

## NUTRITION PROFILE

# Mali

### ACCELERATING HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES THROUGH IMPROVED NUTRITION

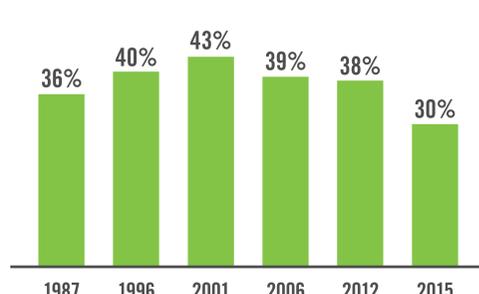
Mali has shown political commitment to nutrition through various policies and a designated budget line for nutrition, but stunting and child mortality rates remain very high. To realize the full health, social and economic benefits of improved nutrition, Mali should:

- Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination efforts on nutrition, including a common results framework
- Ensure workplace maternity protections are implemented and that health and maternity services are breastfeeding-friendly and comply with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
- Strengthen regulations on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes, including effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms

#### INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES<sup>1</sup>

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour | 53% |
| Exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months       | 33% |
| Breastfeeding at 1 year                                 | 92% |
| Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)                   | 3%  |
| Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months)                 | 13% |

#### PROGRESS AGAINST STUNTING<sup>2,3,4</sup>



#### CHILD NUTRITION INDICATORS<sup>5</sup>

**25%** of children under-five are **underweight**

**30%** of children under-five are **stunted**

**13%** of children under-five are **wasted**

**22%** of children are born with **low birthweight**

Malnutrition has lasting effects on individuals, families and nations<sup>6</sup>

- **NEARLY HALF** of all child deaths are related to poor nutrition
- **10% or more** of a person's lifetime earnings can be lost due to lower productivity, reduced cognitive ability and increased health care costs
- **3% to 16%** of the GDP in African economies is lost due to undernutrition

#### CHILD MORTALITY<sup>7</sup>

**108** deaths per 1,000 live births which puts Mali **seriously off-track** to contribute to reducing under-five mortality to 25 per 1,000 live births (Sustainable Development Goal 3).

#### MATERNAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH<sup>8</sup>

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Women of reproductive age with anaemia   | 50% |
| Women of reproductive age, thinness      | 10% |
| Women of reproductive age, short stature | 1%  |

#### PROGRESS AGAINST THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY'S GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2025<sup>9</sup>

|                             | Under-five stunting, 2006  | Under-five wasting, 2006                              | Under-five overweight, 2006         | Women of reproductive age anaemia, 2011               | Exclusive breastfeeding, 2012   | Low birthweight                   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| WHA Global Nutrition Target | 40% reduction in the number of children under-five who are stunted | Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5% | No increase in childhood overweight | 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age | Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50% | 30% reduction in low birth weight |
| Mali's Progress             | Off course, some progress  | Off course  | On course, at risk                  | Off course  | N/A   | N/A                               |

#### POLITICAL COMMITMENT FOR NUTRITION

|  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Maternity Leave  | 14 weeks paid <sup>10</sup>          |
| International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes | Many provisions in law <sup>11</sup> |
| Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan                              | Yes <sup>12</sup>                    |
| Costed Nutrition Plan                                      | Yes (2014-2018) <sup>13</sup>        |
| Separate Nutrition Budget                                  | Yes <sup>14</sup>                    |
| SUN Country  | Since 2011 <sup>15</sup>             |

#### CATEGORIZATION OF CODE LEGISLATION<sup>16</sup>

**Many provisions in law:** countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing many provisions of the Code and subsequent WHA resolutions.

#### IMPROVING NUTRITION STRENGTHENS NATIONS AS A LEADING CONTRIBUTOR TO:<sup>17</sup>

- Reducing mortality rates
- Promoting optimal growth and development
- Decreasing the risk of infectious diseases
- Protecting against chronic conditions later in life
- Improving future earning potential

1 MICS 2015

2 UNICEF/WHO/WB 2015

3 DHS 2012-2013

4 MICS 2015

5 Ibid.

6 *The Lancet*, the World Bank, The Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition

7 MICS 2015

8 DHS 2012-2013

9 Adopted from the Global Nutrition Report 2015. New analysis will be released in 2017.

10 ILO Maternity and Paternity at Work 2013

11 WHO National Implementation of the International Code Status Report 2016

12 SUN Mali Annual Progress Report 2016

13 Ibid.

14 HANCI-Africa 2016

15 SUN Mali Profile

16 WHO National Implementation of the International Code Status Report 2016

17 UNICEF, *The Lancet*