



Situation Report

Mali Humanitarian Crisis

1 - 30 November 2025

Highlights

- The security environment in Mali remains extremely volatile, characterized by frequent and complex attacks, including the use of suicide drones and mines. These security incidents have led to significant population displacement, with approximately 13,693 people displaced in the Timbuktu region and an additional 753 people in the Gao region.
- The humanitarian situation is acutely critical, especially in areas such as Léré in Timbuktu region. Residents face extreme destitution and are living under a sustained blockade imposed by armed groups.
- Humanitarian operations face considerable access challenges due to the insecurity and persistent daily criminality such as road ambushes, as well as movement restrictions imposed by non-state armed groups (NSAGs). Access incidents escalated in November, showing a 13 per cent increase compared to the previous month.
- Funding scarcity is also significantly impacting humanitarian response, resulting in the withdrawal of some organizations from Timbuktu, which has created gaps in needs assessment and response.



6,431,500

Total people affected¹



1,408,000

Women of reproductive age²



196,970

Estimated pregnant women²



894,130

People targeted w/ SRH services



934,335

People targeted w/ GBV programmes

¹ [Mali Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025](#)

² Estimated figures are based on the Minimum Initial Services Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings calculator.

Situation Overview

Mali's humanitarian crisis remains extremely critical due to persistent, high insecurity driving significant displacement, particularly in Léré in Timbuktu and the circles of Ménaka and Ansongo in Gao. NSAGs continue to enforce movement restrictions and exert socioterritorial control, severely restricting civilian movement and impeding humanitarian access. The ongoing fuel shortage in several regions, notably Mopti and Ségou, further severely hampers ground operations, including mobile team deployment and surveillance missions.

UNFPA Response

Sexual and reproductive health:

- UNFPA distributed 47 Inter-Agency Reproductive Health kits (including post-rape kits) in seven health districts and two hospitals in the regions of Gao, Ségou, Mopti, and Ménaka to ensure the provision of essential SRH services.
- Two mobile health teams were deployed to Mopti and Timbuktu. These clinics provided essential sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and support for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). A total of 1,058 people benefited from these services, 87% of whom were women and girls.
- In the Gao and Mopti regions, 63 obstetric emergencies were successfully managed.
- Targeted awareness and information sessions on SRH and GBV and available services were held with 2,620 individuals at sites for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Gender-based violence:

- Holistic support was provided to GBV survivors through UNFPA-supported One-Stop Centres (OSCs) in the localities of Timbuktu, Diré, Ségou, San, Gao, and Mopti. All survivors received services tailored to their specific needs.
- A total of 375 dignity kits were distributed to women and adolescent girls who were internally displaced or from host communities in Niafouké, Soboundou, Madina, Tamakadjité, Lafanto, Arouboundou, Goundam, and Tonka.
- Guidance and equipment was provided to 52 adolescent girls in Ségou to support income-generating activities (and capacity building for 35 learners in women/girls safe spaces), fostering economic independence and reducing their susceptibility to abuse and exploitation.

Results Snapshot



6,046

People reached with SRH services
80% female, 20% male



80

Health facilities supported



1,413

People reached with GBV prevention, mitigation and response activities
85% female, 15% male



7

Safe spaces for women and girls supported



375

Non-food items (such as dignity kits) distributed to individuals



47

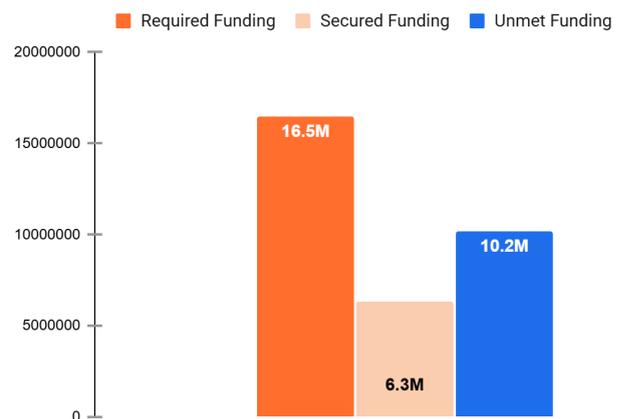
Reproductive health kits provided to service delivery points to meet the needs of 5,000 people

Coordination Mechanisms

Gender-Based Violence: As the Lead Agency for the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) in Mali, UNFPA coordinated the multisectoral response to ensure standardized and survivor-centred care across all intervention zones. This leadership included providing specialized training to 65 humanitarian actors (40 in Timbuktu and 25 in Gao) on the Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies and Psychological First Aid (PFA), thereby strengthening the quality of the front-line response. Furthermore, the structuring and networking of 25 community protection committees in the Gao region were finalized, significantly enhancing local referral pathways and community-based surveillance.

Funding Status

UNFPA acknowledges the vital support received from DG-ECHO, CERF, Global Affairs Canada, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), and the Government of the Republic of Korea through the Korea International Cooperation Agency. However, a critical funding gap of US\$10.2 million remains – 62 per cent of the total required. Without urgent additional funding, the scale and continuity of SRH and GBV programmes in Mali remain at severe risk, threatening to deprive thousands of women and girls of access to life-saving care.



Disclaimer: Funding available is based on cash received during the current year as well as funding rolled over from previous years, and transfers from/to other UNFPA departments. It does not include funds from agreements that have been signed but not yet received.

Current Donors

- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
- Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
- Directorate General - European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO)
- Global Affairs Canada
- Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)

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