



World Food Programme



Mali and the Sahel

2015 First Quarterly Operational Briefing

Presentation to the
WFP Executive Board

WFP Auditorium – 27 January 2015

Humanitarian Situation

Mali

- Nearly 2 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity.
- 13.3 percent of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition (GAM), of whom 2.9 percent suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- In Northern Mali, high instability is preventing the restoration of essential services; there are still 90,000 IDPs in Mali and 150,000 refugees in neighbouring countries.

Sahel

- In December 2014, 19.8 million people in the Sahel are estimated to be food insecure, with at least 2.6 million requiring urgent food assistance. Millions more are expected to see their food security deteriorate during the 2015 lean season.
- Acute malnutrition persists in the Sahel at unacceptably high levels. On average, one out of three children in the Sahel suffers from stunting.
- Projections indicate that in 2015, 5.8 million children under five will suffer from GAM. 1.4 million will suffer from SAM and 4.4 million from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- Floods, droughts and pests remain recurrent shocks for thousands of households. Poor and erratic rainfall, in particular in the western Sahel, has negatively affected yearly harvests and the livelihoods of millions.
- Across the Sahel, insecurity and conflict have displaced 2.8 million people, a dramatic increase from 1.6 million in January 2014.
- Spiralling violence in north-eastern Nigeria and C.A.R. continues to force people from their homes.

Security Situation

Mali

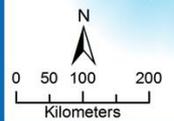
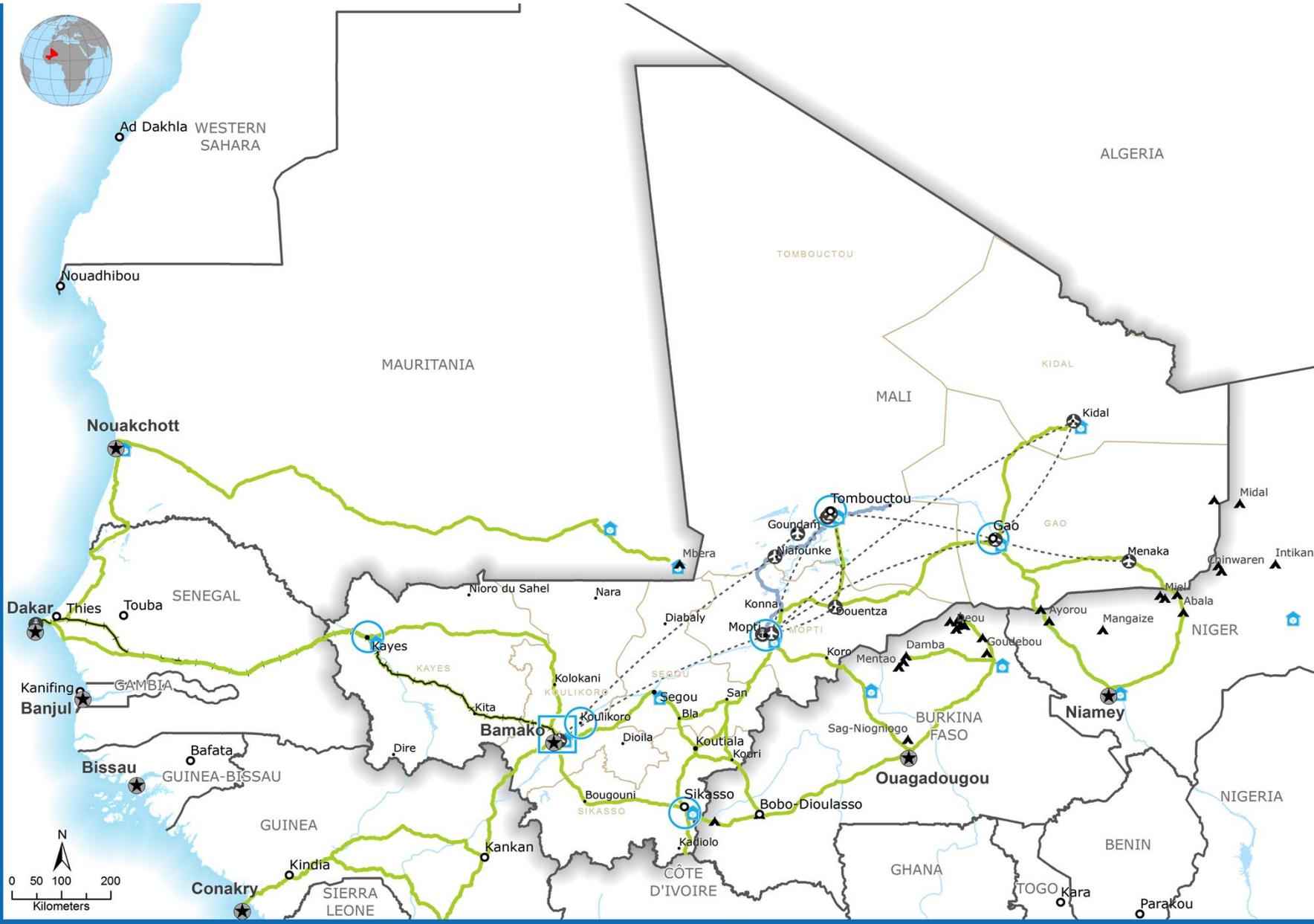
- The security situation for 2015 remains concerning, sensitive and unpredictable.
- Security incidents in northern Mali, including improvised explosive devices and mine explosions on roads, banditry, terrorism and clashes between armed groups continue to affect WFP and partner operations by limiting humanitarian access. The situation may further be destabilized following recent unrest and MINUSMA engaging more actively against attacks.

