

SAVING
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Mali

Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2018, WFP Mali began the transition towards a new strategic framework and all activities were integrated under a transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). WFP's interventions in Mali centred on responding to crises, strengthening the resilience of communities, households and individuals, and addressing the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. WFP reached over 1.3 million persons in 2018, 57 percent of whom were women and 43 percent men.

In 2018, humanitarian needs across Mali reached an acute level. According to the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, 5.2 million people were considered to have urgent humanitarian needs compared to 3.8 million in 2017. This was in large part due to a poor agropastoral season in 2017, alongside growing insecurity in the central and northern regions, threatening the livelihoods of vulnerable persons.

The result was the early onset of an extended and severe lean season, the period of the year when food stocks are depleted and resources exhausted, with almost 1 million persons requiring urgent food assistance representing a 55-percent increase compared to 2017. Accordingly, WFP carried out a budget revision in early 2018, increasing the transitional ICSP's budget by USD 40 million. In June 2018, WFP activated an internal L3 emergency, the highest tier of corporate emergency, for the lean season period in the Sahel.

Against this backdrop, WFP scaled up to reach almost 700,000 persons with cash and food-based assistance throughout 2018, representing 98 percent of the plan. In conjunction with food assistance, WFP reached 108 percent of targeted populations through its prevention of acute malnutrition programme. Strong donor engagement and corporate emergency borrowing mechanisms allowed for this timely and at scale response. The increasing use of cash-based transfers enabled increased agility and flexibility in addressing rising needs, with almost 75 percent of emergency food assistance in 2018 provided through this modality.

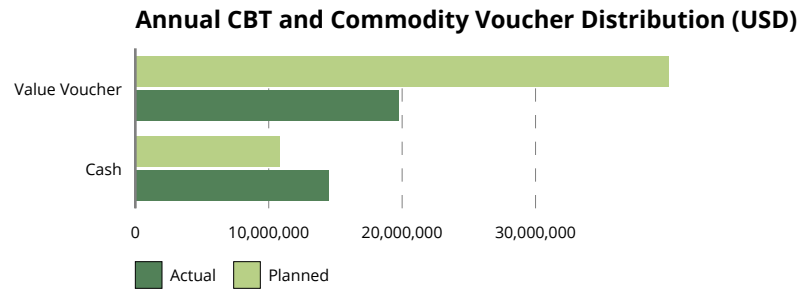
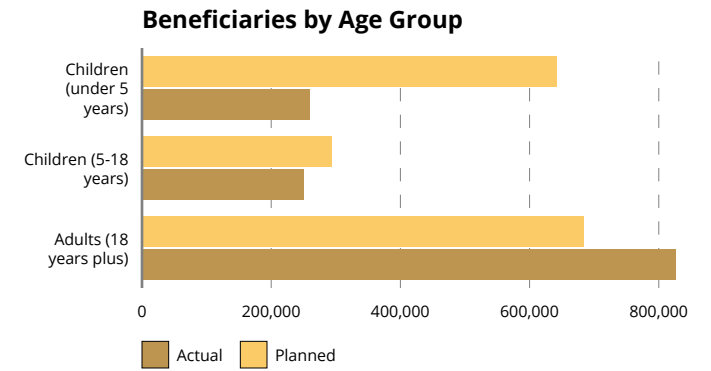
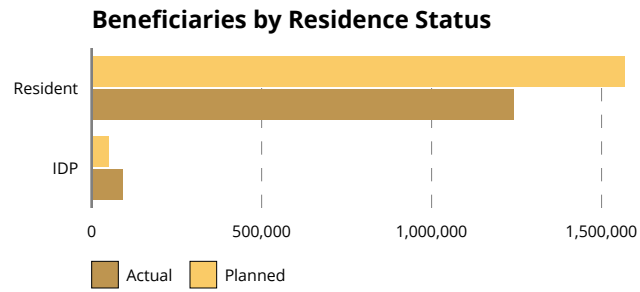
In 2018, WFP consolidated an ensemble of activities under an integrated approach to strengthening resilience. This included the school feeding programme which reached 92 percent of planned schoolchildren, a marked increase from 2017. Nutrition-specific activities were implemented in the same communities, and 187,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) were treated for moderate acute malnutrition, while 18,000 children aged 6-23 months and PLW/G benefitted from activities to prevent chronic malnutrition. Food assistance-for-assets activities reached over 162,000 persons, strengthening resilience at the community level. Nutrition-sensitive interventions were woven through all resilience building activities, including behaviour change communication to highlight the advantages of diversifying the food basket for improved nutrition.

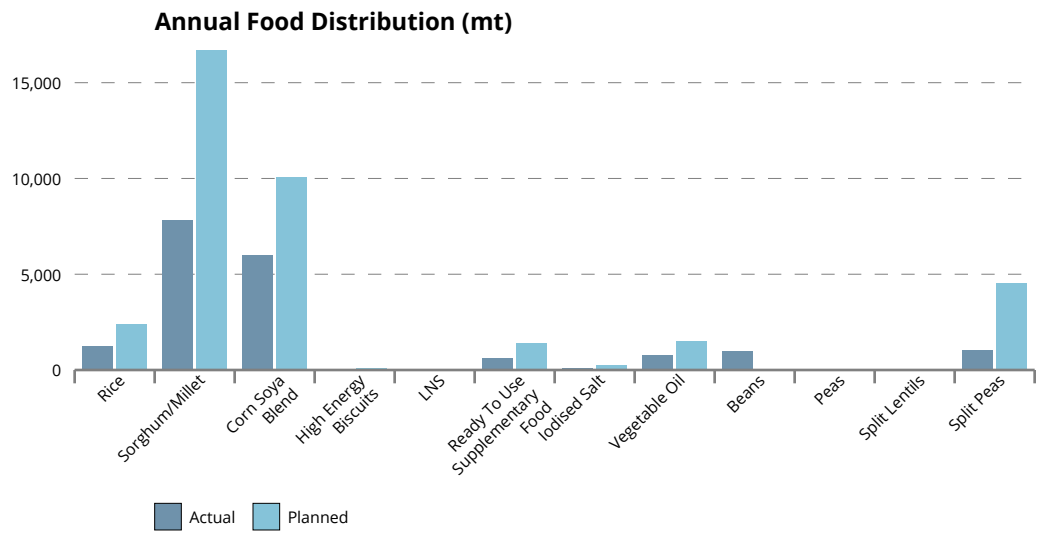
The scaling up of a social protection system was identified as an important step to achieve Zero Hunger in various national strategies. In 2018, WFP ensured collaboration with the Government's main safety net programme. WFP also provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Agriculture's Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative unit. More broadly, strategic partnerships with government ministries, NGOs, academia, the private sector and UN agencies were strengthened during the year.

1,334,387
total beneficiaries
in 2018

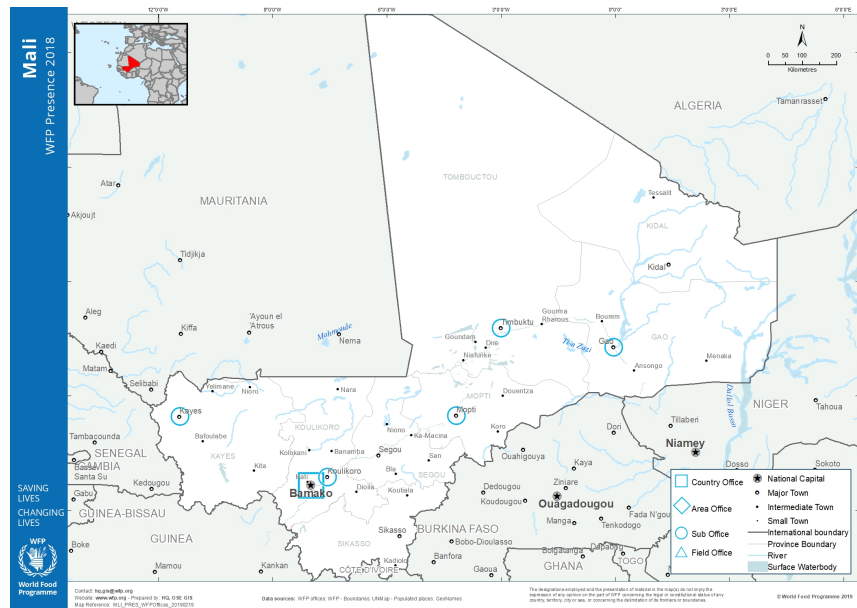
57%
female

43%
male





Context and Operations



Mali is a land-locked, low-income country with a population of 19.1 million people, a number that is projected to double by 2035. It ranks 182nd out of 189 countries on UNDP's 2018 Human Development Index, and nearly half of the population live below the poverty line. About two thirds of the population live in rural areas, and subsistence agriculture, livestock and fishery account for about one third of Mali's gross domestic product and nearly 80 percent of employment. Mali ranks 157th of 159 counties on UNDP's Gender Inequality Index. Despite legal measures to assert gender equality and prohibit discrimination and violence, gender inequalities remain high with a significant impact on the well-being of women.

Instability continues in the north and center of the country. Government control and the ability to provide basic social services remains limited across much of northern Mali. In 2018, increasingly the same has become true in central Mali, where localized conflict has led to increasing levels of displacement, the closure of schools and health centres and reduced access to markets. The sustained and ongoing consequences of instability and conflict include population displacement, disruption of economic activities and markets and stagnation of development efforts.

In parallel, climate change, land degradation and demographic growth have led to increased competition for renewable resources such as land and water. It is estimated that 60 percent of Malians live on degraded lands. Unmitigated, the negative effects of climate change and subsequent environmental issues such as degradation of soils, forests and water ecosystems will further aggravate poverty.

