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SPR Reading Guidance



Saving Lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Rebuilding Livelihoods
Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Mali, Republic of (ML)



World Food Programme

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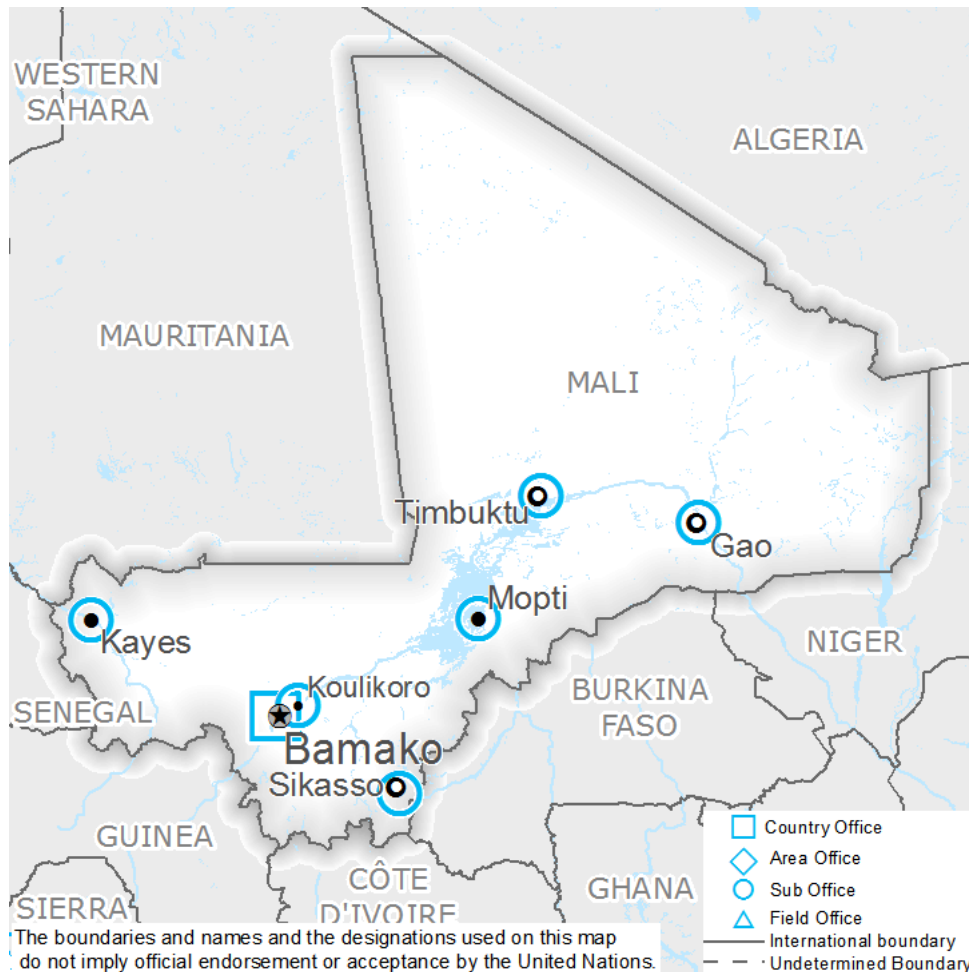
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Country Context

Mali has an estimated population of 18 million people. Growing at a rate of 3 percent per year, the population will double in the next 20 years. Mali is one of the least developed countries in the world, ranking 179 out of 188 on the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index and Gender Inequality Index. Over half of the population lives on less than USD 1.25 a day and only 7.7 percent of adult women have reached a secondary level of education compared to 15.1 percent of men. Life expectancy is 58 years and the mortality rate for children under 5 is 122.7 per 1,000. Education in Mali is decentralised, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the gross enrolment rate in Mali is 70 percent, the achievement rate is 46 percent and 33 percent of the population is literate. Access to education is a challenge due to poor school infrastructure, poor quality of teaching, child labour, early marriage and insecurity. During the March 2012 political coup, northern Mali was occupied by non-state armed groups, which resulted in large scale population displacement across the region. Despite a peace accord – the Algiers Accords – signed in June 2015 by parties in the conflict, insecurity remains. Furthermore, despite the fact that a majority of displaced persons have returned home, approximately 135,000 refugees are still in camps in Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso and 37,000 persons are internally displaced in Mopti, Gao and Kidal.

In 2016, violence between armed groups increased, including among those who were part of the peace accords process. International forces were heavily targeted throughout the year. The increased violence had a direct impact on humanitarian access to affected population: humanitarian staff and warehouses were targeted and looted, equipment was lost and access points were blocked. In addition, local populations became more vulnerable, livelihoods were lost, access to markets became increasingly difficult, rights violations occurred and access to basic

services decreased. In addition, inter-communal clashes emerged in Central Mali, especially over natural resources, which further hindered humanitarian access, led to population displacements and increased the vulnerability of local populations.

As a result of the protracted political crisis, the deteriorating security situation in both northern and central Mali, recurrent climate shocks (droughts and floods) as well as chronic poverty, approximately 25 percent of the population – 3 million people – are food insecure, of which 4 percent are severely food insecure. Regions in northern and central Mali are particularly fragile to food insecurity: some districts in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Segou are between 40 to 77 percent food insecure. Based on the *Cadre Harmonisé* results in March 2016, around 3 million people were food insecure, including 423,000 severely food insecure.

Malnutrition is a chronic problem that has been exacerbated by the crisis. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are above the World Health Organization's (WHO) alert threshold of 10 percent with Timbuktu, Gao and Segou regions having the highest rate ranging from 13.6 percent to 14.8 percent. Additionally, results from the July 2016 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey show that 26.2 percent of children under the age of 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. While the SMART survey shows improvement from 2015, both acute and chronic malnutrition rates in Mali are still high. According to the 2012–2013 Demographic Health Survey, 82 percent of children aged 6-59 months and 51 percent of women are anaemic. Vitamin A deficiencies are frequent, and 88 percent of children receive vitamin A supplements.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP programmes are in line with the Government strategic framework for strengthening sustainable development, *le Cadre Stratégique de Croissance de Développement Durable* (CREDD) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015–2019. Memorandums of understanding (MOU) with government ministries ensure that WFP programmes are aligned with the national policies and priorities for food security and nutrition, agriculture, social protection and education. WFP actively contributes to the operational implementation of the national emergency plan and is an important player in the "Emergency and Relief Plan for the Interim Period of the Peace and Reconciliation Accord".

WFP worked alongside the Government on National Nutrition Policies to set up the National Nutrition Coordination Unit, which plays a key role in the planning, coordination and review of the multi-sectorial nutrition action plan.

WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action during the development of its social protection policy and for the design of a simple unified register that will be used to register participants in safety net programmes. WFP also adopted an innovative school meals programme using cash-based transfer (CBT), where WFP partnered with Education Centres to transfer cash to community's school management committees for buying food on local markets to provide meals to schoolchildren.

WFP co-leads with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) the food security cluster, both agencies coordinate emergency food security assistance including national food security surveys between the United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government partners. In addition, WFP and the Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) set up and co-lead a new inter-agency working group on emergency preparedness and response. Finally, WFP presided over the UN Communications Group to ensure that the UN system in Mali communicated as "one UN" and WFP actively participated in different inter-agency fora on gender, protection, nutrition and education.

To promote and improve nutrition in Mali, WFP works at the strategic and policy level with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and FAO on the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiatives.

Further, WFP developed a joint programme with FAO in 2015 to strengthen resilience and stabilise communities in Timbuktu and Gao. This programme is being funded by the European Union.

WFP is also an active member of other coordination groups that combine government members, UN agencies and private and public organizations. Specifically, WFP serves as a Technical and Financial partner for social protection, food security, nutrition, humanitarian access and advocacy/communication coordination groups.

To carry out nutrition and food security evaluations and surveys, WFP has developed strategic partnerships with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* (IRD), *Institut National de Recherche en Santé Publique* (INRSP) and *Institut National de la Statistique* (INSTAT).

WFP is actively committed to gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP Mali is a member of the inter-agency thematic group on gender, which is under the lead of United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and composed of UN agencies, donors, NGOs and national stakeholders.

The inter-agency thematic group on gender actively works to promote the inclusion of gender concerns and women's participation in the implementation of the peace agreement in Mali and engagements and investments to support the recovery of conflict-affected regions. The thematic group has actively advocated for the integration of gender-based violence concerns and the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 agenda vis-à-vis the national government and the international community.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2015, WFP launched a three year (2015–2017) protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200719 in Mali with a budget of USD 349 million over the three-year period that is based on a convergence strategy that links emergency food and nutrition assistance with stabilisation programmes that strengthen assets, access to markets and human capital development in communities vulnerable to food and/or nutrition insecurity. This is a transition project from the Emergency Operation (EMOP) implemented between 2013–2014 that supports the government's *Cadre Stratégique pour la Croissance et la Réduction de la Pauvreté* (CSCR), and *Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Plan d'Action Multisectoriel de la Politique Nationale de Nutrition* (2013–2021).

Activities for this programme are in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015–2019 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. In particular, WFP is providing seasonal and/or emergency support to communities in northern and central Mali through the cash-based and/or in-kind food transfer modality. The majority of seasonal support is provided to vulnerable populations during the pastoral and agro-pastoral lean season (June–September) but WFP also has the capacity to provide emergency assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the onset of conflict and to repatriated refugees.

PRRO 200719 also aims to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent chronic malnutrition. WFP provides treatment for children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women diagnosed with MAM. In areas with high levels of MAM, WFP implements MAM prevention programmes for children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women. PRRO also includes a community based nutrition programme that aims to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition for children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women. In addition, nutrition activities provided assistance through vouchers to caretakers of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres.

To strengthen safety nets in Mali, children receive a fortified midday meal at school. To strengthen long-term community resilience that improves livelihoods and enables communities to withstand environmental shocks, WFP is supporting and training communities to create assets such as dams, fish ponds and community based gardens.

WFP supports and works across the smallholder farmer value chain in Mali, emphasising the inclusion of women farmers by purchasing local products and increasing market access for smallholder farmers.

To overcome the high levels of insecurity on the routes in northern and central Mali, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Mali provides air transport to the humanitarian community through four main airports in Mali – Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao – and serves secondary airstrips in Menaka.

WFP also aims at developing capacity of the local and central government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the management of food security, nutrition, resilience, social protection, and school meals policies and programmes.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2016, PRRO 200719 was funded at 48 percent excluding carry-over stock. In terms of activity funding, seasonal support through general food distribution was financed at 42 percent, nutrition 81 percent, school meals 21 percent and resilience 61 percent. Criteria used for funding activities was a blend of WFP's prioritisation for flexible funding and donor ear-marking. WFP Mali prioritised life-saving and Nutrition activities as top priority and resilience and school meals activities following in cases where flexible donations were received.

Donor response for PRRO 200719 activities in 2016 was lower compared to 2015. The reasons stemmed from a shift in donor priorities and shifting emergencies. Following the signing of the peace agreement in 2015 and the results of the *Cadre Harmonisé*, a consolidated framework for the review of food and nutritional needs in Mali resulted in fewer persons requiring food assistance thereby reducing some donor funding for Mali.

WFP Mali also received several multi-year contributions in 2015 for resilience activities through 2017. This had many advantages in providing predictability enabling long-term contracting, local procurement at the appropriate time and proper planning leading to efficiency gains. Other PRRO activities were affected by the late arrivals of contributions.

PRRO 200719 was mostly funded by traditional donors although strong advocacy introduced some new donors including private donors. Low level of funding affected the implementation of all PRRO activities. School meals activity was the least funded despite several calls made by Mali country office to the donor community. The immediate impact was a reduction to the number of schools assisted by 30 percent. The cash transfer modality was introduced to 104 schools in 2016 making the intervention less costly and leading to some efficiency gains. Funding shortage for nutrition activity led to substitution of Plumpy'Sup with SuperCereal Plus for interventions to children aged 6-59 months during two months of the year. Commodity substitution sustained the pipeline but this can negatively impact the activity and increase abandon rates especially in cases where the beneficiaries were not trained on how to use the commodity. For life-saving activities, ration reductions were implemented throughout the year and 80 percent of the planned activities under capacity development transfer tool did not materialise.

In 2015, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) strongly advocated for funding, resulting in multiple donors contributing to UNHAS operations throughout the year. Funding received at the end of 2015 allowed UNHAS operations to be covered through the first four months of 2016. In addition, successful resource mobilization efforts in 2016 and some later contribution from donors enabled UNHAS to secure its operations until the end of 2016, with a two month carry-over to cover services in 2017 for the new Special Operation 201047. To better serve the humanitarian community UNHAS coordinated with the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) Flights to ensure that even remote areas were accessed. Bulletins and communication materials in the flights gave more visibility to WFP operations. Cost recovery policy also led to the positive funding situation of this project in 2016.

As part of the support to Government strategy, Mali country office encourages local procurement especially from smallholder farmers supported via Purchase for Progress (P4P). In 2016, about 17,000 mt of commodities were procured locally, 50 percent of which was sourced from smallholder farmers hence supporting local markets and providing secondary benefits to the local population. Local purchase reduces lead time and mitigates the lack of predictability in contributions at the beginning of the year; local purchases combined with the Global Commodity Management Facility allow WFP to purchase when prices are right but maintain a smooth pipeline. Favourable exchange rates and low prices ensured an additional 10 percent of commodity purchases compared to the plan. Most donors encouraged local procurement especially of cereals over international purchases.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP was a key player in providing life-saving emergency assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), repatriated refugees and seasonal assistance to the most vulnerable populations during the pastoral and agro-pastoral lean season (June-September) through the government led National Response Plan. Due to a lack of funding, WFP provided reduced rations to vulnerable communities. In addition, persisting humanitarian access issues in Ménaka and the Kidal region prevented WFP from providing timely emergency food assistance. To respond to the emergency levels of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in Timbuktu, WFP scaled up its activities for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

From training communities to creating assets and supporting them in the process, resilience to environmental shocks was strengthened and livelihoods were improved by providing greater access to markets and improving household incomes. Smallholder farmers were trained to improve their yields and reduce post-harvest losses. The smallholder value chain for farmers' organizations was enhanced through WFP's support linking and improving farmers' organizations access to large markets.

WFP contributed to the expansion of social safety net programmes through the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) for emergency assistance, seasonal assistance and community based nutrition programmes in addition to the school meals programme. These interventions complemented the Government's social safety net programmes and enabled them to scale up social protection programmes for the most vulnerable populations. A lack of funding, however, forced WFP to downscale its school meals programme during October-December 2016. WFP had to prioritise schools in Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal, and only provided support to half of the schools planned in the PRRO document.

WFP also contributed to the development of the national policy on food security through providing financial and technical support and through participating in the food security and nutrition working group tasked with designing a new Food Security Policy. WFP also provided financial and technical support to nutrition and food surveys and analysis – *Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (ENSAN)* and the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART). Technical support was also provided for the national Early Warning System such as design of data collection tools, trainings, data analysis and reporting, capacity development on new technologies and statistical analysis.

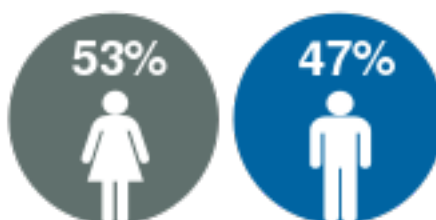
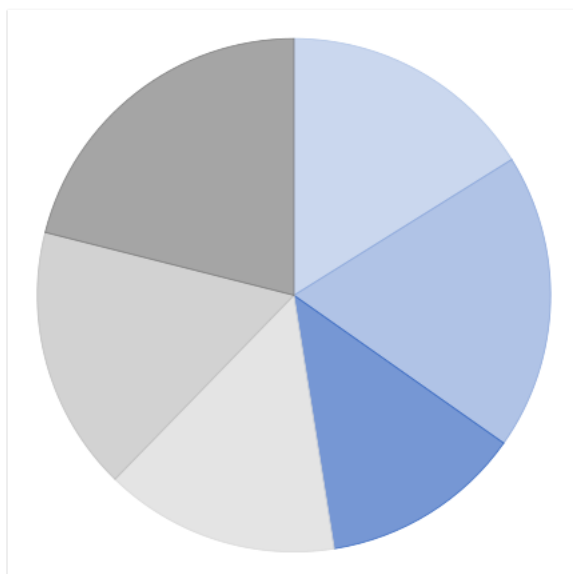


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	136,596	125,304	261,900
Children (5-18 years)	157,928	141,162	299,090
Adults (18 years plus)	107,726	178,391	286,117
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	402,250	444,857	847,107

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	14,856	1,711	2,755	6,660	187	26,169
Total Food Distributed in 2016	14,856	1,711	2,755	6,660	187	26,169



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	2,665,352	4,073,705	20,834
Total Distributed in 2016	2,665,352	4,073,705	20,834

Supply Chain

The two main components of WFP assistance were in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT). Commodities were purchased from national, regional and international markets depending on their availability, and were delivered to cooperating partners, assisted health centres and schools by land or by water.

