

MALI - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

17.9 million

Population of Mali
CIA World Factbook – July 2017

5.2 million

People in Mali Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in 2018
UN – July 2018

932,000

Severely Food-Insecure People in Mali
UN – July 2018

77,046

IDPs in Mali
GoM – September 2018

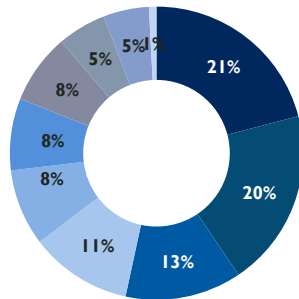
140,123

Malian Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger
UN – September 2018

68,880

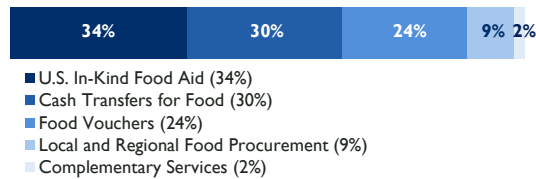
Returned Refugees to Mali
GoM – August 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Agriculture & Food Security (21%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (20%)
- Health (13%)
- Protection (11%)
- Nutrition (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (8%)
- Shelter and Settlements (5%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (5%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The UN released a revised 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Mali in July, estimating that 5.2 million people require humanitarian assistance in 2018—an approximately 27 percent increase from the 4.1 million people estimated in January and the highest number of people in need since conflict in northern Mali erupted in 2012. The UN attributes the increase to improved data collection, a prolonged agropastoral lean season, and rising intercommunal conflict.
- The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) countrywide nearly doubled from 38,200 in December 2017 to more than 77,000 in September 2018 as persistent insecurity and rising intercommunal conflict continued to displace populations.
- The U.S. Government (USG) continues to assist vulnerable populations in Mali and displaced Malians in the region, providing nearly \$81.7 million in FY 2018 support.⁴

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)

⁴ 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN revises 2018 HRP, aims to assist 2.9 million people as humanitarian conditions deteriorate
- IDPs nearly double since December 2017 due to conflict and insecurity
- USG provides nearly \$81.7 million in FY 2018 support to respond to urgent humanitarian needs

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$22,502,510
USAID/FFP	\$35,414,213
State/PRM ³	\$23,753,348
Total	\$81,670,071

CURRENT EVENTS

- Following an August visit to Mali, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator Ursula Mueller expressed concern about increased humanitarian needs and advocated for an intensification of humanitarian response efforts to address food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. The Under-Secretary-General met with IDPs in Mopti Region, which has experienced the greatest growth in the number of IDPs since December, increasing from approximately 2,150 IDPs to nearly 15,800—a more than seven-fold increase. A rise in intercommunal conflict, particularly in Mopti and areas of Ségou Region; military campaigns targeting armed opposition groups and militant elements; and natural hazards such as drought and flooding have contributed to the increased displacement and exacerbated humanitarian needs.
- In late May, UN Secretary-General António Guterres traveled to Mali to commemorate the International Day of UN Peacekeepers with the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). In June, the UN Security Council renewed the resolution extending the MINUSMA mandate through June 2019. In extending the mandate, which is focused on implementation of the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, as well as the protection of civilians and human rights, the renewal called for MINUSMA to prioritize activities to stabilize the security situation in central Mali, which has experienced increasing violence.
- Heavy rains and subsequent flooding since July had affected more than 137,000 people as of mid-September compared to the previous six-year average of approximately 19,000 people, the UN reports. The flooding had also resulted in at least 13 deaths, displaced populations, damaged houses, increased health risks, and severely impacted livelihoods and food security in affected areas. Approximately 82 percent of flood-affected populations reside in Gao, Koulikoro, Ségou, and Tombouctou, as well as Bamako District. Government of Mali (GoM) authorities issued a flood alert on September 9 due to rapidly rising water levels resulting from the heavy rains and warned of additional flooding.

