

SAVING
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Mali

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

The year 2020 marked the beginning of WFP's five-year journey through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2020-2024) that aims at addressing emergency needs, building community resilience and supporting the Government's capacity to address longer term development issues in Mali. Despite multiple operational challenges caused by insecurity, political instability and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, WFP strived to meet the urgent needs of the most food insecure people in the country.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, WFP scaled up its emergency response in country, reaching 2.1 million people with relief food assistance, mainly in the northern and central regions most affected by conflict. WFP also increased its nutrition coverage, reaching 217,824 children aged 6-59 months and 18,606 pregnant and lactating women. This emergency response has likely contributed to the improvement of households' access to food in 2020 with women's minimum dietary diversity notably increasing from 16 to 22 percent between July and December 2020. However, access to a minimum acceptable diet among children aged 6-23 months remains very poor despite a slight improvement noted during the same period (3.7 to 4.8 percent).

Under its resilience response, WFP supported communities to diversify their livelihoods, restore ecosystems, create jobs in rural areas in order to address the structural causes of vulnerabilities. In 2020, WFP's assistance helped restore and protect 1,113 ha of degraded land against wind and/or water erosion. Boreholes were equipped with solar systems to support vegetable gardening mostly implemented by women. These resilience interventions contribute to social cohesion, by easing tension over the use of natural resources which underpin many of the conflicts in the country. For 70.6 percent of assisted households, the assets created or rehabilitated have contributed to protecting their goods and increasing their productive capacities.

To strengthen national capacities in emergency preparedness and response, WFP supported the National Food Security System [1] by providing technical assistance in monitoring and evaluation. WFP also supported the national Early Warning System [2], strengthening food security and nutrition analysis especially in the COVID-19 context, as well as the preparation and implementation of the national response plan for assistance during the lean season.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, WFP supported the Government and humanitarian community's responses to the pandemic. From April to December 2020, 10,000 m³ of medical supplies were stored in warehouses managed by WFP on behalf of the Government, and 4,000 m³ were delivered to various regions in the country, while WFP provided regular warehouse management trainings. National supply chain capacities were also strengthened in preparation for the COVID-19 vaccination campaign being planned by the Government.

Through the United Nations Humanitarian Air service (UNHAS), WFP transported 54 mt of light cargo and 11,890 passengers to five regular and three on-demand destinations. In addition, UNHAS managed the European Community Humanitarian Office flight service which transported a further 9.3 metric tons of cargo and 637 passengers to five destinations. This has enabled 143 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and diplomatic missions to implement and monitor projects in crisis-affected and hard-to-reach locations in Mali.

In line with WFP Mali's commitment to ensure protection of beneficiaries and empowerment of women and girls, WFP designed and implemented in 2020 the protection and accountability to affected populations strategy. The latter emphasizes the importance of analysis of protection risks, protection of personal data and integration of protection perspectives into programme implementation and communication with communities. Moreover, WFP has accelerated its gender equality and inclusion programming through a community-based participatory planning approach, where women, men, girls and boys were encouraged to actively participate in community decision-making committees. This approach ensures that all community members' needs are considered and reflected in the community development plans, contributing to empowering all segments of the community.

Looking forward, WFP will maintain a stronger focus on response to immediate needs and integrated resilience interventions in order to improve community nutrition and strengthen food security and livelihoods. WFP will reinforce collaboration with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs through joint or complementary programming for more impact on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially, SDG 2: Zero Hunger.



2,155,661

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 205,076 (51% Female, 49% Male)

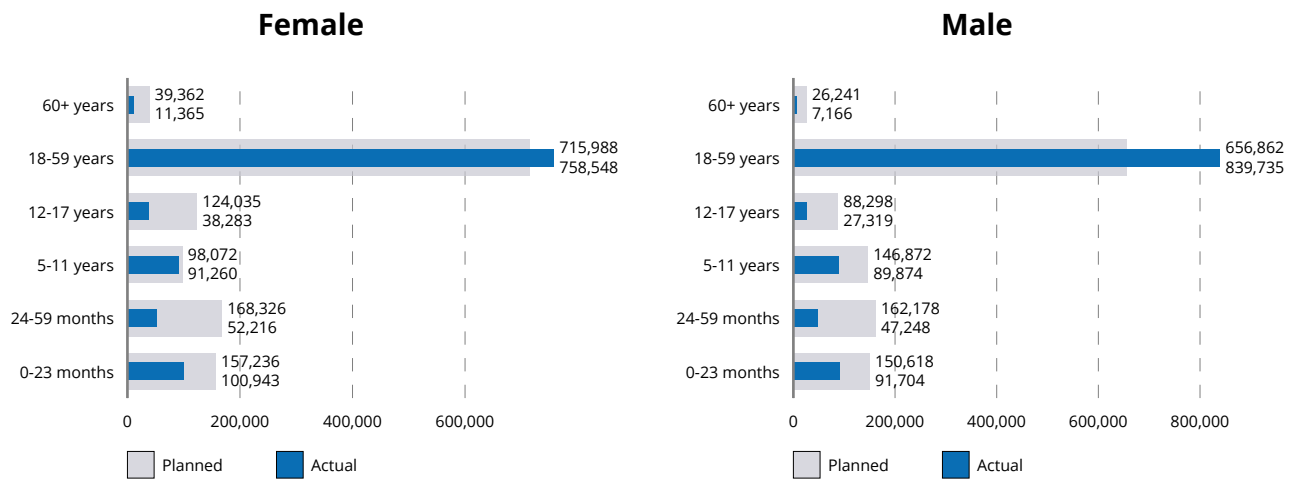


49% female

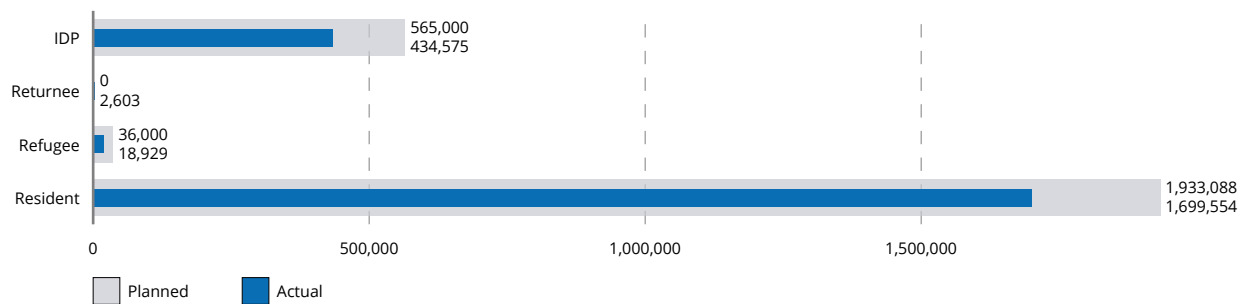


51% male

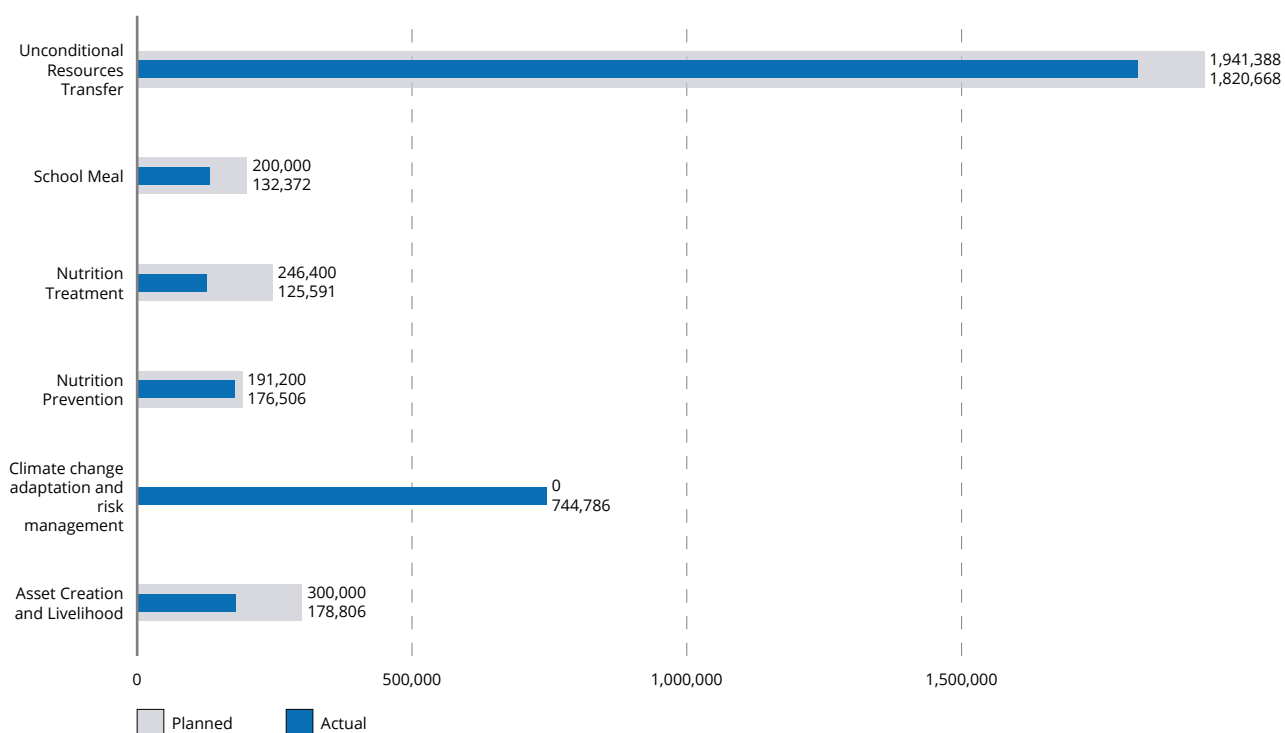
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

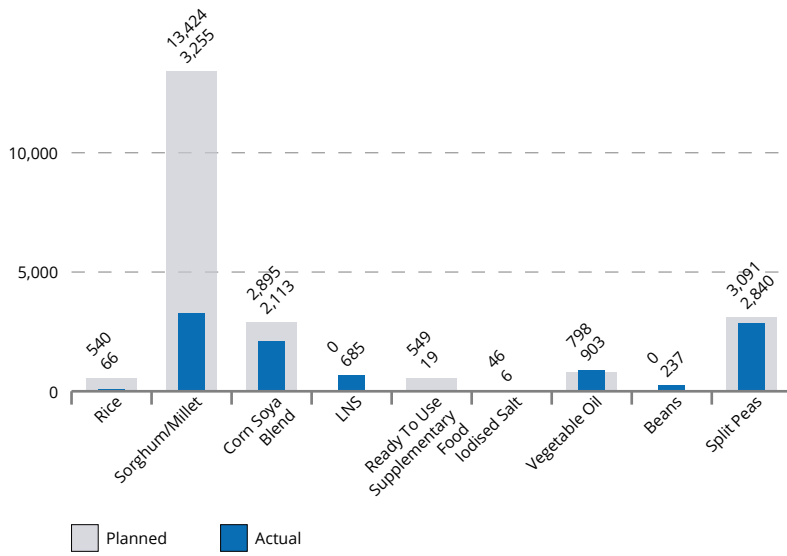


10,125 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 21,344 mt total planned

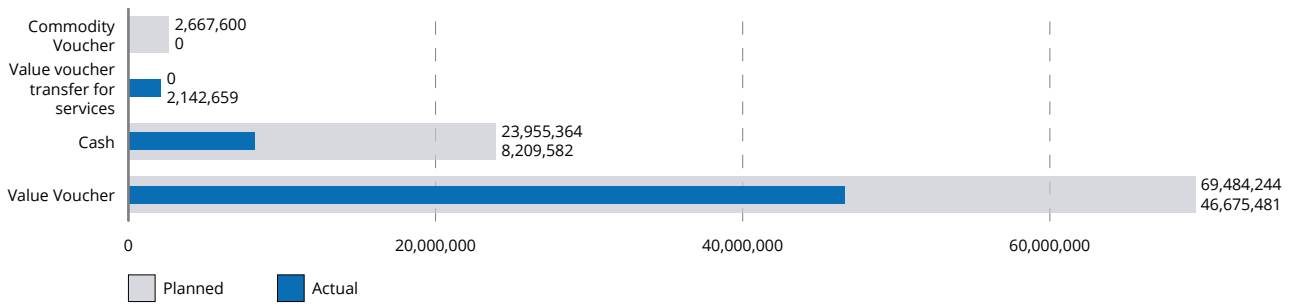


US\$ 57,027,721
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 96,107,208 total planned

