

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Increased incidents limiting humanitarian access
- Thousands displaced due to violence
- Upward revision of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) call for funds

### KEY FIGURES

No. of IDPs (CMP report, October 2017) **58,594**

No. of refugees in neighbouring countries (CMP report, October 2017) **142,436**

No. of returnees (CMP report, October 2017) **498,170**

No. of repatriated refugees (CMP report, May 2017) **61,089**

No. of food insecure people (Cadre harmonisé March 2017) **3.8 million**

No. of acutely malnourished children (SMART 2017) **750,000**

**\$ 305 million**  
Funds Required (US \$) for HRP 2017 Funding (Revised Application)

**39,4% funded**  
(14<sup>th</sup> November 2017)  
Source: FTS



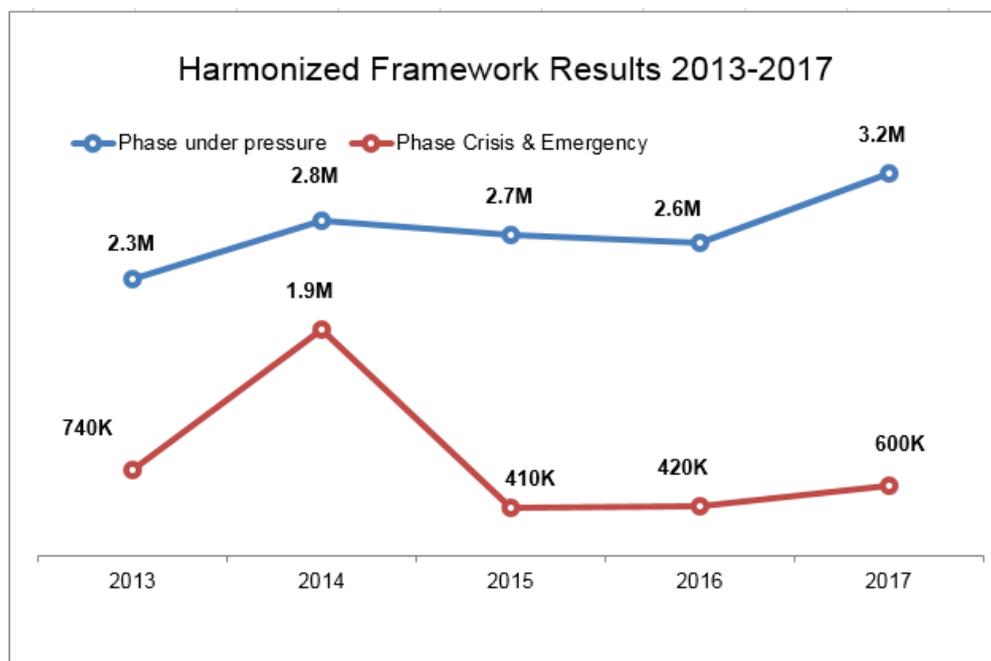
Photo : Anouk Desgroseilliers/OCHA

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## Decline in food security in the country

According to the results of the March 2017 Harmonized Framework analysis, about 3,830,000 people are currently food insecure nationwide, including 600,770 affected by severe food insecurity. During the lean season in August-September 2017, the number of food insecure people was estimated at 3.8 million, compared with 3.5 million during the same period in 2016. Although food security has tended to stabilize in the country for two years, these new data indicate a deterioration of the situation since last year, largely caused by internal displacement and constant insecurity related to clashes between armed groups and conflicts and tensions between communities. In response, 819,000 people were assisted. 325,000 people affected by the lean period received seasonal transfers (in kind, cash or coupons) and another 220,000 received support in agriculture, livestock or fishing.



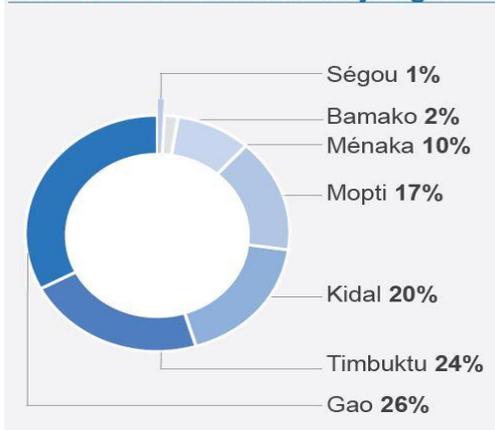
### Humanitarian access is still hampered

