

Project Number: 200719 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**

Project Approval Date: November 11, 2014 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2015

Actual Start Date: January 01, 2015 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017

Financial Closure Date: N/A

**Contact Info**

**Ibrahima Diop, Deputy Country Director**

ibrahima.diop@wfp.org

**Country Director**

**Silvia Caruso**

**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Saving Lives, Reducing Malnutrition and Rebuilding Livelihoods**  
**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Mali, Republic of (ML)



**World Food Programme**

wfp.org

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

## **Country Resources and Results**

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Story Worth Telling**

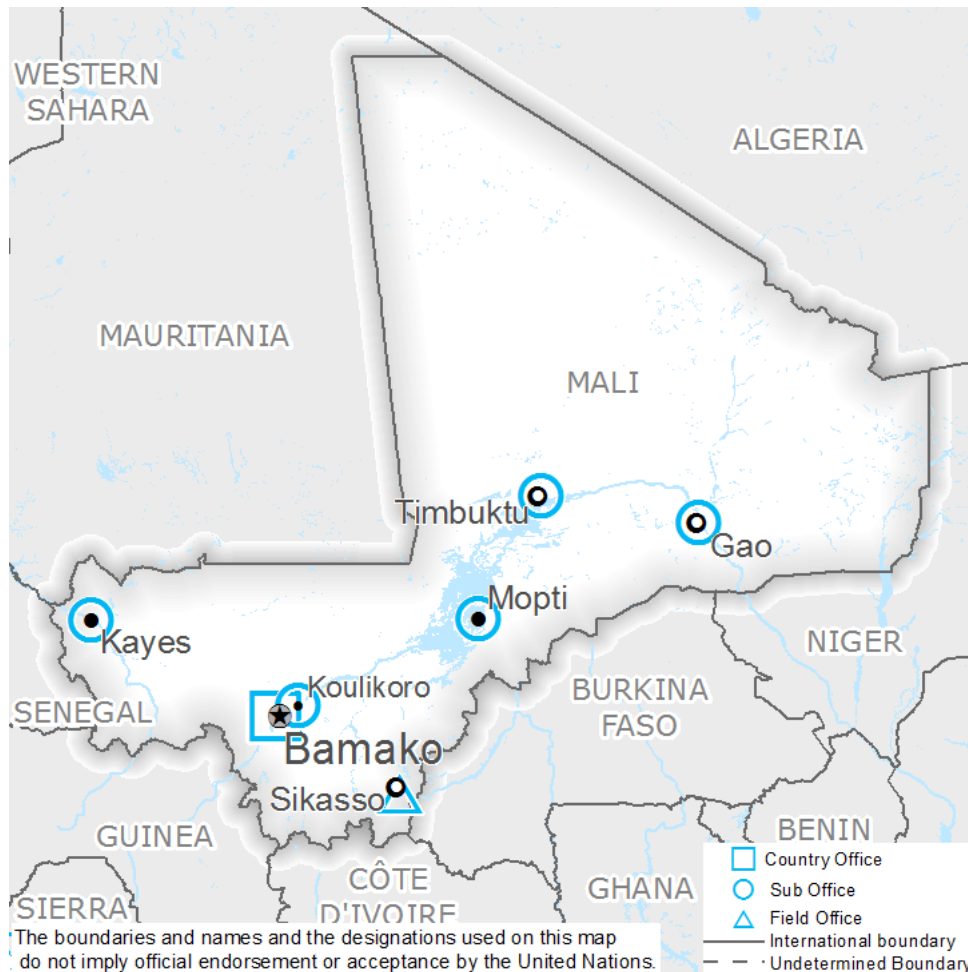
## **Project Results**

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

## **Figures and Indicators**

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

WFP provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance through in-kind and/or cash-based transfers (CBT) to 455,000 food-insecure people in 2017. As in 2016, in-kind distributions were implemented in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Segou and Mopti, while CBT (vouchers) were used in the Timbuktu and Gao regions in collaboration with local traders and wholesalers. Transfer values were based on local market prices ensuring the equivalent value of the food basket.

WFP contributed to the stabilization of the food security in Mali by investing in resilient programming targeting the most vulnerable population. In 2017, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), which provided an in-depth understanding of areas of convergences for food security. The ICA was accompanied by the seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and the community-based participatory planning (CBPP). Various agricultural assets were created and consequently, the productivity increased and household incomes improved. Smallholder farmers were trained on climate smart techniques and on the use of adapted technologies to improve their production and reduce post-harvest losses. The smallholder value chain for farmers' organizations was enhanced through WFP support linking and improving farmers' organizations access to large stable markets.

WFP also supported the Cost of Hunger study in Mali, which was completed in 2017, providing additional evidences for nutrition advocacy. It estimates that: (i) 34.3 percent of infant mortality cases in Mali are associated with undernutrition; (ii) children who are chronically malnourished have a 22.9 percent higher repetition rate than those that are not; and (iii) 47.3 percent of the current working-age population in Mali has suffered stunting. WFP will be

working with the Government of Mali to take into account the report recommendations and address these nutrition related issues.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Mali has an estimated population of 18 million people (*Direction Nationale de la population*, March 2017). With an expected 3 percent growth per year, the population will double in the next 20 years according to the *Institut National de la Statistique*. Mali is one of the least developed countries in the world, ranking 175 out of 188 on the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index. Mali also ranks 156 out of 159 countries on UNDP's Gender Inequality Index. Half of the population lives on less than USD 1.90 per day. Life expectancy is 58.5 years and the mortality rate for children under 5 is 74.5 per 1,000 live births (UNDP, Human Development Report, 2016). In Mali, around 50 percent of children between the ages of 7 and 12 are enrolled in school, and 25 percent of children between the ages of 13 and 15 [1]. The socio-political and security crisis that Mali has been facing since 2012 has affected the supply of basic social services, especially education. About 500 schools have been closed during the 2016/17 school year due to insecurity, of which half are located in the central region of Mopti. School enrolment has substantially dropped throughout the country, especially in the regions of Kidal, Mopti and Segou, where a decrease of 50 percent was recorded [2].

In 2017, violence between armed groups increased, including among those who were part of the peace accords process. The north of the country remains firmly in the grip of the armed groups. Gao and Menaka regions are slipping out of control; the number of attacks against government forces, United Nations (UN) and civilians is uncountable. Security in Mopti is deteriorating day by day; inter-community clashes are reported in the areas around the border with Burkina Faso. Furthermore, 133,316 refugees still reside in camps in Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso, and 40,743 persons are internally displaced (Report on Population Movements, Protection Cluster Mali, November 2017).

The increased violence has led to population displacements, increased the vulnerability of local populations (livelihoods are lost, access to markets has become increasingly difficult, rights violations occur and access to basic services has decreased) and caused a direct impact on humanitarian access to affected population. WFP is working on a new access strategy for northern region along the Mauritanian border. At this point, insecurity continues to complicate WFP operations and in some cases, it has led to significant delays in food delivery.

As a result of the protracted political crisis, the deteriorating security situation in northern and central Mali, recurrent climate shocks (droughts and floods), chronic poverty and higher food prices (20-40 percent higher than prices in the same period in 2016), 25 percent of the population – 3 million people – are food insecure, of which 4 percent are severely food insecure according to the September 2017 *Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle* (ENSAN, National Food Security Survey). The regions in northern and central Mali are particularly fragile to food insecurity, some areas with a prevalence of more than 40 percent: Timbuktu (64.3 percent), Koro (61.7 percent), Tessalit (59 percent) and Menaka (57 percent).

Furthermore, the situation is still deteriorating with a projection of 4 million food-insecure people for June–August 2018, including 800,000 severely food-insecure people, particularly in the regions of Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal. Due to below average rainfall throughout the year resulting in lower yields for the harvest, the food security situation risks to worsen even more during the upcoming lean season.

