



PHOTO CREDIT: WORLD BANK MALI

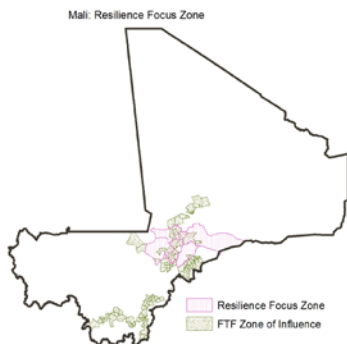
# MALI RESILIENCE PORTFOLIO

USAID’s resilience portfolio in Mali targets the chronically vulnerable northern Mopti region where the confluence of climate change and variability and more recent conflict and instability have resulted in recurrent crises. These investments are also intended to create a stability buffer between still volatile northern areas in Timbuktu and Gao and the southern rest of the country, as well as a forward-leaning platform for pushing resilience and development efforts northward as and when security conditions allow.

## COLLECTIVE EFFORT, HOLISTIC RESULTS

In line with efforts elsewhere, Mali’s resilience portfolio in northern Mopti combines Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GH), Global Climate Change (GCC), Democracy and Governance, Education and a new Food for Peace Development Food Assistance program (FFP/DFAP) that was strategically designed to complement existing investments. Collectively, these eighteen programs aim to expand economic opportunities, strengthen natural resources, mitigate conflict, manage disaster risk and improve human capital. A comprehensive baseline survey was conducted in May 2016 as a basis for gauging progress toward improving resilience capacities and well-being outcomes in the focus zone. Beyond the focus zone, USAID Mali has also incorporated resilience programming and measurement into its broader Country Development and Cooperation Strategy for the country.

Mopti region is the “Focus Zone” of Mali Resilience



programming: Mopti has significant developmental needs while also a relatively permissive environment in which to work. It is where current USAID humanitarian and development programming are coordinated the most.

Mopti is confronted with recurrent climate shocks, such as droughts and floods. It is also the region with the highest number of historical humanitarian caseloads.

### RESILIENCE PORTFOLIO

**BUDGET:** \$66 million

**PROJECT CYCLE:** 2016 – 2020

**TARGET AREAS:** Mopti Region  
“Focus Zone”

#### Government at Work

The government of Mali is also making progress. They have actively engaged in the regional Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) process led by the ECOWAS/CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (French: *Comité permanent inter-État de lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel*, - CILSS) and, through that, articulated national level resilience priorities. Mali has also joined the second risk pool of the ARC sovereign drought insurance program as a means of financing risk and future humanitarian liabilities. The contingency planning processes associated with joining the second risk pool will enhance the government of Mali’s ability to mobilize early and provide appropriate responses to future droughts.