In 2018, erratic rainfall and pasture deficits combined with mounting insecurity triggered an extended and severe lean season across Mali. Large parts of central and western Mali – in addition to the usually dry areas of the north – faced very high market prices and a precarious humanitarian situation. The March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé estimated that between June and September 2018, close to 1 million people experienced were in food security crisis or worse. This was almost 55 percent above 2017 levels and more than double the figure from the same period in 2016 [1].

2018 was also witness to increasing levels of new forced displacements, with a 75-percent increase in the number of internally displaced persons between July and December 2018, in large part due to the deterioration of the security situation in Mopti. By the end of 2018, there was 110,000 internally displaced persons in Mali [2].

The latest Nutritional Survey (SMART September 2018) found the national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate at 10 percent, exceeding the threshold denoting a “serious” situation with respect to the WHO classification. Levels of acute

malnutrition remained high in Timbuktu and Gao regions, at 12.5 percent and 14.2 percent respectively, while Mopti region – where rates had tended to be somewhat lower – experienced a striking increase with respect to the previous year, from 5 percent to almost 9 percent in 2018. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition remains high, at 24.1 percent. The recently completed Cost of Hunger study estimated the economic loss due to child undernutrition at USD 450.9 million for 2013, equivalent to 4.06 percent of Mali’s GDP [3].

With regards to education indicators, the gross enrolment rate remains low, particularly in rural areas and among vulnerable households. Significant gender disparities persist, with adolescent girls in particular facing several barriers in attending and completing school. In some areas, particularly those affected by instability, the situation has deteriorated in the past few years. This impacts current and future well-being in these areas, not only in economic terms, but also with respect to health and nutrition.

WFP’s operations in Mali extend across the crisis response, resilience building and root causes focus areas, in line with the key objectives of providing relief to crisis-affected populations and rebuilding livelihoods. Activities are grouped under six strategic results and seven strategic outcomes related to the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

The Government of Mali responds to these challenges through a coordinated response under the 2016–2018 National Development Strategy (CREDD). Under the CREDD, which has been extended through the end of 2019, the Government prioritises peace and security, macro-economic stability, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, social development and access to basic social services, as well as institutional development and governance.

Food and nutrition insecurity are addressed through the National Policy for Food and Nutrition Security (PoISAN) and the Zero Hunger Review. These documents outline strategies and actions intended to improve the nutritional status and resilience of the most vulnerable populations, in pursuit of the overarching objective of ensuring food security.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Contributions received in 2018 amounted to 71 percent of the total needs-based plan of USD 137.4 million under WFP's 2018 transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for Mali, consisting of contributions from over 20 Governments and private entities. After the inclusion of multilateral contributions and carryover from multi-year contributions, total allocated resources to the transitional ICSP amounted to 90 percent of its needs-based plan. Against this favourable funding outlook, WFP reached 90 percent of planned beneficiaries in 2018. WFP was able to achieve 54 percent of its outcome indicator targets, with progress made towards 34 percent of targets. Regarding output indicators; 39 percent of the indicators met their targets, with progress made towards 37 percent of targets.

In early 2018, WFP conducted a budget revision, increasing its budget by USD 40 million as projections regarding the acute levels of humanitarian needs during the 2018 became apparent. This was followed by the declaration of an L3 emergency in the Sahel, the highest tier of corporate emergency. A further budget revision was conducted in the last quarter of 2018 to incorporate increasing humanitarian needs following rising levels of internal displacement in Mali.

The strong engagement of the donor community facilitated the scale-up of WFP's emergency response in 2018 under Strategic Outcome 1. In addition, the flexibility of donors was a critical operational factor, facilitating WFP's ability to take out internal loans against forecasted contributions. In addition, this allowed WFP to effectively plan its entire lean season emergency response based on foreseeable funding levels, for example the timely signing of contracts with partners.

In this context, WFP revised its planning for emergency food assistance upwards to over 709,000 persons in 2018. Overall, WFP's emergency food assistance achieved consistently high performance throughout 2018, reaching 98 percent of planned beneficiaries. The increasing use of cash-based assistance also allowed WFP to quickly scale up for the lean season response, whilst allowing beneficiaries to purchase a diversified food basket in line with local preferences. WFP also used the Global Commodity Management Facility in Togo, reducing lengthy lead times for certain commodities by allowing for the timely procurement of commodities for nutrition activities under Strategic Outcome 1 and 3, including vegetable oil, Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus.

Alongside the crisis response, resilience-focused activities under Strategic Outcomes 2, 3 and 4 were also carried out. In the second half of 2018, an uplift in contributions for resilience building-focused Strategic Outcomes allowed WFP to consolidate activities and incorporate them into an integrated package in line with the Sahel approach to resilience building. Of the resilience-focused Strategic

Outcomes, the school meal programme under Strategic Outcome 2 was the best funded, allowing WFP to reach 92 percent of planned schoolchildren. Conversely, requirements under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 were less well funded. Looking forward, WFP will continue to advocate for multi-year support for activities under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4, to fully operationalize the integrated resilience-building package.

Contributions received in 2018 were to a high degree earmarked towards unconditional resource transfers under Strategic Outcome 1, at 42 percent. A full 73 percent of all funding received was earmarked at the activity level, while 20 percent was earmarked at the strategic outcome level. Multi-year funding accounted for 12 percent of contributions received. Flexible multilateral funding made up 12.2 percent, allowing WFP to address critical funding gaps in the emergency response. Unearmarked contributions made up 6 percent of total contributions received and was likewise prioritized for the emergency response.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and after crises

This Strategic Outcome aims to enable crisis-affected populations in Mali to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and after crises. Interventions under this Strategic Outcome involved the provision of emergency cash-based and in-kind food transfers, and blanket supplementary feeding carried out in conjunction with food assistance.

In 2018, WFP supported the Government of Mali in the preparation, coordination and implementation of the National Response Plan. This included support to two National Food and Nutrition Security Surveys (ENSAN), carried out in February and November 2018. In March 2018, the Cadre Harmonisé, the regional framework for assessing food insecure populations, identified vulnerable persons according to their level of food and nutrition insecurity.

The Cadre Harmonisé projected that during the main lean season from June to September, almost 1 million persons would be in food security crisis or worse and in need of emergency assistance. Additional analysis led by the Food Security Cluster concluded that 1.6 million persons would require emergency assistance. The deterioration in the situation resulted from a poor agropastoral season, very high cereal prices and continuing insecurity in the northern and central regions of Mali.

By early 2018, Mali was facing an acute humanitarian situation and a timely and at scale response was required to protect livelihoods. WFP accordingly scaled up emergency food and cash-based transfers (CBT), targeting areas experiencing conflict as well as areas affected by climatic shocks. Assistance was provided during the early agropastoral and pastoral lean season from March to May, the main agropastoral lean season between June and September, and throughout the year to internally displaced persons and host communities – in areas identified by the Cadre Harmonisé as most affected by food and nutrition insecurity. Overall, WFP reached 98 percent of planned beneficiaries through unconditional transfers in 2018.

In early months of 2018, WFP Mali revised its planning upwards from a plan of 55,000 to 155,000 persons for the response between March and May. During this period, WFP reached 106 percent of planned beneficiaries. As the food and nutrition security situation continued to deteriorate, WFP revised upwards its planned assistance from 360,000 to 604,000 persons at the height of the main lean season. This was in line with the Sahel Shock Response, a regional response plan put in place by WFP's regional bureau for West Africa; followed shortly after by the pre-emptive L3 declaration. From June to September, WFP successfully scaled up its operation to reach between 90 percent and 110 percent of planned

beneficiaries monthly. In response to the increasing numbers of internally displaced persons, WFP reached almost 100,000 internally displaced persons and host community members in 2018.

The level of cash-based and food assistance covered 2,100 Kcal per person per day, with WFP defining the cash-based transfer value based on the local cost of a food basket of 2100 Kcal. The use of vouchers in conflict-affected areas was facilitated through collaboration with local wholesalers and allowed access to areas in Mopti where armed groups had prevented the transport of food. In 2018, WFP scaled up the use of CBT, allowing WFP to reach more persons, and provided beneficiaries with increased flexibility to meet their food needs in line with local preferences.

Nutritional supplementation was delivered to communities that were also targeted for emergency food assistance and the same partners were used for delivery wherever possible. The seasonal prevention of acute malnutrition targeted beneficiaries under the 1,000 days window of opportunity, where children are particularly vulnerable to undernutrition and where the impact of nutritional deficiencies can have long-reaching impact. The aim was to ensure that targeted children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women maintain their nutritional status during the lean season.

As a complement to daily food intake, children received rations of a fortified blended food (200 g of Super Cereal Plus) and pregnant and lactating women received 250 g of fortified blended food (Super Cereal) and 25 g of oil per person per day. Planned duration of assistance was initially 120 days. All children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women/girls (PLW/G) in targeted areas were eligible for this activity. Cooperating partners were responsible for the registration of beneficiaries; children and PLW/G were screened and malnourished individuals were referred to the nearest health centre for treatment.

Following the results from the food security evaluations and the Cadre Harmonisé, the coverage of preventive supplementary feeding was increased accordingly from 60 to 80 percent of the eligible population in the north and the centre of Mali; geographical targeting was also expanded to additional regions in the south in order to match the food security intervention. The geographical expansion was made possible by a reduction of the duration of assistance from 120 days to 90 days, which allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries with the same levels of resources. Overall, 108 percent of planned beneficiaries thus received preventative supplementation.

Delays in the arrival of planned commodities lead to shortfalls of Super Cereal Plus for the month of August. As a consequence, rations were reduced to 175 g per day in most regions or to 150 g per day. Super Cereal rations were not

affected. In total, 69 percent of children eligible for this intervention were reached and 75 percent of beneficiaries participated in the minimum number of distributions, indicating that the intervention was well accepted by the populations.

