

MALI - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

APRIL 01, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

17.9 million

Population of Mali
CIA World Factbook – July 2017

3.2 million

People in Mali Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in 2019
UN – December 2018

554,000

People Facing Crisis or Worse Levels of Acute Food Insecurity in Mali
CH – March 2019

123,574

IDPs in Mali
Commission on Population Movement – February 2019

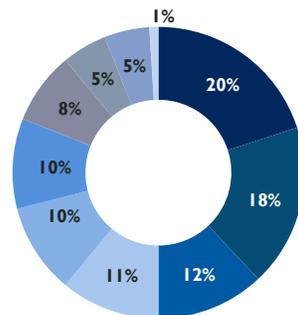
135,147

Malian Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger
UN – January 2019

71,156

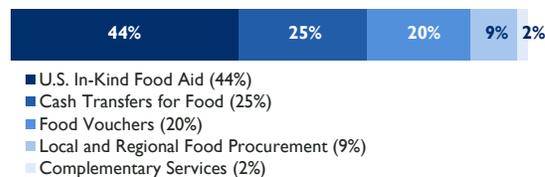
Returned Refugees to Mali
GoM – January 2019

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018-2019



- Agriculture & Food Security (20%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (18%)
- Health (12%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (11%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (10%)
- Protection (10%)
- Nutrition (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

- In early 2019, the UN released the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Mali, which requests \$296.5 million to meet the needs of approximately 2.3 million people. The HRP prioritizes addressing food security, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs.
- Approximately 554,000 people will require urgent food assistance from June–August, according to the March Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis. While this represents a 41 percent decrease since last year, ongoing conflict and resultant displacement continue to generate humanitarian needs. Meanwhile, the internally displaced person (IDP) population across Mali has more than doubled in the past year, growing from nearly 48,000 IDPs in January 2018 to nearly 124,000 IDPs in January 2019.
- Humanitarian access remains a challenge in Mali, with relief actors reporting nearly 220 security incidents affecting humanitarian operations in 2018, compared to approximately 130 incidents in 2017.

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)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Favorable rainfall and harvests improve food security in 2019, but acute needs persist
- Intercommunal attack kills approximately 160 civilians
- USAID partners continue delivering multi-sector assistance to vulnerable populations in Mali

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019

USAID/OFDA	\$23,976,592
USAID/FFP	\$41,400,934
State/PRM ³	\$25,080,881
Total	\$90,458,407

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- In 2018, the UN recorded 249 civilian deaths or injuries in Mali due to explosive devices, representing nearly three times as many civilian casualties reported in 2017, the UN reports. In addition, Mali's deteriorating security situation has hindered relief actors' ability to deliver assistance. In 2018, relief organizations reported nearly 220 security incidents involving humanitarian actors, bringing the monthly average for 2018 to 18 incidents, compared to a monthly average of 11.5 incidents in 2017 and 3.5 incidents per month in 2016, according to the UN. The majority of the incidents in 2018 occurred in Mali's Ménaka and Mopti regions.
- In a March 4 letter, 19 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) requested the assistance of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Mali Mbaranga Gasarabwe in persuading international military forces in northern Mali to use vehicles clearly distinguishable from those driven by civilians and humanitarians. According to the NGOs, military forces often use unmarked automobiles, particularly in Mali's Gao and Kidal regions, making it difficult to differentiate civilians and relief actors from parties to Mali's conflict and potentially further reducing humanitarian access to vulnerable populations.
- Unidentified armed men attacked Mopti's Ogossagou-Peulh village, Bankass Commune, on March 23, killing approximately 160 civilians. The attack is part of a broader trend of escalating intercommunal violence in the region that has caused at least 600 deaths since last March, the UN reports. Escalating violence has also increased displacement within the region, with nearly 57,000 IDPs in Mopti at the end of 2018, compared with 2,000 IDPs in 2017, according to the UN. Overall, the IDP population across Mali has more than doubled since the beginning of 2018, rising from an estimated 48,000 IDPs in January 2018 to nearly 124,000 IDPs in January 2019.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Approximately 554,000 people—3 percent of Mali's total population—will require urgent food assistance from June–August, a period which covers the end of the pastoral lean season and the beginning of the agricultural lean season, according to the March CH analysis.⁴ Approximately 48 percent of the population in need of food assistance resides in Mopti. Although relief needs have decreased since the same period in 2018—when an estimated 933,000 Malians required emergency assistance—ongoing conflict and resultant displacement, as well as the effects of flooding, continue to disrupt income-generating opportunities, limit humanitarian access, and contribute to food assistance requirements for families in affected areas of northern and central Mali.
- Most of Mali will face Minimal—IPC 1—levels of acute food insecurity through September 2019 due to above-average 2018 harvests in most areas, normal labor opportunities, and near-average food prices. However, conflict- or flood-affected households in Gao, Mopti, and Timbuktu regions are depleting their food stocks prematurely and face limited livelihood options, driving Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity through September 2019, with food assistance necessary to prevent a deterioration to Crisis—IPC 3—conditions in some areas from June–September, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network reports.
- In 2018, nutrition actors treated approximately 140,000 children ages five years and younger suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), representing 51 percent of the 2018 target of 274,000 children treated, according to the UN. USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$5 million to WFP in late 2018 to assist vulnerable communities with 3,400 metric tons (MT) of U.S. in-kind food aid—pulses and vegetable oil—through four monthly general food distributions and supplementary feeding activities to increase access to food and prevent acute malnutrition. A USAID/FFP NGO partner also reached approximately 44,300 people in Koulikoro Region with food vouchers from October–December 2018, enabling them to purchase cereals, animal-based protein, oil, vegetables, and spices.
- USAID/FFP provided nearly \$2.1 million in FY 2018 funding to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to procure 440 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic food, sufficient to treat 35,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

