



NATIONS UNIES
MALI



CRISIS IN THE SAHEL & THE UN RESPONSES

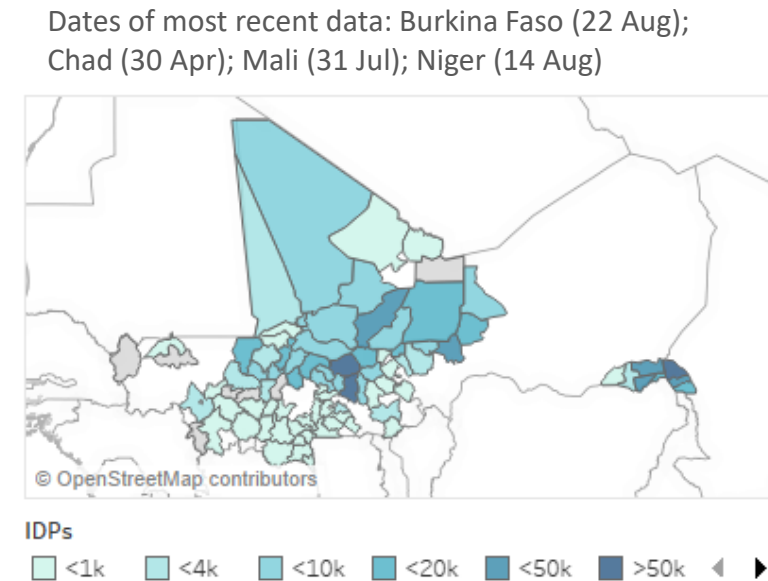
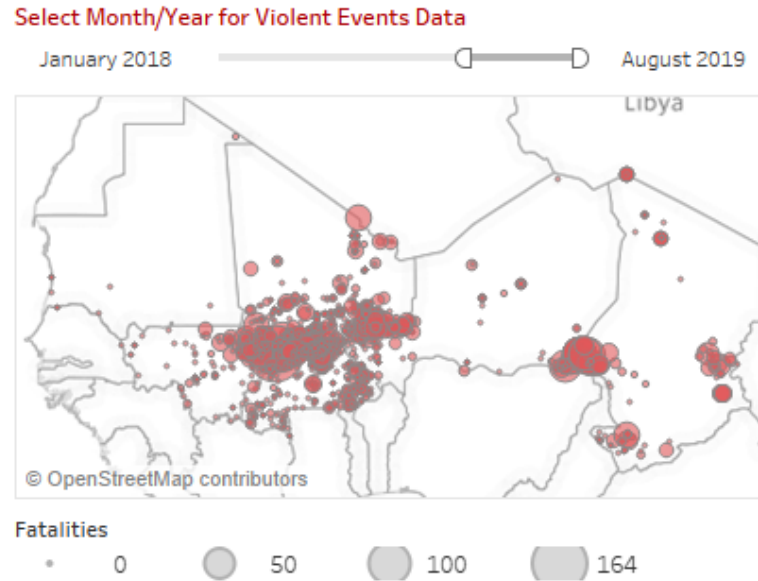
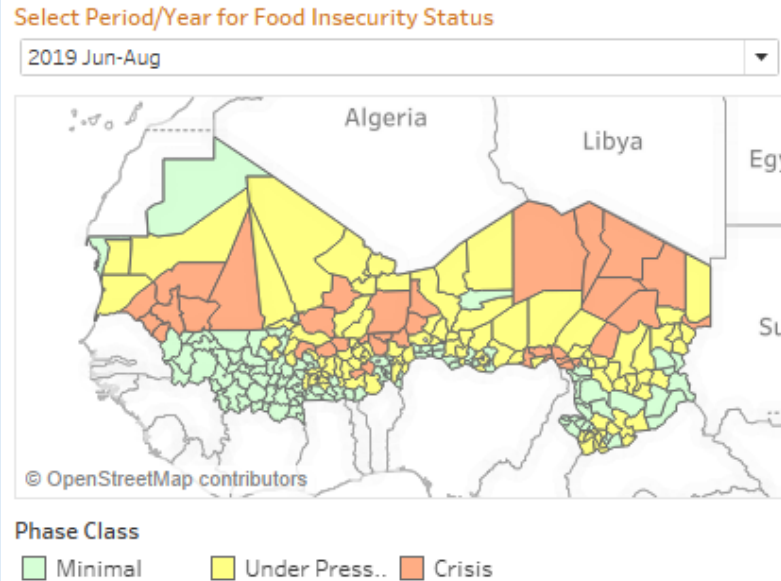
*Mbaranga Gasarabwe, DSRSG/RC/HC Mali
Rome, September 2019*

