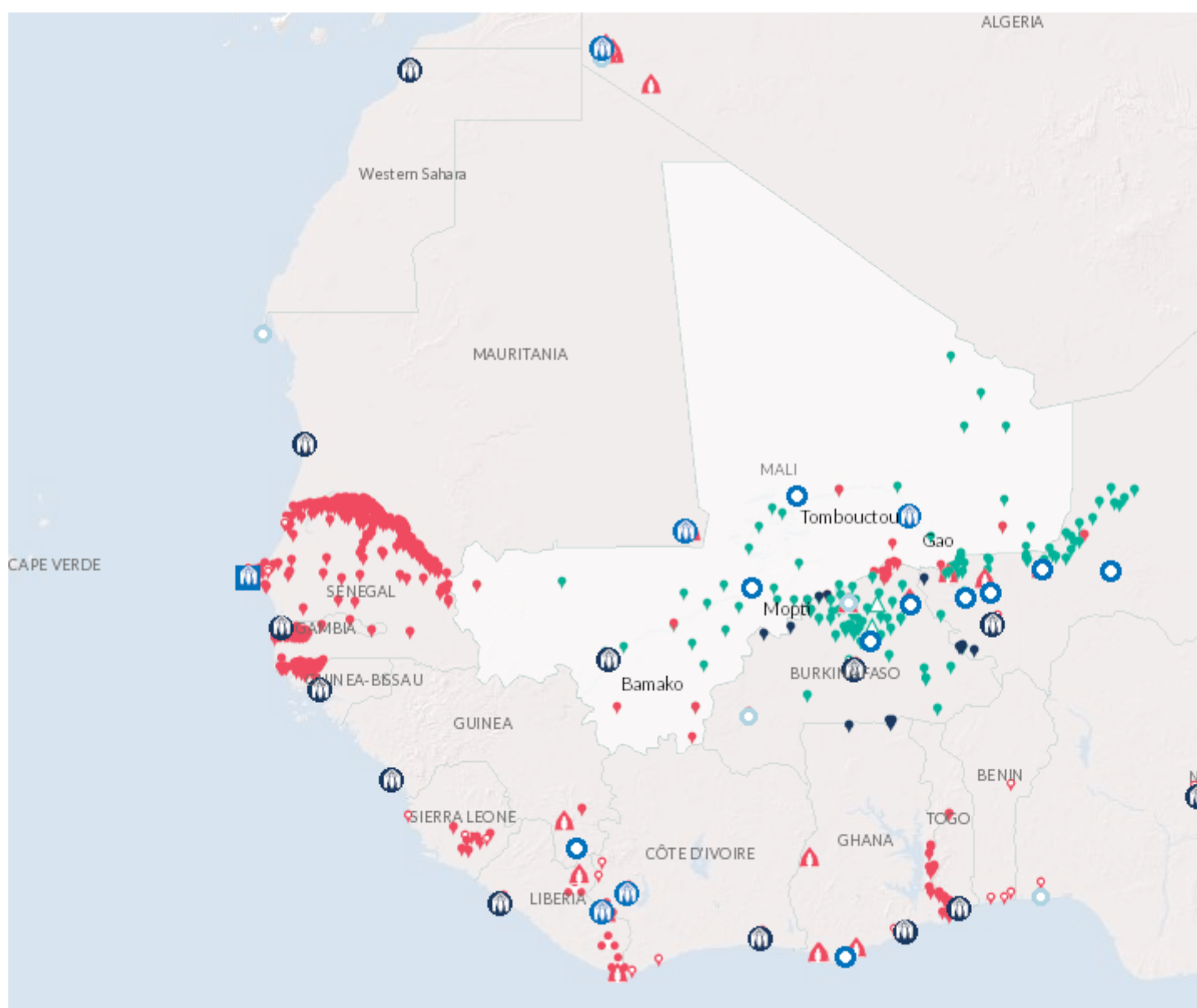


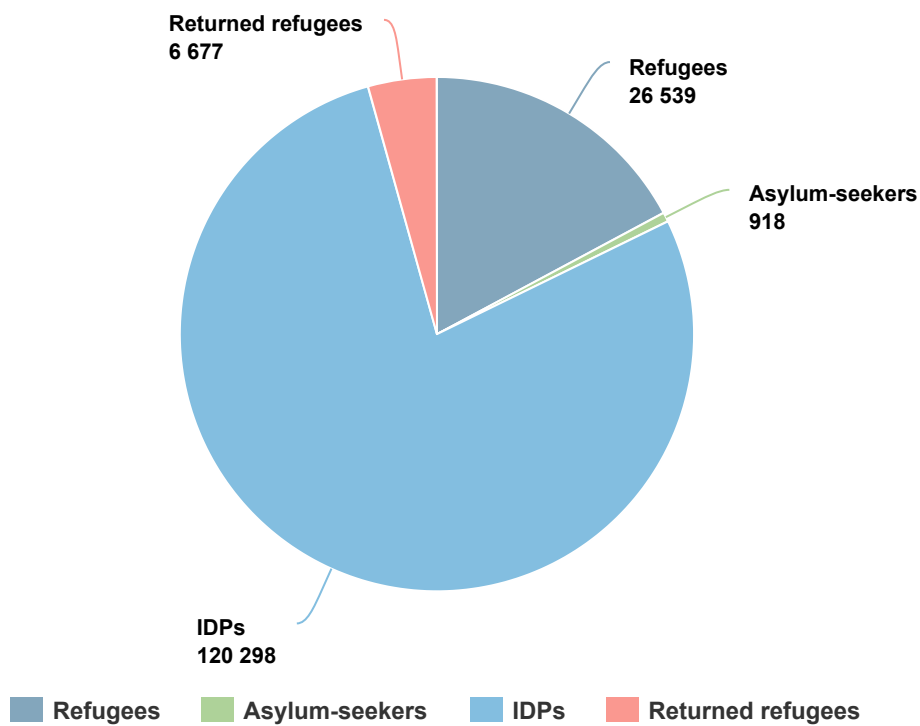
Operation: Mali



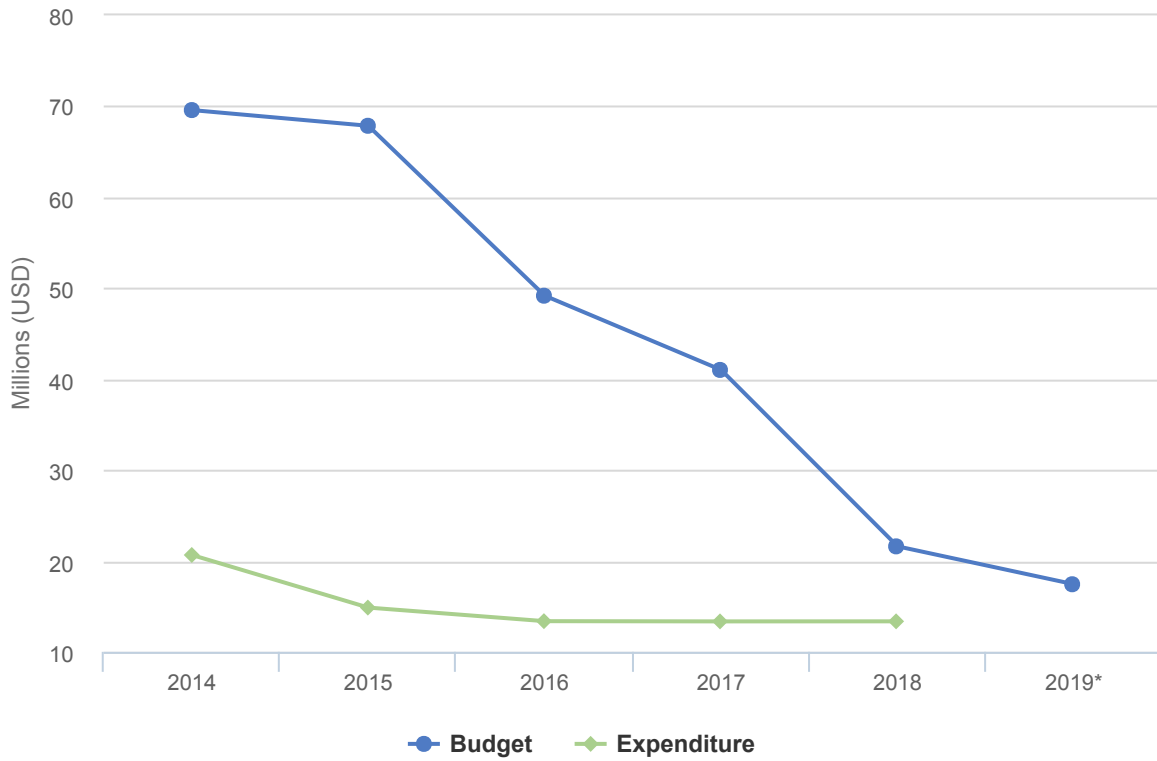
People of Concern

INCREASE IN
84% **2018**

2018	154,432
2017	84,081
2016	100,247



Budgets and Expenditure for Mali



Operational context

Tensions continued in the north of Mali between pro-Government armed groups and rebels, leading to sporadic clashes, human rights abuses and the intensification of intercommunal tensions – in spite of the peace and reconciliation agreement signed in 2015. In August 2018, President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was re-elected by a 67% majority. Post-election protests by opposition took place in the country, but they did not affect UNHCR's activities significantly. Political dialogue carried on between the Government and groups concerned, with increased reconciliation meetings aiming to re-establish State authority in the north and centre of the country, alongside security reform.

The volatile security environment in northern and central Mali, including along the border with Burkina Faso, continued to destabilize local communities, jeopardizing the protection of civilians and preventing displaced people from returning to their homes.

Population trends

The population of concern in Mali increased from some 55,800 at the beginning of the year, to some 151,900 at the end of the year. The increase is largely due to the growth in the number of IDPs in Mali.

