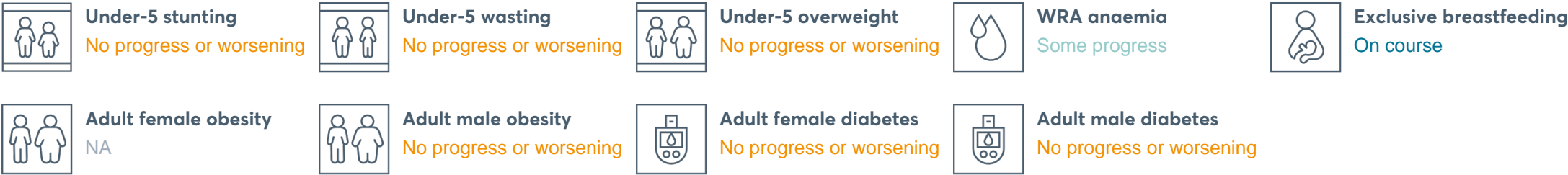# Mali

GLOBAL NUTRITION REPORT

Overview

Burden classification

The Global Nutrition Report classifies this country as experiencing three forms of malnutrition – overweight, anaemia and stunting

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.
Notes: Thresholds for a country having the form or not: stunting in children aged under 5 years ≥20%; anaemia in women of reproductive age ≥20%; overweight (body mass index ≥25) in adult women aged ≥18 years ≥35%.
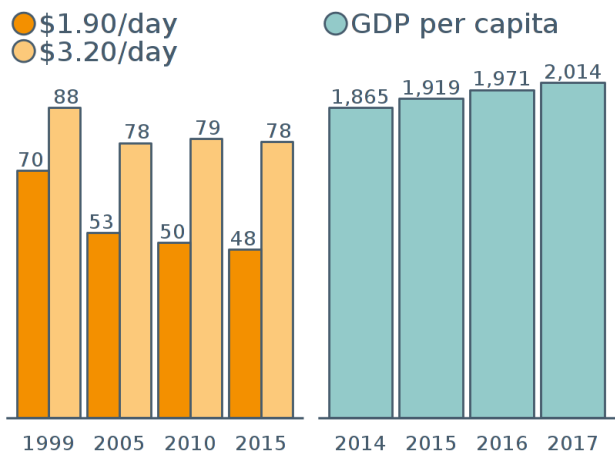
Progress against global nutrition targets 2018

Under-5 stunting	No progress or worsening
Under-5 wasting	No progress or worsening
Under-5 overweight	No progress or worsening
WRA anaemia	Some progress
Exclusive breastfeeding	On course
Adult female obesity	NA
Adult male obesity	No progress or worsening
Adult female diabetes	No progress or worsening
Adult male diabetes	No progress or worsening

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF global databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.
Notes: The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates. See Appendix 1 of the 2018 Global Nutrition Report for details of the methods and sources used to assess progress towards global nutrition targets.

Economics and demography

Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP$)

$1.90/day
$3.20/day
GDP per capita

Year	$1.90/day	$3.20/day
1999	70	88
2005	53	78
2010	50	79
2015	48	78

Year	GDP per capita
2014	1,865
2015	1,919
2016	1,971
2017	2,014

Source: World Bank 2018.
Note: GDP = gross domestic product. PPP = purchasing power parity.

Under-5 mortality (per 000 live births)

Year	Value
2014	117.7
2015	113.7
2016	109.6
2017	106.0
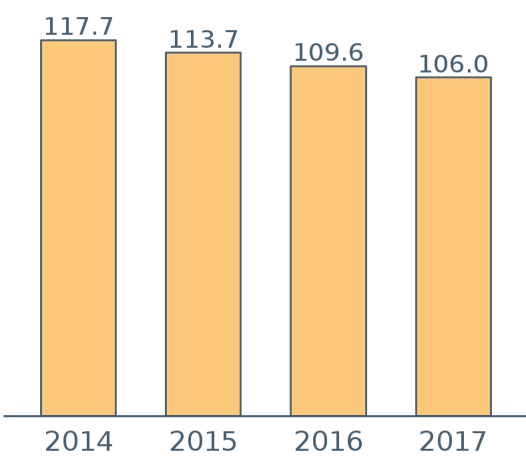
Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