Malnutrition is a chronic problem that has been exacerbated by the crisis. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are above the World Health Organization (WHO) alert threshold of 10 percent with the highest prevalence observed in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Taoudeni, Kayes and Bamako. According to the 2017 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) results, the prevalence of GAM is decreasing in the regions of Koulikoro, Segou and Mopti, while increasing in the region of Kayes.

The situation of chronic malnutrition remains a concern in the Sikasso region and acceptable at the district level of Bamako. For other regions, the situation is considered precarious. According to the 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.

The Government of Mali responds to these challenges through a coordinated response under the 2016–2018 National Development Strategy – *Cadre Stratégique pour la Relance Economique et le Développement Durable du Mali* (CREDD). Under the CREDD, the Government prioritises peace and security, macro-economic stability, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, social development and access to basic social services, and institutional development and governance. Furthermore, to address food and nutrition insecurity, in January 2017, the Government of Mali developed the National Policy for Food and Nutrition Security – *Politique Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle* (PoINSAN) – with the overarching objective of ensuring food security for the

Malian population, and improving the nutritional status and resilience capacity of the most vulnerable populations.

The Government of Mali is implementing an effective social protection, which is a crucial link between humanitarian action and development. WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action during the development of social protection policy and its action plan covering the period of 2016–2018, and for the design of a simple unified register that will be used to register beneficiaries of safety net programmes.

[1] Out-of-school children and early school leavers in Mali, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2017.

[2] Study conducted in 315 schools in the regions of Segou, Mopti, Timbuktu and Kidal. Rapid analysis of the needs related to education in the regions of Segou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), December 2016.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP supports the Government of Mali in implementing its national strategies and achieving the national objectives, including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFP developed a portfolio of interventions aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015–2019 and the SDGs.

**PRRO 200719** focuses on a convergence strategy linking emergency food and nutrition assistance with stabilization programmes aimed at enhancing assets creation, access to markets and human capital development in communities vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.

**Special Operation 201047** responds to challenges posed by the deteriorating security situation in the northern part of the country. The challenging context, coupled with the lack of safe and reliable air services in the country, restricted access for relief workers to project sites, thereby hampering the capacity of the humanitarian community to respond to emergency needs. Therefore, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) sustains the internal travel needs of the humanitarian community as the sole air transport in Mali for aid workers to reach remote project sites in the north.

In 2017, WFP started strategic review of its operations, supporting the Government in the elaboration of the Zero Hunger Review. In coordination with the Government and relevant stakeholders, a country portfolio evaluation was finalised in November 2017. Its results, along with those of the Zero Hunger Review, will support WFP's formulation of the Country Strategic Plan starting as of January 2019.

In support of government priorities, WFP collaborates with relevant government ministries to ensure alignment of its operations with the national policies and priorities on food security and nutrition, agriculture, social protection and education. WFP actively contributes to the operational implementation of the National Plan of Response to food insecurity during the lean season. WFP worked alongside the Government on National Nutrition Policies 2013–2021, 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 covering the period of 2014–2018.

WFP coordinates its interventions with other partners at the country level. WFP co-leads the food security cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in which both agencies coordinate emergency food security assistance and assessments among the United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government partners. WFP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) set up and co-lead a new inter-agency working group on emergency preparedness and response. In addition, WFP presided over the UN Communications Group.

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 under the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiatives. Although REACH was closed in July 2017, a national nutrition coordination cell was put in place to continue and coordinate this initiative with the UN stakeholders. WFP also works with the private sector at the national level in order to ensure their involvement in nutrition and promote the production of nutrient-rich foods accessible to the local population. Specifically, WFP partners with Malian companies to produce fortified rice and complementary food for children.

WFP is an active member of other coordination groups comprised of government members, UN agencies and private and public-sector organizations. WFP serves as a technical and financial partner for social protection, food security, nutrition, humanitarian access and advocacy/communication coordination groups. WFP continues to collaborate with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) to integrate WFP activities in the adaptive social protection approach that Mali is developing. This includes collaboration with the Government's *Jigisemejiri* programme [1].

WFP has been very proactive in leading the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus discussion among different organizations, agencies and platforms. In this context, 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) to carry out nutrition and food security evaluations and surveys.

WFP is 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 thematic group promotes the inclusion of gender concerns and women's participation in the implementation of the peace agreement in Mali, as well as on engagements and investments to support the recovery of conflict-affected regions. It has advocated for the integration of gender-based violence concerns and the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 agenda with the national government and the international community. In 2017, WFP and UN Women signed an agreement to promote climate resilient agriculture by mainstreaming gender issues. WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa, in coordination with UN Women in Mali, launched a study on "Gender and Market", to better design, implement and monitor market interventions, with explicit objectives of exclusivity and better targeting of vulnerable populations. The main objective of this study is to improve understanding of the links between access to financial services for women, youth and vulnerable populations, and their role and ability to play in agricultural markets.

[1] *Jigisemejiri* programme: Government Social Safety Net Programme, which is supported by the World Bank and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID). It is focused on the implementation of conditional transfers associated with labour-intensive infrastructure activities, including asset creation.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

In 2017, Mali operations were funded at 52 percent.

PRRO 200719 was funded at 49 percent, mainly through directed contributions from traditional donors as well as multi-year funding. In terms of activity funding, seasonal support through general distribution was financed at 76 percent, nutrition at 49 percent, resilience at 39 percent and school meals at 15 percent. Criteria used for funding activities was a blend of WFP's prioritisation for flexible funding and donor earmarking. WFP Mali prioritised life-saving and nutrition activities as a top priority.

Donor response for PRRO 200719 activities in 2017 was slightly lower compared with 2016. This can be attributed to a shift in donor priorities, as well as a consequence of the results of the *Cadre Harmonisé*, which outlined that fewer individuals required food assistance, compared to previous years. However, as a result of the resource mobilization strategy, which included donor outreach, communication, visibility and field visits, WFP Mali was able to receive significant contributions towards the end of the year for school meals and resilience activities.

Multi-year contributions received in 2015 for resilience activities were utilised throughout 2017. The predictability and flexibility of these funds enabled long-term contracting, local procurement at the appropriate time and proper planning, ultimately leading to efficiency gains both in project implementation and cost-savings.

Overall, this low level of funding affected the implementation of all PRRO 200719 activities, especially school meals, which was the least funded despite WFP reaching out to the donor community in the first quarter of the year. Due to lack of funding, WFP was forced to reduce assistance to only 595 schools, 30 percent of the original plan. Cash-based transfers introduced in some schools led to additional efficiency gains, reduced overall costs, and was well received by the school management committees and the local population.

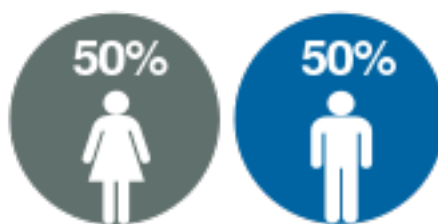
To respond to funding constraints, WFP reduced coverage of its nutrition, resilience building and school meals activities. Moreover, 90 percent of the planned activities under capacity development tool did not materialise.

In 2017, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was financed at 95 percent. A good resource mobilization strategy resulted in multiple donors contributing to UNHAS operations throughout the year. Carry-over funding from 2016 covered the first three months in 2017. Cost recovery via ticket sales maintained similar trends compared to 2016 resulting in about 20 percent of the total income. In addition to this, successful resource mobilization efforts in the last quarter of 2017 received positive feedback from donors, which enabled UNHAS to secure funding for its operations through to June 2018.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	85,873	105,676	191,549
Children (5-18 years)	132,616	94,584	227,200
Adults (18 years plus)	167,515	188,616	356,131
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>386,004</b>	<b>388,876</b>	<b>774,880</b>



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	12,220	1,096	2,907	6,630	131	22,984
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>22,984</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	2,701,654	10,898,170	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>2,701,654</b>	<b>10,898,170</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

In 2017, WFP continued to strengthen the use of cash-based transfers (CBT), to support local food value chains and to promote national capacities through the management of the supply chain.

