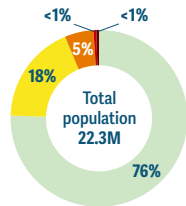
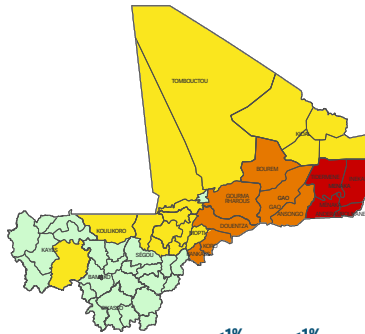


## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Persistent conflict and economic shocks drive acute food insecurity, despite good harvests.

### PEAK 2023 (JUNE–AUGUST)

**1.3M** people or **6%** of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity.

The reduction by 0.58 million of the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity as compared with the same period in 2022 reflects good crop harvests. However, severity worsened in conflict-affected areas.



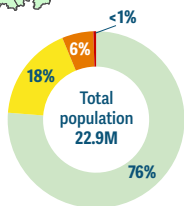
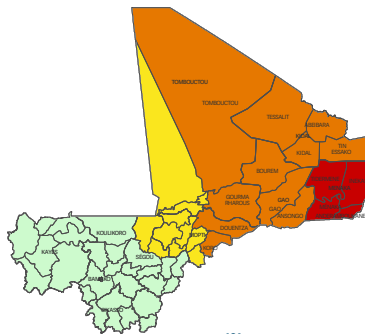
It is the first time that Mali had people estimated in Catastrophe (CH Phase 5) with around **2 500** people in this phase in Ménaka.

Source: CH Mali, March 2023.

### PROJECTION 2024 (JUNE–AUGUST)

**1.4M** people or **6%** of the total population projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity.

A moderate increase in acute food insecurity, with the Ménaka region still classified in Emergency (CH Phase 4) and 12 other areas in Crisis (CH Phase 3), reflects the compounding effects of persistent conflict and anticipated inflation. No populations were projected to be in Catastrophe (CH Phase 5) during this period at the time of the analysis.



Source: CH Mali, November 2023.

1 - None/Minimal 2 - Stressed 3 - Crisis 4 - Emergency 5 - Catastrophe/Famine Total population

### DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS 2023–2024

**Conflict/insecurity** Persisting civil insecurity in central and northern Mali, particularly in Kidal and Ménaka, has led to displacement, limited rural employment opportunities, disrupted agriculture and pastoral movements, and increasing looting and damage to productive assets. Markets have been severely disrupted and access to basic existing social services reduced. Humanitarian access is extremely limited (CH Mali, November 2023; FEWS NET, November 2023).

**Economic shocks** Prices of staple cereals declined seasonally by the end of 2023 yet remained high compared with the five-year average. Elevated cereal prices at most markets impacted poor households' access to food, forcing them to adopt negative

coping strategies (FAO, November 2023; FEWS NET, November 2023).

**Weather extremes** About 100 000 farmers, 12 000 of whom were women, were affected in 2023. Floods destroyed about 12 500 hectares while dry spells affected another 110 000 hectares, resulting in localized production losses in Gao, Mopti, Ségou and Koulikoro (CILSS, March and November 2023).

### DISPLACEMENT

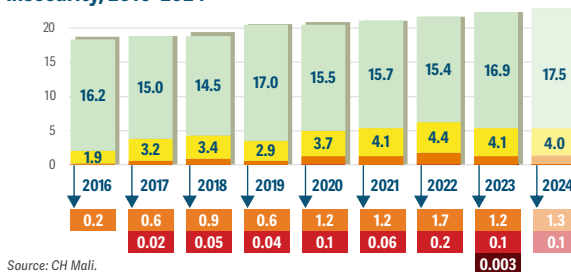
**0.4M** forcibly displaced people by 2023

**0.4M** IDPs **0.07M** refugees and asylum-seekers

Source: IOM, December 2023.

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023.

### Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2024



Source: CH Mali.

**A protracted food crisis** Mali is a low-income country that has been included in all editions of the GRFC. Since the start of the Central Sahel crisis in 2019, it has been classified as a major food crisis, driven by deteriorating security across the north and centre, including the Liptako-Gourma region. The population in Crisis peaked at 1.8 million people in mid-2022 and in 2023 populations were projected to be in Catastrophe in Ménaka.

## ACUTE MALNUTRITION

**1.5M** children under 5 years old with acute malnutrition in June 2022–May 2023

1.1M MAM 0.4M SAM

Source: Mali IPC TWG, November 2022.

**0.09M** pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition in June 2023–May 2024

Source: Mali IPC TWG, November 2023.

In 2023, acute malnutrition remained dire among children under 5 years old and deteriorated severely among PBW, increasing by 85 percent since 2022. Higher rates of malnutrition are primarily in conflict-affected areas (IPC, November 2023).

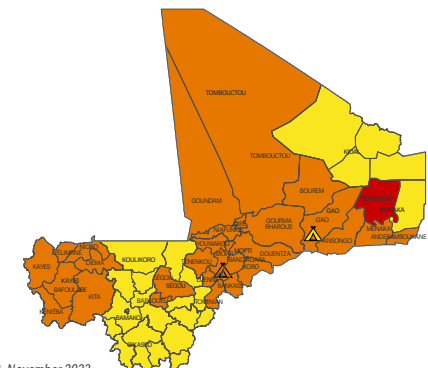
### DRIVERS OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION 2023–2024

**Inadequate services** Poor coverage of acute malnutrition management programmes and increased child morbidity, including diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and malaria, are major contributors in Kayes, Taoudénit and Kidal regions. Limited water supply, limited access to potable water and inadequate sanitation services increase disease prevalence and seasonal epidemic risks. High measles prevalence is contributing to acute malnutrition in Mopti and Timbuktu (IPC, November 2023).

**Inadequate practices** An Extremely Critical (IFE Core Group) 4.2 percent of children aged 6–23 months receive a Minimum Acceptable Diet (SMART 2022). Dietary diversity is poorest in Gao, Ménaka and Kidal regions, at 3.5–9.5 percent (IPC, November 2023).

**Lack of food** Acute food insecurity leading to poor quantity and quality of diet is a major driver in most areas with high malnutrition (IPC, November 2023).

### PEAK 2023 (NOVEMBER 2022–MAY 2023)



Source: Mali IPC TWG, November 2023.

1 - Acceptable 2 - Alert 3 - Serious 4 - Critical 5 - Extremely Critical  
Not analysed Inadequate evidence MUAC