

HIGHLIGHTS

- 4.3 million food insecure people from June.
- The number of children at risk of acute malnutrition is revised upwards.
- New displacements of people inside and outside the country.
- More than 70 security incidents affecting humanitarians registered since the beginning of the year.
- The humanitarian appeal funded only at 17 per cent in a context where humanitarian needs have increased.

KEY FIGURES

# of internally displaced people (Government 6 May)	51,795
# of Malian refugees (UNHCR April 2018)	137,697
# returnees (National Directorate of Social Development 18 April 2018)	526,505
# children dropout from schools in areas affected by insecurity (Education Cluster)	190,000

FUNDING

263 million

Funds Required (USD) 2018

17%

Financing rate



Summary

Food Insecurity P.1

Malnutrition P.2

Population displacements P.3

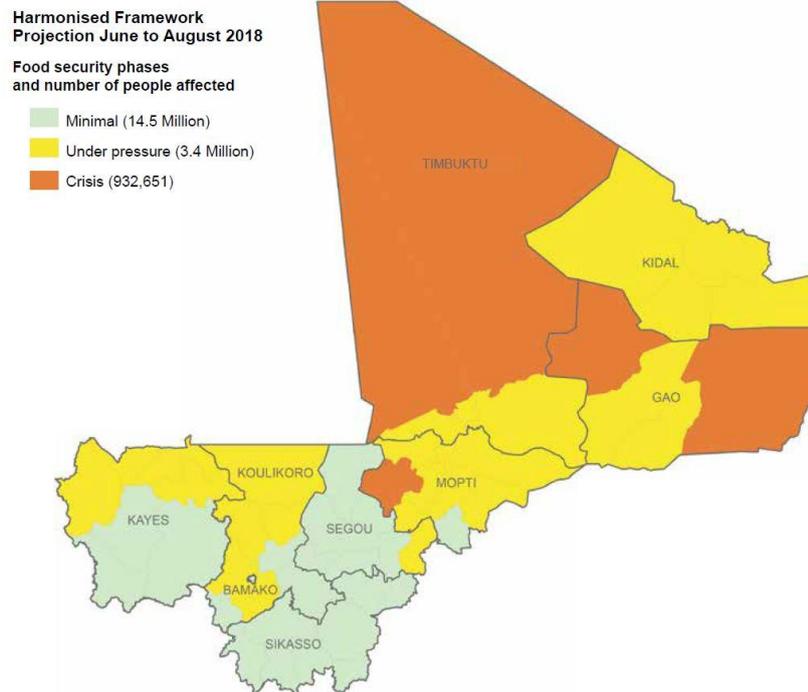
Security and access P.4

Resources mobilisation P.5

More than one out of four Malians in food insecurity during the lean season

Increase of food insecure people during the lean season

During the lean season which spreads from June to August 2018, more than 4.3 million people¹, or more than one out of four Malians, will be food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the regional analysis of the situation of food insecurity –harmonized framework- March 2018. Among these people, nearly 885,000 will be in a crisis phase (or phase 3) and about 48,000 in an emergency phase (or phase 4)². In addition, the harmonized framework estimates that more than 3.4 million people are under pressure and could switch into the crisis phase in the event of shocks affecting their livelihoods. Compared with last year's lean season, the food insecure population (phases 3 and 4) will increase by more than 300,000 people this year.



Source: Early Warning System

¹ This figure corresponds to the sum of the population in crisis phase (885,000), in emergency phase (48,000) and under pressure (3.4 million).

² Populations in emergency situations are not shown in the map above. They are located mainly in four circles: Tenenkou 22 percent (Mopti region), Kolokani 13 percent (Koulikoro region), Bourem 10 percent (Gao region) and Timbuktu 10 percent.

As a reminder, some 387,000 people are food insecure (crisis phase and emergency phase) during the current period that covers the months of March, April and May 2018.

Very limited resources for the response

According to the information collected by the Financial Tracking System (fts), Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) projects covering the food security sector are, to date, funded at six percent, or \$ 6 million mobilized on a request of \$ 103 million. However, \$ 25 million has been allocated to this sector for projects not included in the HRP.

Assistance to food insecure people and agro-pastoral producers remains insufficient in light of the urgency of the response and the scale of needs identified. More resources are needed immediately to prevent the food and agro pastoral situation from becoming even more alarming.