CBT were distributed through partners and WFP worked with wholesalers to redeem vouchers. WFP used selectively local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), a mobile network company and banks for its CBT activities except for the school meals programme where cash was distributed via government local education service and school meals committees to purchase food from the local markets.

WFP uses mainly the Port of Lomé for its commodities imports because of its close proximity to northern Mali as 90 percent of its activities requiring food commodities are concentrated in northern and Central Mali. WFP's main warehouses are based in Mopti and Bamako, WFP Bamako warehouse is located close to local markets. The Mopti warehouse was used to ship commodities to northern Mali – Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal – because of its close proximity to the port in Lomé and its large storage capacities.

Through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), WFP purchased from local merchants and smallholder farmers' organizations supported by WFP in Sikasso and Ségou. Responding to the growing trend of local purchasing WFP decreased its storage capacities by 60 percent in 2016.

Despite the signing of the peace accord in 2015, insecurity and humanitarian access issues remained problematic for WFP in 2016. WFP lost 35.070 mt of food of which 25.516 mt (72 percent) was looted. WFP was forced to suspend distributions in Kidal in June 2016 when a partner's warehouse was looted. Distributions in Kidal resumed in September when WFP began sending commodities on mixed patrols, with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) convoys.

In order to absorb the USD 2.9 million landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) deficit acquired in 2014, WFP implemented a 2014–2016 strategy. The operational matrix for this strategy is being revised to match the current operational context.

Since May 2016 the Logistic Execution Support System (LESS) has been fully operational in Mali; all local and international staff have been trained to use it.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	891	-	891
Iodised Salt	37	152	189
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	37	37
Rice	772	-	772
Total	1,700	189	1,889

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Percentage	90.0%	10.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	3,150
High Energy Biscuits	47
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	957
Sorghum/Millet	12,562
Split Peas	590
Vegetable Oil	70
Total	17,375

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In June 2016, the Mali country office commissioned a decentralised evaluation of its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme. The evaluation confirmed that this programme protects livelihoods and enables communities to resist recurrent environmental shocks. It also demonstrated that community and local authority involvement in the creation of assets is critical to the success of the programme, improving food and nutritional security in the short term and strengthening livelihoods in the long term.

Notably, assets strengthened livelihoods and increased household incomes in assisted communities through recuperating natural resources, diversifying diet and increasing access to markets and basic services. In addition, the mixed modality of cash-based transfers (CBT) during the post-harvest season and provisions of food during the lean season were highly appreciated by communities.

In 2016, WFP also tested new methods to overcome the security risks and humanitarian access issues in Gao and Ménaka caused by increased crime, looting and armed violence. WFP used mixed convoys with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to ensure that life-saving commodities reached affected populations.

CBT also proved to be a cost-efficient and effective modality for the school meals programme. A pilot CBT in 10 schools in the Koulikoro region proved to be efficient, appreciated by communities and enabled schools to diversify their meals based on local customs and diet. In areas where studies proved that markets were favourable, WFP scaled up its CBT to vulnerable communities and plans to continue this modality in 2017.

For the community based nutrition programme SNACK, an evaluation was conducted by the Institute for Research and Development and results will be finalised in April 2017. Preliminary results from the mid-term evaluation show that similar activities need to be continued in order to tackle chronic malnutrition in Mali. In addition, the evaluation showed that the community level sensitisation component is valuable for tackling the root causes of malnutrition and preventing it in the long term.

Preliminary results from the research based study on Nutributter implemented with *Médecins sans frontières* (MSF) show that Nutributter is as effective as Plumpy'Doz for treating and preventing moderate acute malnutrition. Since Nutributter has cost effective advantages, it has the potential to increase the impact of WFP nutrition activities in the future.

To support the smallholder farmers programme, WFP gave advantageous selling prices to smallholder farmers, thus contributing to improving food security by reducing the relative quantities sold. Participation in the WFP support for smallholder farmers improves the status of women producers as it gives them the opportunity to increase their financial contributions to their families. The initiative also allows women to have access to arable land.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The PRRO 200719 is a recovery operation that aims to support the Malian Government to save lives, promote stability, enhance government's capacities and contribute to achieving Zero Hunger. This operation, designed in consultation with all stakeholders, is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4 and with Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. It contributes to government's priorities identified in the State's Strategic Framework for Economic Renewal and Sustainable Development (CREDD 2016–2018), national policies and action plans and with the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR). It is also aligned with the 2015–2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Integrated Strategic Framework.

Specifically, the operation contributes to government priorities and WFP's Strategic Objectives by:

- Responding to immediate food security and nutrition needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, and protecting people affected by disasters and seasonal stress (WFP Strategic Objective 1; CREDD's Prior Axe 1 and Strategic Axe 2);
- Supporting the recovery and stability of communities affected by shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 2; CREDD's Prior Axe 1 and Strategic Axe 1 and 2);
- Treating moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (WFP Strategic Objective 4; CREDD's Strategic Axe 2); and
- Providing a safety net for vulnerable primary schoolchildren (WFP Strategic Objective 4; CREDD's Prior Axe 1 and Strategic Axe 2).

WFP aims to contribute to the strengthening of government capacities in development and implementation of policies for food and nutritional security and social protection, and to contribute to the national emergency preparedness and early warning (cross-cutting in WFP Strategic Objectives; CREDD's Strategic Axe 3).



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	10,155,619
Direct Support Costs	57,302,992
Food and Related Costs	213,690,185
Indirect Support Costs	22,875,143
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	45,638,961
Total	349,662,900

Project Activities

In 2016, WFP Mali worked in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4 in order to support the government to maintain emergency response activities, especially in northern and central Mali, and to scale up activities to rebuild livelihoods and strengthen vulnerable communities' preparedness and response to climate shocks. While WFP succeeded in implementing programmes in every region of the country in 2016, the deteriorating security situation and a growing number of attacks targeting the international community restricted access to northern regions.

WFP provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance through in-kind food distributions and/or cash-based transfers (CBT) to the most food insecure populations in 2016. In-kind food distributions were used in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Segou and Mopti, while CBT (food vouchers) were used in the Timbuktu and Gao regions in

collaboration with local traders and wholesales. Food vouchers were based on local market prices to include the equivalent value of the food basket. To complement this programme, nutritional products were also given to children aged 6-23 months in households that received lean season assistance in order to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Following bouts of insecurity in northern and central Mali, WFP provided emergency response activities for displaced persons and to populations at risk of flooding. In particular, WFP provided a three-day ration of High Energy Biscuits to internally displaced persons (IDPs) during the rapid needs assessment and then, based on the results, included them into seasonal monthly distributions.

To enhance government's emergency preparedness and response capacities, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs, the Food Security Commissariat and community-based organizations, to provide technical and financial support for the early warning system, and food security and nutrition monitoring and analysis system. In particular, WFP provided support to the Government's Early Warning System – SAP – by supporting them in analysing food security information and analyse the potential of shocks. WFP also provided financial support and trained key officials working on the early warning system. WFP supported the Government in elaborating a food security policy and social protection policy.

WFP contributed to the prevention of MAM targeting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in the Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Mopti regions. Through this programme, children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women were provided with nutritional fortified products during lean season. Children were screened through a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and those suffering from severe acute malnutrition were referred to health centres to receive treatment. The distribution of specialised nutritious food was complemented by behaviour change communication activities, caring practices and good hygiene. Appropriate communications materials were designed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation, WFP supported communities recover from shocks and promoted stability by implementing the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme. FFA targeted food insecure populations and aimed to improve their livelihoods and access to basic services, including community, social and market infrastructures. Due to a lack of funding, WFP was not able to reach as many beneficiaries as planned. Nonetheless, the three-pronged approach (3PA) [1] was used to develop Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP) and Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) to develop community-specific, resilience-building operational plans and to identify complementary interventions such as fuel-efficient stoves. Beneficiaries were selected by the communities based on their own vulnerability criteria. In-kind food assistance and CBT were used to provide food assistance to household participating in assets creation activities. The choice of modality was based on the seasonality: food during the lean season and cash during the post-harvest season. WFP tested a pilot, integrated resilience building programme that included asset creation, the school meals programme and nutrition in the same commune of Nossombougou in the region of Koulikoro.

Smallholder farmers were provided with technical support and agricultural kits to improve their marketing capacities and access to market. WFP purchased cereal, *niébe* and cowpeas from local farmers. This programme had a strong gender component because women were the main cultivators for these products.

WFP supported children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women by providing treatment for MAM through the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach and awareness raising activities to bring children to health centres. WFP also supported a community-based health and nutrition project using CBT and awareness raising activities to promote best practices for nutrition and health during the first 1,000 days of children.

