




**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**




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Mali

Humanitarian Response Plan 2018

 to assist
546 000 people

 FAO requires
USD 17 million

 period
January – December 2018

As the humanitarian situation remains of concern, particularly in northern Mali, due to the complexity and chronic dimension of the crisis, it is fundamental to urgently restore the livelihoods and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations.

In Mali, the population mainly depends on agriculture and livestock for their subsistence. Without renewed support, their food security is likely to deteriorate.

Objectives

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- Provide coordinated and integrated life-saving assistance.
- Support vulnerable, food-insecure populations, in particular women and youth, to better deal with agroclimatic and security shocks by reinforcing their livelihoods.
- Strengthen national capacities to improve emergency coordination response and to increase the resilience of affected population.

Activities

Increase agricultural production

crop and vegetable seed | tools | cash transfers | rehabilitation of vegetable production areas | training and technical assistance on income-generating activities

Support livestock production

livestock restocking | animal feed | veterinary kits | water point rehabilitation | cash-for-work | production of multinutrient blocks | training on good livestock practices and the management of pastoral wells | restoration and regeneration of pasture land | animal production units

Prepare and partner

inter-cluster coordination | training | needs evaluation | information management | monitoring and evaluation of Food Security Cluster activities | food security and nutrition evaluations | post-distribution monitoring

Situation analysis



4.1 million people
food insecure, of which
800 000 severely food insecure



753 000 children
suffer from acute malnutrition

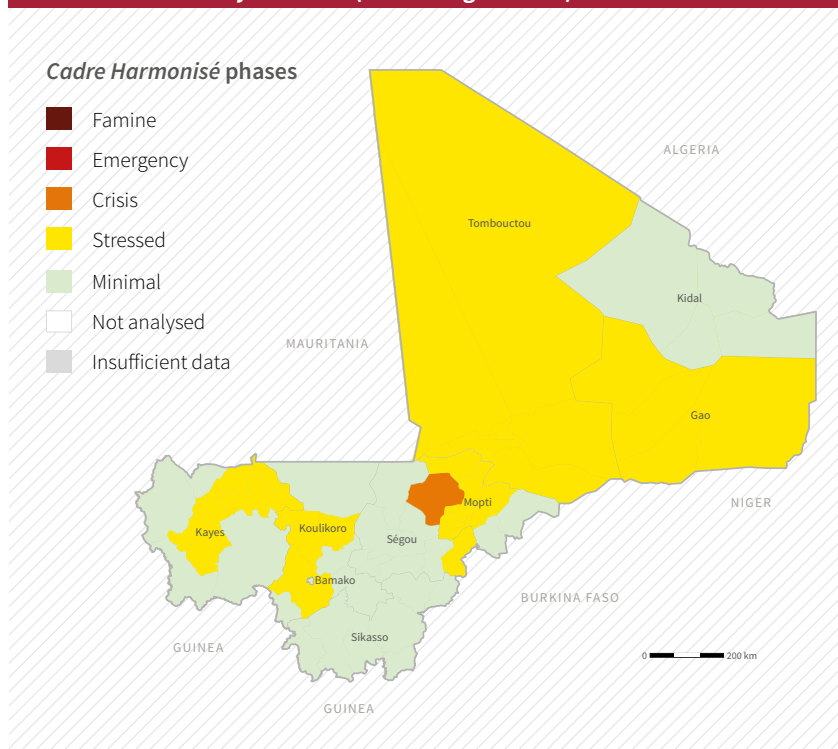


1 in 2 girls married
before the age of 18



80% of the population is
engaged in agricultural activities

Acute food insecurity situation (June – August 2018)



Source: *Cadre Harmonisé*, November 2017

Impact on food security

In 2017, the resurgence of intercommunal violence, mainly in Mali's northern and central regions, triggered displacements and further exacerbated the vulnerability of communities whose resilience capacity was also eroded by repetitive droughts, floods, epidemics and chronic poverty.

Despite the expected favourable outcome of the 2017/18 crop season, the level of food insecurity is likely to deteriorate further in 2018 with 22.1 percent of the population expected to be food insecure (*Cadre Harmonisé*, November 2017).

During the first half of 2017, the early drying up of water points and the shortage of available fodder stocks have significantly affected livestock, both in quality and quantity. The erratic rainy season, with pockets of drought, is causing production deficits with huge impacts on pastoralists' livelihoods. The number of pastoral households in need of food assistance and of animal loss are expected to rise in the coming months.

Exacerbated by food insecurity, inadequate access to health services and water, hygiene and sanitation, malnutrition is a major public health problem. The nutritional status of children has deteriorated. In 2018, 630 000 children under five are expected to suffer from global acute malnutrition, of which 165 000 from severe acute malnutrition.

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