



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

In 2020, Mali has been affected by persistent and multiple shocks. The socio-political crisis, increased insecurity in the central and northern regions and climatic hazards triggered population displacements, disrupted livelihoods, and exacerbated households' vulnerabilities and food insecurity. In addition, economic difficulties linked to the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) are leading to increased humanitarian needs in the country.

Objectives

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- Provide emergency agricultural assistance to affected and food-insecure people to allow them to quickly produce their own food and reduce dependency to food aid.
- Improve food insecurity and nutrition including through cash+ activities.
- Strengthen people's resilience against threats and crises while reducing the adoption of negative coping mechanisms.
- Enhance national technical capacities to ensure evidence-based, transparent and participatory analysis through reliable data collection.

Activities



Protect and diversify agriculture-based livelihoods

market-gardening | rice production | rehabilitate irrigated village areas | livestock restocking | rehabilitate pastoral wells | training on good agricultural practices | vaccinations | income-generating activities | emergency food production | cash+ | *caisses de résilience* activities | anticipatory action



Strengthen coordination and contain the spread of COVID-19

strengthen food security data collection and analysis | emergency coordination and information sharing | needs assessment | adoption of barrier measures to contain the spread of COVID-19



Mali

Humanitarian Response Plan 2021



to assist
900 000 people



FAO requires
USD 30 million

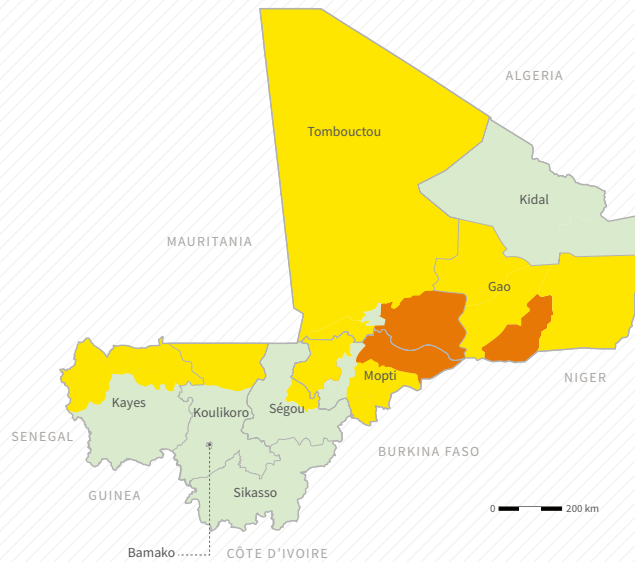


period
January–December 2021

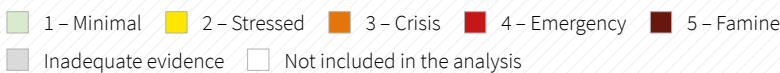
It is crucial to support vulnerable farmers and pastoralists to quickly restore their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to future shocks.



Projected acute food insecurity situation (June–August 2021)



Cadre Harmonisé phase classification



Source: The Food Crisis Prevention Network. 2020. *Mali: Projected food security and nutrition situation, June–August 2021* [online]. Bamako, Mali. [Cited 3 February 2021]. <http://www.food-security.net/datas/mali/>

Situation analysis



957 750 people projected to be in high acute food insecurity



14 202 households affected by floods in 2020 in Tombouctou



332 957 internally displaced people



8 130 confirmed COVID-19 cases, of which **333** deaths

Impact on food security

During the past three years, Mali has been facing recurrent shocks linked to insecurity, climatic hazards, market price variability and environmental degradation. These factors are significantly weakening people's resilience and livelihoods, thus increasing their vulnerability to food insecurity.

Persistent and increased civil insecurity in the central and northern regions (Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou and Tombouctou) are resulting in significant population displacement, the disruption of livelihood activities, and difficulties in accessing humanitarian assistance as well as basic social services. Access to certain pastures is also limited in conflict areas, where significant livestock losses are reported, negatively affecting pastoralists' livelihoods.

The outcome of the 2020/21 agricultural season has been affected by the socio-political crisis that hit the country in early August 2020 as well as by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and related necessary containment measures, leading to the slowdown in the domestic

economy and rising hydrocarbon prices. Furthermore, the impact of recent floods, following heavy rains and river flooding, has led to crop losses, and the destruction of productive assets and equipment, particularly in Tombouctou where severe flooding washed away extensive areas of cultivated land causing the majority of households' to lose their entire production.

In 2021, FAO requires urgent funds to support vulnerable households affected by multiple shocks in order to restore their livelihoods. Providing timely agricultural and livestock production support to vulnerable farmers and pastoralists is crucial to prevent them from engaging in negative coping mechanisms and quickly improving their food security.

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