths	100	35	35%
# and % of children benefiting from learning materials	803,584	155,896	19%
# and % of children benefiting from schools canteens	803,584	170,000	21%
# and % of teachers trained in the pedagogy of large groups and remediation classes	800	1,925	100%
# and % of teachers benefiting from teaching materials	12,500	3,368	27%

# and % of malnourished children benefiting from psycho cognitive stimulation	15,000	8,706	58%
# and % of teachers trained in psychosocial support, hygiene, and mine risk education	5,000	3,941	79%
# and % of education authorities trained in emergency coordination, preparedness and response	150	83	55%

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH)

Indicators	2013 target	Results	% results/ target
# and % of people affected by the conflict that have temporary access to potable and chlorinated water with at least 10 to 15 l/p/day	2,000,000	968,305	48%
# and % of people affected by the conflict who have received permanent access to an improved potable water source with at least 10 to 15 l/p/day	250,000	196,794	79%
# and % of new water points constructed (modern wells, boreholes, networks).	125	38	30%
# and % of water points rehabilitated (modern wells, boreholes, networks).	500	143	29%
# and % of households that have received a hygiene kit adapted to the specific needs of women and men and for the prevention of cholera and malaria	200,000	75,802	38%
# and % of households trained on the risks to public health related to water, sanitation and poor hygiene practices.	1,560,000	546,532	35%
# and % of households affected by the crisis who have received support for the building or rehabilitation of latrines	500	106	21%
# and % of children admitted for SAM treatment using hygiene kits delivered with key messages for parents and health workers	125,000	65,628	53%
# and % of community health workers trained in areas at high risks of cholera or floods	8,333	2,328	28%
# and % of health centers functioning in areas at high risk of cholera and flood delivering the minimum WASH package	200	77	39%



Shelter

Indicators	2013 target	Results	% results/ target
# and % of families receiving non-food items (NFI)	41,800	25,942	62%
# and % of shelter extension and repairs	3,000	0	0%
# and % of families at risk of eviction for economic reasons	8,800	2,584	29%
# and % of households able to meet their needs	3,000	398	13%
# and % of repaired or constructed houses	3 000	0	0%
# and % of tents distributed	2 800	128	5%

NB: Data on cluster performance indicators for September are only available for the above-mentioned clusters. In the next issue of the humanitarian bulletin, performance indicators for all clusters including food security, protection and health will be released. OCHA plans to set up an online tool for the monitoring of clusters performance in November.

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