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 CH, a similar tool used only in West Africa, has a separate scale ranging from Minimal—Phase 1—to Famine—Phase 5.

The contribution also supported training activities for health care workers and the monitoring of national nutrition conditions to strengthen Mali's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition program.

- From late January to late February, a USAID/OFDA partner distributed seeds and agricultural equipment through electronic vouchers to 1,000 households in Gao Region's Bara, Bourem, and Ouatagouna communes. Additionally, the partner reached an estimated 500 households with WASH kits. The NGO also organized a participatory mapping workshop with 15 local authorities, technical specialists, and farming organization representatives in Gao's Ansongo *Cercle* to help participants identify pastoral movement patterns, pastoral zones vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, and potential solutions to address emergency needs of pastoralists.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

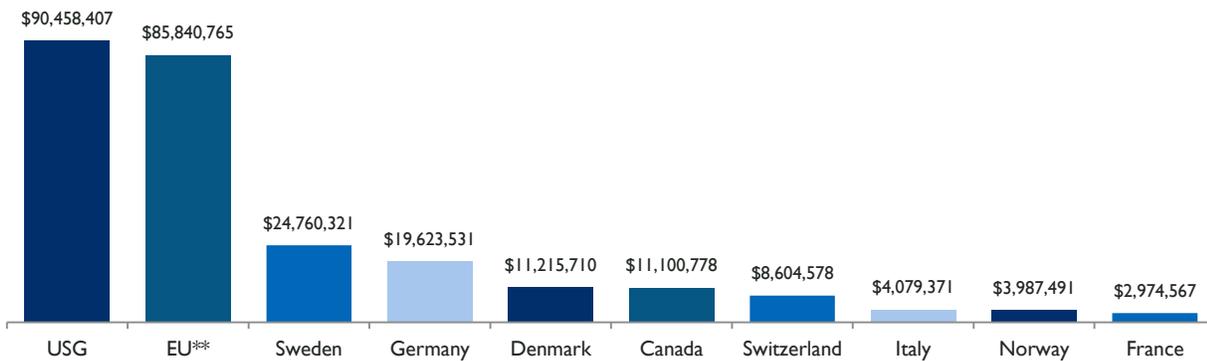
- From January to late February, health agencies recorded nearly 250 suspected or confirmed cases of measles in Mali, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports. In response, health actors were conducting vaccination campaigns in Mali's Ansongo, Kidal, Segou, and Selingue health districts as of late February.
- A USAID/OFDA partner trained nearly 190 mothers on mid-upper arm circumference screening in late October 2018. The organization also trained 13 health workers on disease surveillance and response at a health center in Timbuktu city and 12 health workers on clinical management of rape in Timbuktu Region in early November 2018.
- From October 14–November 14, the USAID/OFDA partner also provided health care services to more than 960 people, including approximately 130 children ages five years and younger, at four medical clinics. In addition, the partner reached nearly 760 people with messaging on gender-based violence prevention and related issues.
- Between late January and late February, a USAID/OFDA partner conducted two health and hygiene promotion campaigns in Timbuktu's Goundam *Cercle*. In total, the organization educated 300 people on topics such as hand washing, exclusive breastfeeding for children younger than six months of age, and the risks of open defecation.
- In January, two mobile health clinics managed by a USAID/OFDA partner facilitated health consultations and preventative services for more than 1,300 IDPs in Segou Region's Niono *Cercle*. The NGO also trained more than 180 health staff from every region in Mali on the management of complicated cases of acute malnutrition between August 2017 and January 2019, strengthening malnutrition treatment capacity in the country. USAID/OFDA partner mobile clinics also reached vulnerable populations in Gao and Ménaka in February, vaccinating almost 200 children and screening over 100 children for SAM.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE

- In early 2019, the UN released the 2019 HRP for Mali, which requires \$296.5 million to target approximately 2.3 million people with assistance. By comparison, the revised 2018 HRP requested \$330 million to target 2.9 million people. The 2019 HRP prioritizes food security, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions, through which the UN endeavors to ensure minimum access to basic services, anticipate and respond to recurrent shocks by strengthening community resilience, and prioritize the protection of and accountability to vulnerable populations. The 2019 HRP notes that favorable rainfall and above-average harvests in 2018 have contributed to improved humanitarian conditions, but that persistent conflict and resultant population displacement; recurrent natural disasters like droughts and floods; elevated levels of food insecurity and malnutrition; and limited access to basic services continue to drive the crisis.
- In late November 2018, three relief organizations, including a USAID partner, conducted a rapid needs assessment of more than 480 displaced households sheltering in four localities across Gao Region's N'Tillit Commune. The organizations identified acute needs among assessed populations, with 100 percent of respondents consuming untreated water and 99 percent of surveyed households residing in improvised shelters. In addition, 99 percent of assessed households reported poor food consumption scores, and all surveyed households consumed no more than one meal per day at the time of the assessment.

- Three relief organizations, including a USAID partner, also conducted a rapid needs assessment in two villages in Mopti’s Dougouténé II Commune in late November and early December 2018. The villages host approximately 180 displaced households, comprising approximately 1,600 people who fled armed opposition group violence in Mopti’s Bankass *Cercle*. The assessment found that 45 percent of surveyed households had poor food consumption scores, with all households consuming two meals or fewer per day, and 62 percent of respondents consumed untreated water. The assessment also found that some surveyed populations continued to reside in structures that do not meet Sphere standards. In response, the USAID partner implemented a multi-sector program to provide food assistance, emergency relief supplies, and WASH services to approximately 180 households in Mopti.
- With USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA support, an NGO distributed food, relief commodity, shelter, and WASH assistance to more than 2,400 people—including IDPs who fled inter-communal conflict in Mopti Region and vulnerable host community members—in Timbuktu Region’s Gourma-Rharous *Cercle* in late January and early February. The distribution represented the twenty-fourth rapid response that the NGO has facilitated in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Segou, and Timbuktu regions since July 2018, reaching a total of 63,000 people with multi-sector emergency assistance.

2018–2019 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 1, 2019. All international figures are according to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the calendar years of 2018 and 2019, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments from FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017, and FY 2019, 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 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 22, 2018, 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 2019 ¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,000
	Program Support		\$174,082
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$1,474,082
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	3,400 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Menaka, Mopti, Segou, Timbuktu	\$4,995,475
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$4,995,475
STATE/PRM			
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Livelihoods Assistance for Host Communities and Refugees	Mauritania	\$1,327,533
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$1,327,533
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$7,797,090

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2018

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
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, Menaka, Mopti, Ségou, Taoudenit, Timbuktu	\$19,803,543

OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,700,000
	Program Support		\$498,967
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$22,502,510
USAID/FFP			
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement, Complementary Services	Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Menaka, Mopti, Taoudenit, Timbuktu, Segou	\$13,330,396
UNICEF	440 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$2,050,746
WFP	4,820 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Menaka, Mopti, Segou, Timbuktu	\$11,024,317
	Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers; 3,167 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Menaka, Mopti, Segou, Timbuktu	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$36,405,459
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Livelihoods, Protection, and Education Assistance for Refugees, Livelihoods Assistance for Host Communities, NFI for Refugees, Multi-Sector Assistance to Conflict-Affected Populations	Burkina Faso, Countrywide, Niger	\$6,553,424
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
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	Child protection and Education for Refugees	Mauritania	\$1,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$23,753,348
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$82,661,317
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$23,976,592
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$41,400,934
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$25,080,881
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019			\$90,458,407

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 1, 2019.

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>