*75% of incidents are related to theft, carjacking and physical assault*

During the first nine months of the year, 100 cases of access constraints were recorded. 97 percent of cases occurred in the northern and central regions, where the operating environment is gradually deteriorating in these regions. Theft incidents are also rising and becoming violent. Insecurity in the city of Kidal continues to be a problem for humanitarian actors. Robberies of humanitarian bases are recurrent and sometimes lead to partial suspension of their activities. A suspension of activities impacts health assistance to populations, especially under-five children and pregnant and breastfeeding women or the elderly. In Ménaka, the facilities or homes of aid workers have also been targeted by robberies during the last three months. In the region of Timbuktu, the rise in criminal activity is the main threat to humanitarian actors. Finally, in the center in Mopti, the presence of radical elements has particularly hampered humanitarian access to people in need.

### Number of access constraints by region and month (source: FDMA)

% of access constraints by region



*With 18 incidents, August saw the highest number of incidents against humanitarian workers ever recorded in a single month*

Evolution of the number of access constraints

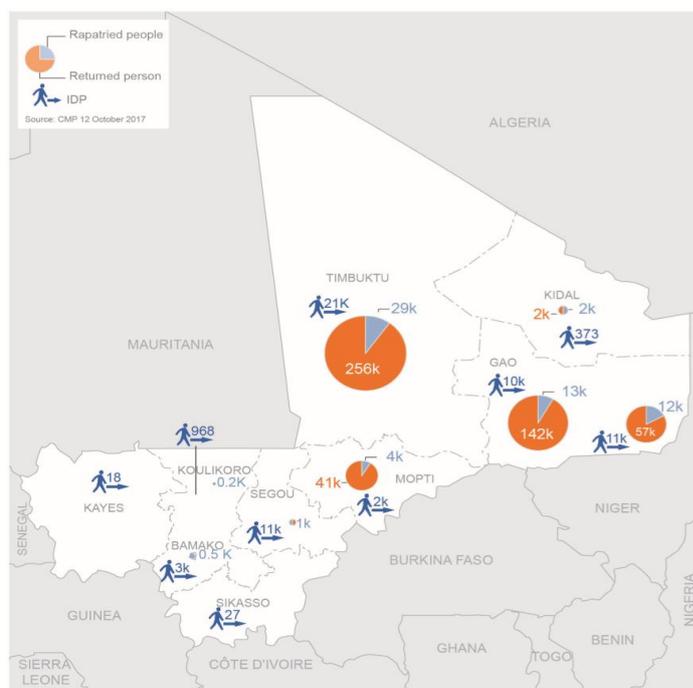


Despite these access constraints, humanitarian workers continue to assist populations in need by adapting their operations.

### Movement of populations

The current humanitarian situation is characterized by new forced population movements (sometimes for a short time) in the center but also in the north. In northern Mali, it is especially the clashes between armed groups, FAMA and suspected jihadist groups or conflicts between communities that are pushing already vulnerable populations to move within the country.

*There are still 142,386 Malian refugees in neighboring countries, 58,594 internally displaced persons, and 498,170 returnees.*



\* This map does not take into account the boundaries of the new regions of Mali.

## GBV: It is essential to set up structures for care and treatment of survivors

From January to August 2017, the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) recorded 1,833 cases of reported GBV, among which 96 per cent were women and girls and 4 per cent were boys under 18 years. 53 percent of cases are sexual violence, among which 9 percent are rape cases. 19 percent of sexual abuse is child abuse, 66 percent of sexual abuse is female genital mutilation (FGM).

GBVIMS statistics only account for 21 per cent of Mali's localities and only reflect reported cases. The reality of GBV in Mali is therefore more aggravating. In this context, it is important to note that 70 percent of the crisis-affected localities do not have quality services for GBV. In the localities covered, the response provided remains insufficient to cover the needs of the survivors. As a result, 13 per cent of survivors did not receive medical aid, 41 per cent of survivors are in need of socio-economic reintegration, and 41 per cent of survivors did not receive protected shelter services; 83 percent to 92 percent of survivors do not have access to assistance and protection services.

The Rapid Protection Assessment report established by the Protection Cluster Coordination indicates that 209 IDP resident women and girls in Gao and more than 500 widowed, orphaned and divorced women and girls in Kidal are at risk of GBV.

In 2018, humanitarian interventions will focus on increasing access to holistic care services in the Tessalit, Tin-Essako, Abeibara, Kidal, Goundam, Gourma Rharous, Koro, Tenenkou, Youwarou, Menaka and Gao circles, and on building the capacity of partners and making available rape care kits in health facilities in areas affected by conflict. 16,700 women and girls remain at risk of sexual violence. It is crucial to mobilize more resources to strengthen holistic care and treatment services for survivors of GBV in areas affected by conflicts.

