


Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

 **1.8M people**

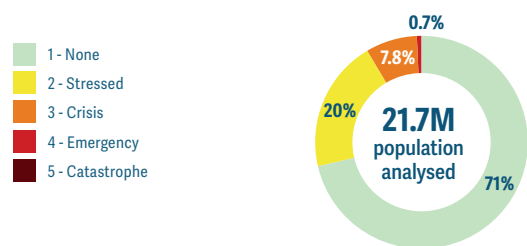
were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) in June–August 2022


 **1.68M people**
in Crisis
(CH Phase 3)


 **0.16M people**
in Emergency
(CH Phase 4)

 Acute food insecurity is expected to worsen in 2022, with the population in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) expected to increase by 40 percent compared to June–August 2021.

8% of the population analysed was forecast to be in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above)



 **4.4M people** were forecast to be in Stressed (CH Phase 2)

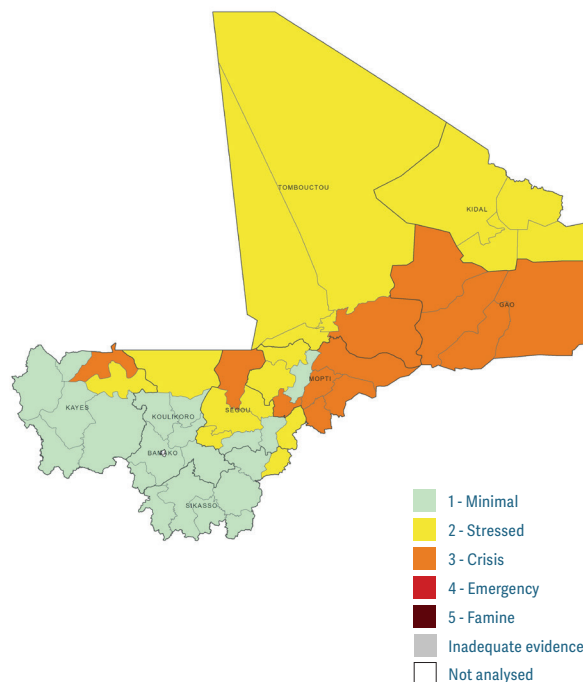
 The analysis covers **100%** of the population of **21.1 million** people.

Source: CH, November 2021.

MAP 3.44

CH acute food insecurity situation, June–August 2022

In June–August 2022, 12 areas are projected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) in Gao, Kayes, Mopti, Segou, Timbuktu, as well as all bordering areas with northern Burkina Faso and southwestern Niger.¹



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: CH, March 2022.

¹ Compared to June–August 2021, the largest increases in the population facing Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) were projected in Kayes (88 percent), Mopti (44 percent), Segou (166 percent) and Sikasso (110 percent).

Conflict-related displacement, drought and economic instability will continue to strain essential public services, safety nets and households' coping mechanisms.

Conflict/insecurity

Insecurity will continue to constrain farmers' ability to plant their fields, curbing crop production, particularly in the central and northern areas (CH, November 2021). As of December 2021, insecurity prevented around 254 000 people in Ségou and Mopti from accessing up to 50 percent of their agricultural lands, significantly reducing production prospects for 2022 and increasing the likelihood of an early onset of the lean season for affected populations (FEWS NET, December 2021). Conflict is likely to disrupt transhumance routes, limiting already scarce access to pasture and water for pastoralists (CH, November 2021).

Weather extremes

In Liptako Gourma and Plateau Dogon areas, and in lake areas in Tombouctou, Mopti and Kayes, cropping activities will likely be constrained by poor water availability (FEWS NET, December 2021). In Taoundenit, pastoralist conditions will become particularly poor from February 2022 due to the exhaustion of grazing pastures, leading to early transhumance movements amid high fodder prices (DRPIA Taoundenit, October 2021). By February 2022, the prices of locally produced coarse grains reached near-record levels – around 60 percent higher than the same period in 2021, notably for sorghum and millet (FAO, March 2022).

Economic shocks, including COVID-19

The economic situation will remain fragile in 2022, given a fluid COVID-19 situation and a volatile political situation (FEWS NET, December 2021). In early 2022, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) imposed stringent sanctions on Mali as the transitional military government announced that presidential elections would not be organised in February 2022 as previously agreed. Sanctions include the closure of all borders and a trade embargo, while financial aid was cut off and the country's assets frozen (Action Against Hunger et. al., January 2022).