Income inequality

Gini index score[1]	Gini index rank[2]	Year
33	43	2009

Source: World Bank 2018.
Notes: 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality.[1] Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (155).[2]
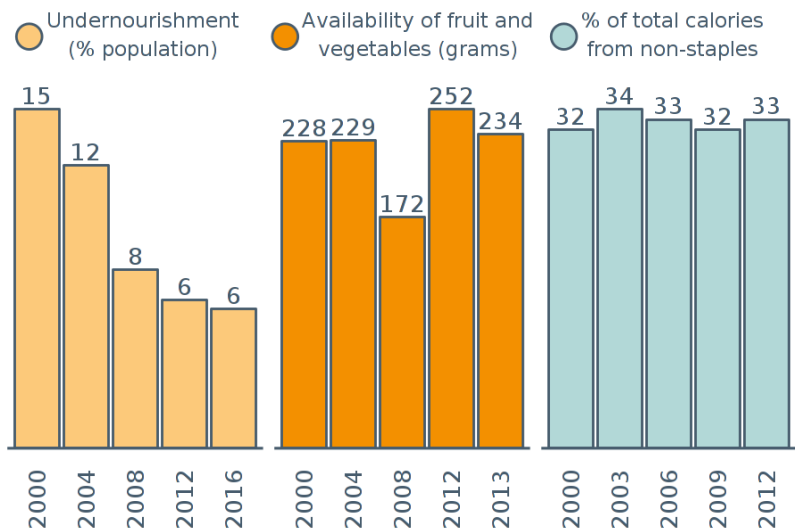
Population

Population (000)	18,542	2017
Under-5 population (000)	3,465	2018
Rural (%)	58	2017
≥65 years (000)	480	2018

Source: UN Population Division 2017.

Underlying determinants

Food supply

Undernourishment (% population)
Availability of fruit and vegetables (grams)
% of total calories from non-staples

Year	Undernourishment
2000	15
2004	12
2008	8
2012	6
2016	6

Year	Availability of fruit and vegetables
2000	228
2004	229
2008	172
2012	252
2013	234

Year	% of total calories from non-staples
2000	32
2003	34
2006	33
2009	32
2012	33

Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

Gender-related determinants

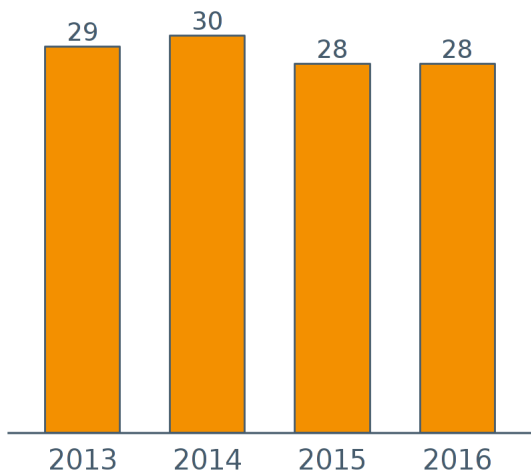|		
Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%)[1]	46	2006
Gender Inequality Index (score*)[2]	0.68	2017
Gender Inequality Index (country rank)[2]	154	2017

Sources: UNICEF 2018;[1] UNDP 2018.[2]
Note: *0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

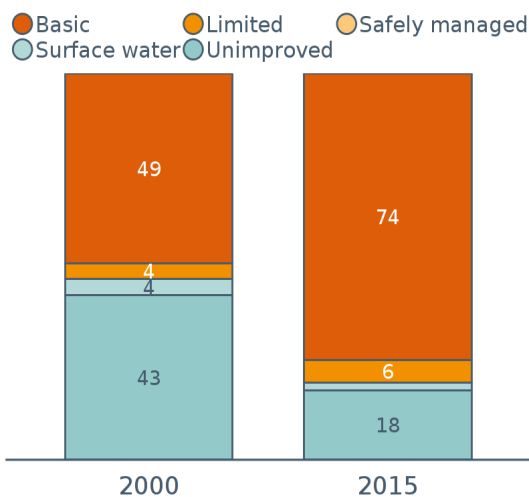|		
Physicians	0.09	2010
Nurses and midwives	0.44	2010
Community health workers	0.01	2010

Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.