In 2017, CBT accounted for 38 percent of all WFP assistance. WFP selectively partners with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), a mobile network company and banks to favour the use of CBT to the extent possible. For the school meals programme, CBT are distributed through Educational Animation Centres to local school management committees.

Procurement of cereals (sorghum, millet, rice) and cowpeas have been made locally from small producers, in line with the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support project, and with cereal traders. WFP procured nationally 12,882 mt in total, approximately 77 percent of which were linked to the local Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), located in Bamako and Mopti.

WFP started procuring and distributing locally fortified rice, of which 1,500 mt was distributed as part of the school meals programme. This result has been achieved through effective partnership with the local private sector, which helps to promote local economy and to reduce micronutrient deficiencies among schoolchildren.

WFP has also been requested by the Government to purchase, provide overland transport and storage for 2,067 mt of nutritional products under the national social protection programme. By doing this, WFP provided expertise in supply chain management to the Government to support national capacity strengthening.



Two hubs are used in Mali: Bamako to supply the southern regions (Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou and Sikasso) and Mopti for the central and northern regions (Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu). Kidal and Menaka are served from Gao, with security support from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). Regarding international supplies, the Lomé corridor has been used for the international GCMF.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	673	-	673
Iodised Salt	-	105	105
Rice	1,500	-	1,500
Sorghum/Millet	762	-	762
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,936</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3,041</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>96.6%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	2,801
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	503
Sorghum/Millet	9,947
Vegetable Oil	285
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,534</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2017, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA). The ICA is an analytical process that contributes to the identification of major national programmatic strategies, including resilience building, disaster risk reduction and social protection for the most vulnerable populations to food insecurity. It is based on historical trend analysis principles in a number of technical and sectorial disciplines, the results of which are superimposed to identify areas of overlap. Through the ICA process, recommendations were produced outlining the need to combine safety nets with food security objectives and disaster risk reduction activities, while also improving early warning and disaster preparedness.

The final evaluation for the community-based nutrition programme in Kayes region (SNACK) was conducted in June 2017 by the Institute for Research and Development (IRD). The main results showed an improvement in the situation and nutritional practices of communities in the project areas. Overall, the evolution of knowledge on breastfeeding, hygiene, growth and child health is largely positive comparing from the baseline survey in 2013. Some lessons learned from the SNACK programme include: i) community mobilization is necessary and important in order to improve the nutritional situation of children and women in the intervention sites; and ii) women's organizations are a very important vector of communication in the community approach. Women's participation has helped to raise awareness and community mobilization. Moreover, the SNACK evaluation highlighted the following recommendations: i) harmonise the operating practices of the community nutrition funds to facilitate ownership of

the project, ii) capitalise project results based on reports from different evaluations, and iii) document all evidence-based and effective interventions to design new projects. WFP is working with relevant partners to take action on the above recommendations.

In coordination with relevant internal technical teams in Headquarters and the regional bureau, in October 2017, WFP cash-based transfers (CBT) strategy was reviewed to enhance its internationalisation as integration with the Mali rapid response mechanism. The mission highlighted the following recommendations that are currently being addressed as part of WFP operations: i) register all beneficiaries targeted for an assistance longer than 3 months in SCOPE, including biometrics data; ii) develop detailed (step by step) standard operational procedures (SOPs) for each delivery mechanism highlighting different roles and responsibilities; and iii) consider mobile money as a potential CBT delivery mechanism only if and where there is network coverage.

In November 2017, a Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE), commissioned and managed by the Office of Evaluation, was carried out. The CPE encompassed the entirety of WFP Mali activities during the last five years 2013–2017. It evaluated the performance and results of the portfolio as a whole and will provide evaluative insights to make evidence-based decisions about positioning WFP in the country and about strategic partnerships, programme design and implementation. It will help Mali country office in the preparation of its Country Strategic Plan and will provide lessons that can be used in the design of new operations. The CPE final report with recommendations is expected earlier in 2018.

As the lessons learned from the programme implementation and monitoring in 2017, it appeared that 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 CBT during the post-harvest season and in-kind during the lean season was highly appreciated by communities. CBT also proved to be a cost-efficient and effective modality for the school meals programme. It was appreciated by communities and enabled schools to diversify their meals based on local customs and diet. The introduction of the fortified rice in school meals programme was also highly appreciated by communities because it fits with their eating habits.

Furthermore, as part of the review of third-party monitoring implementation, different advantages were outlined, including: access to beneficiaries in the most insecure areas and monitor distributions; flexibility in the implementation of monitoring; improving communication between WFP and cooperating partners; and promoting neutrality in the monitoring process. WFP will continue to utilise this monitoring approach, where and when necessary.

## Story Worth Telling

In times of need – during conflict or post-conflict – school meals play an important role in providing children with nutritious meals, encouraging families to send their children to school, and more broadly, helping children regain their childhood. Several recent studies in Mali by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) highlighted that school canteens are considered by the communities as one of the main factors of improvement of the conditions of children' schooling and their setting up is recommended to encourage schooling in Mali, especially in this current Malian context where many obstacles stand in the way of children to school. Poverty and hunger should not be additional obstacles.

The Government of Mali has made canteens a priority since 2009 as part of national efforts to promote access to education for all, with the adoption of the National School Meals Policy. The National Centre of School Canteens created in 2011 allows to operationalise this policy. Although the 2012 political and security crises have disrupted plans for the consolidation and scaling up of school meals, their recognition as a safety net under the National Social Protection Policy adopted in October 2016 has given new momentum to the process.

According to Mr. Cheick Sadibou Camara, the principal of Yarga School in Kayes region, where school meals programme has been introduced since 2003, "if the school meals programme stops this year, many children will stop coming to school." School meals also help to convince parents to keep their young daughters in school.

Mariam and Ousmane both attend this school. Mariam is 12 years old and lives with her grandparents and her sister; she lost her parents at a young age. Her family is poor and struggles to make ends meet. "When I have lunch at school, I can better focus in class. At home, it is difficult. There isn't enough food for the whole family." Mariam's grandmother says that the meal Mariam used to receive at school enabled her to have at least one full, nutritious meal per day. She worries that if school meals are no longer provided at her granddaughter's school, the school attendance might drastically decrease causing the school to shut down. The incentive power of school meals on schooling is very strong. In some schools in Mali where the school meals programme had to be suspended due to lack of funding, attendance decreases were recorded up to 90 percent.

Ousmane is 11 years old and lives in a village about 3 km from the school. He has one brother and spends his summer holiday helping his parents cultivate their land. School holiday season coincides with the planting season in countries like Mali. School meals encourage parents to send their sons to school. "My favourite time of the day at school is lunch time. I love eating with my friends. I am always hungry when I get to school, but after the school lunch, I am fine for the rest of the day," he said.

