

*This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for West and Central Africa in Dakar in collaboration with humanitarian partners and is issued by OCHA Headquarters in New York. It covers the period from 22 to 28 May 2012. The next report will be issued on or around 5 June.*

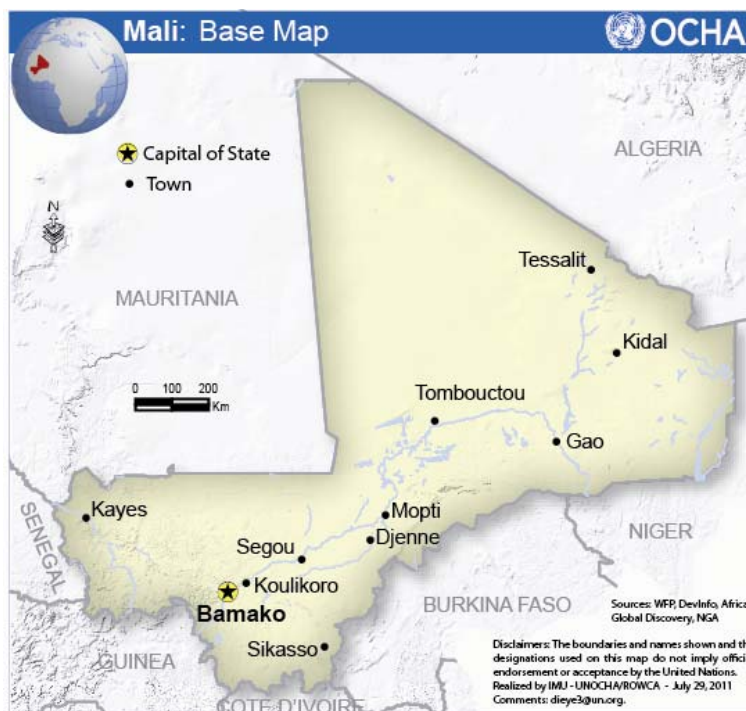
## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- As of 24 May, the total number of Internally Displaced People (IDP) is estimated at 144,934. After the registration of IDP's in the city of Bamako, the estimated number of 30,000 IDPs was revised to 20,175 IDPs.
- As of 28 May, 167,954 Malian refugees have been registered in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. According to a statement by the Algerian government in March, at least 30,000 more are in Algeria.
- In Burkina Faso, heightened tensions have been observed between refugees and the host population over the utilization of limited resources such as pastureland and water.
- Access to improved WASH services has significantly deteriorated over the past weeks leading to an increase in the incidence rate of diarrheal diseases and malaria.
- The Consolidated Appeal Process for Mali is in its final phase.

## II. Situation Overview

### Recent political developments

Interim President Traoré has received medical treatment in France since 23 May, following the attack in the Presidential Palace on 21 May by demonstrators. The Prime Minister started an official visit to Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast on 25 May for meetings with the ECOWAS chair and mediator. On 26 May, the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) signed an agreement to merge with the Islamist Ansar Dine group, claiming to turn the northern territory into an Islamist state. However, recent reports indicate disagreements over the application of Islamic law, with the MNLA refusing to sign the final communiqué. On 24 May, clashes erupted on the Mali-Burkina Faso border between Dogon farmers and Nomadic Fulani herders in which 30 people are reported dead. An agreement under former Malian President Touré, allowed Fulani herders to take their livestock into Mali to available pasture land.



### Humanitarian overview

Following the demonstrations in Bamako on 21 May, activities and movements of humanitarian actors were interrupted. The Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, facilitated a meeting of the Humanitarian Country Team to share information on the security and political situation and to reach a common context analysis. The Consolidated Appeal Process for Mali is in its final phase, with Clusters finishing the prioritization of projects before final editing by OCHA. In the north, international and local humanitarian