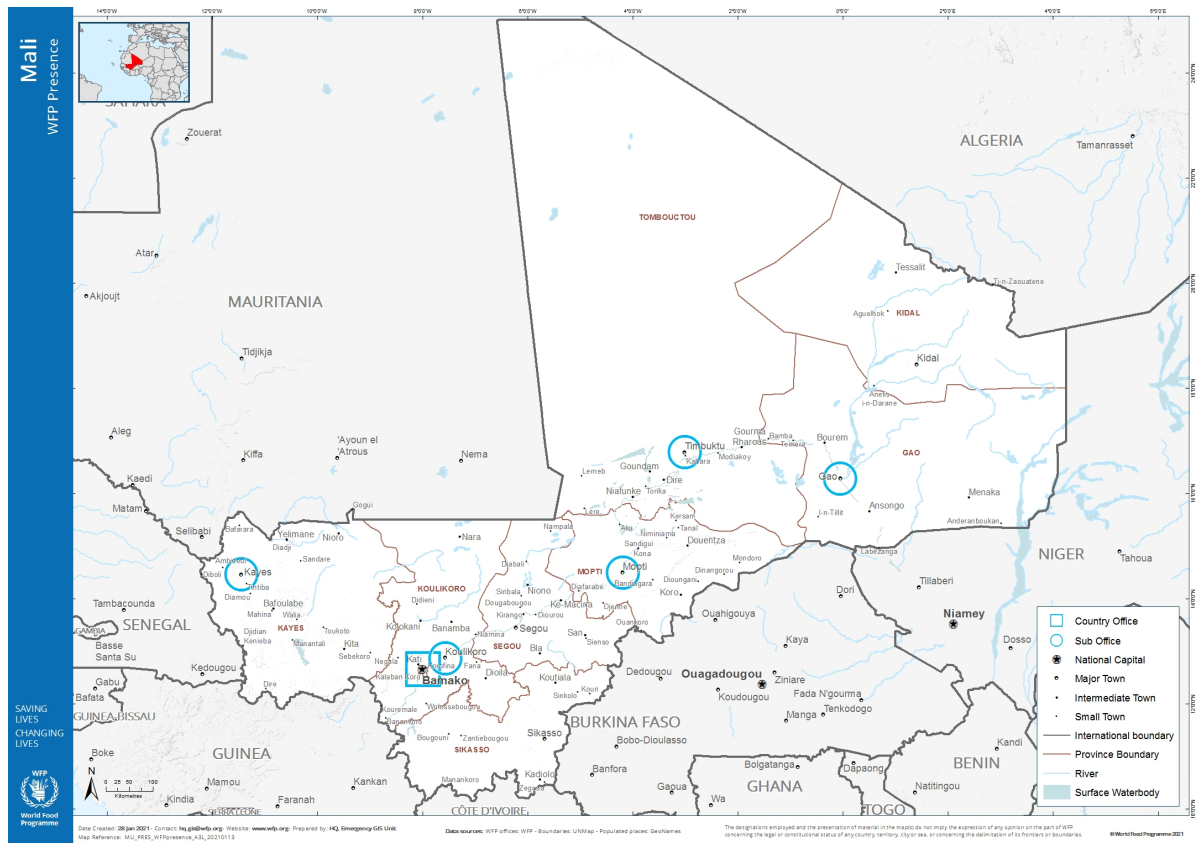
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Mali is a vast land-locked, low-income country with a population of 20.3 million people, of which 65 percent are under 25 years old [1]. The country ranks 184th out of 189 countries on the 2020 Human Development Index, and nearly half of the population lives below the poverty line [2]. About two thirds of the population live in rural areas, with subsistence agriculture, livestock and fisheries accounting for nearly 80 percent of employment [3]. Gender inequalities remain high, with women contributing on average 18 percent to the overall household's income - a lower contribution compared to men, due to unequal access to education and productive assets including land, property and financial institutions.

In 2020, the humanitarian crisis in Mali worsened, due to the ongoing security situation, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the prolonged socio-political crisis. A military coup in August resulted in the elected President being overthrown and an interim Government appointed to oversee the process for the transition towards democratic elections by April 2022. This political turmoil temporarily disrupted commercial, economic and social activities. Moreover, growing instability led to a surge in internal displacement, with over 332,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of December 2020 [4].

Insecurity and conflict are key drivers of food insecurity in the country, heightening protection risks to affected populations. WFP's satellite imagery analysis showed a decrease in agricultural activities in 2020 due to the expansion of conflict in central Mali [5]. In the Mopti region, 20 percent of villages experienced a decrease in cultivated land surface compared to pre-conflict years (2016-2017). As a result, food insecurity, which was mainly seasonal, has become a year-round problem, reaching an alarming level in 2020.

At the peak of the 2020 lean season (June to August), 1.3 million people across central and northern regions of the country were estimated to be food insecure [6], forcing the Government to activate a state of emergency. Recurrent climatic shocks also aggravate food insecurity. Heavy rains and floods in 2020 caused significant damage to the livelihoods of 11,019 households (80,760 people), including 5,400 IDPs, in the Koulikoro, Menaka and Segou regions [7].

Undernutrition also remains concerning, with a global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 9 percent nationally and above the World Health Organization's (WHO) threshold of 10 percent in 5 out of 11 regions [8]. Chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are also worrying, stunting affecting 27 percent of children while anaemia affects 82 percent of children and 63 percent of women. Poor hygiene and feeding practices are contributing factors to this situation [9].

The education sector was disrupted in 2020 by consecutive months of strike, insecurity and COVID-19. The gross enrolment rates remain low, particularly in rural areas and among vulnerable households. COVID-19 related school

closures affected 3.8 million learners [10], including 2.5 million people in primary schools. Meanwhile 1,261 schools remained closed in the Centre and North due to security reasons, affecting over 338,000 children [11].

In response to these chronic and acute vulnerabilities, WFP ramped up its operations in 2020 to address rising food and nutrition insecurity and the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. In January, WFP started implementing its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2020-2024), targeting 2.5 million people in 2020. Through the CSP, WFP seeks to sustainably reduce vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity by strengthening the capacities of vulnerable communities to absorb, transform and adapt to shocks, including the national systems intended to support those communities.

Activities are grouped under five strategic results and six strategic outcomes related to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 and aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Framework. Focus is attributed to joint approaches and the integration and convergence of resilience programming. WFP's response is articulated around three interconnected pillars, including emergency, resilience building and national capacity strengthening.

COVID-19 Response

Earlier in March, the Government of Mali declared a state of health emergency due to the outbreak of COVID-19, and closed borders with neighbouring countries. Schools and major commercial activities were closed, and restrictions imposed on the movement of people and goods. WFP's assessment of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in June revealed a deterioration in households' food consumption and a significant drop in availability of imported food products in the border areas with Mauritania and Algeria. A decrease in cash transfers from the Malian diaspora and disruptions in market dynamics were also reported.

With the outbreak of COVID-19, WFP adapted its programming by reviewing operational standards for food distributions and monitoring, including providing staff and partners with personal protective equipment, and adjusting livelihood, nutrition and school feeding interventions to comply with COVID-19 containment measures.

Under its emergency pillar, WFP supported the Government's COVID-19 response, through direct food and nutrition assistance to COVID-19-affected populations, transportation and storage of medical equipment, and analysis and monitoring of the impact of COVID-19 on households' food security. Under the resilience pillar, in partnership with the Government and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP supported shock-responsive social safety nets in response to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.

Moreover, while schools remained closed due to COVID-19, WFP provided alternative take-home rations to schoolchildren in areas most affected by food insecurity to support distance learning. Assistance continued to be provided at the reopening of schools in October, in line with COVID-19 preventive measures, and WFP distributed COVID-19 prevention kits to all schools receiving school feeding support.

Under the capacity strengthening pillar, WFP continued to support the Government's efforts in addressing food and nutrition security challenges by providing assistance to elaborate the national COVID-19 response plan both for the emergency and social protection responses. This was done in collaboration with relevant government agencies, strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacities. In 2020, WFP's technological solutions such as satellite imagery, mobile food security monitoring and mainstreamed nutrition analysis were pivotal to the Government's preparedness and early warning system and management of crises.

Risk Management

During the first year of implementation of the Country Strategic Plan, Mali's highly volatile political and security situation, post-coup economic sanctions and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic compounded existing and presented unforeseen risks. In northern and central regions, limited Government presence and control impeded access to livelihood opportunities, markets, service delivery and monitoring.

As such, WFP developed an access and acceptance strategy focusing on the reinforcement of local partnerships to reach conflict-affected communities. Two-way communication channels were enforced to ensure food assistance 'does no harm' and contributes to the safety, dignity, and welfare of vulnerable communities. In addition, the establishment of pre-screened and selected rosters of partners assured WFP's ability to respond to the evolving context and enabled WFP to deliver regular training sessions on key operational and cross-cutting issues.

Given the operating context, WFP Mali focused on reinforcing risk management capacities in 2020, recruiting a risk and compliance officer to provide oversight of processes at country level. As such, WFP was able to regularly review and update the risk review register, taking into account regional and corporate reviews. Nevertheless, unforeseen risks arose throughout 2020, including those related to the coup, reliance on certain financial service providers and strikes from banking personnel.



WFP has adapted its operations and put in place processes to mitigate similar finance-related risks in the future, by developing payment systems through WFP headquarters, and ensuring the regular replenishment of petty cash envelope with pre-approved delegation of authority to relevant staff members. Finally, WFP has built on the outcomes of research by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute to plan and implement responses through a conflict sensitive lens; food assistance programmes were carefully analyzed to understand their contribution to peace and conflict prevention or resolution.



Partnerships

WFP Mali has leveraged the start of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2020-2024) to enhance its positioning in-country as a partner of choice for immediate and longer-term food security and nutrition responses. WFP reinforced and diversified partnerships for increased programmatic efficiency and to enhance resource mobilization efforts.

Partnerships with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were expanded to facilitate community acceptance and access in the field in a complex operating environment, while the establishment of pre-screened rosters of implementing partners assured WFP's operational preparedness and allowed enhanced investments in strengthening partners' capacities.

In 2020, government partners constituted the majority of the donor base to WFP in Mali, with timely confirmation of funds and the approval of advance financing mechanisms. The latter averted major reductions in assistance in light of rising needs. Renewed support from traditional donors as well as a significant contribution from the Government of Mali financed by the World Bank allowed WFP to rapidly scale up emergency responses at the peak of the lean season. Moreover, there was a noted expansion in the donor base for activities within the resilience pillar and donor approval to diversify the use of resources or extend grant implementation periods due to uncertainties posed by COVID-19. This enabled WFP to meet immediate food needs while safeguarding resilience building support.

New partnerships for investment in adaptive social protection programmes were developed, including a joint programme with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This programme financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)/Germany's Development Bank (KfW) enabled WFP to respond to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in Mali, while reinforcing WFP's support to the development and roll-out of the national social protection registry.

WFP's CSP is fully aligned and contributes to the achievement of results within the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Mali (2020-2024). Beyond these frameworks and wider mobilization around the 2030 Agenda, WFP has strengthened inter-agency collaboration in-country, particularly with UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), while reinforcing logistics and supply chain support within the United Nations Country Team's responses to the COVID-19 outbreak in Mali.

WFP commenced implementation of a Canadian-funded joint programme with UNICEF and FAO, enhancing joint targeting and geographical convergence to reinforce operational impact of the integrated resilience-building package. In addition, Mali was selected as a pilot country for the roll-out of the enhanced UNICEF-WFP partnership. A consultative process resulted in the development of a high-level implementation plan for an integrated approach to nutrition, school feeding and resilience-building activities. WFP and UNICEF operationalised this plan through increased collaboration on nutrition programming in 2020.

Collaboration with the Government of Mali, although challenged by political instability, was of priority to WFP in 2020. Building on the 2019 partnership, the Government selected WFP as an implementing partner for its lean season response financed by the World Bank.

WFP's successful delivery of emergency food and nutrition assistance at the required scale across conflict-affected regions combined with its commitment to strengthening national capacities positioned WFP as critical to national food security responses. This partnership has further promoted WFP's credibility for the implementation of hunger solutions with the World Bank, with WFP exploring mechanisms to broaden the scope of this collaboration into longer-term, complementary social protection programmes. WFP leveraged its contributions to inter-sectoral coordination and planning with the Government, technical and financial partners, including through the cash-based transfer working group and humanitarian clusters, in response to COVID-19.

With the private sector, engagement at the national level within nutrition responses extended beyond the Scaling Up Nutrition network to support the advancement of sustainable solutions to malnutrition, including food fortification and value chain development. In addition, international private sector support from Mastercard helped support WFP's school feeding programmes, providing daily, nutritious meals to school-aged children. Finally, partnerships with local and international academic and research institutes were developed to better generate evidence for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.



CSP Financial Overview

To respond to the increasing needs in 2020, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Mali underwent three budget revisions, increasing the 2020 needs-based plan budget from USD 120 million to USD 183 million. Budgetary increases were mainly linked to the crisis response pillar of the CSP, to scale up emergency food and nutrition assistance at the peak of the lean season. In addition, the confirmation of resources for activities outside of the CSP's scope required WFP Mali to create three new activities, including activities 9, 10 and 12 [1].

Remarkable donor support saw available resources account for 104 percent [2] of the annual needs-based plan budget, including carry-over funds from previous years and contributions received throughout 2020 (USD 170 million was newly confirmed by donor partners in 2020). This unprecedented level of support marks the highest level of annual confirmed contributions WFP has received to date in Mali, with a notable uptake in funding towards the integrated resilience package.

Operational challenges experienced in 2020, including the impacts of political instability and challenges due to the lack of secure financial service providers, heightened the need for flexible and unearmarked funding. With over 90 percent of contributions earmarked at the activity or strategic outcome level, and funds confirmed after the lean season response began, WFP experienced funding challenges for specific activities, notably its emergency food and nutrition assistance programmes, requiring ration adjustments and the prioritization of beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, flexible funding accounted for 7 percent of the resources received in 2020. Through these contributions, WFP Mali implemented emergency food and nutrition support to internally displaced populations and conflict-affected communities, and purchased nutrition commodities for treatment of acute malnutrition for children aged 6 to 59 months. The confirmation of multi-year funds provided certainty for collaboration with implementing partners and promoted cost-efficiency across operational planning and execution.

Strategic outcome 1, in support of emergency food and nutrition activities, was resourced at 80 percent against the annual needs. Confirmation of resources within the lean season allowed WFP to scale up and provide comprehensive food and nutrition support to over one million beneficiaries in August and September. Funds from WFP's corporate Immediate Response Account (IRA) assured timely responses to flood-affected households, although supply chain disruptions due to COVID-19 restricted WFP's ability to purchase planned levels of specialized nutritious foods.

