

HIGHLIGHTS

- The level of severe acute malnutrition is still above the emergency threshold
- 716 schools closed in northern and central Mali
- The number of civilian victims of explosive devices has more than doubled compared to 2017
- Over 70,000 people are affected by floods in 2018
- 50 percent of the humanitarian funding requirement is secured

KEY STATISTICS

#of people targeted by aid workers in 2018 **2,900,000**

#of internally displaced persons (Government, September 2018) **77,046**

#of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger (High Commissioner for Refugees, October 2018) **139,978**

of repatriated persons (National Organisation for Social Development, 31 July 2018) **526,505**

FUNDING

\$330 million
Funding requirement in 2018

50%
Funding rate



Credit: OCHA

Summary

Food security P.1

Malnutrition P.2

Education P.3

Insecurity and access P.4

Flooding P.6

Food insecurity persists despite a globally satisfactory agricultural season

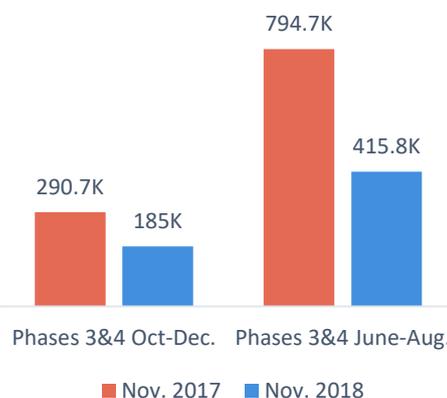
Decrease of the number of Malians facing food security compared to 2017

From October to December 2018, around 2.5 million people are considered food insecure, according to the results of the November 2018 *Cadre Harmonisé*. Among them, over 185,000 people are deemed to be in a “crisis” or an “emergency” situation or at the integrated phase of classification 3 and 4 defined by the CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) countries. About 2.3 million people across Mali are “under pressure” (phase 2).

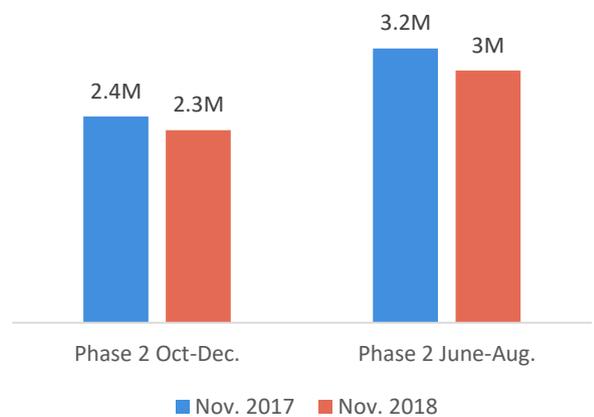
During the projected lean season period, from June to August 2019, when Malians must rely on reserves of food before the next harvest begins, about 416,000 people will be in a “crisis” or “emergency” situation, and 3 million “under pressure” could become food insecure if preventative actions are not taken in time. The decrease in the number of people experiencing food insecurity compared to the estimates from the November 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé* can be explained by the 2018-2019 bumper harvest and bountiful agricultural production.

In the region of Mopti, where approximately 124,000 people are in need of immediate food aid, close to 67% of inhabitants are currently in a “crisis” or “emergency” situation.

Estimate of the number of people in stages 3 and 4 (Nov. 2017 Framework Study vs Nov. 2018 Framework Study)
K = 1,000 people



Estimate of the number of people in stage 2 (Nov. 2017 Framework Study vs Nov. 2018 Framework Study)
M=1,000,000 people



Agricultural production has increased by 34 percent compared to the average of the past 5 years

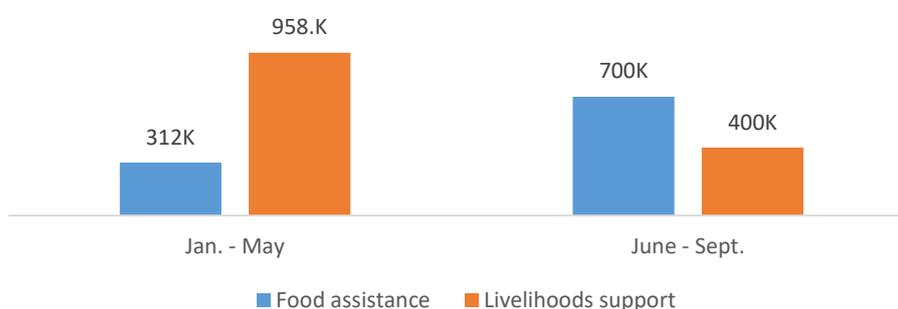
The provisional findings of the agricultural survey, undertaken by the government in October, reveal an agricultural production of 10.4 million tons, which represents an increase of 12 percent compared to last year and 34 percent compared to the five-year average.