Increase in the number of children at risk of malnutrition

The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the nutrition cluster, has revised upwards the number of children at risk of acute malnutrition³ for reasons related, inter-alia, to the deterioration of the food security situation in certain localities. Thus, cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) expected at national level for 2018 increased from 163,000 at the beginning of the year to 274,000 and expected cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) from 470,000 to 582,000.

At the national level, the 2.6 percent SAM rate remains above the emergency threshold while the global acute malnutrition rate of 10.7 per cent exceeds the alert threshold.

In addition to food insecurity, the underlying causes of malnutrition are various and include challenges such as limited access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, health care, quality nutrition and education.

The lack of adequate infrastructure and equipment in WASH combined with inadequate nutrition and hygiene practices contribute to increase malnutrition rates particularly in the northern regions (Timbuktu, Gao, Taoudenit) and the center (Mopti) affected by the security crisis since 2012.

To reverse the trend of persistent malnutrition, health authorities and humanitarian partners have put in place an approach to address nutritional needs and tackle its root causes. Thus, thanks to funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the response to recurrent nutritional crises is ensured through the distribution of vital inputs for the treatment of SAM, while scaling up prevention activities such as the promotion of hygiene and good feeding practices in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu and Taoudénit. This approach breaks the vicious diarrhea-malabsorption-malnutrition cycle. It consists of setting up a minimum package of WASH activities in health facilities and accompanying the mother-child couple with a hygiene kit and targeted messages.



Gao, Mali, August 2017: Abdrahamane Kalil, 18 months, suffering from severe malnutrition, is supported by Plumpy nut inputs made available by UNICEF. Credit: UNICEF/Mali

In the Timbuktu region, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 15.7 percent and the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates exceed the WHO emergency thresholds of 15 percent for GAM and 2 percent for SAM.

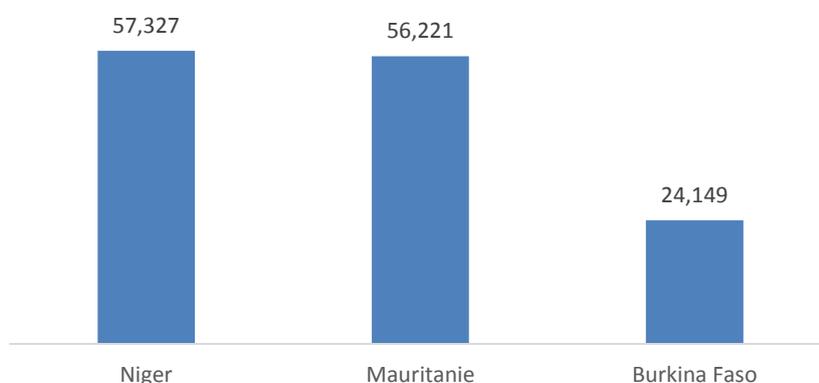
³ These are children from 6 to 59 months.

New displacements of people continue to be recorded

3,000 displaced persons in Burkina Faso

Between mid-February and early April 2018, inter-communal clashes forced about 3,000 people to flee the Koro administrative district in the Mopti region to Burkina Faso. According to UNHCR, displaced people to Burkina Faso are composed of 2,000 Malians and 1,000 Burkinabe who had been living in Mali for many years. They add to the 24,000 Malian refugees who have already taken refuge in Burkina Faso since 2012. As many are afraid of traveling by road, fearing kidnappings and killings, they arrived in Burkina Faso via unofficial border crossings, on foot or by car, according to UNHCR. The number of Malian refugees fleeing violence in the north and center of the country peaked in May 2017 with more than 144,000 Malians in neighboring countries (source UNHCR). At the end of April, they were estimated at more than 137,000 by UNHCR according to the breakdown presented below.