THE CRISIS IN SAHEL

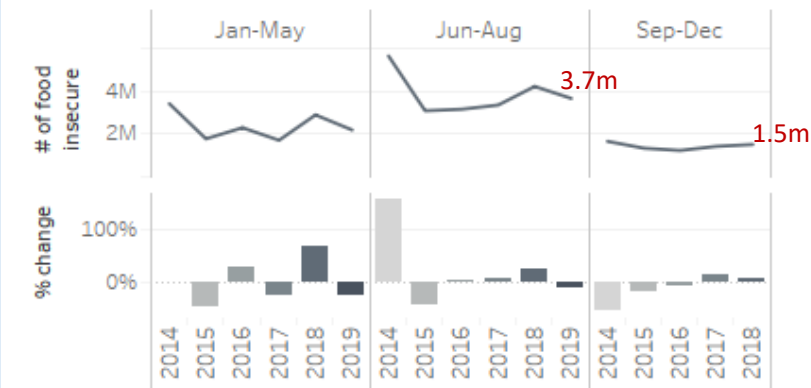
Food Insecurity in the lean season in the Sahel (G5)

Violent events since Jan. 2018

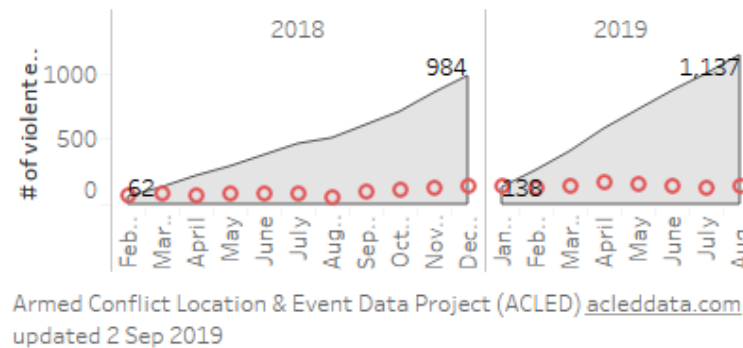
Displacement in Central Sahel and Chad using available data