Nonetheless, analyses from the November 2018 *Cadre Harmonisé* show that insecurity due to conflict, flooding and localised erratic rains have resulted in pockets of insufficient production in certain parts of Timbuktu, Gao and Mopti regions. The same source indicates that pastures and watering conditions for livestock appear to be faring well across the country, despite slight biomass deficits in some regions, namely in the delta regions and in the vicinity of the Niger River. The livestock production is good, but access to certain zones of grazing in the regions of Menaka, Mopti and the north of Ségou remains limited due to insecurity.

Over one million people have received food assistance

In 2018, the number of people experiencing food insecurity has been estimated at 4.3 million by the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Among them, 1.4 million people are targeted by the members of the Food Security cluster. To support government interventions, the members of the cluster have assisted more than one million vulnerable people since the beginning of the year through provision of food supplies, monetary transfers and livelihood support. Their efforts have focussed on the regions in the centre and the north of the country.

Number of people assisted between January and September 2018
K = 1,000 people



From October to December 2018, some 131,000 people are targeted by humanitarian partners to receive food aid, and 280,000 others to receive support to maintain their livelihoods.

Urgency thresholds for malnutrition according to WHO

Malnutrition	Emergency Threshold
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GAM	≥ 15%
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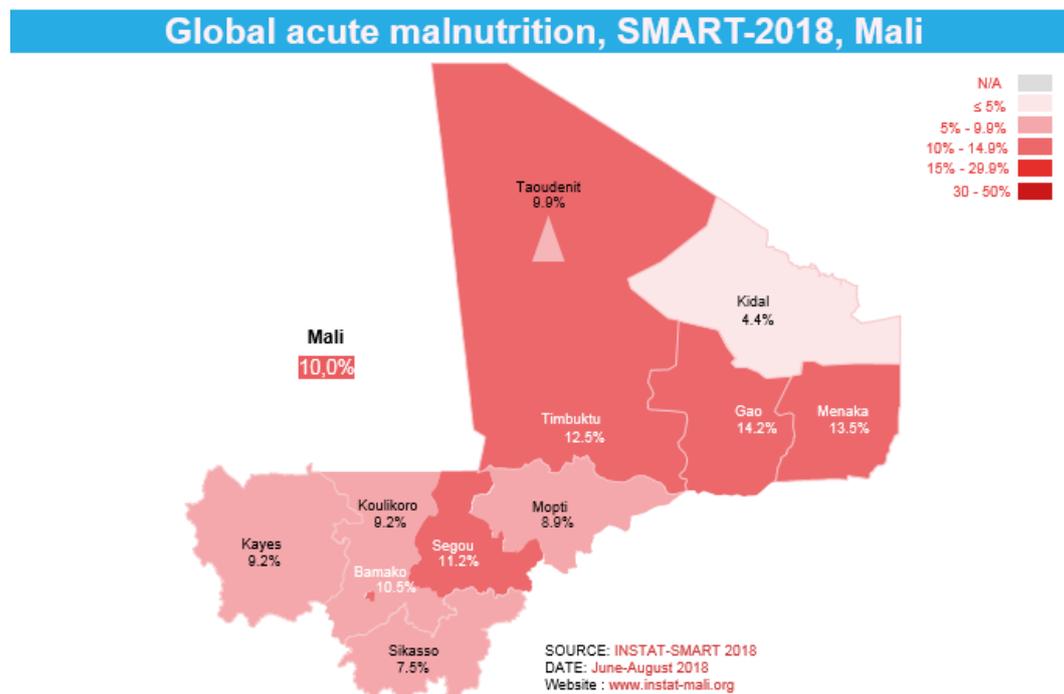
SAM	≥ 2%
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Rates of acute malnutrition remain high in conflict zones

According to the results of a SMART nutritional survey conducted in 2018, the national prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in Mali is 10 percent, and the rate of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is 2 percent. These rates remain high despite a slight improvement of the situation compared to 2017 when the rate of the SAM was 2.4 percent and that of GAM 10.1 percent.

