severe acute malnutrition (SAM). To deal with the political crisis, in October 2012 the United Nations Security Council declared its readiness to support the transitional authorities of Mali to recover the occupied northern regions through an international military force. Nonetheless, there are concerns that armed intervention could adversely affect people still living in the north and families hosting IDPs in the south. To deal with the humanitarian crisis, UNICEF plans to improve access to education, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services; to reinforce capacity for detection and community-based treatment of acute malnutrition; to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition through improvement of maternal nutrition, appropriate infant and child-feeding practices, and increase of micronutrient intake; to continue to battle cholera, malaria and measles; and to ensure effective response coordination across sectors, including child protection, with a cross-border or subregional focus when possible.

Planned results for 2013

In 2013, focus will be placed on scaling up the integrated response to battle the food and nutrition crisis, as well as ensuring the maintenance of basic social services and the protection of women and children in the face of possible armed intervention. To save the lives of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women affected by severe and moderate acute malnutrition, targeted delivery of the minimum package of nutrition interventions including WASH, psychosocial support, parental education, stimulation and behaviour-change communication will be provided. Initiatives will also aim at building community resilience and harnessing development gains. With nutrition partners, UNICEF will fight diarrhoeal diseases through access to WASH services and community-based initiatives. UNICEF will continue efforts to prevent and respond to cholera and waterborne diseases by providing access to safe water for 1.5 million people. Pre-positioning of essential medicines and supplies in all high-risk districts will also take place. In cooperation with partners, UNICEF will provide support to children affected by the conflict and improve response to gender-based violence (GBV) for internally displaced persons. Mine-risk education, victim assistance and mine-action advocacy will target 100,000 people. Initiatives to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect and violence against children and adolescents affected by the crisis will benefit 350,000 young people.

Results for 2012

Within UNICEF’s Humanitarian Action Update in June, the country office requested US$58,169,330 for its emergency operations. As of 31 October US$22,371,030, or 38 per cent of the requirements, were received from donors. This enabled UNICEF and partners to respond to the food and nutrition crisis and scale-up capacities. In 2012, 39,575 children were newly admitted in programmes for SAM treatment through 31 October. By 31 October, UNICEF has provided 39,898 boxes of ready-to-use therapeutic food and has supported nutrition screening exercises. In 2012, UNICEF also provided over 4,800 non-food-item kits as well as learning materials and hygiene and sanitation kits to benefit 9,867 displaced primary school students. Since the beginning of the crisis, UNICEF has supplied WASH materials to over 490,000 people. To manage the humanitarian crisis, partnerships with 16 national and international NGOs were established and a diligent supply chain set up, allowing UNICEF to

Mali

The recent conflict in northern Mali and the fragile political transition have exacerbated the widespread food insecurity and nutrition crisis affecting the entire country. The conflict in the north has impacted over 2.8 million people, including some 204,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), a host population of 150,000 and over 208,558 refugees. The mass influx of displaced persons has led to increased use of unprotected water points in host areas and a degradation of hygiene conditions. The conflict has also affected an estimated 560,461 school-aged children. In 2013, it is estimated that 450,000 children under 5 will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 210,000 from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). To deal with the political crisis, in October 2012 the United Nations Security Council declared its readiness to support the transitional authorities of Mali to recover the occupied northern regions through an international military force. Nonetheless, there are concerns that armed intervention could adversely affect people still living in the north and families hosting IDPs in the south. To deal with the humanitarian crisis, UNICEF plans to improve access to education, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services; to reinforce capacity for detection and community-based treatment of acute malnutrition; to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition through improvement of maternal nutrition, appropriate infant and child-feeding practices, and increase of micronutrient intake; to continue to battle cholera, malaria and measles; and to ensure effective response coordination across sectors, including child protection, with a cross-border or subregional focus when possible.

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### 2013 programme targets

#### Nutrition
- 125,000 severely malnourished children under 5 (including 30,000 with medical complications) are admitted and receive adequate quality treatment for SAM
- 45,000 moderately malnourished children under 5 admitted and receive adequate quality treatment for MAM complementary to the World Food Programme supplementary feeding programme

#### Health
- Strengthen health service delivery in at least 25 per cent of health structures by ensuring the functioning of at least 70 primary and secondary health facilities in the north and south through provision of essential medical supplies and human resources for the minimum package of services
- At least 95 per cent of target children under 5 in the north are vaccinated against polio and receive vitamin A and deworming treatment over two rounds