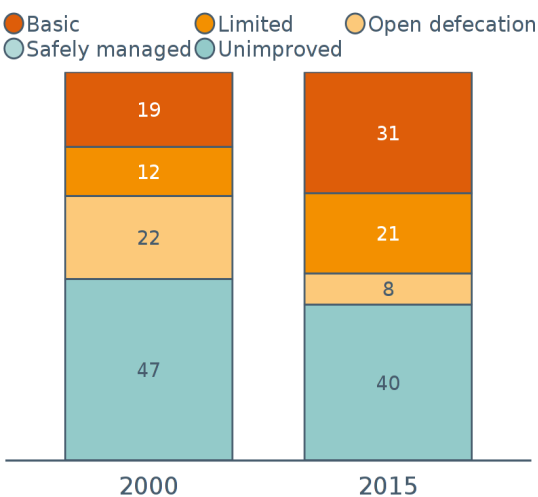### Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)

Year	Value
2013	29
2014	30
2015	28
2016	28

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

Drinking water coverage (% population)

Basic
Limited
Safely managed
Surface water
Unimproved

Category	2000	2015
Basic	49	74
Limited	4	6
Surface water	4	
Unimproved	43	18

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Sanitation coverage (% population)

Basic
Limited
Open defecation
Safely managed
Unimproved

Category	2000	2015
Basic	19	31
Limited	12	21
Open defecation	22	8
Unimproved	47	40

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Government expenditures (% total)

Agriculture
Education
Health
Social protection

Year	Value
2000	10
2010	12
2012	10

Source: IFPRI 2015.

Mali
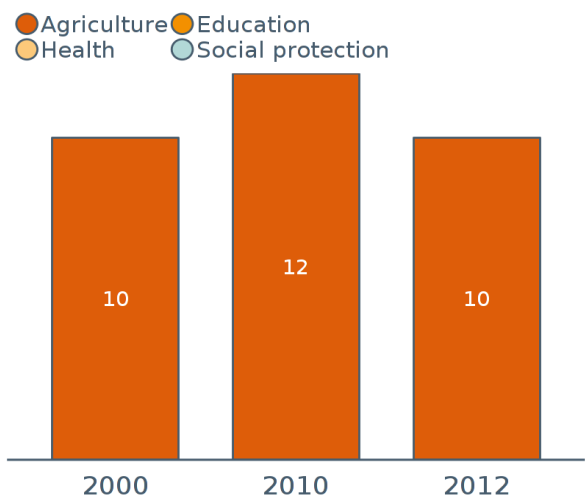
Children (under 5) nutrition status

Under 5 by gender: wasting (%)
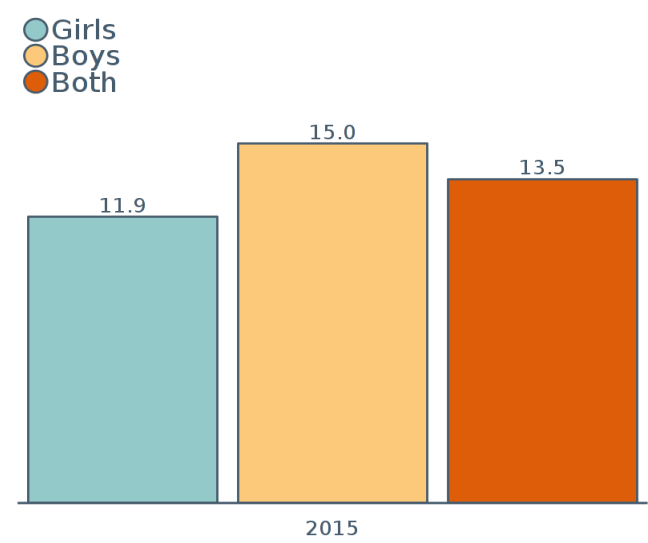
Legend: Girls, Boys, Both

- Girls: 11.9
- Boys: 15.0
- Both: 13.5

(2015)

Under 5 by gender: stunting (%)