Malian refugees in neighboring countries
(UNHCR: 30 April 2018)



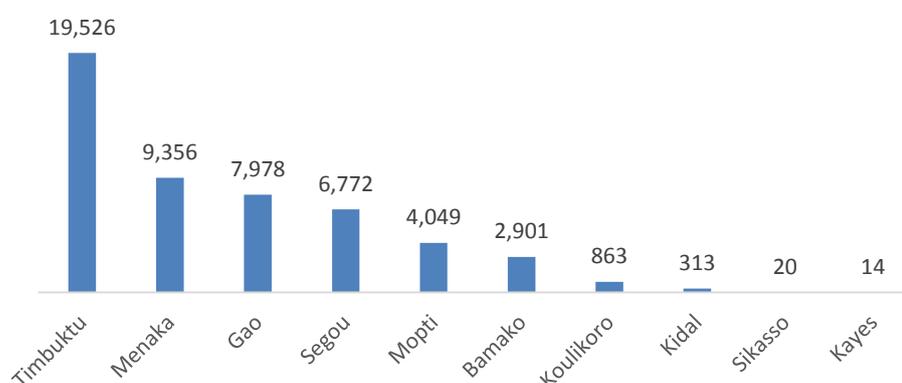
The context of displacement in Mali remains complex with the combination of return movements and new displacements. However, if the observed returns are definitive for some, for others, they are pendular movements with trips back and forth between the place of displacement and the place of origin.

Mopti: Nearly 1,500 new internally displaced people (IDPs) since April

According to the National Directorate of Social Development, a slight increase in the number of IDPs is observed following the deterioration of the security situation in the center of the country. Their number increased from 50,311 in March 2018 to 51,795 individuals by 6 May. From April 1st to May 6th 2018, an increase of 1,484 displaced people (an increase of 3 per cent) was recorded in the Mopti region.

IDPs by region

Source: National Directorate of Social Development,
6 May 2018



Migrants influx in Gao

Since 10 April, 1,135 migrants including 9 women, 18 unaccompanied minors and 12 accompanied minors entered Mali through Inkhalid, in the Kidal region, on the southern border of Algeria. These groups were composed of Malians, Guineans, Nigerians, Ivorians, Senegalese, Burkinabe, Gambians, Beninese, Bissau-Guineans, Mauritians, Liberians, Nigerians, Cameroonians, Togolese, Ghanaians and Sierra Leoneans. They were welcomed and assisted in Gao by the IOM, the Directorate of Civil Protection, the Malian Red Cross and UNICEF. They benefited from immediate multiform support (reception, profiling, water, sanitation, food, accommodation, non-food items and health care) until they were transferred by bus to the Transit Center of the Department of Civil Protection, Sogoniko, in Bamako and then in their place of origin or habitual residence, in consultation with the government services for Malians and diplomatic representations for foreigners. As of 8 May, 1,035 of them returned to Bamako while 262 were able to return to their country of origin or habitual residence according to the IOM, which estimates that the trend of migrant flows could continue with greater waves at Gao in the coming days.



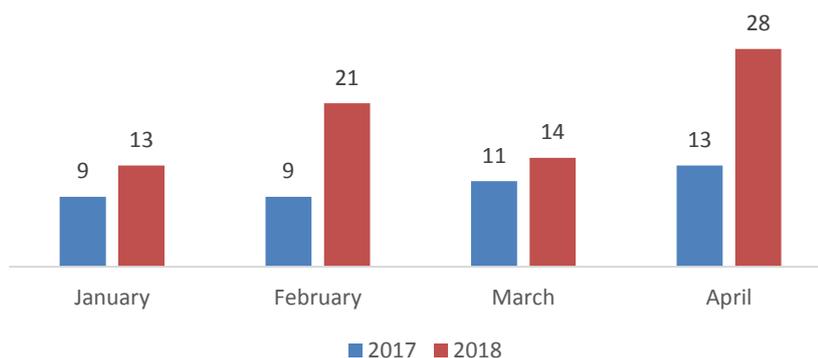
Gao, Mali, April 2018: A mother of a baby of two weeks recovering from a long and tiredness trip from Algeria. Credit: OCHA S. Ba

Continued upward trend in security incidents

The north and center of the country continue to be the focus of inter-communal tensions and armed men's activities affecting humanitarian access and the protection of civilians. From 1 January to 30 April, 76 security incidents affecting humanitarian workers were recorded in this part of the country against 42 at the same period in 2017.

Security incidents affecting humanitarian workers

Comparison of the periods January -April 2017 vs 2018



In March, a humanitarian worker was killed in Segou and three agents of an NGO kidnapped in Mopti for several days before being released.

