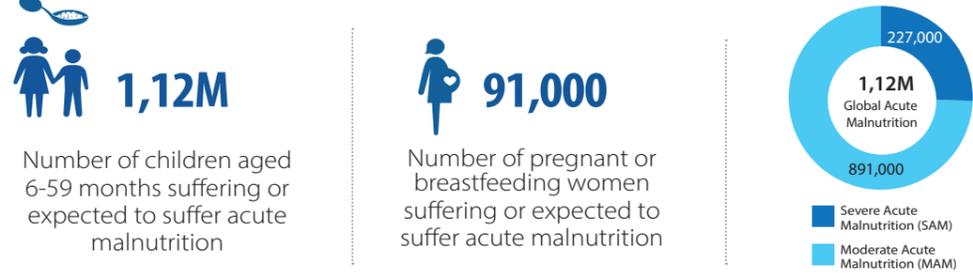


Acute Malnutrition | November 2025 - October 2026



Overview

Acute malnutrition in Mali is expected to decline by 29 percent compared to last year, but levels remain high with 1.12 million children aged 6–59 months estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition between November 2025 and October 2026. This includes 227,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)—a 46 percent reduction compared to last year, attributed to targeted response efforts in areas previously classified in IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical). Continued and scaled-up humanitarian assistance remains crucial to prevent deterioration and save lives, especially for children facing SAM—a life threatening condition that requires urgent medical attention and specialised treatment.

In the current period (November 2025–May 2026), 18 areas of analysis are classified in IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious), 32 in IPC AMN Phase 2 (Alert) and 11 in IPC AMN Phase 1 (Acceptable). However, during the projected lean season (June–October 2026), 32 areas of analysis are expected to deteriorate, including nine shifting from IPC AMN Phase 3 to Phase 4, which is characterised by widespread child wasting as well as death from preventable diseases. This is of particular concern in the Ménaka, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Tombouctou and Gao regions.

Inadequate child dietary intake remains a key driver, with significant deterioration in dietary diversity, meal frequency and minimum acceptable diet indicators. The situation is exacerbated by high food insecurity, high prevalence of childhood diseases, poor infant and young child feeding practices, limited access to safe drinking water, poor hygiene and sanitation conditions, and low coverage of health services. Ongoing insecurity and population movement continue to constrain nutrition-sensitive services, particularly in Kayes, Sikasso and Koulikoro.

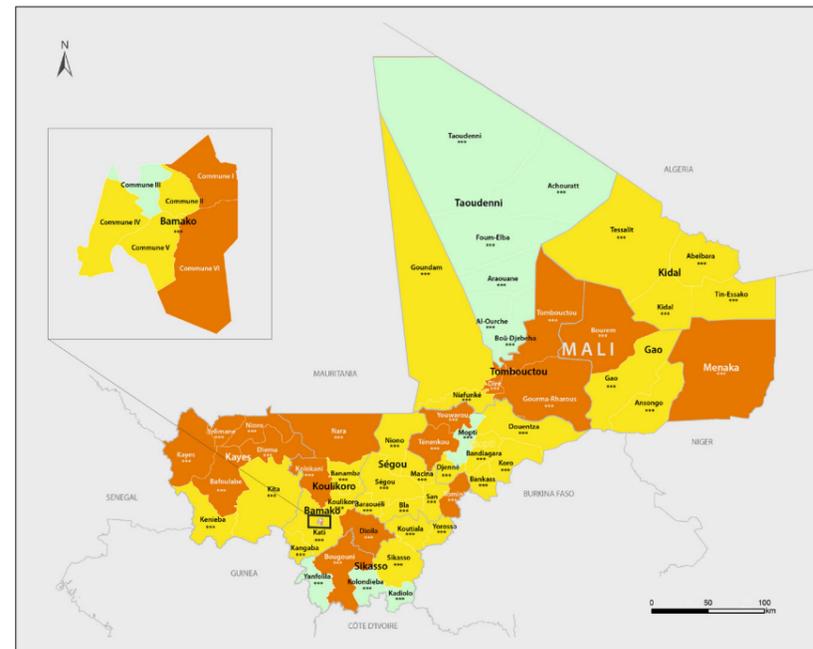
Contributing Factors

- High disease burden:** High prevalence of childhood illnesses such as diarrhoea, malaria, and acute respiratory infections. Measles cases are high in Mopti and very high in Bamako.
- Inadequate dietary intake:** Dietary diversity remains very low, with a low proportion of households meeting the minimum acceptable diet.
- Inadequate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices:** Childcare and feeding practices are persistently below recommended standard across the country. Exclusive breastfeeding rates are low (33 percent nationally).
- Limited health services coverage:** Low coverage of the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and GAM programmes increases malnutrition risks in most regions.
- Poor water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions:** Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities remain inadequate, particularly limited access to handwashing facilities.
- Conflict and insecurity:** Conflict is causing population displacement, which disrupts livelihoods and nutrition and health services, increasing vulnerability for the people in Kayes, Sikasso and Koulikoro.

Recommended Actions

- Strengthen prevention:** Increase blanket feeding and promote optimal IYCF practices, including breastfeeding and improved dietary diversity.
- Reinforce humanitarian and community response:** Strengthen nutrition-sensitive interventions in high-risk areas to prevent further deterioration.
- Expand social protection:** Improve support to vulnerable groups, especially children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women.
- Secure financing and strengthen food systems:** Mobilise sustainable funding, strengthen monitoring, and promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

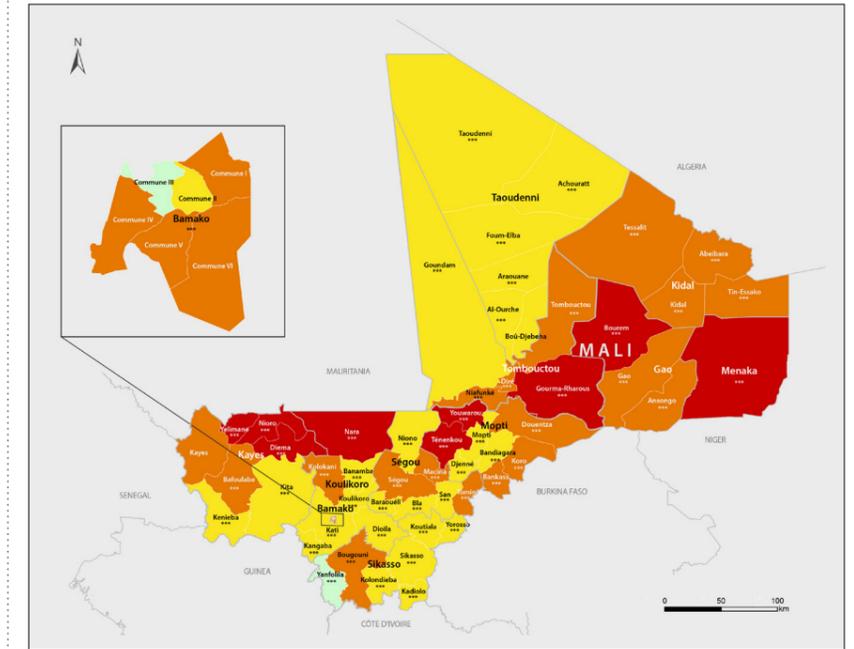
Current Acute Malnutrition | November 2025 - May 2026



Key for the Map
IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical
- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification
- Evidence Level: * Acceptable, ** Medium, *** High, **** Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

Projection Acute Malnutrition | June - October 2026



Key for the Map
IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical
- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification
- Evidence Level: * Acceptable, ** Medium, *** High, **** Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

IPC Analysis Partners



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