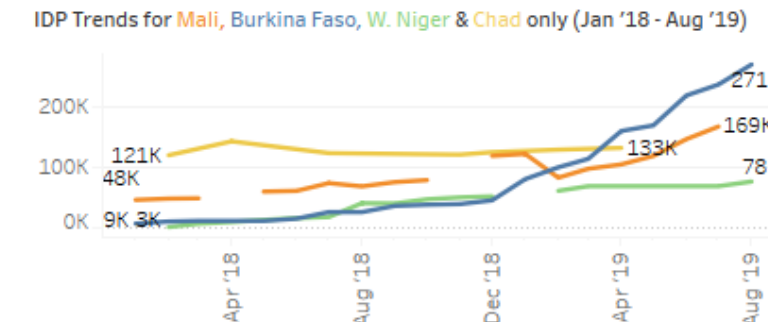
Trends in Food Insecurity by season



Number of violent events per month plus cumulative total over the year



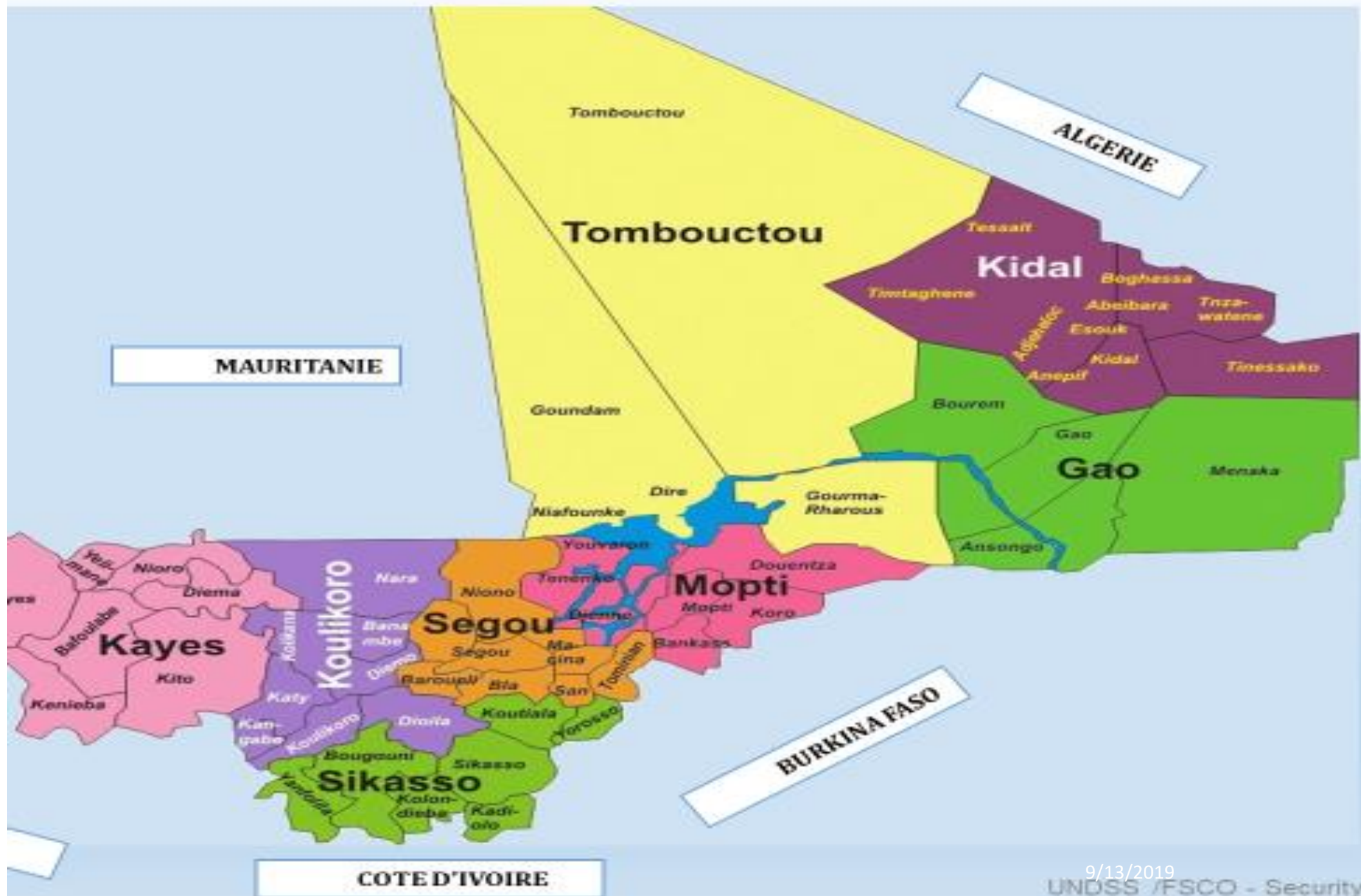
Most recent IDP figures for in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso & Chad **754,809**