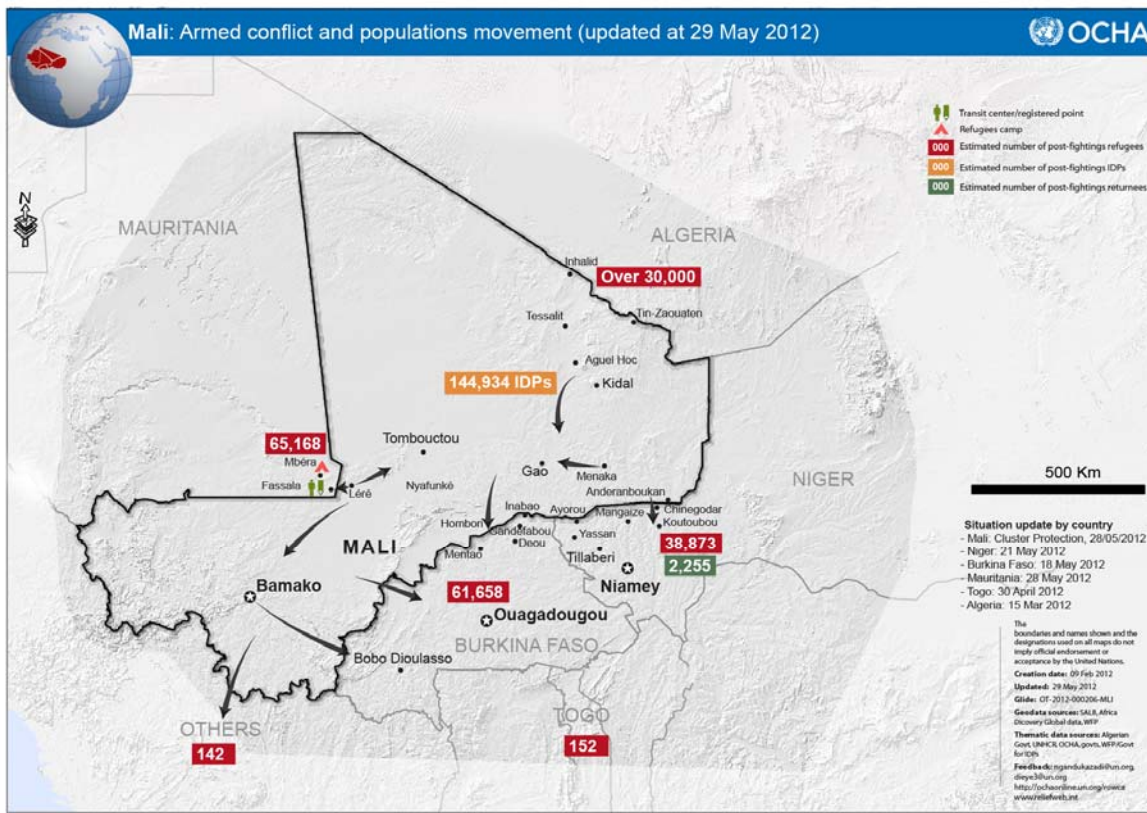
NGOs continued their activities. The WASH cluster in collaboration with CARE, OXFAM-GB and the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) facilitated an assessment mission to identify priority needs with national consultants who are to visit the northern cities of Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu. A report from this mission will be available next week.

**Internal displacement**

During the week, assessment teams of the WASH cluster (UNICEF) and Médecins du Monde-Belgium (MDM) reported spontaneous returns of IDPs and refugees from Algeria and Niger into the town of Kidal. OCHA and the Protection Cluster will keep track of these return movements in collaboration with partners in the field to verify numbers of people, their potential needs and verify their departure from refugee camps in neighboring countries through cross-border monitoring. On 24 May, the Protection Cluster has revised the estimated number of IDPs in the city of Bamako, after a registration process conducted by Catholic Relief Service (CRS) in collaboration with the Malian Civil Protection. Previously estimated at 30,000, IDP numbers in Bamako are now at 20,175 people. In the town of Sikasso, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Malian Civil Protection identified 2,674 displaced persons. Meanwhile, the International Committee for the Red Cross/Crescent (ICRC) estimated that the Mopti region is hosting 32,000 IDPs. As of 24 May, total number of IDPs is estimated at 144,934.

**Refugees**

As of 28 May, UNHCR estimates that 167,954 Malian refugees are living in neighbouring countries, in addition to some 30,000 refugees in Algeria according to the Algerian Government.<sup>1</sup> Unregistered Malians are living in Nouakchott, Mauritania, and Niamey, Niger, and probably in other locations. Data on refugees remain incomplete, particularly for those arriving with livestock or transferred into camps. In Burkina Faso, heightened tensions have been observed between refugees and the host population over the utilization of limited resources such as pastureland and water.



<sup>1</sup> UNHCR has developed a specific web portal on the Mali crisis that gives overall as well as by country figures and information on refugees, needs and response. <http://data.unhcr.org/MaliSituation/regional.php>

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response in Mali



#### FOOD SECURITY

A joint WFP/FAO/CILSS/OMA/FEWSNET market survey will start on 29 May, with data collection on three axes (Bamako-Kayes, Bamako-Sikasso, Bamako-Mopti).