### FAO Resilience Funds

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is implementing the "Caisses de Resilience" approach with a strong nutritional component, benefiting 3,000 vulnerable households in 64 villages in the Bandiagara circle ( Mopti region). Launched in February 2015 for a three-year period, this program aims to strengthen the nutritional status of beneficiaries, women's empowerment and livelihood resilience of agro-pastoral households vulnerable to food insecurity, through integrated interventions in the productive, social, nutritional and financial fields. 50% of program participants are women, whose communication and leadership capacities are specifically enhanced.

The program is implemented by FAO in partnership with local authorities, community leaders, a local NGO (GAAS Mali) and the State's technical services, as well as in close collaboration with the World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as part of a joint action plan to enhance the synergy and complementarity of their actions in the same villages.

## Nutrition: 38% of the working population has suffered from stunting during childhood

*38% of the working population has suffered from stunting during childhood*

In Timbuktu and Gao, five years after the beginning of the crisis, child malnutrition is reaching alarming levels. The 2017 SMART survey shows that 15.7 percent of children in Timbuktu and 15.2 percent of children in Gao suffer from acute malnutrition, a situation considered "urgent" according to the WHO classification scale. The national rate remains 10.7%, above the alert rate and all neighboring countries.

The United Nations estimates that by 2018, 165,000 children will be severely malnourished in Mali. But thanks to UNICEF's ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and advice on nutrition, health and hygiene best practices in health centers, the results are apparent. This is the case of the little Farimata, who is now out of danger.



*Timbuktu, (August 2017): Farimata Dicko, 13 months suffers from severe acute malnutrition. His mother, Azaharatou, gives him ready-to-use therapeutic food. Photo: H. Dicko / UNICEF*

RUTFs, based on enriched peanut paste, contain all the nutrients required for the recovery of a child with severe acute malnutrition. Suitable for the most difficult safety environments, these foods do not require water for preparation or refrigeration. They offer a long shelf life and can be consumed at home.

## Mali: Huge socio-economic losses linked to undernutrition



*Timbuktu, October 25, 2017: Preparation of a nutrient-enriched porridge for children at the Bellafarandi Health Center. Photo: Dimitry Léger / OCHA.*

Malnutrition cost for Mali is estimated at XOF 266 billion a year (\$ 145 million) and represents a loss for the country equivalent to 4 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP). This is the conclusion of a study on the cost of hunger in Africa (COHA), a project led by the African Union Commission (AUC) and supported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA.) and the WFP.

The study shows that in Mali 34.3 percent of infant deaths are associated with undernutrition. Infant mortality associated with undernutrition reduced the country's working population by 11.6%. Stunted children have a repetition rate of 38.7% compared to only 15.9% for those who have not suffered from stunting, which shows the negative impact of undernutrition on the ability of children to follow and assimilate lessons and incur additional costs for their families and society. This study demonstrates the importance of investing in the fight against malnutrition and is therefore an important advocacy tool.

### Psychosocial support and assistance to IDPs, returnees and repatriates from Mopti and Timbuktu

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Mali has funded a psychosocial assistance project for people in the regions of Mopti and Timbuktu. Spanning over six months, these activities will end in December 2017. Its implementation was done in collaboration with the National Directorate for Social Development and along with some NGOs.

The main objective of the project is to provide psychosocial support to 250 people in need as well as sustainable livelihoods to 50 families, direct victims of conflict (IDPs, returnees, repatriates and vulnerable host families) in the localities of Douentza, Koro and Mopti.

This project will focus on out-of-school girls, abandoned children and survivors of GBV. In addition, the project will improve the operation of two counseling centers in Mopti and Timbuktu while strengthening the Government's capacity in profiling IDPs and repatriates as well as in data collection. Thirty or so facilitators will also be trained in the field of psychosocial support.

## Discovery of USAID food assistance programs

### What is Food For Peace (FFP)? When did it start and why?

Food For Peace (FFP) is a set of programs of the USAID Food Aid Office. These programs have existed in Mali for more than 50 years under the emergency and development components. For more than 60 years, the Office of Food for Peace has been providing vital food assistance to vulnerable populations, reducing global hunger and malnutrition.

### Do you have any partner organizations and how do you work with them as well as with the government?

We have partners working with the Government. For example, WFP is working with the Office of the Food Security Commissioner (CSA) to address food security issues in Mali, as well as with the Early Warning System to assess food security issues. We are also co-financing a consortium of NGOs, the Alliance for Community Resilience (ARC) with the European Union and ECHO which provides cash assistance and resilience activities in the North.

