

July - August 2018

KEY FACTS

- Humanitarian organisations have identified 2.9 million vulnerable people across the country
- Floods affect more than 137,000 people
- Instability has worsened malnutrition in Mondoro, in the Mopti region
- The number of internally displaced people has doubled since the beginning of the year
- The Humanitarian Response Plan is only 32% funded in a context where humanitarian needs have increased



Summary

- Humanitarian needs P.1
- Food insecurity and malnutrition P.2
- Floods P.3
- Internally displaced people P.5

5.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Mali increased from 4.1 million in January 2018 to 5.2 million following the revision of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in July, thereby a rise of 900,000 people. This increase is due to a more detailed method of calculating¹ people, the agro-pastoral crisis and intercommunal conflicts.

Humanitarian partners, in support to the government efforts, now target 2.9 million vulnerable people across the country, a rise of 1.3 million compared to the beginning of the year. This increase is justified by the rise in the number of vulnerable people and the urgent need of interventions in the sectors of food security, nutrition, protection and shelter and non-food items (NFIs).

KEY FIGURES

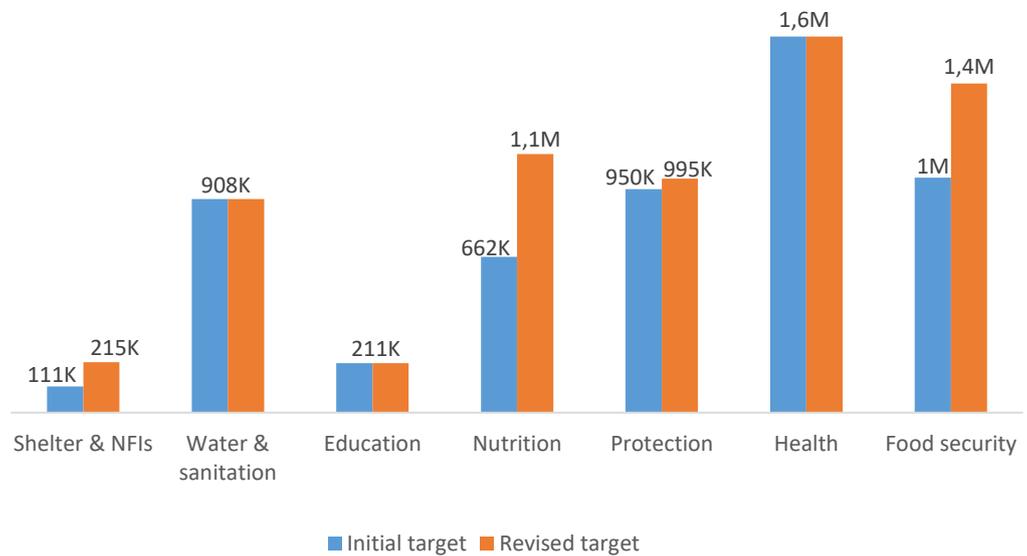
of internally displaced people (Government, 9 August) **75,351**

of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger (HCR, July 2018) **137,697**

of returnees (National Directorate for Social Development, 31 July 2018) **526,505**

of children out of school in conflict-affected areas (Cluster education) **300,000**

People targeted in January 2018 vs people targeted in July 2018
K=1,000



FUNDING

330 million

Requirement (USD) 2018

32%

Funding rate

Humanitarian partners are now seeking around \$330 million to assist 2.9 million this year. This is an increase of \$67 million compared to the appeal launched at the beginning of the year. The upward review of the budget aims to mobilise substantial resources to meet urgent and growing needs.

As of 31st August, the revised HRP budget for Mali was 32 per cent funded according to data collected by the OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS). The current funding gap stands at \$ 223 million.

¹ In the initial version of the PRH, the number of people in need was the highest number of people in need in the sectors at the national level. At mid-point, the estimate was made on the basis of the number of people in need or the highest number of sectors per circle.

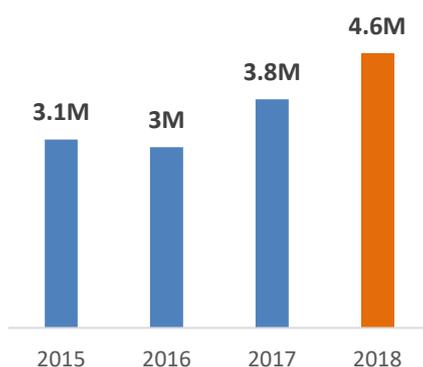
Food and nutritional insecurity remains a challenge

Increasing number of people affected by food and nutritional insecurity

This year, the population facing food insecurity and children affected by severe acute malnutrition has reached a level not seen over the last four years. The estimates from the mid-year review of the HRP indicate that 4.6 million people are food insecure including 1.6 million need emergency assistance and 274,000 are at risk of severe acute malnutrition.

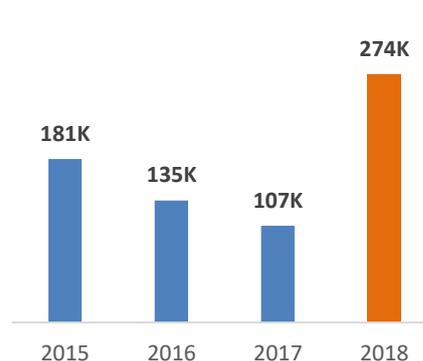
Number of people affected by food insecurity between 2015 – 2018

M=1,000,000



Number of children affected by severe acute malnutrition between 2015 – 2018

K= 1,000



During the lean season from June to September, humanitarian actors, in support of the government's actions, target one million people through their food assistance programmes and more than 266,000 households in the agriculture, gardening and livestock sectors.

As of 30 June, humanitarian workers had assisted more than 520,000 people with food and more than 116,000 households with livelihood means, according to the food security cluster. As of 30 August, more than 73,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 65,000 others affected by moderate acute malnutrition had been treated.



Credit : WFP

During the agricultural lean season -during which an increasing nutritional vulnerability is noticed-, the members of the nutrition cluster have taken stock of the Seasonal Malaria Chemoprophylaxis (SPC) campaigns² targeting children under 5 years of age to conduct at the same time the nutritional screening in order to detect the maximum number of cases of malnutrition for their therapeutic assistance.

² Treatment which aims to prevent malaria.

Food insecurity is of great concern in the region of Mopti

The results of the voice and SMS surveys (mVAM) of 5,878 households carried out in July 2018 confirm the deterioration of the food security situation compared to the same period in 2017. According to the findings of these surveys, the number of households with poor or limited food consumption is over 30 per cent of the national level. Mopti, one of the regions the most affected by intercommunal conflicts and insecurity, with nearly half of the households (45.9 per cent) living without any sufficient food consumption.

Insecurity has caused a nutritional crisis situation in Mondoro

Following an alert of an unidentified disease, a medical evaluation mission led by health authorities with the support of humanitarian partners was deployed in Mondoro, Mopti region, on 5 August. The district of Mondoro has four community health centres located in the villages of Mondoro, Niangassadiou, Douna and Tiguila. With the exception of Mondoro, all these centres lack qualified staff due to insecurity. Humanitarian access to these areas by land is limited by the insecurity and the risk posed by improvised explosive devices. Thus, people in the villages of Niangassadiou, Douna and Tiguila, almost cut off from the rest of the country over the last seven months, have limited access to health care, income generating activities and markets resulting in acute cases of food and nutritional vulnerability. From March to August, the health services recorded 224 people - including 35 deaths - affected by the reportedly unknown disease, according to the breakdown below:

Villages	# of illnesses	# of deaths	Total population in health areas
Douna	161	20	13,111
Niangassadiou	20	6	11,094
Tiguila	43	9	9,539
Total	224	35	24,205

On 5 August, the findings made by the medical teams, led to the hypothesis of a malnutrition situation with risks of complications due to possible vitamins B1 and C deficiency affecting all parts of the population. At that date, 66 patients were being treated at the Mondoro Health Center.

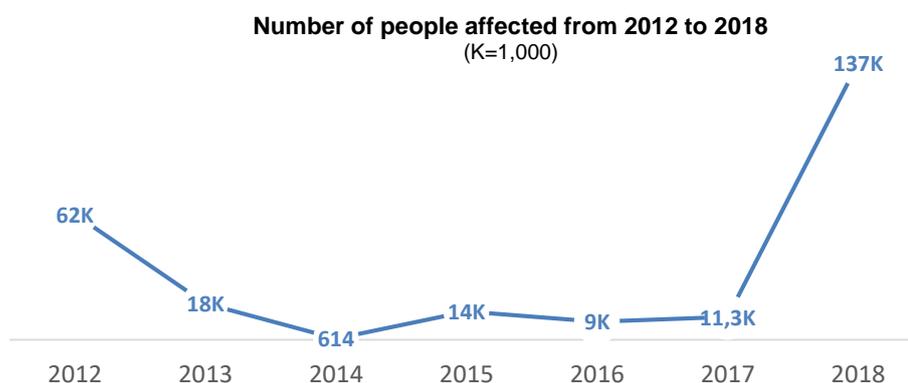
In response to the crisis, the government developed an emergency response plan and sent a request for support to humanitarian partners. The United Nations agencies³ and NGO partners have provided various assistance to support health authorities through technical support, nutritional products, food, tents, health kits and water, hygiene and sanitation items.

More than 137,000 people are affected by floods

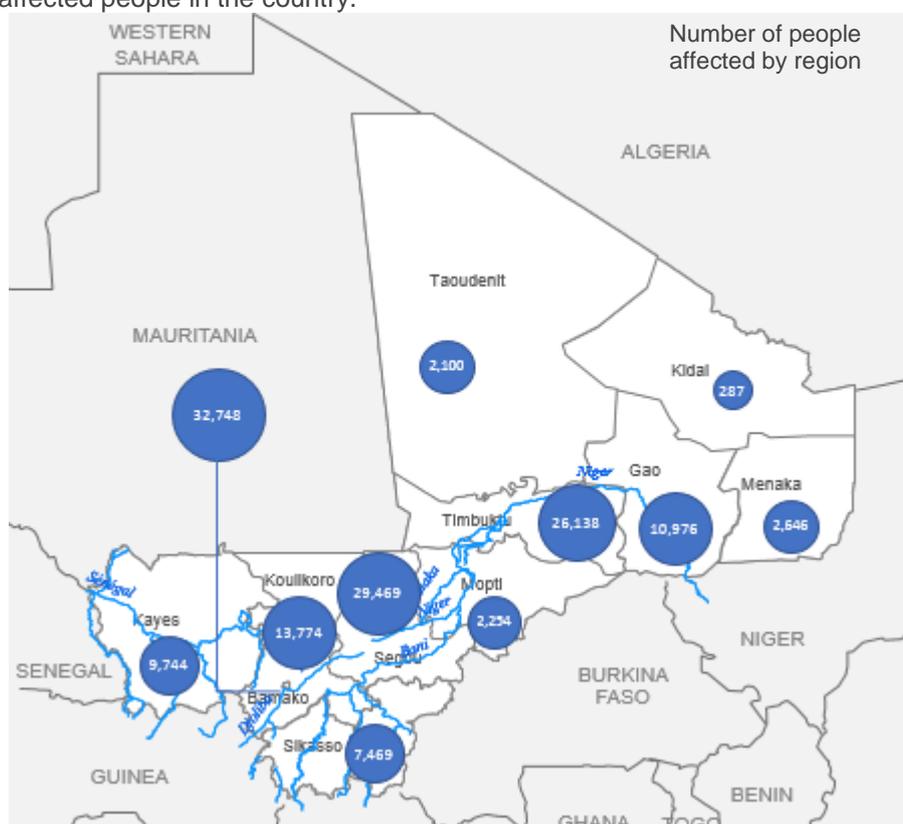
Rains and rising river levels in July and August caused flooding in all regions. According to data collected by the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC), floods affected more than 137,000 people and caused 13 deaths on 17 September. The hydrological and meteorological forecasts have indicated normal to excess rainfall with an average rise of two centimetres per day for both the Niger and Senegal rivers. This situation deserves a

³ Non-exhaustively, UNICEF provided 200 cartons of Plumpy Nut and 10 cartons of F75 milk, 2 large tents, 20 hygiene and sanitation water kits. UNICEF has strengthened the training of birth attendants and community health workers in the three affected villages on the management of malnutrition. WFP provided 3 tons of nutritional products and 0.5 ton of food and handed over to its partner World Vision 6.7 tons of food which was distributed in the 3 villages. WHO provided technical assistance and an emergency health kit worth US \$ 25,000.

special attention as the number of people affected has reached its highest level in the last six years. The population at risk of flooding in the country is estimated at more than 183,000 people.



The floods partially or totally destroyed approximately 6,350 houses and 92 water wells. In addition, they killed about 2,680 heads of cattle. The regions of Timbuktu, Segou, Koulikoro and Gao, as well as the district of Bamako, have recorded about 82 per cent of flood-affected people in the country.



The number of people affected by the floods has exceeded the threshold of the national contingency plan set at 50,000 people affected.

On 9 September, in Bamako, the capital city, the National Directorate of Hydraulics announced that the warning threshold of the river level in Bamako had been exceeded. Floods are to be expected along the Niger River namely in the regions of Gao, Koulikoro, Segou, Mopti, and Timbuktu.

Most of the people displaced because of floods or the risks of floods have been relocated to schools, which may pose a problem at the start of the school year in October.

The Malian authorities, in collaboration with humanitarian partners, have organised multi-sectoral assessments to better estimate and respond to the needs of affected people.

The number of internally displaced people has almost doubled since January

The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) has nearly doubled in eight months, from 38,100 in December 2017, to 75,350 in August 2018, according to the report of the Populations' Movement of Commission (PMC) of 9 August. This sharp increase is mainly due to intercommunal conflicts, insecurity and clashes or the risks of possible clashes between armed groups. The regions of Menaka, Mopti and Timbuktu have registered the highest number of new IDPs.

	# of IDPs in Dec. 2017	# of IDPs in July 2018	Growth
Bamako	2,901	2,901	-
Kayes	14	14	-
Koulikoro	786	1,099	+ 313
Mopti	2,151	12,128	+ 9977
Segou	6,723	7,726	+ 1003
Sikasso	20	103	+ 83
Gao	7,978	7,978	-
Menaka	7,291	11,763	+ 4472
Kidal	313	313	-
Timbuktu	9,995	31,326	+ 21331
Total	38,172	75,351	+37 179

In total, more than 37,000 IDPs were registered between January and July 2018. In the Mopti region, the number of IDPs has increased six-fold while in Timbuktu it has tripled. According to the PMC report, internal displacement has been seen from northern regions towards southern ones. Many IDPs are doing pendular movements, that is, round trips between their places of displacement and their places of origin. The majority of IDPs are vulnerable, having lost or sold all their belongings when they moved. The hosting communities share their often very limited resources, in turn increasing their own vulnerability.



Bankass, Mopti, 28th August 2018: These children and their parents have been forced to flee their home village due to insecurity. They are now internally displaced in a school in the Bankass district. Credit: Katy Thiam/OCHA Mali

The Malian rapid response mechanism is in urgent need of additional funds

Rolled out in 2016 by humanitarian organisations, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is part of the efforts to improve the living conditions of people rendered vulnerable by the conflicts or natural disasters. This mechanism is a tool that facilitates the management of the crisis from the warning stage to emergency assistance. Through the humanitarian early warnings carried out by the RRM partners, as soon as an alert is received, the information is analysed and, if confirmed, multi-sectoral assessments are conducted in affected areas with the aim of launching a rapid and coordinated humanitarian response.

The humanitarian sectors covered by the RRM include shelter and non-food items, food, water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as, health care services.

Since its creation, the mechanism is functional in the regions of Koulikoro, Segou, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Menaka, and Kidal.

The NGO partners of the RRM financed by ECHO (NRC, ACF, Solidarités et IRC) have already used 90 per cent of their funds allocated to cover their activities until February 2019.

If they do not receive additional funding, estimated at around 1.5 million USD, their activities will be stopped from September.

Some key RRM figures from January to August 2018	
40	Alerts followed-up
23	Multi-sectoral assessments carried out
50,000	Vulnerable persons identified
40,000	People assisted with food, shelter / NFIs, water, hygiene and sanitation and health

The NGOs (DCA, CRS, NRC, IRC, Solidarity International, ACF) and the United Nations agencies (UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA) in coordination with the local authorities are coordinating to provide an emergency response that meets the needs identified and which is the most complete and coordinated possible.