Sahel

- Insecurity has been affecting north-eastern Nigeria and the Central African Republic, and has led to increased displacement both within and outside of these countries.
- A regionalization of the conflict in north-eastern Nigeria has taken place, with the increased involvement of militaries from different countries, including Niger who deployed troops to Cameroon in response to Boko Haram attacks.
- The intensification of the conflict in Libya is a factor of instability in the region; porous borders and the regional Islamist threat risk further destabilizing the Sahel region.
- Recent civil unrest marked by violence and large scale riots took place across the Sahel, particularly in Niger following the last issue of Charlie Hebdo after the terrorist attacks in Paris.

Mali

Operational Overview - January 2015



Date Created: 05 January 2015
 Contact: omep.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Service provided by OMEP GIS
 Reference Number:
 MLI_OperationOverview_A3L

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- 🏠 Warehouse
- 🚢 Port
- 🛩️ UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route
- Waterway Supply Route
- Road Supply Route
- Railway Supply Route
- 🌐 National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Region Boundary

Data Sources: WFP, UNGI/WG, IGM, UNHCR, Geonames
 The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Framework of Interventions

Mali:

PRRO 200719

Saving lives, reducing malnutrition and rebuilding livelihoods
(01 January 2015 – 31 December 2017).

SO 200802

Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Service
(01 January 2015 – 31 December 2015).

Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger:

Regional EMOP 200438

Assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons affected by
insecurity in Mali
(01 June 2012 – 31 December 2015).

Sahel:

WFP operates under **PRROs** and **EMOPs** to provide life saving food assistance, reduce malnutrition, rebuild livelihoods and strengthen community resilience to renewed shocks in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and the Gambia.



Continue to link crisis response and reducing risk & vulnerability to shocks, breaking the cycle of hunger and achieving sustainable food security and nutrition while protecting vulnerable populations.

Mali PRRO 200719

- 1.1 million food-insecure people targeted annually throughout Mali;
- respond to the immediate food security and nutrition needs of IDPs and returnees, protecting people affected by disasters and seasonal stresses;
- support the recovery and stability of communities affected by shocks;
- prevent and treat moderately malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (BSFP + TSFP); and
- provide a safety net for vulnerable primary schoolchildren.

Mali SO 200802

- provide safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Mali in 2015.

Regional EMOP 200438 (extended until end 2015)

- 123,000 refugees who fled conflict in northern Mali since 2012 are targeted.
- general food distribution through in-kind food and cash/voucher transfers;
- prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women through blanket supplementary feeding and targeted supplementary feeding; and
- emergency school feeding.

Operational Priorities

→ Ensure a coherent and integrated approach to building resilience and breaking the inter-generational cycle of hunger and malnutrition among the poorest and most vulnerable populations in the Sahel.

Mali

- scale-up of activities to cover additional caseloads in March and April in anticipation of the early and severe lean season.
- Continue to advocate for humanitarian access and for the facilitation of the resumption of economic activities and commercial imports in the North of the country.
- Continue to closely coordinate with key Partners and the Government to ensure synergy of interventions.