Strategic outcome 2, focusing on school feeding and the newly created activity for the provision of adaptive social safety nets, was more than 100 percent resourced, thanks to multi-year financing and new donor support. WFP recognizes the enhanced donor flexibility granted to the school feeding programme in 2020, including the extension of grant durations as COVID-19 disrupted school feeding implementation.

Strategic outcomes 3, 4 and 5, focusing on the prevention of malnutrition, smallholder farmer support and capacity strengthening of national institutions respectively, were all resourced at over 100 percent of the annual needs-based plan. Despite the high levels of donor interest towards the integrated-resilience package, WFP faced implementation challenges due to COVID-19 related restrictions and the lack of adequate financial service providers. Nevertheless, WFP reinforced efforts to safely reintroduce activities from September 2020 onwards.

Finally, support to common humanitarian services under strategic outcome 6, including United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) activities, were fully funded in 2020. As such, WFP and UNHAS were positioned to rapidly respond to the needs of the Government and humanitarian community in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Mali. In 2020, UNHAS assumed management of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) flight services, receiving financial support from ECHO under the newly created activity (activity 10).

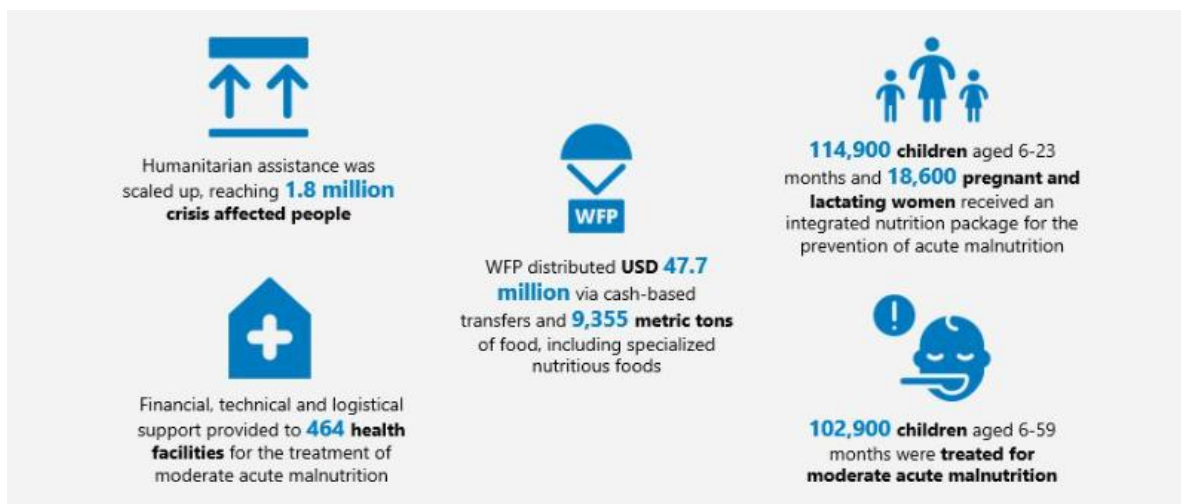
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises	 103,634,625	 45,299,038	 82,571,656	 71,552,558
02: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	 15,993,710	 13,126,819	 27,359,986	 3,842,444
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year	 9,329,453	 3,106,370	 16,749,599	 4,768,972
04: Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year	 22,470,803	 10,638,365	 24,292,856	 9,739,405
05: By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger	 1,619,843	 781,206	 3,008,091	 670,671
06: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	 12,292,373	 7,055,252	 15,737,036	 8,579,106
Total:	 165,340,807	 80,007,050	 169,719,224	 99,153,156

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises



With the deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation in Mali in 2020, WFP provided an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable communities identified through evidence-based needs assessments. WFP implemented preparedness measures to support responses, while coordinating with and strengthening the capacity of the Government to respond to crises. Thanks to the availability of resources in 2020, WFP was able to rapidly scale up its emergency responses within the agricultural lean season, as increasing internal displacement and the impacts of COVID-19 aggravated the already delicate food and nutrition situation.

WFP's emergency food assistance (activity 1) targeted conflict-affected and displaced populations, households impacted by climate related shocks such as drought or flooding and populations affected by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. Beneficiaries were assisted with food, cash and value voucher distributions, or a combination of such modalities depending on the context. WFP's emergency response also included a nutrition component (activity 2) combined with complementary services, to preserve the continuum of care from prevention to treatment for vulnerable populations.

Under activity 1, WFP focused on direct support to the most food insecure people through food rations consisting of value vouchers and in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and populations vulnerable to food insecurity during the lean season period. WFP also contributed to the response coordination efforts as co-lead of the Food Security cluster (FSC) and liaised with the Rapid Response Mechanism to respond to sudden population displacement alerts in a timely manner.

Under this activity and in collaboration with government authorities, FSC, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), partner non-governmental organizations and beneficiary communities, WFP supported over 100 percent of planned beneficiaries. In 2020, there was a marked increase in the provision of year-round humanitarian assistance, mainly linked to conflict-affected populations.

In order to integrate the Rapid Response Mechanism and provide emergency food assistance to the growing number of IDPs in the COVID-19 crisis context, WFP adapted its distribution procedures by establishing longer term agreements with partners and prepositioned vouchers. In addition, WFP ensured COVID-19 preventive measures were in place, such as providing protective and preventive equipment and frontloading distributions to reduce gathering and the risk of transmission.

Under activity 2, WFP supported the prevention of acute malnutrition, through an integrated nutrition package provided to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Financial, technical and logistical support for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was provided in 72 percent of the targeted 645 health facilities in the seven regions. Food support was also provided, through value vouchers, to caretakers of children aged

6-59 months admitted in pediatric facilities for severe acute malnutrition or other diseases. Treatment of malnutrition of PLW was suspended due to insufficient resources throughout the year, and WFP decided to prioritize the provision of assistance to children aged 6-23 months.

The coverage for the malnutrition prevention programme increased compared to 2019, targeting children aged 6-23 months and PLW thanks to the integration of this nutrition support to the lean season distributions. The response involved sensitization on key nutrition practices. The planned modalities had to be adapted as the supply chain of specialized nutritious foods was significantly affected by border closures related to COVID-19 and the coup in August, causing delays to implementation. As such, WFP distributed cash-based transfers to PLW within this response. The anticipated increases in needs due to COVID-19 for the caretakers programme did not take place, resulting in an underachievement compared to the planning. The response levels were similar to those of 2019, reaching caretakers in 58 pediatric facilities.

Although data from the 2020 nutrition survey (SMART survey [2]) was not available, a reduction in the incidence of global acute malnutrition was observed in targeted regions, according to the data collected through the national nutrition surveillance. Mid-upper arm circumference screenings conducted in the regions receiving nutrition assistance during the lean season showed improvements in nutritional status.

Overall, within this strategic outcome, targeted crisis-affected people were able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises. Under the food security index, 32 percent of people were moderately food insecure, while only 3 percent were experiencing severe food insecurity in 2020. As highlighted by the post-distribution monitoring in December, the food consumption score was acceptable for 64 percent of beneficiaries (increase of 5 percent since baseline [1]), while 23 percent had a borderline score and 13 percent indicated poor food consumption.

WFP supported the Food Security Commission in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the national COVID-19 response plan. WFP served as an implementing partner through the use of funding from the Malian Government in light of the increased food security needs in 2020. WFP provided technical support to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacities and facilitated the training of over 140 actors from technical services and civil society on the harmonization of targeting in emergency response, humanitarian principles and protection.

In terms of enhanced partnerships, the FSC, co-led by WFP and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), implemented activities to enhance sectoral coordination in Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao through the deployment of three regional FSC coordinators. In total, 70 national and international organizations benefited from information, analysis, monitoring and planning exercises through 48 meetings at the national and regional levels, improving the quality of field-level collective action. In addition, nutrition responses were strengthened through collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), civil society and government counterparts. Partnerships with the local private sector through trader networks were critical to the implementation of WFP's nutrition voucher component.

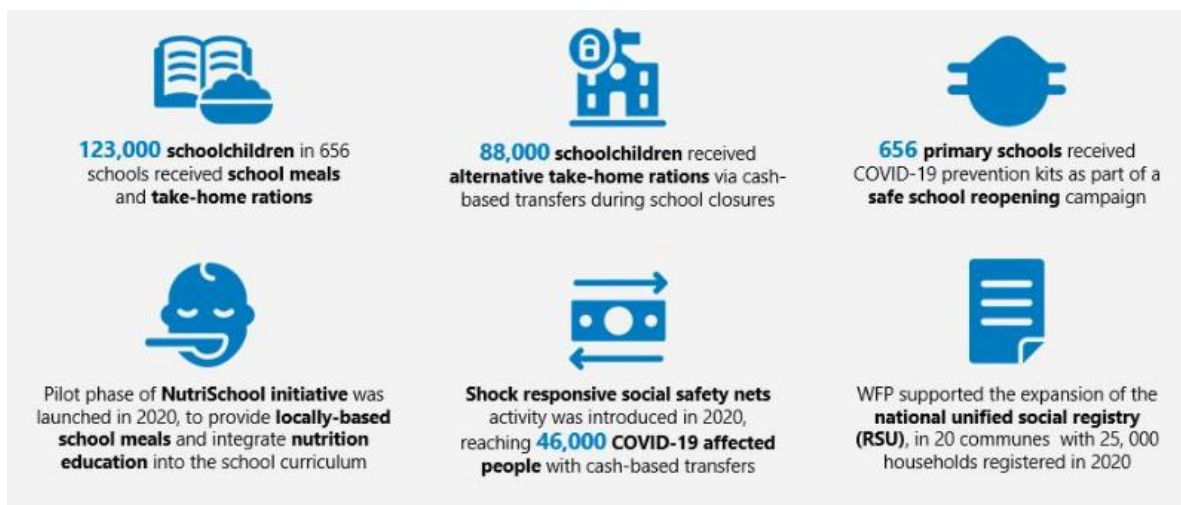
The complementarity between activity 1 and activity 2 made it possible to optimize budgets and use the same partners for an integrated emergency response. The training of actors on targeting made it possible to harmonize a common approach on community targeting. In 2021, WFP will finalize household targeting in June to anticipate distribution delays.

The use of technological innovation through mobile vulnerability analysis and monitoring, satellite imagery, bi-monthly market price monitoring, and remote trainings were critical in providing reliable and timely data on the food security situation of crisis affected population, their access to land and markets. During the pandemic, these innovations allowed WFP to continuously monitor the impact on livelihoods and incomes and provide evidence-based analytical products to inform programmatic responses. WFP will continue to leverage on these innovations throughout 2021.

Gender was fully integrated in all the emergency response activities during the preparatory phase, implementation and monitoring phases as illustrated by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. This has ensured WFP's interventions address the needs of the population while maintaining a high level of accountability to affected populations.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient and in line with the national safety nets strategy.	3
Provide an integrated nutrition package including both preventive and treatment elements to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment.	3

Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round



WFP supports the Government of Mali to implement its national school feeding programme through the provision of nutritious meals to primary school boys and girls, and capacity strengthening support to national and sub-national government institutions. WFP's approach seeks to consolidate achievements already made within the national programme, while reinforcing the Government's ownership.

The school feeding programme's primary objective is to enhance access to education and encourage school attendance, particularly for girls. In line with the National School Feeding Policy (PNAS) and the 2019 school feeding law [1], WFP prioritized assistance in the most vulnerable regions of the country where high levels of food insecurity converge with low gross enrolment rates and high disparities in the attendance rates between girls and boys. Schools were selected in partnership with the National Center for School Canteens (CNCS), the local teaching academy and the educational animation center (CAP) [2].

Insecurity and nationwide teachers' strike resulted in only half of WFP-targeted schools being operational in the first quarter of 2020. This already challenging operating environment was compounded by the closure of all schools due to the COVID-19 pandemic from late March to mid-September. Consequently, in 2020, WFP reached 123,075 schoolchildren (including 51 percent girls) with school meals and take-home rations, over 180,000 planned. With the exception of the Kidal region, 96 percent of WFP's support to schools was conducted through cash-based transfers (CBTs), provided either to the educational animation center, or to the communities and decentralized authorities in selected schools as per the national decentralization strategy. Schools received 58 days of support on average.

WFP adapted its interventions to respond to the challenges posed by the pandemic throughout the year and contributed to the Education Cluster's COVID-19 response strategies, including through the elaboration of the School Feeding Strategy in COVID-19 context. During school closures due to COVID-19 related containment measures, WFP provided two-months of alternative take-home rations to over 88,000 children and distributed hygiene kits in targeted schools. Alternative take-home rations were provided to households of schoolchildren affected by prolonged school closures, in areas with high levels of food insecurity. Each household received CBTs through mobile money to support schoolchildren's participation in the distance learning programmes implemented by the Government in May and June 2020.

Upon the gradual reopening of schools from September, WFP resumed school feeding activities and plans are underway to implement a take-home ration programme to further incentivize children's return to school, particularly girls. Moreover in 2020, WFP supported the Government in the implementation of its school feeding legislation and the development of the national school feeding targeting strategy. Support was also provided in the design of a digital tool to facilitate the selection of future schools into the national school feeding programme. In late 2020, WFP launched the pilot phase of the NutriSchool initiative with the Ministry of Education. The initiative, to be rolled-out in 2021, seeks to provide nutritious menus adapted to local eating habits and integrate nutrition education into the school curriculum.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the school feeding programme, as highlighted by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. Despite operational adjustments made and the needs-based resourcing requirements for activity 3 fully met for the year, WFP was unable to achieve its targets and absorb the available funding at planned

levels due to the unprecedented contextual constraints experienced throughout the year. Overall, only 24 percent of the resources allocated to the school feeding programme were utilized during the reduced implementation period.