INSECURITY, POPULATION MOVEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The number of IDPs in Mali increased by more than 83 percent during 2018, from nearly 38,200 in December 2017 to nearly 70,000 in August 2018, according to the GoM. Tombouctou Region, where the IDP population more than doubled, continues to host the largest number of IDPs. While persistent insecurity and prolonged drought have contributed to longer-term displacement, some IDPs are experiencing short-term displacement of less than three months as they temporarily leave areas of origin due to intercommunal conflicts, military operations, and acute climatic events. The GoM reports that the number of IDPs countrywide peaked in July at more than 75,300 before decreasing by approximately 5,300 in August, possibly reflecting these short-term, fluid population movements.
- Meanwhile, insecurity in northern and central Mali and insecurity in the Liptako-Gourma border region between Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger has prompted populations to flee to neighboring countries. As of September, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger hosted more than 140,000 Malian refugees, including nearly 9,600 refugees registered since January, according to State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- Humanitarian workers continue to face significant security threats and access constraints in Mali. In response to multiple incidents of theft and attacks on humanitarian personnel and offices, six international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) temporarily suspended activities in Ménaka Region in late June. The suspension did not significantly impact USAID-supported programming in the region, and the NGOs had resumed activities as of July. From January–August, the UN recorded nearly 150 security incidents affecting humanitarian workers in Mali compared to approximately 130 incidents recorded throughout all of 2017.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Between January and July, the number of people affected by food insecurity in Mali increased from 4.1 million to 4.3 million, while the number of people affected by or at risk of malnutrition increased from 868,000 to 1.1 million, according to the UN. In August, the UN further increased the estimate of food-insecure people by 300,000, identifying

a total of 4.6 million people countrywide. In recent USAID partner-conducted assessments of nearly 600 internally displaced households in Mopti, approximately 75 percent of respondents identified food as the priority need, with more than 96 percent reporting that they lacked adequate food stocks to cover a week's worth of food needs.

- During the June–August 2018 lean season, food security conditions deteriorated from early 2018, worse than during the 2017 lean season, according to a recent survey led by USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP). An estimated 40 percent of the nearly 5,900 respondents reported poor or limited food consumption in July, compared to 35 percent in August 2017. The proportion of respondents using negative coping strategies to mitigate food shortages—such as selling assets to purchase food or borrowing money or food—also increased during the past year.
- In response to worsening food security and nutrition conditions in Mali, WFP increased its beneficiary target beginning in June, reaching an estimated 744,000 people with food and supplementary nutrition assistance in July. USAID/FFP contributed \$20 million to WFP in Mali during FY 2018, enabling the UN agency to assist 293,000 vulnerable people with food and nutrition assistance through approximately 4,820 metric tons (MT) of U.S. in-kind food aid and 3,170 MT of locally and internationally purchased food, as well as cash transfers and food vouchers.
- Following the 2018 lean season, most poor households across Mali will face Minimal—IPC 1—levels of acute food insecurity through January 2019, but many conflict- or flood-affected households will face Stressed—IPC 2—conditions and require humanitarian assistance during the same period, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴ Additionally, during the height of the lean season, the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) estimated that approximately 5 percent of Malians faced Crisis—Phase 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity and required immediate relief assistance.
- Generally normal rainfall may facilitate average to above-average national cereal production during the October-to-December main harvest, which FEWS NET expects could decrease cereal prices, potentially increasing access to food. However, localized production shortfalls or pest damage may undermine food security in some areas, while recent flooding has damaged fields and pastures, destroyed grain stores, and undermined livestock production.
- Mali has recorded a regeneration of biomass in Gao, Kidal, and Ménaka regions in 2018, resulting in improved biomass levels compared to 2017, according to a relief organization. However, Mopti continues to experience moderate biomass deficits, which could exacerbate agropastoral conflict in the region and contribute to food insecurity among pastoralists, who rely on biomass to feed livestock.
- With more than \$12.6 million in FY 2018 support, USAID/FFP NGO partners are providing cash-based food assistance to approximately 160,000 food-insecure people across Mali to help meet household food needs while also supporting local economies. Complementary activities, such as nutrition trainings and increasing farmland and market access, are also strengthening livelihoods and nutrition outcomes among beneficiaries.
- The national prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in Mali is 11.2 percent for children younger than five years of age, representing a slight increase from the 2017 GAM level of 10.7 percent and exceeding the UN World Health Organization (WHO) threshold for serious malnutrition of 10 percent, according to preliminary results from the national Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey conducted from July–August. In Gao and Ménaka, the GAM prevalence is as high as 14.2 and 13.5 percent, respectively. As of mid-2018, the UN estimated that the number of children at risk of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) increased by nearly 93 percent in the past year, from 142,000 children in 2017 to 274,000 children in 2018.
- USAID/FFP provided nearly \$2.1 million in FY 2018 funding to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to treat an estimated 35,000 children suffering from SAM with 440 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic food. The contribution also supports training activities for health care workers and the monitoring of national nutrition conditions to strengthen Mali's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition program. UNICEF and its implementing partners admitted nearly 73,000 children ages 6–59 months for the treatment of SAM between January and August.
- Additionally, through more than \$713,000 in FY 2018 funding, USAID/OFDA continues to support the training of health care workers on SAM treatment, focusing on SAM cases with complications requiring specialized care and