Due to a lack of sufficient funding, however, WFP was not able to implement programmes for treating MAM throughout the country, even though the national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate was above the World Health Organization's (WHO) critical threshold. The available resources were directed to the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti, Ségou Koulikoro and Kidal where the GAM rates were the highest. The absence of adequate treatment could result in a further increase in the acute malnutrition rates and possibly the mortality of children under five.

WFP Mali aims to support local communities and the government in tackling chronic malnutrition through the innovative SNACK project, a community based approach to nutritional health in the Kayes region that addresses the 1,000 day window of opportunity from concept to a child's second birthday. In particular, through the programme, children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women received specialised nutritious foods at community health centres and cash incentives were given to caregivers to promote nutritional awareness and to attract women to attend prenatal and postnatal health consultations.

WFP worked with the Ministry of Health, its National Division of Nutrition and with technical services and community-based organizations to develop and implement nutrition activities.

WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Education, the National Centre of School Meals and communities' school management committees to provide daily hot meals to children during the school year in schools identified with government local education services in the most food-insecure areas. To improve cost-efficiency and enable communities to diversify meals to match their local eating habits, WFP introduced a pilot CBT to communities in 2016 with aims of scaling up this modality if the pilot is satisfactory. WFP partners with Regional School advisors who transfer the money to school meals management committees. This is a conditional transfer that is given based on a child's enrolment in school.

Technical and financial support were provided to the ministries in charge of health, nutrition and education to strengthen their capacities and ownership, to help them implement national policies and survey and analysis. In particular, WFP works directly with the local government to implement nutrition and school meals programmes, supporting the improvement of their capacities and ensuring the operational effectiveness and sustainability of projects.

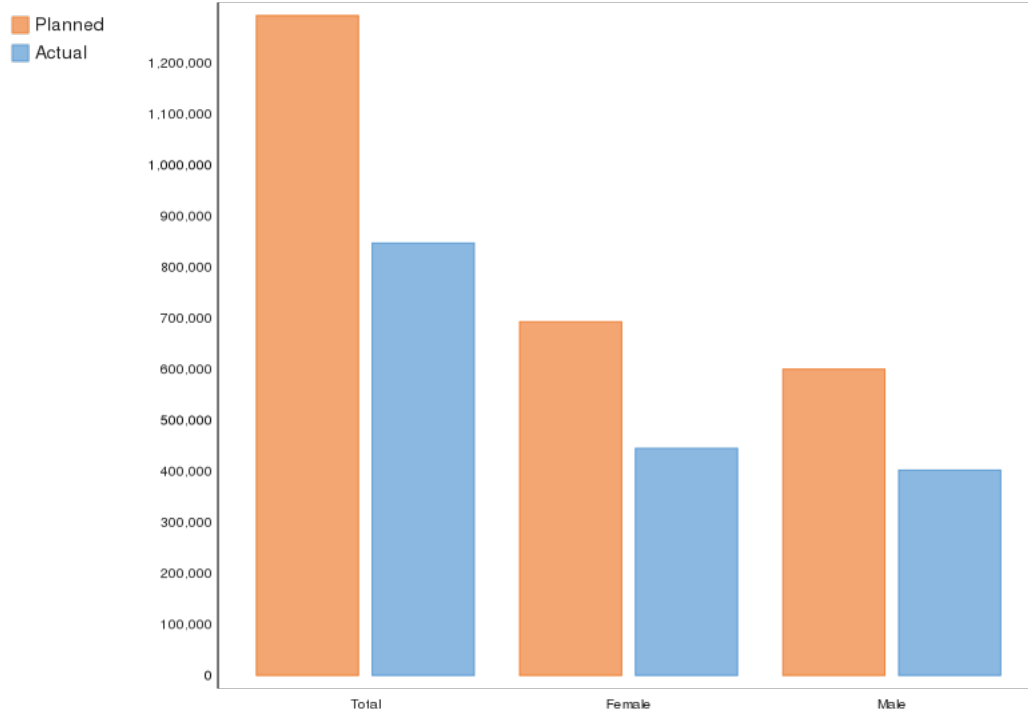
[1] The three-pronged approach (3PA) is an innovative programming approach, developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners. The aim is to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction and preparedness. The 3PA is comprised of three processes at three levels: i) Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the national level, ii) Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the sub-national level and iii) Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level.

o ICA, at national level, is a collaborative tool used to identify the most appropriate programmatic strategies in specific geographical areas between the government and its partners, based on areas of convergence of historical trends of food security, natural shocks and land degradation (as aggravating factor that heightens the risk and impact of shocks).

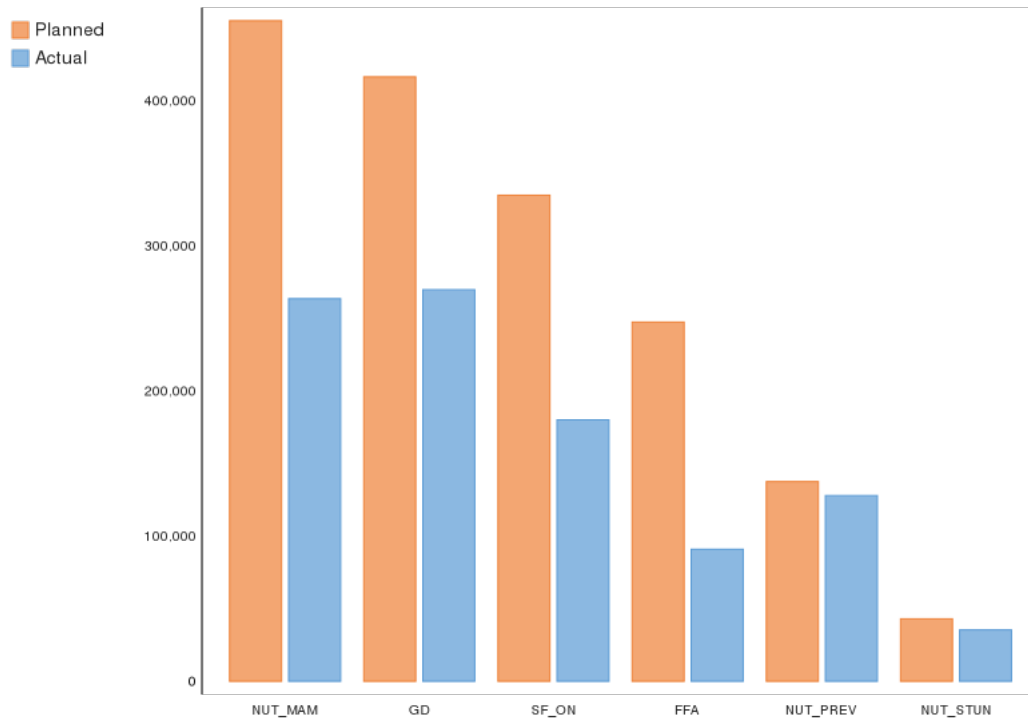
o SLP, at sub-national level, is a consultative process that brings together communities, government and partners to design multi-year, multi-sectorial operational plans using seasonal and gender lenses.

o CBPP, at the local level, is a "from the bottom up" tool that ensures communities have a strong voice and will lead in setting priorities. It is used to develop multi-sectorial plans tailored to local priorities, ensuring prioritisation and ownership by communities.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

