



Recurrent natural disasters and severe poverty contribute to hunger in Mali, while civil conflict since 2012 has exacerbated food insecurity and spurred population displacement.

SITUATION

- Most of Mali will experience Minimal (IPC 1) levels of acute food insecurity through September 2019 following above-average harvests in 2018, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network reports. However, flooding and ongoing conflict have undermined livelihood opportunities, restricting the ability of some populations to meet basic needs. As a result, poor families in some parts of central and northern Mali are currently facing Stressed (IPC 2) levels of acute food insecurity.
- Approximately 550,000 people—3 percent of Mali’s more than 19 million people—will require urgent food assistance from June–August, the March Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis indicates.* Although emergency needs have decreased since the same period in 2018, when an estimated 930,000 Malians required emergency assistance, ongoing conflict and resultant displacement, as well as the effects of flooding, continue to contribute to food assistance requirements.
- As of January 2019, the Government of Mali and the UN estimated that there were nearly 124,000 internally displaced Malians, a significant increase from the 38,000 displaced people reported at the end of 2017.

*The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5). The CH, a similar tool used in West Africa, has a separate scale ranging from Minimal (Phase 1) to Famine (Phase 5).



RESPONSE

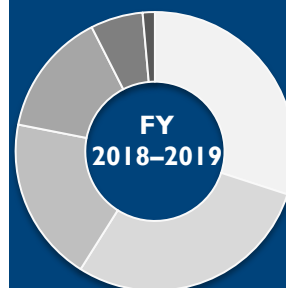
- USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) collaborates with the UN World Food Program (WFP) to respond to the urgent food needs of populations affected by displacement, natural disasters or other shocks in Mali with cash-based or in-kind food assistance. Through FY 2019 contributions, for example, FFP works with WFP to assist an estimated 300,000 people through a combination of food distributions, supplementary nutrition assistance and asset-building activities. FFP is also supporting efforts to strengthen the coordination of food security activities, improving the effectiveness of the emergency response.
- FFP works with non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to distribute locally procured food and food vouchers to vulnerable Malians, improving access to food and supporting local economies and farmers. One NGO partner is also conducting activities to prevent acute malnutrition and strengthen community-based nutrition screening. With the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), FFP provides ready-to-use therapeutic food to treat an estimated 35,000 severely malnourished children.
- FFP partners with NGO CARE to implement a long-term development activity to benefit approximately 124,000 individuals in Mopti Region. The interventions aim to strengthen food and nutrition security among poor households, focusing on nutrition and hygiene promotion, livelihood diversification and support, and conflict resolution.

FOOD FOR PEACE CONTRIBUTIONS

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PER FISCAL YEAR (FY)

	U.S. DOLLARS	METRIC TONS*
FY 2019	\$17.0 million	3,400 MT
FY 2018	\$45.4 million	8,427 MT
FY 2017	\$39.9 million	11,255 MT

*Metric tonnage does not reflect funding for vouchers or cash transfers



- Food Vouchers 30%
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid 29%
- Cash Transfers for Food 19%
- Development 14%
- Local and Regional Food Procurement 6%
- Complementary Services 1%



PHOTO: CARE

Photo: Arouna, a participant in the FFP-supported development activity in Mali, examines his cowpea field. He says, “Thanks to this training, I gained a lot of knowledge and applied those techniques on our bare land, degraded for more than 15 years. I’m so happy and proud to see grasses grow on this previously completely degraded land.”