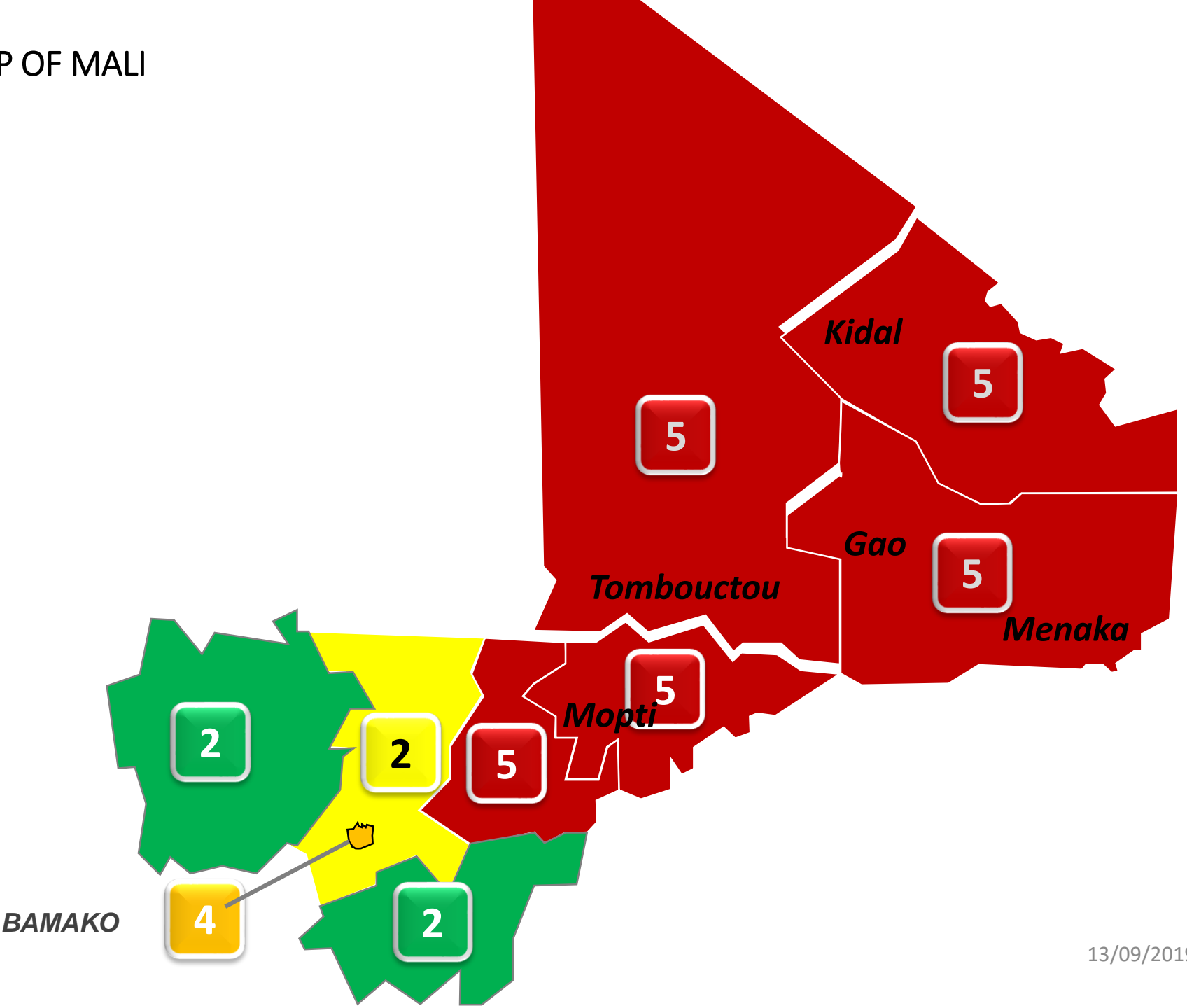
CHALLENGES AND ROOT CAUSES

- Insecurity and violence
- Food security and nutritional crisis
- Climate change
- Demographic surge
- Weak governance
- Competing priorities
- Strategy excess