#### WASH
- 1.5 million people have access to chlorinated water for consumption of at least 10 litres per day
- 136,000 people, particularly those living in areas with a high prevalence of SAM and/or cholera, have access to improved water and sanitation services (including WASH in schools)
- 600,000 people at risk of cholera are taught preventative measures and consume chlorinated water

#### Child protection
- 100,000 people at risk access awareness raising and information on management of threats posed by explosive remnants of war, mines and small arms and light weapons
- 350,000 children affected by the crisis, including children separated, unaccompanied or associated with armed forces and groups, receive appropriate support
- At least 15,000 people benefit from ongoing work to mobilize and strengthen gender-based violence (GBV) coordination mechanisms at the national and regional levels

#### Education
- 403,800 children (3–18 years old) affected by the conflict as well as the food and nutrition crises access quality education
- Approximately 344,000 children are reached through training of 6,880 teachers in remedial classes and psychosocial support
reach over 600,000 people in the north and to start integrated vaccination campaigns. In 2012, there were 219 cholera cases with 19 deaths. In response, UNICEF supported partners to mount cholera prevention and response activities. No additional cases were reported in September and October. UNICEF supported partners to mount cholera prevention and response activities. No additional cases were reported in September and October.

UNICEF and partners reached 15,439 students through education-related activities for IDPs in response to the conflict. UNICEF also helped the Ministry of Education develop a ‘psychosocial support’ teachers’ training guide and supported Education in Emergencies Planning training. UNICEF helped establish and provided technical support to an inter-ministerial working group on child recruitment and other grave child-rights violations such as GBV. UNICEF Mali, as part of a subregional strategy, worked on coordination between actors, exchange of information, and harmonization of approaches for cross-border Child Protection in Emergencies interventions.

UNICEF funding requirements for 2013
UNICEF is requesting US$81,999,263 to meet the humanitarian needs of children in Mali in 2013. Without additional funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the national response to the country’s continuing food and nutrition crisis as well as critical WASH services to IDPs. Funding is also required if access to quality education is to be maintained for children affected by the political, security and humanitarian crises in Mali by preventing school dropouts and providing education services for pre-/primary-school-aged children as well as youth and adolescents.

**UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2013**

**Cluster 2012 target** | **Cluster total results** | **UNICEF 2012 target** | **UNICEF total results**
---|---|---|---
**NUTRITION**
Children under 5 with SAM (no complications) newly admitted to therapeutic care | 175,000 | 34,085 | 175,000 | 34,085
Children under 5 with SAM (with complications) newly admitted to therapeutic care | 5,490 | 5,490
**HEALTH**
Children under 5 receiving measles vaccination (conflict-affected children in the northern regions: Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu) | 276,493 | 258,874
People benefiting from Inter-Agency Emergency Health (IEH) kits | 360,000 | 201,000
**WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE**
Emergency affected population provided with temporary access to safe water | 268,650 | 246,812 | n/a | 218,656
Affected population provided with household water treatment and storage material and key hygiene supplies, and sensitised on key hygiene messages | 2,139,568 | 492,448 | 1,536,000 | 492,448
**CHILD PROTECTION**
Separated and unaccompanied children identified | 3,000 | 1,886 | 3,000 | 1,886
Children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning | 25,000 | 19,222 | 12,500 | 3,236
People and partners trained on child-protection issues (family separation, psychosocial support, prevention of child recruitment) | 400 | 395 | 100 | 395
**EDUCATION**
School-aged children (IDPs) including adolescents with continued access to formal and non-formal basic education | 25,000 | 15,439 | 15,000 | 15,439
Children (IDPs) benefiting from education supplies | 25,000 | 15,130 | 15,000 | 9,867

Results through 31 October 2012

**UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2013**

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Ministry of Justice; Ministry of the Promotion of Families, Children & Women; Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior Security

List of UNICEF Operational Partners: Ministry of Health and their decentralized services at regional and district levels ACF-E, Alima, AMCP, ASDAP, Red Cross Belgium, Red Cross France, Red Cross Mali, IRC, MDM-B, Save the Children, RECOTRAD and URTEL.

List of UNICEF Operational Partners: Médecins du Monde (Kidal and Gao regions), Alima (Timbuktu region), Groupe Pivot Santé / Population (Tombouctou), FENASCOM (Gao).


List of UNICEF Operational Partners: IRC, SNV, BICE, Enda Mali, Plan International, MDM-B.

List of UNICEF Operational Partners: Save the Children, IRC, Plan International, World Education, Guamina, STOP SAHEL, Fandeema, Omaes, Promavi, Right to Play, etc.

HAC 2013 funding requirements are based on the funding amounts requested for projects that were submitted by UNICEF to the 2013 Consolidated Appeal Process.