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### HIGHLIGHTS

- Floods: more than 7,000 people affected
- Thousands displaced due to violence
- Upward trend in incidents limiting humanitarian access
- Upward revision of the call for funds to meet humanitarian needs in Mali in 2017



Photo: OCHA/K. Yarra

### KEY FIGURES

No. of IDPs (DNDS report, August 2017)	55,400
No. of refugees in neighboring countries (CMP report, July 2017)	143,100
No. of returnees (CMP report, July 2017)	498,200
No. of repatriated refugees (CMP report, July 2017)	60,100
No. of food insecure people (Cadre Harmonisé March 2017)	3.8 millions
No. of acutely malnourished children under 5 years (SMART 2016)	622,350

### FUNDING

**\$305 million**

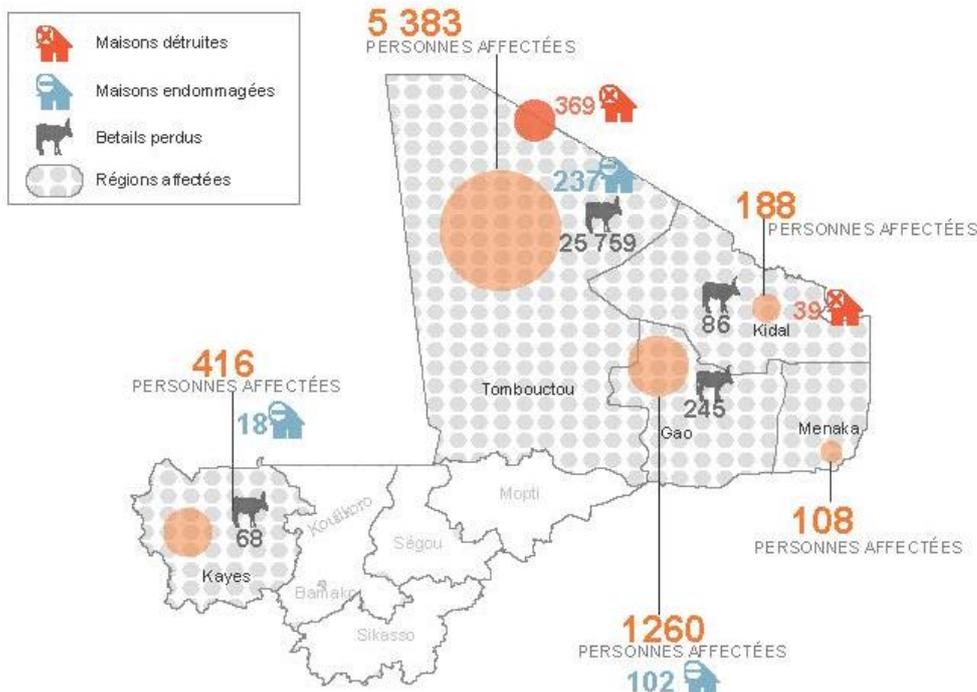
Funds required (US \$) for the financing of HRP, 2017 (revised application)

**24%** Funded

## More than 7000 people affected by Flooding

More than 7,000 people have been affected by floods since the start of the rainy season this year in Mali, mostly in the north. Many victims have seen their houses destroyed or damaged. In addition, early flood damage reports says the damages will be particularly burdensome for pastoralist communities with more than 26,000 livestock animals lost to date. The most affected region is Timbuktu, which alone accounts for more than two-thirds of the total number of victims and almost all registered livestock losses.

### Assessment of floods by region (June - August 2017)



### Disaster Relief

Malian authorities, with the support of United Nations humanitarian partners and NGOs, have started providing emergency assistance to disaster victims based on needs identified in the field of food, basic necessities, shelter kits, water purification products, health, nutrition, etc. Humanitarian partners have also supported the destruction of the carcasses of dead animals in order to avoid contamination of the water and assessed the needs to support the replenishment of the livestock, if need be. However, the response has been slow in some areas due to the prevailing insecurity.

### Preparedness measures

In preparation for seasonal flooding, authorities and humanitarian actors have revised contingency plans at the national and regional levels and pre-positioned levels of emergency stocks. The government has also activated all monitoring committees in the regions, circles and municipalities for monitoring, information sharing and early warning on flood risks.



Kidal, Mali (July 2017): House destroyed after heavy rains. Photo : IEDA Relief

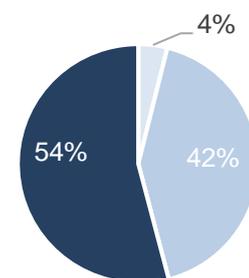
In addition, Wetland International, in coordination with the National Hydraulic Directorate, has also launched the activities of its Flood Prediction Tool in the Niger Inner Delta (**OPIDIN**). This tool issues alerts on possible flooding related to the flooding of the Niger River in parts of Ségou, Mopti and Timbuktu.

## Thousands of people displaced due to violence

The resumption of fighting between armed groups and violence in the north of the country over the last few weeks has caused more than 3,400 people to flee in the Kidal and Gao regions, according to data reported in mid-July by the National Directorate of Social Development (DNDS)<sup>1</sup>.

The majority of the newly displaced were registered in the Bourem circle.

### Répartition des 3421 nouveaux déplacés par tranche d'âge



■ > 60 ans ■ 18-59 ans ■ 0-17 ans

(Source: DNDS)

Other population movements have also been reported, particularly in the Menaka region but are currently subject to verification due to the difficulty for humanitarian partners to access certain areas concerned for security reasons.

These new displacements are in addition to the 30,000 new displacements already registered in the country since the beginning of the year due to the renewed violence between armed groups and intercommunity conflicts. Many of these displacements did not last long.

*The resurgence of violence in the north and center of the country has resulted in more than 30,000 new displacements since January 2017*

<sup>1</sup>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Situation Report (Sitrep) No.16 of 03 august 2017, National Directorate of Social Development - DNDS

## General displacement situation in country

According to DNDS, as of August 3, a total of 55,400 people are displaced in the country following the outbreak of the conflict in 2012, of which nearly 40 percent are in the Timbuktu region.

Moreover, according to the Movement de Populations Commission, more than 60,000 refugees have now returned, while 143,000 Malian refugees remain in neighboring countries.

Finally, since the conflict broke out, nearly 500,000 displaced persons have returned to their homes.



Koro, Mopti (July 2017): Focus group of an evaluation mission with displaced women in Gondougourou where 2000 people found refuge during intercommunity clashes in June. Photo: OCHA/K. Yarra

## Resurgence of violence undermines humanitarian access

From January to June 2017, 62 incidents have limited humanitarian access to those in need, according to data from the Access Monitoring and Information System (AMRF).

This represents 90 per cent of the total number of incidents recorded for the whole of 2016.

This significant increase is mainly due to the renewed violence and crime recorded in the north and center of the country in recent months. More than three-quarters of the incidents recorded were attacks on humanitarian personnel, property and facilities. The most affected regions are Gao-Menaka and Kidal.

*The number of incidents that limited humanitarian access during the first half of 2017 reached almost the total number of incidents recorded throughout 2016.*

### Évolution du nombre de contraintes d'accès



(source: AMRF)

## Nearly one-third of schools closed in crisis-affected areas.

The 2016-2017 school year ended with a record-breaking number of 500 schools closed – i.e. 31 percent of all schools – in the municipalities of the center and north of the country which are affected by the crisis. According to the Education Cluster, about 150,000 children are out of school and/or have never attended school as a result of school closures. This represents a 70 per cent increase in the number of closed schools compared to the end of the 2015-2016 school year.

Although the situation has been relatively stable in the northern regions (Timbuktu/Taoudenit, Gao/Menaka and Kidal), a growing number of school closures have been registered in the central regions (Mopti and Ségou) in recent months due to threats of insecurity. In particular, armed individuals continued to demand the closure of schools in places, as well as some schools and teachers were subject to violence and banditry.

The Mopti region remains the most affected region with 248 schools closed, and new circles (Mopti, Djenne and Douentza) are directly affected by the crisis and threats that force schools to close.

### Promoting and protecting children's right to education

To better support the Ministry of Education in preparation for the 2017-2018 school year, the Education Cluster intends to conduct a survey in some of the closed and open schools. The results should make it possible to better identify the dynamics and causes of closures and to develop solutions.

*The actors in the education and child welfare sectors support the Government in establishing a roadmap leading to the signing by Mali of the "Declaration on Safety in Schools".*

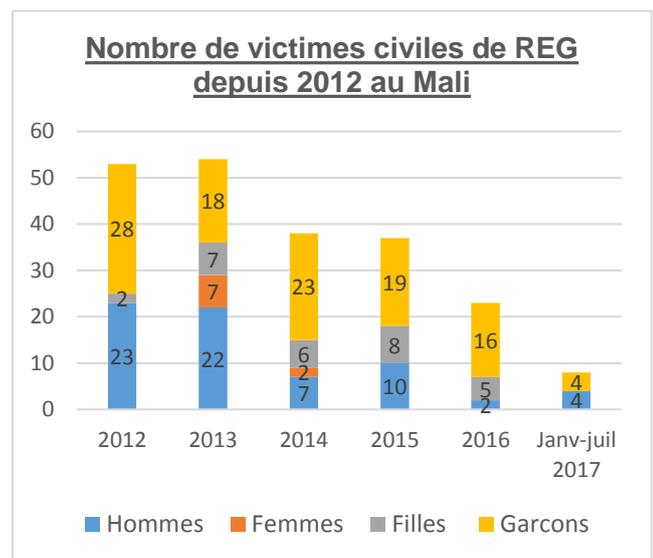
The actors in the education and child protection sectors of the United Nations system in Mali also plan to support the Ministry of Education in establishing a roadmap leading to Mali's signature of the "Declaration on Safety in Schools". This text, initiated in 2015 in Geneva, urges signatory states to better protect schools and universities in situations of conflict (e.g., not using these places as part of military efforts, ensuring the resumption of education as soon as possible after the end of hostilities, do not seek to destroy or damage schools or universities for reprisal or threat, etc.). To date, 67 countries have signed the "Declaration on Safety in Schools".