Post-Distribution Monitoring conducted by WFP indicated a reduction of moderately and severely food insecure people from 46 percent in July to 37.7 percent in October. Overall, 65.6 percent of assisted persons had an acceptable food consumption score, an improvement from 2017 yet still below the target value for 2018. The consumption-based coping strategy index also improved compared to 2017, with only 2.87 percent of assisted households using negative coping strategies in 2018. The minimum dietary diversity of women and the minimum acceptable diet of children fell short of the 2018 targets, however there was a marked improvement in the minimum dietary diversity of women from July to October, from 9 to 30 percent.

Strategic Outcome 02

Vulnerable people in food insecure and post-crisis areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP targeted populations, in particular households recurrently food-insecure and in post-crisis areas, with unconditional assistance. However, the acute level of humanitarian needs in 2018 meant that this activity was not fully implemented, with unconditional food assistance primarily targeting crisis affected populations under Strategic Outcome 1. This meant that in 2018, the main activity under this Strategic Outcome was the school feeding programme, helping schoolchildren meet their food needs and encouraging enrolment and attendance.

Unconditional food assistance targeted persons in areas identified in the Cadre Harmonisé and included in the Government's National Response Plan. Whilst the original intent was to target vulnerable households affected by localized shocks, in 2018 widespread production shocks meant that this category was subsumed in – and indistinguishable from – those targeted under Strategic Outcome 1. The commodities received under this Strategic Outcome were thus used to complement cash-based transfers under Strategic Outcome 1 in order to make up a full food basket, with the beneficiaries reached a subset of those supported through the emergency response under Strategic Outcome 1.

Regarding school feeding, WFP Mali supported the Government, namely the Ministry of Education, in the implementation of the National School Meal Programme by providing nutritious meals to schoolchildren and reinforcing the capacities of national counterparts from the central to community levels. WFP focused on the most vulnerable regions of the country, in areas with high levels

of food insecurity and low enrolment rates. WFP and the Ministry of Education jointly selected the primary schools to be included in the national school feeding programme. In 2018, school feeding also became a key pillar of the initiative for the reopening of schools led by the Government of Mali.

In 2018, the school feeding programme in Mali was implemented under a decentralized model, with planning and implementation being done in collaboration with communities and decentralized authorities. In addition, it was increasingly implemented as part of a multisectoral resilience strengthening package. WFP also sought out opportunities to partner with actors working to increase education quality.

In 2018, cash transfers to schools represented more than 95 percent of the total caseload of the programme, a marked increase as compared to previous years – in-kind transfers were used only in the northern, scarcely populated region of Kidal, where local conditions are not yet compatible with the use of cash-based transfers. Cash-based transfers were sent to School Management Committees (CGS) through the Centres d'Animation Pédagogique (CAP), the decentralized services of the Ministry of Education. Cash-based transfers were favoured when local food markets are functioning and meet the qualitative (availability of nutritious food available at a reasonable price) and quantitative demand (sufficient quantities to cover the needs).

This cash-based approach is compliant with the National School Feeding Policy (PNAS), which recommends the use of school feeding to support local development. Given that cash-based transfers are the government's preferred modality, the move towards cash is also an important step towards a national, government-owned school feeding programme. Capacity development activities have been implemented throughout this transition to cash-based transfers at both the central and local levels. To ensure the institutionalization and ownership of the programme, members of the CGS and the CAP were trained in fund management, food storage, as well as the procurement, planning and preparation of diverse and nutritious meals.

In 2018, schools in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou, Sikasso, Mopti, Gao, Menaka, Timbuktu and Kidal benefitted from school feeding, and the activity reached 92 percent, or nearly 163,000 schoolchildren, a marked increase from the 43 percent reached in 2017. There was also an increase in the number of schools benefitting from the school feeding programme from 595 to 629, representing a 6-percent increase. During the year, 313 schools benefited from a complete kit of non-food items. Consistent monitoring of budget and operational management in the field helped to achieve these objectives. However, a small number of children could not be reached due to a teachers' strikes and the closure of some schools in certain areas due to insecurity.

At the outcome level, the programme had a significant impact on education indicators in 2018, in particular for girls. School feeding was associated with an increase in enrolment rates of 15 percent on average (16 percent for girls and 13 percent for boys), while the retention rate decreased slightly from 91 percent in 2017 to 89.2 percent in 2018, yet remained above the target value of 85 percent. These outcomes are in line with a joint 2018 Imperial College London, Institute of Development Studies and International Food Policy Research Institute impact study of WFP school meals, which found that it contributed to increasing enrolment rates by 11 percent in conflict-affected communities[1]. The increase in 2018 was also higher than previously recorded: indeed, the 2013-2017 Country Portfolio Evaluation had found that WFP school meals in Mali led to an average increase in enrolment rates by 7 percent. Despite these results, 849 schools remain closed in Mali at the end of 2018 and the implementation of school feeding remains challenging due to insecurity and conflict at the local level. The situation is particularly worrying in the region of Mopti, where 60 percent of all school canteens are located.

Looking forward to 2019 and beyond, WFP Mali is developing a new school feeding strategy jointly with government counterparts, which will include an updated targeting of intervention areas and a plan to scale up the programme in order to better meet the needs of Malian children. WFP will further consolidate school feeding into an integrated package of WFP activities aimed at strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities and will continue to collaborate closely with NGOs and UN agencies, in particular within the Education Cluster and with UNICEF, as part of a broader effort to restore stability, food security and basic social services. WFP will also provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the Government at the central and decentralized levels to support a progressive scaling-up of the national school feeding programme.

Strategic Outcome 03

Targeted populations (children 6-59 months and PLW) have reduced malnutrition in line with national targets

Under this Strategic Outcome WFP aimed to reduce both acute and chronic malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) and caregivers through the provision of specialised nutritious foods and cash-based transfers. Interventions included the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, the prevention of chronic malnutrition, assistance to caregivers of hospitalized malnourished children and support to food fortification. WFP also engaged in efforts to strengthen national stakeholder capacities on nutrition and support evidence generation for nutrition decision-makers.

The prevention of chronic malnutrition was implemented as part of an integrated resilience package and targeted vulnerable groups over the 1000-day window of opportunity for stunting prevention in selected villages in the central and northern regions (Koulikoro, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao and Menaka). Pregnant and lactating women and girls received cash incentives to attend prenatal care, deliver in health facilities and attend post-natal care during the child's first 6 months of age. The cash-based transfers also allowed them to diversify their diet and have access to more nutritious foods. Children aged 6-23 months received monthly rations of Super Cereal Plus (150g/per/day). Behaviour change communication was carried out at the village level for participants in the programme and the community in general. These sessions also targeted participants in asset creation and school meal interventions. WFP worked with local NGOs, in close collaboration with the health authorities. Due to funding availability the intervention began in the last quarter of 2018 and did not reach the expected number of beneficiaries, reaching 29 percent of planned beneficiaries.

The treatment of acute malnutrition targeted children and women in regions where the prevalence of acute malnutrition was superior to 10 percent and where prevalence was less than 10 percent with aggravating factors such as high food insecurity, population displacements, epidemics or conflicts. Government capacity to respond and access to basic social services were also taken into account in the choice of intervention areas. Children aged 6-59 months received a take-home ration of 100 grams/day of a ready-to-use supplementary food while PLW received 250 grams/day of Super Cereal and 25 grams/day of oil. Duration of assistance was up to 60 days for children aged 6-59 months and 180 days for PLW in accordance with the national protocol. Rations were distributed through 537 local health centers, working directly with health personnel or through international or national NGOs.

Due to initially low levels of resourcing, WFP prioritized the regions with high rates of global acute malnutrition and low access to basic health services (Tombouctou, Taoudeni, Gao, Menaka, Kidal and Kayes). By mid-year however concerns about the high levels of food insecurity and their likely impact on the nutritional status of vulnerable children caused WFP to expand its geographical coverage to the region of Mopti and increase the coverage in the region of Kayes. Despite these efforts, the number of children reached fell short of the initial target of 228,000. By contrast, the number of PLW screened and admitted into the programme quickly exceeded the Nutrition Cluster's planned caseload, resulting in higher than expected coverage. Despite limited resources WFP was able to maintain a constant level of support to health facilities through the year, with no significant pipeline breaks. As a result, the programme performed well, with 97 percent cure rate.

As part of its contribution to the treatment of acute malnutrition, WFP assisted the caregivers of children hospitalized for severe acute malnutrition with complications. Adults who accompanied severely malnourished children to the hospital for treatment received paper vouchers which were then exchanged for hot meals provided by a caterer. This assistance aimed to lift one of the barriers to treatment, allowing the caregiver to remain with the child during the period of hospitalization without the financial burden of having to provide for meals. The objective was to increase the number of screened children who were brought to the hospital for treatment and reduce the dropout rate. The activity was implemented by health and social protection services in all regions except Bamako and Kidal through 56 district-level health facilities. Children with severe acute malnutrition are usually hospitalized in pediatric wards, and assistance was extended to all caregivers of children hospitalized in the pediatric wards, for equity. During the implementation, a shorter than expected duration of stay was observed, with children being discharged from treatment faster than expected. This allowed for higher number of caregivers to be assisted with the same level of planned resources. Overall, 98 percent of caregivers for children hospitalized with severe acute malnutrition received assistance and 40 percent of caregivers indicated they could not have stayed at the health center without this assistance, indicating that the intervention could achieve its intended objectives of increasing uptake of treatment and reducing dropout rates.

