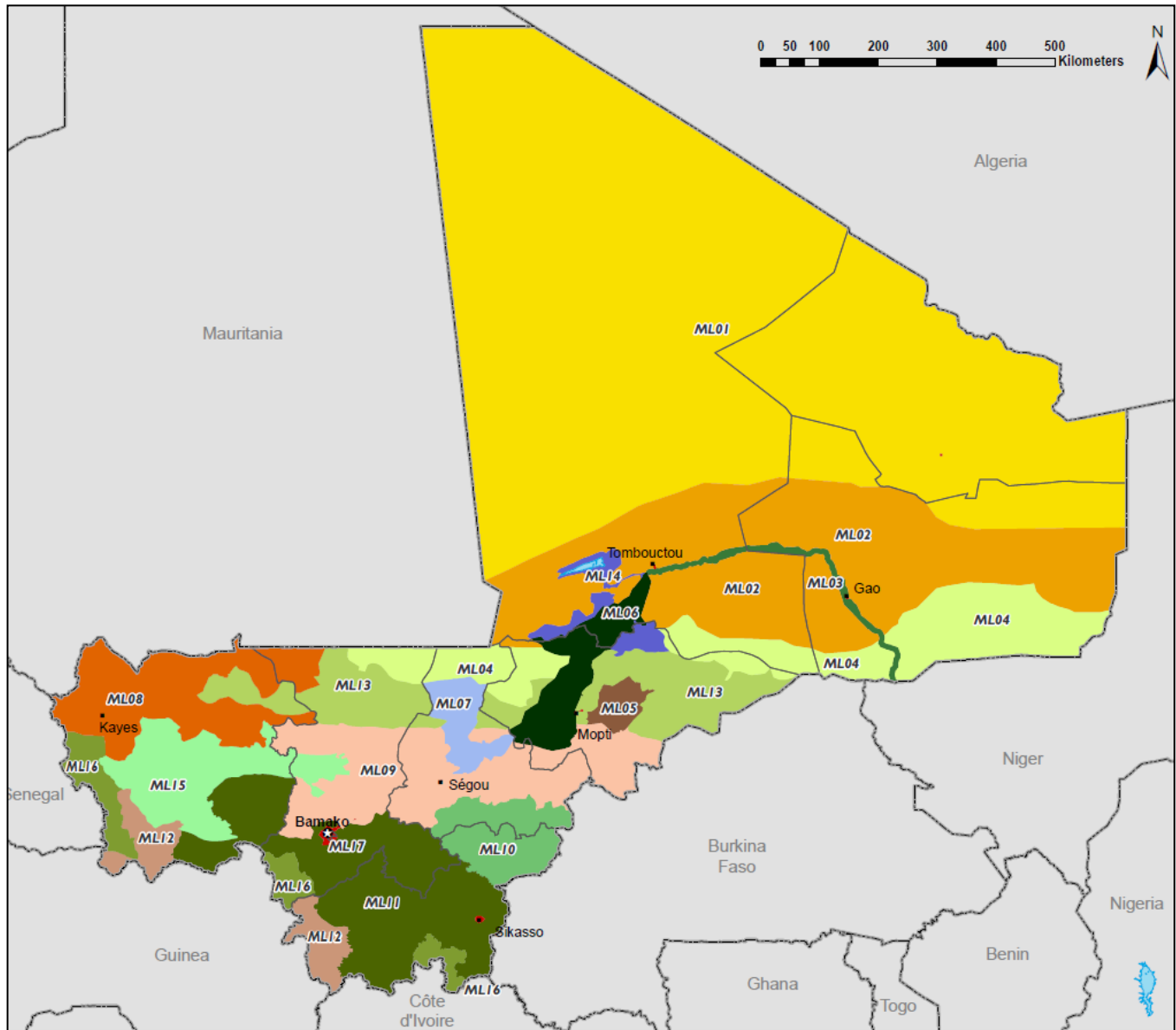


MALI LIVELIHOOD ZONE MAP




















- | | |
|---|---|
|  ML01 - Nomadism and Trans-Saharan Trade |  ML10 - Southeastern Sorghum, Millet, and Cotton |
|  ML02 - Northern Livestock |  ML11 - Southern Maize, Cotton, and Fruits |
|  ML03 - Niger Loop Rice and Fishing |  ML12 - Southwestern Maize, Livestock, and Gold Mining |
|  ML04 - Central Livestock, Millet, and Remittances |  ML13 - Center-eastern Millet and Livestock |
|  ML05 - Dogon Plateau Millet and Shallots |  ML14 - Lakes Recessional Millet and Sorghum |
|  ML06 - Niger Delta Rice, Cattle, and Fishing |  ML15 - Western Groundnut, Sorghum, and Maize |
|  ML07 - Office du Niger Rice and Market Gardening |  ML16 - Southwestern Gold Mining and Maize |
|  ML08 - Northwestern Sorghum, Remittances, and Livestock |  ML17 - Urban |
|  ML09 - Central Sorghum and Millet | |

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| CMDT | <i>Compagnie malienne pour le développement des textiles</i> (Malian Textile Development Company) |
| CSA | <i>Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire</i> (Food Security Commission) |
| CSO | Civil society organization |
| CSPEEDA | <i>Centre sahélien de prestation d'étude, d'écodéveloppement et de démocratie appliquée</i> (Sahel Center for Study, Eco-development, and Applied Democracy) |
| DNP | <i>Direction nationale de la pêche</i> (National Fishery Department) |
| DNPIA | <i>Direction nationale de la production et industrie animale</i> (National Livestock Production and Industry Department) |
| EWS | (National) early warning system |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FEWS NET | Famine Early Warning Systems Network |
| GRDR | <i>Groupe de recherche et de réalisations pour le développement rural</i> (Rural Development Research and Program Group) |
| HEA | Household Economy Approach |
| ML | Mali |
| OMA | <i>Observatoire du marché agricole</i> (Agricultural Market Office) |
| NGO | Nongovernmental organization |
| OPV | <i>Office de protection des végétaux</i> (Plant Protection Office) |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We would particularly like to thank the following partners for their tireless efforts in updating this Livelihood Zone map: the CSA (Food Security Commission), the technical services of the Government of Mali, the EWS (Early Warning System), Oxfam, Save the Children UK, and the NGOs of the Food Security Cluster.

SUMMARY OF THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY APPROACH

The Household Economy Approach (HEA) is an analytical framework based on livelihood zones that is used to analyze how households access the consumer goods they need to survive and maintain their livelihoods. This approach helps to determine a population's food and non-food needs and identify appropriate means of assistance, emergency assistance and development programs, and short-, medium-, and long-term policy changes.

It is important to note that the HEA approach is an analytical framework. It is not a data collection method. The HEA defines which data should be collected and how they should be analyzed in order to answer a particular set of questions. It provides a framework for organizing a wide range of information, including local knowledge, census data, and agricultural and agro-pastoral production data. The HEA offers a way to apply existing sources of secondary and primary information in relatively homogenous units within a territory, known as "livelihood zones."

The HEA defines a livelihood zone as a geographic space in which households meet their basic needs for survival, including food and income, in a similar way. This means that households living in a given zone are wealth groups with similar asset bases and relatively similar consumption patterns. These similarities apply in both normal and below-average years. The coping strategies developed in response to shocks are also relatively similar within the same livelihood zone.

For more information on the HEA approach, visit <http://www.fews.net> or download the "[*Application of the Livelihood Zone Maps and Profiles for Food Security Analysis and Early Warning.*](#)"

LIVELIHOODS IN MALI

In November 2009, in collaboration with national partners, FEWS NET held a national workshop in Bamako to revise Mali's livelihood zones in order to update the livelihood zone map initially created in 2003. The livelihood profiles developed by FEWS NET in 2010 were based on the 2009 map. Many partners continue to use this map to develop livelihood baselines.

In October 2013, another livelihood zone revision workshop was held by the national HEA working group and attended by several civil society organizations (CSOs), the national early warning system (EWS), line ministry technical services, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and United Nations agencies. A first version of the revised map was produced, resulting in an increase in the number of zones from 13 to 19.

Finally, in December 2014, a validation workshop was held under FEWS NET's technical supervision after completion of a field mission. Participants at the workshop addressed several questions concerning the first version of the map published in October 2013. They validated the revised map, which had fewer livelihood zones than the first version. The total number of zones therefore rose from 13 to 17 rather than from 13 to 19.

This report, which summarizes the main characteristics of the map, describes four of the five new livelihood zones: ML 13 (Center-eastern Millet and Livestock), ML 14 (Lakes Recessional Millet and Sorghum), ML 15 (Western Groundnut, Sorghum, and Maize), and ML 16 (Southwestern Gold Mining and Maize). The existing livelihood profile document can be used for the old livelihood zones, which have remained unchanged.

CENTER-EASTERN MILLET AND LIVESTOCK (ML 13)

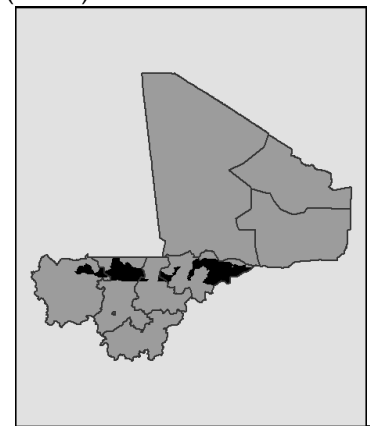
The Center-eastern Millet and Livestock Zone covers the center of Koulikoro and Ségou and the eastern part of the region of Mopti. This zone is characterized by production deficits that barely cover six months of food needs in a normal year, with crops dominated by rain-fed millet and sorghum grown in depressions and the early season sorghum variety "Gadiaba." Dry-planting of millet is occurring more frequently, with little use of enhanced seeds and fertilizers. The presence of market gardening sites in ponds and wells throughout the zone depends on the amount of rainfall from June through September.

