



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

SITUATION

- Escalating intercommunal violence and attacks by armed groups in northern and central Mali are driving surging population displacement. As of March, the Government of Mali and the UN estimated that there were more than 239,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) countrywide, marking an increase of more than 140,000 IDPs since March 2019. Additionally, nearly 139,000 Malian refugees had sought shelter in neighboring Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mauritania as of March.
- Approximately 757,000 people in Mali will likely face Crisis (Phase 3) or worse levels of acute food insecurity and require emergency food assistance through May, according to the latest Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis.* The number of people in need of emergency food assistance will likely increase to more than 1.3 million from June to August—the period of the year when food is scarcest—largely due to conflict and dry weather conditions, the CH analysis projects.
- The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) expects that poor households in some parts of central and eastern Mali will face Crisis (IPC 3) levels of food insecurity between June and September as conflict and an early start to the lean season in March disrupt livelihoods and restrict access to food. Meanwhile, unseasonably poor conditions for livestock in parts of central, northern, and western Mali will likely diminish the ability of pastoral households to purchase food, FEWS NET reports.

*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, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5). The CH, a similar tool in west Africa, has a similar scale ranging from Minimal (Phase 1) to Famine (Phase 5).

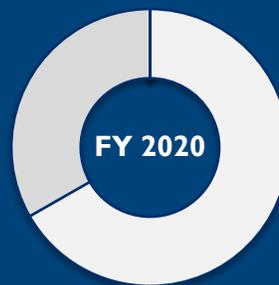


FOOD FOR PEACE CONTRIBUTIONS

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PER FISCAL YEAR (FY)

	U.S. DOLLARS	METRIC TONS (MT)*
FY 2020	\$15.0 million	3,620 MT
FY 2019	\$39.7 million	3,817 MT
FY 2018	\$45.4 million	8,427 MT

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



- Food Vouchers 67%
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid 33%

RESPONSE

- USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) partners with the UN World Food Program (WFP) to provide in-kind food and cash transfers for food to households affected by displacement, conflict, natural disasters, and other shocks. With FFP support, WFP is covering the food needs of over 244,000 vulnerable Malians during the lean season. Through the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), FFP provides ready-to-use therapeutic food to treat an estimated 33,000 severely malnourished children.
- FFP works with non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to distribute locally and regionally procured food, cash transfers, or food vouchers to about 157,000 vulnerable Malians, improving access to food and spurring market recovery. These NGOs are also working to reduce households’ vulnerability to recurrent shocks, such as drought.
- FFP NGO partner CARE is implementing a long-term development intervention to benefit approximately 124,000 individuals in Mopti Region. The activities aim to strengthen food and nutrition security among poor households, focusing on nutrition and hygiene promotion, livelihood diversification, and conflict reduction. With FFP support, CARE also provides emergency food vouchers to assist 36,000 highly vulnerable, crisis-affected people in Mopti.



Photo: “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.” —Arouna Tembely, a participant in the USAID-supported development activity in Mali.