Sahel

- stabilize the nutritional situation of refugees, including women and children.
- Cater for increasing needs arising from the insecurity in neighbouring countries.
- Pre-position sufficient commodities throughout the Sahel countries, especially in remote and insecure areas, to avoid breaks and a potential acute humanitarian crisis.



WFP operations in Mali and the Sahel are targeted based on assessment and monitoring data to ensure an efficient and effective response. Where possible WFP field monitors ensure regular follow up of activities while cooperating partners provide monthly activity and distribution reports. Joint monitoring/assessment missions are carried out periodically.

- WFP will contribute to a **Food and Nutrition Security Assessment in Mali** which will begin in early February and inform the humanitarian response during the agricultural lean season (June-September).
- In the north of Mali, where the UN has limited access, WFP continues to conduct **third-party monitoring through a national NGO partner** to collect food security, household, nutrition and market information.
- In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP continues to **identify refugees and undertake biometric registration** in all three countries.
- WFP is launching a **mobile Vulnerability Assessment (mVAM)** project to facilitate data collection using mobile phones in Niger.
- Across the Sahel, **price monitoring systems for basic food products** aims to monitor market situations and ensure that WFP's interventions do not disrupt local markets.

Operational Requirements

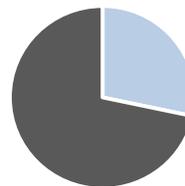
PROJECT	NEEDs (USD)	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	RECEIVED (USD)	SHORTFALLS (USD)
Mali PRRO 200719	310,406,569	2.6 million	28,765,982	281,640,587
Mali SO 200802	5,887,231	NA	1,666,389	4,220,842
Regional EMOP 200438	200,162,000	123,000	110,233,235	89,928,765

Mali PRRO 200719



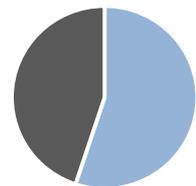
■ % received ■ % shortfall

Mali SO 200802



■ % received ■ % shortfall

Regional EMOP 200438



■ % received ■ % shortfall

Resourcing shortfalls and constraints

Mali PRRO

- As WFP aims to scale up lifesaving activities to vulnerable groups during the pastoral lean season, serious pipeline breaks in cereals and nutrition products are imminent. WFP urgently requires US\$35 million to reach people affected by violence and food insecurity across the country.
- Securing funds early on for this new operation will allow WFP to preposition sufficient commodities in country, especially in remote and insecure areas in the North, to avoid breaks.

Mali SO

- The 2015 operational plan and budget requirements were presented to users in December 2014. Critical financial shortfalls expected in 2015 may limit WFP's capacity to maintain operations.

Regional EMOP

- WFP requires US\$16 million over the next six months to support Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. The EMOP faces immediate shortfalls, which will have a drastic impact on stabilizing the nutrition situation of refugees, including women and children.

Implementing Capacity



Staff



WFP Offices



Warehouses



Cooperating Partners

Mali

246
(202 national and
44 international)

7

14

50

Mauritania

90
(77 national and
13 international)

5

2

16

Burkina Faso

72
(64 national and
8 international)

3

18

4

Niger

243
(207 national and
36 international)

6

75

60

Capacity & Access Constraints

- Insecurity in northern Mali, Niger and Mauritania remains the main constraint to humanitarian access and impacts on the ability of WFP and partners to access beneficiaries and implement activities as planned.
- A major deterioration of the context in northern Mali could have repercussion in Mauritania and Niger, and may require the relocation of WFP and partners' staff.
- In Mali, some implementing partners have suspended or withdrawn activities, impacting WFP operations. Contingency plans are in place to maintain assistance by increasing the capacity of national and community-based organizations.
- Inaccessibility of roads, particularly during the rainy season often affects the delivery of food assistance, forcing WFP to supply and preposition stocks for 3-5 months.
- Due to security concerns and risks of looting, partners are often using a “just-in-time” supply strategy to organize distributions as soon as food is delivered.
- Access to landlocked countries and congestion of main corridors affects lead times.



