

MALI

SUN Country Summary | September 2012

Mali joined the SUN Movement March 2011

"Les pratiques inappropriées en matière d'alimentation et leurs conséquences sont des obstacles majeurs à un développement socio économique durable et à la réduction de la pauvreté. Aussi, en situation d'urgence, les nourrissons et jeunes enfants sont particulièrement exposés à un risque accru de malnutrition, de maladie et de mortalité. Cette année la Semaine Mondiale de l'Allaitement Maternel est célébrée dans notre pays dans un contexte d'urgence où l'allaitement constitue une réponse vitale."

-Monsieur Soumana MAKADJI, Ministre de la Santé du Mali
Lancement de la Semaine Mondiale de l'Allaitement Maternel 2012

MEASURING PROGRESS IN MALI

	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Indicator 4
MALI				

Indicator 1: Bringing people into a shared space for action (the multi-stakeholder platform)

Mali is currently in the process of adopting a multisectoral nutrition policy **La Politique Nationale de Développement de la Nutrition (PNDN)**. The policy describes the coordination process for its implementation and monitoring.

Mali's **convening body**, Comite Technique Intersectoriel de Nutrition (CTIN) is chaired by the Ministry of Health and is composed of representatives of key line ministries which meet each trimester. Four ministries, the Food Security Commission are officially and regularly convened.

The **multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform** is presently not yet constituted in Mali. The PNDN foresees the creation of the National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN), which will meet annually and will be attended by ministries involved in nutrition, the Food Security Commission, local authorities, and representatives from civil society and the private sector. The CNDN will be under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister and will be responsible for planning and coordinating of the National Policy for Development of Nutrition. It will be responsible to: (I) approve the multi-sectoral strategic plan for nutrition. (II) ensure the inclusion of nutrition in all national strategies; (III) monitor the implementation through sectoral annual reports; (IV) bring each player to carry out their specific action; (V) advocate for a national resource mobilization for nutrition. The CNDN will be supported by the CTIN chaired by the Minister of Health.

The **SUN National Focal Point** is a technical consultant from the Ministry of Health, coordinating activities and the CTIN secretariat. The three priority commitments for the SUN Focal Point to advance nutrition scale-up are to adopt the political document of the PNDN, to elaborate the multi-sectoral action plan for nutrition, and to coordinate activities within the framework of this intersectoral plan. There are currently no designated SUN technical specialists.

Canada has been Mali's **donor convener** since January 2012, and donors providing assistance for national nutrition plans include UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO, USAID, EU, Canada and Belgium. Once the PNDN is adopted, the donor convener can reinforce efforts to increase the number of donors to support this policy. Meanwhile, donor efforts are mobilized to advocate for the PNDN and to respond to nutrition emergencies in Mali.

A **REACH coordinator** will be present in Mali starting in September 2012. Other engaged UN System Organizations include the WFP and UNICEF.

The **private sector** is mostly involved in agricultural investments. As part of the **academic sector**, the Canadian Cooperation is involved in programs with the National Institute of Health Sciences.

Indicator 1 Status: 2

Indicator 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Mali is in the process of endorsing the National Policy for Nutrition Development (PNDN). As nutrition-specific policies and strategies there is a National Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition (2006), a National Strategy for Nutritional Care of PLWHA (2006) and other provisions for nutrition of young children.

Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies cover key sectors like agriculture and food security (National Strategy for Food Security with validated investment plans), poverty reduction and development for the period 2012-2017. In the public health a 10-years Programme for Social and Sanitaire Development is being finalized by the Ministry of Health.

The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition is wide and covers agriculture and food laws including a mandatory legislation for wheat flour fortification. The maternity protection law foresees 14 weeks of maternity leave therefore matching the minimum recommended length (ILO). Many provisions for the implementation of the Code for Marketing of BMS are currently in to force.

Indicator 2 Status: 3

Indicator 3: Aligning programmes around a Common Results Framework

The Ministry of Health is in charge of six programs that have a specific bearing on improved nutrition. These include the **Acute Malnutrition Management Program**, the **Food Standards and Procedures Policy**, the **People Living with HIV/AIDS Nutrition Management Program**, the **National Guidelines for Vitamin A Supplementation**, the **Infant and Young Child Feeding Program** and the **Essential Nutrition Actions Program**.

Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture maintains the **National Investment in Agriculture Program** to increase food production and availability, and the Food Security Commission maintains the **Food Security National Strategy**, which manages food insecure households.

Indicator 3 Status: 2

Indicator 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilization around a Common Results Framework

In the governmental budget, there is currently no budget line specific for nutrition. However, there are different sectoral budgets lines that address nutrition.

Regarding the Ministry of Health, there is funding for nutrition in a budget line shared with other health related fields such as malaria and hygiene. The part of the budget allocated to nutrition is relatively small. In 2010, 564 million Francs CGA were allocated to the Nutrition Division to implement different national activities, some 1.9% of the budget of the National Board of Health. In 2011, 356 million Francs CGA were allocated to the Nutrition Division, only 1% of the National Board of Health budget. Nutrition activities are mainly supported by UNICEF and the WFP. However small, all regions of Mali received funding for Nutrition in 2012.

Overall, funding for nutrition has been judged as insufficient by all stakeholders, and does not cover all needs. Several innovative suggestions for increasing funding have been suggested and are needed.

Indicator 4 Status: 2