The mechanism is mainly funded by USAID and ECHO with an annual budget of approximately three million US dollars.

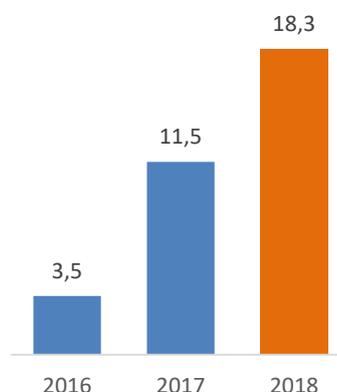
Continuing upward trend in security incidents affecting civilians

From the 1st January to 31st August 2018, about 146 security incidents affecting humanitarian workers have been recorded in Mali compared to 133 cases recorded in 2017.

The continuing threat to civilians from Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) is limiting the mobility of people as well as humanitarian access. Without being a direct target, civilians account for 24 per cent of all IED victims recorded since 2013, and almost 50 per cent of victims, since the beginning of the year. Mopti is one of the most affected regions has seen the number of civilians killed increased from 7 in 2017 to more than 100 in the first eight months of 2018.

Despite the volatile nature of the security environment, humanitarian workers continue to provide assistance based on community acceptance and partnership with local NGOs. In August, MINUSMA helicopters were used to transport emergency aid to the people in the Mondoro district in the Mopti region to overcome the access challenges and deliver emergency assistance.

Monthly average number of security incidents affecting humanitarian workers 2016-2018



Visit of the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator in Mali

From the 28 to the 31st August, OCHA Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ursula Mueller, carried out her first visit to Mali. At the end of her mission, she called for the intensification of the humanitarian response to alleviate the suffering of thousands of forcibly displaced and millions of Malians affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. She expressed concern about the deterioration of the humanitarian situation with one out of four people in need of assistance. Ms. Mueller visited Bankass in the Mopti region, where she met with people recently displaced by violent clashes between communities.



Credit : Katy Thiam/OCHA

"The assistance of the people of Bankass and the support of humanitarian workers is making it easier for us to access food, water and health services," said Ousmane. "Because of the conflicts, we have lost our livestock and we have not been able to farm our fields this year, which means we will still need humanitarian aid," he added. "Today, all we want is peace and protection to return home. "If we have peace, we will find ways to feed our families," he said.



Bankass, Mopti, 28th August 2018: Ousmane Barry (in green) is displaced in Bankass. He is one of the displaced persons who have told their stories to Ms. Mueller. Credit: Katy Thiam/OCHA

During her mission, Ms. Mueller met with the Prime Minister, H.E. Soumeylou Boubèye Maïga, the Minister of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, Hamadou Konaté and other members of the government. She also met with representatives and staff of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

In brief

Regional Workshops on Humanitarian Planning for 2019

Humanitarian and development actors met in the Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti regions as part of the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) process. A total of 185 people - including 16 women - from UN agencies, NGOs and the humanitarian clusters took part. The objectives of these workshops were to prioritise the humanitarian needs and discuss how best to take account of the accountability, protection and gender issues into the humanitarian response.

Food security, nutrition, protection and access to basic social services have emerged among the priority needs engendered by extreme poverty, insecurity, drought and floods.

Celebration of World Humanitarian Day

On 15 August, Mali commemorated the World Humanitarian Day under the theme "Civilians are not a target". On this occasion, a press conference co-hosted by the Minister of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Head of OCHA Office was held in Bamako. In addition, debates on this year's theme were organized, in partnership with United Nations radio Mikado, and private radio stations, in Bamako, Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu. A humanitarian exhibition and a football match were organized in Timbuktu. A week-long advocacy campaign on the theme civilians are not a target was launched on 13 August on Twitter as well as a video <https://bit.ly/2NSbDXL>

Some of the messages broadcasted during the World Humanitarian Day in Mali:

- *Conflict-related violence in northern and central Mali undermines the protection of civilians and creates preventable human suffering. The right to life, physical integrity and dignity of these people must be respected by all.*
- *It is essential to have acceptable security conditions to reach the affected communities in a sustainable, free and respectful manner.*
- *735 schools were closed at the end of the 2017-2018 school year due to insecurity. The Mopti region is the most affected with nearly 340 closed schools. Thousands of children have been deprived of education*

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