Coordination

- In Mali, WFP works closely with the relevant Government Ministries and the Commission for Food Security (CSA). WFP also chairs the Food Security and Nutrition PTF sub-working group which has been instrumental in initiating the reform of the National Food Security Framework.
- Together with FAO, WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster in Mali which plays a critical role in supporting food security surveys and in coordinating relief and recovery activities. In Burkina Faso, WFP also co-leads the Food Security Cluster.
- In Mauritania, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development, WFP coordinates with five key ministries for the implementation of its activities. WFP also takes part in sectorial working groups including food security, nutrition and protection/refugees.
- In January 2015, UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement with the Governments of Burkina Faso and Mali to organize the voluntary repatriation of refugees.
- Regional EMOP 200438 is coordinated by the WFP Regional Bureau in collaboration with UNHCR and the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator.

Critical Risks

CONTEXTUAL RISKS:

- Further aggravation of the level of the armed conflict in Mali.
- Engagement of MINUSMA in Northern Mali.
- Fragile socio-political situation and frequent unrest across the Sahel (popular insurrection in Burkina, Charlie Hebdo protests, demands for independence).
- Impact of the spread of Ebola in the region.
- Reduction in funding levels.

PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:

- Continued lack of safe humanitarian space in Northern Mali.
- Disruption / breakdown of the supply chain (corridors congestion).
- Food pipeline breaks.
- Lack of available and limited partner capacity.
- Reduction in WFP's capacity to monitor and coordinate the operations.
- Looting of WFP assets.
- Possible deactivation of refugees.

INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:

- Security risks for staff e.g. kidnapping, terrorist attacks, etc.
- Safety and reputational risk linked to perception of neutrality (MINUSMA).
- Perception of discrimination in access to food assistance by beneficiaries.
- Difficulty to attract qualified staff/mobility of staff in the region.

Way forward and Regional Impact

WAY FORWARD

- Combine life-saving nutritional activities with long term actions through multi-sectoral approaches that address the underlying causes of malnutrition.
- Continue to move to a resilience approach to restore food security and livelihoods.
- Enhance operational capacity in remote and insecure areas, and increase number and capacity of national partners throughout the Sahel.
- In cooperation with UNHCR, carry on WFP's support and targeting of refugees through biometric registration in Burkina, Niger and Mauritania.
- Ensure Sahel countries are prepared and ready to action contingency plans in the event of Ebola spread.
- Adapt to the new security paradigm in the Sahel and West Africa.

REGIONAL IMPACT

- Clashes in Northern Mali and Nigeria may trigger new population movements.
- Possible expansion/spill-over effect of the insecurity in northern Mali, Niger, C.A.R. and Nigeria into neighboring countries.
- Further reductions of humanitarian access and corridors.

Nigeria Regional EMOP

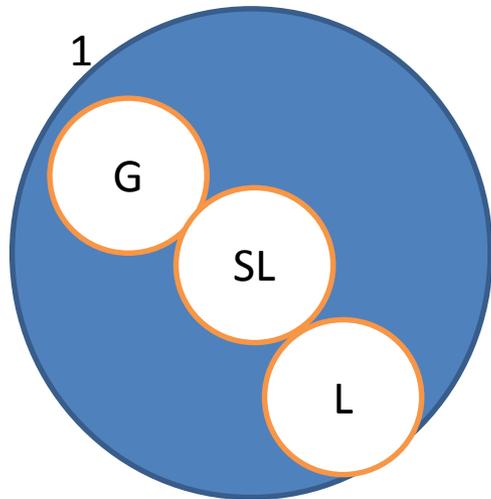
Support to Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger

- Regional Emergency Operation 200777 “Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria” was launched in January 2015.
- The influx of refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons is putting strain on already stretched environmental resources and basic services across Cameroon, Chad and Niger.
- The EMOP aims to support 238,000 beneficiaries over 12 months through food transfers, commodity vouchers and conditional food assistance for assets activities.
- Target groups include: refugees (Cameroon, Chad and Niger), returnees (Niger), and internally displaced persons (Cameroon). In all three countries, poor and very poor local populations whose access to food has been aggravated as a direct result of the crisis will also receive targeted assistance.
- According to UNHCR’s latest reports, there are currently some 153,000 people who have been registered as arriving in Cameroon (37,000), Chad (16,000) and Niger (100,000).
- Continued attacks by Boko Haram in the north-east of the country are leading to more movement and displacement of Nigerians to Niger and Cameroon.

