

PfR Mali country factsheet

Country: Mali

Project Area: Dialloubé, Mopti, Inner Niger Delta

Organization(s): Wetlands International, WI-Mali, AMPRODE/Sahel, ODI/Sahel

Key data about the project area (area of the beneficiaries):

Population: 31,483

Geography:

Main livelihood sectors: farming, fishing

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary groups:

What types of hazards occur in project site?

drought, water siltation, conflict. Recurrent droughts, seasonal floods and permanent conflicts between different users of the natural resources which are continuously degrading.

How are these hazards exacerbated?

By human activity? (ecosystems degradation)

dependence on natural resources/environment, , overexploitation green woods,

(?) Politics?

conflict between farmers and herders

(?) Economics?

Climate change?

We can say with high confidence that in West Africa, unusually warm days and nights are likely to increase while unusually cold days and nights are likely to decrease. Heat waves and warm spells are also likely to be more frequent and/or longer. Finally, heavy precipitation is also likely to increase in West Africa.

Climate change projections for Mali show an annual average temperature increase of 1.2 to 3.6°C by the 2060s and by 1.8 to 5.9°C by the 2090s. Regarding rainfall, most models predict a decrease in annual average rainfall, as the middle of all models falls between 0 to -11%. However, model projections range from -22 to +25% by the 2090s.

How are people's livelihoods affected?

Human

malnutrition, high mortality rate

Social

Drought causes an increase conflict rates (farmers-herders, fishers-fishers, herders-herders, etc.) for remaining resources and migration of young person to the other regions of Mali or in neighboring countries.

Physical

invasive weed, leads to reduced opportunities for boat transport, livestock lost, decrease of fish production, and income of fishers, perturbation of boat transport

financial

Natural

food insecurity

reduction in floodable areas due to drought, floodable areas are the engine of socio-economic and ecological development,

The main consequences at the short term of drought are: threat to food security for local communities and livestock, high pressure on productive site

Drought crisis causes more frequent, changing regimes of river floods, changing patterns of use of water resources and land, traditional management systems inadequate and unproductive, ecological imbalance.

What are the solutions offered by the alliance?

Preparedness

Early warning

Mitigation

replanting forests with local tree species; strengthening provision system in improved seeds adapted to climate change;

regeneration of *echinocloa stagnina* pastures in favour of livelihoods and biodiversity;

assisted natural regeneration of forests.

over digging of river and ponds and their water provision channels

flight against invasive weeds and information and awareness of communities about threats for drinking polluted water

Assessment of level of risk vulnerability on resources

development

digging connection channels to lateral habitats such as permanent ponds;

rehabilitation of vegetable gardens and wells for women groups,

Bourgou planting and storage of fodders, small scale irrigated rice fields

vegetable gardens, small scale irrigated rice fields