

MALI - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

18.4 million

Population of Mali
CIA World Factbook – July 2018

3.9 million

People in Mali Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
UN – July 2019

550,000

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

187,139

IDPs in Mali
GoM – September 2019

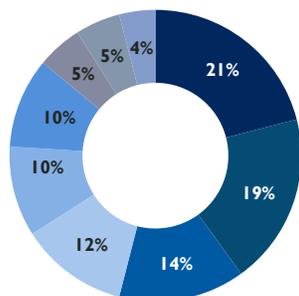
138,404

Malian Refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger
UN, GoM – September 2019

74,205

Returned Refugees to Mali
GoM – September 2019

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) (21%)
- Health (19%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (14%)
- Shelter and Settlements (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (10%)
- Nutrition (10%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (5%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (ERMS) (5%)
- Protection (4%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2019



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Mali more than doubled from approximately 77,000 IDPs as of September 2018 to more than 187,000 IDPs as of September 2019, as persistent insecurity and increasing intercommunal conflict forced people to flee, according to the Government of Mali (GoM). Meanwhile, flooding triggered by heavy June-to-October rains has affected approximately 78,000 people, including IDPs and other conflict-affected populations.
- Food security actors caution that the increasing displacement and flooding could heighten food needs among vulnerable households. Conflict has already contributed to acute food insecurity, as affected populations have limited access to resources to meet basic needs.
- The U.S. Government (USG) continues to assist vulnerable populations in Mali and Malian refugees in the region, providing more than \$88.6 million in FY 2019 to support agriculture and food assistance, coordination and logistics, health care services, nutrition interventions, shelter supplies, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming.

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

- Revised HRP identifies additional 700,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance in Mali
- Heightened conflict, insecurity displaces 110,000 people in past year
- About 550,000 people in central and northern Mali faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during June-to-August lean season

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MALI RESPONSE IN FY 2019

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$24,045,362
USAID/FFP ²	\$35,007,283
State/PRM ³	\$29,557,033

\$88,609,678

CURRENT EVENTS

- The UN released a revised 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Mali in July, estimating that approximately 3.9 million people require humanitarian assistance—approximately 700,000 more than the number of people estimated to require assistance as of December. The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate as escalated armed group attacks and intercommunal violence prompt rapid population displacement, especially in central Mali’s Mopti and Ségou regions. In response, the revised HRP requests an additional \$28 million to address urgent humanitarian needs, bringing the total requirement to \$324 million for 2019. As of September, donors had contributed only 41 percent of the HRP requirements, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service. The USG continues to be the largest humanitarian donor in Mali.
- On June 28, the UN Security Council extended the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) mandate through June 2020. While the mandate continues to focus on supporting the implementation of the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, the 2019 extension added a second strategic priority that focuses on addressing the situation in central Mali, including an emphasis on the protection of civilians and reduction in intercommunal violence.
- Heavy rains and flooding during the June-to-October rainy season had affected nearly 78,000 people as of late August, including in Gao, Mopti, Koulikoro, Segou, and Sikasso regions, the UN reports. In August, flooding in Timbuktu’s Rharous commune and Mopti’s Douentza town affected approximately 1,700 people, with displaced households sheltering in nearby schools, according to the UN. Relief actors report that continued rains could exacerbate already poor shelter and WASH conditions among IDPs and other vulnerable communities.

