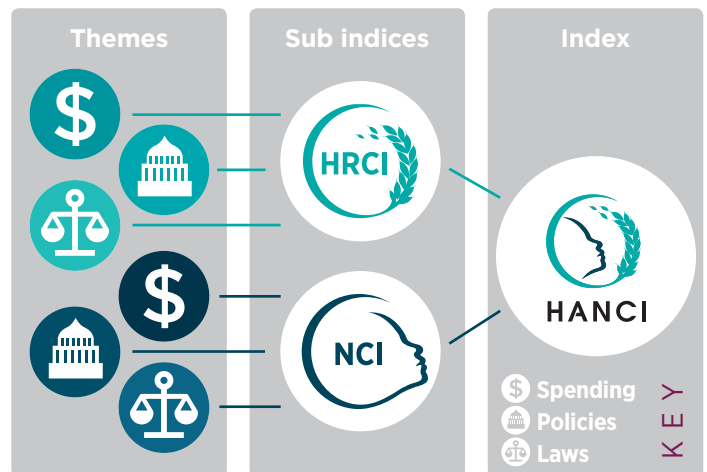
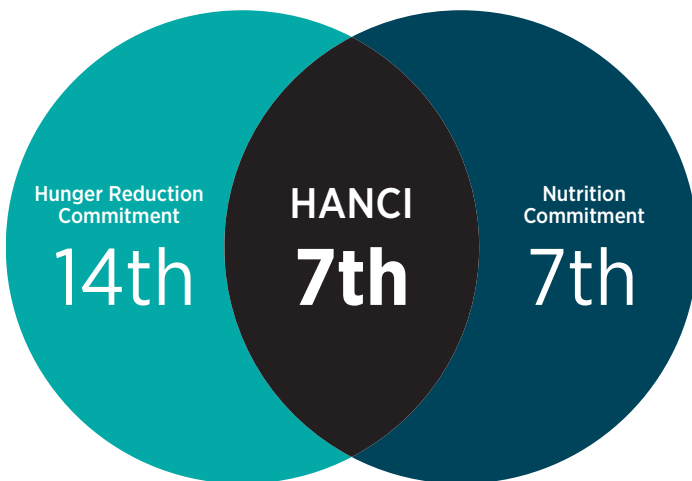




Key data for Mali



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 15.3% **Stunting:** 38.5% **Proportion of population underweight:** 27.9%

Source: Gov. of Mali (DHS, 2006)





















Strong Performance

- Relative to other HANCI countries, Mali's medium/ long term national development policy (CSCRCP) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Mali instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Mali benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2012-2013.
- The Government has enshrined aspects of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Mali promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 98% of children in 2013.
- In Mali, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (5.73% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Mali's spending in its health sector (12.5% of public spending in 2012) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Abuja Declaration (15% of public spending).
- In Mali, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (67.2% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (21.9% in 2012) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Mali.
- In Mali, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 5.73%	2013	16th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 12.5%	2012	14th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 30th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 21st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 80.8%	2010	11st
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Weak	2014	Joint 20th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Weak	2011	Joint 18th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

³ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 98%	2013	Joint 11st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 67.2%	2012	30th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 21.9%	2012	Joint 30th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 74.6%	2010	39th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Strong	2012-2017	2nd
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2012-2013	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Aspects Enshrined	2014	Joint 16th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes