CRISIS BRIEFING: 10 OCTOBER 2016

Humanitarian funding analysis: Mali flooding

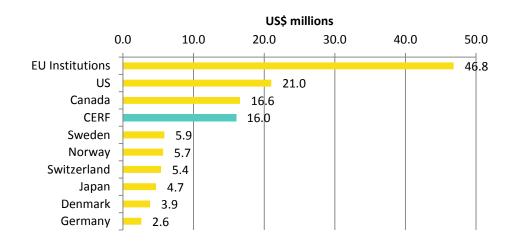
1. Key points

- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial
 Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed US\$140.7 million of
 humanitarian assistance to Mali so far in 2016. As yet, no funding has been reported in
 response to flooding in Mali.
- The UN-coordinated appeal for Mali requests **US\$354.1 million** from donors to respond to the crisis. According to the FTS, the appeal is currently **29% funded at US\$103.5 million**.
- Mali is the sixth-largest Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) recipient in 2016, with US\$16 million allocated so far 4.4% of global CERF allocations in 2016.

2. Recent humanitarian funding to Mali

Donors have committed or contributed **US\$140.7** million of humanitarian funding to Mali so far in 2016. **EU Institutions** are the largest donor to Mali, committing/contributing US\$46.8 million, followed by the **US** (US\$21.0 million), **Germany** (US\$16.6 million) and the CERF (US\$16.0 million). Between them, these three donors have given 71% of total funding so far.

Figure 1: Largest ten humanitarian donors to Mali, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) data. Data downloaded 10 October 2016

Note: EU Institutions represent ECHO and the European Commission; US: United States; EU: European Union; CERF: Central Emergency Response Fund.



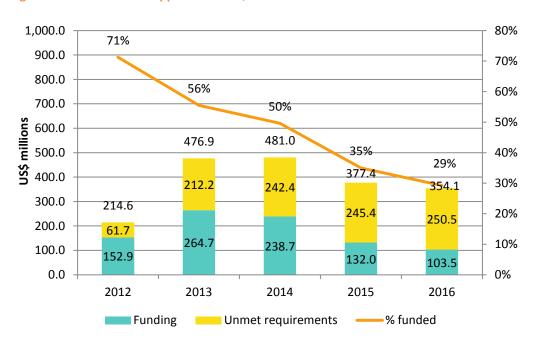


As yet, no funding has been reported to the UN OCHA FTS in response to the floods in Mali.

3. Appeals and response plans

The UN-coordinated appeal for Mali¹ requests **US\$354.1 million** from donors to respond to the needs of the people in the country, additionally Mali is also included under the Sahel regional appeal. The national appeal is concentrated on promoting resilience and providing emergency assistance, focused particularly on education, health, nutrition and water and sanitation activities. It is currently 29% funded at US\$103.5 million, and there are no outstanding pledges. A further US\$37.1 million has been committed or contributed outside of the appeal.

Figure 2: UN-coordinated appeals for Mali, 2012-2016



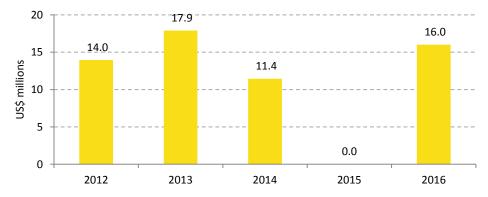
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) data. Data downloaded 10 October 2016

2 | Mali flooding

4. Pooled funding as part of the response

Mali is the sixth-largest CERF recipient in 2016, with US\$16 million allocated so far – 4.4% of global CERF allocations in 2016. All of this funding was allocated under the 'Underfunded Emergency' window of the CERF mechanism. Mali did not receive a CERF allocation in 2015. There is currently no humanitarian country-based pooled fund for Mali.

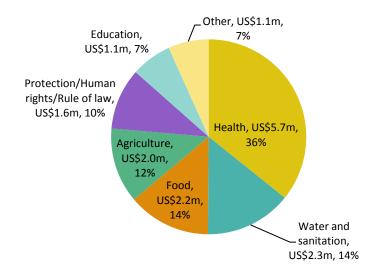
Figure 3: CERF funding to Mali, 2012–2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) data. Data downloaded 10 October 2016

Over a third (36%) of CERF funding was allocated for health projects, followed by water and sanitation (14%) and food (14%), as per the requirements of the UN Appeal.

Figure 4: CERF funding by sector, 2016



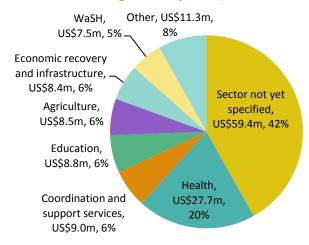
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) data. Data downloaded 10 October 2016

5. Humanitarian funding to sectors

The largest proportion of humanitarian funding to Mali in 2016 reported to the FTS was allocated to 'sector not yet specified' (42%), followed by 'health' (20%) and coordination and support services (9%).

3 | Mali flooding

Figure 5: Humanitarian funding to Mali by sector, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 10 October 2016

Note: The pie adds to 99% due to rounding issues to one decimal place. WaSH: Water, sanitation and hygiene.

'Other' includes: protection, food, shelter and non-food items and mine action

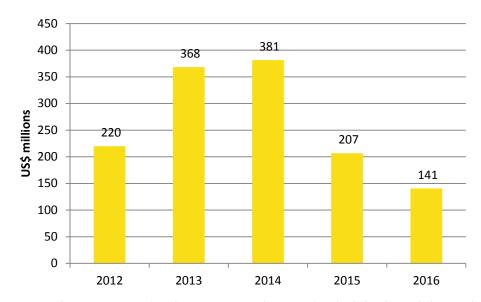
6. Risk and insurance facilities

- Mali is a member of Risk Pool II of the African Risk Capacity. This insurance facility covers
 the 2015/2016 rainfall seasons; however, the insurance is in relation to drought risk, so
 they are yet to decide on the suitability of a payout for Mali for the flood response.²
- DFID's Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters programme
 has a Decentralising Climate Fund for Mali. This fund supports communities in Mali and
 Senegal to become more resilient to climate change through locally controlled adaptation
 funds by promoting transparent and accountable local governance of investment funds
 and firmly embedding local funds in local and national systems for finance,
 decentralisation, climate change and development planning.³
- Mali is also a member of the Global Alliance for Resilience, initiated by the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, which articulates national-level resilience priorities.

7. Humanitarian funding trends to Mali (historic)

Total funding to Mali so far in 2016 (US\$141 million) is nearly US\$70 million less than in 2015, when US\$207 million was provided. Funding to Mali peaked in 2014 at US\$381 million.

Figure 6: Humanitarian funding to Mali, 2012-2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded and compiled 10 October 2016

Data is correct at time of writing and subject to change. For up-to-date figures on the humanitarian response to Mali and other crises see UN OCHA's Financial Tracking Service:

fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home

Author: Alexandra Spencer Contact: gha@devinit.org

Web: www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org

¹https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/hrp_mali_final.pdf

²http://www.africanriskcapacity.org/risk-pool2

³http://www.braced.org/about/about-the-projects/project/?id=fadb8fd0-55a3-4715-8632c19901bbda4c