
HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)**MALI****0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP****Third modification 29/11/2013**

In Mali, due to the intensification of security incidents on roads between the capital and regional cities, there is an increase in air transport needs, especially between the main cities of the 3 north regions.

In addition to the UNHAS flights, and given the urgency of the situation, DG ECHO recommends the extension of the ECHO Flight project to be able to facilitate access to humanitarian actors in northern Mali.

An ECHO Flight aircraft is going to operate from 1st January 2014 for a duration of 4 months. 70 flying hours per month are planned as well as the opening of an ECHO Flight base either in Mopti or Gao.

To address these new and unforeseen needs, it is necessary to decrease the amount of this HIP from 54 000 000 EUR to 53 400 000 EUR (see revised section 5.2) and to transfer the balance of 600 000 EUR to the ECHO Flight HIP 2014.

Second modification 25/05/2013

The operating environment remains complex and less predictable in the north, with volatile security conditions leading to increased risks for the population and humanitarian partners in some areas. Insecurity is also impacting on transport and commerce.

Access for humanitarian actors has improved in the central regions, but remains limited in the north (threats of mines, attacks by armed groups, etc.). However, humanitarian actors mainly NGOs are active in the three northern regions (Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal). Activities also continue in the rest of the country without security challenges

On 30 April, the estimated number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) has reached 300 783 according to OCHA. UNHCR estimates that 173,779 Malian refugees are living in neighbouring countries as of 24 April.

Partners continue to observe the movement of people from north to south and vice versa. According to IOM, 14,408 people were observed moving from south to north. In addition, 23,501 people were observed moving from north to south. 62% of the total of 37,900 people were reported as moving in both directions between 12 January and 31 March. Food insecurity, precarious economic conditions, lack of basic services and violence are the main reasons for the movements from north to south.

The very low level of people returning to the north includes civil servants which is having a negative impact on attempts to restart public services and improve access to basic social services (water, education, health).

Deteriorating food security remains the major concern as the lean season begins, especially in the northern regions which are already past the crisis threshold (IPC 3). Currently, at least one in five households in the north is facing a severe food shortage. In Kidal region at least one in five households is facing an extreme lack of food, surpassing the emergency phase (IPC 4). Updated figures of people affected in the North are not yet available but will surpass the initial 585,000 people estimated as being food insecure.

Lack of income as well as difficulties in accessing markets is also having an impact on the preparations for this year's agricultural season, as the most vulnerable households have little access to the limited amount of seeds available in markets. In addition, there is an overall lack of cash availability in most of the rural areas, as a consequence of the disruption of commercial activities.

Based on the above reported needs, DG ECHO has decided to allocate an additional EUR 12 million under this HIP to meet outstanding needs in basic social services (water, education, health) in a context of a deteriorating food security situation.

1. CONTEXT

In January 2012, fighting started again in northern Mali between Touareg secessionist groups re-armed as a result of the Libya crisis and regular Mali government forces. The defeat of the government forces and consequent military coup d'état in Bamako provided the opportunity for the insurgents fighting in the north to seize control over much of northern Mali and especially the main cities of Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal.

The fighting and attempts by extremist Islamist groups to impose strict Charia rule in northern Mali has resulted in the displacement of over 430,000 persons either as Internally Displaced People (IDPs) or as refugees in neighbouring countries such as Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger.

It should be noted that the large majority of refugees are from Touareg or Maure ethnic groups and are more at home in the broadly similar livelihood and environment zone in neighbouring countries than in southern Mali. However, this influx of displaced people and refugees is adding an additional constraint for host families already seriously weakened by the 2012 food crisis, the decline in agricultural production, rising prices and declining purchasing power and the disruption to the functioning of basic services as a result of the fighting.

Mali, ranking 175/187 in the Human Development Index (HDI) 2011, with a life expectancy at birth of 42 years, is a poor landlocked Sahel country. Malnutrition rates remain high throughout the year with a peak during the lean season. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates remain over the alert threshold of 10% with the rate for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at over 2% with regional peak at 3,4% (2010 and 2011 Standardized Monitoring Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) nutritional surveys.

Underdevelopment and geographic situation make land-locked Mali very exposed to climate change and external shocks such as high international food price. The food crises in 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012 have severely eroded the resilience of the poorest population, representing more than 50% of rural population (source Household Economy

Analysis). In this context DG ECHO¹ will maintain its strategic focus on reducing malnutrition rates and strengthening food and nutrition security and resilience throughout the Sahel through a separate 2013 Sahel HIP. Implementation of this which will include action to reduce and treat malnutrition in Mali (especially in the southern regions) will be in parallel to the implementation of this Mali HIP which is targeted on providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the political crisis in Mali.

On 11 January 2013, the international military operations in Northern Mali have chased extremist Islamist groups out of major cities. Prior to withdrawing, jihadists are reported to have looted cereal banks and health centers in numerous locations.

The Algerian border has remained closed reducing commercial trade and market activity in northern regions of Mali already seriously affected by food insecurity. Due to military interventions, disruptions along the commercial cereal supply route from Mopti to the north have also been reported by WFP.

