

# Mali - Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis, Mali, 2014

**Food and Agriculture Organization**

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## Overview

### Identification

#### ID NUMBER

MLI\_2014\_RIMA\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### Overview

#### ABSTRACT

Mali is a Sahelian country, landlocked and structurally vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. The economy is heavily dependent on the primary sector: agriculture, livestock, fishing and forestry account for 68.0% of the active population<sup>1</sup>. This sector is itself dependent on exogenous factors, mainly climatic, such as recurrent droughts. In 2018, the prevalence of food insecurity at the national level was 19.1%, of which 2.6% was severely food insecure. The most affected regions were Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kayes. The Global Food Crisis Network Partnership Programme baseline studies are designed to feed into the overall monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning programme of each project. In this regard, the baseline study has short, medium and long-term objectives.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

#### KEYWORDS

Agriculture, Demographic characteristics, Health, Employment, Income, Shocks, Food expenditure and consumption, Food security, Livestock, Social services, Community needs, Prices

### Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Regional

### Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Food and Agriculture Organization	United Nations

#### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Malian Association of Research Action for Development		Technical support

### Metadata Production

#### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Ellestina Jumbe		Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

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DDI DOCUMENT ID

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## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The EAC-I 2014 has been designed to have national coverage, including both urban and rural areas in all the regions of the country except Kidal. The domains were defined as the entire country, district of Bamako, other urban areas, and rural areas; and in the rural areas: agricultural zones, agro-pastoral zones and pastoral zones. Taking this into account, 51 explicit sample strata were selected. The target population was drawn from households in all regions of Mali except Kidal which was not accessible for security reasons. Kidal also has very low population density. The sample was chosen through a random two stage process: - In the first stage, 1070 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) using the 2009 Census of Population as the base for the sample, and the number of households as a measure of size. - In the second stage 3 households were selected with equal probability in each of the rural EAs 9 households were selected with equal probability in each of the urban EAs. The total estimated size of the sample for the survey was 4,218.

### Weighting

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In order to produce nationally representative statistics with the data weights or expansion factors need to be applied. These survey weights adjust for differences in the probability of selection within the sample. To accurately use the datasets, the data must be weighted to reflect the distribution of the full population in the country. A population weight was calculated for the households in the sample. It is found in the file named EACIPOIDS.dta.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Please refer to the Questionnaires for the value labels of the variables.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2014-07	2014-11	1st data collection
2014-12	2015-02	2nd data collection

### Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

### Questionnaires

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Please refer to the Questionnaires for the value labels of the variables.

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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1. Data Entry & Data cleaning Data entry was performed at the CPS/SDR using a CPro application designed by an international consultant recruited by the LSMS team. The data entry program allows three types of data checks: (1) range checks; (2) intra-record check to verify inconsistencies pertinent to the particular module of the questionnaire; and (3) inter-record checks to determine inconsistencies pertinent between the different modules of the questionnaire. Data entry for the first visit was done from August 11th, 2014 to November 30th, 2014 and, from February 9th 2015 to March 27th, 2015 for the second visit. Data cleaning was done from May 2015 to July 2015. Data cleaning was done in a CPro application. The data cleaning focused on more intra-record and inter-record checks.

## Data Appraisal

No content available