INSECURITY, POPULATION MOVEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Approximately 8.7 million people, more than 45 percent of Mali’s population, live in crisis-affected areas of the country’s Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, Taoudénit, and Timbuktu regions, the UN reports. From January 1 to May 31, the UN Mine Action Service recorded nearly 90 security incidents involving improvised explosive devices across Mali, resulting in more than 67 deaths and nearly 120 injuries. Approximately 60 percent of the incidents occurred in Mopti, which has experienced heightened levels of armed group activity in recent months.
- As a result of heightened insecurity, the number of IDPs in Mali increased from approximately 77,000 people to more than 187,000 people between September 2018 and September 2019. Mali’s Gao, Mopti, and Timbuktu regions host the largest number of IDPs and relief actors note that access to food, health care services, and shelter, especially in flood-prone areas, remain priority needs for displaced individuals in Mali.
- In addition, Malians have continued to flee to neighboring countries due to ongoing violence. More than 138,000 Malian refugees resided in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger as of late September, including approximately 25,700 Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, nearly 56,200 individuals in Mauritania, and an estimated 56,500 refugees in Niger, according to the GoM and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UN agency projects that continued insecurity and violence in Mali will worsen humanitarian conditions and prompt additional displacement in the region.
- The deteriorating security situation has also severely constrained humanitarian access across Mali, hindering relief actors’ ability to provide assistance in conflict-affected areas. In addition to armed groups continuing to prohibit humanitarian access in certain areas, insecurity and generalized crime in areas of operation continues to threaten the safety of relief workers, according to the UN. From late July to early August, the UN recorded multiple robberies in Timbuktu and Ménaka region roadways and urban areas—including the theft of an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) vehicle—that prompted the organization to suspend activities in Timbuktu and Taoudénit regions. In addition, on May 4, armed groups set fire to two non-governmental organization (NGO) vehicles in Mopti’s Douentza *Cercle*, demonstrating the high levels of insecurity in areas where humanitarian staff operate.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- The bi-annual Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis conducted in March 2019 predicted that approximately 550,000 people, primarily in Mali's Gao, Mopti, Ségou, and Timbuktu regions, faced Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the peak of the June-to-August lean season.⁴ This analysis does not capture food security conditions for populations displaced since March, who may be experiencing heightened humanitarian needs; the next CH analysis is scheduled for November 2019. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that many Malian households will likely experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity through January. However, food security actors warn that, particularly amid escalating displacement, food needs could worsen in the short-to-medium term as disruption to livelihoods, flooding, and limited host community resources to support IDPs persist.
- In FY 2019, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$14.5 million to four NGOs to reach approximately 209,000 food-insecure Malians with emergency food assistance through cash transfers for food; food vouchers; or local, regional, or international procurement (LRIP), based on community-level needs and access to markets. In addition, a consortium of NGO partners is providing legal support to improve access to government services, holding trainings on conflict management to strengthen community bonds and facilitate access to arable farmland, and strengthening early warning systems to reduce vulnerability to shocks like drought and floods. Another NGO partner is complementing food assistance with activities such as hygiene promotion trainings, nutrition support, and water-point construction and rehabilitation.
- With the support of USAID/FFP and other donors, the UN World Food Program (WFP) assisted more than 600,000 people in July, including more than 450,000 people with emergency food assistance, 59,000 children and 33,000 pregnant and lactating women with nutrition assistance, 130,000 children with emergency school feeding, and nearly 83,000 people with food-for-assets activities, such as rehabilitation of irrigation systems. In FY 2019, USAID/FFP contributed \$18.2 million to WFP for emergency food and nutrition assistance in Mali. USAID/FFP also supported WFP efforts to strengthen the coordination of emergency food security activities to improve response effectiveness.
- From January to August, nutrition actors treated approximately 84,000 children ages five years and younger suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), representing approximately 50 percent of the 2019 target of 190,000 children, according to the UN. USAID/FFP provided nearly \$2.3 million in FY 2019 funding to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to procure nearly 420 metric tons (MT) of ready-to-use therapeutic food, sufficient to treat 33,000 children experiencing SAM. The contribution also supported trainings for health care workers and the monitoring of national nutrition conditions to strengthen GoM Ministry of Health's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition program.
- On May 31, U.S. Ambassador to Mali Dennis B. Hankins traveled to Mopti to assess humanitarian conditions and monitor USAID/FFP-supported interventions in the region. During the visit, Ambassador Hankins and USAID/FFP staff visited a nutrition clinic in Mopti, where UNICEF is treating children facing SAM with USAID/FFP-funded ready-to-use therapeutic foods. The delegation also conducted an inspection of a WFP warehouse and observed a WFP hybrid food distribution involving cash, vouchers, and in-kind assistance in an IDP camp in Mopti's Sevaré town. In addition, during a meeting with relief actors, MINUSMA representatives expressed concern regarding the impact of recent insecurity on food security in Mopti, noting that the increased violence is restricting the population's access to agricultural fields. The representatives also noted that intercommunal tensions, as well as lack of access to livelihood opportunities, particularly among youth, may have contributed to deteriorating security conditions in the region.