- Boys: 43.7 (2001) → 32.9 (2013)
- Both: 42.5 (2001) → 30.4 (2013)
- Girls: 41.2 (2001) → 27.8 (2013)
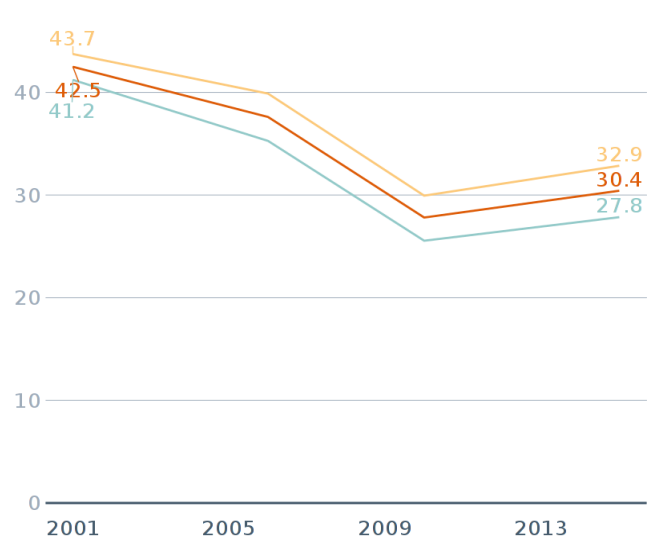
Under 5 by gender: overweight (%)

- 3.2, 3.1, 2.9 (2001)
- 1.9, 1.9, 1.9 (2013)
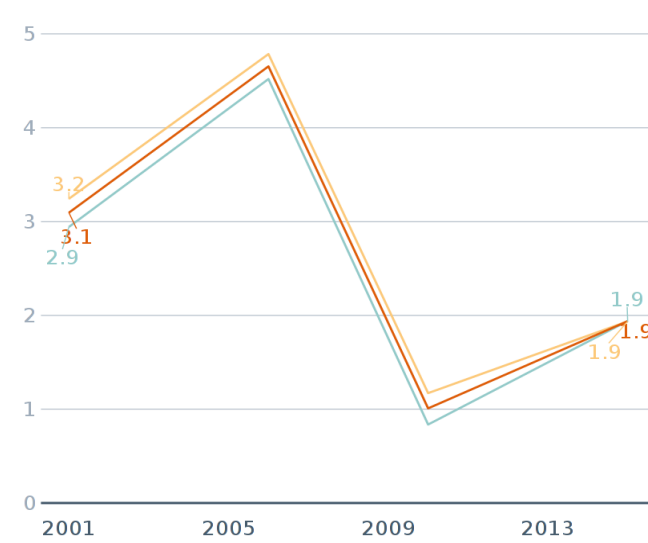
Under 5 by household income: wasting (%)
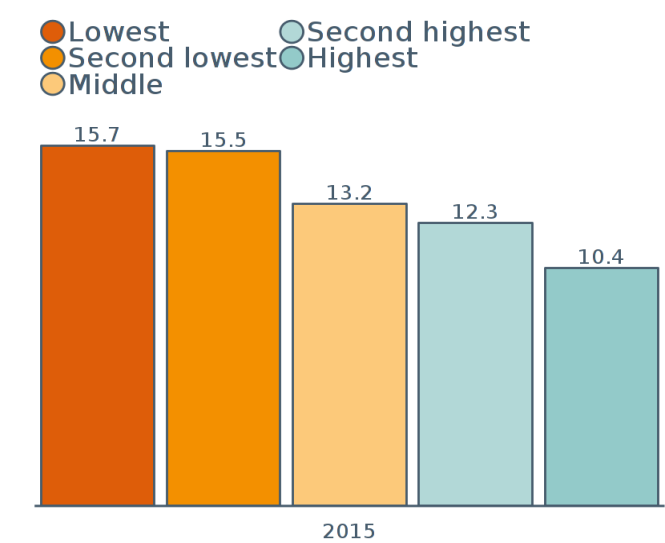
Legend: Lowest, Second lowest, Middle, Second highest, Highest

- Lowest: 15.7
- Second lowest: 15.5
- Middle: 13.2
- Second highest: 12.3
- Highest: 10.4

(2015)

Under 5 by household income: stunting (%)