Up to June 2017, almost 11 percent of the country's 13,846 schools had a school canteen thanks to the joint efforts of the Government, with its budget and partners, including WFP. WFP supported 965 schools focusing on areas with limited decentralised service capacity and the most difficult to access areas. Nearly 400 school canteens have been suspended since September 2016 due to funding constraints, and as a consequence, the number of covered children decreased from 176,000 to 109,000. In addition to school meals, WFP provides technical and financial support to the Ministry of National Education at the central and decentralised levels to increase national capacity in terms of planning and monitoring, and thus lay the groundwork for progressive ownership of all canteens by the Government.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP maintained its capacity to provide emergency response for conflict and natural disaster-affected population and to support them with seasonal assistance during the pastoral and agropastoral lean season. WFP also provided nutritional supplements to pregnant and lactating women (250 g of Super Cereal and 25 g of oil) and children aged 6-23 months (200 g of Super Cereal Plus) for the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). This activity was carried out by partners involved in MAM treatment, and general distributions via in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) in food-insecure or crisis-affected areas. Children were screened using the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and those suffering from severe acute malnutrition were referred to health centres to receive treatment while all other children were enrolled in the prevention programme. The distribution of specialised nutritious foods was complemented by behaviour change communication activities on infant and young child feeding, caring practices and good basic hygiene. Appropriate communications materials were designed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Following bouts of insecurity in northern and central Mali, WFP continued emergency response activities for displaced persons and populations affected by flooding. WFP provided a three-day ration of high-energy biscuits following the first days of displacement to cover their immediate required calories before the food assistance took place. This included assistance to 12,000 displaced persons in Niono and Macina in February, as well as 11,000 flooding-affected persons in Timbuktu in July. In some instances, this was provided during the implementation of rapid needs assessment, which enabled WFP and other actors to get the first list of affected population. Based on the needs assessment results, vulnerable internally displaced persons were included in the ongoing seasonal monthly distributions.

In coordination with the Ministry of Education and the National Centre of School Meals, 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. Schools have been assisted with cash transfers or food ration composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodised salt. Depending on market conditions, school management committees have been provided with in-kind or money, and communities were responsible for preparing meals during the school day. To improve cost-efficiency and enable communities to diversify meals to match their local eating habits, CBT were scaled up in additional schools, as the CBT pilot introduced in 2016 was satisfactory, providing a daily entitlement of USD 0.19 per person. This approach was developed in line with the National School Meals Policy of Mali, under which WFP is promoting the CBT modality where possible in order to stimulate local food production. The feasibility study, carried out in 2016, evaluated the availability of food in local markets as well as the capacities of the partners to use CBT for implementation of the programme. The presence of national counterpart at the decentralised level, *Centre d'Animation Pédagogique* (CAP), who is responsible for the transfer of the fund to the school management committees and monitoring is the major criterion for the geographical target. This allows also to reinforce the capacities of CAP. The schools and zones which did not meet these criteria, in-kind modality was used. As a result, in 2017, schools receiving CBT represented 70 percent of all schools. This is a conditional transfer that is given based on a child's enrolment in school. WFP also partnered with national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) intervening in the field of education to implement the school meals programme in collaboration with school management committees. The assistance for school cooks was not implemented due to limited funding affecting school meals activities. However, communities have been sensitised in order to carry out cooking services for schoolchildren as community contribution.

WFP supported children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in Koulikoro, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal regions by providing treatment for MAM through the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), including community-based screening, referrals approach and awareness raising activities in order to bring children to health centres. Children received a daily ration of ready-to-use supplementary food and women received Super Cereal and vegetable oil. 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. Treatment took place at the health centre levels and was directly implemented by the government technical services or by NGO partners where government capacity was not adequate.

MAM treatment was carried out in the regions where global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeded 10 percent or where prevalence was below 10 percent but aggravating factors were present. Due to a lack of funding, however, WFP was not able to implement programmes for treating MAM all over the country, even though the national 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 and Kidal, where the GAM rates were the highest.

As part of WFP support to national CMAM programme, support was provided to the caregivers of children hospitalised for severe acute malnutrition. This intervention sought to increase access to treatment by providing food support to caregivers throughout the child's treatment period. Adult caregivers received daily value vouchers for USD 3.6 per person, which could be redeemed for hot meals with selected caterers operating within the hospital. The caretaker programme covered all the district level hospitals nationwide and was implemented by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Protection. A tripartite agreement was established with both ministries. Local authorities were also involved in order to ensure sustainability of the project.

WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Health, its National Division of Nutrition and with technical services at the national and regional level and community-based organizations to develop, implement and monitor nutrition activities.

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation, WFP supported the ministries to prepare their resilience strategy under the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative. This strategy was translated into resilience projects, whereas WFP supported communities in recovering from shocks and promoted stability by implementing food assistance-for-assets (FFA) projects. Through FFA, WFP targeted food-insecure populations to improve their livelihoods and access to 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. FFA participants received either an in-kind daily ration for their household, comprised of cereals, pulses, oil and salt, or daily CBT of USD 0.45 per person.

To enhance FFA and resilience programming, WFP Mali has continuously implemented the three-pronged approach (3PA) throughout 2017. As mentioned, WFP Mali already had a finalised Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) in 2014, which was updated in 2017 in coordination with the Government of Mali. To strengthen the programmes, seasonal livelihoods planning (SLP) were conducted at the regional and sub-regional levels to facilitate planning and reporting. At the community level, community-based participatory planning (CBPP) were carried out as a basis for community-specific, resilience-building operational plans. These plans helped to identify complementary interventions for livelihoods support, including sustainable land management, natural resource management and environmental protection (tree planting, fuel-efficient stoves, post-harvest handling), as well as partnership opportunities on the ground. Beneficiaries were selected by the communities based on their own vulnerability criteria. The assistance was delivered through in-kind and CBT to households participating in asset creation activities. The transfer modality was based on the seasonality and feasibility of the assistance: in-kind during the lean season and cash during the post-harvest season. Wherever possible, WFP undertook an "integrated resilience package" approach to support communities with various WFP-supported tools and activities, including FFA, school meals, nutrition treatment and support to smallholder farmers to improve market access.

In a number of intervention sites, WFP has been able to federate support and technical training for smallholder farmers from partner NGOs and government extension services. These farmers were further supported through production kits and agricultural toolkits to improve their marketing production capacities. Smallholders also received direct technical training by WFP Food Technologists regarding quality control and post-harvest handling to increase food safety, commercial value and access to markets for their crops.

Smallholder farmers were supported through WFP local purchases, mainly targeting women farmers as a way to actively participate in the smallholder agricultural market support programme by selling cowpea (*niébé*).

To support smallholder farmers in the targeted areas such as Sikasso, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou and Timbuktu, WFP worked with three local NGOs – *Association Malienne pour la Sécurité et la Souveraineté Alimentaire* (AMASSA), *Conseils et Appui pour l'Éducation à la Base* (CAEB), SIGINYOGONJE – and Catholic Relief Services to provide smallholder farmers' organizations with trainings on production and marketing, post-harvest management and quality practice. WFP and partners support enabled the smallholder farmers to access financial services mobilizing resources from microfinance institutions and banks. WFP also worked in synergy with the United States African Development Foundation to support capacity development of participating farmers' organizations.

To implement its activities in the field in 2017, WFP partnered with 46 NGOs, 29 national and 17 international. 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.

## Results

### Strategic Objective 1

In 2017, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate for children aged 6-59 months stabilized at 10.7 percent in the country. In conflict-affected areas, women and children do not have easy access to health services due to insecurity or lack of functioning health centres and the GAM rates are alarming and can be aggravated if nothing is done. To respond to the high GAM levels shown in the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, and to prevent increases in acute malnutrition rates, WFP scaled up its activities for the prevention of acute malnutrition in the northern regions to four-month period during the pastoral and agropastoral lean season from June to September. WFP provided nutritional supplements to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months.

However, due to funding shortfalls for nutrition activities which caused pipeline breaks during the assistance period, prevention of acute malnutrition activities have not been able to achieve good performance. The programme coverage (62 percent) was lower than last year result of 88 percent, and the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who participated in an adequate number of distributions was 72 percent, which is also lower than the 2016 results (93.75 percent). Due to funding shortage, WFP was not able to implement all planned distributions in all municipalities, which affected the participation rate.

