• Mali has pursued a multi-sectoral approach to combat malnutrition and establish local platforms in the Yorosso Cercle, Sikasso region.

• United Nations and civil society stakeholders are aligning their programmes with the national nutrition policy. Three regional SUN alliances of civil society have been established at Kayes, Sikasso and Ségou.

• Nutrition is part of the growth and poverty reduction strategic framework 2012-2017 in Mali.

Looking back:  
Progress reported through the 2014 Self-Assessment Exercise

- Under five stunting: 38.5%
- Low-birth weight: -
- 0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: -
- Under five wasting: 15.3%
- Under five overweight: 4.7%
- Women Anaemia 15-49 years: 56.2%

*data sources detailed in Annex 1
The steering bodies for the National Nutrition Policy (PNN), formally adopted in 2014 include:

- the National Nutrition Council (CNN) responsible for planning and coordinating the PNN
- the Intersectoral Technical Nutrition Committee (CTIN) in charge of steering and monitoring the PNN
- the Technical Secretariat (ST) in charge of facilitating and preparing meetings of the CTIN.

With a view to reinforcing the coordination process, a Nutrition Coordination Unit has just been created (March 2015), by decree of the Prime Minister. This unit must be swiftly provided with human and financial resources in order to fulfill its role of coordinating at a national level and scaling-up interventions.

A capacity-building campaign was run for members of the Intersectoral Technical Committee.

Mali has operationalised its multi-sectoral approach to nutrition and established local platforms in the Yorosso Circle. This was carried out with Cornell University as part of the Africa Nutrition Security Partnership (ANSP) supported by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and financed by the European Union.

The National Nutrition Policy was officially launched in June 2014. Analysis of sectoral policies done with the support of the World Health Organization (WHO) has made it possible to take stock of the way in which nutrition is dealt with in the various sectors. An analysis of the government’s commitments to nutrition, and its monitoring plan, has been made by the civil society alliance. The alliance has also revised and shared the PROFILES advocacy tool with stakeholders.

Nutrition is an integral part of 2012-2017 Strategic framework for growth and poverty reduction (CSCRP).

A chronic malnutrition prevention strategy is also being developed.

The multi-sectoral action plan budgeted was officially launched in June 2014. This includes a Common Results Framework clearly indicating who is responsible for implementation. An information system needs to be created. The emphasis will be on disseminating this Plan.

United Nations and civil society stakeholders report that they are in the process of aligning their programmes to the National Nutrition Policy.

The programmes managed by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture conform to sectoral plans and strategies, but the emphasis is on the response to emergency situations.

The government has undertaken to finance nutrition as one of its priority development areas. The budget needs to be discussed with the ministries concerned and a budget line created for nutrition to replace the individual lines already existing in the sectoral budgets.

Progress reported by the SUN Movement Secretariat in 2015; country carried out self-assessment exercise in 2014