MULTI-SECTORAL ASSISTANCE

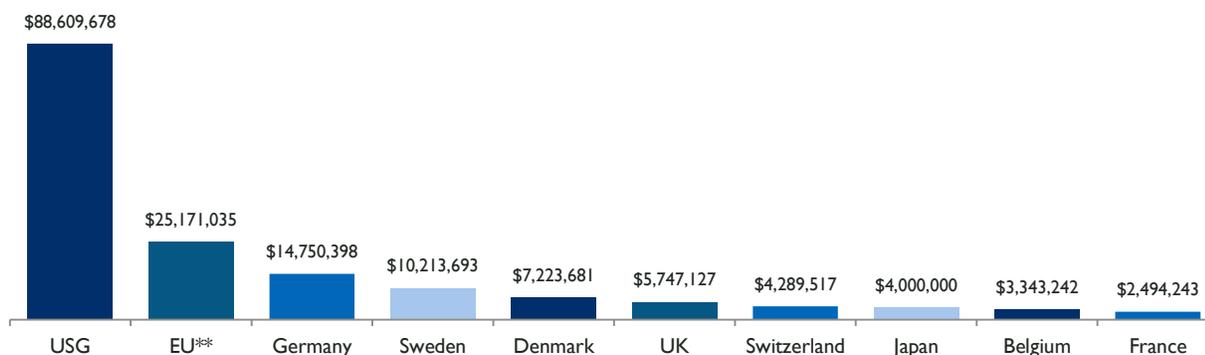
- Access to health care remains an urgent need among vulnerable groups in Mali, including displaced populations. In FY 2019, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$4.5 million for health activities in Mali, including deploying mobile health clinics that provide free medical services, such as antenatal consultations, malnutrition screenings, and

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.

vaccinations to conflict-affected communities in Ségou. USAID/OFDA also supported health worker trainings in Ménaka.

- Furthermore, the UN estimates that approximately 1.3 million people across Mali require WASH assistance, many of whom lack access to safe drinking water, increasing their risk of waterborne illnesses. In FY 2019, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$5 million to support WASH interventions in Mali to increase access to safe drinking water and promote improved health outcomes. Interventions in FY 2019 included conducting hygiene promotion activities, providing WASH supplies, rehabilitating water points, and establishing local water management committees.
- In FY 2019, the Emergency Rapid Response Mechanism—jointly supported by USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA—carried out 47 responses benefitting more than 124,400 people in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Tombouctou, and Segou regions. The responses provided in-kind food and cash assistance, relief commodities, shelter support, and WASH items through six local NGO partners.

2019 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 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 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 74,200 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 more than 187,000 people and prompted approximately 138,000 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, Paul A. Folmsbee—U.S. Ambassador to Mali from May 2015 to November 2018—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 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partners (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
UN Humanitarian Air Service (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 of Food Aid via 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	\$18,195,475
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN FY 2019			\$35,007,283
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,200,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,900,000
IPs	Education, Livelihoods, Protection, Non-Food Items, WASH	Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger	\$3,579,500
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Shelter and Settlements, Livelihoods, Protection	Burkina Faso, Mauritania	\$2,427,533
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			\$88,609,678

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, 2019.

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>