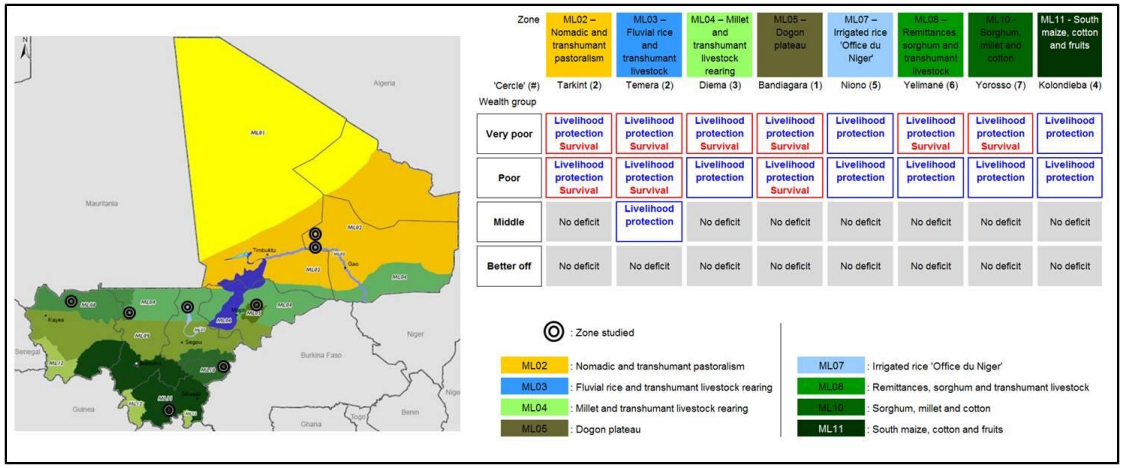
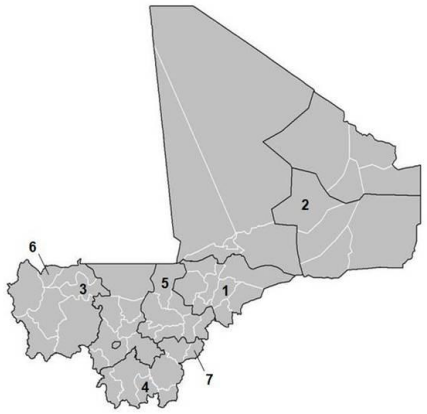
Mali outcome analysis - synthesis report – June 2012

Estimated food security needs in seven '*cercles*':

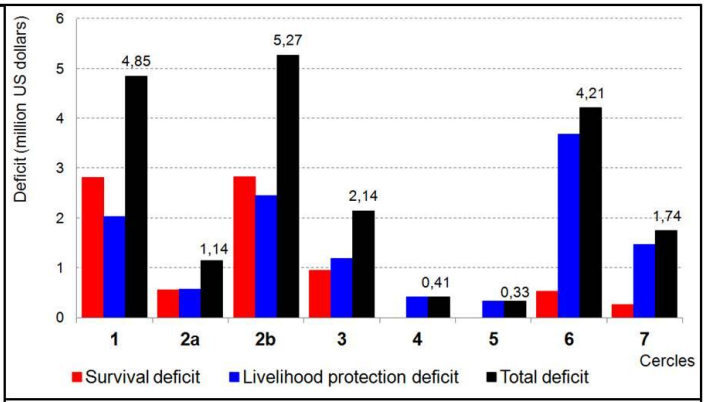
- It is estimated **more than one million people** (1,060,000 individuals belonging to approximately 151,000 households) will be food insecure and present an income deficit between May and September 2012. The deficits peak after June in general;
- Up to 10.7 billion CFA francs (equivalent to **US$ 20.1 million**) would provide a sufficient food assistance response and ensure that households in these seven '*cercles*' are able to stay above the livelihood protection threshold this year;
- Among these seven '*cercles*', the ones of Yelimané (Kayes region), Bandiagara (Mopti region) and Bourem (Gao region) have the highest needs this year.

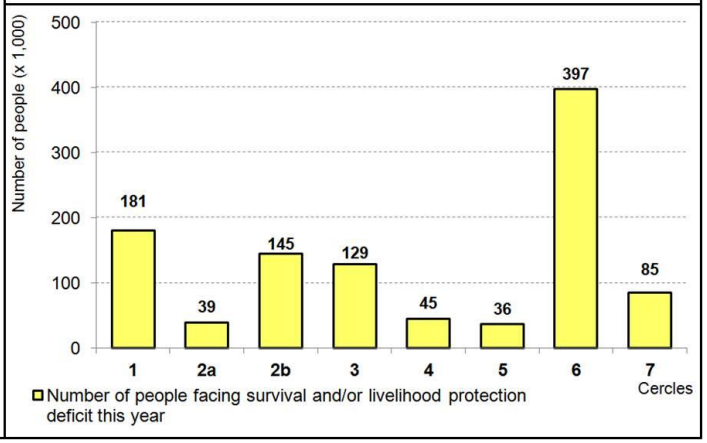




Mali: list of studied 'cercles' this year

'Cercle'	*Corresponding region*
1 : Bandiagara	Mopti
2 : Bourem	Gao
3 : Diema	Kayes
4 : Kolondieba	Sikasso
5 : Niono	Ségou
6 : Yelimané	Kayes
7 : Yorosso	Sikasso





This analysis was carried out in Bamako on May 21-25, 2012 for eight livelihood zones by a technical committee including members of the National Early Warning System (SAP Mali) and NGO with the financial and technical support of the Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Union (ECHO).