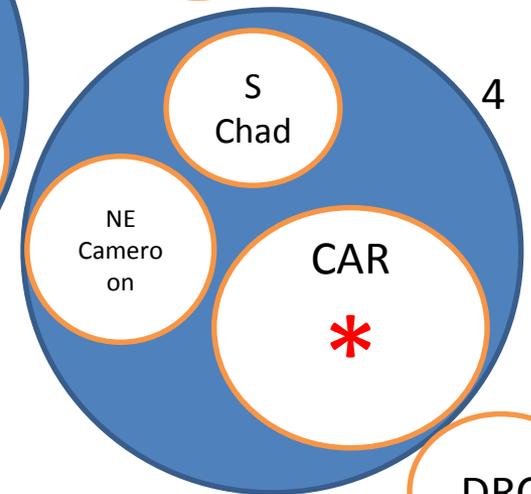
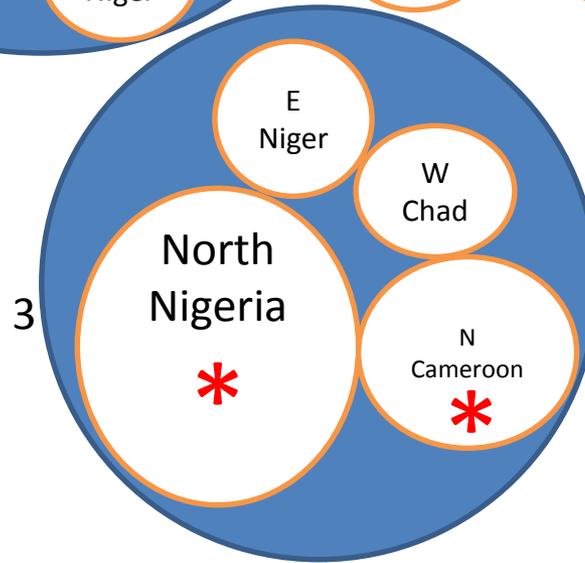
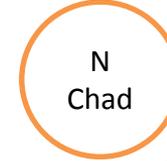
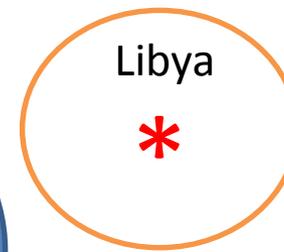
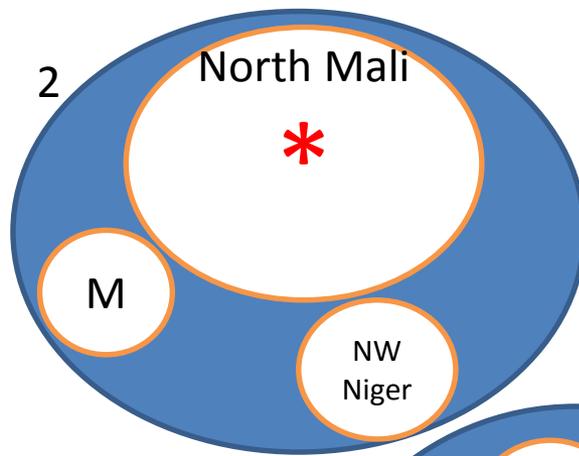
C.A.R Regional EMOP