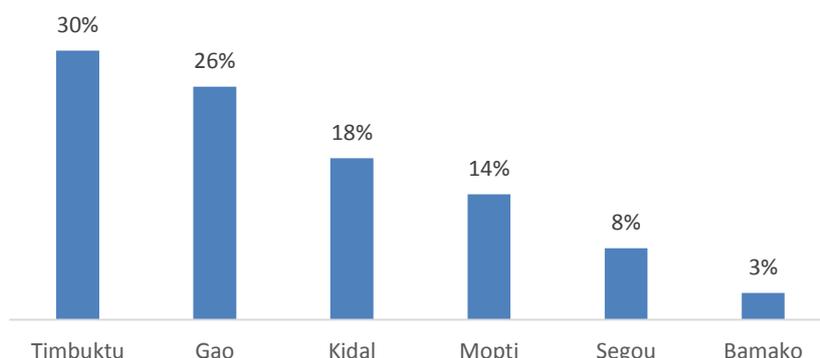
These acts and other security incidents affecting civilians are serious violations of the humanitarian principles that protect civilians who should not be taken for targets by parties to conflict.

Vehicle robberies account for 25 per cent of incidents reported since the beginning of the year. In addition, the proliferation of landmines and improvised explosive devices poses a permanent threat and a constraint to humanitarian access with the risk of significant harm to civilians.

Access to basic social services already very limited is made more difficult by attacks targeting schools and health facilities. In April, unidentified gunmen burned a school in the Mopti region and another school and health center in the Koulikoro region.

The majority of incidents are reported in the Timbuktu region, followed by Gao and Kidal.

Breakdown of incidents by region
(1 to 30 April 2018)



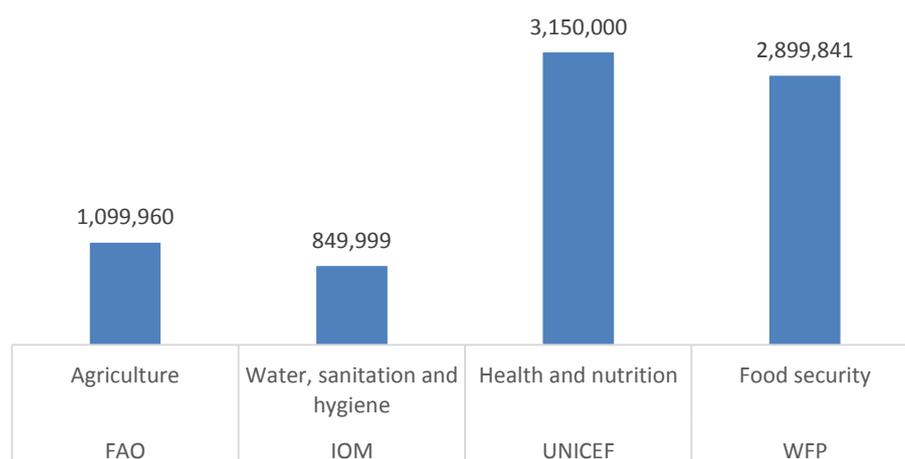
Despite the volatility of the security environment, humanitarian actors continue to provide humanitarian assistance based on community acceptance and partnership with local NGOs to reach affected people wherever they are. In addition, negotiations with non-state armed groups helped to gain acceptance and appreciation for hard-to-reach areas.

CERF allocates \$ 8 million to Mali

The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has allocated nearly \$ 8 million to Mali to assist people affected by malnutrition and food insecurity in the current context of agro pastoral crisis and to facilitate access to water, hygiene and sanitation for internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities.

This contribution comes from the CERF window to support underfunded emergencies, which allows life-saving projects to begin while waiting for other resources to be mobilised. FAO, WFP, UNICEF and IOM are the recipients of this grant for the implementation of four projects that will be run in collaboration with their partners. The breakdown by sector and organisation is shown in the graph below.

CERF allocation by sector and by agency
(in US \$)



CERF funds allocated to Mali have increased by almost 16 percent compared to 2017, when \$ 6.9 million was disbursed to support programs to assist populations in conflict-affected areas in the north and the center of the country. CERF funding accounts for 18 percent of the funds mobilised as of May 8, 2018. Since the outbreak of the conflict in the north in 2012, CERF has contributed nearly \$ 60 million to humanitarian assistance to Mali.