Collaboration with the Ministry of Education through the National Center for School Canteens remained key in the delivery of school meals in targeted schools. With the decentralized delivery model in selected regions, the role of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization [3] and its local structures were increasingly important. Partnership with the Ministry of Health was also fundamental in promoting better nutrition in schools. Beyond government counterparts, WFP continued to strengthen its community level support with the school management committees, constituting a key entry point.

In 2020, WFP has sought to better position itself within the network of education partners, utilizing the Education Cluster as a platform for enhanced partnerships, operational coordination and support as well as support to national policy development and advocacy. The partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was also reinforced through education and nutrition sectors. WFP will continue to build on this partnership and strengthen integration of school feeding interventions into the integrated resilience package to enhance the potential long-term impact on food security and nutrition, including through the expansion of the NutriSchool initiative. WFP will build upon the lessons learnt from the rapid adaptation of planned interventions and approaches to promote effective, efficient and sustainable programmes aligned to WFP's 2020-2030 global school feeding strategy.

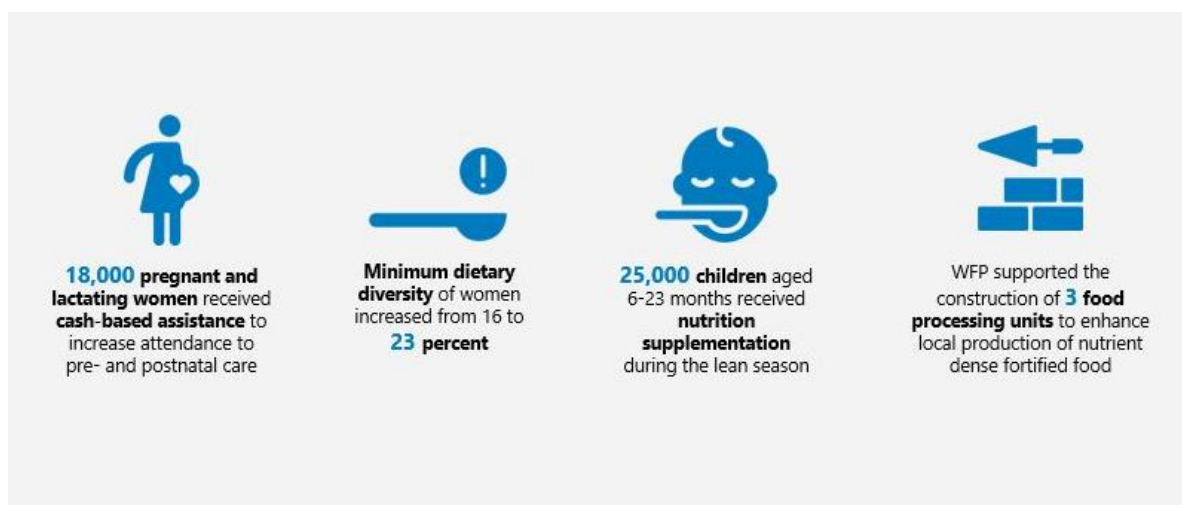
Through this strategic outcome, WFP supported the Government's response to the negative socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, introducing a shock responsive social safety nets activity (activity 12) to the Country Strategic Plan, which aimed to improve food security, health and nutrition of the most vulnerable in prioritized regions of the country. Availing of the donor's approval of advance financing, the social safety net response was implemented from December 2020 and will continue into 2021. Immediate or short-term needs of targeted people are met through CBTs, while WFP simultaneously supports the strengthening of national adaptive social protection systems in the medium to long-term, contributing to the implementation of the national unified social registry (RSU [4]).

Notable results were achieved despite delays to the start of implementation (linked to the targeting system within the RSU) and operational challenges faced to secure financial service providers in conflict-affected regions. Overall, under activity 12, WFP assisted 46,026 people (including 51 percent women) through CBTs in 12 of the 19 targeted communes. WFP also supported the expansion of the RSU with the registration of 89,000 households as part of the longer-term objectives to strengthen the national social protection system in Mali, ensuring it is adaptive to shocks.

Institutional capacity strengthening activities are identified in collaboration with social protection national and international actors and outlaid under activity 6 of strategic outcome 5. WFP collaborated with the Government and its partners through the national safety net programme, Jigisemejiri, and the RSU and plans on capitalizing on its experience within the RSU to institutionalize good practices.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritious school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls' enrollment.	3

Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year



Chronic malnutrition remains worrisome in Mali. The national prevalence rate is 26.6 percent and six out of 11 regions have prevalence rates above 20 percent. The Fill the Nutrient Gap study conducted in 2019 revealed that 50 percent of households in Mali do not have access to a nutritious diet, while optimal infant and young child practices are not adopted by a large part of the population. There is a need at country level to improve the availability, access and utilization of nutrient dense food, through the optimization and the promotion of local potential and expertise of communities.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP in Mali seeks to provide a comprehensive set of nutrition services to vulnerable populations in areas affected by food insecurity and undernutrition, including children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and girls to improve their nutritional status. This strategic outcome was integrated to the Country Strategic Plan to address persistent chronic malnutrition prevalence reported over the last ten years and closely linked to food insecurity.

It is implemented through an integrated nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive package (activity 4) targeting 20 priority resilience communes and adopting a life-cycle approach. The objective of activity 4 is to deliver preventive nutrition services, while empowering communities with knowledge on nutrition practices and supporting their long-term resilience to shocks. It combined the provision of nutrition supplementation to children aged 6-23 months during the lean season and the distribution of cash to PLW as an incentive to increase their attendance to prenatal and postnatal care and sensitization sessions in health facilities. These cash-based transfers also aimed to increase their participation in immunization campaigns and large scale social behavior change communication (SBCC) activities.

Within the integrated resilience package under this strategic outcome, WFP supported local production of nutrient-dense fortified food to ensure self-reliance. WFP also supported the preparatory work for an expansion of this approach combined with an increase in investments in nutrition-sensitive value chains. Furthermore, a pilot project was implemented to integrate education and sensitization on key family practices in primary schools with a set of guidance and instruments produced and validated in collaboration with the Ministry of education.

In 2020, strategic outcome 3 was well funded with available resources covering 90 percent of the need-based plan. This upward trend since 2019 in funding received highlights increased donor interest and investment into the integrated resilience package. Nevertheless, the challenges posed by COVID-19 and the necessary risk management measures taken to prioritise the health and safety of staff, beneficiaries and partners, especially in the second quarter of 2020, reduced WFP's ability to implement activities at planned scale.

Prolonged border closures, due to COVID-19 preventive measures as well as the regional border closures linked to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) sanctions following the military coup in August 2020, also posed significant challenges. The procurement activities of commodities planned to be distributed through this intervention were disrupted. As such, WFP's food distribution rates were lower than anticipated.

Despite the challenges faced in 2020, WFP increased the overall programme coverage, reaching 25,000 children compared to 12,000 in 2019 and over 18,000 PLW, compared to 9,000 in 2019. PLW benefited from cash-based

transfers aimed at encouraging them to attend perinatal care. WFP increased coverage of SBCC activities to promote good nutrition practices through increased sensitization and media activities among targeted communities. Training sessions to improve nutrition skills of 1,500 community workers were also provided, to optimize the use of local crops produced through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, as well as sensitization sessions to promote infant and young child feeding, immunization and the prevention of childhood diseases.

Meanwhile, nutrition activities were impacted by COVID-19, access issues, and supply chain disruptions of specialised nutritious foods. Some interventions were suspended at the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak in Mali to comply with the Government's measures and avert the risk of increasing the spread of the virus through community mobilization. To enhance transformation and conservation of locally available food, WFP supported the construction of three processing units in Mopti, Timbuktu and Bamako regions. A mapping exercise was conducted to identify women's associations to receive WFP's technical support for the development of small processing units.

In addition, a pilot project to implement the NutriSchool initiative in primary schools was launched through the Ministry of Education and guidance documents for the roll-out of the initiative were developed. WFP also provided technical and financial support to the Government to support the revision of the multi-sectorial plan for nutrition.

Nutrition assistance through the provision of specialized nutritious foods has been crucial to improve the nutrition situation and to reduce the incidence of moderate acute malnutrition during the lean season. Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening was conducted in communities targeted with blanket supplementary feeding across all four regions. Results of these community MUAC screenings reveal improvements in nutrition status from June to December 2020, with reduced incidence of acute malnutrition.

Minimum dietary diversity reported during the post distribution monitoring showed an improvement from July to December 2020 (from 16 percent to 23 percent). A good level of adherence to the programme has also been reported according to the results of the same survey. However, access to a minimum acceptable diet among children aged 6-23 months remains very poor despite a slight improvement noted from July to December (3.7 percent to 4.8 percent). Deterioration of this nutrition outcome may be due to the operational adjustments made to limit the spread of COVID-19, such as reducing distribution cycles, which may have increased the risk of ration sharing among targeted communities. Similarly, the performance of moderate acute malnutrition treatment indicators may have been affected by the reduction in the frequentation of health facilities due to COVID-19 containment measures in place.

Throughout the year, COVID-19 prevention kits, SBCC material and trainings were provided to community sites and 1,000 community health workers received nutrition and SBCC trainings. Regular monitoring and supervision were conducted at activity sites to strengthen partners' capacities, focusing on nutrition, communication, infant and young child feeding and improving the overall programme quality. On fortification engagement, WFP worked on strengthening local production capacity of fortified complementary feeding, aligned to international quality standards. Investments in 2020 are expected to lead to production in 2021 and outcomes will be measured once products are available at scale in targeted areas.

The collaboration with 14 national and international non-governmental organizations were critical to WFP's achievements in 2020. Technical partners included: Groupe de Recherche et d'Echange Technologique (GRET), Agence nationale pour la sécurité sanitaire des aliments (ANSSA), International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Aride Tropics (ICRISAT) and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Such partnerships enabled the continuous delivery of nutrition services and the preparatory work in prevision of the launch of local production of fortified food planned in 2021.

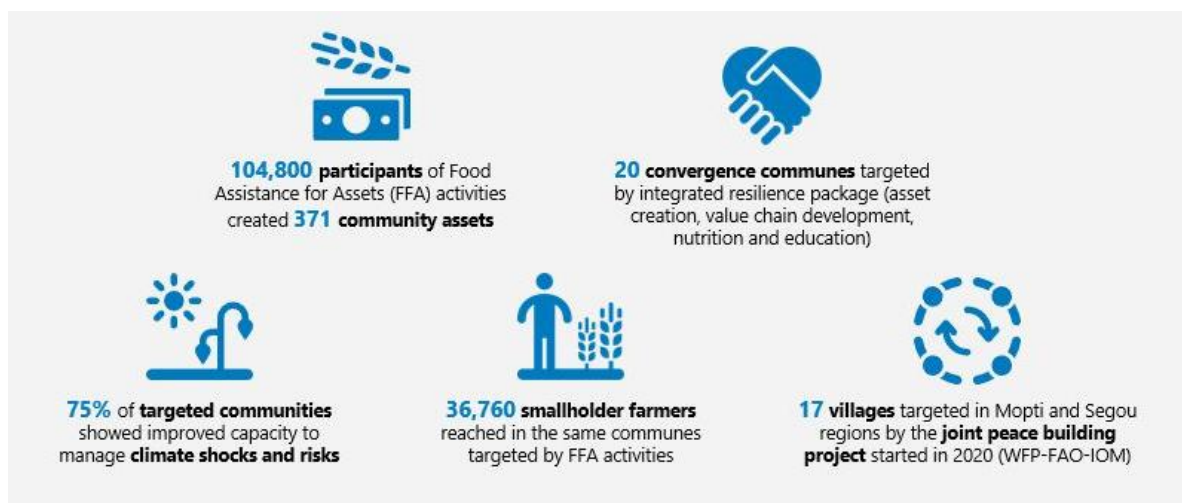
The Fill the Nutrient Gap survey's findings proved useful to support WFP in adjusting its programming, not only for nutrition services but also in terms of social protection, education, asset creation and value chain engagements, the implementation of which will be a key priority in 2021. Looking forward, WFP will focus on the development of nutrition-sensitive value chains, mainly on the production at community level of a range of 'smart food' that will help to improve the nutrition intake of vulnerable populations. Attention will also be given to combine SBCC activities with household asset creation interventions to support food diversity.

The nutrition services delivered through activity 4 under strategic outcome 3 targets women (PLW and womens' groups and associations) and children (children aged 6-23 months and school children). Gender and age consideration are well reflected in the strategy and delivery of nutrition services, as evidenced by Gender and Age Marker code of 3.

WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the national nutrition programme to ensure the provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including social and behaviour change communication, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted women, men, boys and girls.	3

Strategic outcome 04: Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year



Strategic outcome 4 aimed at building resilience among targeted populations by preserving and increasing livelihoods, with a special focus on the most vulnerable groups. WFP empowers these groups by creating individual, household and community assets, restoring their environment and managing natural risks for a sustainable development. WFP puts a special focus on community ownership by conducting community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises to ensure interventions reflect the communities' own development vision. Women's leadership and empowerment are promoted through active participation in the CBPP, facilitated by a gender balance criterion in the committees.