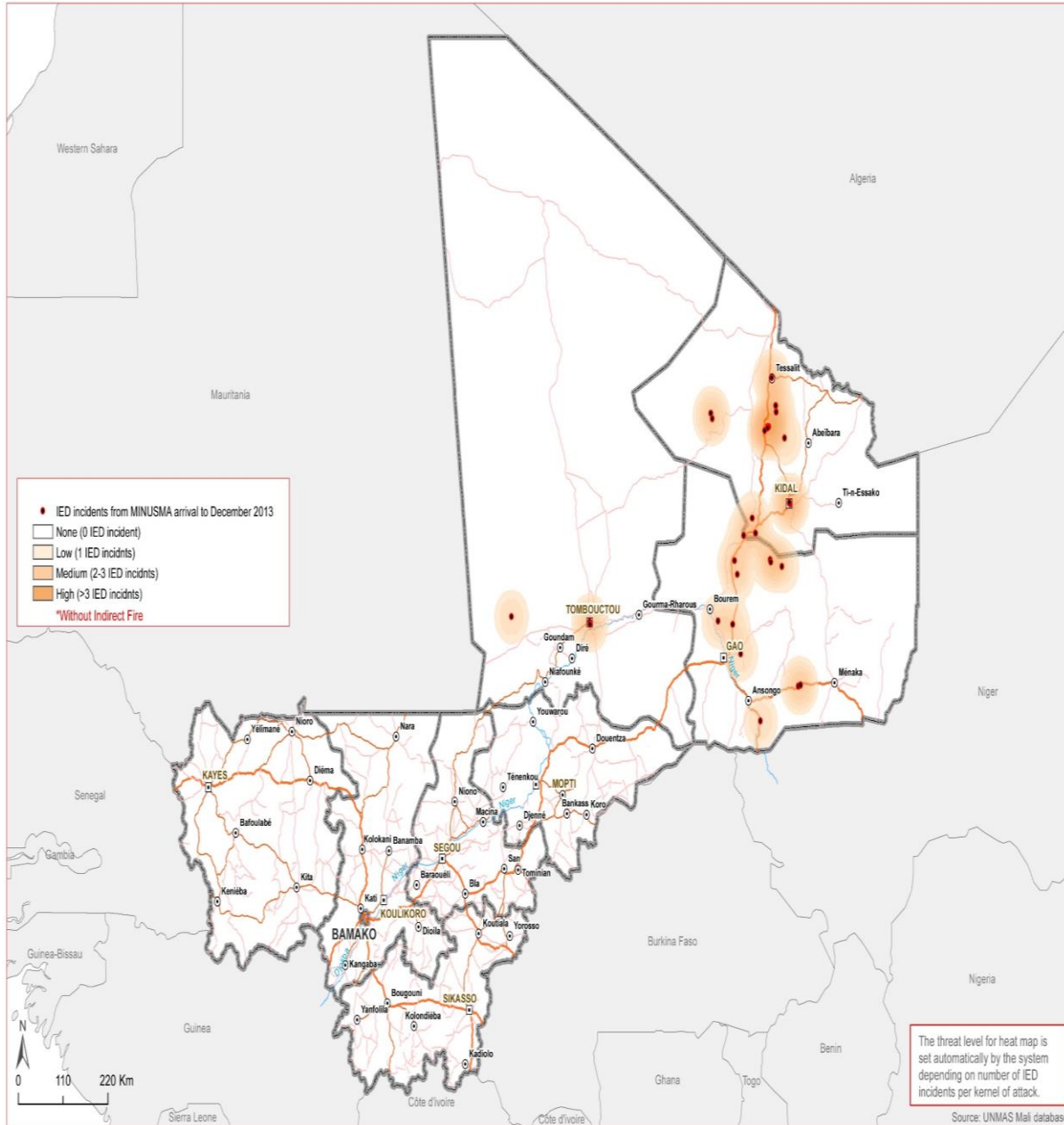
MAP OF MALI



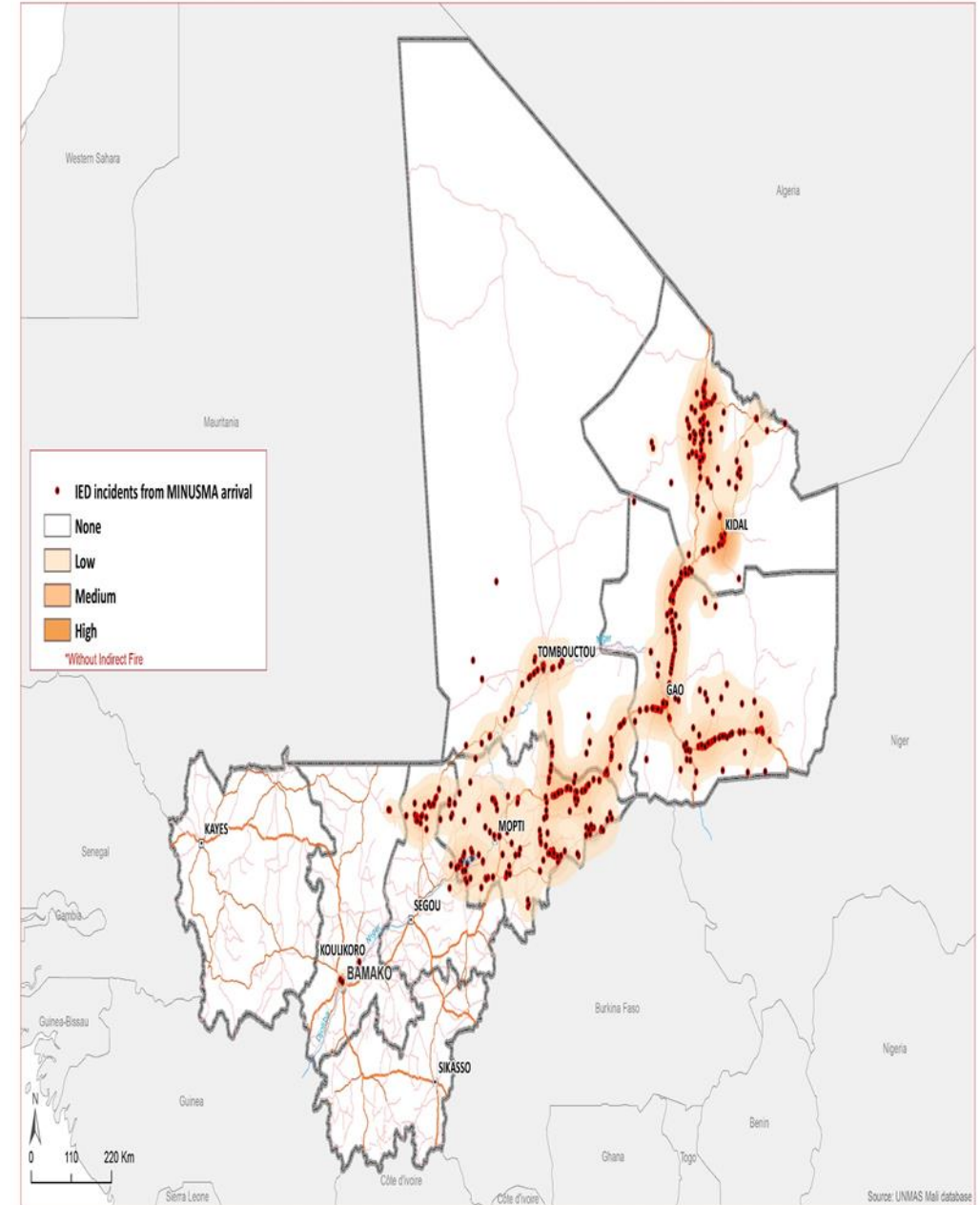
SECURITY MAP OF MALI



IED threat from 1 July 2013 to 31 December 2013



IED threat from 1 July 2013 to 31 August 2019



UN RESPONSES

- To respond to the crisis collaboration between the RBAs and with other agencies is expanding across the Sahel region, with an increasing number of joint projects in place.
- In Mali, joint planning allows leads to broader programmatic scope, deeper impact, enhanced resilience and tighter social protection networks.

UN RESPONSES (2/2)

Key programs implemented contribute to:

- Reinforcing food security in the most vulnerable regions of Mali (Bandiagara) – FAO-UNICEF-WFP-WHO-UNDP (2010-2013)
- 2012-2013 FAO-UN-WOMEN – Supporting women’s economic empowerment
- Peacebuilding – food security – peers for peace
- Joint WFP – UNICEF – FAO – joint strategy for resilience and zero hunger – to provide more coherent support to SDG 2
- IFAD and FAO have for long time been collaborating for technical assistance provision in Mali; IFAD and WFP are working to seek partnership opportunities on agricultural insurance, nutrition and resilience building

CONCLUSION

- Complex crises require complex responses: a multi-sector, cross border response is key to ensuring adequate, timely and effective assistance to affected populations.
- RBA added value: expertise and trust established over years of presence with communities and governments.
- Accountability to affected populations is at the heart of the programming framework: duty to respond effectively in the short – medium and long-term.
- Results-based programming is key.