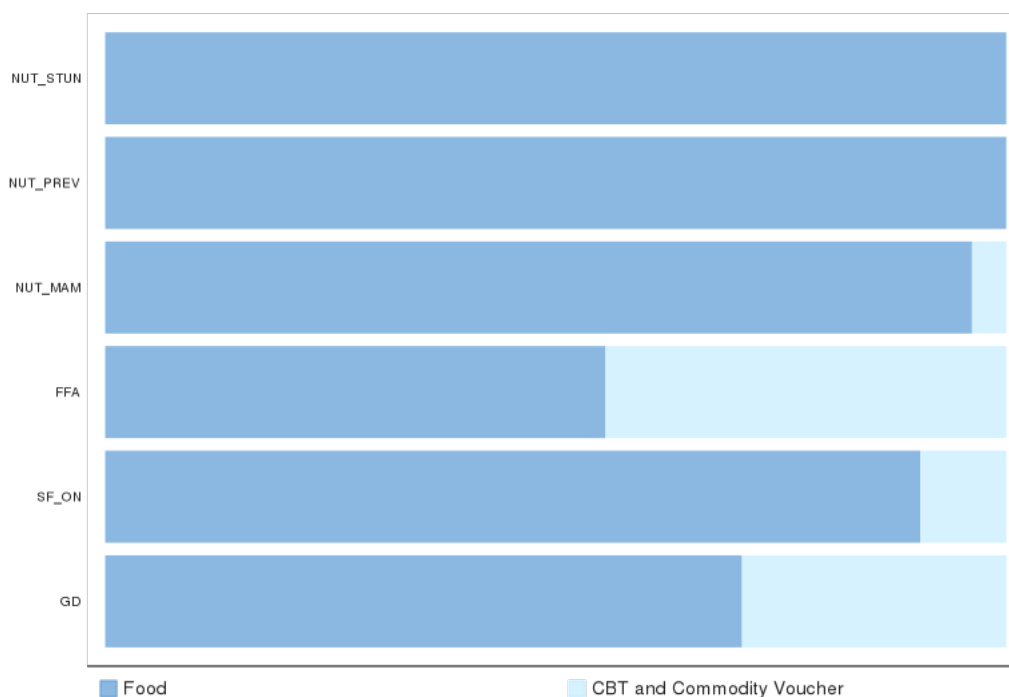


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
GD: General Distribution (GD)
SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	1,357	1,254	92.4%
Corn Soya Blend	7,889	5,155	65.3%
High Energy Biscuits	-	48	-
High Energy Supplements	-	3	-
Iodised Salt	346	187	53.9%
Micronutrition Powder	17	-	-
Olive Oil	-	0	-
Peas	-	853	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,653	1,454	54.8%
Rice	3,290	892	27.1%
Sorghum Flour	-	21	-
Sorghum/Millet	24,429	13,943	57.1%
Split Lentils	-	0	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Split Peas	5,108	647	12.7%
Vegetable Oil	5,206	1,711	32.9%
Total	50,296	26,169	52.0%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	7,540,866	2,665,352	35.3%
Commodity Voucher	-	20,834	-
Value Voucher	6,105,000	4,073,705	66.7%
Total	13,645,866	6,759,890	49.5%

Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP staff movement was restricted in northern and central Mali, due to the security situation, forcing WFP to rely on the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement its programmes. WFP worked with 46 NGOs including 28 national and 18 international NGOs. WFP also worked closely with the government and local communities to strengthen their capacities through providing technical assistance and training and to ensure their ownership and the long-term sustainability of food and nutrition programmes. WFP worked closely with technical government services and community based organizations to plan and implement intervention such as nutrition, school meals, smallholder farmers and asset creation programmes. Government service in charge of social protection at national, regional and local level and assisted communities were involved in beneficiaries targeting and operational decision-making. In addition, WFP provided technical and financial support to technical government services for implementing national surveys and analysis.

To ensure that activities in insecure northern regions were consistently monitored, WFP adopted a third party monitoring strategy where NGOs in the region, who are not exposed to the same risks as WFP staff, monitored WFP activities. WFP also collaborated with United Nations (UN) agencies – the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – to plan and coordinate implementation of activities.

To support seasonal food and nutritional assistance programmes and to respond to emergency situations, WFP signed field-level agreements (FLAs) with both national and international NGOs working in Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti and Kidal.

WFP continued to work closely with the *Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP)*, which is responsible for the implementation of national food security and risks surveys, as well as the *Commissariat a la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA)* and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to coordinate the distribution of lean season food assistance to vulnerable households and harmonise targeting. Under the auspices of the platform for technical and financial partners in Mali, WFP also led the working group on 'Food Security and Nutrition', which has been instrumental in driving the reform of National Food Security Framework under the CSA and pushing for the development of national food security policy.

Together with FAO, WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security Cluster, which plays a critical role in the coordination of emergency food assistance and the implementation of national food security surveys between UN agencies, NGOs and government partners.

WFP closely worked with OCHA and NGOs on different Rapid Response Mechanisms to create early warning systems, to share information on new spurts of population displacement and to coordinate rapid responses for populations in need. This allowed WFP to provide emergency three-day rations of High Energy Biscuits to

newly displaced persons in the circle of Almuoustrat in the Gao region in September 2016, and then into include the vulnerable persons in monthly food and voucher distributions. WFP, furthermore, continued to lead the cash working group with Oxfam.

In 2016, WFP placed special emphasis on the development of partnerships with the ministries and government technical services in charge of agriculture, rural development and the environment at the central, regional and local levels. Specifically, they were involved in the development of seasonal livelihood planning (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP). The Ministry of Agriculture has adopted the three-pronged approach (3PA) approach and participates in SLP and CBPP since 2013. WFP trained people from the ministry and the decentralised technical services in both SLP and CBPP. Currently, governmental services are able to lead SLP with the support of WFP that continues the training of local governmental technicians on CBPP to spread knowledge and use in the field.

To boost local ownership of resilience building activities, WFP prioritised the development of partnerships with national NGOs – only two cooperating NGOs are international – and with the community involved in the project because they have an in-depth understanding of the local context and have developed close linkages to local communities. In 2016, two NGOs were added in the Timbuktu and Gao regions based on capacities.

The strengthening of partnerships with UN agencies was another priority for WFP in order to increase synergies between UN responses and promote joint planning. In 2016, WFP implemented a joint resilience programme with FAO in Timbuktu, Gao and Menaka regions. In particular, the collaboration between FAO and WFP reduces programme costs, allows the agencies to work together to strengthen the Government, especially the decentralised technical services and enables each agency to use its technical expertise to implement programmes.

For the cash-based transfer (CBT) component of the programme, even in absence of financial service provider in northern regions, WFP worked with NGOs and local traders to transfer cash to assisted household. This partnership mechanism proved its effectiveness and also allowed WFP to ensure cash payment for FAO-supported assets creation projects in the Gao region. For southern regions, WFP built a strong partnership with bank and mobile money operators in the southern region to transfer cash to targeted household.

WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Agriculture for 2015–2017 to promote 3PA tools and to provide technical supervision on asset creation. Specific agreements were signed with technical services in areas where the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme was implemented to support and guide cooperating partners and communities.

To support smallholder farmers in targeted areas such as Sikasso, Koulikoro, Mopti and Segou, WFP worked with three local NGOs and one international NGO to provide smallholder farmers' organizations with trainings on production and marketing, post-harvest and quality practice, and mobilising resources from microfinance institutes or banks. WFP also worked in synergy with the United States African Development Foundation to support capacity development of participating farmers' organizations.

WFP closely worked with the ministries of health and nutrition, and regional health departments, which are tasked with the oversight of public health care centres where WFP nutrition activities are implemented. Under the auspices of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) programme, WFP continued to push for improved government planning of nutrition programmes in partnership with UNICEF, FAO and World Health Organization (WHO).

In 2016, WFP continued to emphasise the promotion of innovative activities and nutrition products to counter malnutrition. The collaboration with national NGOs *Association pour l'Appui au Développement Global* (ADG) and *Association d'Appui aux Actions de Développement Rural* (ADR) under the SNACK project was continued. In addition, WFP continued its partnership with *Médecins sans frontières* (MSF) in Sikasso region to test Nutributter, a product that can be utilised for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and with Aga Khan Foundation to test the effectiveness of local products aiming to treat malnutrition. A new research partnership was formed with the National Institute of Public Health Research to measure the prevalence of anaemia and undernutrition among schoolchildren.

In order to strengthen social safety nets, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education and its technical services as well as the National School Meals Centre, Educational Centres, and community's school management committees to implement daily school meals throughout the country. WFP also partnered with local and national NGOs to implement the school meals in communities.

Performance Monitoring

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy was developed in June 2014 and then updated in November 2016 to guide and support programme activities, showcase the performance of operations, improve accountability to beneficiaries and donors, ensure alignment of projects to the Strategic Results Framework 2014–2017 and reinforce staff, the government and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners' capacity. Through the support of the regional bureau, WFP staff capacity was continuously strengthened in 2016.

In order to ensure that activities in insecure areas where WFP does not have access are monitored, third party monitoring was used following its successes from previous years. The third party monitoring was implemented with two NGOs, one international and one national – 40 percent of the staff of one third party monitoring partner are women – and is a successful programme that tracks and monitors the implementation of activities in Timbuktu, Kidal, Gao and selected districts in Mopti region that remain inaccessible to WFP for security reasons.

The use of technology also improved project implementation costs and efficiency. In 2016, WFP introduced mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) that carried out remote mobile surveys for food security monitoring in Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu and parts of Mopti. Given the high levels of insecurity in northern and central Mali, mVAM leverages the fast-expanding reach of mobile technology for the most vulnerable populations in Mali.

As a result of mVAM, all monitoring activities – basket monitoring for food and cash-based transfer (CBT), post-distribution monitoring (PDM), activity implementation monitoring for schools, health centres and assets creation sites, warehouse monitoring and on site-distribution monitoring – are systematically done with the smartphones provided to field and third party monitors, which significantly improved the timeliness and accuracy of the data. WFP plans to expand the programme in 2017 by creating double-system feedback, strengthening the monitoring system and creating a rapid alerts system.