The analysis presented covers all the rural livelihood zones available in Mali at present (see map above):

- Nomadic and transhumant pastoralism (ML02);
- Fluvial rice and transhumant livestock rearing (ML03);
- Millet and transhumant livestock rearing (ML04);
- Dogon plateau (ML05);
- Irrigated rice 'Office du Niger' (ML07);
- Remittances, sorghum and transhumant livestock (ML08);
- Sorghum, millet and cotton (ML10);
- South maize, cotton and fruits (ML11).

Livelihood zones are ranked according to their deficit level and the intensity of the food insecurity as follows (see table above):

Most affected: ML03 (Temera); ML05 (Bandiagara);
Affected: ML02 (Tarkint); ML04 (Diema); ML08 (Yelimané); ML10 (Yorosso);
Least affected: ML07 (Niono); ML11 (Kolondieba).

Whenever possible, official monitoring data on crop production and prices was used for the definition of the current year problem that households face.

Mali outcome analysis

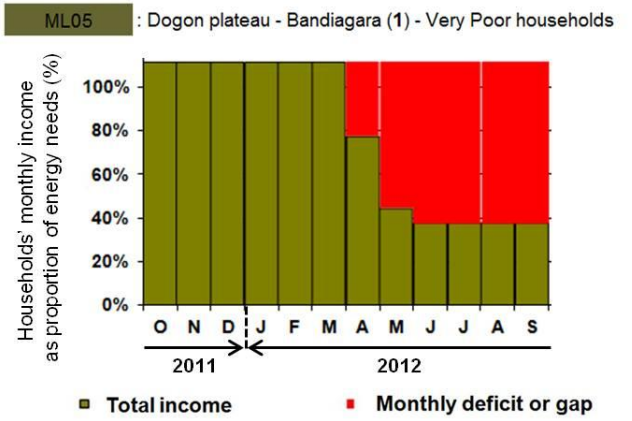
Supplementary information

Seasonality of deficit

The timing at which the deficits will occur depends on the seasonal consumption and expenditures of households in each wealth group and livelihood zone. The monthly deficit presented in red was generated by combining information on total income with seasonal calendar data. It takes into account the different times when the different sources of food and income are available.

The results presented here take the example of the very poor households in the Dogon plateau zone (ML05) and show that the deficits are likely to occur between April and September 2012. During these six months, the chart to the right shows that very poor households will face a 80% to more than 50% total income deficit this year compared to what they need to fulfill their essential needs to protect their livelihoods.

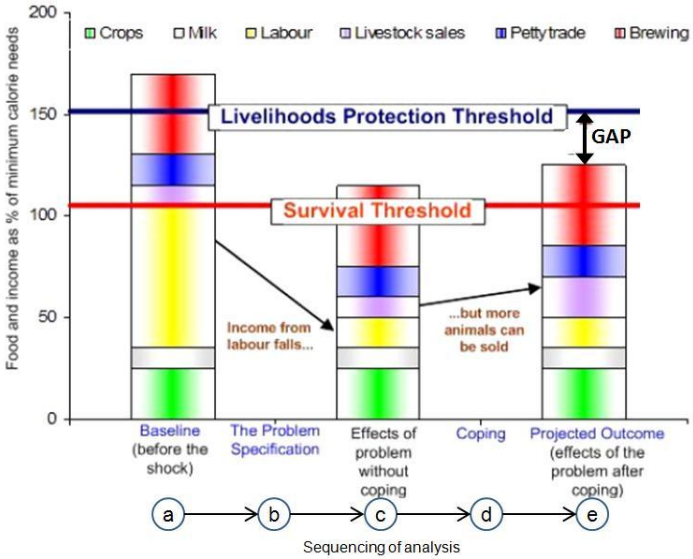
The same type of analysis is available for each wealth group and for each livelihood zone, and all show more severe deficits during an extended 3-to-6 month hunger season at the end of the consumption year peaking in June to September. The full report is available online on www.hea-sahel.org.



The principles of HEA

The HEA provides an adequate and quantified framework of analysis of households' livelihoods and how they access their food, earn their income and spend it during a normal or baseline year. It allows modelling of scenarios using the present year characteristics of key parameters (i.e. food prices, agriculture production) allowing to mathematically link the change (positive or negative) to each relevant livelihood strategy. The gap identified for a single household can be extrapolated to a livelihood zone and to its population allowing the anticipation of needs in food or in cash of households in each wealth group and livelihood zone.

For each livelihood zone, the HEA-based outcome analysis is done in five steps (**a** to **e**):



(a) shows the total income of households in the reference year
(b) details the current year's situation for key parameters that are known to significantly impact on households' ability to react to the situation.
(c) shows the effect of problem without analysis households' own capacity to react to the situation
(d) integrates the household's own capacity to react to the current year situation
(e) presents the final projected outcome

The projected outcome (e) is compared to:

- The **Survival Threshold** is the minimum income for a household to access and prepare food meeting 100% of the members' energy needs. It is set slightly above 100% of the minimum food needs to allow for expenditure on survival non-food items associated with food preparation (i.e. salt, soap, cooking fuel) and water for human consumption, as paid for during the reference year.
- The **Livelihood Protection Threshold** adds on to the survival threshold the expenditure on productive inputs for crop and livestock production, health and education costs. Some few other items related to standard of living have been included.

Here, households would have an income **deficit** or **gap** of about 25% of their total annual income. It describes a stress or crisis situation, in which households would require external assistance. A survival deficit describes a more severe situation dominated by hunger and child malnutrition.