

# Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Mali

April 2020

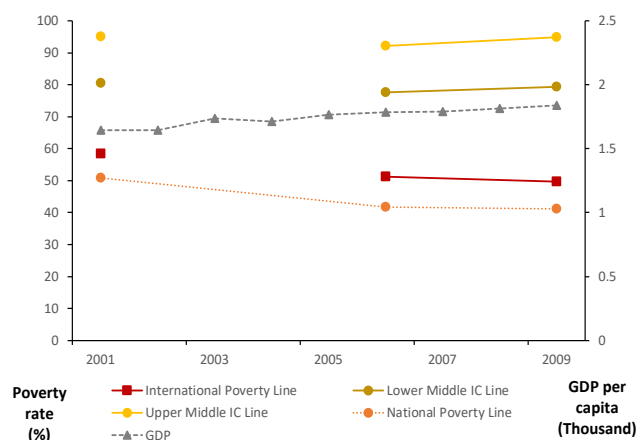
Between 2001 and 2009 the poverty incidence decreased rapidly from 51 percent to 41 percent thanks to almost two decades of political stability that favored investments and growth. Despite a decline in poverty incidence, the absolute number of poor increased by around 360,000 due to Mali's high population growth. Due to lack of data since 2011, subsequent estimates of poverty are based on projections with the international poverty line using the 2009 ELIM survey. The extreme poverty rate increased from 47.8 percent in 2011 to 50.4 percent in 2013, mainly due to economic slowdown that followed the 2012 conflict and political crisis. Because of that crisis combined with bad weather, per capita consumption in the south of the country measured with EMOP data declined by 10 percentage points. However, exceptional agricultural output since 2014 coupled with the tertiary sector expansion has led to strong GDP per capita growth and a decline in the extreme poverty rate estimated at 46.3 percent in 2015 and 41 percent in 2019. Stronger cotton production has likely increased the consumption of rural households and induced a further decline in poverty. But localized insecurity events have induced food insecurity in some areas.

The poverty reduction is projected to stall and poverty rate to remain unchanged at 41.3 percent in 2020. The negative impact of COVID-19 will materialize in two ways: (i) A global reduction in cotton prices due to a decline in cotton demand will directly reduce farm income for cotton growers particularly in the country's poorest region of Sikasso; (ii) reduction in remittances, especially from France will disproportionately affect households in the second poorest region of Kayes.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	6.0	41.1	2009
International Poverty Line 408.9 in CFA franc (2009) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	7.2	49.7	2009
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 688.7 in CFA franc (2009) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	11.6	79.3	2009
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1183.8 in CFA franc (2009) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	13.8	94.9	2009
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		81.0	2009
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		2.24	2006-2009
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		33.0	2009
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		3.72	2006-2009
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		0.92	2006-2009
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-1.48	2006-2009
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		0.49	2006-2009

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

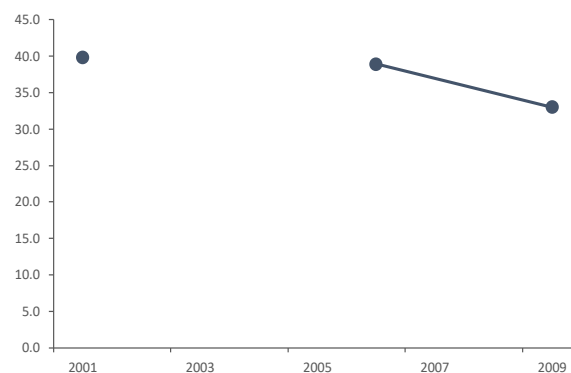
## POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2001-2009



Source: World Bank using ELIM/SSAPOV/GMD

## INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2001-2009

### Gini Index



Source: World Bank using ELIM/SSAPOV/GMD

## KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2009	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2009
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	87	13	8	92	<b>Monetary poverty (Consumption)</b>	
Rural population	40	60	49	51	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	49.6
Males	51	49	40	60	<b>Education</b>	
Females	50	50	40	60	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	12.7
0 to 14 years old	46	54	44	56	No adult has completed primary education	55.8
15 to 64 years old	55	45	36	64	<b>Access to basic infrastructure</b>	
65 and older	47	53	42	58	No access to limited-standard drinking water	N/A
Without education (16+)	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	No access to limited-standard sanitation	N/A
Primary education (16+)	62	38	30	70	No access to electricity	78.2
Secondary education (16+)	81	19	14	86		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	97	3	N/A*	98		

Source: World Bank using ELIM/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ELIM/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A\* value removed due to less than 30 observations

## POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Three household surveys are available that are comparable with similar concepts and definitions. In 2001, 2006, and 2009 EMEP/ELIM surveys collected comparable consumption data from which poverty estimates were derived. Since 2011, the EMOP surveys series have fielded and collected consumption information using concepts and definitions different than the EMEP/ELIM. Therefore, poverty estimates before and after 2009 cannot be compared. These comparability and methodological issues make it difficult to monitor poverty indicators over time using the national poverty line. So, poverty estimates since 2011 are projections based on the international poverty line. The harmonized WAEMU household survey for which data collection has been completed will mark the beginning of a new poverty series with data that are comparable with 2009 and across the sub-region.

The structural basis of the national accounts is quite old and this affects the quality of macroeconomic aggregates products. The Enterprise census under implementation will help rebase the national accounts. Coverage and methodology of the annual agricultural survey, dependence on external resources for performing specific operations, weak access to data following the low quality of archiving, and lack of a real dissemination policy are being addressed in the statistical project.

## HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on the SSAPOV database. SSAPOV is a database of harmonized nationally representative household surveys managed by Sub-Saharan Team for Statistical Development. It contains more than 100 surveys covering 45 out of the 48 countries in the SSA region. The four countries not covered in the database are Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.