#### Response:

- As of 28 May, WFP has reached 55,482 beneficiaries through its Emergency Operation. WFP targets some 650,000 beneficiaries in May and June through targeted food distributions, nutritional activities, and asset creation activities. The second round of targeted food distributions has started in Koulikoro region (*cercle* of Kati) for 2,000 beneficiaries and will expand to other *cercles* in the region.
- WFP provided monthly food rations to 1,600 IDPs, registered by the Governorate in Ségou city and Markala commune. Furthermore, WFP is preparing targeted food distributions for 5,300 IDPs in Mopti region with partner CARE International, in the *cercles* of Djenne, Bankass, Bandiagara and Koro.
- Identification of asset creation activities is ongoing at community level. WFP is focusing on activities that promote water management and harvesting practices as needed to support success of the upcoming agricultural campaign and activities that foster climate resilient livelihood strategies.
- The ICRC in cooperation with the Malian Red Cross has started food distributions to 23,000 IDPs in the Mopti region (*cercles* of Djenne, Bandjagara, Bankass and Kori). During the last week, the Malian Red Cross supported by the ICRC distributed rice and millet to some 9,000 IDPs as well as essential household items to 1,200 families in the regions of Sikasso, Segou and Mopti.



#### NUTRITION

A Nutrition Cluster meeting on 24 May presented the results of the project selection process for the Mali CAP. Out of 13 projects submitted, 10 were selected. The total amount requested for the Nutrition Sector is approximately US \$39 million. In addition, the information management tools created for the Nutrition Cluster (monitoring matrix, website, mapping, etc) were presented and discussed with partners. Through these tools, the aim is to make nutrition partner's activities in Mali visible, and to scale up capacity of performance monitoring, to identify gaps and overlaps that may appear regarding geographical coverage and/or planned activities.

#### Response:

- Last week, UNICEF dispatched 1,367 cartons of RUTF (ready-to-use therapeutic food) to Kayes, Diema, Nioro, Yelimane, Drs Kayes, Kenieba, Bafoulabe and Kita, which will benefit 1,367 children.
- WFP continues to provide nutrition training (preventive and curative nutritional activities) to its partners in Bamako and the regions. A mission is scheduled next week in Kayes for the monitoring of the treatment for moderate acute malnutrition programme.
- A six day training of 40 trainers on IYCF (Infant and Young Children Feeding) and on the new protocol for Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) will begin on 28 May. This training is supported by UNICEF in close collaboration with the national task force established by Government. The 40 trainers will then have the responsibility to train 3,000 officers and healthcare executives in 6 regions of the country (Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou and Mopti) in order to provide appropriate care to malnourished children. As the security situation in the three northern regions remains tight, NGOs present on the ground will train health staff.

#### Gaps and constraints:

- Many operational partners arrived in Mali in order to respond to the crisis which creates challenges in terms of coordination, geographical coverage and overlapping activities. OCHA is engaged in putting in place coordination mechanisms through the cluster system and in mapping the interventions and gaps in order to have a coherent response.



#### AGRICULTURE

- FAO emergency activities continue in Kayes and Koulikoro regions assisting 5,300 households in Kayes and 1,090 households in Koulikoro through support to market gardening and livestock activities.



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Access to improved WASH services has significantly deteriorated over the past weeks. Initial coverage in rural and urban areas was already low and the large numbers of IDPs have added great pressure on existing water points (traditional wells, and surface water – ponds, river). Based on the observations from medical actors, the deterioration in WASH services has led to an increase in the incidence rate of diarrheal diseases and malaria. The ICRC reports that without fuel to power generators operating the water pumps and treatment plants in Timbuktu and Kidal, drinking water production in these two cities will be interrupted.

### Response:

The partners are compiling data and, based on their capacity, are planning their activities. A clearer picture is expected in the coming weeks. The objectives of the WASH response plan, prepared and collectively agreed by the WASH cluster, are:

- to urgently secure access to drinking water, both in terms of quality and quantity for IDPs and children under five years old suffering from SAM, through notably the rehabilitation or construction of new water points, and water trucking if appropriate;
- to improve hygiene practices by distributing hygiene and malaria prevention kits and also highly sensitizing populations to risks in terms of public health;
- to improve sanitary conditions and support the stakeholders from the health and nutrition clusters in terms of access to water, sanitation and hygiene in the functional health centres;
- to implement preventive measures in areas at risk of cholera and to develop an early warning system and response to emergencies.