With the introduction of mVAM, WFP was able to triangulate data with mVAM, PDM and *Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle* (ENSAN) food security indicators.

Mobile technology is also used to electronically transfer data for a pilot CBT project for school meals programmes in Koulikoro.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objectives 1

In 2016, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate for children aged 6-59 months stabilised. The September 2016 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey shows the national prevalence at 10.7 percent. Large regional discrepancies persist, for example the GAM rate is at 14.8 percent in the Gao region.

The GAM rate in the Timbuktu region decreased from 17.4 percent in 2015 to 14.3 percent in 2016. To respond to the high GAM levels shown in the 2015 SMART survey, WFP scaled up its activities for preventing acute malnutrition in the Timbuktu region from a four-month period during the agro-pastoral, pastoral lean season to a six-month period for children aged 6-23 months and from three months to four months for pregnant and lactating women. WFP's increased intervention could have contributed to the reduced GAM rates in the region in 2016.

However, with funding shortfalls for nutrition activities in July 2016, WFP decreased the duration of prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme for pregnant and lactating women from four months to three months in Mopti and Gao.

Despite the funding shortfalls, results from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and surveys confirmed the effectiveness of WFP programmes. PDM found that the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who participated in an adequate number of distributions increased from 92.5 percent in 2015 to 93.75 percent in 2016 and that there were good coverage rates.

In 2016, WFP was able to scale down its food assistance and focus on a long-term recovery approach, focusing on resilience, because the March 2016 *Cadre Harmonisé* showed that the national food security level slightly improved since 2015 with 423,000 people severely food insecure as opposed to 450,000 people in 2015. However, food insecurity rates for households in northern Mali remain much higher than the national average: according to the 2016 National Food Security and Nutritional Survey (ENSAN), 25 percent of the population are food insecure, of which 4 percent are severely food insecure making households in northern Mali still heavily in need of food assistance.

WFP, therefore, focused its food assistance in the most food-insecure areas, especially in northern Mali. Funding constraints, however, prevented WFP from distributing full rations at various points during the year (June-September).

Cash-based transfers (CBT) were used to distribute food vouchers to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Gao and Timbuktu regions and to food insecure persons, with the amount transferred equivalent to the price of a food basket on the local market. Although reduced or low levels of funding for CBT prevented WFP from reaching the planned beneficiaries, this modality was adopted to enable beneficiaries to use vouchers to purchase food in WFP contracted wholesalers' shops.

PDM for seasonal food assistance showed that households headed by women were more food insecure than those headed by men in 2016. WFP's seasonal assistance beneficiary cards were principally issued under the name of the woman who came to acquire the food rations. In particular, 90 percent of CBT cards were under a woman's name. This had a positive impact on woman in Mali because it gives them more legitimacy, and enables them to manage money and buy appropriate food that caters to their family's needs.

Therefore, by delivering the humanitarian food assistance to the most vulnerable populations, WFP in collaboration with the Government and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as good rainfalls, contributed to the stabilisation of the food security situation in 2016.

To strengthen their resilience and ensure their food consumption level is acceptable, the objective of WFP will be to increase CBT for 2017 as well as Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) activities that combine cash and food-based transfers.

Strategic Objective 2

Outcomes show that WFP programmes in Mali contributed to achieving WFP Strategic Objective 2 since FFA activities proved successful. Results from the resilience programme that targeted villages vulnerable to climate shocks in Mali proved that assets created and rehabilitated with WFP support improved participating households' and communities' resilience to climate shocks and their ability to grow their own food.

In addition, analysis from the Community Asset Score, Coping Strategy Index and Food Consumption Score proves that assets created with WFP support enhanced community's quality of life in 2016.

First, 92 percent of surveyed communities stated that they can better respond to shocks and 90 percent of communities reported an increase in Community Asset Score. Eighty (80) percent of communities stated that the activities responded to the needs of their community, helped them increase their production, generated revenues, and augmented access to water and food. Assets also proved to be particularly beneficial to women: they contributed to the creation of assets and were in charge of community gardens created as a result of the improved access to water. Many women were able to sell their products from the garden.

Second, since communities played a strong role in creating and rehabilitating assets, the Coping Strategy Index remained low, meaning that households who benefited from the resilience activities relied less on negative coping strategies to handle seasonal and economic stress in 2016 as compared to 2015. Food consumption improved for households that benefited from the creation of assets. In particular, women were able to create garden plots and sell produce because of these assets. The proportion of households headed by women with an acceptable food consumption score increased in 2016 because they were given more autonomy on food purchases, and poor food consumption decreased. It is important to note, however, that households headed by women suffered from higher levels of food insecurity than those headed by men in 2016.

The combination of modalities used throughout the creation of assets was strongly appreciated by communities in 2016. The distribution of food during the lean season, where food products are expensive and markets are inaccessible and difficult to reach, allowed beneficiaries to remain food secure. Cash transfers given during the other periods, on the other hand, allowed them to buy food they needed in addition to managing other non-food costs such as medicine, debt payments, clothes for children and agricultural inputs.

FFA projects targeting food-insecure host populations were designed to improve access to livelihood assets and basic services, including community, social and market infrastructures. Beneficiaries were selected by the communities based on vulnerability criteria (e.g. the elderly, households headed by women, unemployed, large households) set by the communities and adopted under the control of partners. However, due to a lack of or late arrival of funding, only 30 percent of planned beneficiaries received the planned amount of transfer value for FFA, which used food and cash transfers. The choice of modality was based on the season – food was provided during the lean season and cash transfers were provided during the post-harvest season.

Strategic Objectives 4

The performance of centres that treated MAM met the minimum SPHERE standards for their management of MAM. The treatment recovery rate was around 87 percent and above the target value of 75 percent while MAM treatment

mortality, non-response and default rates considerably decreased and were well below the recommended minimum threshold. WFP will continue to implement these programmes to bring GAM rates below the acceptable threshold.

In order to do this, WFP increased collaboration with the government in nutrition activities through programmes aimed to prevent acute malnutrition during the lean season and assistance in centres that treated MAM. The collaboration with the local, regional and national government resulted in improved MAM performance indicators, a higher coverage rate and satisfactory participation in prevention of acute malnutrition activities.

SNACK, a five-year community-based nutrition programme, contributed to the reduction of malnutrition in its areas of intervention, half of Kayes region: before the SNACK programme, results of a baseline study on food and nutrition security (EBSAN) conducted in 2008 in the region showed a prevalence of chronic malnutrition at 36.7 percent. In July 2016, the national SMART survey showed a chronic malnutrition prevalence at 11.6 percent in the same region, which indicates that the SNACK project likely contributed to the reduction of chronic malnutrition in the region. Both surveys did not have exactly the same method, so the forthcoming formal project final evaluation will confirm these excellent results. Preliminary findings are encouraging, as shown in the 2015 mid-term evaluations and process monitoring by *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* (IRD) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Through the provisions of cash-based incentives for mothers, lipid-based nutritional supplements for children aged 6-59 months and sensitisation activities at the community level for the SNACK programme contributed to the decrease in malnutrition levels in the Kayes region. WFP worked closely with the regional government officials in Kayes and the Ministry of Health to implement this project.

School meals were provided to primary schoolchildren aged 7-12 years in areas where food insecurity and acute malnutrition prevalence were high, and school enrolment was the lowest. A daily hot lunch of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt was offered. School cooks received five daily rations for their families. The school meals programme has proven to serve as a safe space for children in areas affected by conflict, especially in schools that re-opened after the conflict. It is also evident that WFP school meals programme increased attendance rates and decreased drop-out rates in Mali. Accordingly, 98 percent of students and 97 percent of the girls enrolled in schools that received WFP assistance completed the school year. In addition, according to WFP monitoring in 2016, the retention rate for students where the school meals programme is implemented is 98 percent.

The discrepancies between the planned and achieved beneficiaries resulted from the continuing insecurity in the North and the lack of funding which forced WFP to leave 383 schools without assistance.

The pilot CBT for school meals programme proved to be cost-effective and enabled community to have further autonomy on the food they use for the school meals programme – and so it will be scaled up in 2017.

WFP provides technical support to the National School Meals Centre and the Ministry of Education to ensure that the school meals programme becomes sustainable and a pivotal part of the education system in Mali. In addition, WFP is working with the government to develop a School Meals Policy.

For the resilience programme, WFP worked with government actors to transfer technical knowledge and skills, and to build ownership of assets created and promote sustainability of resilience interventions.