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

treatment. During a three-week intensive training program, health care workers participate in theoretical and hands-on training related to case management, detection, diagnosis, and screening of SAM. As of April, nearly 400 health care workers in Mali had completed the USAID/OFDA-supported training with prior year funding.

PROTECTION

- The protection situation in Mali has declined during 2018 as already vulnerable populations experience heightened intercommunal violence and increased displacement. The UN estimates that 995,000 people require protection assistance in 2018, a nearly 69 percent increase from the 590,000 people estimated during 2017. From June–September, violence in northern and central Mali resulted in the deaths of 287 civilians, nearly 70 abductions, and more than 500 victims of human rights violations, according to MINUSMA.
 - USAID/OFDA continues to support protection actors to address critical protection concerns, including gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection interventions in Gao, Ménaka, Taoudénit, and Tombouctou regions. With nearly \$2.5 million in FY 2018 support, USAID/OFDA partners are providing case management services and psychosocial support and strengthening referral mechanisms. Additionally, NGOs are bolstering GoM and local capacity to support GBV and child protection interventions by training health care staff on case management, conducting awareness-raising activities, and working with local populations to strengthen community-based support for survivors.
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HEALTH AND WASH

- The GoM Ministry of Health (MoH) recorded more than 1,290 suspected measles cases in Mali between January 1 and August 31, the UN reports. In coordination with the MoH and partner organizations, UNICEF supported targeted vaccination campaigns in affected areas, reaching more than 62,800 children ages five years and younger with measles vaccinations to date in 2018, including 11,300 children from July–August.
 - While health needs continue to increase among populations affected by conflict and natural disasters, access to health care services remains a key challenge in Mali as some populations live several miles from health care facilities and face significant protection risks when traveling due to insecurity. With nearly \$539,000 in FY 2018 support, USAID/OFDA is supporting an NGO to deliver health care services for displaced populations in Ségou’s Niono *cercle*, which hosted nearly 85 percent of the region’s IDP population as of September, according to the GoM. Through two mobile medical clinics, health care workers are providing critical services free of charge to ensure services are not cost-prohibitive and mitigate security risks associated with traveling to permanent facilities. Services include obstetric care, vaccinations and malnutrition screening for children ages five years and younger, and referrals for cases requiring advanced care. In FY 2018, USAID/OFDA committed a total of \$2.8 million to partner organizations to support critical health interventions throughout Mali.
 - The UN estimates that 915,000 people across Mali require water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, with some populations facing increased vulnerabilities such as risks of flooding and waterborne illnesses, as well as high levels of malnutrition. In FY 2018, USAID/OFDA committed \$4.3 million to support WASH interventions in Mali to increase access to safe drinking water and promote improved health outcomes, particularly among conflict-affected communities. Interventions include rehabilitating pastoral wells and water points, distributing water purification tablets and WASH kits, establishing and training water management committees, and conducting hygiene promotion activities.
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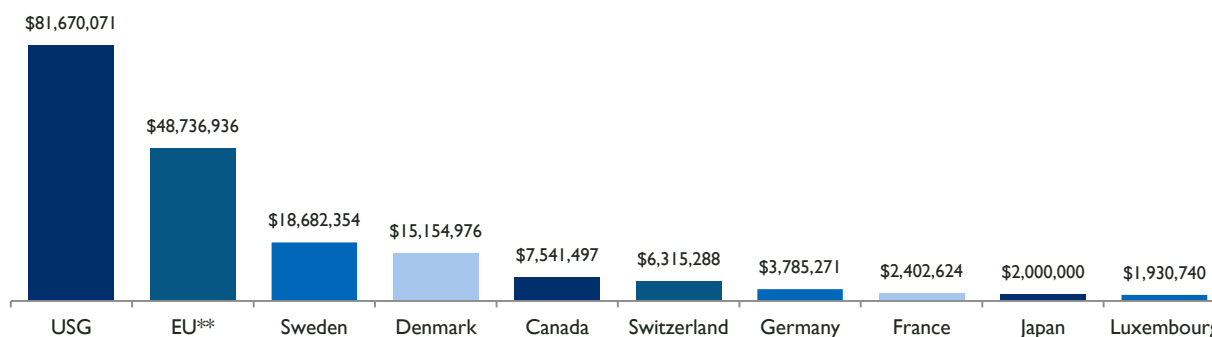
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE

- With FY 2018 contributions of approximately \$710,000 and \$1.5 million, respectively, USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA are jointly supporting an emergency rapid response mechanism in Gao, Kidal, Koulikoro, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, Taoudénit, and Tombouctou regions to facilitate a swift humanitarian response following crisis events. Through this award, USAID/OFDA is supporting rapid assessments with real-time information sharing, as

well as shelter and WASH activities, while USAID/FFP is providing locally and regionally purchased food, cash transfers, or food vouchers—depending on local needs and market functioning—to nearly 20,000 people.

- The revised HRP requests an additional \$67 million—bringing the total request to \$330 million—to address urgent humanitarian needs. As of September, donors had contributed only 32 percent of the HRP requirements, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS). The UN warns that without an adequate scale up of assistance, humanitarian conditions will likely worsen in the coming months.

2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2018. All international figures are according to the OCHA FTS and based on international commitments during calendar years 2017 and 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017.

**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 68,900 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 70,000 people and prompted approximately 140,100 Malians to flee to neighboring countries as of September 2018. Prolonged displacement, disrupted trade flows, and constrained humanitarian access continue to increase vulnerabilities among affected households, according to the UN.
- On October 23, 2017, U.S. Ambassador Paul A. Folmsbee reissued a disaster declaration due to the ongoing complex emergency in Mali. In response, USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA have supported 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 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Protection, Nutrition, Risk Management and Policy Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Gao, Kidal, Koulikoro, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, Taoudénit, Tombouctou	\$19,803,543
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,700,000
	Program Support		\$498,967
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$22,502,510
USAID/FFP³			
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement, Complementary Services	Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Ménaka, Mopti, Taoudénit, Tombouctou, Segou	\$13,330,396
UNICEF	440 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$2,084,968
WFP	4,820 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Ménaka, Mopti, Segou, Tombouctou	\$9,998,849
	Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers; 3,167 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Ménaka, Mopti, Segou, Tombouctou	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$35,414,213
STATE/PRM			
Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ABS)	Livelihoods and Protection Assistance and Non-Food Items for Refugees	Niger	\$672,825
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Livelihoods Assistance for Host Communities and Refugees	Burkina Faso	\$959,052
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Education, Livelihoods, and Protection Assistance for Refugees	Burkina Faso	\$621,547
Implementing Partner	Multi-Sector Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations	Countrywide	\$3,300,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Livelihoods Assistance for Host Communities and Refugees	Mauritania	\$1,399,924
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Assistance for Refugees and Host Communities	Mauritania	\$1,000,000
Mercy Corps	Livelihoods and Protection Assistance for Refugees	Niger	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Mauritania	\$600,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector and Protection Assistance for Malian refugees and IDPs	Regional, Mauritania	\$12,700,000
UNICEF	Education and Protection Assistance for Refugees	Mauritania	\$1,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$23,753,348
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$81,670,071

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2018.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts.

³ 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 or +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>