ICRC has decided to provide fuel to power two generators in Timbuktu and Kidal respectively.



## HEALTH

**Needs:** An urgent need for qualified medical specialists (surgery, gynecology and anesthesia) has emerged in health facilities in the areas affected by the conflict (Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu and part of Mopti). Priority needs remain access to health services for the most vulnerable people especially in the north, provision of medicines and equipment to health centres in the north, strengthening of the Early Warning and Rapid Response System and overall capacity-building for all health centers in Mali.

### Response:

- An inter-agency framework (UNICEF, WHO, Department of Health and OCHA) is being developed for the revival and revitalization of health centers in the northern parts of the country.
- The College of Physicians, WHO and OCHA are envisaging a humanitarian mission with qualified medical personnel to improve the technical level of health facilities and to provide quality care to beneficiaries in the north.
- WHO has donated two libraries for health schools in Gao and Timbuktu
- ICRC continues to build the capacity of the hospital in Timbuktu and other health centers in the northern region.
- MDM supports the community health centre in Gao and is extending its support to other health facilities in the north.
- The Ministry of Health has circulated a letter on the implementation of free health care in areas affected by the crisis.



## LOGISTICS / UNHAS

- A logistics cluster meeting was held on 24 May. The WFP logistics cluster coordinator has met bilaterally with 19 International NGOs, UN agencies and the Government to evaluate capacities in country.
- In order to define contingency plans, data collection on partners' storage capacity, and fuel needs is ongoing.
- UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) continues to operate weekly flights free of charge for the humanitarian community in Mali to Kayes, Mopti and Niamey (Niger) with departure from Bamako. Increased requests from partners for humanitarian cargo transport have been recorded. UNHAS also operates special flights for high level visits on a regular basis.



## EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- The WFP Radio Trainer will start training next week for UN radio operators. Training will start with radio operators, UN drivers, and all UN personnel, the Security Management Team, and NGOs.
- UN VHF/HF Network upgrade preparations are ongoing with extension of telecoms tower.



- New radio frequencies are being identified for the UN agencies to avoid interference. Application for the license will be submitted to the local authorities.
- The ETC cluster meeting of 22 May was postponed due to insecurity in Bamako. The cluster meeting will take place in the coming week.



## EDUCATION

**Needs:** The Education Cluster estimates that 500,000 children are at risk of abandoning school due to the food and nutrition crisis and that 100,000 children affected by conflict are at risk of losing the academic year 2011-2012. The Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) is planning assessments in order to identify the needs of out of school-displaced children and host schools in regions in the south.

### Response:

- The Emergency Education Working Group that has been established by the Ministry of Education with technical support from UNICEF adopted its Terms of Reference and agreed on a roadmap and action plan for the Education Emergency Response.
- As part of the Consolidated Appeal Process, the education sector response plan has been finalized and working group members have submitted 8 projects, which have been prioritized and approved.
- The Ministry of Education has disseminated key messages through community radio and newspapers in order to facilitate free registration of displaced children in schools in the South. According to the Displaced Children Surveillance System of the EiEWG, 5600 students are currently back to school free of charge.
- With support from Plan International, 1,000 school kits consisting primarily of school bags, notebooks, pens, pencils and geometrical instruments were distributed to 1000 displaced students in circles of Kati (Koulikoro region), Kangaba (Bamako), Baraoueli (Ségou), Cercle of Mopti (Mopti) and Kita (Kayes).
- Capacity building of members of the Working Group for Education in Emergency Situation, including the Ministry of Education in the field of education in emergencies and coordination with technical and material support from UNICEF and Save the Children.

### Gaps and constraints:

A limited number and a weak capacity of implementing partners on the ground hamper adequate response efforts. Mobilizing the required resources to respond to the crisis has also proven difficult.



## PROTECTION

- CRS and the Malian Civil Protection have completed the registration of IDP's in Bamako where 20,175 persons have been registered. After the registration of IDPs in Bamako, the difference between the current numbers (20,175) and the previous estimated numbers (30,000) is due to the lack of proper registration in Bamako at the beginning of the crisis.
- Over 30 rape cases were reported in the city of Gao in the month of April. Most victims have not been treated because of shame and fear of reprisals. The protection cluster and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) sub-cluster in collaboration with the health cluster are putting in place a concerted approach to strengthen the prevention and provide care for rape victims.
- The Gender Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster, led by UNFPA has completed their working plan, including elaboration and validation of the messages on the prevention of GBV broadcasted through the media.
- GBV reporting form has been validated by the GBV sub-cluster for the referral system and the reporting of GBV cases.
- UNFPA is awaiting 5,500 "Kits Dignite" for rape cases and 62,880 kits of post-operative and operating anesthesia.