Furthermore, the lack of funds in 2017 has reduced the capacity of humanitarian partners' responses to the education sector in emergencies. The \$35 million pledge to support humanitarian response in the education sector in 2017 received virtually no funding, according to data reported to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

## Kidal: A Community-based Approach to Mine Action

While the number of incidents and civilian casualties of explosive remnants of war (ERW) has been steadily declining in the country since 2012, the Kidal region seems not to follow this trend..

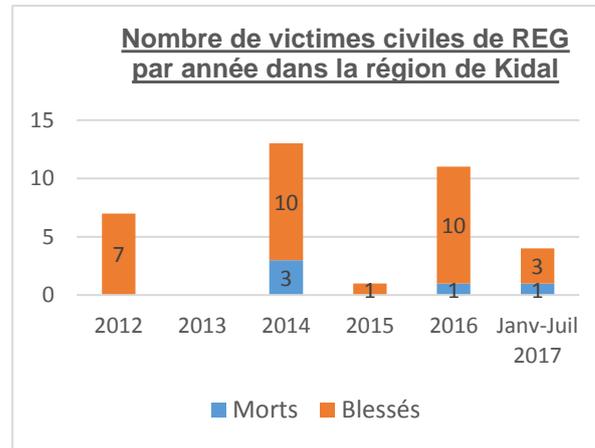
Indeed, the number of incidents involving explosive remnants of war varies from year to year, which can be attributed to the volatile/unstable security situation that characterizes this region. The waves of sporadic violence in Kidal generate new explosive contamination that is affecting the population.



(Source: UNMAS)

Thus, since January 2016, out of a total of 31 civilian casualties of ERW in Mali, 48 per cent have been recorded in the Kidal region. In addition, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in the subregion is fueling conflict and in addition to creating incidents that can be attributed to unsafe management and use of these weapons.

Since January 2016, out of a total of 31 civilian casualties of explosive remnants of war in Mali, 48 per cent have been recorded in the Kidal region.



(Source: UNMAS)

In this context, a mine action project began with eight communities in the four Kidal circles, using a community-based approach to training women and youth in mine action activities. Thus, community leaders will be able to carry out educational campaigns themselves on the risks associated with explosive remnants of war and small arms and light weapons, with the aim of reducing the prevalence of incidents within their communities.

Trained individuals will also be able to provide first-aid care as well as monitor victims of explosive incidents and get help to facilitate their medical care. They will be able to advise survivors and their families on their rights and services, while advocating for the inclusion and participation of people with disabilities in their communities.

If we take into account the problems related to access constraints for humanitarian actors in the Kidal region, the community-based approach makes it possible to commit the existing structures within the communities in order to raise local awareness of mine action activities and to ensure a sustainable and local response to the risks posed by explosive remnants of war and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. This project is being implemented through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

## IN BRIEF

### Upward revision of the call for funds of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan

According to the mid-term review of the 2017 humanitarian response plan, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the country this year has increased from million to 3.8 million. This increase is mainly due to the increase in the estimate of the number of people in need in the food security sector according to the March 2006 Harmonized Framework Analysis (CPI) figures. Food insecurity has worsened from 2016 to 2017 in connection with the renewed violence and insecurity in the north and central parts of the country that affect household livelihoods. The large floods caused by the flooding of the Niger River in 2016 also affected crops here and there.

To meet the needs of the population, food security actors have added new projects to the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan bringing the call for funds to \$305 million (USD), compared to \$293 million when it was launched at the beginning of the year.

## Financing the Humanitarian Response Plan in Mali

As of August 10, 2017, the appeal of US \$305 million to fund the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in Mali has mobilized only 24 percent of the required resources, i.e. \$74.6 million, according to data reported to the OCHA [Financial Tracking System](#) (FTS).

It should be noted that the funding request was revised mid-term - from \$293 million to \$305 million - to reflect the increased needs identified, particularly in the area of food security. Moreover, an additional \$23 million was allocated to humanitarian assistance in Mali outside the common response plan.



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