Food Security Trends (May 2020)

Number of people with insufficient food consumption*

- 19.1M Population (World Bank, 2018)
- 0.8M People in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (IPC/CH, Jan 2020-May 2020)
- 1.2M Chronic hunger (FAO STAT, 2016-2018)
- 10.4M People with insufficient food consumption* (WFP, May 2020)
- 30.4% of children Chronic malnutrition (JOINT MALNUTRITION ESTIMATES – UNICEF, WHO, WORLD BANK, 2015)

Data source: WFP (actual data)

Prevalence of insufficient food consumption*

- 0.39M decrease from 1 month ago
- 0.57M increase from 3 months ago

Data source: Trading Economics

Macroeconomic

Import dependency 6.0% of cereals (May 2020)

Data source: WFP’s calculation based on USDA data

Currency exchange

Data source: Trading Economics

Headline and food inflation

Data source: Trading economics
HungerMap LIVE: Hunger and COVID-19 Weekly Snapshot | Mali | 29 May 2020

COVID-19 CASES (Source: © Johns Hopkins University)
Confirmed COVID-19 cases as of 28 May, 2020

- 3% average daily increase during the last 7 days
- 20.8 days estimated for caseloads to double based on this trend

HEALTH ACCESS
The number of households reporting challenges accessing health services has increased by 0.01M compared to last week

- 0.8M / 49.1% reporting no challenges
- 0.9M / 50.9% reporting challenges

MARKET ACCESS
The number of households reporting challenges accessing markets/grocery stores has increased by 0.02M compared to last week

- 0.6M / 27.5% reporting challenges
- 1.5M / 72.5% reporting no challenges

LIVELIHOOD COPING
The number of households using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies has decreased by 0.02M compared to last week

- 1.0M / 47.7% crisis or emergency
- 1.1M / 52.3% no coping or stress

NOTES
WFP’s Hunger Monitoring Unit (previously known as mVAM) conducts continuous food security monitoring via phone interviews. Data is collected on a rolling basis and processed daily. Daily updates represent a snapshot of the current situation over the past 14 days for health and market access and 28/30 calendar days for livelihood coping. Note that there is a slight time lag of 2-4 days to ensure data quality. From this week onward: the data on health/market access and livelihood coping has transitioned from reporting the number of people affected to the number of households affected. In light of the recent Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak, these systems have been expanded to monitor COVID-19 impacts on households, specifically the access to health services, markets and livelihood changes/impacts. This will help WFP and other agencies monitor the situation, capture problems in real time and provide the necessary information for early action and mitigation.

DEMOCRAPHICS
Breakdown of age groups in Mali (60 and above)
(Source: UNDESA)

- >79* 0.0M (0.2%)
- 70-79* 0.2M (1.1%)
- 60-69* 0.5M (2.5%)

VIRUS TRANSMISSIBILITY
An estimation of possible climate related seasonal changes in SARS-CoV-2 reproductive number (R0), a measure of infectiousness, based on air temperature and relative humidity (Source: COVID-19 and climate: Possible geographical and temporal patterns)

- Baseline R0 = 1
- Low Transmissibility
- High Transmissibility

- 27 May 2020
- 20 May 2020

Top 5 barriers to accessing health services
1. Lack of money: 0.71M
2. Health services are too far: 0.05M
3. Health services are closed: 0.01M
4. Travel restrictions: 0.02M
5. All household members are too sick to travel: 0.00M

Top 5 barriers to accessing markets/grocery stores
1. Concerned about going out because of the outbreak: 0.14M
2. Markets/grocery stores are too far: 0.08M
3. Security concerns: 0.08M
4. Markets/grocery stores are closed: 0.02M
5. Travel restrictions: 0.01M

Top 5 livelihood coping strategies
1. Borrow money or food: 0.79M
2. Spend savings: 0.81M
3. Reduce non-food expenses: 0.67M
4. Sell more animals than usual: 0.64M
5. Sell female animals: 0.50M
6. Sell livestock: 0.31M
7. Sell land: 0.34M