Government staff from technical departments at the central, regional and local levels were actively involved in the execution of mapping activities to assess seasonal risks, livelihoods and vulnerabilities and in the planning of local resilience activities. A special emphasis was placed on capacity development of government field agents to boost their capacity to oversee activities, and provide support to local partners and communities involved in the resilience projects. In an effort to harmonise and standardise approaches to asset creation, WFP and the Ministry of Rural Development and Water Resources jointly developed national guidelines for asset creation that can be applied outside of a WFP context to support the development of national resilience projects and create synergies between interventions.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The national food security and nutrition assessments carried out in Mali in 2016 highlighted the vulnerability of households headed by women to food insecurity: they are less educated, have less access to productive assets (land, livestock, agricultural inputs) and earn less income than households headed by men. Based on these results, gender concerns have been included in PRRO and mainstreamed into all WFP activities with emphasis on the targeting and the reinforcement of women's participation in the implementation and management of activities.

Food security and nutrition assessments carried out by WFP or, by the Government with WFP support, include gender indicators and results that are disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerabilities. Data on WFP beneficiaries and activities are disaggregated by sex and age in order to assess the impact of WFP interventions on different groups.

Gender criteria have been integrated into the process concerning the selection and evaluation of cooperating partners to ensure that partners are attentive to gender concerns in their operations and work towards gender balance among their staff.

WFP Mali country office appointed three Gender Results Network (GRN) members that actively mobilize all staff members in inter-agency sensitisation campaigns, such as the He for She campaign and the UNiTE campaign against gender-based violence, in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). In addition, a gender audit that was carried out in November 2016 in Mali country office showed that almost two third of staff members considered that gender is well mainstreamed within WFP in Mali, at institutional and programmatic levels. WFP country office dedicated 20 percent of its budget to gender activities, which is an increase from 2015.

Ration cards for general food distributions and cash and vouchers for food entitlements were mostly issued to women household members as decisions on the utilisation of food or cash were more likely to be made by women or shared between men and women, when entitlements were given directly to women household members. Approximately 70 percent of vouchers were distributed to women beneficiaries. The majority of volunteer school cooks involved in school meals activities were women. School cooks received a daily food ration in return for their work, thereby contributing to their household food security. To prevent malnutrition among girls and boys in vulnerable areas with high food insecurity, ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSFs) were given to children aged 6 to 23 months, decreasing the burden on caregivers for ensuring the nutrition of their child. In addition, nutrition activities targeted pregnant and lactating women to prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status. Information about good nutrition and child care practices were disseminated at the community level, targeting both women and men. Under the resilience component, attention was given to the development of assets and activities that were sensitive to men and women's different needs and vulnerabilities and would be accessible to all community members with special emphasis placed on the needs of women. Gender concerns were thus incorporated in seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP) sessions carried out in Timbuktu and Gao regions and community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises in Koulikoro, Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions. Supporting the economic empowerment of women is furthermore a key objective under the support for smallholder farmers' programme, which specifically targets women smallholder producers. Approximately 46 percent of the supported farmer organizations are composed exclusively of women.

According to data collected, women's decision-making power over the utilisation of food entitlements at the household level increased significantly in 2016 with a higher percentage of women deciding on how food entitlements should be used. Joint decision-making between men and women household members remained stable. Despite active promotion to reinforce the participation of women in project management committees, women only occupied 36 percent of leadership positions, and women's involvement in decision-making over assets and resources at committee and community level remained limited due to persisting social barriers, especially in northern regions. In 2017, WFP will further emphasise and support the inclusion of women in committees and project activities to promote gender equity and women's empowerment.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In a context of ongoing insecurity, mitigating measures were taken by WFP to enable the continued provision of food and nutritional assistance while remaining mindful of the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries in line with the "do no harm" principle. To avoid discrimination of minorities, targeting committees were established by communities including a representative of all categories of population including nomadic, displaced and returnees and host population. Targeting was done based on the vulnerability criteria established by these inclusive committees.

WFP also involved community leaders, government social protection services and other partners to keep beneficiaries informed on the assistance, the timing and location of distributions. To reduce protection related risks, distribution sites were identified and secured with communities near beneficiaries' villages or in close vicinity of populated areas in order to minimise travel distance and time. The distribution sites were set up near separate toilette for women and man, and shelter or shade were available to ensure that beneficiaries, particularly women, the elderly and children, were protected from sun and rain. To strengthen transparency and accountability towards WFP beneficiaries, feedback mechanisms were set up through the establishment of inclusive and neutral complaints committees and the use of a mobile call system to enable communities and beneficiaries to raise issues and feedback related to WFP interventions. Mobile nutrition teams were used to reach nomadic communities in Gao and Timbuktu regions, where malnutrition treatment was carried out on site, as nomadic communities often are not able to access established services and thus face additional risks.

Emergency food and nutritional assistance were provided to displaced populations and returnees in Gao region during their first days of displacement in order to prevent them to fall in food insecurity and malnutrition. Social protection activities as well as seasonal food assistance, treatment of malnutrition and school meals were also provided to the most vulnerable populations including displaced, returnees and host population throughout the country.

According to the 2016 third party monitoring results, 99 percent of assisted people reported to be safe to, from and/or at WFP programme sites. This percentage is stabilised compared to 2015 results. The percentage of assisted people informed about the programme, including targeting criteria, food rations and complaints mechanism, is 88 percent which is higher than 2015 result of 86 percent.

Beneficiaries and communities feedback from post-distribution monitoring and complaints mechanism were considered by WFP to guide operational decisions such as the change of transfer modality in Menaka from food distribution to voucher distribution after the worries of some beneficiaries related to security context.

Story Worth Telling

Aissata Mahamane lives with her family in the village of Kondi in the circle of Diré in the city of Timbuktu. Her 18-month old son, Moussa Hamadou, is quite prone to illness, forcing Aissata to spend a lot of money on health consultations without many positive results.

So, when a January 2016 nutrition screening proved that Moussa was moderately acutely malnourished and needed treatment, Aissata hesitated to take her son to the health centre for financial reasons. Fortunately, a local health centre in Kondi supported by WFP in partnership with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Plan International, enabled Aissata to take her son for nutrition treatment free of charge.

After a series of weekly medical consultations and regular doses of lipid-based nutrition supplements, Moussa's health significantly improved and he was finally cured of malnutrition. According to his mother, without the support of WFP, she would not have been able to afford to treat her son. Aissata also admitted that WFP's nutrition treatment in the health centre in Kondi is important for all mothers in the village, it saves children's lives, ensures their future nutritional health and relieves them of significant financial burdens.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Irshad Khan

A woman brings her WFP voucher to a shop in Gao in exchange for food, for live-saving assistance provided during the lean season.

Rapid Response Mechanisms: The Rapid Response Mechanism is an ad-hoc group comprised of donors with about 10 international NGOs to provide alerts about new emergencies and to provide emergency assistance.