This strategic outcome is implemented through activity 5, which involves a broad array of interventions, mainly implemented in 20 convergence communes, where complementary nutrition, education and social protection activities are carried out. WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities combined conditional transfers to food insecure households with active participation of the community members to create or restore productive, environmental and social assets. These community interventions are complemented by more technical infrastructural works such as construction or rehabilitation of dams, warehouse management and building of transformation units that support the development of value chains, with a special attention on nutrition.

FFA activities reached only 35 percent of estimated needs in 20 communes in Gao, Koulikoro, Menaka, Mopti, Segou and Timbuktu regions. This activity was strongly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In line with the Government's regulations to contain the spread of COVID-19, most activities that require community mobilization were suspended from March 2020 onwards. Only activities that were already at an advanced stage were finalized, with safe risk reduction and mitigation measures in place.

WFP also supported the construction/rehabilitation of 9 kilometres of feeder roads, linking farmers and their agricultural production sites to basic socio-economic services (schools, health centers, markets, etc.). Additionally, 241 hectares of sand dunes that were threatening to isolate nearby villages, and waterways were mechanically and biologically fixed. Some families benefited from households' assets and activities, including 340 fuel efficient stoves, vegetable gardens, arboriculture/reforestation with multi-purpose trees.

WFP's support to value chain development involved capacity strengthening of farmer organizations, the majority of which were women local farmer groups, in order to increase production capacity, reduce post-harvest losses, improve the quality of products, enhance processing and strengthen linkages to profitable markets. Special efforts were made to systematically integrate value chain support in the same communes and communities targeted by FFA activities and complementary school feeding and nutrition support. This approach aims to produce more impact on livelihoods and incomes and ensure effective empowerment of communities.

Overall in 2020, value chain interventions reached 36,756 smallholder farmers (14,702 women and 22,054 men) in targeted regions, except in Menaka. WFP's assistance was provided in the form of direct cash transfers to households participating in asset creation activities. For value chain development, support was mainly provided through capacity strengthening interventions. In total, 371 community assets were created or rehabilitated. This included 635 hectares of rehabilitated land to increase agricultural and pastoral productions; 258 hectares of agricultural land restored and

equipped with irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc); 80 hectares of vegetable gardens, benefiting from 22 boreholes, mostly equipped with solar pumps, water towers and/or irrigation networks and 32 shallow wells that enable year-round production of fresh vegetables.

Technical support was also provided to 27 local farmer organizations in the regions of Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso and Timbuktu. WFP supported training on post-harvest loss reduction, including handling and storage, marketing and market access, and supply chain management, enabling smallholder farmer organizations to provide better service to their members and increase their access to high value markets. WFP's assistance aimed at helping beneficiaries address vulnerabilities caused by conflict or climate shocks.

In 2020, 70.6 percent of households indicated that assets created or rehabilitated in their communities have contributed to protecting their goods and productive capacities, and 73.5 percent of households stated that the assets created have allowed them to increase or diversify their agro-pastoral production. Additionally, 76.5 percent of households reported reduced hardship and/or time for daily chores, such as fetching firewood or water and preparing food. Another 77.9 percent reported improved access to markets or social services such as water, sanitation, hygiene and education. With regards to ecosystem benefits, 60.3 percent of households indicated that the assets created or rehabilitated have contributed to increased vegetation cover or groundwater and reduced erosion.

Moreover, the results further show that agricultural practices of targeted communities are increasingly becoming nutrition-sensitive with the production of diversified crops and the increase in market gardening activities. However, the households' food security indicators showed some deterioration, likely due to the combined effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, growing insecurity, continuous population displacement, and the economic sanctions imposed on the country following the military coup in August 2020. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores decreased from 44.2 percent in 2019 to 27.5 percent in 2020. Many households have experienced a 8.3 percent increase in their food expenditure share, from 66.9 to 75.2 percent over the same period.

Activities under this strategic outcome were aligned with national policies and frameworks and were carried out in collaboration with and under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture. WFP also strengthened its collaboration with other United Nations agencies through several joint projects, focusing on livelihoods and value chain support. This includes a three-year regional project (G5 Sahel countries and Senegal) implemented by WFP, the Government and the Rome-Based Agencies and that focuses on livelihoods and economic exchanges in the Sahelian part of the country. WFP also reinforced partnerships around conflict sensitivity and peace building efforts through its interventions. In 2020, implementation of a joint peace building project began in 17 villages in Mopti and Segou regions with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). WFP is utilizing the main recommendations of the 2019 peacebuilding evaluation to enhance programming of the current project.

Implementing an integrated package of activities in a targeted area is necessary to build sustainable household and community resilience in light of multifaceted, often interlinked vulnerabilities. In 2021, WFP will continue with its activity integration efforts with special attention on nutrition-sensitive interventions, innovative solutions and reinforced accountability frameworks at all levels. Efforts will be made to establish stronger connections between immediate response and resilience interventions through the humanitarian and development nexus approach.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated and participatory community approach.	3

Strategic outcome 05: By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger



WFP and its humanitarian partners operate in a challenging operational and strategic environment that affects the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda. In such a risky environment, WFP connects early warning systems to response planning, converges multi-stakeholder interventions and coordinates with civil society and international organizations to ensure operations are effectively implemented. Under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP intends to move beyond ad hoc responses to the impacts of instability and periodic shocks towards more structured and systematic approaches to build a national adaptive social protection system that contributes to sustaining resilience at national and local levels.

WFP's approach focuses on country capacity strengthening, aiming to leverage its expertise and operational capacity in order to help shape and institutionalize the national social protection system. Under this strategic outcome, WFP provides technical support to civil society organizations and ministries at national, sub-national and local levels. WFP's support contributed to the strategic and operational alignment with national policies, and priorities on food security and nutrition, and the articulation between social protection, resilience and shock response.

In 2020, WFP's support focused on improving community nutrition and strengthening food security and livelihoods. WFP collaborated with the Government and international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank to provide analysis and technical assistance, support operation planning and design, and ensure coherence between stakeholders. In order to ensure coherence and complementarity between community-based resilience activities and delivery systems and capacities, WFP continued to foster partnerships with civil society (non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities and research facilities), and provided technical guidance to government entities involved in the implementation of the integrated resilience package of activities.

Strategic outcome 5 was fully resourced in 2020, with the funding level remaining overstated in 2020 in part due to multi-year contributions also available to be utilised in 2021. All targets were reached at outcome and output levels, except some activities such as meetings and in-person trainings that could not be implemented due to the security situation and the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP facilitated a series of capacity strengthening initiatives to improve planning, response and monitoring of Government-led exercises and activities relating to early warning and response, resilience, social protection and partnerships. Online training sessions on integrated resilience, fraud and corruption, emergency targeting and conflict sensitivity were organized for 300 participants from NGOs and government staff members.

To improve early warning and response, WFP actively contributed to supporting the national food security system (DNSA [1]) by providing technical assistance in monitoring and evaluation. WFP also supported the national early warning system (SAP [2]), strengthening food security and nutrition analysis especially in the COVID-19 context, as well as the preparation and operational implementation of the national response plan for assistance during the lean season. Technical expertise and financial support were provided to improve food security and nutrition analyses through: (1) two national food and nutritional security (ENSAN [3]) surveys; (2) two Cadre Harmonisé exercises; (3) food security monitoring system through mobile vulnerability assessment mapping (mVAM) and near real-time monitoring;

and (4) market assessment and monitoring in COVID-19 context.

The DNSA also benefited from WFP's advisory role in the field of disaster risk reduction through the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica macro-insurance programme. WFP's technical assistance was provided on drought modelling (data collection, vulnerability analysis), rainy season and agricultural campaign monitoring. In so doing, the technical working group under the DNSA updated the Africa Risk View model and parameters and provided support to local actors to monitor the new parameters. WFP also purchased a drought-risk insurance policy to complement the amount already subscribed by the Government of Mali and thus increasing the amount of insurance coverage available for over 700,000 targeted people should a drought have occurred in 2020.

Finally, WFP supported DNSA to improve nutrition and cross-sectoral analyses with the integration of anthropometric indicators and the minimum expenditure basket modules. In difficult-to-access areas, especially in the conflict-affected regions in central Mali, WFP contributed to food security analyses through increased use of satellite imagery analysis and through remote, near real-time food security monitoring. The latter allowed to track household food consumption, livelihood coping strategies and key COVID-19 related indicators on a regular basis.

Under resilience building, WFP provided support on coordination, policy coherence, as well as technical and implementation capacity to the national education, health and agricultural institutions. This includes support to the elaboration of: the school meals strategy in COVID-19 context; the guide for a safe return to school; the NutriSchool initiative; the Fill the Nutrition Gap survey; minimum expenditure basket analysis; and technical tools for cost-benefit analysis of asset creation interventions. With regards to resilience coordination and planning, WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture to support the Ministry's National Resilience Priorities/Global Alliance for Resilience (PRP/AGIR [5]) unit. Additional support was provided to technical services to facilitate and enhance coordination of resilience activities at country level.

In relation to social protection, WFP provided support to Mali's social protection system, in design, early warning, delivery, targeting and financing. All these topics were mainstreamed in the types of engagements that WFP had with government counterparts and international social protection actors. During the last quarter of 2020, WFP supported a series of stock-taking exercises in the area of social protection to assess the state of progress at the country level, including an independent evaluation on the functioning of the unified social registry in Mali and how WFP could contribute to its improvement.

WFP also supported the Ministry in charge of social protection for the evaluation of the 2016-2018 action plan of the national social protection policy and the development of the new 2020-2024 action plan. Moving forward, the learnings and outcomes of these exercises will serve to identify and implement clear capacity strengthening activities and workplans with social protection government counterparts. Finally, WFP facilitated training on the three-pronged approach (3PA) and emergency targeting methodology for WFP's technical staff and cooperating partners. This training contributed to strengthening the capacity of partners in community targeting, grassroots and community level conversations, activity design and implementation and results generation.

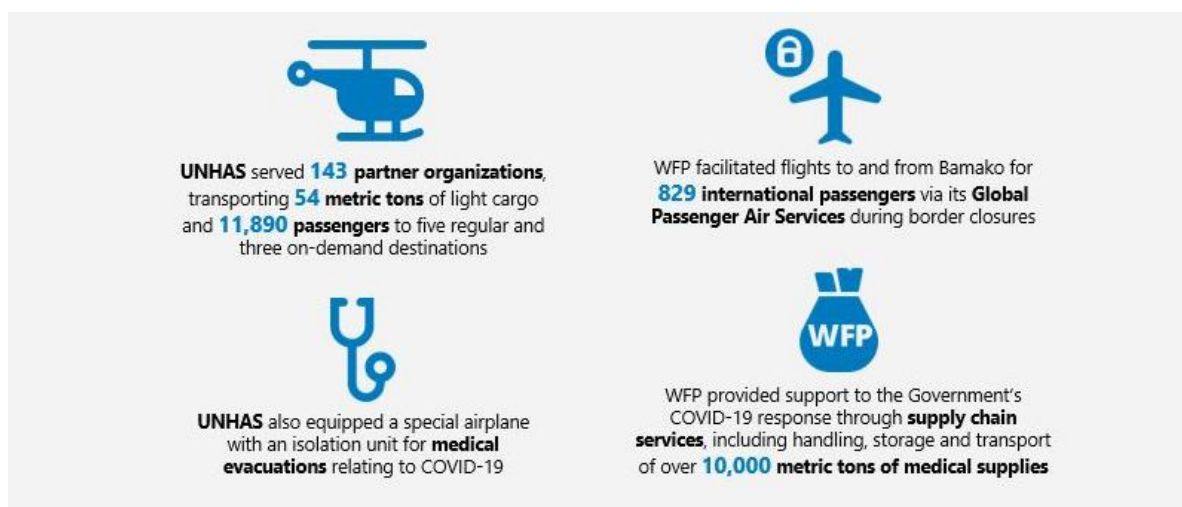
Even though the impact of capacity strengthening interventions will only be known within a longer timeframe, they fit into a framework of progression aiming to enable more efficient national design, analysis and response capacity to support the Government to reach the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda. Beyond working with the Government and civil society, WFP in Mali started to reinforce its partnership with research institutions [6]. The main objective is to enhance quality and impact of its interventions, as well as to document good practices and generate a solid evidence-base to inform programming. WFP's support is implemented in coordination with different partners and through coordination mechanisms such as clusters and technical working groups.

Due to political instability and the COVID-19 pandemic in Mali, WFP adjusted its support to the Government and partners, shifting from face-to-face training sessions and monitoring exercises to remote data collection and online training using information technology. The year 2021 will see more structured and targeted engagement with key government institutions, decentralized entities and civil society to progressively strengthen the national social protection system while strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities.

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of activities related to capacity strengthening. However, participants to the NGO training sessions included more men than women at times, as WFP has no control over the staffing composition of the participating NGOs and hence over ensuring a gender-balanced participation.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making.	0

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year



Strategic outcome 6 aims to ensure humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year. This strategic outcome is implemented through 4 activities (activities 7, 8, 9 and 10). Activities 9 and 10 were introduced to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2020, to include an engineering stand-alone service delivery activity (activity 9) and include an air service provision stand-alone delivery activity (activity 10).

Due to widespread insecurity and limited commercial air transport capacity in Mali, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) remains the only safe and reliable air transport service for humanitarian aid workers. This situation has led to a 20 percent increase in UNHAS traffic in Mali since 2019. In response to these increasing air traffic needs, UNHAS acquired an additional aircraft in April 2020, bringing the fleet to three aircraft including two 19-seat Beechcraft and a 19-seat Short Take-Off and Landing aircraft (STOL) aircraft, all based in Bamako.