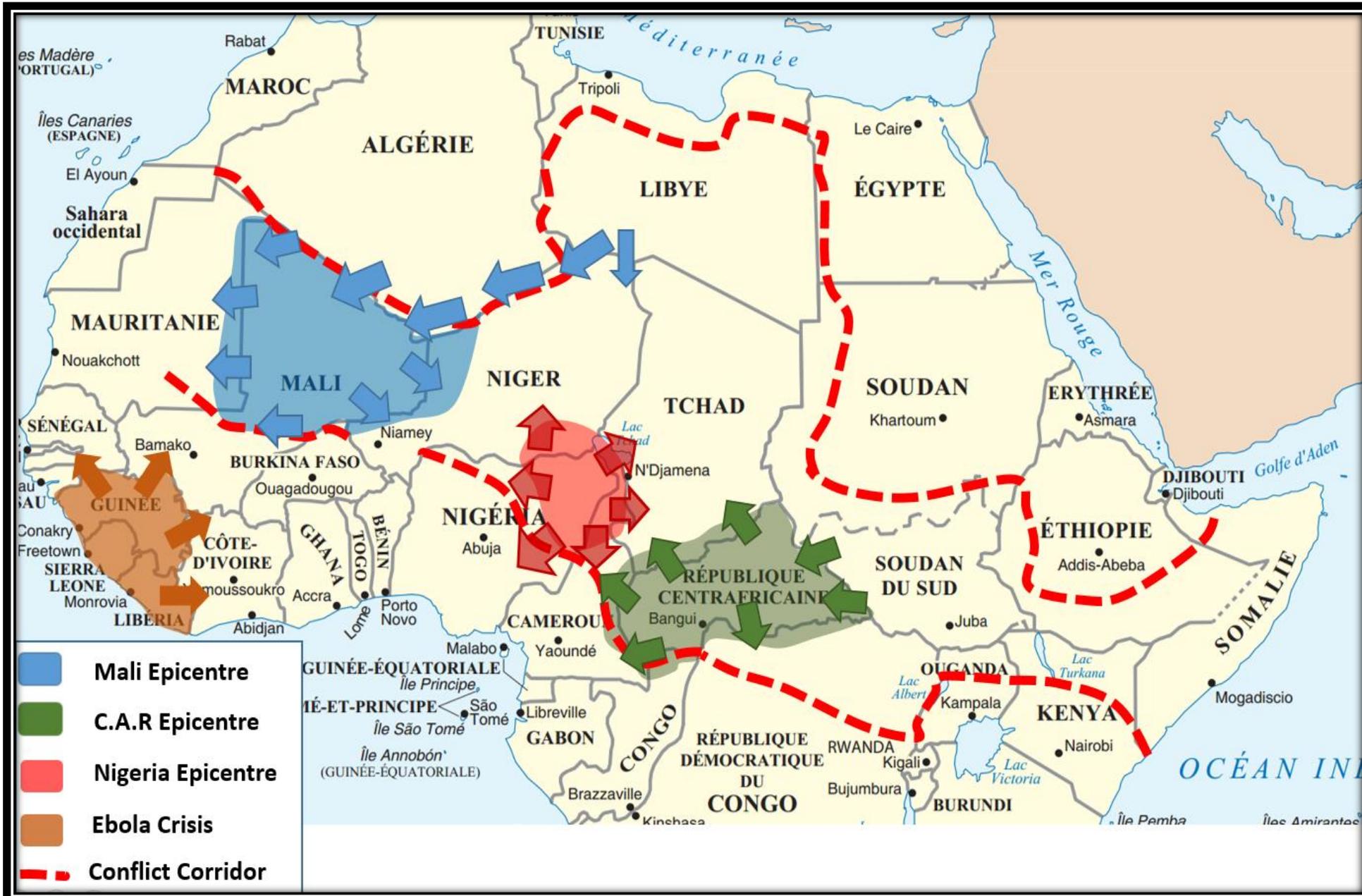
Support to IDPs in C.A.R. and C.A.R. refugees in neighbouring countries

- Regional Emergency Operation 200799 “*Critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in C.A.R. and its regional impact*” was launched in January 2015.
- It spans five countries (C.A.R., Cameroon, Chad, DRC and RoC) and consolidates earlier country-specific responses to this prolonged crisis in response to another wave of insecurity in C.A.R.
- The EMOP aims to reach 1.5 million beneficiaries over 12 months, increasing coherence in objectives and programmes, while adapting to the particular context and needs of beneficiary groups. The regional lens also allows for a broader view of supply chain management, recognizing common challenges, but also cross-border opportunities for movement of goods.
- According to UNHCR, C.A.R. refugee numbers are as follows: 242,000 in Cameroon; 93,000 in Chad; 68,000 in DRC; and 22,000 in RoC. It is estimated that there are 437,000 IDPs in C.A.R.
- The hostilities in the country might lead to new displaced persons and movement of populations across the borders.



EVD
Ebola



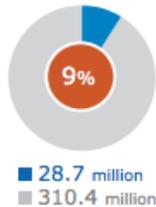


Mali Regional Refugee Crisis - Dashboard

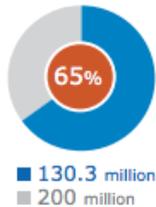
Date created: 23 January 2015

■ Received
■ Requirements
■ Figures in USD Source: PGG, 22 JAN 2014

PRRO 200719
(01 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2017)



Regional
EMOP 200438
(01 June 2012 - 31 Dec 2015)



BENEFICIARIES
(November 2014)

