



WFP Mali Country Brief

Highlights

- WFP plans to provide early seasonal food assistance to 150,000 food insecure Malians, representing a significant scale-up with respect to previous plans. A recent influx of IDPs and refugees highlights the need to maintain capacity for rapid response.
- Roll out of SCOPE, the beneficiary management platform, started in Koulikoro and extension to urban areas of Gao and Timbuktu regions is planned.
- GAM prevalence has reached critical levels in Timbuktu and Gao. Across the country, preliminary results from the SMART survey suggest that 630,000 children will suffer from global acute malnutrition (GAM) in 2018.

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
Mali T-ICSP (1 st January-31 st December 2018)	87,328,867	32.4 m (37%)	51.0 m (80%)
Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during crises			
SR: 1 Focus area: Crisis response	23,252,696	15.6m (67%)	20.2 m (94%)
Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable people in food insecure and post-crisis areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.			
SR: 2 Focus area: Resilience building	16,744,676	6.8 m (41%)	2.7 m (84%)
Strategic Outcome 3: Targeted populations (children 6-59 months and PLW) have reduced malnutrition in line with national targets			
SR: 2 Focus area: Resilience building	15,531,634	1.0 m (6%)	5.7 m (90%)
Strategic Outcome 4: Populations in targeted areas, including vulnerable smallholder farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.			
SR: 3 Focus area: Resilience building	17,957,259	3.2 m (18%)	7.1 m (62%)
Strategic Outcome 5: Government (at the local and national levels) and civil society have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023			
SR: 5 Focus area: Root causes	2,216,816	0.0 m (0%)	1.1 m (100%)
Strategic Outcome 6: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks			
SR: 6 Focus area: Root causes	1,980,343	0.0 m (0%)	0.9 m (100%)
Strategic Outcome 7: Humanitarian partners have access to common services, (including transportation, emergency telecommunications and food security analysis) throughout the year			
SR: 8 Focus area: Crisis response	9,645,444	2.5 m (26%)	2.7 m (36%)

Government in its efforts to achieve Zero Hunger. WFP particularly responds to acute food and nutritional needs among vulnerable food-insecure communities. This includes activities intended to assure that crisis-affected and vulnerable populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements, to reduce malnutrition and to preserve livelihoods and resilience. WFP also provides assistance to schoolchildren in food-insecure areas in order to help them meet their food needs and encourage enrolment and attendance.

WFP works to build resilience among vulnerable populations by preserving and increasing the productive resource base through asset creation and conditional transfers, and by strengthening linkages to markets. Where feasible, WFP leverages its purchasing power to supporting livelihood diversification and market-oriented production by smallholder farmers, through local procurement.

WFP will also work to strengthen the capacity of Government to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes, and ensure the coherence and effectiveness of the related policy frameworks.

WFP Mali manages the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) as part of its T-ICSP on behalf of the humanitarian community. From the Bamako base, UNHAS provides humanitarian air services to seven destinations: Timbuktu, Gao, Bourem, Niafunke, Goundam and Menaka. In January 2018, UNHAS served 875 passengers and transported 5,927 kg of cargo.

In Numbers

67,880 internally displaced people

142,386 refugees in neighbouring countries

290,000 people in need of food assistance

152,097 People Assisted in January 2018



GENDER MARKER 2A

Through its ongoing Transitional Interim Country Strategic Project (T-ICSP), WFP supports the Malian

Main Photo

Credit: Food assistance to IDPs of ALAFIA thanks to the generosity of Canada and UN CERF, WFP have been able to provide life-saving assistance to persons in Timbuktu, north Mali. WFP/ Cecilia Aspe

January 2018

Operational Updates

Implementation of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) began in January. The T-ICSP is based on seven strategic outcomes and aims to support the Government in achieving the Government's National Development Plan (CREDD 2016-2018) and the Sustainable Development goals SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (partnership for SDG).

