



### SITUATION

- Recurrent natural disasters and severe poverty contribute to hunger in Mali, while civil conflict since 2012 has exacerbated food insecurity and spurred population displacement. In 2018, an estimated 4.6 million people are food insecure and 1.1 million people are affected by or at risk of malnutrition, according to the UN. As of September, the Government of Mali and the UN also report approximately 77,000 internally displaced persons within Mali and 140,000 Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.
- Most poor households across Mali will face Minimal (IPC 1) levels of acute food insecurity between October 2018 and January 2019, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).<sup>\*</sup> Normal rainfall may facilitate average to above-average national cereal production during the late-2018 main harvest, and FEWS NET also expects food prices—which have been relatively stable in recent months—to decrease as farmers collect their crops, potentially increasing access to food. However, localized production shortfalls or pest damage may undermine food security in some areas; flooding between late July and September has damaged fields and pasture, destroyed grain stores, hampered livestock production and resulted in some deaths. In addition, civil conflict in northern and central Mali has prompted population displacement and disrupted normal livelihoods and trade activities. Many conflict- or flood-affected households will require humanitarian assistance and face Stressed (IPC 2) conditions through early 2019, FEWS NET reports.



<sup>\*</sup> 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).

### RESPONSE

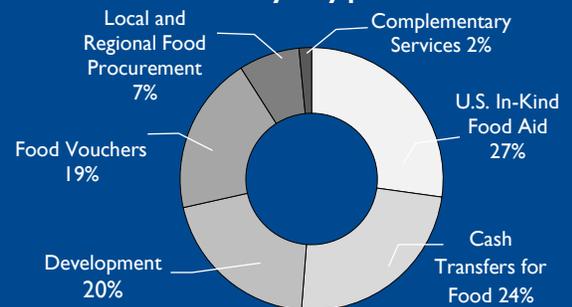
- USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) collaborates with the UN World Food Program (WFP) to respond to the urgent food needs of populations affected by displacement, natural disasters or other shocks in Mali through in-kind or cash-based household food distributions. In addition, FFP supports WFP to deliver supplementary nutrition assistance to prevent malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women. Through the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), FFP also provides ready-to-use therapeutic food to treat an estimated 35,000 children with severe acute malnutrition.
- FFP works with non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to distribute locally and regionally procured food, cash transfers or food vouchers to about 180,000 vulnerable Malians, improving access to food and spurring market recovery. These NGOs are also working to protect households’ livelihoods and reduce their vulnerability to destabilizing shocks, such as drought.
- FFP partners with NGO CARE to implement 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, conflict reduction and governance improvement. With FFP support, CARE also provides emergency food vouchers to assist 36,000 highly vulnerable, crisis-affected people in Mopti.

## FOOD FOR PEACE CONTRIBUTIONS

### Total Contributions per Fiscal Year

	<i>U.S. Dollars</i>	<i>Metric Tons*</i>
FY 2018	\$44.4 million	8,427 MT
FY 2017	\$39.9 million	11,255 MT
FY 2016	\$31.8 million	6,968 MT

### FY 2018 by Types of Aid



<sup>\*</sup>Metric tonnage does not reflect funding for vouchers or cash transfers.