WFP continued to provide emergency response for conflict and natural disaster-affected population, and support them with seasonal assistance during the pastoral and agropastoral lean season. As a sahelo-saharan country, Mali faces recurrent seasonal peaks of food insecurity mainly affecting the livelihoods of pastoral and agropastoral communities. Thus, WFP supported the Government National Response Plan (PNR) by providing assistance to affected populations during the lean season.

Cash-based transfers (CBT) were used to distribute vouchers to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and to food-insecure persons in the Gao and Timbuktu regions, with the amount transferred equivalent to the price of a food basket on the local market, enabling beneficiaries to use vouchers to purchase food in WFP contracted wholesalers' shops. WFP assisted more than planned beneficiary through cash or vouchers because of many IDPs registered in the programme in Gao and Timbuktu region. However, the target beneficiaries for food assistance were not reached because of the reduction of activities due to limited funding.

WFP provided more value vouchers than expected due to security constraints faced by WFP and its partners to convoy in-kind in some areas of Gao and Menaka region. Market conditions were favourable and WFP had a mechanism in place with local wholesaler and traders that allowed an effective and timely distribution.

WFP 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).

The results of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in October 2017 showed an increase of the percentage of household with a borderline food consumption score (FCS) (24 percent) compared with the last year result at the same period (16 percent). However, the percentage of household with a poor FCS was stabilized compared with 2016. The PDM results also showed an increase in percentage of households where women make decision over the use of cash, voucher or in-kind (47 percent), which is higher than 2016 result of 43.6 percent.

### Strategic Objective 2

Smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) activities support rural development by stimulating economic activities between value chain actors from farm to table and food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities promote community resilience to shocks and crises. Together these activities contribute to enhancing livelihood opportunities to improve rural food and nutrition security. Throughout the year, under these activities, WFP and its partners assisted 170,000 people in 160 sites throughout Mali.

FFA activities were implemented in targeted food-insecure areas including Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu regions. In 2017, WFP organized land restoration activities to rehabilitate land for vegetable gardens, which has enabled vulnerable households to improve their food and nutrition security and generate revenues. In collaboration with the technical services from the targeted region, micro-filtering dykes were constructed to control the run-off water in the marshland of Nonssombougou. The infrastructure contributed to the increase of the water table in the marshland hence the availability of water for irrigation. Within the FFA approach, environmental protection activities, including tree planting, reforestation and natural regenerations, were conducted. The forestry department trained community member from the nursery preparation to tree planting. Most of these assets created strengthened the smallholder's production system and enhanced their livelihoods.

Six community-based participatory planning (CBPP) activities, three in Gao and three in Timbuktu region, were carried out as a basis for community-specific, resilience-building operational plans. These plans helped to identify complementary interventions for livelihoods support, including sustainable land management, natural resource

management and environmental protection (tree planting, fuel-efficient stoves, post-harvest handling), as well as partnership opportunities on the ground.

Results from the resilience programme proved that assets created and rehabilitated with WFP support improved, thus contributing to the households and communities' resilience to climate shocks and their ability to grow their own food.

In addition, the number and diversity of assets created as well as the analysis from the community asset score (CAS), coping strategy index (CSI) and FCS proved that assets created with WFP support enhanced community's quality of life. All communities reported an increase in CAS, confirming that the assets created are suitable to their needs and helped them to increase their production, generate revenues, and augment access to water and food. Many gardens were rehabilitated and equipped with water infrastructures reducing heavy workloads for women and improving their productivity and income. Communities played a strong role in creating and rehabilitating assets, thus the CSI remained low, confirming that households who benefited from the resilience activities relied less on negative coping strategies.

FFA and SAMS activities were integrated in many areas in order to explore synergies, enhancing farmer's production capacity while improving their market access and income. Smallholder farmers, including women were trained in climate changes and technologies to reduce post-harvest losses. Over 30 warehouses were constructed at the community level allowing smallholder farmers, especially women to store their garden yield in appropriate conditions, and to sell their produce when market prices become more favourable.

FFA was widely successful in delivering its indicators, with most targets attained or exceeded. However, due to limited resources and despite expressive results in asset creation and rehabilitation, the FFA programme did not fully reach the number of targeted beneficiaries (only 61 percent). A decentralised evaluation of the FFA DevCO North joint programme undertaken by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is planned in 2018.

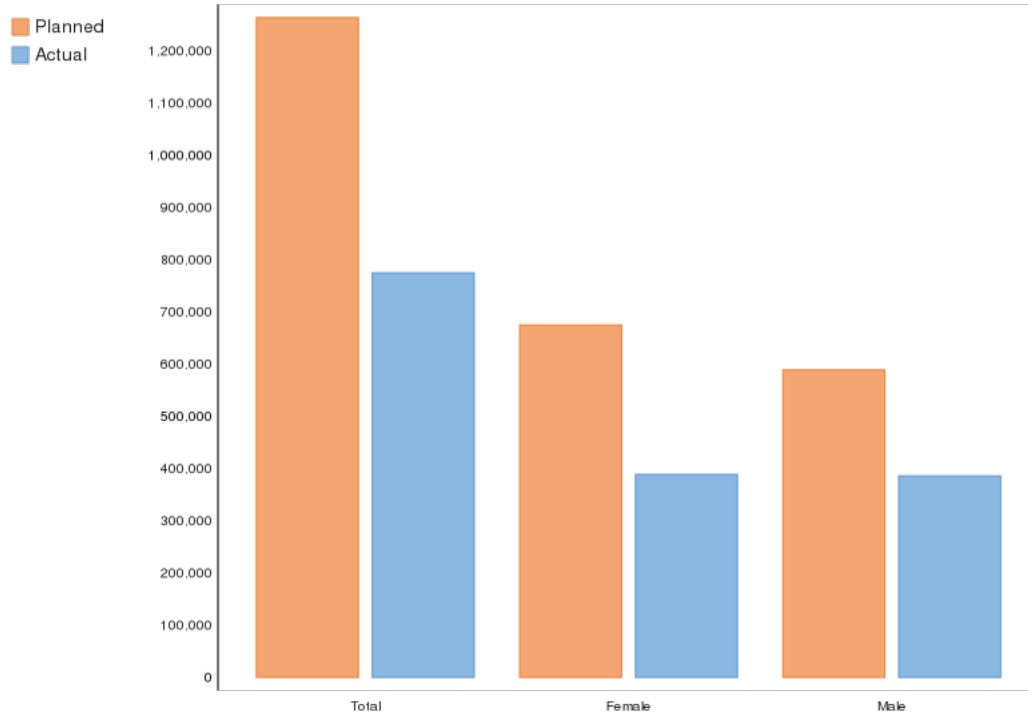
#### **Strategic Objective 4**

The performance of the treatment of moderate of malnutrition (MAM) met the minimum SPHERE Standards. The treatment recovery rate was at 93 percent, which is higher than the 2016 rate of 87 percent, and above the target value of 75 percent. MAM treatment mortality, non-response and default rates considerably decreased and were well below the recommended minimum threshold.