TOTAL
93%
447,769
Reached
480,199
Planned

■ Reached
■ Planned

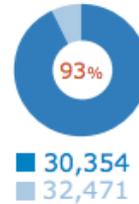
MALI



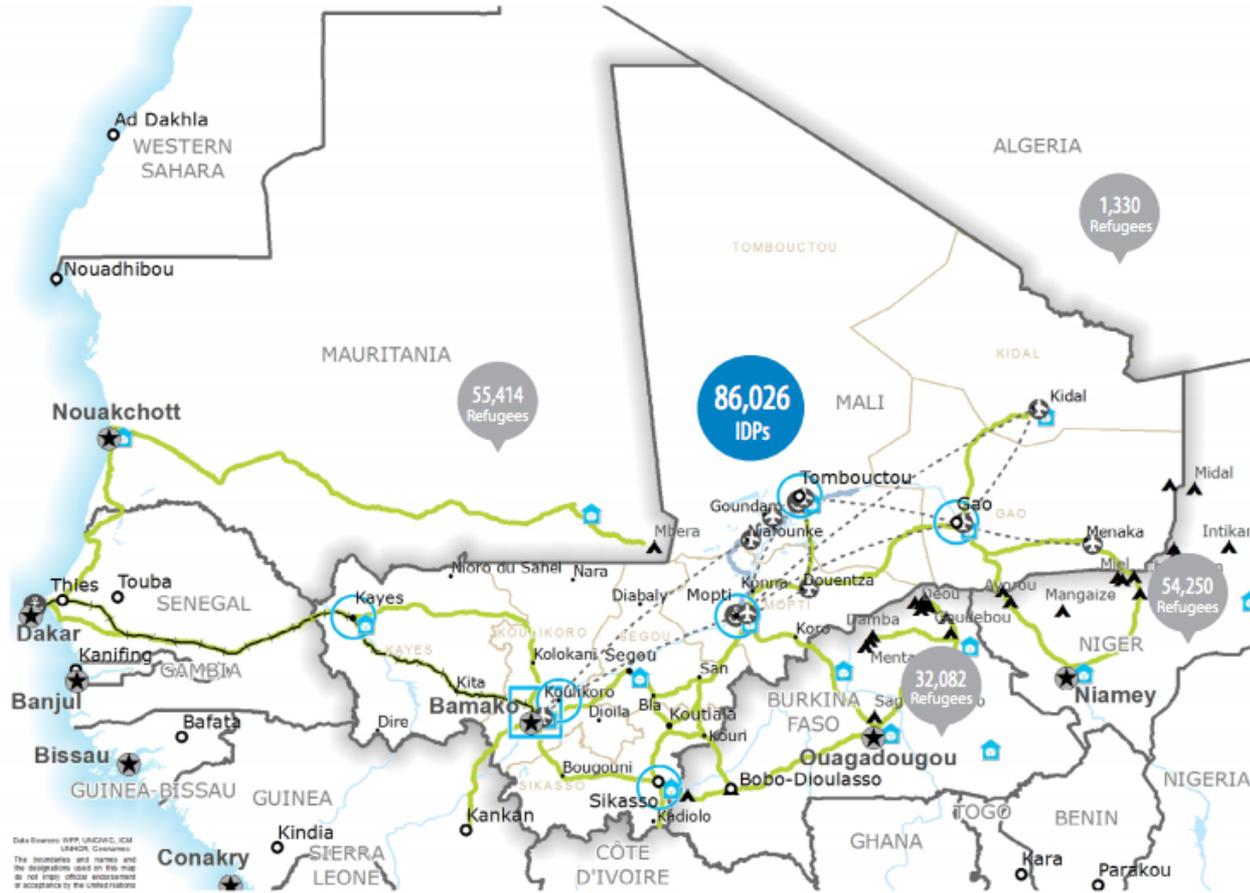
Mauritania



Burkina Faso



Niger



UNHAS
(JAN 2015)

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED
1,154

LIGHT CARGO TRANSPORTED
2.6MT

0
PEOPLE EVACUATED

HUMANITARIAN ENTITIES SERVED
122

UNHRD
(JAN 2015)

CARGO DISPATCHED
298MT

VALUE OF GOODS DISPATCHED
USD 1.6million

2
PARTNERS SERVED

11
TOTAL CONSIGNMENTS

WFP
Clusters

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 12 January 2012
Contact: WFP.OPSCEN@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org

- Country Office
- △ Field Office
- ▲ Refugee / IDP Camp
- ★ National Capital
- International boundary line
- Sub Office
- 🏠 Warehouse
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- ⚓ Port
- ✈ UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route