- 49.9, 49.3, 46.6 (2001)
- 39 (2001)
- 24.3 (2001)
- 40.5, 36.2, 33.5 (2013)
- 25.1 (2013)
- 15.2 (2011)
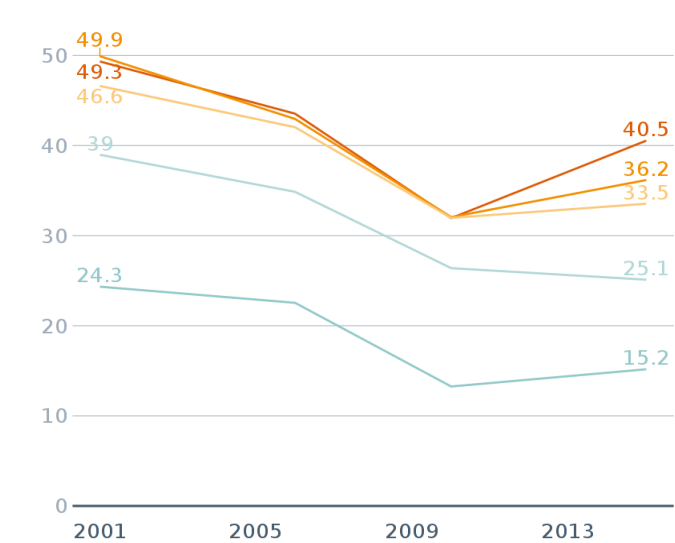
Under 5 by household income: overweight (%)

- 3.7, 3.6, 3.2, 2.9, 2.2 (2001)
- 2.5, 2, 1.9, 1.8, 1.5 (2013)
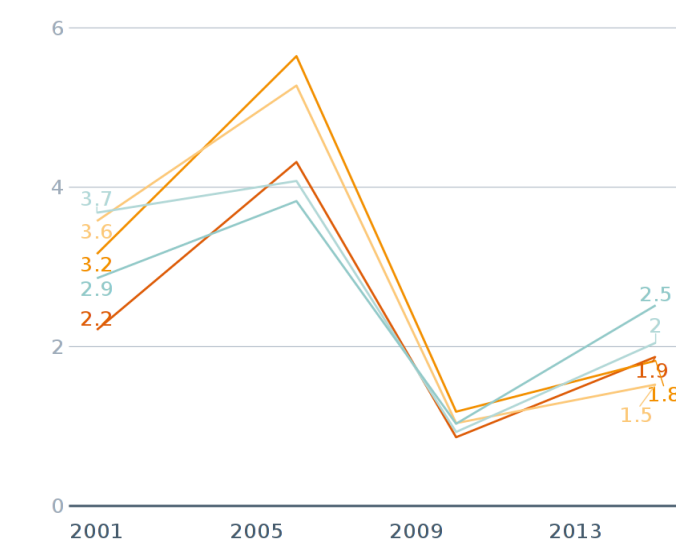
Under 5 by household location: wasting (%)
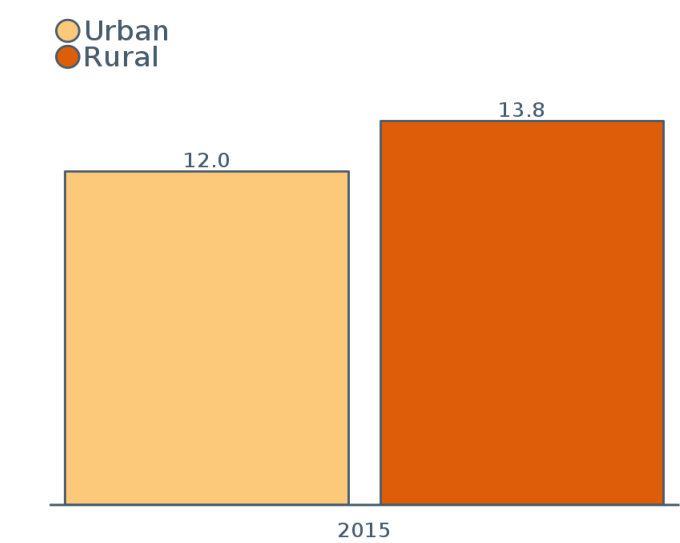
Legend: Urban, Rural

- Urban: 12.0
- Rural: 13.8

(2015)

Under 5 by household location: stunting (%)