### What are your main activities in Mali?

In Mali, our largest development program is called the "Harande Program" with \$ 45 million over 5 years. It is implemented by our implementing partners such as CARE, Save the Children and Hellen Keller International. Its development activities reduce food insecurity among vulnerable populations and help strengthen the resilience of communities facing chronic poverty and recurrent crises such as drought. To this end, a multisectoral approach is being implemented including agricultural interventions for food support, income diversification, preventive approaches to malnutrition and disaster risk reduction. In response to the effects of the conflict, the FFP provides in-kind emergency food assistance through WFP (\$ 24.7 million) for general food distributions, targeted supplementary feeding activities, purchasing activities of food, distribution of food stamps to support local production and markets. Through UNICEF, FFP provides ready-to-use therapeutic foods to treat children with severe acute malnutrition.

### UN Day 2017: The United Nations celebrated under the theme "Potential in Diversity"

October 24, 2017 was the UN World Day. In this context, throughout the week, events were organized across Mali with Government partners, NGOs and the Malian and international press. In Bamako, the major activity was the organization of information sessions on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in three schools. The students present were able to benefit from a series of information documents on the United Nations. Sports activities were organized in Gao, as well as a blood donation at the United Nations Joint Office.

In addition, the city's Youth House, rehabilitated by the United Nations Volunteers Program (UNV), was inaugurated. In Timbuktu, a team of journalists visited several projects run by different UN agencies in the



Timbuktu (25 October 2017): Mayor A. Cissé hands over a sum of money to a repatriated woman from Mauritania (UNHCR / Mercy Corps project). Photo: D. Léger / OCHA.

*Our largest "Harande" development program with \$ 45 million over 5 years. It is implemented by partners like CARE, Save the Children and Hellen Keller International.*

areas of food security and culture. They visited the project of fixing the dunes in Toya, a locality located about fifteen kilometers from Timbuktu. Villagers plant trees and carry out other activities to slow desertification.

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

To meet the needs of the population, the food security sector has added new projects to the 2017 HRP raising the call for funds to \$ 305 million, compared to \$ 293 million at the launch at the beginning of the year.

As of 30 November 2017, the call for funds to finance the 2017 HRP mobilized 42.4 percent of the required resources, thus USD 129.3 million, according to data reported in the OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS). The first funded sector is food security (48.2 percent) followed by nutrition (24 percent). To date, the water, sanitation and hygiene sector has been funded at only 0.3 percent.

### FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2017 (as of 14 November 2017)

**\$ 305**  
REQUESTED (US\$)

**39%**  
FUNDED

**\$ 120.0**  
RECEIVED (US\$)

Requirements by cluster (million \$)

Percent funded by cluster

Contributions (million \$)

CERF: US\$ 7.0 million 6% of contributions

Cluster	Requirements (million \$)	Percent funded	Funded million \$	Unmet million \$
Food security	105	46%	48.2	57.0
Nutrition	58	41%	24.0	34.1
Education	35	14%	4.9	30.2
Protection	31	9%	2.9	27.9
WASH	29	1%	0.3	28.2
Coordination	15	58%	8.6	6.2
Shelter & NFI	13	16%	2.1	11.0
Health	12	33%	3.9	8.0
Early recovery	7	0%	0.0	7.3
Cluster not specified			25.1	

Contributor	Contribution (million \$)
ECHO	25.2
WFP	24.4
USA	21.5
Germany	7.0
CERF	6.9
Sweden	5.9
Denmark	2.9
Canada	2.7
Mali	2.3
Others	13.7

Trends in response plan/appeal requirements 2012 - 2017 (million US \$)

Year	Funding (million US \$)	Unmet (million US \$)	Rate (%)
2017	120	304.7	39%
2016	135.7	354.1	38%
2015	132	377.4	35%
2014	240.9	481.0	50%
2013	265	476.9	56%
2012	153	214.6	71%

For additional information, please contact:

**Ute Kollies**, Head of Office, OCHA Mali, [kollies@un.org](mailto:kollies@un.org)  
**Dimitry Léger**, Public Information Officer, OCHA Mali, [leger2@un.org](mailto:leger2@un.org), Tel. (+223) 75 99 57 61  
**Mohamed Dabo**, Information Management Officer, OCHA Mali, [dabom@un.org](mailto:dabom@un.org), Tel. (+223) 75 99 40 03  
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