

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



CHANGING LIVES, SCALING UP RESILIENCE IN MALI

Every year, 20% of Mali's population is food insecure, 1 in 4 children are chronically malnourished and 10% of children under 5 are severely malnourished. At present, social protection coverage remains weak amongst the most vulnerable, who predominantly live in rural areas and work in the informal sector.

Achieving Zero Hunger in Mali by 2030 requires strengthening the resilience of individuals, communities and institutions to help them cope with recurrent shocks, and adapt in the face of crises.

The World food programme (WFP) works alongside the Government and partners to provide a range of cross-cutting interventions to strengthen:

human capital
investing in
the well-being
of future
generations

Physical, financial
and natural capital
developing livelihoods,
protecting resources
and reducing risks

Social capital
and policies
capacity strengthening,
accountability
and social cohesion



World Food
Programme

By supporting the same people in shock prone areas, through a set of integrated activities over a sustained period of time, WFP aims to sustainably strengthen resilience and livelihoods for the most vulnerable in Mali.

June 2019

REDUCING THE SCALE OF NEEDS

through a range of activities to develop the ability of vulnerable populations to adapt to and cope with shocks and crises

Guiding principles



1. Preserving future generations

Shocks and crises can impact the availability of basic social services, with negative repercussions on human capital. In the long term, this reduces opportunities and the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable to a changing environment.

Malnutrition, in its various forms, has a significant economic and social impact. Beyond treating moderate acute malnutrition, WFP is working to prevent chronic malnutrition by providing specialized nutritious foods to pregnant or lactating women to encourage them to participate in pre- and post-natal visits and help diversify their diet. Social behaviour change communication is also a key tool used to encourage good nutritional and hygiene practices.

In addition, WFP supports the local private sector to develop nutritionally fortified foodstuffs, including rice and flour.

“The school has been around since 2006 but we suffered from low enrolment rates, especially amongst girls. Many parents preferred to keep the children at home. Since we started school meals in 2012, families who were reluctant to send children to school, for financial issues or due to long distances between home and school, but they are doing so now. Today, I am a happy director because out of 342 students, 172 are girls and rank first in many of the classes.”

Nia Coulibaly, director of Kabara School, Timbuktu region

In Mali, nearly one of every two children do not complete primary school. To encourage enrolment and retention, especially amongst girls, WFP is supporting the Government in the implementation of the school feeding programme. The daily provision of meals helps schoolchildren meet their basic food needs and reduces the financial burden on households, serving as a key safety net.

165,000 CHILDREN

RECEIVED DAILY NUTRITIOUS MEALS
IN 630 SCHOOL CANTEENS



2. Develop livelihoods while protecting natural resources and reducing risks

Combining a provision of basic assistance and more structural approaches to increase and diversify incomes, improve access to local markets, rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and lands and manage risks.

“ I cannot tell you how much the store and the different tools have improved our conditions. A few years ago, our few harvests ended up rotting because of poor storage conditions. Thanks to the compost pit, we can have quality vegetables several times a year, we even give some of them to the school.”

Maya Issa Tapily, Chair of the Women's Committee of Koundougou Village, Mopti Region

These activities have several objectives: to promote the integration of the most vulnerable into the socio-economic system and to lead them towards autonomy, to create a sustainable living environment and to manage natural risks. The work is carried out by people from the community, who receive food or cash transfers to cover their basic needs, supporting consumption in the short term, and potentially savings and investment in the medium term.




163,000 people
benefitted in a variety of works

These interventions are complemented by supporting the development of value chains. WFP in Mali strengthens the capacities of farmer organizations to reduce post-harvest losses, improve the quality of products and create added value through enhanced processing and strengthening linkages to profitable markets.

3. Strengthening capacities, accountability and social cohesion

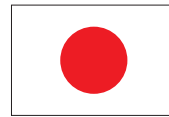
The choice of interventions is supported by a Participatory Community Planning (PCP) exercise. Communities, municipal authorities and government technical services, supported by WFP, other UN agencies and NGOs active in the area, are at the centre of the planning, implementation and monitoring process.

Through this participatory and inclusive approach, the needs of the most vulnerable are taken into account and prioritized, and the whole community joins together around projects for the benefit of everyone.

At the operational level, WFP seeks to adopt modalities that strengthen national service delivery systems, such as for canteens or nutrition interventions, and ensure connection with community-level planning and the involvement of decentralized authorities.

These local and community participatory systems thus contribute to strengthening both citizen - state accountability mechanisms and social cohesion.

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