- Rural: 46.7 (2001) → 33.8 (2013)
- Urban: 28.4 (2001) → 16.8 (2013)
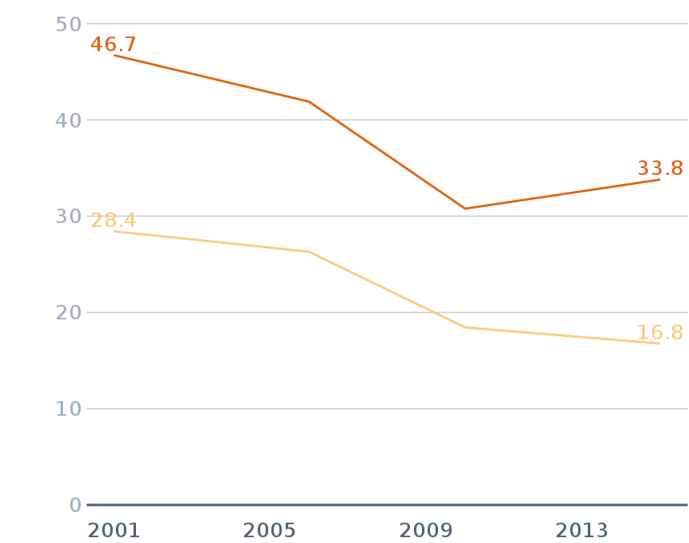
Under 5 by household location: overweight (%)

- 3.2, 2.9 (2001)
- 2.9 (2013)
- 1.7 (2013)
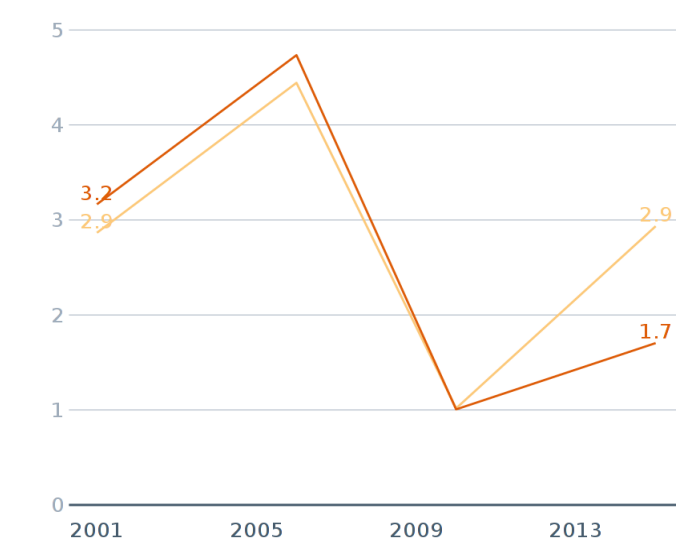
Under-5 coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight
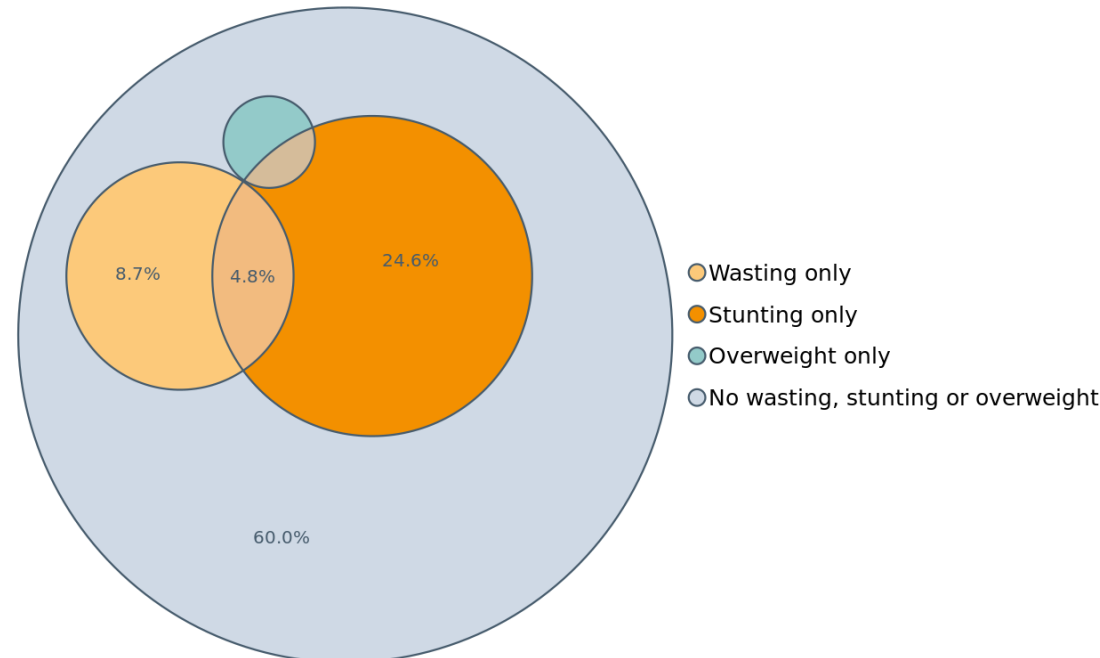
- Wasting only: 8.7%
- Wasting & Stunting: 4.8%
- Stunting only: 24.6%
- No wasting, stunting or overweight: 60.0%