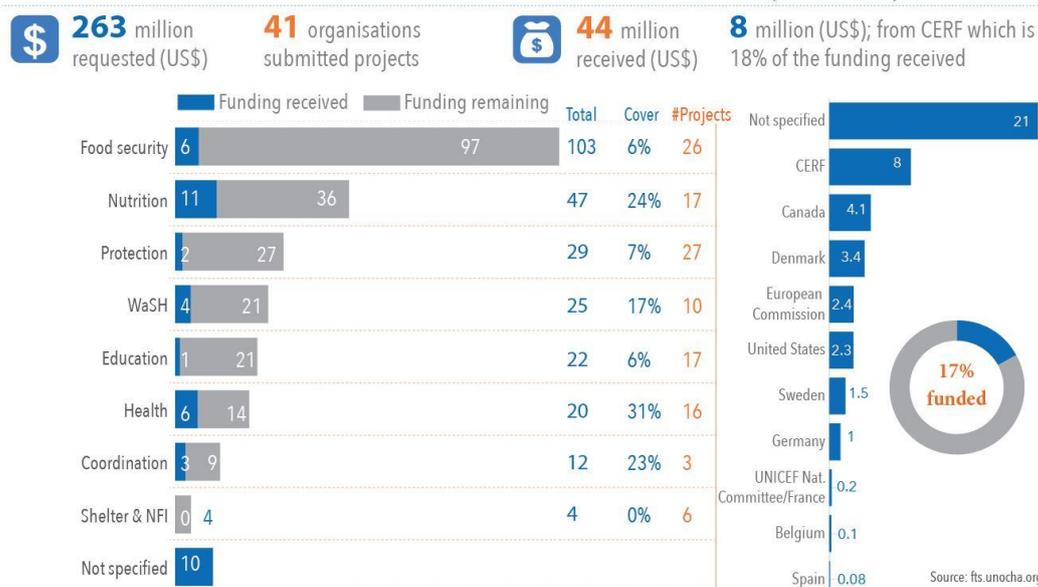
Increasing humanitarian needs, limited funds

As of 7 May, only \$ 44 million⁴, or 17 percent of funding, had been mobilized out of the \$ 263 million request launched by the humanitarian community earlier this year.

The low level of funding contrasts with the growing humanitarian needs in the country, particularly in the areas of food security and malnutrition, where the number of people in need has increased significantly.

Currently, out of the seven sectors of humanitarian assistance integrated into the Humanitarian Response Plan two (health 30 percent and nutrition 24 percent) are funded between 20 and 30 percent, one sector (WASH 16 percent) between 10 and 20 percent and four between 0 and 10 percent (shelter and non-food items 0 percent, education 5 percent, protection 6 percent, food security 6 percent).

2018 HRP FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AS OF 7th MAY 2018 (million US\$)



A total of \$ 29 million has been allocated to humanitarian projects not included in the humanitarian response plan.

At a glance

Gender expert supports country humanitarian team

A gender specialist recruited by UN-Women has been providing technical support to the humanitarian country team since March 2018. Her mission is to ensure that the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys are taken into account in the humanitarian programming cycle, including planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the response. She runs awareness sessions on the respect of gender dimension in emergency situations for the benefits of humanitarian actors as well as military forces. The activities of the gender specialist are part of an inter-agency partnership operationalized through the women, peace and security program of UN-Women and OCHA with the ultimate goal of applying and consolidating gender norms and standards in the humanitarian response in Mali.



Bamako, Mali, April 2018: Briefing session on "Gender and Humanitarian assistance" for the benefit of civilians and military partners by the gender expert.
Credit : O. Ousmane / EMP

⁴ This funding includes the \$ 8 million CERF.

Key figures of the achievements of mine action actors since 2013

	2,714 explosive remnants of war destroyed in the center and north of the country		4,347,170 square meters of land cleared and made available
	341 tons of obsolete ammunition destroyed		More than 1.3 million civilians aware of the risks posed by explosive devices
	320 victims and survivors of explosive and small arms incident who have received medical, psychosocial and socio-economic support		More than 110 armories and ammunition storage areas rehabilitated in support of Malian authorities

Source: UNMAS Mali 30 March 2018

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OCHA's humanitarian bulletin are available on <http://www.unocha.org/mali> | www.unocha.org | www.reliefweb.int