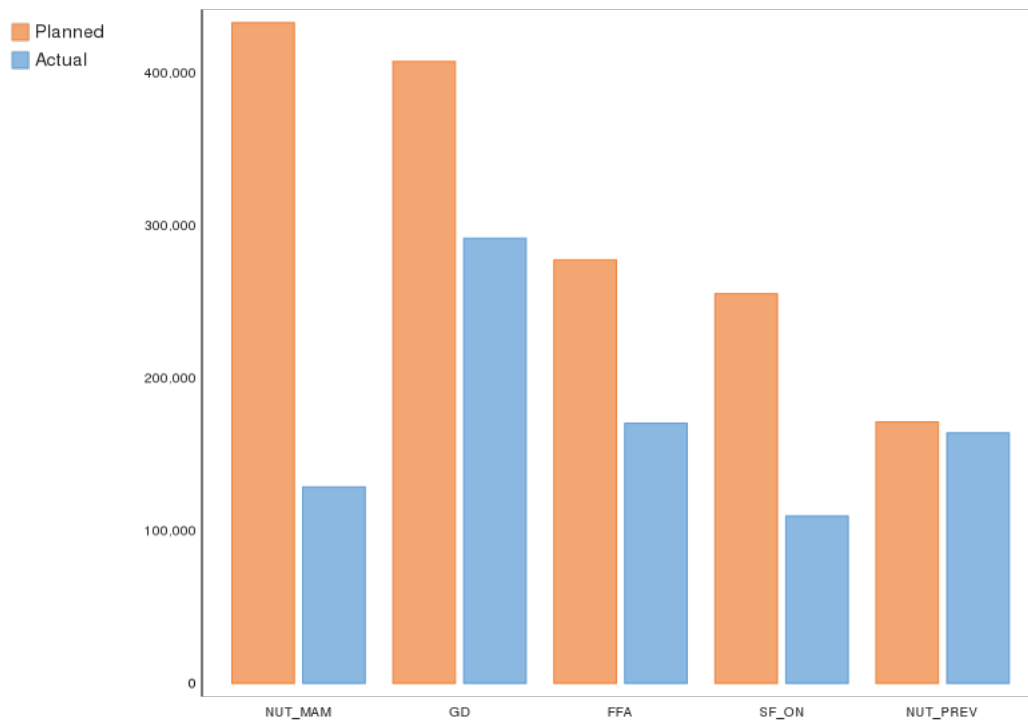
The school meals programme has proven to serve as a safe space for children in areas affected by conflict, especially in schools that re-opened after the conflict. It is evident that WFP school meals programme increased attendance rates and decreased drop-out rates in Mali. According to school meals programme monitoring in 2017, 91 percent of students, 90 percent of girls and 92 percent of boys, that received WFP assistance have been able to complete the school year. This performance is lower than last year results and this could be attributed mainly to security issues, teacher's strike and limited funds for school meals programme in 2017.

In October 2017, the fortified rice has been introduced in the school meals programme in combination with in-kind or cash. The purpose of this pilot was to improve fight against micronutrient deficiencies among schoolchildren. The first results from the third-party monitoring showed that the fortified rice, enriched with Vitamin A, B12, iron and Zinc, is well appreciated by students and fits well with their eating habits.

Annual Project Beneficiaries



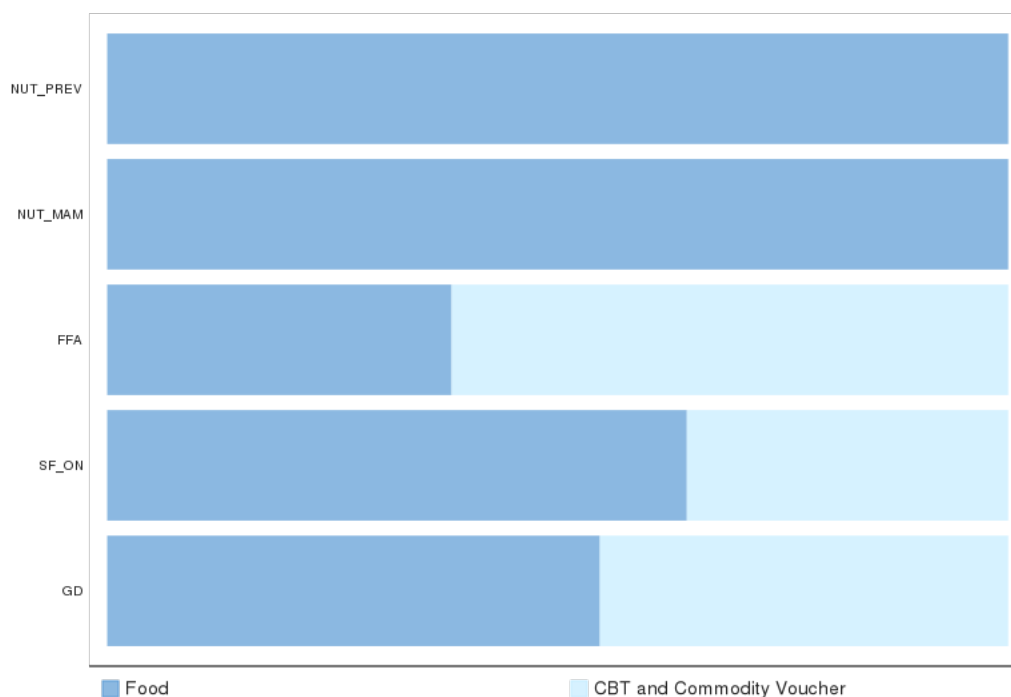
Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



**NUT\_MAM:** Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**FFA:** Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
**SF\_ON:** School Feeding (on-site)  
**NUT\_PREV:** Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



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



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	904	583	64.5%
Corn Soya Blend	8,157	6,012	73.7%
High Energy Biscuits	39	45	116.1%
Iodised Salt	244	131	53.7%
Micronutrient Powder	9	-	-
Peas	-	693	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,103	573	27.2%
Rice	2,191	626	28.6%
Sorghum/Millet	17,637	11,594	65.7%
Split Lentils	-	2	-
Split Peas	3,721	1,630	43.8%
Vegetable Oil	4,907	1,096	22.3%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,911</b>	<b>22,984</b>	<b>57.6%</b>

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	11,169,760	2,701,654	24.2%
Value Voucher	4,905,000	10,898,170	222.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,074,760</b>	<b>13,599,823</b>	<b>84.6%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

Following the Strategic Results Framework, WFP uses a results-based management approach to monitor activities and their efficiency and effectiveness in achieving results (outputs, outcomes). Monitoring arrangements have been adapted to accommodate the access constraints, and included beneficiary interviews, community discussions and stakeholder consultations in addition to quantitative data on markets and food consumption at the household level.

Due to security issues, WFP pursued with the third-party monitoring (TPM) in Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal regions to conduct its monitoring activities in areas where WFP staff have restricted access. This helped WFP to strengthen its monitoring system. The TPM was implemented with two non-governmental organizations (NGOs), International Emergency Development Aid and *Association Malienne de Recherche Action pour de Développement* (AMRAD), following the good performance of both NGOs and the successes from previous years. In the other regions where access is not restricted, the monitoring of activities has been conducted by WFP staff.

Performance monitoring has been conducted at the following different levels: i) beneficiaries' information, including personal and biometric data of the assisted persons to be collected by WFP or its partners, stored and secured in SCOPE, WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform, and used for their identification during distributions and evaluations process; ii) distribution outputs, indicating the number and location of assisted persons per month, the quantity and types of food or cash/vouchers distributed; iii) distribution monitoring, which has been done through a checklist to be administered by WFP or its partners to the beneficiaries during the distribution, including their impressions on the targeting process, the quality and quantity of delivered food, vouchers or cash, the organization of the distribution, and the issues related to protection at the distribution site; iv) food basket monitoring, which has been conducted during the distribution process where beneficiary food rations have been weighed to verify if the rations provided are correct; and v) post-distribution monitoring (PDM), which consisted of periodical surveys on samples of beneficiary households, to monitor their food security and livelihoods situation. This involved collecting households' socio-economic and demographic data.

Monitoring data have been collected using smartphones and managed through the Kobo humanitarianresponse.info server. The use of smartphones has significantly increased the speed of data collection, improved the quality of data and eased the analysis and the storage of data. A remote monitoring system (mVAM) was also implemented which allowed to directly contact beneficiaries to gather food security and monitoring information which have been triangulated with TPM and cooperating partner reports.