Legend:
- Wasting only
- Stunting only
- Overweight only
- No wasting, stunting or overweight

Mali

Child feeding practices
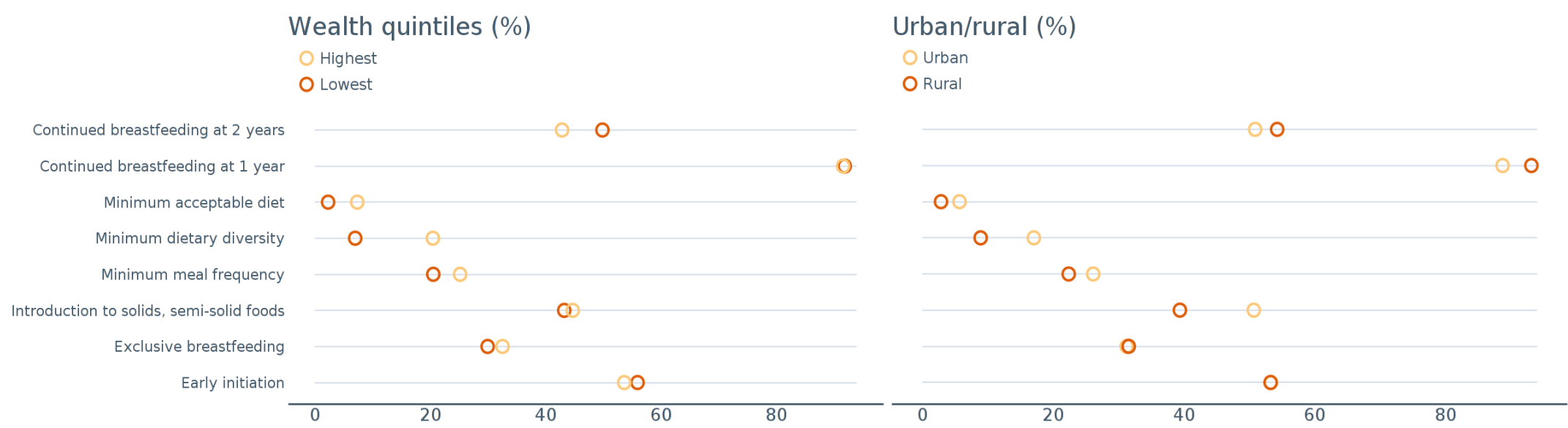
Wealth quintiles (%)

○ Highest
○ Lowest

Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	
Minimum acceptable diet	
Minimum dietary diversity	
Minimum meal frequency	
Introduction to solids, semi-solid foods	
Exclusive breastfeeding	
Early initiation	

0   20   40   60   80

Urban/rural (%)

○ Urban
○ Rural

0   20   40   60   80

Children and adolescent (aged 5–19) nutrition status

Ages 5–19 by gender: underweight (%)

● Boys
● Girls

43
33.6
25.9
19.9

1999   2003   2007   2011   2015

Ages 5–19 by gender: overweight (%)

16

14.6
6.5
6.7
1.9

1999   2003   2007   2011   2015

Ages 5–19 by gender: obesity (%)

4

3.8
1
1.3
0.2

1999   2003   2007   2011   2015

Adult nutrition status

Adult by gender: diabetes (%)

● Male
● Female

8.4
7.5
5.2
6.4
5.0
4.3
2.5

0.0

1999   2003   2007   2011   2015

Adult by gender: overweight (%)