In total, four out of Mali's ten regions (Timbuktu, Gao, Menaka, Ségou), and the district of Bamako, report rates of GAM above the 10% emergency alert threshold.

Moreover, the regions of Gao and Menaka have recorded rates of GAM close to the emergency threshold at 14.2 percent and 13.5 percent respectively. The map below shows the rates of the GAM by region.



The highest SAM rates were recorded in the regions affected by the conflicts in the northern and the central Mali. In these areas, close to 17 percent of the health facilities are not operational, and access to food supplies, safe drinking water and education remain limited. This situation complicates the treatment of children and the organisation of community activities for the prevention of acute malnutrition in all its forms. Nevertheless, the members of the Nutrition cluster have undertaken emergency interventions to treat and prevent malnutrition. In 2018, they have targeted 274,00 children aged less than five years who have been affected by severe acute malnutrition. As of 11 November, 105,656 children were treated.

39 percent of closed schools are in areas affected by the conflicts

The members of the Education Cluster organised 117 community dialogues in favour of the re-opening of schools in about twenty districts between July and September 2018

A total of 716 schools in northern and central Mali were closed at the start of the school year in October. The region of Mopti, alone, recorded 62 percent of these schools. Overall the closed schools represent 15 percent of schools in the affected regions, and 39 percent of schools in administrative *communes* affected by the conflicts.

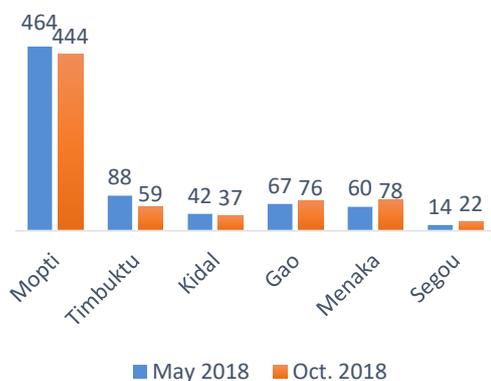


Baye, Bankass, Mopti, 9 November 2018: School burnt by armed men. (Local source)

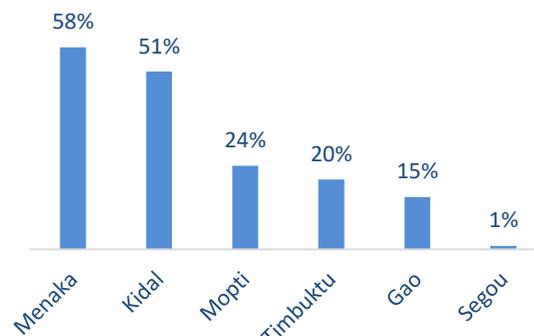
At the regional level, the number of closed schools have decreased in Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal, but increased in Gao, Menaka and Segou. The Malian authorities, supported by humanitarian partners, made efforts to gradually re-open schools, and encourage teachers to return to the north and the centre of the country.

The Education cluster estimates that over 210,000 children are affected by school closures schools.

Number of closed schools in May 2018 vs October 2018



% of closed schools by region in October 2018

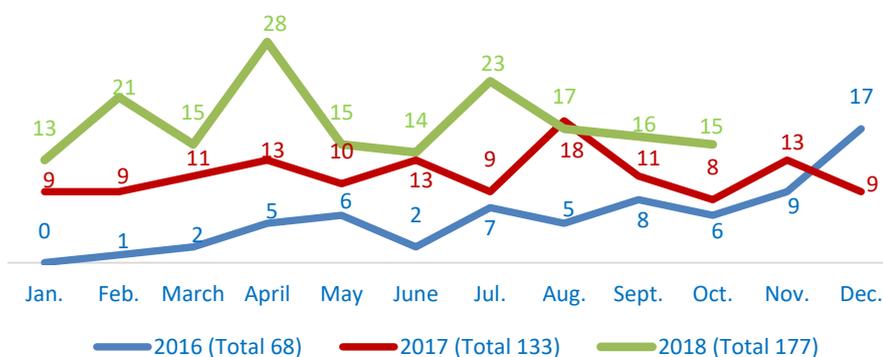


To support those schools that have remained open, aid workers have been supporting education authorities with assistance including the construction and renovation of classrooms, toilets and drilled wells, teacher training sessions as well as the distribution of educational kits¹. In the six affected regions, the World Food Programme supports 546 schools and 120,000 students through school canteens. The increase of the number of school canteens will help to keep children in school wherever the security situation allows it and contribute to their nutritional stability.

