



**Mali is experiencing alarming levels of food insecurity.** Over 1.8 million Malians are projected to be in high acute food insecurity in June–August 2022. This represents a 41-percent increase compared with the same period last year. Mali’s food crisis results from insecurity, inter-community conflicts, disruption of socio-economic activities and insufficient rainfall, causing a deterioration in livelihoods. In a context of exceptionally high food prices and low output from the 2021/22 agricultural season, **rural families need urgent livelihood support to restore their food production.**



TO ASSIST  
**990 900 people**






FAO REQUIRES  
**USD 30 million**

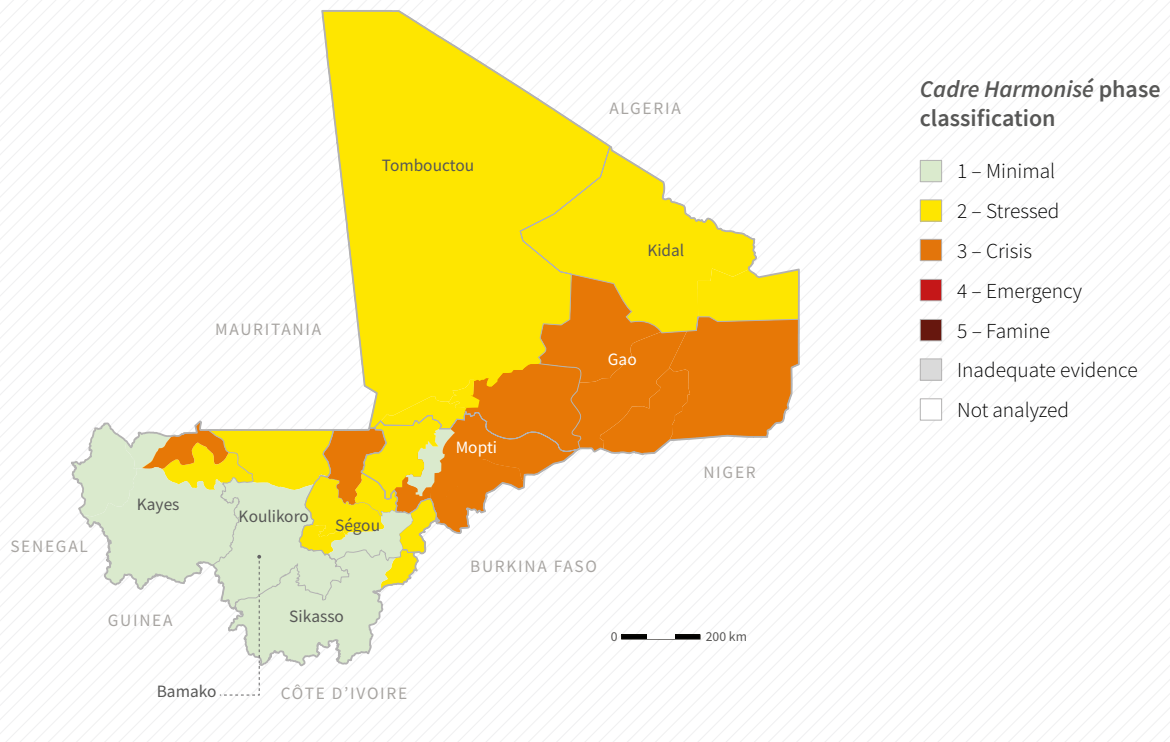


JANUARY–DECEMBER  
**2022**

What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve

- USD 0.25** = Vaccinating a goat against common diseases protects a vital food asset that would cost USD 173 to replace if the animal died and provide a family with 0.5 litre of milk per day. =  **Keep a productive animal alive and feeding families, especially milk for children**
- USD 102** = With the inputs provided, each household can produce 1.69 tonnes of different types of nutritious vegetables ready for consumption in 3 to 12 weeks, worth around USD 448 on the local market. =  **Improve household nutrition and incomes**
- USD 143** = With the seeds provided, each household can cultivate 2.75 ha of land and produce an estimated 4.5 tonnes of cereals, worth USD 1 044 on the local market. =  **Support a family of 6 with staple food for a year and a half**

## Projected acute food insecurity situation (June–August 2022)



Source: Cadre Harmonisé. 2021. Mali: Résultats de l'analyse de la situation de l'insécurité alimentaire aiguë actuelle et projetée, décembre 2021 [online]. Bamako, Mali. [Cited 4 April 2022]. [https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/mali\\_fiche\\_de\\_communication\\_novembre\\_2021\\_vf\\_revue08122021\\_final\\_0.pdf](https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/mali_fiche_de_communication_novembre_2021_vf_revue08122021_final_0.pdf). Map conforms to United Nations Geospatial Mali map, 2004.

## Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

The ten-year conflict in Mali has weakened populations' livelihoods and resilience, many of whom have exhausted their food reserves. Growing insecurity and increased control of armed groups over people's ability to move freely have prevented vulnerable families from accessing aid, land, transhumance areas and surrounding markets. Over 400 000 people were forced from their homes. Many were left to abandon their fields and/or had their livestock stolen.

The country is also affected by climate-related disasters, such as drought, resulting in the loss of more than 225 000 ha of cropland and affecting over 3 million people since the beginning of the crisis, mainly in Mopti, Ségou and Tombouctou. Compounding the situation are the socio-economic effects of COVID-19, which have led to increased prices of maize and rice, for instance, hindering access to staple foods for many families.

Support is urgently needed to restore food production at the household and community levels. Interventions like cash for work provide lifesaving cash assistance to people in rural areas during the lean season, while repairing small infrastructures to improve food production for the wider community. Typically, one rehabilitated irrigation structure (engaging around 120 people per site) improves water access and production on 30 village irrigated perimeters, while compensating each vulnerable family with USD 260 for two months of work.

## Coordination

As co-leads of the Food Security Cluster in Mali, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 45 local and international partners, in collaboration with government counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

## Drivers of food insecurity

Protracted and inter-community conflicts

Natural disasters

COVID-19

Political instability

## Key facts

Country population: **21.2 million**



**1.8 million** people projected to be in high acute food insecurity (June–August 2022)



**770 000** children affected by malnutrition, of whom nearly 197 700 in severe acute malnutrition




**+401 730** internally displaced people ([IDPs], October 2021) – a fourfold increase in just two years










**USD 27 out of 100** in food security assistance went to support rural livelihoods (2016–2020)

## FAO priorities

— Funding required year round

 Month by which funding is required for the implementation of priorities

 Planned implementation timeframe for priority activities

| Priorities  | Type of assistance provided/<br>contents of assistance package  | Cost per beneficiary (USD) | Number of beneficiaries (people) | Total cost (USD) | Calendar of implementation and funding deadlines                                      |     |     |   |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|---|--|
|   |   |                            |                                  |                  | Jan   | Feb | Mar | Apr   | May | Jun | Jul   | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |  |   |  |
| Improve food production through the distribution of agricultural kits for increased food security and nutrition | A total of 46 835 kg of vegetable seeds, 2 342 tonnes of organic fertilizer and 129 600 tools   | 27                         | 281 010                          | 7 472 025        |   |     |     |  |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
| Enable households without access to land, including IDPs, to produce their own food                             | A total of 2 tonnes of vegetable seeds, 60 210 tools, 200 700 empty bags and 702.75 tonnes of fertilizers for market gardening  | 33                         | 120 420                          | 3 928 627        |   |     |     |  |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
| Safeguard pastoralists' livelihoods through the distribution of inputs during the pastoral lean season          | A total of 43 200 licking blocs, 15 120 tonnes of animal feed, veterinary supplies and 43 200 watering troughs  | 34                         | 200 670                          | 6 846 584        |   |     |     |  |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
| Support agriculture-based livelihoods through cash transfers and income-generating activities                   | A total of 1 944 tonnes of crop seeds, development of 25 small-scale market gardening areas of 50 ha, rehabilitation of 30 village irrigated perimeters (600 ha), procurement of rice harvesters and multifunctional threshers                              | 20                         | 259 200                          | 5 152 764        |   |     |     |   |     |     |  |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
|   | Cash-for-work activities (130 USD/household/month for two months) for the construction of 30 village irrigated perimeters   |                            |                                  |                  |   |     |     |   |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
| Support households' fisheries and livestock-based livelihoods   | Distribution of 6 400 tonnes of feed, veterinary supplies, vaccination of 8.91 million heads of cattle against peste des petits ruminants and 2.97 million against bovine pleuropneumonia   | 35                         | 129 600                          | 4 600 000        |   |     |     |   |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
|   | Distribution of 200 floating cages, 1.8 million fry and 700 tonnes of fish feed   |                            |                                  |                  |   |     |     |   |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
|   | Construction of 128 boreholes, feed banks with security fence, vaccination pens and livestock markets.  |                            |                                  |                  |   |     |     |   |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
| Enhance coordination and emergency preparedness   | Destocking of 3 000 heads of cattle and provision of USD 300/animal benefiting 14 000 vulnerable households   |                            |                                  |                  |   |     |     |   |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |   |  |
|   | Training on emergency preparedness and response to 20 organizations, including accountability mechanism enhancement, coordination among emergency response actors, as well as with technical services and support to the regional food security coordinator | -                          | -                                | 2 000 000        |  |     |     |   |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |  |  |  |

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