WFP provided technical training to TPM partners on monitoring system, data collection and analysis. TPM monthly work plans have been discussed with sub-offices and adjusted to programme priorities, and reports produced have been regularly commented by WFP technical unit and amended. A matrix to follow-up findings and recommendations from the field was set up at the sub-office level, and coordination meetings were regularly organized with all the stakeholders to discuss challenges and address recommendations.

In December 2017, WFP launched the partners performance evaluation, thus partners have been evaluated by sub-office staff and programme officers using the same criteria. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit coordinated the exercise and consolidated the evaluation results to be considered during partner's contract negotiation and extension.

Furthermore, a Country Portfolio Evaluation, commissioned and managed by the Office of Evaluation, has been carried out in November 2017. The results of this exercise will inform the strategic and programmatic orientation to be reflected in the Country Strategic Plan.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

The National Gender Policy that was published in 2011, defines a strategy for implementing the objectives of the different legal and treaty engagements with respect to gender. A National Food Security and Nutrition Policy was prepared in 2016/17, based on a national diagnostic exercise, which identified the main drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition. The need for increased gender equality has been identified as a cross-cutting priority, affecting all the issue areas.

Based on the last food security and nutrition surveys carried out by the Government with WFP support, highlighting the vulnerability of women to food insecurity, gender concerns have been included in the programme 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. The promotion of gender has been considered as a transversal objective extending across the different outcomes and contributing to enhanced growth, improved food security and resilience. Gender considerations have been systematically integrated into the activities to ensure equity in the immediate term and to promote gender equality in the medium to long term.

Programming has included activities specifically targeting specific groups; for example, prevention of acute malnutrition activities included both children and pregnant and lactating women. Overall, women and children and households headed by women represented the majority of beneficiaries. The implementation of assistance activities has been adapted to meet the needs and preferences of specific groups.

Gender has been integrated into conducting assessments, targeting or transfer modality. The project ensured that there is no discrimination between men and women by giving women and men the same opportunities for leadership, management and participation at all levels of the activities. Where appropriate, the project gave preference to women in the targeting of beneficiaries and in the management of assets, by including more women as cash beneficiaries, as well as sensitising communities to involve more women as part of management committees. It has been ensured that women occupy strategic positions in the management committees of assets created. Progress towards gender equality has also been set as a requirement for sustained food and nutrition security, ensuring success of implementation and exit strategy. WFP worked with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) on gender related issues linked to nutrition to strengthen gender equity.

WFP provided assistance to schoolchildren in order to help them to meet their food needs and to encourage enrolment and attendance. A particular attention has been given to address the gender gap that continues to persist in schools, targeting schools and areas with large gender gaps. Women played particularly an important role in the smallholder agricultural sector, where they account for nearly half of the workforce. Assistance to smallholder associations supported gender equality, and a particular effort has been made to support those in which women represent the majority of members.

In 2017, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with UN Women aiming to support rural women and youth in the agricultural sector, promote gender in the agricultural sector and strengthen the resilience of women and young farmers to climate change. WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa, in coordination with UN Women in Mali, launched a study on "Gender and Market", to better design, implement and monitor market interventions.

Gender analysis has been integrated into the planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities, with a focus on measurable support for gender equality. WFP monitoring systems showed an impact on gender equality and women's empowerment: the support for smallholder farmers' programme, targeting women smallholder producers increased women's economic empowerment. Women's decision-making power over the utilisation of food entitlements at the household level increased significantly in 2017.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Through a consultative exercise, the Government has developed two major national policies, the *Politique Nationale de Protection Sociale* and the *Politique Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et de Nutrition*, addressing food and nutrition insecurity. This has marked increased attention on an adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system, as an instrument to alleviate poverty and mitigate the effects of shocks.

In a context of ongoing insecurity, WFP took mitigating measures to enable the continued provision of food and nutritional assistance with respect to the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries in line with the "do no harm" principle.

WFP activities fit well into the adaptive social protection approach. Emergency food and nutritional assistance, especially high-energy biscuits were provided to displaced populations and returnees in Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu and

Segou region during their first days of displacement to prevent them to fall in food insecurity and malnutrition. Afterwards, they have been included in the programme, benefiting food ration and vouchers.

According to the 2017 third party monitoring results, 99 percent of assisted people reported to be safe to, from and/or at WFP programme sites. This percentage is stabilized compared to 2016 results. The percentage of assisted people informed about the programme, including targeting criteria, food rations and complaints mechanism, is 100 percent which is higher than 2016 result of 88 percent. This good performance is mainly due to the inclusive approach including community leaders, women, youth, rural radios, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the dissemination of information and sensitisation on WFP programme.

WFP continued to collaborate with partners and communities on the ground to ensure that protection risks for women, children, disabled and elderly individuals are understood and mitigated. WFP ensured that the location and procedures for distributions were taken into account, thus preventing negative consequences. WFP ensures that the majority of ration cards are issued in women's names and engages with beneficiaries to identify the most appropriate assistance modalities, locations and times for distributions.

Taking into account the security issue, a mission on humanitarian access was done in Mopti and Northern regions in order to find solution to assist affected population living in remote areas difficult to reach because of insecurity. At the same time, two workshops based on protection were organized in Timbuktu and Gao with WFP staff and partners. Participants were asked to consider WFP's commitment to promoting and encouraging respect for human rights, which is a core purpose of the United Nations and key commitment for WFP.

WFP has undertaken the establishment of complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) to reinforce its protection and accountability objective. The CFM will be launched in 2018 and will be implemented through a hotline managed by a call centre.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Cecilia Aspe

A woman receiving her cash transfer in the distribution site of Nossombougou (Koulikoro region) for her participation in asset creation activities.

### Explanatory notes:

For the NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index, no NCI was conducted in 2017, thus no result is available.

## 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	588,908	674,845	1,263,753	386,004	388,876	774,880	65.5%	57.6%	61.3%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	264,124	269,180	533,304	85,873	105,676	191,549	32.5%	39.3%	35.9%
Children (5-18 years)	157,969	139,013	296,982	132,616	94,584	227,200	84.0%	68.0%	76.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	166,815	266,652	433,467	167,515	188,616	356,131	100.4%	70.7%	82.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	47,113	53,988	101,101	24,581	25,585	50,166	52.2%	47.4%	49.6%
Returnees	14,723	16,871	31,594	9,492	9,880	19,372	64.5%	58.6%	61.3%
Residents	527,073	603,985	1,131,058	278,610	426,732	705,342	52.9%	70.7%	62.4%

## 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)	308,500	99,000	407,500	159,452	132,203	291,655	51.7%	133.5%	71.6%
School Feeding (on-site)	129,418	125,872	255,290	109,621	60,781	109,621	84.7%	48.3%	42.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	277,500	277,500	277,500	105,389	170,397	170,397	38.0%	61.4%	61.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	432,932	-	432,932	128,659	-	128,659	29.7%	-	29.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	171,278	-	171,278	164,078	-	164,078	95.8%	-	95.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)	61,700	19,800	81,500	26,575	22,034	48,609	43.1%	111.3%	59.6%
School Feeding (on-site)	129,418	125,872	255,290	109,621	60,781	109,621	84.7%	48.3%	42.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	55,500	55,500	55,500	17,565	28,400	28,400	31.6%	51.2%	51.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	432,932	-	432,932	128,659	-	128,659	29.7%	-	29.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	171,278	-	171,278	164,078	-	164,078	95.8%	-	95.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)									

