HIGHLIGHTS

The Inter-community upheaval in the north and central Mali reported by humanitarian workers and regional authorities during the fourth quarter remains challenging despite the peaceful efforts and a National framework organized by the government to consolidate mediation synergies in the mid-December 2019. This situation followed by the presence of unknown military groups and the circulation of small calibers continues to raise the issue of spontaneous displacements. Adding to that, the lack of durable solutions and the humanitarian access. Then the number of Internally Displaced Persons according to CMP (Commission du Mouvement de Populations) in November 2019 was estimated to 201,429 people in Mali, reaching an approximate evolution to 168%. The humanitarian consequences observed in households living in makeshift shelters and insecure settlements and who lost their livelihood implied basic needs and essential services among extremely vulnerable families in Non Food Items and shelter.

NEED ANALYSIS

The violence between communities in northern and central areas of the country is a relevant factor of the fragile protection environment and conditions of living. The Cluster Protection reported the launch of the operation Buffalo by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) which aims to ease access by reducing violence and to help the return of the authority. Multiple assessments carried out by the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) highlighted the growing need of the affected populations due to the lack of durable solutions. The evaluation presented families settled in makeshift shelter for over 64%. Among the last percentage, 45% of these dwelling are destroyed according to their lifespan. A sample of households assessed by a Cluster Partner Organization (CPO) revealed a Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issue on the insecurity of tenure and by Landlords. And the standard of Non Food Item card, the ratio that defines the level of access to NFI per household is crucial and exposes people in needs onto humanitarian consequences on basic needs.

RESPONSE

Over the last quarter 1,422 people had been supported with shelter and 1,200 people with NFIs according to the Response Planning and Monitoring Module (RPM), a tool used to follow and monitor the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The Emergency Shelter and NFIs Cluster planned an annual target in shelter at 39,000 people and at 111,000 people for Non Food Items.

The funding received represents approximately 9% of the total required funding. The operational capacity of the CPOs (Cluster Partners Organization) over the discrepancy on required funding versus funding received cannot handle the needs of people in protracted displacement.
The funding gaps reached over 91% and represented a great challenge for the Humanitarian Response throughout the year. Meanwhile an assessment conducted by Reach Initiative highlighted the decrease of the humanitarian needs in shelter in some circles of Mopti but data provided by key informants specified to the considered sample treated during the analysis. The scenario applies only to the 1% of the population as the key informants used in the analyses and cannot reflect the reality as context evolves over the interval of displacement and the other reason justifies the end of the seasonal raining. In parallel, the evaluations performed by the RRM and during the Protection Monitoring, reported the need in Shelter and NFI.