## IV. Response to refugee needs in neighbouring countries

### Overview

Refugees' main humanitarian needs are the lack of food, potable water and shelter, as well as the prevention of epidemic diseases and the creation of a protective environment for vulnerable children and women. The majority of host communities are also among the most affected by the Sahel food security and nutrition crisis.

### Burkina Faso

As of 28 May, the number of Malian refugees officially registered in Burkina Faso stood at 61,658. From 21 May to 24 May, UNHCR and the National Refugee Commission (CONAREF) recorded 101 families of

newcomers, a total number of 634 refugees in Mentao. Based on lists received from administrative authorities in Deou city and cross checked by UNHCR, 79 families based in the unofficial site of Tinedjia have received their registration cards.

**Food:** As of 25 May, WFP and its operational partner Red Cross Burkina Faso have distributed a full food basket (cereals, pulses, oil, salt and supercereal) to a total of 67,882 people (16 776 individuals from host communities and 51,106 Malian refugees). The food aid sector has also discussed improved coordination mechanisms between the food sector and the government.

**Agriculture:** FAO continues to provide food and veterinary treatment for refugees' and host communities' livestock. In addition to 1,237 refugee households, FAO also provides animal feed to 363 vulnerable local pastoralists.

**WASH:** As of 24 May, a total of 7 boreholes have been drilled (2 in Fererio, 3 in Mentao and 2 in Damba) by UNHCR through the implementing partner FASEM-Consult. The construction of 3 platforms and fences in concrete (2 in Damba and 1 in Mentao) is completed. Oxfam is now distributing 56 cubic meter of water per day by water trucking in Mentao site and 40 cubic meter of water in Damba site. 5 water comities have been created in Mentao and 3 in Damba. To increase the potential of water sources, Plan Burkina has drilled 1 borehole in Damba site. Oxfam has constructed 20 latrines and 6 showers in Mentao and promoted the creation of community hygiene peers in Menato and Damba.

**Logistics:** The installation of wickhalls has started on 26 May in Deou and Fererio. It is expected that the completion of the wickhalls will take approximately five days. Pending storage availability UNHCR will store non-food items in the above mentioned wickhalls.

**Operational constraints:** Heightened tensions have been observed between refugees and the host population over the utilization of meager resources such as pastureland and water. In addition, there is a risk of ethnic tension between the refugees. It is expected that access to refugee sites, especially those of Ferrerio and Gandafabou, will become increasingly difficult with the start of the rainy season.

### Mauritania

As of 27 May, 65,168 refugees (14,195 families) are in Mbera camp. According to UNHCR, new movements of 986 persons (about 140 per day) were registered during the last week. Refugees are not only arriving in Fassala ( which is 3 km from the Mali border and a main entry point for Malian refugees) but are now coming spontaneously through other entry points straight into the camp which is creating difficulties in terms of registration. UNHCR considers the livestock from both refugees and resident population to be a concern, and FAO and government counterparts have identified priority needs and activities such as cattle vaccination which are urgently required.

**Food:** UNHCR, WFP and implementing partner CSA (Comissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire) agreed to start monthly food distributions in the first week of June. UNHCR is setting up additional distribution facilities in the camp.

**Nutrition:** A WFP nutrition specialist is finalizing an assessment of nutritional feeding centre for children with moderate malnutrition (CRENAM) in Mbera and will meet with UNICEF and UNHCR is to present main findings and to agree on assistance and management of CRENAM. MSF-B reported that as a partial result of the nutritional screening conducted in the camp, 100 children affected by severe acute malnutrition have been identified. These children have not yet been covered by regular nutritional programmes.

**Agriculture:** FAO continues to implement activities aimed at preserving the livelihoods of Malian refugees by strengthening the health of their livestock. Some 6,000 households will receive veterinary products.

**Health:** The measles vaccination campaign covered a total of 25,700 children in Hodh ECH Chargui, whereof 19,700 in Mbera. Two additional health posts managed by MSF-B will be operational in the camp.

**WASH:** 34 water storage and distribution points are currently available in the camp and the main water distribution system is concluded. OXFAM and Solidarités International continue to set up latrines and 7 refuse pits are under construction (2 of them already operational). Latrines for schools and CRENAM are also planned. UNICEF distributed 1,400 hygiene kits to women. Government authorities and the military engineering are conducting an assessment in Hodh Ech Chargui and plan to drill 50 boreholes benefiting both resident population and refugees.

