

MALI - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

APRIL 9, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

19.5 million

Population of Mali
CIA World Factbook – July 2020

4.3 million

People in Mali Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
UN – March 2020

757,000

People Facing Crisis or Worse Levels of Acute Food Insecurity in Mali
CH – March 2020

218,536

IDPs in Mali
GoM, UNHCR – February 2020

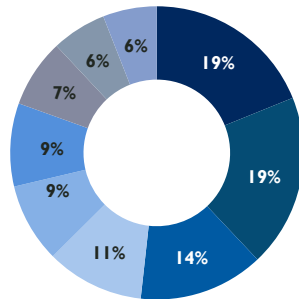
142,109

Malian Refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger
GoM, UNHCR – February 2020

76,636

Returned Refugees to Mali
GoM – February 2020

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FYs 2019–2020



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Health (19%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (14%)
- Shelter and Settlements (11%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Nutrition (9%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (7%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Protection (6%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FYs 2019–2020



- Food Vouchers (48%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (17%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (25%)
- Local, Regional, and International Procurement (7%)
- Complementary Services (4%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2020 HRP aims to meet emergency needs of 3.6 million people in Mali
- Heightened conflict and insecurity displace nearly 100,000 people from February 2019 to February 2020
- More than 1.3 million people projected to require food assistance during June-to-August lean season

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$27,145,362
USAID/FFP ²	\$39,910,574
State/PRM ³	\$35,057,033
Total	\$102,112,969

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has begun to spread in Mali; USAID partners are adapting their programs in response.
- On March 19, the UN launched the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Mali, requesting more than \$390 million to provide humanitarian assistance to 3.6 million people countrywide in 2020. The UN estimates that 4.3 million people will require emergency aid in Mali, representing a more than 10 percent increase from July 2019.
- Persistent insecurity and intercommunal violence displaced nearly 100,000 people from February 2019 to February 2020, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali to approximately 219,000 people, according to the UN.
- The U.S. Government (USG) continues to assist vulnerable populations in Mali and Malian refugees in the region, providing nearly \$13.6 million to date in FY 2020 to support humanitarian programs.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT EVENTS

- COVID-19 has begun to spread in Mali, with the first cases detected in the country's capital city of Bamako and in Kayes Region. Although humanitarian assistance programs are continuing, relief actors have adjusted aid distributions and training procedures to respect social distancing practices as well as the Government of Mali's (GoM) suspension of public gatherings, which began in mid-March. The UN's Global HRP for COVID-19 released on March 25 notes that areas in Mali where insecurity has forced the closure of medical facilities are particularly vulnerable to COVID-19. UN agencies and other relief actors are supporting the GoM's COVID-19 response plan.
- The UN released the 2020 HRP for Mali on March 18, appealing for \$390.2 million to reach approximately 3.6 million people with humanitarian assistance countrywide—a funding and target population increase of 20 percent compared to the July 2019 HRP. Nearly 60 percent of the requested funds will support emergency food and nutrition assistance. The combined effects of ongoing insecurity and extreme weather events in Mali have adversely affected 8.2 million people, of which approximately 4.3 million are projected to require humanitarian assistance in 2020, according to the UN.
- On March 2, the Forum of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Mali Humanitarian Working Group (GTH-FONGIM), which includes USAID-supported organizations, lifted the suspension of humanitarian activities in the Ménaka Region that began on December 24. The decision to resume activities in Ménaka followed extended discussions among GTH-FONGIM member, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local officials, who agreed to establish mechanisms to improve security for aid workers in response to an increase in criminal incidents targeting NGOs in late 2019. The GTH-FONGIM recorded 40 security incidents committed with impunity against humanitarian organizations in Ménaka in 2019.

INSECURITY, POPULATION MOVEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Armed conflict continues to exacerbate humanitarian needs across Mali, particularly in central and northern regions, generating widespread displacement and threatening livelihoods. As of late February, violence had displaced approximately 219,000 people across the country, an increase of nearly 100,000 people since February 2019, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The majority of Mali's IDPs currently reside in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, and Timbuktu regions.
- Authorities in Mopti registered 11,000 IDPs from March 7 to 9, bringing the region's IDP count to 88,000 people as of mid-March and accounting for approximately 40 percent of the country's total IDP population, according to the UN. Further, the UN reports that nearly one-third of Mali's IDPs have been displaced more than once since fleeing their homes.
- Malians have continued to flee to neighboring countries due to ongoing violence. More than 142,000 Malian refugees were residing in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger as of late February, including approximately 25,000 Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, nearly 58,000 individuals in Mauritania, and an estimated 59,000 refugees in Niger, according to the Government of Mali (GoM) and UNHCR.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- Approximately 757,000 people in Mali are currently facing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity and require emergency food assistance, according to the March Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis.⁴ The CH anticipates that the number of people requiring food assistance countrywide will likely increase to more than 1.3 million people during the June-to-August peak of the lean season, as conflict continues to drive widespread displacement and disrupt household access to food and livelihoods. Of the 1.3 million people projected to need food assistance during the lean