Population movements, as a result of fighting following the military intervention, are being reported in all regions but still at a relatively low scale. Many of these IDPs have expressed willingness of return only when security conditions will be met.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

1) Affected people/ potential beneficiaries:

On 30 April, the estimate number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) has reached 300 783 according to OCHA. UNHCR estimates that 173,779 Malian refugees are living in neighbouring countries as of 24 April.

Partners continue to observe the movement of people from north to south and vice versa. According to IOM, 14,408 people were observed moving from south to north. In addition, 23,501 people were observed moving from north to south, 62% of the total of 37,900 people reported as moving in both directions between 12 January and 31 March. Food insecurity, precarious economic conditions, lack of basic services and violence are the main reasons for the movements from north to south.

The very low level of people returning to the north includes civil servants which is having a negative impact on attempts to restart public services and improve access to basic social services (water, education, health).

Humanitarian access to the population that remains in northern Mali is difficult and assessment of their needs is extremely complicated due to harassment from Islamist groups. There are no accurate estimates of the size and needs of this caseload which was already badly affected by the food crisis.

2) Description of most acute humanitarian needs:

¹ European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil protection

In North Mali, the fighting directly affected the civilian population and provoked the disruption of the functioning of essential services. Health centers were looted and damaged, the medical personnel had to flee, and the supply lines for medicines and other medical supplies have been disrupted. Many wells were destroyed and the water supply to cities cut due to lack of fuel for generators.

Deteriorating food security remains the major concern as the lean season begins, especially in northern regions already past the crisis threshold (IPC 3). Currently, at least one in five households in the north is facing a severe food shortage. In Kidal region at least one in five households is facing an extreme lack of food, surpassing the emergency phase (IPC 4). Updated figures of people affected in North are not yet available but will surpass the initial estimated 585,000 people estimated as being food insecure.

According to the SMART 2012 survey results, 210,000 children under age 5 will need treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 450,000 for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 2013. Since January 2013, 19 000 children were treated for severe malnutrition in the whole country.

Thanks to the recent arrival of new NGOs partners in North Mali funded by DG ECHO, the capacity of health centres to expand the provision of health care services is improving but still limited. With the approach of the rainy season, humanitarian actors fear a serious cholera epidemic if preventive measures are not taken immediately.

In neighbouring countries, a continued influx of refugees from Mali is being reported. UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) has confirmed that the coverage of needs is below emergency standards.

In **Mauritania**, the total number of Malian refugees in the camp of Mbera stands now at 74,042 individuals.

In **Burkina Faso** refugees are located in 4 camps, with an official figure of 49.975 people (Commission National Des Réfugiés - CONAREF). Basic needs are covered (food health, water) but much still remains to be achieved to improve the living conditions especially in shelter and watsan.

Niger currently hosts an estimated 50,000 Malian refugees. The crisis has also led to the return of 3,127 Nigerien nationals previously living in the Gao area in Mali. Following the military intervention, refugees have continued to cross the border and arrive in Niger. Since 11 January, 10,000 new arrivals have been reported.

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

1) National / local response and involvement:

The change of context in the north of Mali has reduced access including for local and national aid agencies. Few technical staff remains in the region although some, such as health personnel, are now covered under NGO (Non-governmental Organization) operations. Some localities have set up Crisis Committees made up of political, religious and administrative representatives but overall, the restricted access and difficulties with

armed groups have largely reduced national and local capacity to respond to the increasing humanitarian needs.

In the South, the Mali Civil Protection Department is carrying out registration of IDPs, with support from IOM (International Organization for Migration) and the Population Movements Commission set up by the Protection Cluster. The Malian Red Cross is also active in the north, through partnership with ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) (health, WASH, food) and WFP (World Food Program) (food).

2) International Humanitarian Response:

As of 24 April, the CAP for Mali had received approximately \$107 million, or about 26 per cent of the \$409.7 million requested. Seven out of nine clusters have received less than 50 per cent of their requirements, and four have less than 20 per cent. In addition, about \$89.2 million has been allocated to humanitarian projects outside the CAP.

So far, UNHCR has received 61.3 M\$ (42 %) out of their Emergency Response to the Mali Situation Special Appeal of 144 M\$.

In the **North of Mali**, access for humanitarian actors has improved in the central regions, but remains limited in the north (threats of mines, attacks by armed groups, etc.). However, humanitarian actors mainly NGOs are active in the three northern regions (Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal). Activities also continue in the rest of the country without security challenges. UN Security Department still will not allow UN personnel to deploy in Northern regions. UNHAS Flights are now including Timbuktu and Gao in their normal weekly routing.

Medical NGOs are providing primary health care through mobile clinics and support to existing health facilities. The treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition is also included, with the support from UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) in terms of supply and equipment. ICRC and WFP with implementing partners have started food assistance to local population in the north. NGOs have also started Non Food Items (NFI) and hygiene kits distribution, with supply and logistic support from UNICEF. This includes also cholera prevention in high risks locations (along the river). Overall, current level of response remains however below identified needs and further scale up is still dependent on stabilizing humanitarian space, through respect of key principles and unrestricted access. This should also permit some further assessments of needs as well as strengthened programme monitoring.

3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity:

Humanitarian access is limited in the complex environment of North Mali due to insecurity. Humanitarian organizations are coordinating together and working hard to deliver aid in this difficult environment while respecting the key humanitarian principles of impartiality and neutrality. In neighboring countries, such as Mauritania, constraints are mainly linked to distance and remoteness of locations hosting refugees.

4) Envisaged DG ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions:

In 2013, DG ECHO will continue activities undertaken under 2012 Emergency Decision and modified HIP Sahel 2012. It is proposed to maintain an approach based on 2 pillars:

- 1) Continued focus on achieving a sustainable reduction of malnutrition-related mortality among children under five in Mali.
- 2) Continued support to the vulnerable population directly affected by the conflict in Mali and in neighboring countries.

Activities under the **first pillar** will refer to the HIP Sahel 2013 and the Operational Guidelines. They will include the identification and treatment of the still massive caseload of severely malnourished children, measures to improve access to basic health care, measures to improve the stock pipelines for essential food, health and nutrition products.

Activities under the **second pillar** will cover basic needs and protection aspects for the affected population in Mali and in neighbouring countries.

In Northern Mali, these activities will increase access to basic services: Major food assistance interventions in Northern regions will be supported through ICRC and WFP with their partners. Up-scaling existing projects, in mainly health and nutrition and water, will improve the response to the additional caseload with the expected return of IDPs. Measures to strengthen humanitarian access to northern regions (transport, demining, CIVMIL coordination) will be also supported.

Concerning the needs of number of refugees arriving in neighbouring countries, care and maintenance activities will be implemented in existing refugee camps with a specific focus on sectors which needs to be improved in certain camps (water, shelter...). These activities will also concern and improve hosts communities situation. Protection aspects as well as food security will also be focused. Contingency measures will be taken to face the potential increase in the number of refugees.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

- 1) *Other DG ECHO interventions :*

In 2012, DG ECHO use Epidemic financial Decision to respond to cholera crisis. Considering high risk of cholera during the rainy season of 2013, DG ECHO use 2013 Epidemic Decision.

- 2) *Other services/donors availability (such as for LRRD and transition)*

DG ECHO remains in permanent contact with development services to ensure a coordinated use of EU aid instruments in the transition phase. So far, 20 MEUR has been allocated by the Instrument for Stability for short term stabilization and security actions.

On the development side, EU development aid (an initial envelope of 250 M EUR) will be gradually resumes and will include budget support to help restore State authority, law, order and democracy and the delivery of basic services throughout Mali. In the transitional phase, DG ECHO and DG DEVCO are discussing on LRRD activities to be implemented .

5. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2013/01000 and the general conditions of the European Commission's Framework Partnership Agreement shall take precedence over the provisions of this HIP.

5.1. Contacts²

Operational Unit in charge: ECHO/B3

Contact persons in HQ:

Thierry Barbé, Head of Sector for West Africa, thierry.barbe@ec.europa.eu

Gilles Collard, Desk for Niger and Mali, gilles.collard@ec.europa.eu

Contacts in the field:

Sophie Battas, Technical Assistant for Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, sophie.battas@echofield.eu

Patrick Barbier, Technical Assistant for Mali patrick.barbier@echofield.eu

Eric Pitois, Technical Assistant for Burkina Faso, eric.pitois@ec.europa.eu

Wim Fransen, Technical Assistant for Niger, wim.fransen@echofield.eu

Cyprien Fabre, head of Regional Support office, cyprien.fabre@echofield.eu

5.2. Financial info

Indicative Allocation: EUR 53.400.000.

Man-made disasters: Humanitarian Aid: EUR 43,400,000
Food Assistance: EUR 10,000,000

5.3. Proposal Assessment

Assessment round 1

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: All interventions as described under section 3.4 of this HIP.
- b) Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 20,000,000; (HA 10,00,000 EUR– FA 10,000,000 EUR)
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/ 01/2013³. Actions will start from 01/01/2013
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- e) Potential partners: All DG ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Forms.

² Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL (e-SingleForm)

³ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

-
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: from 01/01/2013 onwards.
 - h) Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, and knowledge of the country / region. A specific focus will be done on "Do no harm" approach and code of conduct.

Assessment round 2

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: All interventions as described under section 0 and 3.4 of this HIP.
- b) Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 22,000,000; Humanitarian Assistance: EUR 22,000,000
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/ 02/2013⁴. Actions will start from 01/02/2013
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- e) Potential partners: All DG ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Forms.
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: from 01/03/2013 onwards.
- h) Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, and knowledge of the country / region

Assessment round 3

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: All interventions as described under section 0 and 3.4 of this HIP.
- b) Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 12,000,000; Humanitarian Assistance: EUR 12,000,000
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/05/2013⁵. Actions will start from 01/05/2013
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- e) Potential partners: All DG ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Forms.

⁴ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

⁵ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: from 01/06/2013 onwards.
- h) Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, and knowledge of the country / region.