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)
People participating in general distributions	40,344	41,156	81,500	24,061	24,548	48,609	59.6%	59.6%	59.6%
Total participants	40,344	41,156	81,500	24,061	24,548	48,609	59.6%	59.6%	59.6%
Total beneficiaries	201,714	205,786	407,500	144,370	147,285	291,655	71.6%	71.6%	71.6%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	136,698	115,047	251,745	59,524	50,097	109,621	43.5%	43.5%	43.5%
Activity supporters	-	3,545	3,545	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	136,698	118,592	255,290	59,524	50,097	109,621	43.5%	42.2%	42.9%
Total beneficiaries	136,698	118,592	255,290	59,524	50,097	109,621	43.5%	42.2%	42.9%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	27,474	28,026	55,500	14,059	14,341	28,400	51.2%	51.2%	51.2%
Total participants	27,474	28,026	55,500	14,059	14,341	28,400	51.2%	51.2%	51.2%
Total beneficiaries	137,364	140,136	277,500	84,346	86,051	170,397	61.4%	61.4%	61.4%

## 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)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	141,345	144,393	285,738	34,295	35,035	69,330	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%
Children (24-59 months)	47,242	48,004	95,246	11,462	11,647	23,109	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	51,948	51,948	-	36,220	36,220	-	69.7%	69.7%
Total beneficiaries	188,587	244,345	432,932	45,757	82,902	128,659	24.3%	33.9%	29.7%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									

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 (6-23 months)	56,810	57,958	114,768	54,522	55,623	110,145	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	56,510	56,510	-	53,933	53,933	-	95.4%	95.4%
Total beneficiaries	56,810	114,468	171,278	54,522	109,556	164,078	96.0%	95.7%	95.8%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition report</i>	>50.00	64.00	93.75	72.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	>70.00	71.60	88.20	62.41
<b>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, Joint survey, SMART Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, Joint survey, SMART Survey</i>	<10.00	13.30	10.70	10.70
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	9.70	20.42	20.83



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	22.40	16.12	24.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline study, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>95.00	67.90	63.46	55.17
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	20.30	21.32	19.27
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	7.70	19.74	20.07
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	29.10	14.93	25.43
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	21.20	17.02	20.53
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>95.00	50.60	63.75	55.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>95.00	71.10	63.24	59.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.70	4.70	5.20	5.09
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.90	4.70	5.22	3.77
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.90	3.10	5.18	5.93
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	6.90	6.39	6.13

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	9.70	13.96	12.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<15.00	22.40	27.11	36.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>60.00	67.90	58.93	51.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	20.30	15.79	20.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	7.70	12.89	4.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<15.00	29.10	27.63	37.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<15.00	21.20	26.80	35.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>60.00	50.60	56.58	42.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>60.00	71.10	60.31	59.50
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.40	4.40	5.25	5.47
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.40	4.20	5.23	5.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.40	4.40	5.27	5.43
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.00	6.90	2.80	1.59
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CAS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CAS Survey</i>	>80.00	88.00	92.50	100.00
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Supply chain system, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Supply chain system</i>	>60.00	57.00	92.00	71.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Supply chain system, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Supply chain system</i>	>40.00	35.00	38.00	24.00
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	>75.00	89.40	87.05	93.26
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	<3.00	0.20	0.06	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	<15.00	9.60	12.60	6.57
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	<15.00	0.30	0.29	0.17

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition reports</i>	>50.00	64.00	73.15	24.26
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>16.00	19.18	19.00	17.40
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>85.00	94.00	98.00	91.00
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>85.00	93.70	98.00	90.00
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>85.00	94.50	97.00	92.00
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	3.00	7.40	7.00
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	3.20	9.80	7.00
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	2.80	5.20	7.00
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>MALI CO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>2.00	1.80	1.80	1.80

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

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	1,400	1,443	103.1%
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Local Purchases</b>				
Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	443	443	100.0%
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	26,621	26,621	100.0%
Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)	farmer organization	21	21	100.0%
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	2,971	2,971	100.0%
Number of farmers that contribute to stocks sold to WFP	individual	16,548	16,548	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	4,923	4,923	100.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	8,025	8,025	100.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	8	8	100.0%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	8,952	3,913	43.7%
Tonnage of food sold by smallholder organizations to markets	Mt	631	913	144.8%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	474	462	97.5%
Hectares (ha) of coastal line protection with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	339	340	100.3%
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	6	4	66.7%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	137	131	95.6%
Hectares (ha) of fodder banks planted	Ha	654	719	109.9%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	49	47	95.9%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	15	15	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land developed for pasture and/or fodder production	Ha	214	205	95.8%
Hectares of marshland reclaimed	Ha	78	72	92.3%
Hectares of zai pits dug	Ha	4	4	100.0%
Kilometers (km) of live fencing created	Km	67	61	91.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Kilometers of firewall cultivated around forest areas	Km	1	1	78.6%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	10	8	80.0%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	12	12	100.0%
Linear meters (mL) of small dikes rehabilitated	Linear Meter	24,056	24,929	103.6%
Linear meters (mL) of stone bunds constructed	Linear Meter	10,500	10,057	95.8%
Number of Goats & Sheep distributed to each household	Animal	60	21	35.0%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	7	7	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	3,840	3,749	97.6%
Number of ponds improved	Pond	46	46	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	94	78	83.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	19,600	18,800	95.9%
Volume (m3) of compost produced	m3	480	489	101.9%
<b>SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,345	489	36.4%
Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	17,800	23,265	130.7%
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which nutrition was integrated with WFP support	exercise	1	1	100.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	210	199	94.8%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,383	595	43.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>40.00	22.40	22.51	23.33
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	23.90	43.58	47.21
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	53.70	33.92	29.42

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	34.00	57.33	30.44
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	20.00	52.25	32.52

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	75.00	87.58	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	97.00	99.00	98.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	75.00	88.44	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	97.00	98.90	99.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	75.00	88.01	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	97.00	98.95	99.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>10,000,000.00	1,200,000.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>30.00	35.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>MALI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00522-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	967
Canada	CAN-C-00522-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	228
Canada	CAN-C-00522-01	Rice	-	1,500
Canada	CAN-C-00522-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	725
Canada	CAN-C-00522-01	Vegetable Oil	-	27
European Commission	EEC-C-00541-01	Beans	-	154
European Commission	EEC-C-00541-01	Iodised Salt	-	8
European Commission	EEC-C-00541-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	695
European Commission	EEC-C-00541-01	Vegetable Oil	-	39
European Commission	EEC-C-00654-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	497
France	FRA-C-00280-07	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	52
Germany	GER-C-00520-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	65
Germany	GER-C-00520-01	Vegetable Oil	-	4
Germany	GER-C-00681-01	Beans	-	176
Germany	GER-C-00681-01	Iodised Salt	-	9
Germany	GER-C-00681-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	668
Germany	GER-C-00681-01	Vegetable Oil	-	45
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00126-01	Beans	-	44
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00126-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	180
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00126-01	Vegetable Oil	-	15
Monaco	MNC-C-00019-01	Iodised Salt	-	6
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	757



Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	94
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	333
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	20
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00118-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	30
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00118-03	Beans	-	34
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00118-03	Iodised Salt	-	3
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00118-03	Sorghum/Millet	-	260
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00118-03	Vegetable Oil	-	16
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-03	Beans	-	65
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-03	Sorghum/Millet	-	290
UN CERF	001-C-01572-01	Beans	-	200
UN CERF	001-C-01572-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	165
UN CERF	001-C-01572-01	Iodised Salt	-	20
UN CERF	001-C-01572-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	992
UN CERF	001-C-01572-01	Vegetable Oil	-	99
UN CERF	001-C-01573-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	195
UN CERF	001-C-01573-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	79
UN CERF	001-C-01573-01	Vegetable Oil	-	19
USA	USA-C-01297-01	Iodised Salt	-	60
USA	USA-C-01297-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,043
USA	USA-C-01346-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,427
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>16,306</b>