**Education:** In Mbera camp there are about 12,000 school-aged children but so far only 2,200 are in school. Considering that 3,332 are enrolled in school, UNICEF, UNHCR and Intersos consider setting up additional school facilities a priority. UNICEF reported that four more schools are being built; teachers are being recruitment and school material will arrive by the end of the week.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF created child friendly spaces in the camp and distributed tarpaulin to 1,500 families. In collaboration with UNHCR and ICRC, UNICEF is registering non-accompanied and/or separated children. A family tracing programme will be implemented by ICRC.

## Niger

The number of registered refugees in Niger still stands at 41,128, including 2,255 returning Nigeriens. The influx of new arrivals in the Ayorou and Ouallam regions have decreased with only 356 persons registered between 15 and 20 May. Due to security concerns, 11,562 Malian refugees from 5 sites close to the border areas will be transferred to Tamaberaya, a new refugee camp in Ayorou region. The operation is scheduled to begin this week. IOM is responsible for the transfer while Plan Niger will be in charge of the camp management. As of 25 May, most refugees have given their consent to be relocated while a few people remain reluctant. UNHCR and IOM were still working on getting the holdouts to agree to the move.

**Food:** Refugees in Magainze were discontent with changes in the food distribution method and refused to take their monthly rations on 19 May. The new distribution method was established according to the size of families while the initial distribution method was based on household units.

## WASH:

- MSF-Switzerland reports 214 latrines and 244 showers to be functional as of 24 May in Abala Camp. Water supply is being provided at 110 cubic metres per day; a bladder was added in week 18. Eighteen latrines and 23 showers were completed in Mangaize by MSF-Switzerland as of 24. May.
- World Vision is working at putting in place a mini network of water supply in Abala. The same type of water supply network could be extended to the Mangaize refugee camp, where two boreholes have been constructed by OXFAM and World Vision.
- In Ayorou, water trucking is provided by Plan Niger in four refugee sites. A sensitization campaign on hygiene is being handled by Plan Niger, OXFAM, MSF-CH and World Vision. In Tillia, On 22 May, AKARASS started to provide 40,000 liters of drinking water to Agando and Chinewaren sites.
- Work is ongoing on the proposed new camp of Tamaberaya with MSF-Switzerland aiming at providing 200 cubic metres of daily water supply by 28 May. Four hundred latrines, 200 showers and 200 garbage collections points are also being planned for the new site

**Health & Nutrition:** Two teams, each comprised of a medical doctor, a nurse and a mid-wife, have been deployed to Agando and Chinaweren by WHO and AKRASS. They will provide basic health services to about 2,000 refugees on each site. The Nutrition centers on both sites have been staffed by a nutrition specialist and supplied with 300 boxes of Plumpynut, 20 boxes of oil, and 3,250 kg of super cereal.

**Site Planning:** The site planning for the new refugee camp has started. The layout takes into consideration their lifestyle of living in groups. Several non-habitable areas such as runway of streams, potential flooding areas are being demarcated. As of 22 May, zones have been plotted for the 348 households (1740 persons) who will be part of the first convoy of refugees to be transferred during the week of May 28.

## V. Coordination

**Mali:** OCHA is putting in place coordination mechanisms, facilitating and providing technical support to the activated clusters. In addition, OCHA endeavors to assist partners on access strategies.

**Burkina Faso:** Weekly coordination meetings take place in Ouagadougou, as well as weekly coordination meetings with partners in the field in Dori.

**Mauritania:** Coordination meetings led by UNHCR and the Ministry of Interior take place in Nouakchott every Monday.

## VI. Funding

According to Financial Tracking Service, the current funding requirements for the food security and nutrition crisis in Mali amount to nearly \$119 million. As of 28 May, humanitarian partners have received around \$52.9 million, or 44 per cent. An appeal process for Mali is underway and is expected to be concluded in early June.

**119 million**  
requested (US\$)

**44 %**  
funded

As of 28 May, the Consolidated Appeal for Burkina Faso is 25 per cent funded while the Mauritania Appeal is only funded at 4 per cent. The refugee component of the Niger Appeal is funded at 18 per cent.

Of the \$35.6 million required by UNHCR on 23 February to cover the needs generated by the refugee crisis, UNHCR had received \$20,434,145 as of 28 May. The appeal is being revised upwards based on new contingency figures and additional displacements.

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