At year end, there were some 26,500 recognized refugees originating from Mauritania (58%), Burkina Faso (32%), Niger (4%), the Central African Republic (3%), Côte d'Ivoire (2%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Some 60% are protracted refugees, especially those who fled Mauritania in 1989 and Côte d'Ivoire in and after 2002. The new refugee arrivals in 2018 included some 8,460 people from Burkina Faso and approximately 1,020 people from Niger.

By the end of 2018, the Government had registered over 4,100 Malian returnees. Moreover, some 82,100 people were displaced internally in 2018, bringing the total number of IDPs to 120,300. No returns of IDPs were recorded.

More than 145,000 Malian refugees continue to reside in countries across the region, namely, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.

Key achievements

- The Government of Mali adopted and domesticated the Kampala Convention on IDPs into its national asylum legal framework.
- 1,161 Mauritanian refugees were naturalized. They received Malian nationality in the framework of local integration.

Unmet needs

Due to lack of resources:

- While only 30% of refugee children in urban settings are enrolled in secondary school, access to university education is extremely limited.
 - Special needs education and additional language classes are not available.
 - The socio-economic assistance is insufficient in terms of protecting against risk of SGBV, including survival sex and sexual exploitation, especially for young women and single women heads of household.
 - 22 water points and 2,800 shelters are still needed for returning refugees in return areas.
 - 1,161 Mauritians who were naturalized are still waiting for the accompanying socio-economic measures.
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