In 2018, WFP also completed the pilot project for rice fortification. The project aimed to test whether fortification of locally produced rice was feasible operationally and programmatically in a West African context, with a view to address micronutrient deficiencies at scale. In this pilot project, fortified kernels were imported from abroad and blended with local rice, sourced and blended by a local private sector partner. A total of 1,500 mt of rice were fortified with eight vitamins and minerals which are difficult to source from diet alone and have high nutritional impact (vitamin A, B1, B6, B12, folic acid, niacin, iron and zinc) and distributed to all 596 schools supported by WFP for the 2017-2018 school year. The project reached more than 118,000 school children aged 6-12 years with 150 g of fortified rice per day. Nutritional content of the rice represented between 37 percent and 100 percent of daily requirements for this age group.

Strategic Outcome 04

Populations in targeted areas, including vulnerable smallholder farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.

Working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Strategic Outcome 4 interventions were oriented towards building resilience among

targeted populations by preserving and increasing the productive capacity of communities and promoting increased revenues through technical support and strengthening linkages to markets. These activities are aligned to national policies and frameworks, including the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) unit within the Ministry of Agriculture, through which WFP interventions are coordinated. Activities are also aligned to the National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security (PoISAN) and the National Policy on Social Protection (PNPS).

In 2018, WFP's food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities focused on the rehabilitation and creation of productive assets, which either directly or indirectly reinforce the food and nutrition security of target communities as well as supporting the sustainable management of natural resources. FFA activities were context-specific, they promoted participatory solutions through WFP's three-pronged approach (3PA) [1] and were aimed at enabling vulnerable populations to build their resilience in the face of external shocks such as floods, drought and conflict.

In 2018, FFA activities reached 163,000 persons, representing 59 percent of planned beneficiaries, spread across six regions of Mali, namely Gao, Koulikoro, Kayes, Ménaka, Mopti and Timbuktu. In total, 176 community assets were created or rehabilitated, including but not limited to market gardens, filter dikes, dams, roads, pastoral wells, vaccination parks and dune fixation. For the creation of these assets, communities were supported with 1119 mt of food and USD 3.3 million in cash. Participants in FFA activities received six daily food rations for their respective households (corresponding to 580 g of cereals, pulses, oil and salt, equivalent to 2194 kcal / person / day) and cash transfers in the amount of 1,500 FCFA per person per day.

With regards to Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) activities, WFP supported 41 farmers organisations in the regions of Segou, Mopti; Timbuktu and Koulikoro, covering a total of 64,000 smallholders. Support focused on capacity strengthening through training on post-harvest handling and storage, marketing and market access; the distribution of hermetic bags and plastic tanks to improve storage; the construction of storage and conservation infrastructure for cereals, training on the organizational management of farmers organisations; and improving the quality of rice and pulses.

The supported farmers organisations sold over 2,000 mt to WFP and 20,000 mt to private companies. Food purchased was used in FFA activities and unconditional food assistance during the lean season, linking relief and development activities. WFP extended the support to farmers organisations located near schools where WFP is implementing school feeding. Linking farmers organisations to schools provided a new opportunity to farmers to sell their produce to the nearest school, especially fresh vegetables.

The main results achieved under this Strategic Outcome relate to protecting, rehabilitating and strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable populations. The overall food consumption score (FCS) improved from 51 percent in 2017 to 61 percent in 2018, linked to an increase in the share of expenditure spent on food. The FCS however remained below the target value due to the fact that data was collected at the height of the lean season and took place within a context of continuing insecurity. In 2018, yields per hectare of millet, sorghum, maize, rice and cowpea crops increased. Partner capacity, including state technical services, local authorities, communities, cooperating partners were also strengthened. Nevertheless, the coping strategy index (CSI) showed a deterioration when compared to 2017 reflecting the stress associated with the drought affected 2017 agricultural season and the difficult lean season that followed, yet it still remained within the 2018 target value.

Work was also carried out by the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit, highlighting results under this Strategic Outcome. These surveys focused on three indicators, namely the capacity of communities to manage shocks, the proportion of children with a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), the proportion of beneficiary households with an acceptable FCS. The evaluation highlighted improvements in these indicators in line with the outcome indicators described in the previous paragraph.

Beyond assets, the cash-based transfers and food enabled communities to protect their livelihoods during the lean season, allowing them to refrain from selling assets and incurring debt. Through information collected during meetings with communities, Post-Distribution Monitoring follow-up surveys and external evaluations, FFA activities have strengthened social cohesion within and outside the community and have reduced the migration of young people to urban centers. An additional study is required to quantify these testimonies. Further, a joint FAO/WFP evaluation of activities in northern Mali recommended increasing the use of shared management and monitoring approaches, strengthening coordination between the two agencies and with decentralized authorities, and maintaining sustained investment in the targeted locations.

Several difficulties were encountered in 2018, namely access constraints in the north of the country, the limited presence of state services in some municipalities, and the absence of approved service providers to distribute cash to beneficiaries on certain sites. These issues were in part overcome by using third party monitoring NGOs. The use of supervisory personnel local to the intervention zones and using a variety of means of transport during the monitoring missions facilitated access in certain areas.

Lessons have been learned and will be used to improve interventions in 2019 and beyond, with a focus on strengthening synergies between different activities.

FFA activities in particular will serve as the basis for consolidating resilience-building activities, with a view to ensuring the integration of activities falling under Strategic Outcomes 2, 3 and 4, targeting the same communities over multiple years to strengthen the resilience at the community, household and individual levels.

Strategic Outcome 05

Government (at the local and national levels) and civil society have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023

WFP works closely with relevant ministries at the national, sub-national and local levels, ensuring strategic and operational alignment with national policies and priorities on food security and nutrition, agriculture, social protection and education. This involves technical support to the Government and civil society in planning and implementing activities. The objective is to develop the capacity of national and local structures, including decentralized authorities, to plan and implement activities.

In 2018, WFP actively contributed to support the National Food Security System (DNSA), as co-lead of the technical and financial partners' group on food security and nutrition, and WFP provided technical assistance to improve the DNSA's monitoring and evaluation system. WFP supported the national early warning system, strengthening food security and nutrition analysis, as well as the preparation and operational implementation of the National Response Plan.

As part of the UN Scaling Up Nutrition Network, WFP worked with the other UN agencies to provide institutional support to the Government for the effective governance of the nutrition sector. The main priority in 2018 was support of the revision of the national nutrition action plan and drafting of the new plan. Through its Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Nutrition Coordination Cell, the governmental entity in charge of multisectoral coordination, WFP provided support for a mapping of nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive interventions in Mali, for training of the sectoral ministry focal points on nutrition and for an evaluation of the integration of nutrition in decentralized (regional and district-level) development plans. These various analyses will feed into the revision process of the national nutrition action plan and inform the drafting of the new plan, both of which were rescheduled for 2019. WFP also provided support to the local Sun Business Network, including trainings and an assessment study to identify opportunities for engagement and support needs.

In 2018, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action (MSAH). WFP supported MSAH to develop analysis and

design capacities for social protection strategies and programmes, especially food and nutrition security-sensitive and shock-responsive safety nets. This included analysis on the coherence and integration of structural and crisis-related tools and frameworks, supporting the development of a unified social registry, and providing technical assistance on overall information management, including the ensuring alignment with SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, for data sharing where appropriate.

WFP ensured operational collaboration with the government's main safety net programme Jigisemejiri, signing an MoU in April 2018 which formalised collaboration in terms of intervention areas, transfers mechanisms and capacity building. This includes coordination for both conditional and unconditional transfers (school meals, asset creation activities and nutritional programming), and collaboration with respect to geographic coverage (encompassing a range of actors) to avoid overlap between similar activities and take advantage of potential complementarities. The MoU with Jigisemejiri is specifically intended to identify and take advantage of opportunities for collaboration. WFP will also seek to strengthen the implementation of nutrition-sensitive and adaptive components aimed at strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable. WFP, as a member of the Jigisemejiri technical committee, contributed to the implementation and strategic orientation of the programme.

WFP started piloting a new and innovative approach to support the national emergency response and preparedness systems through the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica initiative. Under the ARC Replica 2018-2019 pilot programme, WFP provided technical support to the Government's technical working group in improving the customization of its drought insurance index as well as its national contingency and operational planning. The pilot also aims to increase the number of vulnerable people covered through the ARC drought insurance by allowing WFP to purchase a "replica" policy, mirroring that of the Government and thereby expanding the number of people assisted following a pay-out. ARC and ARC Replica can also be linked to a social protection instrument because it sits at the national level and with targeting that enables the payout to be delivered to the most vulnerable people at the time of the drought. In 2018, the Insurance policy was issued, however due to budget constraints the Government decided not to conclude the purchase of its insurance for the 2018 agropastoral season, leaving WFP with no effective ARC policy as permission to do so was contingent on the Government taking out a policy. This work will continue in 2019.

In 2018, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Agriculture's Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR) unit at the national, sub-national and local levels and organised one training of trainers for ministry staff on planning, namely the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA). In addition,

joint-monitoring missions of resilience activities were carried out by WFP and local technical services, through agreements with the regional directorates.

WFP worked with local communities to promote leadership at community level, especially encouraging women's participation. Asset-creation and smallholder support activities were implemented directly by WFP or by qualified local non-governmental partners, identified on the basis of their technical expertise, field presence and ability to distribute commodities. Overall, WFP actively favoured collaboration with local NGO partners familiar with the local context and partners were chosen on the background of a proven track record and community acceptance. These partners were selected via a competitive process. Emphasis was placed on building the capacity of local actors (members of the targeted community, decentralized technical services, NGO partners), to ensure programmatic continuity in the long term.

Strategic Outcome 06

Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks

A survey carried out by the Ministry of Finance in 2018 found that food and nutrition security was the number one priority of the Malian population, with the ability to feed one's family identified as the primary concern by 92 percent of Malians, thereby reinforcing the notion that national hunger solutions should be a priority focus of government efforts.

In 2018, building on its experience in crisis response and preparedness, cash transfers, coordination and resilience, as well as its capacity to operate at scale, WFP increased its investment in support of national hunger solutions. Within this framework, WFP supported the Government of Mali in the Zero Hunger Strategic Review process, culminating in April 2018 with the publication of a final report to inform and guide the policy dialogue around SDG 2. It has, among others, fed into the formulation of Mali's 2019-2023 National Development Strategy (CREDD), the draft of which identifies resilience food and nutrition security and social protection as important pillars.

Given that 90 percent of the population works in the informal sector and is not covered by formal social protection or a social protection floor, expanding the coverage of safety nets has become critical, and WFP supported two important studies contributing to the policy coherence agenda on social protection. The first was a study on the articulation of emergency and development social safety nets, which looked at the integration of a shock responsive dimension in the national safety net system. A second study examined the implementation of social safety nets in difficult to access areas, looking at how external partners, even when they are performing key functions of the state, can operate in a way

that strengthen systems and thus works towards building legitimacy of the state and progressive restoration of the social contract, thus also contributing to a peace agenda.

With a view to reinforcing linkages between resilience-building activities and social protection systems, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture, which houses the Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel (CILSS) focal point and coordinates the National Resilience Priorities (PRP), in the review of vulnerability and risk analysis and mapping. At the operational level, WFP is testing different adaptive social safety net packages, which it will document in 2019 to feed into a national norms and procedures initiative.

Consistent with ongoing efforts to pursue an integrated multi-sectoral and multi-partner approach, WFP actively participated in the initial steps towards the formulation of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and supported the formulation of the Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF), which will define the UN's strategy and priorities in Mali with respect to the humanitarian, peace and development agendas. In addition, WFP is coordinating the development of a joint FAO, UNICEF and WFP strategy for resilience and zero hunger, to guide the three agencies towards providing more coherent support to SDG2 and the broader SDG agenda.

This is complemented by the engagement of WFP, as a UN agency but also as co-lead of the Food Security Cluster and the food and nutrition security thematic group, in different consultations and coordination regarding the nexus approach, which aims to look at how to sustainably reduce assistance needs in regions and among vulnerable populations, looking at concrete steps of how to move forward.

Based on lessons learned on the policy coherence agenda in 2018, WFP will further strengthen its results by ensuring a more systematic formalization of its relationships with its government partners, establishing broader multi-year Memoranda of Understanding and annual work plans. It will also place more attention on the consultative processes and leadership and ownership of the national counterparts, not only at central but also decentralized level, through more systematic missions to the field, regular consultations and information sharing. WFP will also strengthen its knowledge management capacity to reinforce the capitalization of its experience to feed into national systems.

Strategic Outcome 07

Humanitarian partners have access to common services, (including transportation, logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security analysis) throughout the year

In 2018, WFP provided technical expertise and financial support to improve food security and nutrition analyses, supporting two National Food and Nutritional Security (ENSAN) surveys in February and September 2018, one SMART survey in August 2018 and two Cadre Harmonisé exercises in March and November 2018.

WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster (FSC), actively working to support and improve the food security analyses at national and local levels. The FSC worked closely with the national early warning system on the food security analysis, mobilizing the Cluster's members to share analysis and engage the Cadre Harmonisé exercise. Important coordination work was carried out for seasonal food assistance activities, especially during the agropastoral lean season. This helped to have a clear vision of the planned response of the different actors, identify risks of overlap or over-assistance and identify remaining gaps. Several ad hoc coordination meetings were held with relevant partners to support operational planning and, where possible harmonization, of this assistance within the National Response Plan.

The FSC shared food security analysis, working closely with WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping team, and published two advocacy notes in January and March 2018, followed by efforts to revise upwards the number of people estimated to require emergency assistance from 932,000 persons to 1.6 million persons. These were then brought before various decision-making bodies in April and May, including the Humanitarian Coordination Team, to guide decision-making and support the mobilization of additional resources for the lean season response in 2018. The FSC's advocacy efforts were also reflected in the mid-term review of the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan in July.

The FSC worked to strengthen coordination among humanitarian partners and national authorities in 2018, carrying out training workshops in Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti regions on humanitarian needs overview and mapping to improve coordination. However, considering the poor food security situation and to a certain extent the lack of Government capacity, challenges remain numerous to better prepare and respond to mounting needs. In 2019, a key focus of the Cluster's work will be the strengthening of sub-national clusters to ensure the delivery of coherent, coordinated and comprehensive assistance to the most vulnerable communities while avoiding duplication and gaps.

Alongside support to the FSC, WFP continued to manage the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Due to the volatile security situation as well as the vast distances and poor road conditions in central and northern Mali, air travel played a critical role in facilitating humanitarian access to beneficiary populations in 2018. As there are no commercial air operators in Mali that would be able to transport aid workers to remote project sites, UNHAS played a key role in supporting the humanitarian community's ability to implement and monitor a

wide range of activities in some of the most remote areas of the country, and demand for UNHAS services to key destinations in Mali remains high.

Over the course of 2018, UNHAS maintained regular daily flights to provide the entire humanitarian community with a safe and reliable air service to the centre and north of Mali. There is currently no commercial alternative and UNHAS collaborates closely with ECHO flights, ICRC flights and MINUSMA aviation to ensure access to hard-to-reach areas. With flat rate booking fees of USD 200 to main destinations and USD 100 to secondary airstrips, the cost recovery accounted for up to one third of the expenses, far above the 20 percent expected. The expenses have been lower than the budget for the year mainly due to some technical flights cancellations over May and June, a lower fuel price and tailored flight tasking for better occupancy rate.

In 2018, UNHAS transported 10,204 passengers and nearly 40 tons of cargo from 144 organizations to seven destinations in Mali. With a fleet of two 19-seat aircraft based in Bamako, UNHAS operated regular flights to Timbuktu, Mopti, Gao, Menaka and on request to Ansongo and Niafunke for a total of nearly 2,000 flight hours. The 144 user organizations are mainly NGOs with a breakdown of 118 NGOs, 15 UN agencies and 11 donors or diplomatic missions. In addition, UNHAS performed three medical evacuations. The user satisfaction rate for the UNHAS service in 2018 was 95 percent, slightly short of the 100 percent target value.

Compared to 2017, the demand for passenger transportation slightly increased, however, the actual number of passengers transported remained steady. The slight reduction was caused by the arrival of a new aircraft and change of operator in May and June, which led to 25 days of flight cancellations stemming from technical failures.

The UNHAS operation encountered numerous challenges in 2018. The poor condition of some airstrips inhibited access during the rainy season. To overcome this, UNHAS flights maintained the use of non-pressurized short take-off and landing (STOL) aircraft in its fleet. However, flights to Kidal remained suspended pending the completion of a new runway. In addition, the destruction of airport terminals at Timbuktu and Gao presented huge security and operational challenges, and both airports remain vulnerable to terrorist attacks. Since the attacks, luggage check-in is done at WFP offices and passengers' check-in and boarding at the terminals is performed in poor security and comfort conditions.

In 2018, two major achievements can be highlighted. UNHAS Mali maintained regular flights to the northern region of Menaka despite increasing insecurity, the poor condition of the airstrip and airspace restrictions stemming from military air operations. Second, despite the destruction of the Gao and Timbuktu

airport terminals, UNHAS maintained its operations to these critical destinations, using WFP offices to facilitate part of the check-in.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In 2018, food security and nutrition surveys carried out by the Government and supported by WFP highlighted women's vulnerability to food insecurity. As one example, food insecurity levels are more than 50 percent higher among households headed by women than for those headed by men [1]. This also involves a significant loss of economic potential: the estimated labour force participation rate for women was at 60.8 percent against 82.5 percent for men. Differences in education – the adult literacy rate for women was only 57 percent of that for men [2] – also affect access to information and messaging. Throughout 2018, gender concerns were mainstreamed into all WFP activities with an emphasis on targeting and the reinforcement of women's participation in the implementation and management of activities, to ensure equity in the immediate term and to promote gender equality in the medium to long term. Overall in 2018, women and children, and households headed by women represented the majority of beneficiaries.

Gender concerns have been integrated into assessments, targeting and the choice of transfer modality. The programme ensured that there is no discrimination between men and women through equal 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, as well as sensitizing communities to involve more women as part of management and complaint committees.

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

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' program, targeting women smallholder producers increased women's economic empowerment. Women's decision-making power over the utilization of food entitlements and cash-based transfers (vouchers) at the household level

increased significantly in 2018.

WFP carried out a gender and cash study in September 2018 to analyse the impact of cash-based transfers on gender dynamics. The results of this study showed that cash transfers have protective and preventive functions for both women and men including a reduction in intrahousehold conflict and gender-based violence. The study made recommendations regarding communication on assistance, targeting criteria, role of members of local committees and women's representation in these committees.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

In a context of ongoing insecurity, WFP put in place mitigating measures to enable the continued provision of food and nutritional assistance whilst respecting the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries in line with the "do no harm" principle. WFP improved its M&E; and analysis tools to better account for protection issues and improved results sharing mechanisms to identify mitigating measures which could be put in place. For example, after each round of Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), a debrief was organized with WFP staff and the survey teams to share immediate and key results and define actions to be taken by WFP sub-offices with cooperating partners, including sensitization and communication sessions and modifying modalities of assistance.

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 and partners utilized community-based inclusive and participatory approaches during the distribution process, disseminating appropriate information and sensitization to ensure transparency and that all beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are aware of the inclusion and exclusion criteria. According to the 2018 PDM outcome results, 97 percent of assisted persons reported to be safe on the way to, from and at WFP distribution sites when receiving food assistance. Overall, 78 percent of households spent less than one hour to reach distribution sites and 57 percent of household beneficiaries spent less than one hour at the distribution sites. Where access to distribution sites was complicated by access and security constraints, namely in Mopti and Segou, cooperating partners put in place several mitigating measures, including engaging with local community leaders on the ground.

WFP also engaged with beneficiaries to identify the most appropriate assistance modalities, locations and times for distributions. For food assistance, more than 70 percent of household beneficiaries were in favour of the assistance modality that they received (cash, voucher or in-kind). A large majority of school

management committees indicated their preference for cash-based transfers under the school feeding programme. Regarding the caretaker programme, which was monitored using the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping tool, 99 percent of respondents stated that their child was safe during the treatment period at the health centre.

A cash and gender study carried out in September 2018 highlighted that women and men receiving food assistance decreased the amount of hazardous work they undertook to obtain money to purchase food, reducing their exposure to physical harm and sexual violence.

Finally, in 2018, a WFP mission on humanitarian access made several recommendations on strategies aimed at assuring access to areas that are contested or insecure, focusing on the need for ongoing and locally-based communication with the different parties. In 2019, local elections and the installation of the interim authorities will require close attention from humanitarian actors. The UN-wide Programme Criticality process will also provide guidance with respect to operations in insecure areas.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP requests that cooperating partners put in place feedback and complaints mechanisms such as complaints committees and suggestion boxes to help reach as many people as possible and allow beneficiaries as well as nonbeneficiaries to suggest improvements or report any concerns related to WFP assistance. In 2018, WFP worked with three NGOs selected as third-party monitors, to monitor WFP interventions, identify issues in the implementation of interventions and triangulate the information with cooperating partner reports.

According to the Post Distribution Monitoring outcome results, 44 percent of assisted households stated that they were informed about the programme, including dates and time of food or cash distribution, cash transfer value and complaints mechanism. Recommendations to increase communication and improve targeting methodologies will be implemented from 2019.

In 2018, WFP scaled up the use of a remote monitoring system, mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), allowing WFP to directly contact beneficiaries to gather information on food security, nutrition and the monitoring of specific activities under Strategic Outcome 3. According to a mVAM survey carried out in June 2018, a large majority of caretakers were satisfied with the project.

WFP has undertaken the establishment of a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) to reinforce its protection and accountability objective. The CFM became operational in December 2018 through a hotline which is managed by a private call centre. WFP follows established Standard Operating Procedures, including special procedures for sensitive complaints, with a formalized system of referral to the protection cluster and protection actors in Bamako and in the field. In parallel, a sensitization campaign was launched using radios, posters and training of WFP staff and partners.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Mali faces significant constraints related to difficult agro-ecological conditions, which increase the volatility of livelihood activities and the carrying capacity of the resource base. Rainfall is limited, irregular and unevenly distributed across the territory. As a result of the fragility of the environment, combined with population pressures and inappropriate land-use practices land degradation is a major concern. In addition, an estimated 60 percent of the population live on degraded land, with limited vegetation cover, impoverished and eroded soils and decreasing groundwater levels. All of these pressures are combined with the adverse effects of climate change, namely recurrent droughts and flooding.

Through its interventions, WFP helps to improve the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate change. WFP supports communities in the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems through the fight against erosion, the natural regeneration of defended area, dune stabilization, pasture improvement, water management and environmental protection education. Water and soil conservation works and soil protection and restoration activities, combined with land regeneration activities, contribute to improving soil fertility to increase yields and household food security. Other benefits include the production of wood for fuel and construction, protection and improved soil quality, and the creation of income-generating opportunities.

Certain asset creation activities, including the construction of dams, require clearing of land and soil disturbance at the base of the structure and in the quarries, which could have an impact on the environment and air quality. Through environmental and social risk screening during programme design, adverse environmental impacts can be avoided, reduced or mitigated. All asset creation activities are classified as low or no risk (category c). In accordance with national environmental regulation, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was conducted for FFA projects that included the construction of dams.

In 2019, WFP will continue to explore several environmentally friendly initiatives, including but not limited to measures to reduce waste and increase recycling at distribution sites and using solar powered lighting systems in WFP offices.

Seeding hope

Nossombougou is a commune in the region of Koulikoro, with nearly 30,000 inhabitants. The village, located 70 km north of Bamako, is one of the targeted villages benefiting from an integrated approach to strengthening resilience, through food assistance-for-assets, school feeding, and nutrition specific and sensitive programming. In support to the Government, WFP works with local authorities in implementing this integrated package, which addresses food and nutrition insecurity at the community, household, and individual levels.

Fily Coulibaly participates in market gardening activities in Nossombougou. Fily is a dynamic young woman, 37 years old, and mother of 6 children including 5 girls. She grows onions, cucumbers, eggplants, tomatoes, etc ... Proud of her daily livelihood, she explains the difficulties the village was experiencing before the arrival of WFP and its partners:

"A few years ago, the lack of water and activities in the village, as well as the degraded lands, no longer allowed my husband and I to meet our needs," says Fily.

"Twenty years ago, the dyke that allowed water to be conserved as well as various market gardening activities in the village fell into ruin. This caused the lack of water, the decline in production, poverty, unemployment and under-nutrition in Nossombougou and its surroundings. Young people preferred to migrate to other villages and towns," she adds.

To help the community overcome these issues, WFP provided the necessary materials to build and rehabilitate different assets to improve the lives of the communities. Food and cash food assistance was provided to the participants to compensate for the work done, such as the construction of dikes, fish ponds, gardening perimeters, rural roads, tree plantations, etc

In addition, WFP is assisting the community to restore degraded land and gardening. Mainly practiced by women, gardening is one of the most lucrative activities in the region: harvested fruits and vegetables are sold at the Nossombougou market, one of the biggest markets in the region.

"Since I joined the resilience programme 2 years ago, I have my vegetable garden whose crops are used to prepare balanced meals and feed my family. I sell a portion of my harvested vegetables to the local market to support my children, including schooling and medical care," she says.

With the money that Fily earns by selling her production at the market, she can meet all her children's school meal fees.

"From now on, I have confidence in myself and in my abilities, I know that by working hard I can offer a better future to my children and to my community. I want to show my daughters that we, women, can make a difference and develop our village if we get support," concludes Fily, with hope in her eyes.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP / Virgo Edgarngarbaroum

Conflict forced Aminata Cissé to flee to Hondoubomokoïna, in the region of Timbuktu. Here, Aminata receives food vouchers which allow her and her family to reach their basic food requirements.

Context and operations

[1] Advocacy Note Food Security Cluster https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/cluster_sa_nut_-_plaidoyer_fevrier_2018_vf_13.03.18_003.pdf

[2] Displacement Tracking Matrix Sitrep – 24 December 2018 https://mali.iom.int/sites/default/files/Sitrep/SITREP-DTM_DNDS_21.pdf

[3] Cost of Hunger Study Mali <https://fscluster.org/mali/document/pam-le-cout-de-la-faim-en-afrique-coha>

Strategic outcome 01

- The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.
- The "Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women" indicator is not disaggregated by sex as it provides values exclusively for females.
- The absence of base values for certain indicators can be explained by the fact that they are new indicators.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/Aurino%20et%20al%20for%20WEB.pdf>

The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.

Strategic outcome 03

The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.

The "Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women" indicator is not disaggregated by sex as it provides values exclusively for females.

The absence of base values for certain indicators can be explained by the fact that they are new indicators.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023753/download/?_ga=2.216983958.1486100244.1550077398660750464.1519653217

The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.

Strategic outcome 05

Under Strategic Outcome 5 no outcome-level data is available because the methodology of the associated outcome indicator (Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard) required specific technical expertise and will be replaced with a new outcome indicator at corporate level for 2019. This will be incorporated in the logical framework for the Mali CSP from 2020.

Strategic outcome 06

The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.

The absence of base values for certain indicators can be explained by the fact that they are new indicators.

Strategic outcome 07

The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] ENSAN 2018

[2] UNDP, Human Development Indices and Indicators 2018 Statistical Update, 2018

The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.

Protection

The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.

Accountability to affected populations

The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.

Environment

The CSP end targets are in line with the current transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which covers the period until June 2019, and which includes three budget revisions. A further budget revision, extending the transitional ICSP until the end of December 2019, is set to be approved in advance of the Executive Board session in June 2019. Please kindly note therefore that the CSP end targets may be modified in conjunction with the approval of the fourth budget revision.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	726,951	571,453	78.6%
	female	891,947	762,934	85.5%
	total	1,618,898	1,334,387	82.4%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	264,412	323,863	122.5%
	female	418,676	501,756	119.8%
	total	683,088	825,619	120.9%
Children (5-18 years)	male	145,272	118,400	81.5%
	female	148,543	131,003	88.2%
	total	293,815	249,403	84.9%
Children (under 5 years)	male	317,267	129,190	40.7%
	female	324,728	130,175	40.1%
	total	641,995	259,365	40.4%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	50,000	91,411	182.8%

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,568,898	1,242,977	79.2%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and after crises			
Rice	0	95	-
Sorghum/Millet	10,512	7,019	66.8%
Corn Soya Blend	6,432	5,140	79.9%
High Energy Biscuits	75	0	-
Iodised Salt	131	78	59.3%
Vegetable Oil	852	496	58.3%
Beans	0	742	-
Split Peas	2,628	740	28.2%
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in food insecure and post-crisis areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year			
Rice	2,376	1,096	46.2%
Sorghum/Millet	1,200	1	0.1%
Corn Soya Blend	150	149	99.5%
Iodised Salt	47	8	16.3%
Vegetable Oil	233	94	40.1%
Beans	0	62	-
Peas	0	1	-
Split Lentils	0	1	-
Split Peas	775	278	35.9%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Targeted populations (children 6-59 months and PLW) have reduced malnutrition in line with national targets			
Corn Soya Blend	3,456	690	20.0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
LNS	0	40	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,372	596	43.5%
Vegetable Oil	140	66	47.1%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Populations in targeted areas, including vulnerable smallholder farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.			
Rice	0	30	-
Sorghum/Millet	4,995	794	15.9%
Iodised Salt	56	12	21.1%
Vegetable Oil	278	103	37.0%
Beans	0	180	-
Split Peas	1,110	0	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and after crises			
Cash	0	8,706,342	-
Value Voucher	35,325,000	18,950,704	53.6%
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable people in food insecure and post-crisis areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year			
Cash	2,850,941	1,904,421	66.8%
Value Voucher	4,500,000	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Targeted populations (children 6-59 months and PLW) have reduced malnutrition in line with national targets			
Cash	1,060,844	155,787	14.7%
Value Voucher	154,000	820,693	532.9%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Populations in targeted areas, including vulnerable smallholder farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.			
Cash	6,937,500	3,726,457	53.7%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and after crises				
Output A: Crisis- affected populations (Tier 1) receive transfers (cash- or food-based) in response to production shocks in order to protect their livelihoods and enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements				
Act 01. 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	938.0	908.0	96.8
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	246.0	246.0	100.0
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	709000.0	696307.0	98.2
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	individual	33.0	33.0	100.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in food insecure and post-crisis areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year				
Output A: Targeted school children (Tier 1) received nutritious meal every day they attended school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment				
Act 04. 4- Provide school meals to school children in targeted areas				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	20.0	19.0	95.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	880.0	629.0	71.5
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted populations (children 6-59 months and PLW) have reduced malnutrition in line with national targets				
Output A: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW (Tier 1) receive food and cash transfers (including specialized nutritional commodities, social behaviour change communication activities and nutrition education where appropriate) in order to prevent malnutrition				
Act 05. 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	537.0	537.0	100.0
Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	55.0	69.0	125.5

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output B: Malnourished Children 6-59 months and PLW including caregivers (Tier 1) in food-insecure/post-crisis areas receive appropriate specialised nutritious foods to treat acute malnutrition				
Act 06. 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	2914.0	1219.0	41.8
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Populations in targeted areas, including vulnerable smallholder farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.				
Output C: Targeted food-insecure smallholders (Tier 2) benefit from technical and financial support in order to increase their market-oriented production in terms both of quantity and value				
Act 09. 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at encouraging market-oriented production, facilitating access to markets, enhancing value-added and reducing post-harvest losses, and developing linkages to the school meals programme				
Number of community groups formed and registered	individual	244.0	426.0	174.6
Number of people trained	individual	4618.0	3711.0	80.4
Output D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and climate change (Tier 2) benefit from rehabilitated productive asset base in order to enhance sustainably their livelihoods				
Act 08. 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	243.0	228.0	93.8
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest protected	Ha	49.0	30.0	61.2
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	568.0	413.0	72.7
Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established	Ha	366.0	357.0	97.5
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	37.0	17.0	45.9
Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds	Ha	537.0	367.0	68.3
Hectares (ha) of land protected with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	1.0	0.3	30.0
Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared	Ha	1.0	1.0	100.0
Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established	Ha	458.0	378.0	82.5
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	58.9	27.7	47.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	27.0	19.0	70.4
Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	58.6	46.5	79.4
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	5033.0	1893.0	37.6
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	26900.0	24799.0	92.2
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	2300.0	2300.0	100.0
Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	9.0	4.0	44.4
Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	18.0	13.0	72.2
Number of concrete bridges constructed	Number	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	5.0	1.0	20.0
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	11.0	5.0	45.5
Number of school gardens established	Number	2.0	1.0	50.0
Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	203.0	91.0	44.8
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	2.0	2.0	100.0
Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	2677.0	1489.0	55.6
Output F: Smallholder farmers in localities where cash-based school meals are implemented (Tier 2) benefit from schools' generated local demand of food commodities to improve their food security and livelihoods				
Act 09. 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at encouraging market-oriented production, facilitating access to markets, enhancing value-added and reducing post-harvest losses, and developing linkages to the school meals programme				
Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	4474.0	5295.0	118.4
Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)	farmer organization	90.0	90.0	100.0
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	15740.0	16534.0	105.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: Government (at the local and national levels) and civil society have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023				
Output I: Food insecure people (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from strengthened coordination among actors in the nutrition sector through REACH mechanism in order to improve their nutrition status				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 11. 11- Support government to strengthen coordination among actors in the nutrition sector through REACH mechanism				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	4.0	4.0	100.0
Output M: Food-insecure people in targeted areas (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened food security analysis, emergency preparedness and service delivery in order to protect access to food				
Act 10. 10- Provide technical assistance and other support to the Government, to strengthen national capacity for food and nutritional security analysis, and for emergency preparedness and response				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	16.0	16.0	100.0
Strategic Result 6: Policies to support sustainable development are coherent				
Strategic Outcome 06: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks				
Output I: Targeted populations (Tier 3) benefit from the implementation of the National Zero Hunger Review recommendations, supported by targeted sectors, UN system and government entities in order to better progress towards zero hunger.				
Act 12. 12- Provide support to the Government Zero Hunger Review implementation and related analytical work, followed by dialogue with Government and other stakeholders relating to implications of the findings and recommendations for medium-term planning (CSP, national development plan, UNDAF) and improving coordination between different elements of food security response, including adaptive social protection				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	4.0	4.0	100.0
Output M: Food insecure people (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from improved coordination between different actors and structures involved in food security analysis, preparedness and response planning in order to protect access to food				
Act 12. 12- Provide support to the Government Zero Hunger Review implementation and related analytical work, followed by dialogue with Government and other stakeholders relating to implications of the findings and recommendations for medium-term planning (CSP, national development plan, UNDAF) and improving coordination between different elements of food security response, including adaptive social protection				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	16.0	16.0	100.0
Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 07: Humanitarian partners have access to common services, (including transportation, logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security analysis) throughout the year				
Output H: Food-insecure people (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from shared services and platforms provided to humanitarian and development partners in order to promptly receive life-saving assistance.				
Act 14. 14- Provide transportation services to humanitarian and development partners through the Humanitarian Air Service				
Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing the service	agency/organization	148.0	144.0	97.3
Number of needs assessments carried out	assessment	4.0	5.0	125.0
Percentage response to medical and security evacuation	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output H: Food insecure people (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from WFP supply chain services to humanitarian partners in order to promptly receive life-saving assistance				
Act 13. 13- Provide technical expertise and services related to logistics, communications and information management, the food security cluster, and emergency preparedness and response, to humanitarian and development partners				
Number of passengers transported	individual	10440.0	10204.0	97.7
Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95.0	98.0	103.2
Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	36.0	39.6	110.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and after crises								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	6.13	2.43	<5	<5	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	6.13	3.32	<5	<5	
			overall	6.13	2.87	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Food	male	0	20.30	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	23.60	≥40.00	≥40.00	
			overall	0	21.90	≥40.00	≥40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Food	male	0	58.70	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	55.60	≥40.00	≥40.00	
			overall	0	57.20	≥40.00	≥40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Food	male	0	40.00	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	40.70	≥40.00	≥40.00	
			overall	0	40.40	≥40.00	≥40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Food	male	0	13.90	≤20.00	≤20.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	13.10	≤20.00	≤20.00	
			overall	0	13.50	≤20.00	≤20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Food	male	0	3.70	≤20.00	≤20.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	5	≤20.00	≤20.00	
			overall	0	4.30	≤20.00	≤20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Food	male	0	15.10	≤20.00	≤20.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	16.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	
			overall	0	15.50	≤20.00	≤20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Food	male	0	65.80	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	63.30	≥40.00	≥40.00	
			overall	0	64.60	≥40.00	≥40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Food	male	0	37.60	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	39.40	≥40.00	≥40.00	
			overall	0	38.50	≥40.00	≥40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Food	male	0	44.90	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	43.30	≥40.00	≥40.00	
			overall	0	44.10	≥40.00	≥40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	59.40	66.30	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	55.30	64.90	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	55.17	65.60	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	20.53	22.40	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	25.43	22.50	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	24.00	22.50	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	male	20.07	11.30	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	19.27	12.60	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	20.83	11.90	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	30.20	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Mali	NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions	Food	male	0	14.50	≥30.00	≥30.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	14.50	≥30.00	≥30.00	
			overall	0	14.50	≥30.00	≥30.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in food insecure and post-crisis areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	Food	male	6.13	2.43	<5	<5	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	6.13	3.32	<5	<5	
			overall	6.13	2.87	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								
Mali	URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	Food	male	5.93	6.05	>5	>5	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	3.77	6.16	>5	>5	
			overall	5.09	6.10	>5	>5	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Mali	SMP: 4- Provide school meals to school children in targeted areas	Cash, Food	male	7	13.00	>6	>6	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	7	16.00	>6	>6	
			overall	7	15.00	>6	>6	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Mali	URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	Food	male	59.40	66.30	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	55.30	64.90	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	55.17	65.60	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	Food	male	20.53	22.40	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	25.43	22.50	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	24.00	22.50	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Mali	URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	Food	male	20.07	11.30	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	19.27	12.60	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	20.83	11.90	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Mali	SMP: 4- Provide school meals to school children in targeted areas	Cash, Food	male	92.00	89.00	≥85.00	≥85.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	90.00	89.40	≥85.00	≥85.00	
			overall	91.00	89.20	≥85.00	≥85.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted populations (children 6-59 months and PLW) have reduced malnutrition in line with national targets								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition - including support to caregivers	Food	male	6.57	2.98	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	6.57	2.98	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	6.57	2.98	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Mali	NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition - including support to caregivers	Food	male	0	0.01	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0.01	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0.01	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Mali	NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition - including support to caregivers	Food	male	0.17	0	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0.17	0	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.17	0	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers	Food	male	93.26	97.01	≥75.00	≥75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	93.26	97.01	≥75.00	≥75.00	
			overall	93.26	97.01	≥75.00	≥75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Mali	NPA: 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas, NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	30.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	NPA: 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas, NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers	Food	male	0	15.00	≥30.00	≥30.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	15.00	≥30.00	≥30.00	
			overall	0	15.00	≥30.00	≥30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	NPA: 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas, NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers	Food	male	62.41	61.00	≥70.00	≥70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	62.41	61.00	≥70.00	≥70.00	
			overall	62.41	61.00	≥70.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	NPA: 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas, NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers	Food	male	72.00	70.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	72.00	70.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	
			overall	72.00	70.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Populations in targeted areas, including vulnerable smallholder farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process	Cash, Food	male	1.60	2.40	<5	<5	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	1.60	4	<5	<5	
			overall	1.60	3.20	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Mali	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process	Cash, Food	male	59.50	56.30	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	42.50	65.70	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	51.00	61.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process	Cash, Food	male	4.90	28.80	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	20.00	21.20	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	12.40	25.00	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Mali	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process	Cash, Food	male	35.60	14.90	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	37.50	13.10	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	36.60	14.00	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process	Cash, Food	male	75.00	88.80	≥75.00	≥75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	75.00	93.00	≥75.00	≥75.00	
			overall	75.00	90.90	≥75.00	≥75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Mali	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process	Cash, Food	male	50.00	56.20	≤30.00	≤30.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	50.00	58.00	≤30.00	≤30.00	
			overall	50.00	57.10	≤30.00	≤30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	SMS: 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at encouraging market-oriented production, facilitating access to markets, enhancing value-added and reducing post-harvest losses, and developing linkages to the school meals programme	-	male	20.00	10.00	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	40.00	30.00	≥40.00	≥40.00	
			overall	60.00	40.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	SMS: 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at encouraging market-oriented production, facilitating access to markets, enhancing value-added and reducing post-harvest losses, and developing linkages to the school meals programme	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	24.00	24.68	≥30.00	≥30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	SMS: 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at encouraging market-oriented production, facilitating access to markets, enhancing value-added and reducing post-harvest losses, and developing linkages to the school meals programme	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	3913.00	2363.00	>3000.00	>3000.00	
Strategic Result 6 - Policies to support sustainable development are coherent								
Strategic Outcome 06: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	CSI: 12- Provide support to the Government Zero Hunger Review implementation and related analytical work, followed by dialogue with Government and other stakeholders relating to implications of the findings and recommendations for medium-term planning (CSP, national development plan, UNDAF) and improving coordination between different elements of food security response, including adaptive social protection	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	80.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities participating in national zero hunger strategic reviews								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	CSI: 12- Provide support to the Government Zero Hunger Review implementation and related analytical work, followed by dialogue with Government and other stakeholders relating to implications of the findings and recommendations for medium-term planning (CSP, national development plan, UNDAF) and improving coordination between different elements of food security response, including adaptive social protection	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 07: Humanitarian partners have access to common services, (including transportation, logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security analysis) throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	CPA: 13- Provide technical expertise and services related to logistics, communications and information management, the food security cluster, and emergency preparedness and response, to humanitarian and development partners, CPA: 14- Provide transportation services to humanitarian and development partners through the Humanitarian Air Service	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	95.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks, URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.44	25.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks, URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	23.37	19.00	=40.00	=40.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks, URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	29.42	26.50	=30.00	=30.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks, URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	47.21	54.50	=30.00	=30.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: The project has initiatives to reduce risk of sexual and gender-based violence (yes/no)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process , NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , NPA: 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas, NPA: 7- Provide fortified rice to targeted beneficiaries and support the production of fortified food commodities in collaboration with the local private sector, NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers, SMP: 4- Provide school meals to school children in targeted areas, SMS: 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at en	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process , URT: 1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks, URT: 3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	male	49.80	43.00	=50.00	=50.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	50.20	57.00	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process , NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , NPA: 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas, NPA: 7- Provide fortified rice to targeted beneficiaries and support the production of fortified food commodities in collaboration with the local private sector, NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers, SMP: 4- Provide school meals to school children in targeted areas, SMS: 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at en	male	98.00	97.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	99.00	99.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	99.00	97.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process , NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , NPA: 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas, NPA: 7- Provide fortified rice to targeted beneficiaries and support the production of fortified food commodities in collaboration with the local private sector, NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers, SMP: 4- Provide school meals to school children in targeted areas, SMS: 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at en	male	100.00	94.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	100.00	87.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	100.00	89.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process , NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , NPA: 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas, NPA: 7- Provide fortified rice to targeted beneficiaries and support the production of fortified food commodities in collaboration with the local private sector, NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers, SMP: 4- Provide school meals to school children in targeted areas, SMS: 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at en	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Environment								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Mali	Cash, Food, Value Voucher	ACL: 8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process , NPA: 2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions , NPA: 5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas, NPA: 7- Provide fortified rice to targeted beneficiaries and support the production of fortified food commodities in collaboration with the local private sector, NTA: 6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers, SMP: 4- Provide school meals to school children in targeted areas, SMS: 9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at en	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Liam Wylie
liamjohn.wylie@wfp.org

Country director

Silvia Caruso

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Conflict forced Aminata Cissé to flee to Hondoubomokoïna, in the region of Timbuktu. Here, Aminata receives food vouchers which allow her and her family to reach their basic food requirements.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/mali>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and after crises	2- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in conjunction with general cash/food distributions	9,864,492	9,745,283	0	9,745,283	9,145,311	599,972
		1- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to populations affected by conflict-related displacement, natural disasters, or production shocks	58,174,616	46,655,531	0	46,655,531	40,935,492	5,720,039
		Non Activity Specific	0	-32,316	0	-32,316	0	-32,316
	Vulnerable people in food insecure and post-crisis areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year	4- Provide school meals to school children in targeted areas	7,140,495	19,336,320	0	19,336,320	5,313,788	14,022,531
		3- Provide unconditional cash or food transfers to vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	7,040,162	818,087	0	818,087	810,244	7,843

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable people in food insecure and post-crisis areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year	Non Activity Specific	0	522	0	522	0	522
		Non Activity Specific	0	-514	0	-514	0	-514
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			82,219,765	76,522,912	0	76,522,912	56,204,835	20,318,077

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Targeted populations (children 6-59 months and PLW) have reduced malnutrition in line with national targets	5- Provide nutritious complements to targeted children (age 6-23) and cash to PLW to prevent undernutrition outside of crisis/post crisis areas	5,137,578	1,695,960	0	1,695,960	1,192,032	503,928
		7- Provide fortified rice to targeted beneficiaries and support the production of fortified food commodities in collaboration with the local private sector	928,440	0	0	0	0	0
		6- Provide nutritious food to children and food assistance (food/CBT) to PLW for treatment of malnutrition – including support to caregivers	7,206,010	5,700,941	0	5,700,941	4,519,804	1,181,137
		Non Activity Specific	0	535,313	0	535,313	0	535,313
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,272,027	7,932,214	0	7,932,214	5,711,836	2,220,378

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Populations in targeted areas, including vulnerable smallholder farmers, have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.	8- Provide food assistance for assets to targeted smallholders, to develop, restore and rehabilitate productive community infrastructures and sustainable natural resource use through a participatory process	15,307,301	12,942,056	0	12,942,056	8,307,511	4,634,545
		9- Provide technical and financial support to smallholder farmers organization, aimed at encouraging market-oriented production, facilitating access to markets, enhancing value-added and reducing post-harvest losses, and developing linkages to the school meals programme	1,071,049	5,166,001	0	5,166,001	2,056,182	3,109,819
		Non Activity Specific	0	150,343	0	150,343	0	150,343
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			16,378,350	18,258,400	0	18,258,400	10,363,693	7,894,707

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government (at the local and national levels) and civil society have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023	10- Provide technical assistance and other support to the Government, to strengthen national capacity for food and nutritional security analysis, and for emergency preparedness and response	951,141	967,519	0	967,519	370,129	597,389
		11- Support government to strengthen coordination among actors in the nutrition sector through REACH mechanism	1,013,606	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	444	0	444	0	444
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,964,747	967,963	0	967,963	370,129	597,834

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
6	Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks	12- Provide support to the Government Zero Hunger Review implementation and related analytical work, followed by dialogue with Government and other stakeholders relating to implications of the findings and recommendations for medium-term planning (CSP, national development plan, UNDAF) and improving coordination between different elements of food security response, including adaptive social protection	1,755,162	20,000	0	20,000	0	20,000
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			1,755,162	20,000	0	20,000	0	20,000

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian partners have access to common services, (including transportation, logistics, emergency telecommunications and food security analysis) throughout the year	13- Provide technical expertise and services related to logistics, communications and information management, the food security cluster, and emergency preparedness and response, to humanitarian and development partners	1,724,495	152,893	0	152,893	113,919	38,974
		14- Provide transportation services to humanitarian and development partners through the Humanitarian Air Service	6,848,541	6,878,600	0	6,878,600	5,671,463	1,207,137
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			8,573,036	7,031,493	0	7,031,493	5,785,382	1,246,111
		Non Activity Specific	0	-49,714	0	-49,714	0	-49,714
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	-49,714	0	-49,714	0	-49,714
Total Direct Operational Cost			124,163,086	110,683,269	0	110,683,269	78,435,876	32,247,393
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,873,851	5,562,175	0	5,562,175	3,688,096	1,874,079
Total Direct Costs			129,036,937	116,245,444	0	116,245,444	82,123,972	34,121,473
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			8,387,401	7,222,519		7,222,519	7,222,519	0
Grand Total			137,424,338	123,467,963	0	123,467,963	89,346,490	34,121,473

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Mali	137,424,338	54,548,672	87,857,074
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			