177 security incidents have affected aid workers since January

From 1 January to 30 October 2018, 177 security incidents affecting aid workers were reported in Mali. This represents a monthly average of almost 18 incidents, compared to 11.5 in 2017 and 3.5 in 2016.

Security incidents affecting aid workers from 2016 to 2018



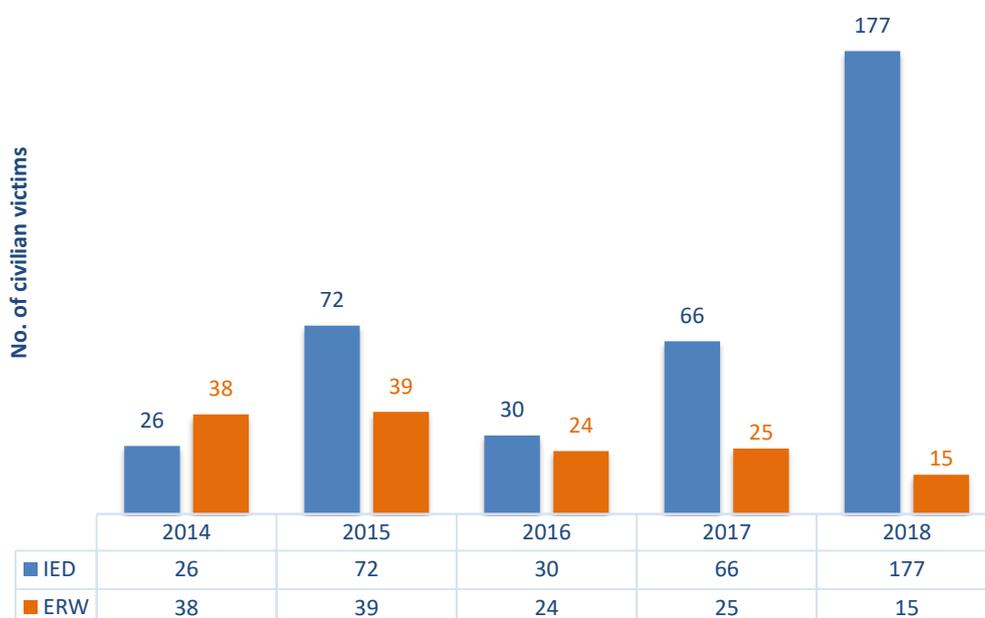
¹ The partners in the Education Cluster were involved in the response to educational needs in the affected regions: 84 classrooms and 19 water access points were renovated, and over 600 local stakeholders benefitted from training.

In response to the insecurity in Menaka, NGOs launched an appeal to all leaders and decision-makers so that a solution might be swiftly identified to achieve a more peaceful and less risky environment for all.

Aid workers are impacted by criminal acts of violence, predominantly linked to banditry. The regions of Mopti and Menaka are the most affected. In this context, seven NGOs currently intervening in Menaka (ACTED, IEDA Relief, IRC, MdM, Mercy Corps, NCA, NRC), published a press release on 29 October in which they raised concern over the persistent insecurity in the city of Menaka that is affecting the civilian population, including their staff. If these NGOs suspend their activities humanitarian assistance to 28,000 people in need (*figure based on the report summarising humanitarian needs*) could be compromised.

The number of civilian victims of explosive devices has reached an unprecedented level

The presence of explosive devices along main roads exposes civilians to high security risks. Between January and October 2018, 192 civilians were killed or injured by explosive devices, which is more the double the number of victims (91) recorded in 2017.



Caption:

IED: improvised explosive devices
ERW: explosive remnants of war

The data captured in this graph excludes the civil and contracted personnel of the United Nations. Source: UN, October 2018

Since mid-2017, the number of incidents linked to explosive devices has considerably increased, most particularly in the central regions of Mali. Overall, 43 percent of the incidents recorded in 2018 took place in the regions of Mopti and Ségou, compared with 22 percent in 2017.

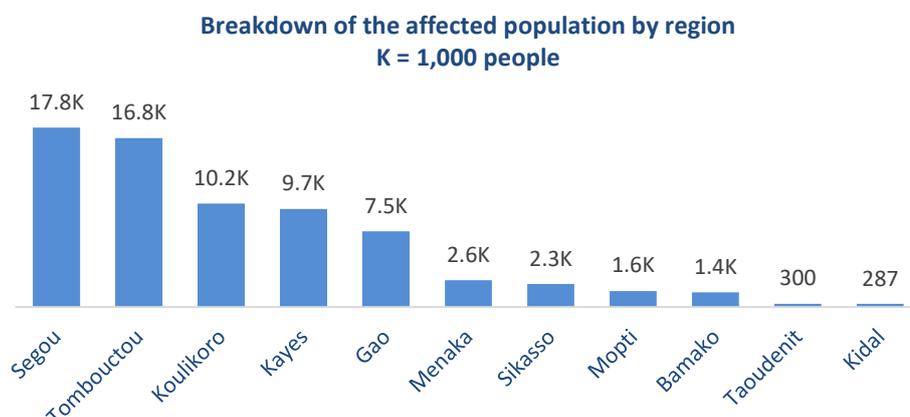
In addition to the deterioration of the security situation, this threat restricts access for aid workers in their efforts to reach vulnerable populations, and also restricts the ability for populations in need to access basic social services such as education and healthcare - as well as livelihoods. In this context, humanitarian partners who are continue to engage in sensitisation activities to raise awareness in the population on the risks linked to explosive devices and to provide assistance to the victims.

Over 70,700 people affected by floods

Heavy rainfall and a significant rise of the water level of Niger and Senegal rivers between June and October have led to flooding in all the regions of the country. Segou, Timbuktu, Koulikoro and Kayes are the most affected.

On 10 October, flood-affected people were estimated at more than 70,700²³, according to the General Directorate of Civil Protection Office.

Families who depend on arable and pastoral farming and who have lost their fields and/or their livestock due to the floodsrisk persistent vulnerability.



This year, floods resulted in 41 people injured, 14 killed and damaged 5,262 homes. Furthermore, the loss of 62 tonnes of food supplies, 253 heads of livestock, 1,554 hectares of cultivated farms, 148 wells and 889 latrines was reported. In 2017, flooding affected 11,300 people. The Malian Government and humanitarian partners provided affected communities with food supplies, shelters, non-food items, healthcare services, water purification equipment and hygiene kits.

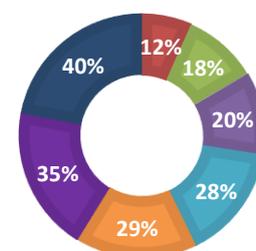
Mobilisation of 50 percent of the humanitarian funding appeal

On 15 November, Mali's revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) of \$330 million was funded at 50 percent (or \$166 million secured), according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS). In addition, \$72m were granted to humanitarian projects in Mali outside of the HRP. Last year at the same, the HRP was financed at 38 percent (\$117 million secured out of an appeal of \$304 million).

The funding that was received includes over \$65m which has not yet been allocated to a specific sector. The FTS did not record funding for the shelter and non-food-items sector.

Overall, 32 donors have already contributed to the financing of humanitarian projects included in the HRP.

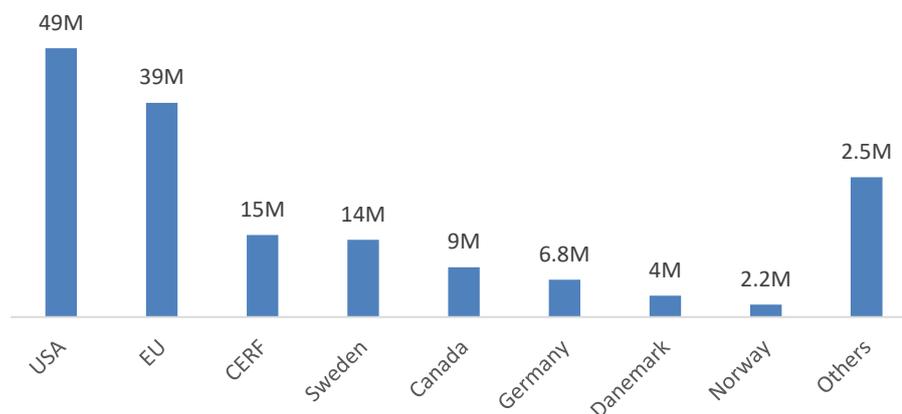
Donors comprise governments, UN, private sector, foundations, and of individuals. [Click here to view the list of donors.](#)



³ This number represents a significant reduction compared to initial estimates from mid-September, which announced more than 137,000 victims.

Due to the surge in the number of internally displaced people in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Ménaka, the Rapid Response Mechanism partners can barely respond to the humanitarian needs already identified, with their funding capacities exhausted. This alarming situation increases the vulnerability of people who are forced to flee their homes due to insecurity.

Funding in million and in \$



In 2016, humanitarian partners established a rapid response mechanism (RRM) to allow for rapid humanitarian assistance in sudden onset crises resulting in forced displacements. The activities of the RRM are currently limited due to insufficient funding. The lack of funds affects 30,000 displaced people in need of assistance. Approximately \$1.5m are required to pursue the RRM's emergency response interventions for the next six months. From January to October, over 85,000 people were assisted through the RRM. The NGOs NRC, ACF, Solidarités, CRS, IRC et DCA participate in this RRM activities.

In brief

Celebration of United Nations Day

On 24 October, the UN system in Mali celebrated UN Day. This marks the date on which, in 1945, the United Nations Charter came into effect. As part of the day's celebrations, a meeting was organised between the heads of agencies and the press to discuss the state of progress of the Sustainable Development Goals in Mali.

During the discussions with the journalists, OCHA recalled the strategic objectives of the Humanitarian Response Plan and its contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in terms of improving access to basic social services.

Moreover, a "United Nations Village" was set up in the 'Palais de la Culture' in Bamako. The United Nations and their partners had installed huts in the Village to present their activities and explain their mandates to the public. The official ceremony included official speeches and artistic performances.



Bamako, 24 October 2018: Mrs. Mbaranga Gasarabwe, Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Coordinator of the UN Development Programme delivers her address at the official ceremony of the celebration of United Nations Day. Credit: OIM

Humanitarian planning process for 2019

This is the first year where humanitarian actors organised regional workshops to analyse the humanitarian needs for 2019. The workshops took place in early September in the field. The participants identified and analysed the major issues affecting the population, namely: armed attacks, flooding and drought.

This work, conducted at the regional level, was consolidated during a workshop in Bamako at the end of September.

An example of an innovation integrated to the response plan is the opportunity for humanitarian organisations to submit multi-cluster and multi-agency projects online. Uploading projects will enable to define the areas of implementation. In addition, it will henceforth be possible to access information on the level of funding specific to a region.

All the projects have integrated several cross-cutting themes, notably: gender, accountability and protection. The document of the humanitarian needs overview needs is currently being finalised, whilst the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) will be completed once all the projects are posted online, in a common database.



Bamako, September 2018: Opening of the workshop of discussions on the process of humanitarian planning for 2019. Credit: OCHA

OCHA has raised awareness amongst 380 people about civil-military coordination

The operational context in Mali is heavily militarised, with multiple armed national, international and state stakeholders intervening in-country. To preserve the humanitarian space, it is essential to improve understanding of humanitarian action by soldiers and other armed stakeholders. To this end, OCHA regularly organises trainings and information sessions on humanitarian principles and on appropriate methods of interaction.

From January to October 2018, OCHA trained over 380 people in civil-military coordination, including 267 blue helmets, police and other members of the MINUSMA (United National Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali). These training sessions were held in Bamako, Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu. OCHA is the United Nations' focal point for civil-military coordination, which aims to ensure high-quality dialogue and interactions between civilian and armed stakeholders. This is essential for the protection of civilians and the respect of the humanitarian principles.



Timbuktu, October 2018: OCHA trains on the humanitarian principles. Credit: OCHA

Mapping training co-organised by Open Street Map and OCHA

From 5 to 9 November, 15 partners took part in a geographical information system training session organised by Open Street Map in collaboration with OCHA to support the efforts of the humanitarian community in terms of information

management. The participants were selected from all regions of Mali and included representatives from the government, NGOs and the United Nations System.

During this training session, the participants learned to manage, edit and analyse spatial data and to produce informative thematic and topographic maps.

“The information management and cartography sector is dominated by men. We are committed to rectifying this imbalance between men and women”. The next training session is planned for April 2019.



Bamako, 9 November 2018: Half of the participants at this training session were women. Mrs. Araba Coulibaly from OSM Mali, and facilitator of the training session, confirmed that one of the objectives of the session was to try to promote the role of women in geographical information management. Credit: OCHA

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