35.1
30
22.5
20.3
20
12.2

1999   2003   2007   2011   2015

Adult by gender: obesity (%)

12.4
10
5.4
5
4.6
1.5

1999   2003   2007   2011   2015

Adult by gender: raised blood pressure (%)

● Male
● Female

33.6
32.4
31.2
31.2
30

20

10

0

1999   2003   2007   2011   2015

Adult: anaemia in WRA (%)

● All women
● Pregnant women
● Non-pregnant women

63.7
63.8
62.9
60
58.4
51.3
50.3
40

20

0

1999   2003   2007   2011   2015

Adult: sodium intake (grams per day)

● Mali
● Global

5.6

2.7

2016

Mali

Dietary needs

Consumption of food groups and components, 2016

Midpoint of TMREL
0%/0g of TMREL — 200% of TMREL

Left column		Right column	
Calcium	1.3g	Processed meat	2g
Fruit	250g	Red meat	22.5g
Legumes	60g	Salt	2g (5)
Milk	435g	Saturated fat	7%
Nuts and seeds	20.5g	Sugar-sweetened beverages	2.5g (73 88 95)
Omega 3	0.3g	Trans fat	0.5%
Polyunsaturated fat	11%	Vegetables	360g
		Whole grain	125g

Legend: ○ Mali ○ Africa ○ Global

Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.
Notes: Men and women aged 25 and older. TMREL = theoretical minimum risk exposure level.

Financial resources and policy, legislation and institutional arrangements

Development assistance

○ Basic nutrition ODA received
— % of total ODA
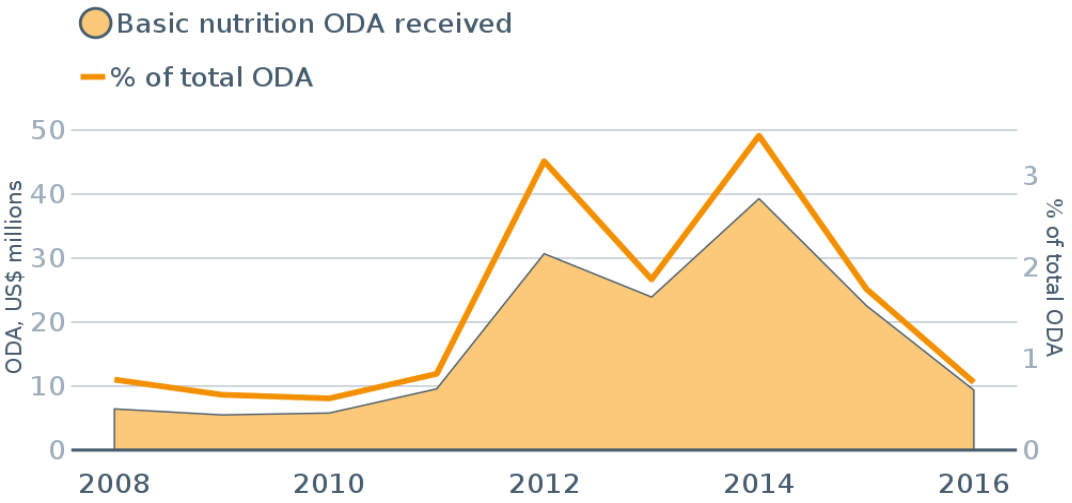
Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS).
Notes: ODA = official development assistance. Amounts based on gross ODA disbursements, constant 2016 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

National policies

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	Yes
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	No
Food-based dietary guidelines	NA
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	Yes

Sources: Global Fortification Data Exchange 2018; Sugar-sweetened data prepared using data from the NOURISHING database, academic references and market reports; FAO 2018; WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

Stunting	Anaemia	Low birth weight	Child overweight	Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting	Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

Sources: WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Intervention coverage

Coverage/practice indicator	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Year
Children 0–59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment	2	NA	NA	2012
Children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	61	61	61	2012
Children 6–59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days	25	26	25	2012
Women with a birth in last five years who received iron and folic acid during their most recent pregnancy	68		68	2012
Household consumption of any iodised salt	95	NA	NA	2012

Sources: Kothari M. and Huestis A., based on *2016 Global Nutrition Report* and UNICEF global databases, 2018.
Notes: Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005–2017.