Livestock rearing is dominated by transhumant herds (cattle and small ruminants) and offers households a way to cover crop production deficits.

The main sources of income for poor households in the zone are livestock sales, migration, farm and non-farm labor, self-employment, and crop sales.

For these same poor households, in-kind payments are a significant source of food, with crop production making a small contribution to household food sources.

Figure 1. Map of the Center-eastern Millet and Livestock Zone (ML 13)



Source: FEVVS NET

The main markets in the zone are those in Diéma, Nara, Koro, Douentza, Mondoro, Boni, Diancounté Camara, Didiéni, and Niono.

Hazards and risks in the zone are drought, crop pests, animal diseases, and floods.

ML 13: Seasonal calendar

| | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |
|------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|---------|-----|--------|-----|
| Seasons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rainy season | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dry season | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lean season | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Livelihood activities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop production | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop sales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Market gardening | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor migration | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small ruminant sales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazards | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop pests | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legend | | Land preparation | | | | | Sowing | | Weeding | | Sowing | |

ML 13: Main sources of food, income, and expenditures of poor households

| | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |
|---------------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Staple foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Millet/sorghum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wild foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Market gardening | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm labor | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wild food sales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staple foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legend | | Production | | Market purchase | | In-kind pa | | Gathering | | | | |

ML 14: Main sources of food, income, and expenditures of poor households

| | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |
|---------------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Staple foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Millet/sorghum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wild foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Market gardening | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm labor | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wild food sales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staple foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legend | | Production | | Market purchase | | In-kind pa | | Gathering | | | | |

WESTERN GROUNDNUT, SORGHUM, AND MAIZE (ML 15)

The Western Groundnut, Sorghum, and Maize Zone covers the entire Bafoulabé cercle, except northern Diakon and eastern Dialan, the Kita cercle (Kokofata, Tambaga, Bougarybaya, Niatanso, Toukoto, Namala Guimba, Madina, Sud Dindanko, Sud Djougoun, Kourounikoto, and Sefeto Ouest), and the Kolokani cercle (Kolokani, Guihoyo, southern Didieni, northern Mansantola, and Sebekoro).

The main crops grown in the zone are sorghum, maize, groundnuts, cowpeas, and sesame. The zone is a supply basin for the entire region thanks to its surplus cereal production, with high production levels of cash crops such as groundnuts and cotton (with the support of the Compagnie malienne pour le développement des textiles, or CMDT). Rainfed sorghum and particularly maize require heavy use of fertilizers. The zone is also characterized by the presence of large market garden production areas in the off-season.

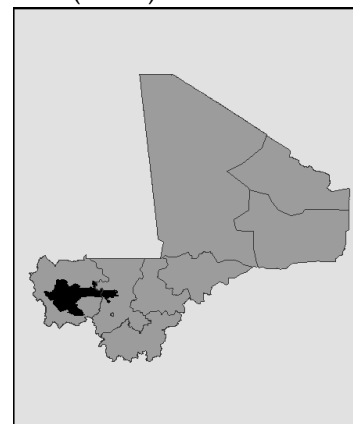
Livestock rearing is dominated by transhumant herds. The zone has a high concentration of livestock during the dry season, providing it with milk and meat.

The main sources of income for poor households in the zone are cash crop sales, livestock rearing, migration, gold mining, farm and non-farm labor, and self-employment.

The main markets in the zone are those in Kita, Krounikoto, Kokofata, Bafin Makana, Koumakiré, Sitanikoto, Oualia, Kolokani, Sebecoro 1, Massantola, Toukoto, Mahina, Oussoubidiana, and Goufan.

Hazards and risks in the zone are drought, crop pests (birds, caterpillars, etc.), the deterioration of road and trail conditions, the straying of animals, unstable groundnut and cotton prices, and animal diseases.

Figure 3. Map of the Western Groundnut, Sorghum, and Maize Zone (ML 15)



Source: FEWS NET

ML 15: Seasonal calendar

| | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |
|------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|---------|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| Seasons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rainy season | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dry season | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lean season | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Livelihood activities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop production | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop sales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Market gardening | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor migration | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazards | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop pests | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legend | | Land preparation | | | | Sowing | | Weeding | | | Sowing | |

ML 15: Main sources of food, income, and expenditures of poor households

| | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |
|---------------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Staple foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sorghum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Market gardening | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local labor | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm labor | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staple foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inputs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legend | | Production | | Market purchase | | In-kind pa | | Gathering | | | | |

ML 16: Main sources of food, income, and expenditures of poor households

| | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |
|-------------------------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Staple foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sorghum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gold mining | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Self-employment (gold mining) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staple foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inputs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legend | | Production | | Market purchase | | In-kind pa | | Gathering | | | | |

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