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5. The Cadre Harmonisé, a similar tool used only in West Africa, has a separate scale ranging from Minimal—Phase 1—to Famine—Phase 5.

season, more than half reside in central Mali's Gao and Mopti regions, areas that are particularly affected by ongoing conflict and displacement.

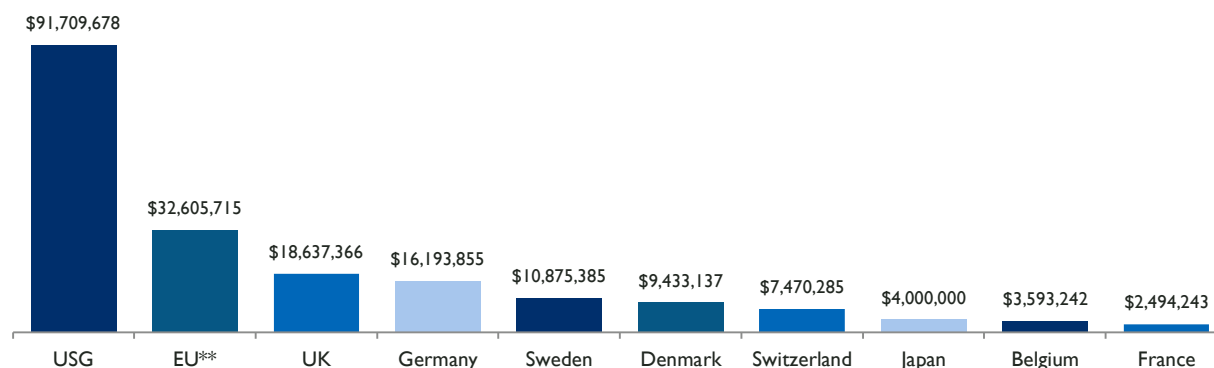
- Localized food production deficits in conflict-affected areas of central Mali, including Mopti's Bandiagara, Bankass, Douentza, and Kora cercles and parts of Ménaka, will likely drive Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity among some households through April, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). In these areas, the lean season—which normally occurs from June to September—will likely begin as early as April as insecurity continues to disrupt agriculture and other livelihood activities and reduce households' ability to meet essential food needs. FEWS NET anticipates that some displaced and vulnerable households may experience Crisis levels of acute food insecurity between May and September as the lean season reduces food stocks and increases household reliance on negative coping strategies to meet food needs.
- The 2019 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions nutrition survey for Mali—conducted in September 2019 and released in late January with support from USAID and other donors—found a national global acute malnutrition (GAM) level of 9.4 percent, a slight decline from 10 percent in 2018, according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). GAM levels in four of Mali's 11 regions—Gao, Kidal, Taoudénit, and Timbuktu—ranged from 11 to 13 percent, representing a situation of high public health concern based on the UN World Health Organization (WHO) malnutrition prevalence classification system. UNICEF recorded a 15.3 percent GAM level in Ménaka, exceeding the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent GAM prevalence, which signifies critical nutrition needs. Additionally, the survey identified a national severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence of 2 percent, with SAM levels in Ménaka and Timbuktu—2.4 and 2.5 percent, respectively—exceeding the WHO emergency threshold of 2 percent.
- With support from USAID/FFP and other donors, the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided food and nutrition assistance to more than 325,000 people throughout Mali in January. During the month, WFP provided cash transfers for food to approximately 57,000 food-insecure IDPs and host community members. Moreover, WFP treated approximately 25,000 children ages five years and younger and approximately 11,000 pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition. Additionally, the UN agency continued to build resilience among crisis-affected communities in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, and Timbuktu by rehabilitating agricultural and pastoral land, as well as community assets, such as fish ponds, gardens, roads, and wells. USAID/FFP has contributed nearly \$5 million in FY 2020 funding to date to support WFP's operations in Mali.

MULTI-SECTORAL ASSISTANCE

- In February, a USAID/OFDA NGO partner provided agriculture, protection, and WASH assistance in conflict-affected areas of Mopti and Timbuktu. In early March, a separate USAID NGO partner provided emergency relief commodities—as well as food, shelter, and WASH assistance—to nearly 2,700 people in Temera commune in Gao's Bourem Cercle, including individuals displaced from Ouinerdene commune following an organized armed group (OAG) attack in early February.
- In February, a USAID NGO partner provided cash assistance for food to more than 2,900 people in Rharous commune in Timbuktu's Gourma-Rharous Cercle, following a series of nearby OAG attacks that resulted in displacement. Additionally, the NGO provided emergency food, shelter, and WASH assistance to an additional 390 households in Gourma-Rharous' Banikane commune in late February, following the arrival of new IDPs fleeing recent OAG attacks.
- With USAID/OFDA support, an NGO partner continues to provide health services in Mopti, despite deteriorating security conditions that have limited the staff movements in the region. In January, the NGO deployed mobile health clinics to remote villages, enabling the organization to conduct nearly 3,600 health consultations. The mobile clinic teams also provided nearly 50 prenatal consultations to pregnant women and vaccinated nearly 90 women and children against tetanus during the month. In addition, the NGO continues to support 10 health facilities across the region.

2019–2020 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 9, 2020. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments to date during calendar years 2019 and 2020, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments from FY 2019–2020, which began on October 1, 2018.

**European Union; includes funding from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

CONTEXT

- Since 2012, conflict in northern Mali has resulted in displacement, food insecurity, and violence. Improvements in the availability of food and basic services and security conditions in some parts of the country has enabled the return of approximately 76,600 refugees to areas of origin; however, the UN reports that continued insecurity in northern and central Mali, as well as increasing intercommunal conflict and natural hazards had resulted in the internal displacement of nearly 220,000 people and prompted more than 142,000 Malians to flee to neighboring countries as of February 2020. Prolonged displacement, disrupted trade flows, and constrained humanitarian access continue to increase vulnerabilities among affected households, according to the UN.
- On November 4, 2019, Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Silvia Eiriz reissued a disaster declaration due to the ongoing complex emergency in Mali. USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA continue to support food-insecure and vulnerable IDPs and host community members with food assistance and other emergency interventions to improve agricultural production and revitalize livelihood activities, building community resilience to shocks. In addition, USAID/OFDA has improved access to emergency health care, protection services, safe drinking water, and sanitation infrastructure. USAID/OFDA has also funded technical support and data collection on IDPs, returnees, and host communities to ensure effective and appropriate assistance.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	ERMS, Health, Protection	Gao, Ménaka	\$1,800,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN FY 2020			\$3,100,000
USAID/FFP²			
WFP	3,620 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, Taoudénit, Timbuktu	\$4,985,010
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN FY 2020			\$4,985,010

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Mali	\$1,000,000
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Livelihoods, Protection, Social Cohesion	Mauritania	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Burkina Faso	\$1,300,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Mali	\$700,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Mauritania	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN FY 2020			\$5,500,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$13,585,010

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
IPs	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Countrywide	\$2,533,333
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), HCIM, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Gao, Kidal, Koulikoro, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, Taoudénit, Timbuktu	\$19,372,827
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
	Program Support		\$439,202
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN FY 2019			\$24,045,362
USAID/FFP²			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, LRIP, Complementary Services	Gao, Kidal, Koulikoro, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, Taoudénit, Timbuktu	\$14,540,568
UNICEF	417 MT LRIP, Complementary Services	Bamako District, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Sikasso, Ségou	\$2,271,240
WFP	3,400 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid, Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Complementary Services	Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, Taoudénit, Timbuktu	\$18,113,756
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN FY 2019			\$34,925,564
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,200,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,900,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Shelter and Settlements, Livelihoods, Protection	Burkina Faso, Mauritania	\$2,427,533
IPs	Education, Livelihoods, Protection, Non-Food Items, WASH	Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger	\$3,579,500
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Mauritania	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Burkina Faso, Mauritania	\$10,950,000
UNICEF	Education, Protection	Mauritania	\$1,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN FY 2019			\$29,557,033
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$88,527,959

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020	\$27,145,362
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020	\$39,910,574
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020	\$35,057,033
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020	\$102,112,969

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 9, 2020.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change. USAID/FFP funding does not include contributions that assist Malian refugees sheltering in neighboring countries.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>