The results of the *Cadre Harmonisé*, show that 290,000 people were in need of urgent assistance during the October-December period, and estimates that this will increase to 800,000 from June 2018. Discussions with the government services in charge of social protection and the Commissariat for Food Security (CSA) show that they are particularly concerned for the early pastoral and agropastoral lean season.

In line with the T-ICSP Strategic Result 1 and 2, WFP aims to provide emergency and seasonal assistance to 150,000 vulnerable people starting in February and increase it to 360,000 from June. A total of 171,000 children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women will be assisted to prevent malnutrition. WFP is planning to provide nutritional product to 228,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women to treat acute malnutrition.

In collaboration with other actors, WFP has provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to 1,050 new displaced people in Alafia (Timbuktu) and another 9,000 in Gossi (Timbuktu) in January. Despite the ongoing insecurity, markets are well supplied and prices are stable.

Challenges

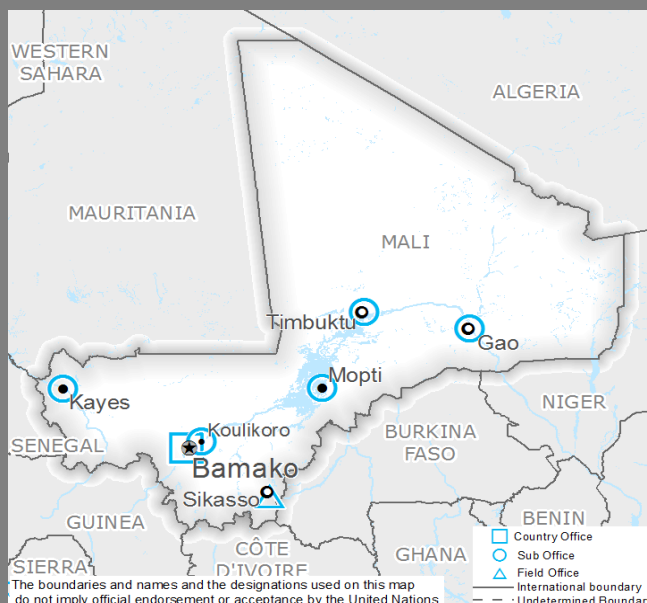
Lack of funding is also a major challenge for WFP, especially in providing adequate assistance to people affected by early pastoral and agropastoral lean season.

Despite negotiation to end a teachers' strike, some schools remain closed, particularly in Timbuktu region. This has caused a disruption in the management of the school meals activity.

Extra Section (Impact of Limited Funding)

An additional USD 48.2 million are required to meet urgent food needs from February to July. The most critical funding gaps are for early lean season and early pastoral crisis.

Country Background



Mali is a vast land-locked country in the heart of the Sahel region. It has successfully achieved the Millennium Development Goal of reducing hunger by 50 percent. Despite this improvement the social indicators remain among the lowest in the world. Over 50 percent of the population lives on less than USD 1.25 a day. One in eight primary school-aged children do not attend school; less than 25 percent have partial secondary education, one-third of which are girls.

Following a political coup in March 2012, the north of the country was occupied by non-state armed groups and effectively cut off from the rest of the country until a brief military intervention in January 2013. These events resulted in large scale population displacements. A UN peacekeeping mission was deployed to the country in July 2013 and a new President was elected in August 2013, followed by peaceful legislative elections. Because of renewed violence led by factions in the north, a Peace Agreement was signed on 20 June 2015. Safety and security remain volatile and violence has increased in north and central Mali despite the signing of this Peace Agreement.

WFP's programmes in Mali are aligned with WFP Global Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4, Sustainable Development Goal 2, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2015-2019) and several Malian national policies and programmes.

WFP has been present in Mali since 1964.

Population: **18,8 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
179 out of 188

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **23,1% of children between 6-59 months**

Donors

USA, Canada, ECHO/DFID, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Monaco, Denmark, World Bank, EU, Mastercard, Private donors, Peacebuilding Fund, Multilateral funds

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