This vital air service serves five regular destinations, including Bamako, Gao, Menaka, Mopti and Timbuktu and provides on-demand access to remote areas and secondary airstrips such as Ansongo, Goundam, Niafounke and Bourem. Since June 2020 and the introduction of activity 10 to this strategic outcome, UNHAS has been managing and coordinating logistics on behalf of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) flight service. This has facilitated air transport to hard-to-reach destinations.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020, UNHAS implemented strict COVID-19 preventive measures on board, including the use of personal protective equipment by the crew, passenger screening and disinfection, physical distancing of passengers on board and the mandatory wearing of face masks at airports. Amid increasing COVID-19 cases in Mali, UNHAS also equipped a special airplane with an isolation unit for COVID-19 medical evacuations.

Between January and December 2020, UNHAS transported 54 metric tons of light cargo and 11,890 passengers to five regular and three on-demand destinations. This has enabled 143 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, and donor organizations to implement and monitor projects in crisis-affected, hard-to-reach locations in Mali. Moreover, when commercial alternatives were not available due to international border closure as part of COVID-19 containment measures, WFP enabled the movement of the health and humanitarian community in and out of Mali. WFP facilitated flights to and from Bamako for 829 international passengers via its Global Passenger Air Service.

In 2020, UNHAS was funded at 89 percent through voluntary donor support, including multi-year contributions that guarantee the operation's longer-term sustainability. UNHAS in Mali operates on a cost-recovery basis. In 2020, the cost-recovery was more than expected, which will allow to sustain the operation until the beginning of 2021 with a comfortable carry-over from donor contributions.

In support of the ongoing food assistance response in Mali, WFP provided service delivery of food commodities and non-food supplies, including for partners' responses to the COVID-19 outbreak, from six established logistics hubs within Mali to various final delivery points. In 2020, WFP conducted prospective assessments to identify potential traders and financial service providers to support the use of cash-based transfers and diversification of alternative

implementation modalities, particularly in areas affected by conflict and insecurity.

Since 2019, WFP has been providing bilateral logistics services to humanitarian actors such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Humanitarian Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Médecins Du Monde, among others. WFP co-lead with UNICEF the established logistics working group through co-ordination and information sharing on logistics constraints among humanitarian partners.

With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, WFP has supported the Government's efforts in the fight against the pandemic through warehouse management of medical supplies. From April to December, 10,000 cubic meters of medical supplies were handled by WFP through its warehouses, and 4,000 cubic meters were delivered to various regions in the country. National supply chain capacities were also strengthened, in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), in preparation of COVID-19 vaccine campaigns planned by the Government.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	N/A
Provide logistics, information and communications technology, common and coordination services, as well as other preparedness interventions in the absence of alternatives, in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response.	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

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

In the Global Gender Gap Forum Report 2020, Mali ranked 139th out of 153 countries with a gender parity score of 0.62 (out of 1, which indicates full gender parity). However, progress towards gender equality has been made on a national level and Mali was among the top five countries with the largest improvements in the overall index, closing the gap by 3.9 points compared to 2019. Improvements were made in the area of political empowerment and women's presence in political institutions increased.

Customary and religious norms and practices are factors that determine women's and men's status in communities as well as within families; they also shape gender relations and the relationships between women, men, girls and boys in a household. This, to a large extent, reinforces the authority of men and sustains existing gender inequalities and disparities.

Malian women play critical roles in agricultural production and contribute significantly to households' livelihoods. Yet, women have less access to land, credit and financial services, education, and other resources compared to men. Households headed by men also tend to be more food secure than households headed by women (29 percent compared to 22 percent). Indeed, gender analysis within WFP's post distribution monitoring in May 2020 indicated that men have more decision-making power at household level particularly in determining the use of cash.

Women's literacy and numeracy rates remain lower than men's, posing significant challenges. While 57.3 percent of girls are enrolled in primary education, only 15 percent of them complete secondary education. Gender disparities in education are prominent in tertiary enrolment where the gender gap is over 50 percent due to social, economic and cultural norms, including early marriages and pregnancies.

WFP's commitment to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Mali is demonstrated by the Country Strategic Plan's Gender and Age Marker code 3. On a programmatic level, WFP has accelerated its efforts by mainstreaming gender into monitoring and evaluation tools, such as baseline and midline surveys, monitoring questionnaires, post distribution monitoring and reporting templates to facilitate tracking the progress towards gender equality. The internal gender focal points system has been revitalized, and issues in the field and obstacles in the implementation process related to gender can be monitored and addressed in a more systematic and timely manner.

WFP has also made efforts to build capacity on gender equality programming by strengthening the capacity of its gender focal points, and training implementing partners on gender perspectives, in particular in the targeting process of resilience programmes. However, one concern regarding current partners is the lack of gender balance among their staff (more men than women staff).

An important aspect of the gender equality programming is the community-based participatory planning exercises where WFP Mali strives to encourage active participation and inclusion of women in community decision-making committees. The purpose is to obtain information from both women and men to ensure that all community members' needs are considered in the development plan.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In Mali, protection risks relating to WFP's operations include restricted movement of people due to widespread insecurity, military confrontations, intercommunal conflict, looting, attacks or threat on the road after food distributions, extortion of food or cash from beneficiaries, limited access to farming and markets due to insecurity. In 2020, these risks were further exacerbated by the disruption of economic activities and social services including restricted cross border movement of people and goods due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Throughout 2020, food insecurity continued to cause and aggravate protection concerns, especially in northern and central regions, where conflict has forced thousands of families to flee their homes, depriving them from access to their livelihoods. In November 2020, WFP's satellite imagery analysis showed a decrease in agricultural activities due to the deteriorating security situation in central Mali. In the Mopti region, 20 percent of villages experienced a decrease in cultivated land surface compared to pre-conflict years (2016-2017), at different degrees of severity.

To address protection risks in Mali, WFP has been implementing the protection and accountability to affected populations strategy since 2019. Its main components include analysis of protection risks, consultation and communication with communities, protection of personal data, and integration of protection perspectives into programme implementation. As part of this strategy, WFP put in place a network of protection focal points and trained them on key protection issues and perspectives. Additionally, protection checklist and monitoring indicators were developed and shared with WFP's cooperating partners. On personal data protection, WFP trained its own staff and cooperating partners, including third party monitoring teams on the use of beneficiary consent forms for interviews and data collection initiatives.

Regarding accountability to affected populations, WFP has put in place a community feedback mechanism (CFM), covering all areas of intervention. This mechanism includes a toll-free hotline, active since January 2019, to facilitate direct interaction with crisis-affected communities. This allows WFP to adjust programmes and intervention strategies to adapt to the context. The confidential toll-free line is open to programme beneficiaries and community members, so they could ask information about programmes, and give feedback and recommendations on the services provided by WFP.

On average, WFP receives 300 calls per month, most of which are related to food and cash assistance with the majority of the calls emanating from men (74 percent of the calls), an imbalance that WFP seeks to address in 2021, making the CFM more accessible to women and girls. Moreover, to ensure effective management of feedback in a confidential manner, WFP has been using SugarCRM, a software that systematically records calls for follow-up, including measures to be taken to adjust or improve the quality of assistance. SugarCRM is also connected to WFP's Facebook account in Mali, allowing systematic recording of queries from facebook users.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, WFP adjusted its implementation processes, providing its non-governmental organization partners with personal protective equipment and hygiene kits, and enhancing distribution sites with COVID-19 preventive measures. In collaboration with community leaders, local authorities and cooperating partners, WFP increased food distribution sites and equipped them with handwashing stations and temperature check points. Moreover, distributions were extended over several days to avoid on-site congestion and to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19.

In December 2019, WFP had conducted a communication and information needs assessment which indicated that only 47 percent of the crisis-affected people in Mali were informed about their entitlement, with the majority of people reporting they had not been consulted on their food needs. To address this information gap, WFP developed and implemented a communications strategy to ensure communities receive the correct information in a timely manner. Training sessions on communication with communities were organised, while guidelines, checklists and monitoring and evaluation tools were developed and disseminated.

From consultations with communities and specific groups such as internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, women and the youth, WFP adopted a mixed medium strategy. This consisted of using community radios and a network of community volunteers and messengers to engage and communicate with crisis-affected populations. Between March and December 2020, four communication campaigns were organised using both radio and interpersonal communication (door-to-door) strategies to sensitise communities on WFP's response strategy, targeting criteria, and operational changes in COVID-19 context.

Working with 21 community radios, WFP and its cooperating partners produced and broadcasted key information on the programmes, activities and beneficiaries' rights, food assistance calendars and durations in local languages. Overall, 1.5 million people in the country were sensitized through community radios and interpersonal communication. In 2021, WFP will intensify communications activities with affected communities, focusing on diverse communication



media including through community leaders and local radio stations.

In view of the multilingual context, during the various communication and information activities with affected communities, specific focus was placed on the choice of languages according to the locality. In 2021, this approach will be strengthened through the diversification of languages not widely spoken in each locality, in order to prevent the risks of exclusion and disengagement due to the choice of language. In addition, emphasis will be placed on people living with disabilities, ensuring they have access to information and opportunities to share feedback, even if no challenges have been reported in this regard so far.

The 2020 communication campaigns have significantly improved the information gap among crisis-affected communities. Findings from the post-distribution monitoring conducted in December 2020 indicated that the proportion of people informed about their overall entitlements and the proportion of people informed about the quality and quantity of their food entitlements all increased. The former increased from 59 percent in December 2019 to 81 percent in December 2020, while the latter increased from 53 percent to 74 percent during this same timeframe.

Moreover, the CFM was known by 61 percent of crisis-affected people in December 2020, compared to 40 percent in December 2019. Finally, 47 percent of all people assisted demonstrated knowledge and understanding of their targeting criteria, food entitlement and assistance duration. In 2021, WFP will continue ensuring affected populations are able to voice their concerns and provide feedback, and that they are informed of all the programmes. WFP aims to continue reaching assisted communities through mixed communication media.

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

In Mali, two thirds of the territory is in arid or semi-arid climate zones with data forecasting a 20 percent decrease in rainfall and a progression of the desertification over the entire country in the long run, placing the country in a situation prone to negative environmental impacts on agricultural systems and food access. The desertification process is also alarming in less-populated northern regions, with the risk of internal lakes and riverbeds being silted up with sand. In the densely populated southern regions, particularly around urban areas, increasing human pressure is also observed on the scarce natural resources.

Extreme climate events expose the country to regular episodes of drought and flooding. In 2020, 8 out of 11 regions in Mali were affected by flooding, causing deaths and injuries, destroying shelters and hectares of crop lands. Significant losses of livestock as well as food reserves were also reported. Moreover, drought combined with human action increases land degradation, exposes herders to early and prolonged deficits of fodder and water for their cattle.

The combined effects of climate change and over exploitation of scarce natural resources contribute to constantly deteriorating the ecosystems and the populations' living conditions, exposing vulnerable families to food and nutrition insecurity.

Supporting the Government's national strategy for resilience to food and nutrition insecurity, WFP implements a Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme aiming to preserve and improve the environment. An integrated resilience approach combining environmental and social response to the needs is adopted.

In 2020, WFP's FFA programme contributed to restoring and protecting 1,113 ha of degraded land against wind or water erosion. In total, 22 boreholes were equipped with solar systems to support vegetable gardening mostly implemented by women. Moreover, 8,300 m³ of compost were locally produced for the gardens, in replacement of chemical fertilizers whose effects on the environment and human health are highly destructive.

When designing large assets such as dams and dikes, WFP works closely with the Government's local technical services to assess the environmental risks and decide on the right course of action, to mitigate their impact on target populations. Moreover, in order to reduce its footprint on the environment, WFP conducted some operational improvements in 2020. Two guesthouses in Mopti and Gao were equipped with solar power to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on the local electricity grid. WFP also contracted in 2020 a cleaning company that collects and recycle waste from all WFP offices in Mali.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Dispositif National de Sécurité Alimentaire (DNSA).

[2] Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP).

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] UNFPA Population Data, 2020.

[2] World Bank: Mali Overview (last updated: 22 April 2020). After rising to 47.2 percent between 2011 and 2015 owing to the security crisis, the extreme poverty rate fell slightly to 42.7 percent in 2019 as a result of exceptionally high agricultural production in the past four years. Poverty is concentrated in the rural areas of southern Mali (90 percent), where the population density is the highest.

[3] Gouvernement du Mali: Document de Priorités Résiliences Pays 2017 (Not available online).

[4] UNHCR Data, October 2020.

[5] Conducted in November 2020. The most affected areas are those where intercommunal tensions have led to increased acts of violence in the course of 2020.

[6] Cadre Harmonisé (CH), March 2020. This figure is higher than the projected figure by the November CH (1.1 million), and represents a 142 percent increase compared to the 2019 lean season when 553,770 people were estimated to be food insecure.

[7] Government sources.

[8] 2019 national nutrition survey using the SMART methodology.

[9] WFP's Fill the Nutrient Gap study conducted in 2019 revealed that 50 percent of households in Mali do not have a balanced diet. Despite its developed agricultural and private sector, Mali's rural food system is characterized by unequal supply of nutritious foods due to transport challenges and lack of adequate food processing structures.

[10] Global monitoring of school closures caused by COVID-19, UNESCO.

[11] 2021 Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO).

[12] Measures included closure of borders, commercial and economic activities and the restriction of movements of people and goods.

[13] See programmatic adjustments made under COVID-19 Response, to comply with COVID related containment measures.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Activity 11 under strategic outcome 4 was deactivated and replaced with activity 12 under strategic outcome 2. Further details under programme performance section of this ACR.

