



### In numbers



**1.8 million people**

projected to be in high acute food insecurity (June–August 2022)



**1.2 million** children acutely malnourished – a **53%** increase compared with 2021



**362 907** internally displaced people (IDPs), 162 921 refugees and 742 342 returnees



**20–70%** increase in food prices compared with the five-year average

The upcoming months are a critical opportunity to scale up humanitarian agricultural assistance in order to sustainably improve the food security of thousands of people, particularly IDPs and host communities

### Key points

- For more than a decade, people in Mali have been experiencing various types of shocks that have severely deteriorated their food security and livelihoods. These include insecurity triggering forced population displacements, and agricultural and livestock value chain disruptions; erratic distribution of rainfall and the effects of climate change; the COVID-19 pandemic; and the recent political crisis combined with the financial and economic sanctions imposed by the Economic Community of West African States and the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa.
- Food and agricultural input prices have increased dramatically in the last few months, which is likely due to reduced agricultural production in 2021 coupled with the effects of COVID-19 on the local economy as well as international sanctions. The drop in the livestock/cereals terms of trade from 20 to more than 30 percent has severely reduced the purchasing power of pastoral households. Furthermore, the situation is exacerbated by the general increase in food and oil prices due to the war in Ukraine and related global speculation.
- The upcoming lean season is expected to be particularly harsh for vulnerable households as food stocks from previous harvests as well as pastures and water sources for livestock are almost depleted, especially in areas where population and animal density has increased due to significant displacements.



## Response

FAO is supporting 53 500 households (321 000 people) through the following emergency response activities:



**Provision of cereal kits** (20-30 kg of maize, millet, sorghum and rice seed according to the agro-ecological zone and preference of the beneficiary and 200 kg of fertilizer per household) to 12 000 households to cultivate an average area of 2.5 ha/household and ensure improved household production, incomes, access to food for the wider community and food security.



**Provision of emergency animal feed and veterinary care** to 10 000 pastoral households (four 50-kg bags of animal feed, one licking block, deworming products, vitamins and one waterer/feeder per household for five small ruminants) as pastures are almost depleted in many areas of the country and until the end of August 2022 no natural pastures will be available; livestock are at risk of death and market prices are at their lowest.



**Implementation of cash-based transfers** benefiting 3 000 households (unconditional cash transfer of USD 40/household) to cover basic

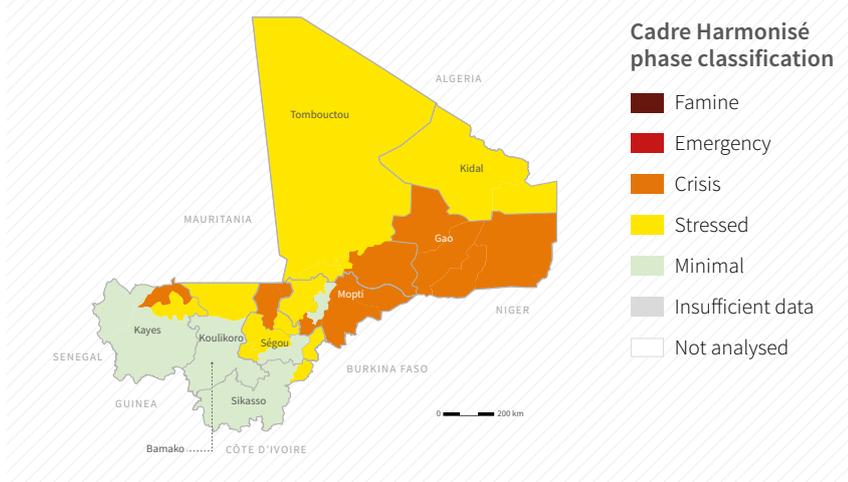
needs for 3-4 months, until the next harvest (October 2022) as their food stocks were already nearly depleted.



**Provision of horticultural kits** (100/200 g of amaranth, cabbage, okra, onion and tomato seed, 25 kg of organic fertilizer, and two hoes and one watering can per household) and training to 28 500 IDP and host families in order to diversify diets, increase household production and restore the livelihoods particularly of displaced households who have lost all their belongings and productive assets.

In line with the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan, FAO is ready to scale up its support to vulnerable households affected by irregular and extreme weather conditions, insecurity and food price increase through livelihoods protection and rehabilitation interventions by providing households with (i) cereal, vegetable and fishery production support to promote sustainable and resilient food production among vulnerable communities including IDPs, as well as (ii) emergency livestock protection support; and (iii) strengthening analysis and coordination of the food security response.

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



Source: Cadre Harmonisé. 2021. *Mali: Results of the current and projected acute food insecurity situation analysis, December 2021*. Bamako, Mali. [Cited 4 April 2022]. [https://fsccluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/mali\\_fiche\\_de\\_communication\\_novembre\\_2021\\_vf\\_revue08122021\\_final\\_0.pdf](https://fsccluster.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.

## Challenges facing food security and agriculture

Due to insecurity in the northern and central areas of Mali, rural households are experiencing significant difficulties in accessing fields, pastures, technical support, and regular transhumance routes to feed and sell their animals. Roads are insecure, and productive and rural infrastructures – livestock vaccination points, warehouses and wells – have been destroyed or are inaccessible. In addition, several rural markets have been forced to close, leaving households unable to buy and sell agricultural and pastoral inputs and products. This has negatively affected food production, and the livelihoods of households who mainly rely on subsistence farming. Population displacements are also significant – mainly in Gao, Menaka, Mopti, Ségou and Tombouctou – and currently 55.5 percent of displaced people are women (February 2022).

The latest Cadre Harmonisé carried out in Mali (December 2021) indicates that 1.8 million people are projected to be in Phase 3 and above (June–August 2022), of whom 156 560 in Phase 4. However, as Mali wasn't included in the updated analysis in early 2022 due to political instability in the country, this figure is expected to be much higher, especially if compared with results in neighbouring countries with similar humanitarian contexts (e.g. +31 percent compared with 2020 in Burkina Faso). High levels of food insecurity combined with anemia, inadequate access to clean water and the spread of diseases such as diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, malaria and measles, particularly among children, are leading to a worrying rise in acute malnutrition across the country. Of the 1 235 000 people expected to be acutely malnourished by August 2022, the cases of severe acute malnutrition are likely to increase by 48 percent.

In this context, rural families need urgent livelihood support to restore their food production. Combining cash-based transfers with the provision of productive assets during the lean season, for instance, enables vulnerable households to cover basic needs while engaging in agricultural production, to quickly improve their food security.

REQUIRED CITATION: FAO. 2022. *Mali: Response overview (May 2022)*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0337en>



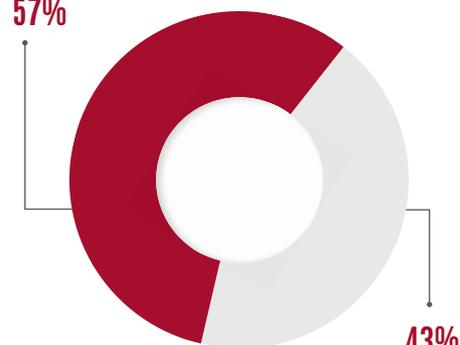
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## Funding

FUNDING GAP

**USD 17 million**

**57%**



FUNDING TO-DATE

**USD 13 million**



FAO requires

**USD 30 million**



to assist

**990 900 people**

## Resource partners

The Governments of Canada and Sweden, and the Central Emergency Response Fund, the European Union and the Peacebuilding Fund

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

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