In the **Project Activities** section: The Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) is used in consultation with the Malian government and partners to strengthen the planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster- risk reduction and preparedness.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	599,892	692,978	1,292,870	402,250	444,857	847,107	67.1%	64.2%	65.5%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	249,524	254,695	504,219	136,596	125,304	261,900	54.7%	49.2%	51.9%
Children (5-18 years)	183,588	162,902	346,490	157,928	141,162	299,090	86.0%	86.7%	86.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	166,780	275,381	442,161	107,726	178,391	286,117	64.6%	64.8%	64.7%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	34,794	40,193	74,987	1,368	970	2,338	3.9%	2.4%	3.1%
Returnees	43,192	49,894	93,086	2,445	1,395	3,840	5.7%	2.8%	4.1%
Residents	521,906	602,891	1,124,797	411,671	429,258	840,929	78.9%	71.2%	74.8%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	324,875	91,625	416,500	190,717	79,144	269,861	58.7%	86.4%	64.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	334,961	-	334,961	180,157	19,026	180,157	53.8%	-	53.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	247,500	247,500	247,500	91,038	72,955	91,038	36.8%	29.5%	36.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	420,401	34,789	455,190	253,658	10,035	263,693	60.3%	28.8%	57.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	137,583	-	137,583	127,941	-	127,941	93.0%	-	93.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	43,035	-	43,035	35,414	-	35,414	82.3%	-	82.3%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	64,975	18,325	83,300	31,786	13,191	44,977	48.9%	72.0%	54.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	334,961	-	334,961	180,157	19,026	180,157	53.8%	-	53.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	49,500	49,500	49,500	15,173	12,159	15,173	30.7%	24.6%	30.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	420,401	34,789	455,190	253,658	10,035	263,693	60.3%	28.8%	57.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	137,583	-	137,583	127,941	-	127,941	93.0%	-	93.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	43,035	-	43,035	35,414	-	35,414	82.3%	-	82.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	41,234	42,066	83,300	22,264	22,713	44,977	54.0%	54.0%	54.0%
Total participants	41,234	42,066	83,300	22,264	22,713	44,977	54.0%	54.0%	54.0%
Total beneficiaries	206,169	210,331	416,500	133,581	136,280	269,861	64.8%	64.8%	64.8%
School Feeding (on-site)									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	180,057	151,540	331,597	96,510	81,224	177,734	53.6%	53.6%	53.6%
Activity supporters	-	3,364	3,364	-	2,423	2,423	-	72.0%	72.0%
Total participants	180,057	154,904	334,961	96,510	83,647	180,157	53.6%	54.0%	53.8%
Total beneficiaries	180,057	154,904	334,961	96,510	83,647	180,157	53.6%	54.0%	53.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	24,504	24,996	49,500	7,511	7,662	15,173	30.7%	30.7%	30.7%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	24,504	24,996	49,500	7,511	7,662	15,173	30.7%	30.7%	30.7%
Total beneficiaries	122,514	124,986	247,500	45,064	45,974	91,038	36.8%	36.8%	36.8%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	-	10,000	10,000	301	9,734	10,035	-	97.3%	100.4%
Children (6-23 months)	137,352	140,314	277,666	65,516	66,928	132,444	47.7%	47.7%	47.7%
Children (24-59 months)	45,907	46,648	92,555	21,897	22,251	44,148	47.7%	47.7%	47.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	74,969	74,969	-	77,066	77,066	-	102.8%	102.8%
Total beneficiaries	183,259	271,931	455,190	87,714	175,979	263,693	47.9%	64.7%	57.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	45,639	46,562	92,201	40,251	41,065	81,316	88.2%	88.2%	88.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	45,382	45,382	-	46,625	46,625	-	102.7%	102.7%
Total beneficiaries	45,639	91,944	137,583	40,251	87,690	127,941	88.2%	95.4%	93.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	20,915	22,120	43,035	17,211	18,203	35,414	82.3%	82.3%	82.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	20,915	22,120	43,035	17,211	18,203	35,414	82.3%	82.3%	82.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition report</i>	>50.00	64.00	92.50	93.75
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition Reports</i>	>70.00	71.60	94.40	88.20
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.05, Joint survey, SMART Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, Joint survey, SMART Survey</i>	<10.00	13.30	12.40	10.70
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	9.70	26.00	20.42

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	22.40	26.00	16.12
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline study, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>95.00	67.90	48.00	63.46
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	20.30	34.00	21.32
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	7.70	24.00	19.74
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	29.10	23.00	14.93
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	21.20	26.00	17.02
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>95.00	50.60	43.00	63.75
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>95.00	71.10	50.00	63.24
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.70	4.70	4.03	5.20
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.90	4.70	3.94	5.22
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.90	3.10	4.06	5.18
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	6.90	7.21	6.39

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	9.70	15.60	13.96
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<15.00	22.40	18.90	27.11
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>60.00	67.90	65.50	58.93
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	20.30	19.10	15.79
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	7.70	14.20	12.89
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<15.00	29.10	21.90	27.63
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<15.00	21.20	17.70	26.80
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>60.00	50.60	59.00	56.58
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>60.00	71.10	68.10	60.31
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.40	4.40	4.60	5.25
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.40	4.20	4.60	5.23

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.40	4.40	4.60	5.27
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	6.90	7.10	2.80
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CAS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CAS Survey</i>	>80.00	88.00	32.00	92.50
Project-specific				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Supply chain system, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Supply chain system</i>	>60.00	57.00	60.48	92.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Supply chain system, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Supply chain system</i>	>40.00	35.00	35.00	38.00
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	>75.00	89.40	87.04	87.05
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	<3.00	0.20	0.00	0.06
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	<15.00	9.60	12.75	12.60
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	<15.00	0.30	0.21	0.29

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	>50.00	64.00	51.80	73.15
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	>16.00	19.18	20.00	19.00
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>85.00	94.00	98.00	98.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>85.00	93.70	96.00	98.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>85.00	94.50	99.00	97.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	3.00	4.20	7.40
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	3.20	4.90	9.80
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	2.80	3.60	5.20
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.11, Secondary data, SABER Workshop, organized by Ministry of Education and WFP, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>2.00	1.80	1.80	1.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2014.11, Secondary data, Food Security Workshop with Government, NGOs and Civil Society, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>3.00	2.58	2.58	2.58

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	787	787	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	180	180	100.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	1,238	1,272	102.7%
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Local Purchases				
Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	333	359	107.8%
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	23,650	26,621	112.6%
Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)	farmer organization	19	22	115.8%
Number of farmers that contribute to stocks sold to WFP	individual	16,548	9,101	55.0%
Number of people trained	individual	4,923	5,103	103.7%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	5,987	5,947	99.3%
Tonnage of food sold by smallholder organizations to markets	Mt	4,208	673	16.0%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,177	904	76.8%
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	84	85	101.2%
Hectares (ha) of fodder banks planted	Ha	183	191	104.4%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	124	84	68.1%
Hectares of marshland reclaimed	Ha	78	69	88.8%
Hectares of micro water shades created	Ha	11	11	100.0%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	22	22	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	8,239	8,803	106.8%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	139	115	82.7%
Volume of water harvesting system constructed	m3	3,533	3,477	98.4%
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	500	500	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	60	60	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,285	721	56.1%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	692	692	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	180	169	93.9%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,300	965	74.2%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>40.00	22.40	41.50	22.51
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	23.90	28.30	43.58
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	53.70	30.20	33.92
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	34.00	36.00	57.33
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	20.00	50.00	52.25

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	75.00	87.00	87.58

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	97.00	99.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	75.00	85.00	88.44
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	97.00	98.00	98.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	75.00	86.00	88.01
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	97.00	98.50	98.95

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>10,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>30.00	50.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Belgium	BEL-C-00128-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	40

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Belgium	BEL-C-00128-01	Iodised Salt	-	10
Belgium	BEL-C-00128-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	49
Belgium	BEL-C-00128-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	707
Belgium	BEL-C-00128-01	Split Peas	-	120
Belgium	BEL-C-00128-01	Vegetable Oil	-	35
Canada	CAN-C-00298-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	150
Canada	CAN-C-00298-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	375
Canada	CAN-C-00522-01	Beans	-	152
Canada	CAN-C-00522-01	Iodised Salt	-	12
Canada	CAN-C-00522-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,014
European Commission	EEC-C-00541-01	Iodised Salt	-	4
European Commission	EEC-C-00541-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	416
European Commission	EEC-C-00541-01	Split Peas	-	85
European Commission	EEC-C-00541-01	Vegetable Oil	-	17
European Commission	EEC-C-00579-01	Beans	-	48
European Commission	EEC-C-00579-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	569
European Commission	EEC-C-00579-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	301
European Commission	EEC-C-00579-01	Rice	-	772
European Commission	EEC-C-00579-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	388
European Commission	EEC-C-00579-01	Split Peas	-	116
Germany	GER-C-00473-01	Iodised Salt	-	95
Germany	GER-C-00473-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	193
Germany	GER-C-00473-01	Split Peas	-	38
Japan	JPN-C-00438-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,326
Japan	JPN-C-00485-01	Beans	-	600
Japan	JPN-C-00485-01	Iodised Salt	-	40
Japan	JPN-C-00485-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	393
Lithuania	LIT-C-00011-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	10
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00126-01	Iodised Salt	-	3
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00126-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	297
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00126-01	Split Peas	-	60
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	125
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	47
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	3

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	5,300
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	24
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	18
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00118-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	391
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00118-02	Iodised Salt	-	6
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00118-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	226
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00118-02	Split Peas	-	116
Spain	SPA-C-00127-04	Corn Soya Blend	-	338
Switzerland	SWI-C-00508-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	155
UN CERF	001-C-01399-01	Beans	-	92
UN CERF	001-C-01399-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	66
UN CERF	001-C-01399-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	16
UN CERF	001-C-01405-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	820
UN CERF	001-C-01405-01	Iodised Salt	-	17
UN CERF	001-C-01405-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	97
UN CERF	001-C-01405-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	41
USA	USA-C-01080-02	Split Peas	23	-
USA	USA-C-01080-04	Corn Soya Blend	1,500	-
USA	USA-C-01080-04	Peas	1,760	-
USA	USA-C-01080-04	Vegetable Oil	370	-
USA	USA-C-01080-05	Corn Soya Blend	2,750	-
USA	USA-C-01080-05	Split Peas	1,500	-
USA	USA-C-01080-05	Vegetable Oil	710	-
USA	USA-C-01230-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,171
		Total	8,613	19,500