[2] This includes the non strategic outcome specific contribution received in 2020 (USD 3.6 million) which is not included in this section's financial table.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] December 2019.

[2] Nutrition survey using SMART (Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) methodology.

Output results: Under activity 2, there are no pregnant and lactating women beneficiaries who benefited from treatment of malnutrition activities, as they had to be suspended due to insufficient resources.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Politique Nationale de l'Alimentation Scolaire (PNAS); 2019 ALISCO (Alimentation Scolaire) law.
- [2] Centre National des Cantines Scolaires (CNCS); Centre d'animation pédagogique (CAP).
- [3] Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation.
- [4] Registre Social Unifié (RSU).

Note on output results table: Under activity 3, there are no beneficiaries through cash-based transfers to girls at school, as this activity was suspended due to a diversion of resources to include all schoolchildren in alternative take-home rations during the year as mentioned in the narrative.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring codes: Implementation of the new activity (activity 12) only started in December, hence no sufficient evidence was gathered to evaluate the GAM code for this activity. This will however be done from 2021 onwards.

Strategic outcome 04

Output results: No FFA beneficiaries reached through food transfers in 2020, but only through cash-based transfers.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Dispositif National de Sécurité Alimentaire (DNSA).
- [2] Système d'Alerte Précoce.
- [3] Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (ENSAN).
- [4] Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA).
- [5] Priorités Résilience Pays/Alliance Globale pour la Résilience au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest (PRP/AGIR).
- [6] Such as the Rural Polytechnic Institute for Training and Applied Research (IPR / IFRA), International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Union for the Republic and Democracy (URD), the international NGO GRET.

Outcome results: There are no End-CSP Target values currently available. WFP began carrying out country capacity strengthening diagnostics in terms of needs and capacities of national counterparts and will be able to provide targets in the course of 2021.


Strategic outcome 06

Output results: There are no output results for activities 8 nor 9 because they could only be partially or not at all implemented respectively in 2020.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring codes: Just like for activities 7 and 8 under this strategic outcome, GAM codes, although not shown here, are not applicable (N/A) for activities 9 and 10.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	6.3	6.3	6.3	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,056,274	1,099,387	2,155,661	2,414,341
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	983,592	907,932	1,891,524	2,458,981
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	18.7	16.8	17	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	983,592	907,932	1,891,524	2,458,981
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	855,714	964,954	1,820,668	2,039,148
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	2	2	2	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	129,696	106,734	236,430	236,430
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	129,696	106,734	236,430	236,430

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	129,696	106,734	236,430	236,430
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	24	23.9	23.9	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	30,750	12,250	43,000	43,000
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	7.2	7.2	7.2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	129,696	106,734	236,430	236,430
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	129,696	106,734	236,430	236,430
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	129,696	106,734	236,430	236,430
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	14,702	22,054	36,756	36,756
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	87,148	91,658	178,806	178,806
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			1,371	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	16	0
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	153	0
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%			Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	1,100,000	0
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	7,593,518	0

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,231,069	1,103,046	90%
	female	1,303,019	1,052,615	81%
	total	2,534,088	2,155,661	85%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	150,618	91,704	61%
	female	157,236	100,943	64%
	total	307,854	192,647	63%
24-59 months	male	162,178	47,248	29%
	female	168,326	52,216	31%
	total	330,504	99,464	30%
5-11 years	male	146,872	89,874	61%
	female	98,072	91,260	93%
	total	244,944	181,134	74%
12-17 years	male	88,298	27,319	31%
	female	124,035	38,283	31%
	total	212,333	65,602	31%



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	656,862	839,735	128%
	female	715,988	758,548	106%
	total	1,372,850	1,598,283	116%
60+ years	male	26,241	7,166	27%
	female	39,362	11,365	29%
	total	65,603	18,531	28%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,933,088	1,699,554	88%
Refugee	36,000	18,929	53%
Returnee	0	2,603	-
IDP	565,000	434,575	77%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	300,000	178,806	59%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	0	744,786	-
Nutrition Prevention	191,200	176,506	92%
Nutrition Treatment	246,400	125,591	50%
School Meal	200,000	132,372	66%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,941,388	1,820,668	93%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Sorghum/Millet	9,914	3,255	33%
Corn Soya Blend	1,545	1,426	92%
LNS	0	685	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	549	19	4%
Iodised Salt	0	5	-
Vegetable Oil	567	898	158%
Beans	0	226	-
Split Peas	2,203	2,840	129%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	540	66	12%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	7	1	18%
Vegetable Oil	36	4	12%
Beans	0	11	-
Split Peas	108	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,350	687	51%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Sorghum/Millet	3,510	0	0%
Iodised Salt	39	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	195	0	0%
Split Peas	780	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	69,484,244	46,309,909	67%
Cash	0	1,362,333	-
Commodity Voucher	2,667,600	0	0%
Cash	10,278,364	2,096,759	20%
Value Voucher	0	365,571	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	4,077,000	909,164	22%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	9,600,000	3,841,326	40%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Value voucher transfer for services	0	2,142,659	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises

Output Results

Activity 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	842,309 809,279 1,651,588	835,975 938,667 1,774,642
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	117,198 112,602 229,800	305,950 343,534 649,484
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	12,668	7,223
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	68,332,244	46,416,467

Activity 02: 2- Provide an integrated nutrition package, including both preventative and treatment elements, to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	46,560 1,440 48,000	20,942 1,725 22,667
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	57,000 57,000	18,606 18,606
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	58,650 56,350 115,000	59,699 55,201 114,900
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	93,330 89,670 183,000	56,694 46,230 102,924
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	21,698 302 22,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,110	2,132
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,819,600	1,255,776

Outcome Results

Activity 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Mali; Cash, Food, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	5	<5	<5	4.7			WFP survey
		Male	5.4	<5	<5	4.6			
		Overall	5.3	<5	<5	4.6			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	54.1	≥80	≥80	62			WFP survey
		Male	60.7	≥80	≥80	66			
		Overall	59.4	≥80	≥80	64			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.7	≤10	≤10	23			WFP survey
		Male	20.7	≤10	≤10	23			
		Overall	22.3	≤10	≤10	23			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	18.3	≤10	≤10	15			WFP survey
		Male	18.6	≤10	≤10	11			
		Overall	17.2	≤10	≤10	13			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	73.9	≤67	≤70	77			WFP survey
		Male	70.4	≤61	≤70	81			
		Overall	71.1	≤69	≤70	79			
Activity 02: 2- Provide an integrated nutrition package, including both preventative and treatment elements, to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6-59 months; Mali; Food									
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<15	<15	0			
		Overall	0	<15	<15	0			
Children 6-23 months; Mali; Food									
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	19.9	≥30	≥30	6			WFP survey
		Male	24.4	≥30	≥30	6			
		Overall	22.6	≥30	≥30	6			
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	85	≥98	≥85	72			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	84	≥98	≥85	72			
		Overall	84.5	≥98	≥85	72			
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	68	≥98	≥70	90			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	68.4	≥98	≥70	90			
		Overall	68.2	≥98	≥70	90			
Children 6-59 months; Mali; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.2	<15	<15	5.97			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.9	<15	<15	5.97			
		Overall	2.55	<15	<15	5.97			
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0.01			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	<3	0.01			
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01			
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	97.95	>75	>75	94.02			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	96.95	>75	>75	94.02			
		Overall	97.45	>75	>75	94.02			
Children and PLW; Mali; Food, Value Voucher									
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	17.8	≥19.8	≥17.8	13			WFP survey
		Male	19.9	≥22	≥19.9	13			
		Overall	19.5	≥21	≥19.5	13			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	27.8 35.7 34.1	≥38 ≥40 ≥39	≥27.8 ≥35.7 ≥34.1	76 76 76		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	45 54.1 52.3	≥50 ≥58 ≥54	≥45 ≥54.1 ≥52.3	69 69 69		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	53.3 49.3 50.1	<1 <1 <1	≤53.3 ≤49.3 ≤50.1	15 15 15		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	12.4 10.1 10.6	<10 <8 <9	≤12.4 ≤10.1 ≤10.6	1 1 1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	20.4 20.9 20.8	<1 <1 <1	≤20.4 ≤20.9 ≤20.8	1 1 1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	28.9 30.8 30.4	≥50 ≥58 ≥54	≥28.9 ≥30.8 ≥30.4	72 72 72		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	42.6 35.8 37.2	≥49 ≥41 ≥58	≥42.6 ≥35.8 ≥37.2	30 30 30		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	51.7 43.4 45.1	≥59 ≥59 ≥59	≥51.7 ≥43.4 ≥45.1	23 23 23		WFP survey
PLW; Mali; Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	37.1	≥60	≥50	22		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02 : Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round

Output Results

Activity 03: 3- Provide school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls 'enrolment

[modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	42,212 41,377 83,589
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	90,900 89,100 180,000	62,153 60,922 123,075
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	50,000 50,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	2,360 2,313 4,673
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	10,100 9,900 20,000	4,695 4,602 9,297
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	691	83
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,468,364	2,096,759

Activity 12: 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	30,600 29,400 60,000	23,474 22,552 46,026
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	810,000	365,571

Outcome Results

Activity 03: 3- Provide school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls 'enrolment

[modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Mali; Capacity Strengthening									
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.8	≥4	≥2	1.8			Secondary data

Government entities; Mali; Capacity Strengthening

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1	≥6	≥2	1			Secondary data
Primary school children; Mali; Cash, Food									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	23	<2	≤20	50			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	23	<2	≤20	50			
		Overall	23	<2	≤20	50			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	77	≥98	≥80	50			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	77	≥98	≥80	50			
		Overall	77	≥98	≥80	50			
Primary school children; Mali; Cash, Food									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	75	≥98	≥80	44			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	75	≥98	≥80	44			
		Overall	75	≥98	≥80	44			
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	20	≥30	≥22	9.34			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22	≥30	≥22	12.52			
		Overall	21	≥30	≥22	10.98			
Activity 12: 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Mali; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	4.6	≤2	≤4.6	4.6			WFP survey
		Male	4.6	≤22	≤4.6	4.6			
		Overall	4.6	≤2	≤4.6	4.6			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	62	≥93	≥80	62			WFP survey
		Male	66	≥93	≥80	66			
		Overall	64	≥93	≥80	64			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	23	≤55	≤10	23			WFP survey
		Male	23	≤5	≤10	23			
		Overall	23	≤5	≤10	23			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	15	≤3	≤10	15			WFP survey
		Male	11	≤3	≤10	11			
		Overall	13	≤5	≤10	13			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	56	≥80	≥60	56			WFP survey
		Male	56	≥80	≥60	56			
		Overall	56	≥80	≥60	56			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	9	≤7	≤9	9			WFP survey
		Male	12	≤9	≤12	12			
		Overall	11	≤8	≤11	11			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5	≤3	≤5	5			WFP survey
		Male	6	≤4	≤6	6			
		Overall	6	≤3.5	≤6	6			

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	30	≤10	≤26	30		WFP survey
		Male	26	≤7	≤22	26		
		Overall	27	≤8.5	≤23	27		
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥100,000	≥60,000	46,000		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03 : Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year

Output Results

Activity 04: 4- Support national nutrition programme to ensure provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	18,000 18,000	18,000 18,000
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	15,300 14,700 30,000	12,080 12,920 25,000
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,350	687
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,077,000	909,164

Outcome Results

Activity 04: 4- Support national nutrition programme to ensure provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6-23 months; Mali; Food									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	3.7	≥25	≥5	1.7			WFP survey
		Male	3.7	≥25	≥5	0.9			
		Overall	3.7	≥25	≥5	1.2			
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	54	≥95	≥70	71			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	55	≥95	≥70	71			
		Overall	54.5	≥95	≥70	71			
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Female	94	≥99	≥94	86			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	93.9	≥98	≥94	86			
		Overall	94	≥98.5	≥94	86			
PLW; Mali; Cash									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	Overall	37	≥70	≥50	23			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04 : Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year

- Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 05: 5- Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households, linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated, gender equitable and participatory community approaches.

[modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	153,000 147,000 300,000	85,320 93,486 178,806
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	153,000 147,000 300,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,524	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,600,000	3,841,326
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.1: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1	1
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	m3	8,248	5,280.02
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.109: Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	m3	6,000	4,000

D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	22,680	22,604
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.118: Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	241	241
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	19.3	18.6
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.12: Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	217	207
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	662	602
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.121: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	2	2

D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	4	4
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.126: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	7	7

D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.129: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	48	48
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	63.75	63.75
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.135: Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	9.4	12.4
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,030	1,030
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.144: Number of animal diptanks rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Number	666	669

D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	2
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,100	2,300
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	424	424
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.20: Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds		Food assistance for asset	Ha	60	60
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	79.86	79.5
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.31: Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	23	24.23

D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	20.23	19.73
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	156	132
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	255	255
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	237,482	166,276.32
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	127.3	123.3
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.51: Number of cereal banks established		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1

D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.6: Hectares (ha) of land protected with shelterbelts and windbreaks		Food assistance for asset	Ha	6	3
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built		Food assistance for asset	meter	50	50
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	4.25	4.25
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	290	340
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops		Food assistance for asset	Ha	173	175.25

D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.83: Number of goats houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established		Food assistance for asset	m2	62,500	66,600
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	380.65	378.65
D: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.14: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	10	10

F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	336	241
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.20: Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	farmer organization	50	50
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling		Individual capacity strengthening activities	farmer organization	10	10
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills		Individual capacity strengthening activities	farmer organization	116	116
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.29: Number of farmers trained in business plan review		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	135	135
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	119	119
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	101	101
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	100

F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	12	12
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.37: Number of finance fair facilitated for the benefits of Farmer Organizations and its members		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.39: Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	72	72
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported		Individual capacity strengthening activities	farmer group	441	441
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	74,000	36,756
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.6: Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted		Individual capacity strengthening activities	instance	5	5
F: Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F)	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	19	16

Outcome Results

Activity 05: 5- Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households, linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated, gender equitable and participatory community approaches.

[modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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All; Mali; Capacity Strengthening, Cash									
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Food assistance for asset	Overall	70	≥83	≥80	75			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	93			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	93			WFP programme monitoring
All; Mali; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	8.7	≤4	≤8.7	9.71			WFP survey
		Male	3.9	≤1.5	≤3.9	7.82			
		Overall	4.1	≤2.75	≤4.1	8.01			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	16	≥26	≥16	16			WFP survey
		Male	8.8	≥18.8	≥8.8	8.8			
		Overall	15.2	≥22	≥15.2	15.2			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	19	≥29	≥19	19			WFP survey
		Male	23.5	≥33.5	≥23.5	23.5			
		Overall	19.5	≥31.25	≥19.5	19.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	37.9	≥47.9	≥37.9	37.9			WFP survey
		Male	33.8	≥43.8	≥33.8	33.8			
		Overall	37.4	≥45.85	≥37.4	37.4			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	38.5	≤33.5	≤38.5	38.5			WFP survey
		Male	38.2	≤33.2	≤38.2	38.2			
		Overall	38.5	≤33	≤38.5	38.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	23.4	≤18.4	≤23.4	23.4			WFP survey
		Male	20.6	≤15.6	≤20.6	20.6			
		Overall	23.1	≤17	≤23.1	23.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	33.6	≤28.6	≤33.6	33.6			WFP survey
		Male	29.4	≤24.4	≤29.4	29.4			
		Overall	33.2	≤26.5	≤33.2	33.2			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	45.5	≥40.5	≥45.5	45.5			WFP survey
		Male	52.9	≥47.9	≥52.9	52.9			
		Overall	46.3	≥44	≥46.3	46.3			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	38.7	≥33.7	≥38.7	38.7			WFP survey
		Male	45.6	≥45.6	≥45.6	45.6			
		Overall	39.4	≥37.15	≥39.4	39.4			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	47.4	≥42.4	≥47.4	47.4			WFP survey
		Male	47.1	≥42.1	≥47.1	47.1			
		Overall	47.3	≥42.25	≥47.3	47.3			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Food assistance for asset	Female	63.2	≥90	≥80	27.8			WFP survey
		Male	43.1	≥90	≥80	25			
		Overall	44.2	≥90	≥80	27.5			

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	14 19.6 19.3	≤7 ≤7 ≤7	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	23.1 19.1 22.7			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	22.8 37.3 36.5	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	49.1 55.9 49.8			WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	65.9 66.9 66.9	≤65.9 ≤66.9 ≤66.9	≤65 ≤65 ≤65	75 76.1 75.2			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	56.1 42.5 43.2	≤55.1 ≤41.5 ≤42.2	≤56.1 ≤42.5 ≤43.2	50.6 69.1 54.3			WFP survey
Smallholder farmers; Mali; Capacity Strengthening									
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	29 53 82	≥45 ≥45 ≥90	≥45 ≥45 ≥90	40 45 85			WFP programme monitoring
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	0			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	377,959. 54		≥390,454 .07	167,895. 25			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	484		≥500	215			WFP programme monitoring

Output Results

Activity 06: 6- Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making [modality: capacity strengthening]

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	0	379,841 364,945 744,786
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	2,142,659
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations (tier 3) benefit from strengthened and sustainable national capacities and systems for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating nationally led, equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes (output category C) and delivering hunger solutions	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	120	120
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations (tier 3) benefit from strengthened and sustainable national capacities and systems for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating nationally led, equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes (output category C) and delivering hunger solutions	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	30	30
	G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					

G: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	744,786	744,786
	G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	2,140,000	2,142,659
	G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions					
G: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	15,000,000	15,000,000

Outcome Results

Activity 06: 6- Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making [modality: capacity strengthening]

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Gov entities; Mali; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	4	≥6	≥4	2			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06 : Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	- Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 07: 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from improved air services that allow access to crisis-affected populations (tier 2) in need of life-saving assistance (output category H)	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	24	54.1
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from improved air services that allow access to crisis-affected populations (tier 2) in need of life-saving assistance (output category H)	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	4	4
H: The humanitarian community benefits from improved air services that allow access to crisis-affected populations (tier 2) in need of life-saving assistance (output category H)	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	12,000	11,890
H: The humanitarian community benefits from improved air services that allow access to crisis-affected populations (tier 2) in need of life-saving assistance (output category H)	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	95	93.4

Activity 10: 10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: ECHO Humanitarian and development partners across Mali benefit from a safe, reliable and effective aviation service that allow access to crisis-affected populations (tier 2) in need of life-saving assistance (output category H)	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	7	9.9
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: ECHO Humanitarian and development partners across Mali benefit from a safe, reliable and effective aviation service that allow access to crisis-affected populations (tier 2) in need of life-saving assistance (output category H)	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	1,890	906

Outcome Results

Activity 07: 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian community; Mali; Capacity Strengthening									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	80	≥95	=80	85			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Mali; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	General Distribution		Overall	32	=50	=50	27	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Mali; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	28.60	=20	=30	42	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	35.40	=40	=30	42	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	36	=40	=40	16	
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

All; Mali; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	General Distribution	Female	52	=50	=50	49
			Male	48	=50	=50	51
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Mali; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	General Distribution	Female	94.80	=100	=100	100	
			Male	95.10	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	95.10	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Mali; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	General Distribution	Female	95	=100	=100	98	
			Male	95.70	=100	=100	98	
			Overall	95.60	=100	=100	98	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Mali; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	General Distribution	Female	95	=100	=100	100	
			Male	95.30	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	95	=100	=100	100	

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Mali; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	General Distribution	Female	39.80	=100	=100	81	
			Male	40.50	=100	=100	81	
			Overall	40.30	=100	=100	81	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Mali; Cash, Food, Value Voucher			Overall	93	=100	=100	95	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Mali	Act 05: 5- Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households, linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated, gender equitable and participatory community approaches. [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=100	90	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Sally Haydock
sally.haydock@wfp.org

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Doungo Dembele, beneficiary of a Food Assistance for Asset programme, waters her vegetable garden in Soufouroulaye, Mopti region, central Mali.

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

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year
SO 4	Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year
SO 5	By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger
SO 6	Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	5- Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households, linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated, gender equitable and participatory community approaches. [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]
CPA1	7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]
CPA2	8- Provide logistics, information and communications technology, common and coordination services, as well as other preparedness interventions in the absence of alternatives, in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]
CPA3	9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]
CPA4	10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects
CS11	6- Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making [modality: capacity strengthening]
NPA1	4- Support national nutrition programme to ensure provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]
NTA1	2- Provide an integrated nutrition package, including both preventative and treatment elements, to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]
SMP1	3- Provide school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls' enrolment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

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URT1	12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach
URT1	1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises	2- Provide an integrated nutrition package, including both preventative and treatment elements, to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	13,847,052	5,754,505	12,726,705	9,457,078
		1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	89,787,573	39,544,533	68,219,164	62,095,481
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,625,788	0

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	3- Provide school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls 'enrolment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	13,934,847	13,126,820	17,794,817	3,466,080
		12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	2,058,864	0	8,713,228	376,364
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	851,941	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			119,628,336	58,425,858	109,931,643	75,395,003

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year	4- Support national nutrition programme to ensure provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	9,329,454	3,106,371	15,888,130	4,768,973
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	861,469	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,329,454	3,106,371	16,749,600	4,768,973

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year	5- Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households, linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated, gender equitable and participatory community approaches. [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	22,470,804	10,638,365	23,758,190	9,739,406
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	534,666	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			22,470,804	10,638,365	24,292,857	9,739,406

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger	6- Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making [modality: capacity strengthening]	1,619,843	781,207	2,946,978	670,672
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	61,113	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,619,843	781,207	3,008,092	670,672

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	7,900,806	6,519,784	10,906,193	7,298,422
		8- Provide logistics, information and communications technology, common and coordination services, as well as other preparedness interventions in the absence of alternatives, in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	235,658	535,468	175,518	116,276
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	1,439,709	0	360,866	0
		10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	2,716,200	0	4,074,044	1,164,409
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	220,415	0
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)			12,292,373	7,055,252	15,737,037	8,579,107

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,617,616	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,617,616	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			165,340,810	80,007,052	173,336,844	99,153,160
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,651,651	4,850,000	8,488,197	5,826,494
Total Direct Costs			171,992,461	84,857,052	181,825,040	104,979,653
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			11,066,230	5,515,708	9,572,318	9,572,318
Grand Total			183,058,691	90,372,761	191,397,358	114,551,971



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

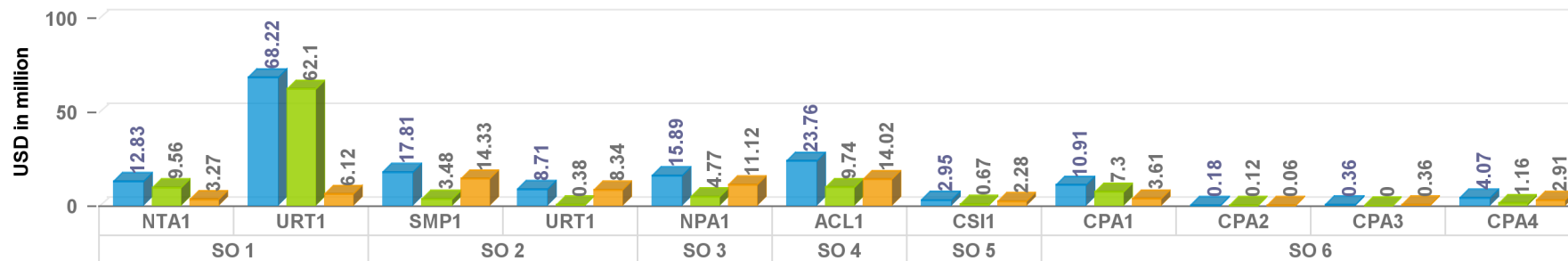
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year
SO 4	Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year
SO 5	By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger
SO 6	Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	5- Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households, linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated, gender equitable and participatory community approaches. [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]
CPA1	7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]
CPA2	8- Provide logistics, information and communications technology, common and coordination services, as well as other preparedness interventions in the absence of alternatives, in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]
CPA3	9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]
CPA4	10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects
CSI1	6- Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making [modality: capacity strengthening]
NPA1	4- Support national nutrition programme to ensure provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]
NTA1	2- Provide an integrated nutrition package, including both preventative and treatment elements, to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SMP1	3- Provide school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls 'enrolment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]
URT1	12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach
URT1	1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises	2- Provide an integrated nutrition package, including both preventative and treatment elements, to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	13,847,052	12,834,241	0	12,834,241	9,564,613	3,269,628
		1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	89,787,573	66,884,266	1,334,898	68,219,164	62,095,481	6,123,683

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises	Non Activity Specific	0	1,625,788	0	1,625,788	0	1,625,788
	Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	3- Provide school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls 'enrolment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	13,934,847	17,805,370	0	17,805,370	3,476,633	14,328,737
		12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	2,058,864	8,713,228	0	8,713,228	376,364	8,336,864
		Non Activity Specific	0	851,941	0	851,941	0	851,941
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			119,628,336	108,714,834	1,334,898	110,049,732	75,513,092	34,536,640

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year	4- Support national nutrition programme to ensure provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	9,329,454	15,888,130	0	15,888,130	4,768,973	11,119,158
		Non Activity Specific	0	861,469	0	861,469	0	861,469
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,329,454	16,749,600	0	16,749,600	4,768,973	11,980,627

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year	5- Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households, linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated, gender equitable and participatory community approaches. [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]	22,470,804	23,758,190	0	23,758,190	9,739,406	14,018,785
		Non Activity Specific	0	534,666	0	534,666	0	534,666
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			22,470,804	24,292,857	0	24,292,857	9,739,406	14,553,451

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger	6- Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making [modality: capacity strengthening]	1,619,843	2,946,978	0	2,946,978	670,672	2,276,307
		Non Activity Specific	0	61,113	0	61,113	0	61,113
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,619,843	3,008,092	0	3,008,092	670,672	2,337,420
8	Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	7,900,806	10,907,853	0	10,907,853	7,300,082	3,607,772

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	8- Provide logistics, information and communications technology, common and coordination services, as well as other preparedness interventions in the absence of alternatives, in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	235,658	175,518	0	175,518	116,276	59,242
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	1,439,709	360,866	0	360,866	0	360,866
		10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	2,716,200	4,074,044	0	4,074,044	1,164,409	2,909,635
		Non Activity Specific	0	220,415	0	220,415	0	220,415

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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)			12,292,373	15,738,696	0	15,738,696	8,580,766	7,157,930
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,617,616	0	3,617,616	0	3,617,616
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,617,616	0	3,617,616	0	3,617,616
Total Direct Operational Cost			165,340,810	172,121,694	1,334,898	173,456,592	99,272,908	74,183,684
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,651,651	8,414,644	73,553	8,488,197	5,826,494	2,661,703
Total Direct Costs			171,992,461	180,536,337	1,408,451	181,944,788	105,099,402	76,845,387
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			11,066,230	10,920,022		10,920,022	10,920,022	0
Grand Total			183,058,691	191,456,359	1,408,451	192,864,810	116,019,423	76,845,387



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures