



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Mali

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2021

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme performance	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	19
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	21
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	23
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 06	25
Cross-cutting results	27
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	27
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	28
ENVIRONMENT	30
Extra Section	31
Data Notes	32
Annex	36
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	36
Figures and Indicators	37
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	37
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	39
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	40
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	40
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	40
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	41
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	42
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	58

Overview

The year 2021 was marked by a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Mali due to a protracted and escalating armed conflict (since 2012), an unstable political environment, and the continued impact of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). Furthermore, targeted sanctions imposed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), social tensions and international pressure to resolve the political upheavals impacted the economy.

Insecurity severely disrupted the agricultural season in many areas. Consequently, food insecurity reached record levels (1.3 million people) during the lean season (June August 2021 when food stocks are at their lowest)[1]. The country also saw a surge in internal displacement with over 400,000 people displaced compared to 287,450 people at the same time in 2020 and 187,100 people at the same time in 2019 [2]. As a result, thousands of people could no longer access their livelihoods and food prices rose steeply.

Humanitarian access constraints hindered efforts to reach the affected populations in some of the most vulnerable localities in the country. Despite these challenges, WFP strived to save lives and protect the livelihoods of the most food-insecure people in the country.

In 2021, WFP Mali continued to position itself as a partner of choice for immediate and longer-term food security, social protection, and nutrition responses in Mali. To achieve transformative change, WFP implemented a package of interlinked activities that combined Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), school feeding, nutrition, capacity strengthening, and seasonal support.

WFP's emergency food assistance targeted conflict-affected and displaced populations and households impacted by climate-related shocks such as drought and flooding. Where feasible, WFP provided a top-up resource to people affected by the socioeconomic impacts of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). Overall, 1.6 million beneficiaries were reached in 2021.

WFP continued to ramp up the integrated resilience-building [2] work to ensure that communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition in the face of shocks and stressors. Over 198,000 people in 23 communes across six regions [3] benefited from asset creation activities and received USD 5.7 million, enabling them to create over 850 community and household-level assets. Smallholder farmers were reached through the construction/rehabilitation of infrastructure.

WFP remained committed to advancing gender equality and empowering women and girls in Mali. Emergency and resilience activities prioritized men, women, boys and girls, young and older people, and people with special needs. Moreover, the country office endeavoured to identify and analyse protection and conflict sensitivity risks to determine appropriate mitigation measures and ensure interventions adhered to the principle of do no harm.

WFP also continued to support the wider humanitarian response in-country through its expertise and operational footprint. In addition to its food assistance, WFP provided transport for over 6,000 mt of food on behalf of various partners. WFP also provided support to the Government's fight against COVID-19, handling 14,000 m3 of medical supplies through its warehouses and delivering 3,500 m3 of supplies across the country on behalf of the government.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provided air transport services to the humanitarian community in Mali. The service transported 14,462 passengers from 138 organizations and 51.6 mt of cargo. WFP used its aviation expertise to manage the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) flight service as part of its on-demand service provision offering. Over 1,800 passengers and 16.379 mt of cargo were transported to nine destinations for 35 organizations.

Strengthening government's and partners' capacities remained one of WFP's priorities. Notably, WFP played a key role in advising the Government of Mali in disaster risk reduction through the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica macro-insurance programme. Through this programme, WFP purchased an ARC Replica insurance policy for the country to protect the most vulnerable people against the risk of drought during the 2021/22 growing season. WFP's purchase of an ARC Replica policy in addition to the Government's ARC policy-protected an additional 365,590 people from catastrophic drought events in 2021.. Due to poor rainfall until October, the policy triggered a payout of over USD 7.1 million. WFP will use this money during the 2022 pre-lean season (February May) to support over 200,000 people in 60 communes with unconditional cash transfers, malnutrition prevention and community-based asset creation activities.

1,652,330

Total beneficiaries in 2021



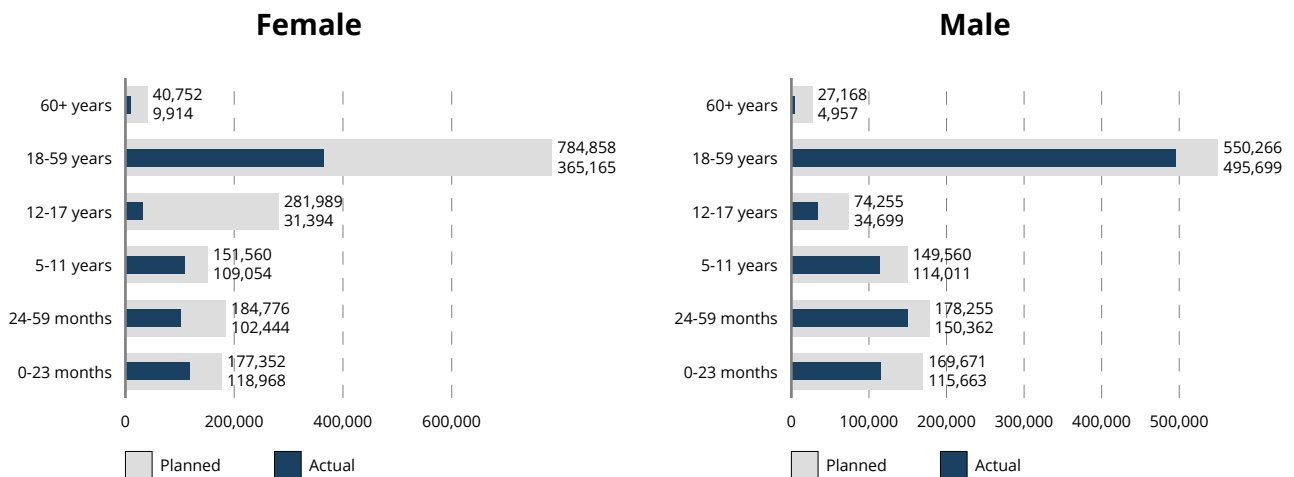
45% female



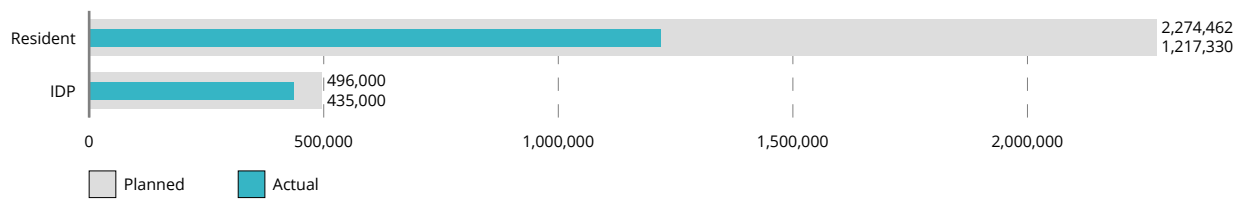
55% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 92,530 (51% Female, 49% Male)

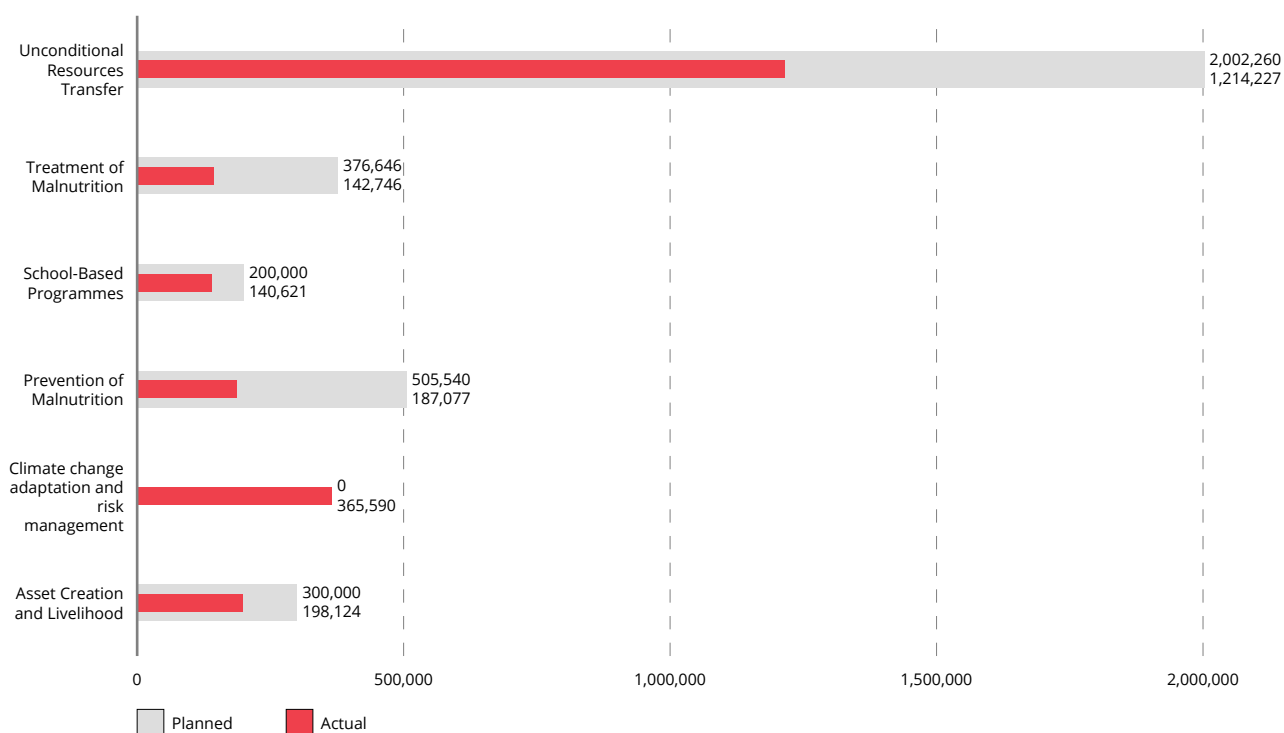
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



533,266

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 697,046 total planned
(223,973 Female, 309,293 Male)



1,500,768

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 2,108,410 total planned
(672,343 Female, 828,425 Male)



0

total actual Commodity Voucher beneficiaries in 2021

of 0 total planned
(0 Female, 0 Male)

Total Food and CBT



5,270 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 16,494 mt total planned

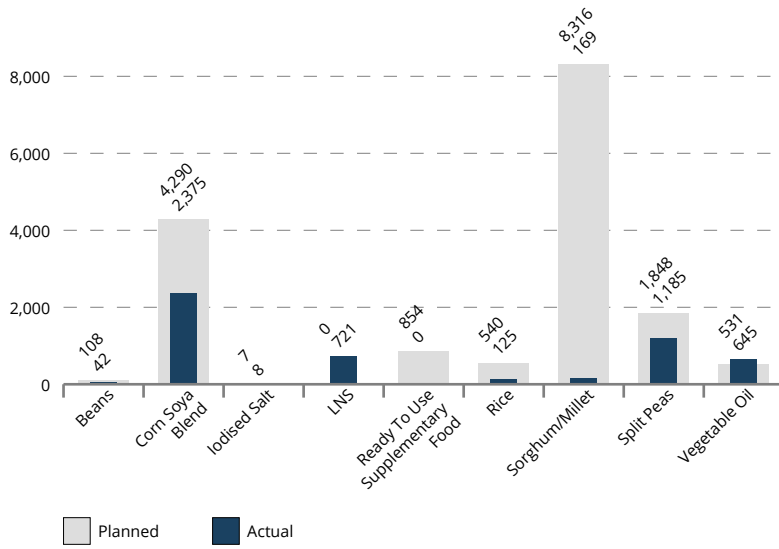


US\$ 41,619,077

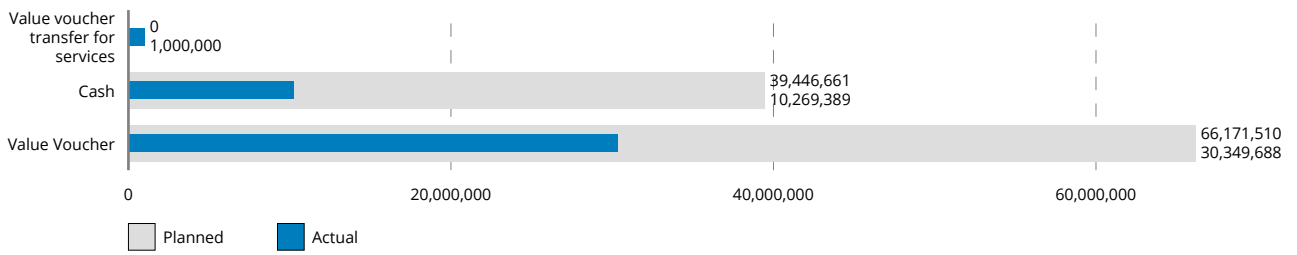
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 105,618,171 total planned

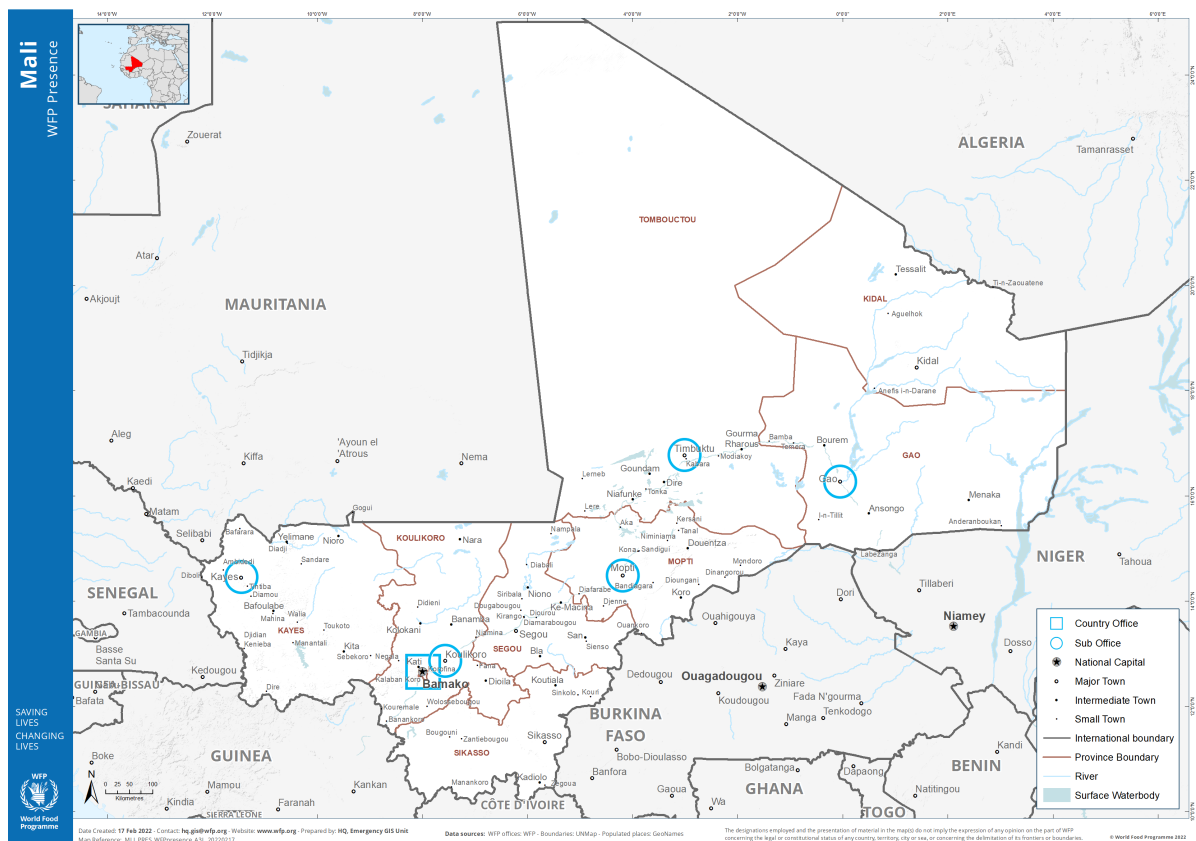
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Mali is a low-income country with a population of 21 million people [1]. It ranks 184th out of 189 countries on the 2020 Human Development Index, with nearly half of the employed population living below the international poverty line (46 percent of women, and 41 percent of men) [2]. Subsistence agriculture, livestock, and fisheries account for 80 percent of employment. Sixty-five percent of the land area is desert or semidesert [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 such as land, property, and financial services. Life expectancy at birth is 59 years for men while that of women is 61 years. [4] The maternal mortality rate is 562 per 100,000 live births. [5]

As of 31 December 2021, Mali had recorded 21,008 positive cases of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government's vaccination campaign was launched in March 2021. [6] As of December 2021, only 10 percent of the population had been vaccinated. [7]

In 2021, political instability in Mali continued and the conflict expanded towards the central and southern parts of the country. The political upheavals led to targeted sanctions imposed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Against this backdrop, the country entered an uncertain transitional period.

The humanitarian crisis in Mali continued to deteriorate in 2021. Conflict, displacement, insecurity, and poor rainfall disrupted livelihoods and exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 containment measures drove up food prices and pushed food out of reach for thousands of families.

As of September 2021, there were over 400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali. [8] over double the number seen at the same time in 2019 when 187,100 people were displaced [9], and an increase of almost 40 percent between September 2020 and September 2021. [10] [11] According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), most of the IDPs live in areas with crowded host families and communities or in temporary informal sites that lack access to basic services. For 54 percent of the displaced households, humanitarian assistance is the only source of food, while 11 percent rely on borrowing and donations from host communities. [12] While conflict and violence - particularly in northern and central Mali - are the key drivers of internal displacement, climatic shocks such as floods also often trigger population movement. [13]

In 2021, food insecurity worsened, particularly in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach localities in the northern and central parts of the country. During the lean season (June to August), 1.3 million people were projected to be in need of

food assistance (food insecurity phase 3 or higher), the highest since 2015 and a 33 percent increase from the number of food insecure people during the period of March-May 2021. [14] For the period of October-December 2021, almost 1.2 million people were estimated to be acutely food insecure. [15] Of these, 47,160 people are in phase 4 ('emergency'). By June 2022, the number of people in need of emergency assistance is likely to reach nearly 1.8 million people. [16]

The deterioration and expansion of the conflict in Mopti and Segou regions impacted agricultural activities. WFP's satellite imagery analysis showed that the decrease in cultivated lands affected 16 percent of the localities in the two regions and impacted 254,000 people. [17]

Acute malnutrition is severe and constitutes one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children under five years of age. Poor hygiene and feeding practices, limited access to primary health care, population displacement, persistent food insecurity, and the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 were the key drivers behind this situation. In 2021, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) at the national level reached 10 percent, a 3 percent increase from a GAM prevalence of 7.2 percent in 2020. The prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) was 1.8 percent in 2021, a 0.5 percentage point increase from a SAM prevalence of 1.3 in 2020. [18]

Mali is one of the UNAIDS Fast Track countries. With an HIV prevalence of 1.4, over 150,000 people are known to live with HIV in Mali. Among them, 19,000 are children aged 0-14 years, 85,000 are women and 48,000 are men. About 35 percent of women, 29 percent of men, and 18 percent of children living with HIV are on antiretroviral therapy. [19]

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on education was minimal during 2021. In November, almost four million children returned to school at the start of the 2021-22 school year. However, insecurity caused disruptions in education. More than 1,600 schools were closed, affecting half a million children, and approximately 9,800 teachers. [20] As of 2021, the average national gross enrolment rate in Mali was 78.6 percent. While 81.2 percent of school-age boys and 75.9 percent of girls are enrolled in primary school, only 51.6 percent complete the primary school cycle. [21]

Through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2020-2024), WFP's operation in Mali focuses on emergency response, resilience building, and strengthening the capacities of vulnerable communities to absorb, transform and adapt to shocks, including the national systems intended to support those communities.

WFP worked alongside the Government and partners to implement an integrated resilience package of activities across 20 communes combining nutrition, asset creation, support for smallholder farmers, school feeding, and the establishment of social security safety nets. WFP's integrated assistance strategy continued to be instrumental in establishing a continuum across emergency responses and recovery initiatives based on the triple nexus of humanitarian aid, development, and peace.

WFP also provided support to the Government's ongoing response to COVID-19 through the provision of transport and storage services for health items.

WFP's activities are grouped under five strategic results and six strategic outcomes related to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, and are aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Framework. [22]

Risk Management

Mali's political and security situation continued to compound existing risks and presented unforeseen ones in 2021. In the northern, southern and central regions, limited government presence and control impeded beneficiaries' access to livelihoods, markets and services.

Humanitarian access is challenged by the ongoing conflict. Security risks continue to be very high and access is further constrained by the siege of towns and the destruction of transport and communication infrastructure in the centre region. These factors impact WFP's ability to have full and regular access to some of the most vulnerable localities.

In 2021, WFP established a cross-functional access cell to serve as a coordination mechanism to enable access to affected populations. Moreover, WFP developed an access and acceptance strategy focusing on reinforcing local partnerships to reach beneficiaries. Trainings on access negotiation for staff and partners were initiated and will be expanded.

WFP implements responses through a conflict-sensitive lens. Activities are analysed to understand their contribution to peace and conflict prevention or resolution. Two-way communication with staff, partners and beneficiaries was enforced to ensure food assistance interventions 'do no harm' to vulnerable communities. Pre-screened and selected rosters of partners assured WFP's ability to respond to the evolving context and enabled regular capacity strengthening sessions.

To avert delays in operations and policies because of regular changes in Government and partners, WFP ensured that action plans were updated, and remained engaged in a joint UN contingency planning process to promptly respond to any further deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation.

An internal audit [1] enabled WFP's country office in Mali to improve internal controls systems and risk management. WFP conducted reviews and assessments of risks faced, regularly reviewed the risk register and strengthened mitigation measures. Additional experienced staff were recruited, and the digitization of various internal processes was prioritized and accelerated.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP Mali continued to leverage the Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2020-2024) to enhance its positioning in the country as a partner of choice for immediate and longer-term food security, social protection, and nutrition responses. WFP reinforced and diversified partnerships for increased programmatic efficiency, technical synergies, advocacy support, and to enhance resource mobilization efforts. Despite the decrease in humanitarian financing, WFP continued to implement its multi-year resilience programme in 2021.

WFP successfully positioned itself as a reliable partner to ensure the implementation of government-led programmes, including climate microinsurance through the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica project (Ministry of Rural Development), social protection (Ministry of Health and Social Protection), and the management and transport of COVID-19 and non-food items (NFI) stocks in-country, including vaccines.

WFP supported the engagement of the Government with the global School Meals Coalition. As a result, Mali signed the declaration of commitment, joining more than 120 member states and partners towards ensuring that every child has the possibility to receive a healthy and nutritious meal in school by the year 2030.

WFP endeavoured to strengthen relations and collaborations across the partnership portfolio, including with the national Government, government donors, United Nations (UN) agencies, international financial institutions (IFIs), local and international NGOs, as well as local communities. WFP also worked closely with academia and research centres such as the Rural Polytechnic Institute of Training and Applied Research (Institute Polytechnique Rural de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée), the regional REUNIR initiative, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the World Vegetable Center.

In regards to UN agencies, WFP continued to collaborate with UNICEF and FAO through joint resource mobilization, programming and implementation, in the framework of the joint strategy for resilience and social protection and the piloted enhanced partnership with UNICEF. The three agencies are also part of a resilience technical working group tasked with elaborating a UN system-wide resilience strategy under the leadership of the UN Country team in Mali. WFP, UNICEF, UNDP and FAO are charged with the initial desk review and lessons learned exercise of existing resilience initiatives, policies and programmes in Mali that will inform the elaboration of the strategy.

WFP strengthened its efforts to better align and coordinate with IFIs such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Bank. In this regard, the Government jointly with IFAD, WFP and FAO, launched the Sahel Joint Programme in Response to COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C) Programme in late 2021. The partnership with the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) group has contributed to the optimization of household registration in the unified social registry (RSU) and the monitoring of the impact of integrated resilience interventions and social safety nets in Mali.

WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security Cluster jointly with FAO, and to co-lead the Cash Working Group (CWG) jointly with the Government (DNPSES), allowing for the update of the Minimum Expenditure Basket among other assessment tools standardized and utilized by all food security partners in the country. WFP also co-led the Technical Coordination Group for Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition (PSSAN) jointly with the European Union (EU), under the Executive Cooperation Group (GEC) framework, integrating UN agencies and the technical and financial partners in Mali. Through enhanced collaboration with the NGO partners of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), including the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), WFP has actively reinforced emergency assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs). This strengthened the transition between RRM partners' immediate response during the first month of displacement and WFP's prolonged assistance from the second month of displacement onwards, for at least five subsequent months.

With the alarming deterioration of the security and nutritional situation, coordinated advocacy and responses to the rising humanitarian needs will be critical to WFP's crisis-response, early-recovery activities, and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) activities in 2022. In line with the previous two years' rise in physical and food insecurity across the country, WFP in Mali is currently finalizing a budget revision to provide an increased and more realistic overview of its needs for the period 2022-24.

CSP Financial Overview

To respond to the increasing needs in 2021, WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Mali underwent a fourth budget revision, increasing the 2020-2024 needs-based plan from USD 589 million to USD 695 million. This increase was needed to scale up WFP's emergency food and nutrition assistance at the peak of the lean season delivered under the crisis response pillar of the CSP. A fifth budget revision is planned to revise the needs for the remainder of the CSP bringing the total CSP requirements to USD 1.1 billion.

Thanks to remarkable donor support, available resources reached almost 100 percent of the annual needs-based plan budget, including long-duration allocations from the previous years and contributions received throughout 2021 (USD 129 million was newly confirmed by donor partners in 2021). This unprecedented level of support marked the highest level of annual confirmed contributions WFP has received to date in Mali, with a notable increase in funding towards the integrated resilience package. To optimize resources, WFP used internal advance financing mechanisms including the Immediate Response Account [1], the Internal Project Lending facility and the Global Commodity Management Facility [2].

However, operational challenges experienced in 2021, including the impacts of political instability and 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 crisis response, notably for its emergency food and nutrition assistance programmes, requiring ration adjustments and the prioritization of beneficiaries [3].

Meanwhile, flexible funding accounted for 9 percent of the resources received in 2021. Through these contributions, WFP Mali implemented emergency food and nutrition support to internally displaced persons and conflict-affected communities and purchased nutrition commodities for the treatment of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months. The confirmation of multi-year funds provided certainty for collaboration with implementing partners and promoted cost-efficiency across operational planning and implementation.

Strategic outcome 1, in support of emergency food and nutrition activities, was resourced at 71 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. Supply chain disruptions due to COVID-19 restricted WFP's ability to purchase planned levels of specialized nutritious foods. With the ease of COVID-19 restrictions towards the end of the year, WFP faced fewer disruptions. In 2022, the expenditure levels are expected to improve.

















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 2021, 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 fully resourced. Despite the high levels of donor interest in the integrated resilience package, WFP faced implementation challenges due to COVID-19-related restrictions and the lack of adequate financial service providers.

Finally, common humanitarian services under strategic outcome 6, including the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), were fully funded in 2021. As such, WFP and UNHAS were well-positioned to rapidly respond to the needs of the Government and the humanitarian community including to the escalating humanitarian needs and the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, WFP continued managing the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) flight services, receiving financial support from ECHO.

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	96,045,632.0	70,910,544.0	68,246,715.0	45,930,442.0
02: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	30,132,078.0	21,641,275.0	36,080,945.0	9,110,812.0
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year	20,036,562.0	19,332,215.0	21,845,335.0	5,351,324.0
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	40,974,384.0	31,198,347.0	42,396,314.0	16,170,592.0
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	2,667,737.0	2,368,661.0	4,802,272.0	1,561,758.0
06: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	10,540,931.0	9,517,262.0	15,618,492.0	11,230,615.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	11,066,203.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	200,397,324.0	154,968,304.0	200,056,276.0	89,355,543.0

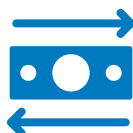
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 11,030,880.0	 7,984,232.0	 9,249,172.0	 7,000,746.0
Total Direct Costs	 211,428,204.0	 162,952,536.0	 209,305,448.0	 96,356,289.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 13,647,990.0	 10,519,024.0	 7,739,206.0	 7,739,206.0
Grand Total	 225,076,193.0	 173,471,561.0	 217,044,653.0	 104,095,496.0

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



1,033,000 beneficiaries (including **435,000** IDPs) assisted **to meet their basic food needs**



USD 23.7 million transferred to vulnerable people under **emergency response**



209,000 children and **32,700** PLWG received value vouchers and nutritious food **to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition**

With the deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation in Mali in 2021, WFP provided an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable communities.

WFP's emergency food assistance targeted conflict-affected and displaced populations, as well as households impacted by climate-related shocks such as drought and flooding. Where feasible, WFP provided a top-up resource to populations affected by the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, WFP planned to cover the immediate needs of 1.7 million people [1] to improve food and nutrition security for vulnerable households. Compared to 2020, when WFP had supported over 100 percent of the targeted beneficiaries under activity 1, in 2021, WFP reached only 60 percent of the targeted beneficiaries under this strategic outcome (including 382,200 women and 650,900 men). Although overall resources received for the Country Strategic Plan was a record high in 2021, the lower achievement was due to earmarking that limited resource availability for this activity, late confirmation of funds, and worsened access constraints. Hence, WFP was forced to prioritize assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and reduce their rations by 50 percent from the fourth to the sixth month of assistance in the second part of the year.

Although WFP usually covers the urgent needs of vulnerable populations during the pastoral lean season in Mali (March-May), this intervention was not possible in 2021 due to funding constraints. Furthermore, assistance to vulnerable host communities was suspended from March 2021, and the number of targeted beneficiaries was reduced by 40 percent, requiring sensitization efforts to mitigate the risk of tensions between displaced families and host communities. At the same time, WFP took steps to strengthen its community feedback mechanisms for beneficiary and non-beneficiaries to mitigate conflict sensitivity risks.

In 2021, WFP reached over 1 million food insecure people, through 1,900 metric tons of food and more than USD 23.5 million of cash-based transfers (CBT). Throughout the year, WFP continued its support to internally displaced persons in collaboration with Government and Rapid Response Mechanism partners. Displaced households would receive a CBT and/or hybrid ration (full ration) for the first three months after their displacement, and continue to receive assistance for an additional three months (half ration).

As part of the Government's National Response Plan, WFP in partnership with the Food Security Cluster adopted a complementary approach to delivering the lean season response which targeted the most severely affected areas. With this strategy, the Government - through the Food Security Commission - provided 50 percent of the food ration through cereal rations, while WFP and other humanitarian actors provided the other half in the form of cash and/or hybrid transfers. While the lean season assistance was delivered on time, starting in July and running until October, resource constraints prevented WFP from reaching as many as 500,000 persons in need of assistance.

In line with its support to national shock-responsive social protection systems (under strategic outcome 2), WFP initiated top-up transfers for vulnerable households identified through the national social protection system's unified social registry in selected areas in food security phase 3 ('crisis'). More than 88,000 poor and vulnerable persons benefited from this assistance receiving transfers of 0.07 USD/day/person for four months during the lean season. Strengthening national systems is an important part of WFP's strategy to make national systems more adaptive and

shock-responsive, and enable them to cover the needs of an increasing share of vulnerable people. Furthermore, where possible and funding allows, WFP aims to transition IDP and host community beneficiaries receiving unconditional transfers to resilience-building activities, notably food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions under activity 5, to promote self-reliance.

Leveraging internal advance financing mechanisms, WFP was able to provide an immediate response to more than 30,000 people affected by floods with mobile money in Bamako, Koulikoro and Kayes. In addition, WFP developed a contingency plan for 106,000 people in the Niono circle (in phase 3) to anticipate the deterioration of food and nutritional security in the centre of the country amid rising violence and internal displacement.

Throughout 2021, WFP continued efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Food Security Commission and other key national structures in planning and coordinating emergency responses. Importantly, in June 2021, WFP organized trainings for government actors and other partners within the Food Security Cluster on the methodology for beneficiary targeting [2].

The use of technological innovations was critical in providing reliable and timely data to inform programme design and implementation. In 2021, WFP expanded the use of its electronic beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) to strengthen the management of beneficiary data and distributions, and to diversify distribution models and transfer mechanisms. WFP will continue to leverage the opportunities this platform offers in 2022.

Post-distribution monitoring conducted in December showed that the food consumption score was acceptable for 54 percent of beneficiaries, while 32 percent had a borderline score and 14 percent indicated poor food consumption. Around 51 percent of households presented high/risk levels of consumption-based coping strategies; while 60 percent of households spent more than 65 percent of their monthly budget on food as shown by the food expenditure share (FES) indicator.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP also aimed to provide an integrated nutrition package including both preventive and treatment assistance to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by the crisis in Mali. Integrated into WFP's seasonal response, the prevention of acute malnutrition programme reached over 109,000 children and 21,700 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) in northern and central areas through 1,600 mt of Super Cereal Plus and value vouchers worth USD 1.1 million.

Working in coordination with the regional decentralized technical departments of the Ministry of Health, WFP supported the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 840 health centres across seven regions. While in 2020 the treatment of malnutrition among PLWG was suspended due to insufficient resources throughout the year [3], in 2021 the programme resumed, and WFP reached over 100,000 children aged 6-59 months and 11,000 PLWGs with 753 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), and 375 mt of Super Cereal and fortified oil respectively.

WFP continued to support caretakers (primarily women) of children being treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In 2021, WFP provided food support to over 31,500 caretakers (out of 48,000 planned) with value vouchers of a total value of USD 493,000. A lessons learnt exercise on the support programme for accompanying persons has started with the aim of defining WFP's exit strategy.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the trainings for health centre managers took place between June and August, resulting in the delayed launch of the PLWG treatment programme. In addition, access constraints in intervention areas limited the delivery of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) causing breaks in the programme.

Treatment performance indicators showed a stabilization of recovery, mortality, non-response and default rates related to the response. These improvements can be partly attributed to the continuous positive impact of WFP's nutrition, education and counselling programme that provided training for parents and community sensitization. The default and non-response rates remained low as a result of large-scale sensitization activities conducted at the community level on the importance of enrolling moderate acute malnourished children into the programme.

Interventions under this activity were implemented in partnership with local NGOs, building on their knowledge of the field, ultimately increasing the impact of the activity, and improving targeting and monitoring. Close collaboration with the UNICEF in the prevention programme helped to integrate nutrition education, health promotion, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

Gender was fully integrated into all of the emergency response activities during the design, implementation and monitoring phases as illustrated by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. This ensured that WFP's interventions addressed 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 nutrition package including both preventive and treatment elements to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment.	4

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



140,620 schoolchildren (48 percent girls) received nutritious meals.



500,000 school children and 9,700 teachers impacted by the closure of over 1,630 schools

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 also reinforcing government ownership.

The primary objective of the school feeding programme implemented under activity 3 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 enrolment rates and high disparities in the attendance rates between girls and boys. Schools were selected in partnership with the National Centre for School Canteens (CNCS), the local teaching academy (AE) and the Pedagogical Advice Centre (Centre d'animation pédagogique - CAP).

Unlike in 2020 when the Government ordered a total shutdown of all schools for almost 10 months due to COVID-19, the pandemic did not have a considerable impact on the 2020-21 school year. Despite increasing insecurity and the prevailing socio-political instability, the majority of the schools supported by WFP were operational throughout the year. Consequently, WFP was able to reach 140,600 children with on-site school meals (representing 70 percent of the annual target) over 156 school days.

Challenges with WFP's main financial service provider (FSP) impacted programme implementation. Except for the Kidal region where the in-kind assistance modality is used, 96 percent of WFP's support to schools were delivered through cash-based transfers (CBT) either through bank transfers to the Pedagogical Advice Centre (CAP) or through decentralized authorities. About 190 schools (out of 656) that were expecting direct cash transfers through decentralized authorities were unable to distribute school meals during the first quarter of 2021. On the other hand, excellent retention rates were reported throughout the year, which confirmed the effectiveness of on-site school feeding and thus take-home rations were not distributed.

Although the needs-based funding requirements for activity 3 were fully met in 2021, WFP faced significant challenges to fully achieve its targets and implement all complementary activities as planned, mainly those related to capacity strengthening initiatives, due to CBT disruptions, COVID-19-related restrictions, and the security constraints which limited WFP staff presence in the field.

The rising number of threats posed by non-state armed groups targeting teachers, communities and local authorities, as well as the destruction of school infrastructures resulted in the closure of 1,632 schools (19 percent of schools) mostly located in the central and northern regions of the country, affecting 500,000 children and 9,700 teachers[2].

Collaboration with the Ministry of Education through the National Centre for School Canteens (Centre National des Cantines Scolaires CNCS) remained essential for the delivery of school meals in targeted schools. With the decentralized delivery model in selected regions, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization and its local structures continued to play an important role in the education sector.

Beyond government counterparts, WFP continued to strengthen its community-level support through NGO partnerships (11 local and one international NGO) supporting school management committees in various domains such as general accounting, local food procurement, health and nutrition, infrastructure improvement, home-grown school feeding activities and the introduction of efficient and environmentally friendly multi-fuel cooking stoves.

In 2021, WFP strengthened its position within the network of education partners utilizing the Education Cluster as a platform for enhanced partnerships, operational coordination as well as support to national policy development and advocacy. The partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was also reinforced in the education and nutrition sectors. WFP will continue to build on this partnership and strengthen the integration of school feeding interventions into the integrated resilience package (comprised of asset creation and nutrition-sensitive initiatives) to

enhance the positive long-term impact on food security and nutrition.

WFP will pursue the development and implementation of innovative solutions such as distance learning training sessions and the use of a digital communication platform to reinforce local capacities in operating and monitoring the school feeding programme.

Under activity 12, WFP continues to position itself as a social protection actor in Mali. To this end, context-specific strategies have been developed, and assistance modalities were diversified (e.g. mobile money, paper voucher, e-voucher) for maximum reach. Further, WFP leverages the use of technology to improve targeting and registration[3].

In 2021, WFP extended the unified social registry (RSU) to areas of the North and the Centre that were previously not covered. Through collaboration with the Government (Directorate of Social Protection and Solidarity Development) and the World Bank, WFP developed a framework agreement that made it possible to reach all targeted beneficiaries. However, the challenges with WFP's main financial service provider (FSP) impacted cash-based transfers leading to the transfer of only 41 percent of the planned CBT assistance. Interventions were carried out in complementarity with food assistance for assets (FFA) and nutrition activities. In addition, during the peak of the lean season, in synergy with relief activities, WFP provided a top-up to displaced households and vulnerable host communities to enable them to better cope with other potential shocks.

WFP will continue to work with partners to strengthen the national social protection system through communication, advocacy and coordinated actions at the national and decentralized levels. Further WFP will seek to establish a strategy for the convergence of various interventions to guarantee a minimum acceptable standard of living for beneficiaries.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 2, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4.

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.	4

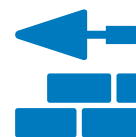
Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year



17,700 pregnant and lactating women and girls were assisted under the chronic malnutrition programme



30,000 children aged 6-23 months received nutrition supplementation to prevent stunting



WFP supported the establishment of **2 production units** for fortified infant flour in Mopti and Timbuktu regions

Strategic outcome 3 is implemented through activity 4 which aims to deliver preventive nutrition services while enhancing communities' knowledge of nutrition practices and supporting their long-term resilience to shocks. To this end, WFP supports the national nutrition programme to ensure that targeted women, men, boys, and girls in areas affected by food insecurity and undernutrition have access to preventive and curative nutrition services.

Unlike in 2020 when the procurement of commodities for this intervention was disrupted by COVID-19 and border closures related to the sanctions by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in 2021 the corridors were reopened. As such, WFP's food distribution rates for children improved while those for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) remained the same. WFP reached 30,000 children compared to 25,000 in 2020, and 17,700 PLWG compared to 18,000 in 2020 [1]. Despite this improvement, insecurity-related access constraints, coupled with challenges with supply chains and financial services providers (FSP), negatively affected the implementation of activities, especially cash-based transfers. As a result, multiple distributions could not be carried out and the top-up nutrition through social protection transfer was not implemented, impacting 19,900 children and 9,100 PLWGs.

WFP's nutrition strategy is aligned with the Government's nutrition policy and the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy. The collaboration with 14 national and international non-governmental organizations was critical to WFP's achievements in 2021. Activities included the establishment of a minimum package of complementary activities in 20 communes composed of immunization, antenatal consultations, prevention of child disease, deworming, vitamin A supplementation, and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

Working in synergy with other UN agencies, including UNICEF and FAO, WFP established a community platform to deliver services to prevent malnutrition in children and PLWG. Health actors used the platform to implement vaccination campaigns and prenatal consultations. In addition, WFP launched a local food processing initiative, providing vulnerable households with nutrition-sensitive income-generating activities to improve their dietary diversity.

Using a value chain approach, WFP supported the production of local fortified complementary foods in Mali. The Response to the Food Crisis in Central Sahel (Réponse à la Crise Alimentaire au Centre Sahel - CRIALCES) project supported the establishment of two Misola-type fortified infant flour production units in Mopti and Timbuktu regions. In partnership with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) [2], the project also supported the establishment of a catalogue of local organic fortified crop varieties. WFP provided production units with processing equipment and technical assistance on quality assurance during production, marketing, and accounting.

Capacity strengthening sessions enabled the set-up of a steering committee for nutrition-sensitive value chains chaired by the Ministry of Rural Development. WFP also established a workplan with the Department of Nutrition and Food Safety of the National Institute of Public Health (Institut National de Santé Publique - INSP) and the Revitalization of the Food Fortification Technical Committee (CTFA). Over 7,200 women benefited from a training on IYCF.

According to a WFP study conducted in November 2021 in the areas covered by the CRIALCES project, 66 percent of households in the target areas had an acceptable food consumption score while 65 percent of households had a high dietary diversity score. On the other hand, the exclusive breastfeeding rate in the studied areas was 50 percent - slightly lower than the national average of 51 percent. Only 19 percent of mothers said they had introduced complementary foods from 6 months and 20 percent of children had consumed five or more food groups out of eight the day before the survey. Only 5 percent of children received a minimum acceptable diet overall. These findings will inform the design and implementation of WFP's communication programmes for behaviour change, particularly feeding practices for children aged 6-23 months.

Throughout programme implementation, WFP ensured that activities adhered to COVID-19 prevention protocols. Relevant guidelines were communicated to partners and hand-washing kits were provided in all nutrition sites.

Gender and age considerations are well reflected in the strategy and delivery of nutrition services, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Focus groups were conducted with women to identify needs and address challenges, and nutrition sites were identified with the participation of women. Furthermore, men were sensitized and encouraged to participate in key activities such as SBCC and cooking demonstrations

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.	4

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



45,300 smallholder farmers from **145 farmers' organizations** reached in the same communes targeted by FFA programmes



198,100 (86,770 women) people participated in food assistance for assets (FFA) programmes, creating **850 community assets**



20 convergence communes targeted by the integrated resilience package (asset creation, value chain development, nutrition and education)

Strategic outcome 4 seeks to ensure that communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year. Activities are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), in particular, the following objective: By 2024, Malian populations, particularly the most vulnerable, participate in the economy and benefit from the increased, inclusive, resilient and decent generating growth.

This strategic outcome is implemented through activity 5 aimed at providing conditional support to vulnerable food insecure households while contributing to social cohesion. Projects are identified as priorities by the communities themselves during local consultations as part of the community-based participatory planning approach (CBPP).

In 2021, 66 percent (56 percent men and 44 percent women) of the targeted beneficiaries participated in WFP' food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in 178 villages, 23 communes across six regions in Mali (Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao, and Menaka). While engaged in the construction or rehabilitation of 852 community and household-level assets, beneficiaries received USD 5.7 million (against a target of USD 14.4 million) to meet their immediate food needs. These assets included the construction or rehabilitation of a wide range of assets, including micro-dams (with a total of 758,000 m³); 18 solar boreholes; over 2,000 hectares of agro-sylvo-pastoral land; 70 hectares of market gardening perimeters; 14 fishponds; 227 wells; 17,800 m³ of compost; 43 km of rural track; 377 km of dike; 5 banco storage stores; 450 family gardens (70 hectares); 30 demonstration plots, 24 rice, and 10 cowpea field schools; and 76 manure barns.

In 2021, the implementation of food assistance for asset (FFA) activities significantly improved compared to 2020 when COVID-19 restrictions hampered operations. Nevertheless, insecurity (particularly in the central and northern parts of the country), the lack of financial service providers, and the political instability hindered full implementation in 2021.

WFP facilitated a series of capacity strengthening initiatives for communities, technical services, and decentralized authorities to improve the planning, implementation, and monitoring of government-led activities relating to early warning and response, resilience, social protection, and partnerships. Training sessions focused on partnership approaches, the integrated resilience package strategy, the three-pronged approach (3PA), and CBPP in the context of COVID-19. To promote accountability and progressive handover to communities, over 15,800 producers (56 percent men and 44 percent women) were trained on the management of created assets.

WFP's support to value chain development involved capacity strengthening of farmers' organizations, the majority of which were women, local farmer groups, to increase production capacity, reduce post-harvest losses, improve the quality of products, enhance processing and strengthen linkages to profitable markets. Overall, in 2021, value chain interventions reached over 45,300 smallholder farmers (40 percent women and 60 percent men) from 145 farmers' organizations in targeted regions. The value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems were respectively USD 2,500 and 4 metric tons, implemented through the school feeding programme. Improvements were observed on outcome indicators collected through monitoring surveys between 2020 and 2021: the acceptable food consumption score passed from 28 percent in 2020 to 55 percent in 2021; the consumption-based coping strategy index (average) was reduced from 8 in 2020 to 5.5 in 2021. The livelihood-based coping strategy Index was also reduced from 54 to 46 percent.

The Ministry for Rural Development is WFP's key institutional partner at the national level. In 2021, WFP renewed its action plan with the ministry. A series of activities were conducted, including a training of trainers on the 3PA tools, as well as the development of a methodological guide for cost-benefit analysis and the assessment of the economic impacts of FFA activities. A training module on 3PA will be developed for engineering students from the Rural

Polytechnic Institute of Training and Applied Research (Institut Polytechnique Rural de Formation et de Recherche Appliquee).

WFP also strengthened its collaboration with other United Nations agencies through several joint projects in various areas, including the integrated resilience package (WFP and UNICEF); resilience activities (WFP, FAO, and UNICEF); social cohesion (WFP, FAO, and IOM); resilience in the context of COVID-19 (WFP and FAO); response to conflict, COVID-19 and climate change (SD3C programme by WFP, FAO, and IFAD).

WFP continued its collaboration with other UN agencies as part of the GIZ-supported 'Food and Nutrition Security, Enhanced Resilience to Food Crises' (ProSAR) project, and supported Mali's Social, Economic and Cultural Development Plan (PDSEC) through various tools, such as WFP's community-based participatory planning (CBPP) tool, and a new analysis tool to assess and improve national development plans' sensitivity to food and nutrition security (Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle - SAN).

WFP also reinforced partnerships with research institutes and think tanks and signed memorandums of understanding and action plans with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) [1] and the Institute of Rural Economy of Mali (IER) [2].

Smallholders also benefitted from WFP's capacity strengthening sessions on farming, market gardening technique, production, and marketing techniques, and post-harvest loss reduction including handling and storage. WFP also conducted awareness sessions on water, hygiene, and sanitation and provided beneficiaries with post-harvest equipment. Radio messages on good farming and cultivation practices reached over 53,300 people.

WFP leveraged technology to better monitor programme implementation under this activity. A matrix for monitoring progress in asset creation was drafted and the deployment of the WFP beneficiary management platform (SCOPE) was launched.

In collaboration with the Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) group of the World Bank and under the overall coordination of the WFP's Office of Evaluation (OEV), an impact evaluation on the integrated resilience package began in Koulikoro, Mopti, Tombouctou, and Gao regions of Mali. This impact evaluation follows a scientifically rigorous design that is expected to gauge the net effects of the resilience interventions being implemented in Mali. A baseline study, with a sample of 5,093 households across 91 villages, was conducted in the first quarter of the year 2021. Following the baseline data collection, high-frequency data collection took place every month with reduced sample size. The high-frequency data collections are necessary to provide multiple data points to assess changes resulting from the integrated resilience activities in Mali over time. Data analysis is going on and preliminary findings will become available in 2022 for strategic and operational decision-making.

Given insecurity-related access constraints that impacted programme implementation in 2021, next year WFP will prioritize sites where humanitarian access is possible and will continue to make efforts to improve access across all sites.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 4, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4.

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.	4

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



365,500 people were protected from catastrophic drought events through the African **Risk Capacity Replica micro-insurance programme**



280 participants including WFP and partner staff trained on conflict sensitivity **to promote affected populations' safety and dignity**

In Mali, WFP and its partners operate in a challenging context that hampers progress towards humanitarian and development objectives, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In such a complex environment, WFP connects early warning systems to response planning, converges multi-stakeholder interventions, and coordinates with civil society and international organizations to maximize effectiveness and efficiency across all operations. Under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP intends to move beyond short-term responses to shocks towards systematic approaches that build a national adaptive social protection system and contribute to sustainable resilience outcomes at national and local levels.

WFP's approach focuses on country capacity strengthening, aiming to leverage its expertise and operational capacity to shape and institutionalize the national social protection system. Under this strategic outcome, WFP provided 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 integration of social protection, resilience, and shock response activities.

The Government of Mali benefited from WFP's advisory role in the field of disaster risk financing through the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica micro-insurance programme [1]. With donor support, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government in the design of a drought insurance product. In addition, WFP purchased an ARC Replica insurance policy alongside the Government, which protected an additional 365,500 people from catastrophic drought events during the 2021/22 growing season. Due to poor rainfall until October, the policy triggered a payout of over USD 7.1 million. This amount was close to the maximum payout WFP could receive from this insurance policy. To strengthen affected communities' resilience and increase their ability to cope with shocks and stresses, the payout enables WFP to begin supporting 200,000 vulnerable people across 60 communes in February - four months earlier than traditional lean season assistance. This support will be delivered in the form of unconditional cash transfers, malnutrition prevention, and community-based asset creation activities.

WFP facilitated a series of capacity strengthening initiatives, including trainings, joint technical missions with the Government to improve planning, response, and monitoring of government-led exercises and activities relating to early warning and response, resilience, social protection, and partnerships.

In line with WFP's overall protection policy and its role in contributing to peace through its various programmes, this strategic outcome is centred on conflict-sensitive approaches and accountability to affected populations, promoting their safety and dignity. In line with the "do no harm" principle, WFP ensures that its interventions do not negatively impact the affected populations. Two training sessions were conducted on conflict sensitivity for 280 participants including WFP and partner staff.

In addition to working with the Government and the civil society, WFP in Mali continued to reinforce its partnership with research institutions to enhance the quality and impact of its interventions, as well as to document good practices and generate evidence to inform programming. WFP's support is implemented in coordination with different partners and through coordination mechanisms such as technical working groups and clusters. In 2021, a total of 120 staff from national and government entities received technical assistance and training. The number of people previously assisted by WFP integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening increased from 46,000 in 2020 to 100,000 in 2021. Furthermore, the resources mobilized for national food security and nutrition systems also increased from USD 300,000 in 2020 to USD 480,000.

WFP established various memorandums of understanding with ministries and technical services (National Directorate of Social Protection; Food Security Commission; the Ministries of Education, Health), as well as research institutes (ICRISAT), to strengthen national capacities through joint missions, training, and provision of equipment.

Gender and age considerations were not integrated into the design and implementation of activities under strategic outcome 5.

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



UNHAS served **138 organizations**, transporting **51 mt** of light cargo and **14,460 passengers** to five regular and five on-demand destinations



WFP's on-demand services provision for relief items transported and handled over **6,000 mt of food on behalf of 32 organizations**



WFP provided support to the Government's COVID-19 response through supply chain services, including the storage of over 14,000 **mt** of medical supplies

With the continued deterioration of the conflict in Mali over the last decade, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) managed by WFP remains the only safe and reliable air transport service for the humanitarian community in the country. The main objective of UNHAS is to provide humanitarian and development partners with a safe, reliable, and cost-efficient transport service to hard-to-reach locations, thereby ensuring access to vulnerable populations to leave no one behind.

In 2021, this critical service operated regular services from Bamako to Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, and Menaka; to the secondary on-demand locations of Kayes, Ansongo, Goundam, Niafounke, and Bourem; and to new remote destinations such as Kidal, Niono (Segou region), Koro and Bankass (Mopti region), and Gourma-Rharous (Timbuktu region).

Although COVID-19 restrictions were only lifted in July 2020, UNHAS in Mali continued to operate at reduced capacity up until June 2021, while continuing to respect COVID-19 preventive measures. To accommodate the increase in demand for both passenger and light cargo transport, aircraft passenger occupancy was increased from 14 to 19. In 2021, the service transported 14,462 passengers to five regular and five on-demand destinations, and 52 mt of cargo. Moreover, the service enabled 138 partner and donor organizations to implement and monitor projects in the most inaccessible and affected regions of the country. Results of a passenger satisfaction survey conducted by WFP showed a 75 percent satisfaction rate among 32 partner organizations interviewed. Due to COVID-19, the survey was conducted online which resulted in low participation by user organizations.

The operational fleet in Mali consists of two 19-seat Beechcraft and one 19-seat Short Take-Off and Landing (STOL) aircraft. A third 19-seater Beechcraft provides backup support and enables UNHAS to provide on-demand air transport services. In 2022, the helicopter will allow access to new destinations to reach the most remote villages and communities. In 2021, UNHAS also continued to support the COVID-19 response through transportation of personnel and supplies, as well as over 8,100 kg of COVID-19 vaccine on behalf of UNICEF both through special and regular flights. A total of 29 special flights were completed inside and outside Mali to support vaccine distributions and high-level missions. During the year, UNHAS facilitated the rehabilitation of one airstrip and continued to build staff capacity by organizing weekly and monthly meetings and bilateral training for staff members. Moreover, UNHAS was equipped to provide on-demand medical and security evacuation. In 2021, seven medical evacuations and one security evacuation were conducted.

WFP, through its bilateral service provision offering, also managed the EU Humanitarian Aid Flight (ECHO Flight) operating out of Mopti facilitating access to hard-to-reach locations. From January to December 2021, ECHO Mali transported 1,873 passengers and 16,400 kg of freight to nine destinations and served 35 organizations. Over 3.2 million mt were procured from the port of Lomé, of which 720,800 mt (or 18 percent) arrived in the country on time. Food procured locally for the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) totalled 1,500 mt [1].

WFP through UNHAS works in partnerships with United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), as well as with local security agents to promote and enhance mitigation actions with regard to aviation security. The dedicated full-time staff ensured the monitoring of all aircraft and seamless real-time communication.

WFP, through its supply chain expertise and operational footprint, continued to provide on-demand service provision for the transport and handling of food and non-food items, including items related to partners' response to the COVID-19 outbreak. In 2021, WFP delivered over 6,000 mt of food on behalf of 32 organizations and stored over 1,000 m3 of relief items on behalf of UNICEF. A total of 300 pellets were procured and delivered on behalf of UNHCR.

As regards the COVID-19 response, WFP maintained its support to the Government's efforts in the fight against the pandemic through the warehouse management of medical supplies. In 2021, 14,000 mt of medical supplies were handled through WFP warehouses, and 3,500 mt were delivered to various final delivery points in the country.

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

Mali ranked 149th out of 156 countries in the 2021 Global Gender Gap Forum Report. The country's gender parity score is 0.59 out of 1, indicating that Mali has closed 59 percent of its gender gap. Compared to 2020, Mali dropped 10 places from being the 139th to 149th, and the gender parity gap also widened [1].

In Mali, women represent 50.4 percent of the total population. They play a significant role in the economy, representing 70 percent of the agricultural workforce, 80 percent in food production, and 60 to 90 percent in trade. However, they cannot enjoy equal benefits as men [2]. According to a study conducted by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the insecurity in Mali affects women and men the same way with the exception of gender-based violence. Furthermore, the study found that women desire to be more involved in decision-making and peacebuilding [3]. As regards the sphere of politics, only 27 percent of seats in parliament were held by women as of February 2021 [4].

The ongoing crisis in Mali, affects women, girls, boys, and men differently. In 2021 the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) reported 4,466 incidents, an increase of 149 percent in the number of cases reported at the same time in 2020. Sexual violence remains the most reported incident, accounting for 49 percent of cases.

In 2021, the proportion of women whose dietary diversity was in crisis or worse (consuming less than three food groups) decreased from 33 percent at the peak of the first quarter (February 2021) to 22 percent in the second quarter. On the other hand, the proportion of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) with a dietary diversity of at least five different food groups decreased from 54 percent to 51 percent during the same period [5].

WFP in Mali works in partnership with the UN System Gender Theme Group and the GBV sub-cluster. WFP, together with UNICEF and FAO, is implementing a gender analysis research project on the food and nutrition situation in Segou and Mopti. The study aims to inform and explain the correlations between women's empowerment and their food and nutrition security.

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

The deterioration of the security and climatic situation has a serious impact on the food and nutrition security in Mali, resulting in damages to people and livelihoods, loss of human life, forced displacement, trauma, and erosion of social cohesion. In 2021, over 5.9 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Mali, including 3.4 million people in need of protection. Of these, 2.1 million people required general protection, 1.2 million required child protection, and 1.5 million people required protection against gender-based violence (GBV) [1].

The majority of the localities where WFP intervenes are affected by conflict. Against this backdrop, safe and dignified access to food assistance remains a priority for the design and implementation of WFP activities. To this end, WFP has dedicated human, material, and financial resources to improve the quality of interventions and to take into consideration the dignity, security, and integrity of the beneficiaries. WFP works closely with the protection cluster, the GBV sub-cluster, the child protection cluster and the AMAP Network at both national and regional levels. In 2021, WFP participated in more than five multi-sectoral assessments in Mopti and Timbuktu regions and contributed to joint initiatives with FAO, UNHCR and UNICEF on protection risk analyses focused on the needs of people displaced by insecurity in the centre and north of the country.

WFP strives to identify and analyse protection risks to determine appropriate mitigation measures and to inform the design and implementation of activities. In 2021, risks related to the protection of beneficiaries were identified and registered in the internal risk register, and mitigation measures were developed and continuously updated as the situation evolved. Furthermore, WFP's conflict sensitivity analyst in Mali further enhanced the integration of conflict sensitivity into WFP operations. During March and April, a study was conducted to determine the status of the use of conflict-sensitive approaches in WFP interventions. Coupled with regular exchanges between WFP and partners, the study allowed WFP to improve and adapt its existing monitoring mechanisms to detect and document conflict sensitivity-related risks and issues within assisted communities.

WFP has adopted a community awareness strategy with regular and ad-hoc communication on WFP's assistance, delivery modalities and the availability of a toll-free hotline. Communication and advocacy activities focused on raising awareness on WFP's work, including WFP's intervention principles, targeting and selection criteria, beneficiary rights to information and food assistance, as well as community feedback mechanisms (CFM) such as the toll-free hotline.

Through group discussion sessions during food distributions, information-sharing sessions were organised to sensitize communities on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and the availability of the WFP's hotline. Twenty-two sessions were conducted with women and men participants attending separate sessions. Of these, eight sessions were on PSEA, twelve on the CFM and two on gender.

Thanks to WFP's support through capacity building sessions, during the first quarter of 2021, partners were able to develop and present 16 communication plans and 24 reports for analysis and triangulation by WFP. Overall, the communication activities (e.g. radio campaigns) by 11 of the 26 WFP partners in three field offices reached more than 77,700 households before activities were launched. Of these, 5,000 community members were reached through community radio and 64,200 were informed directly at distribution sites.

The recipients of WFP's assistance may use community feedback mechanisms (CFM) to have their voices heard, hold WFP and its implementing partners accountable, and help shape programming improvements. In 2021, WFP's hotline received approximately 4,900 calls representing requests for information, appreciation for WFP's work, as well as complaints. WFP gathered more information on complaints received and registered them in SugarCRM (a software to manage and track recipients' feedback that users can access offline). Complainants received feedback through telephone or direct consultations during field visits. While women were systematically informed about the hotline, 78 percent of the calls were made by men. There were no calls on gender-based violence, or on sexual exploitation and abuse.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted regularly throughout the year to measure beneficiaries' perception of WFP's assistance and strengthen accountability by adjusting programme design and implementation based on feedback. The results of the survey conducted in December 2021 revealed that over half of the beneficiary households

surveyed (51 percent) were aware of the existence of WFP' toll-free number. This is an improvement compared to the 2020 survey when only 37 percent of beneficiary households reported knowing about the toll-free number. Furthermore, 97 percent of 2,800 households surveyed were satisfied with the quality of food assistance provided by WFP. Results showed that - regardless of their residence, gender and socio-economic profile - beneficiaries felt safe during distributions and at distribution sites. However, concerns about safety are inevitable due to the volatility of the security situation.

Third-party monitors (TPMs) monitored WFP activities following a monthly monitoring plan, and compiled weekly situation reports. Further, field missions were conducted in Gao, Timbuktu and Segou sub-offices to conduct direct consultations with communities. A total of 93 people were interviewed, including 56 women and 37 men. Private sector partner VIAMO was contracted by WFP to remotely collect information from key informants on WFP's programme implementation.

Taking into account COVID-19 prevention measures, virtual training sessions were conducted during the first and last quarters of 2021. WFP staff, partners - including government representatives - were sensitized on the principles of protection, gender and conflict-sensitivity, accountability, child protection, disability inclusion, PSEA and various accountability mechanisms. Altogether 82 participants (74 percent men and 26 percent women) were trained.

Environment

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

Two thirds of Mali's territory are desert or semi-desert. Climate data show a long-term evolution of this aridity throughout the country. Mali ranks 170th of 180 countries in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) index. It is the 7th most vulnerable country to climate change and the 39th least ready to address its impacts[1]. Multiple shocks and stressors such as drought and floods exacerbate this vulnerability.

Mean annual temperatures across Mali are projected to increase by 1.2 to 3.6 degrees Celsius by 2060 while more frequent El Niño events could increase the frequency and intensity of droughts, with important implications for disaster management and response[2]. The combined effects of climate change and the overexploitation of scarce natural resources contribute to the constant deterioration of ecosystems and people's living conditions, exposing vulnerable families to food and nutrition insecurity. Studies show that this livelihood insecurity is likely to intertwine with the ongoing political instability and lead to conflicts over the use of, and access to natural resources. Moreover, migration by pastoralist communities towards areas occupied by farmers can increase the risk of conflict [2].

Mali subscribes to the African Risk Capacity (ARC) insurance as a means to manage catastrophic climate shocks. The country will receive a payout in early 2022 based on the impact of poor rainfall on the agricultural and food security situation in 2021.

With donor support, WFP supports the Government of Mali to implement the Country Resilience Priorities of the Global Alliance for Resilience in West and Central Africa (PRP-AGIR/Mali). To this end, WFP implements a food assistance for assets (FFA) programme aimed at protecting and improving the environment. An integrated resilience approach combining environmental and social response to the needs has been adopted. Through the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) profile verification process, a risk assessment was conducted before contracting cooperating partners. In 2021 the programme contributed to restoring and protecting 1,750 hectares (ha) of degraded land against wind or water erosion. Eighteen boreholes were equipped with solar systems to support vegetable crops, mostly used by women. Moreover, 17,800 m³ of compost was locally produced for gardens, replacing chemical fertilizers, and two dams and 19,800 linear meters of dikes were built.

In Mali, wood and charcoal remain the main sources of energy for cooking. This has increased the pressure on forest resources. Reforestation remains a key intervention for WFP in Mali. To this end, in 2021, WFP continued to promote the utilization of improved cooking stoves in WFP-assisted schools. Moreover, 200 ha of land were reforested, 37 ha of land were naturally regenerated, 6 ha of wooded area were fenced, and 375 ha of sand dunes were established. WFP also helped vulnerable communities set up 2,000 beehives for honey production.

For the ongoing construction of WFP's new country office in Mali, WFP ensured that the electricity supply will be entirely autonomous by solar panels [4].

Extra Section

MISOLA: innovative food fortification units support local farmers and improve children's nutrition in Mali

In Mali, the World Food Programme (WFP) is helping to develop nutrition-sensitive value chains. The aim is to improve the supply of high nutritional value foods in the regions most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition.

In July 2021, the "MISOLA" fortified flour production unit was launched in the Sévaré locality, Mopti region. This unit, currently in full production and marketing, is a full-scale initiative to support small local producers and advance the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months. It aims to make nutritious and fortified foods available in local markets while meeting quality standards, respecting local dietary habits, and ensuring affordability for the average consumer. Since the inauguration in July, they have processed half a ton of local food commodities as of December 2021.

After four months of activity, Sira Diakit  - a mother of five children and leader of the 23 women and two men who work in the MISOLA processing unit in S var  - noted that the industrialization of the processing unit maximizes production.

"For more than ten years, I worked with these women in an artisanal unit where we produced enriched flour for children. We worked harder than we earned. The manual production was exhausting, with no major return," she said.

Launched in 1982 in Burkina Faso, MISOLA is a flour enriched with vitamins and minerals to meet the nutritional needs of children. Before WFP's support, Mali already had 20 artisanal MISOLA production units but they could hardly produce 100 tons per month due to inadequate and inefficient production equipment.

In 2021, WFP, with the financial support of Spain, and in collaboration with the Government of Mali, built and equipped the processing unit for local products in S var . The latter is constructed on over 1,000 m² of land, with an annual production capacity estimated at 200 tons of fortified food supplements.

"We have almost tripled our production capacity and have ultra-modern equipment that reduces the pain of processing. Our daily production capacity is currently equivalent to three days in artisanal mode. Also, all the hygienic conditions are met and practiced in this new unit. This considerably increases customers' confidence in the product," Sira said.

In addition to its construction and equipment, WFP provided technical capacity building sessions on processing techniques, hygiene, machine maintenance, and social marketing. In the mid-term, WFP plans to extend such support to Gao, Kayes, and Timbuktu regions through the CRIALCES project.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Cadre Harmonisé, April 2021

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/CH_Regional_Acute_Food_and_Nutrition_Insecurity_2021MarAug.pdf

[2] IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

<https://displacement.iom.int/mali>

[3] The objective WFPs integrated package of activities is to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable in the short, medium and long term by providing a multidimensional and integrated response. Activities under this package are: nutrition, school feeding, support for smallholder farmers, asset creation, social safety nets and capacity building. These activities are implemented in a complementary way.

[4] Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Segou, Kidal and Kayes regions. These six regions were identified as having the highest number of vulnerable populations. WFP uses Geo-targeting to identify strategic priorities through analysis of historical trends in food security, malnutrition and exposure to shocks and other aggravating factors.

Context and Operations

[1] UNFPA, Mali Country Profile

<https://www.unfpa.org/data/ML>

[2] UN Women, Gender data gaps and country performance, Mali

<https://data.unwomen.org/country/mali>

[3] USAID, Mali Country Profile Fact Sheet

<https://www.usaid.gov/mali/fact-sheets/mali-country-profile>

[4] UNDP Human Development Indicators

<https://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MLI>

[5] Ibid 1

[6] Ministère de la Santé et du Développement Social

<http://www.sante.gov.ml/>

[7] WHO, 16 December, Internally Displaced Persons vaccinated against COVID-19 in Mali

<https://www.afro.who.int/fr/news/les-personnes-deplacees-internees-vaccinees-contre-la-covid-19-au-mali?country=40&name=Mali>

[8] IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

<https://displacement.iom.int/mali>

[9] Ibid 8

[10] OCHA, Mali Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2022

<https://gho.unocha.org/mali>

[11] There are over 157,750 Malian refugees in other countries as of October 2021. UNHCR. Sahel situation (Tillabériand Tahoua regions), August 2021.

<https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/409>.

[12] Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), Mali Food Security Outlook February-September 2021

https://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/MALI%20Perspectives%20sur%20la%20s%C3%A9curit%C3%A9%20alimentaire_FEV_SEPT_2021_vfinal-eng.pdf

[13] In 2020, floods triggered more than 7,400 new displacements throughout the year, 2021 Internal Displacement Index report

https://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/IDMC_Internal_Displacement_Index_Report_2021.pdf

[14] 866,990 people were assessed to be acutely food insecure March-May 2021. Cadre Harmonisé, April 2021

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/ch/CH_Regional_Acute_Food_and_Nutrition_Insecurity_2021MarAug.pdf

[15] Cadre Harmonisé, December 2021

https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/mali_fiche_de_communication_novembre_2021_vf_revue08122021_final_0.pdf

[16] Food Security Cluster, Mali 9 January 2022, Note de Plaidoyer Conjoint Insécurité Alimentaire Mali Décembre 2021

<https://fscluster.org/mali/document/cluster-safongim-note-de-plaidoyer>

[17] This figure represents 7 percent of the total population of the Mopti region and 5 percent of the population in Ségou region. WFP, Mali Analyse des images satellitaires sur la dynamique des surfaces agricoles dans les zones difficiles d'accès (insécurité) en 2021, October 2021

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000133859/download/>

[18] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey, 2021

https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/rapport_final_smart_2021_28decembre2021_vf.pdf

[19] UNAIDS, Country factsheets 2020, Mali

<https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/mali>

[20] OCHA, Education Cluster Mali, December 2021

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/mali/document/cluster-education-situation-des-ecoles-mali-d%C3%A9cembre-2021>

[21] Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Avril 2021, Rapport d'analyse des indicateurs 2020-2021, Cellule de planification et de statistiques

[22] Presentation by the protection cluster in Mali -not available online

[23] WFP targeted 2.7 million crisis affected people in 2021.

[1] The audit covered the period from 1 January 2020 to 30 April 2021. October 2021
<https://www.wfp.org/audit-reports/internal-audit-wfp-operations-mali-september-2021>

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Since early July 2021, sudden and massive floods hit Mali following erratic and torrential rains concentrated over a short period of time and the overflow of rivers. The IRA funds went towards strategic outcome 1 to assist 25,000 food insecure flood-affected persons for three months. Mali received USD 1.3 million under the Immediate Response Account (IRA) in 2021.

[2] WFP also took advantage of the Internal Project Lending facility to optimize resources. As such, around USD 8 million were advanced which allowed early programming to cover imminent funding gaps and utilize available food stocks in the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). These efforts made procurement more cost-efficient, and improved the timeliness, effectiveness and efficiency of distributions.

[3] Notably, the ration for IDPs was reduced by 20 percent throughout the second quarter of the year, which allowed WFP to reach the planned number of people, but also to ensure full rations during lean season when vulnerability is at the highest. Vulnerable local communities which were not assisted during pre-lean season period received a 50 percent ration during lean season, and also benefited from a complementary assistance from the Government.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] 1.4 million beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers and 360,000 beneficiaries receiving food transfers

[2] This is a tool adopted at the national level for the harmonization of the targeting process.

[3] WFP decided to prioritize the provision of assistance to children aged 6-23 months.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] ALISCO is the law governing implementation of school feeding activities in Mali

[2] Situation des Ecoles, Mali Décembre 2021

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/mali/document/cluster-education-situation-des-ecoles-mali-d%C3%A9cembre-2021>

[3] Targeting via Single Social Register (SSR), SCOPE registration etc

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Treatment of Moderate Acute (MAM Treatment): Children 6-59 months received 100g/day of RUSF and PLW/G received 250g/day of SuperCereal and 25g/day of fortified Oil. For Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP), children 6-23 months received 100g/day of SuperCereal + and PLW/G received US\$ 13.5/month.

[2] Misola flour, made of pearl millet (60 percent), soya (20 percent) and peanuts (10 percent) purchased directly from farmers chosen for producing quality grains.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] On conducting a joint operational or basic research on the following themes; Integrated resilience approaches of WFP (and its partners) and their impact on target populations, Development of nutrition-sensitive productive value chains (agriculture, fisheries and livestock) in WFP-supported programmes to document and recommend best practices in the Sahel, capacity building of producers, communities, partners and WFP staff on new agricultural techniques and technologies including the establishment of farmer field schools to maximize yields, the proposal of a catalogue of improved varieties with high nutritional value resulting from bio-fortification processes that have been tested in Mali and development and implementation of a social marketing plan aimed at increasing the demand for high nutritional value foods among communities assisted by the resilience programme.

[2] To conduct joint operational research on capacity building of communities, partners, state technical services and WFP staff, supervision of trainees and the development of a catalogue of high nutritional value foods from processing.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The African Union's African Risk Capacity (ARC) is a risk pooling platform that provides financial tools and infrastructure to help African Union Member States manage climate-related disaster risk. ARC Ltd. also offers macro insurance products to humanitarian organizations through the ARC Replica Plus Programme, an innovative risk financing tool that improves the effectiveness of emergency response after climate disasters.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] There were no purchases from smallholder farmers in 2021.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] World Economic Forum, March 2021, Global Gender Gap Report

<https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2021/in-full/gggr2-key-findings#global-trends-and-outcomes>

[2] USAID, November 2020, Kisili 4 Project Rapid Gender Analysis Report MALI - SÉGOU, MOPTI, TIMBUKTU AND GAO REGIONS

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/crsmali_kissili4_gender_analysis_report.pdf

[3] SIPRI, January 2020, Women in Mali: Key influencers in turning the tide

<https://aspeniaonline.it/women-in-mali-key-influencers-in-turning-the-tide/>

[4] UN Women, country fact sheet, Mali

<https://data.unwomen.org/country/mali>

[5] WFP, October 2021, Suivi de la situation de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (san) dans le contexte de la pandémie de la COVID-19 2ème Trimestre N°10"

<https://fscluster.org/mali/document/pam-suivi-de-la-situation-de-la-securite>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] OCHA, APERÇU DES BESOINS HUMANITAIRES MALI, February 2021

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/apercu_des_besoins_humanitaires_mali_2021.pdf

Environment

[1] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN), 2019

<https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[2] World Bank Climate Projections

<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mali/climate-data-projections>

[3] This is in addition to the improvements made in 2020 where two guesthouses in Mopti and Gao regions were equipped with solar power to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on the local electricity grid.

[4] 240 solar panels will be installed.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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 moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	29.4	20.8	21.3	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	743,548	908,782	1,652,330	1850609
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	604,445	557,950	1,162,395	1511113
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	8.8	12.2	10.6	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	604,445	557,950	1,162,395	1511113
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	743,548	908,782	1,652,330	1850609
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	19	24.7	21.9	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	40,580	15,781	56,361	56361
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	8.1	11.7	10	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	150,404	123,058	273,462	273462

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	150,404	123,058	273,462	273462
						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	150,404	123,058	273,462	273462
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	0.7	0.5	0.6	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	150,404	123,058	273,462	273462
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	150,404	123,058	273,462	273462
						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	150,404	123,058	273,462	273462
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	18,150	27,226	45,376	45376
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			3,720	

						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	109,575	133,925	243,500	243500
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--------	---------	---------	---------	--------



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	
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	139	
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\$	1,246,852	
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\$	9,148,231	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,149,175	915,391	80%
	female	1,621,287	736,939	45%
	total	2,770,462	1,652,330	60%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	169,671	115,663	68%
	female	177,352	118,968	67%
	total	347,023	234,631	68%
24-59 months	male	178,255	150,362	84%
	female	184,776	102,444	55%
	total	363,031	252,806	70%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	149,560	114,011	76%
	female	151,560	109,054	72%
	total	301,120	223,065	74%
12-17 years	male	74,255	34,699	47%
	female	281,989	31,394	11%
	total	356,244	66,093	19%
18-59 years	male	550,266	495,699	90%
	female	784,858	365,165	47%
	total	1,335,124	860,864	64%
60+ years	male	27,168	4,957	18%
	female	40,752	9,914	24%
	total	67,920	14,871	22%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	496,000	435,000	88%
Resident	2,274,462	1,217,330	54%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	300,000	198,124	66%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	0	365,590	-
Prevention of Malnutrition	505,540	187,077	37%
School-Based Programmes	200,000	140,621	70%
Treatment of Malnutrition	376,646	142,746	37%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,002,260	1,214,227	60%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	17	-
Corn Soya Blend	3,930	2,121	54%
Iodised Salt	0	6	-
LNS	0	721	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	854	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sorghum/Millet	8,316	169	2%
Split Peas	1,848	1,185	64%
Vegetable Oil	495	631	127%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	108	25	23%
Iodised Salt	7	1	20%
Rice	540	125	23%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	36	15	41%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	360	254	70%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	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	62,715,510	25,021,760	40%
Cash	0	330,636	-
Cash	20,893,140	3,203,846	15%
Value Voucher	0	4,140,767	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	4,153,521	260,975	6%
Value Voucher	3,456,000	1,187,161	34%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	14,400,000	6,473,931	45%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Value voucher transfer for services	0	1,000,000	-

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					Crisis Response	
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]						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	698,751	411,396	
			Male	671,349	602,868	
			Total	1,370,100	1,014,264	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	183,600	123,144	
			Male	176,400	253,428	
			Total	360,000	376,572	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,626	1,927	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	56,883,510	23,688,866	
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]						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	46,560	30,708	
			Male	1,440	885	
			Total	48,000	31,593	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100,000	21,669	
			Total	100,000	21,669	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	300,000	53,255	
			Male	0	55,792	
			Total	300,000	109,047	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	145,170	53,030	
			Male	139,476	47,052	
			Total	284,646	100,082	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	43,394	11,071	
			Male	606	0	
			Total	44,000	11,071	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,817	2,923	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,832,000	1,663,530	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries (tier 1) receive timely and adequate food and cash-based transfers (output category A) that meet their food requirements and stabilize livelihoods without contributing to tensions in the case of conflict-related crises (SDG 16)				
General Distribution				
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	400	400

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Crisis-affected acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, including caregivers (tier 1), receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods (output category B) and other services that prevent and treat malnutrition (WFP Strategic Result 2)				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	3,600	1,472.5
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	1,216.94	1,450.4

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]

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5	<5	<5	4	4.7		WFP survey
	Male	5.4	<5	<5	4	4.6		WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	<5	<5	4	4.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54.1	≥80	≥80	50.9	62		WFP survey
	Male	60.7	≥80	≥80	53.5	66		WFP survey
	Overall	59.4	≥80	≥80	53.1	64		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	≤10	≤10	34.8	23		WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≤10	≤10	32.6	23		WFP survey
	Overall	22.3	≤10	≤10	32.9	23		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.3	≤10	≤10	14.2	15		WFP survey
	Male	18.6	≤10	≤10	13.9	11		WFP survey
	Overall	17.2	≤10	≤10	14	13		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	73.9	≤67	≤70	49.1	77		WFP survey
	Male	70.4	≤61	≤70	51.2	81		WFP survey
	Overall	71.1	≤69	≤70	50.9	79		WFP survey

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]

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Mali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0		WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Mali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	19.9	≥30	≥30	4.4	6	WFP survey
	Male	24.4	≥30	≥30	5.6	6	WFP survey
	Overall	22.6	≥30	≥30	5.1	6	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	85	≥98	≥98	81.1	72	WFP survey
	Male	84	≥98	≥98	81.1	72	WFP survey
	Overall	84.5	≥98	≥98	81.1	72	WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	68	≥98	≥70	97.87	90	WFP
	Male	68.4	≥98	≥70	97.87	90	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.2	≥98	≥70	97.87	90	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Mali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	2.2	<15	<15	7.53	5.97	WFP
	Male	2.9	<15	<15	7.53	5.97	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.55	<15	<15	7.53	5.97	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.04	0.01	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.04	0.01	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.04	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97.95	>75	>75	92.42	94.02	WFP
	Male	96.95	>75	>75	92.42	94.02	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.45	>75	>75	92.42	94.02	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children and PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.8	≥19.8	≥17.8	19	13	WFP survey
	Male	19.9	≥22	≥19.9	19.8	13	WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥21	≥19.5	19.6	13	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.8	≥38	≥27.8	29.7	76	WFP survey
	Male	35.7	≥40	≥35.7	34.4	76	WFP survey
	Overall	34.1	≥39	≥34.1	33.6	76	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≥50	≥45	55.5	69	WFP survey
	Male	54.1	≥58	≥54.1	58.5	69	WFP survey
	Overall	52.3	≥54	≥52.3	58	69	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.3	<1	≤53.3	29.1	15	WFP survey
	Male	49.3	<1	≤49.3	29.3	15	WFP survey
	Overall	50.1	<1	≤50.1	29.2	15	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.4	<10	≤12.4	0	1	WFP survey
	Male	10.1	<8	≤10.1	0.1	1	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<9	≤10.6	0.1	1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.4	<1	≤20.4	20.8	1	WFP survey
	Male	20.9	<1	≤20.9	21.1	1	WFP survey
	Overall	20.8	<1	≤20.8	21	1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.9	≥50	≥28.9	52	72	WFP survey
	Male	30.8	≥58	≥30.8	51	72	WFP survey
	Overall	30.4	≥54	≥30.4	51.1	72	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.6	≥49	≥42.6	44.5	30	WFP survey
	Male	35.8	≥41	≥35.8	41.4	30	WFP survey
	Overall	37.2	≥58	≥37.2	41.9	30	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.7	≥59	≥51.7	49.5	23	WFP survey
	Male	43.4	≥59	≥43.4	44.5	23	WFP survey
	Overall	45.1	≥59	≥45.1	45.4	23	WFP survey
Target Group: PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall			≥50	23.2		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				Resilience Building	
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]					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	90,900	63,133
			Male	89,100	68,395
			Total	180,000	131,528
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	50,000	0
			Total	50,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	10,100	4,365
			Male	9,900	4,728
			Total	20,000	9,093
A.2: Food transfers			MT	691	166
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,882,000	3,096,686
Activity 12: 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	138,802	117,492
			Male	133,358	152,742
			Total	272,160	270,234
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,011,140	4,247,926

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N*: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1), every day they attend school (output category A &N), receive school meals that meet their basic food and nutrition needs (WFP Strategic Result 1) and support school enrolment (SDG 4)				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	20	13

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]								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1.8	≥4	≥2			1.8	Secondary data
Target Group: Government entities - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	≥6	≥2	1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Primary school children - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	23	≤2	≤20	5.08	50		WFP programme monitoring
Drop-out rate	Male	23	≤2	≤20	3.7	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤2	≤20	4.36	50		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	77	≥98	≥80	94.92	50		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate	Male	77	≥98	≥80	96.3	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥98	≥80	95.64	50		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary school children - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Attendance rate (new)	Female	75	≥98	≥80	82.23	44	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥98	≥80	80.69	44	
	Overall	75	≥98	≥80	81.46	44	
Enrolment rate	Female	20	≥30	≥22	9.34	9.34	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥30	≥22	12.52	12.52	
	Overall	21	≥30	≥22	10.98	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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4.6	≤2	≤4.6	4	4.6		WFP survey
	Male	4.6	≤22	≤4.6	4	4.6		WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≤2	≤4.6	4	4.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥80	≥80	58.33	62		WFP survey
	Male	66	≥80	≥80	40.57	66		WFP survey
	Overall	64	≥80	≥80	41.87	64		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≤10	≤10	25	23		WFP survey
	Male	23	≤10	≤10	34.87	23		WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤10	≤10	34.15	23		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤10	≤10	16.67	15		WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	24.56	11		WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	23.98	13		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56	≥80	≥60	51.1	56		WFP survey
	Male	56	≥80	≥0	51.4	56		WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥80	≥60	51.3	56		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	≤7	≤9	13.4	9		WFP survey
	Male	12	≤9	≤12	13	12		WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤8	≤11	13	11		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤3	≤5	15.5	5		WFP survey
	Male	6	≤4	≤6	11.4	6		WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤3.5	≤6	12	6		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤10	≤26	20	30		WFP survey
	Male	26	≤7	≤22	24.3	26		WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤8.5	≤23	23.6	27		WFP survey
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥100,000	≥60,000	100,000	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				Resilience Building	
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]					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	5,354	2,610
			Male	5,146	2,073
			Total	10,500	4,683
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	14,755	5,010
			Male	14,176	4,944
			Total	28,931	9,954
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	36,109 36,109	17,777 17,777
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	15,300	12,381
			Male	14,700	11,566
			Total	30,000	23,947
A.2: Food transfers			MT	360	254
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,609,521	1,448,136

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Nutritionally vulnerable populations, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, benefit from increased access to diversified and nutritious foods (Output Category B)				
Prevention of stunting				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	360	253.65
C: Children 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and caregivers (tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacities to design, implement and monitor sustainable and equitable approaches to the treatment of malnutrition (Output Category C)				
Prevention of stunting				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	128	128
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	6
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	4
E*: Targeted beneficiaries (tier 1) benefit from malnutrition prevention interventions (output category E), including social and behaviour change communication				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	76,463	76,463
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	individual	100,000	112,500

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]								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Mali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.7	≥25	≥5	4.4	1.7		WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≥25	≥5	5.8	0.9		WFP survey
	Overall	3.7	≥25	≥5	5.1	1.2		WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	54	≥95	≥70	79.8	71		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≥95	≥70	79.8	71		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54.5	≥95	≥70	79.8	71		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	≥99	≥94	46	86	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.9	≥98	≥94	46	86	
	Overall	94	≥98.5	≥94	46	86	
Target Group: PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	37	≥70	≥50	23.2	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]					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	153,000	86,770
			Male	147,000	111,354
			Total	300,000	198,124
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	14,400,000	6,473,931

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	19,800	17,832
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	758,000	758,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.118: Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established	Ha	389	377
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	24	19
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.11: Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	1,002	870
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	18	18
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	17	17
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.129: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	330	227
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.12: Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established	Ha	740	509
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	389	377
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	98	70
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.31: Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established	Ha	199	190
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	50.4	40.19
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	32	43

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	310,800	312,575
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.51: Number of cereal banks established	Number	12	6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	804	681
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	18	14
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed	Number	2,250	2,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	30	30
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	227	201
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.83: Number of goats houses constructed	Number	10	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	199,000	123,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	44	44
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	70	45
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	180	180
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	5,338	5,338
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)				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established	garden	39	40
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	individual	796	931
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	266	266
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	34,476	31,058

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	74,000	45,376
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	145	145
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	690	621

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]

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	70	≥83	≥80	78	75		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	95	93		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	95	93		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	8.7	≤4	≤8.7	6	9.71		WFP survey
	Male	3.9	≤1.5	≤3.9	5	7.82		WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤2.75	≤4.1	5.5	8.01		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≥26	≥16	13.7	16		WFP survey
	Male	8.8	≥18.8	≥8.8	17.8	8.8		WFP survey
	Overall	15.2	≥22	≥15.2	17.5	15.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≥29	≥19	41.8	19		WFP survey
	Male	23.5	≥33.5	≥23.5	34.5	23.5		WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥31.25	≥19.5	35.1	19.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.9	≥47.9	≥37.9	67	37.9		WFP survey
	Male	33.8	≥43.8	≥33.8	59	33.8		WFP survey
	Overall	37.4	≥45.85	≥37.4	59.6	37.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.5	≤33.5	≤38.5	24.7	38.5		WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≤33.2	≤38.2	27.8	38.2		WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	≤33	≤38.5	27.6	38.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.4	≤18.4	≤23.4	0	23.4		WFP survey
	Male	20.6	≤15.6	≤20.6	0	20.6		WFP survey
	Overall	23.1	≤17	≤23.1	0	23.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.6	≤28.6	≤33.6	14.3	33.6		WFP survey
	Male	29.4	≤24.4	≤29.4	20.1	29.4		WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	≤26.5	≤33.2	19.7	33.2		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.5	≥40.5	≥45.5	61.5	45.5	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≥47.9	≥52.9	54.3	52.9	WFP survey
	Overall	46.3	≥44	≥46.3	54.9	46.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.7	≥33.7	≤38.7	33	38.7	WFP survey
	Male	45.6	≥45.6	≤45.6	40.9	45.6	WFP survey
	Overall	39.4	≥37.15	≤39.4	40.3	39.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.4	≥42.4	≥47.4	44	47.4	WFP survey
	Male	47.1	≥42.1	≥47.1	45.3	47.1	WFP survey
	Overall	47.3	≥42.25	≥47.3	45.2	47.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.2	≥90	≥80	55.5	27.8	WFP survey
	Male	43.1	≥90	≥80	54.7	25	WFP survey
	Overall	44.2	≥90	≥80	54.8	27.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤7	≤10	32.4	23.1	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	≤7	≤10	31.1	19.1	WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	≤7	≤10	31.2	22.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.8	≤3	≤10	12.1	49.1	WFP survey
	Male	37.3	≤3	≤10	14.2	55.9	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	≤3	≤10	14	49.8	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	65.9	≤65.9	≤65	84.1	75	WFP survey
	Male	66.9	≤66.9	≤65	74.2	76.1	WFP survey
	Overall	66.9	≤66.9	≤65	75	75.2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	56.1	≤55.1	≤56.1	56	50.6	WFP survey
	Male	42.5	≤41.5	≤42.5	44.7	69.1	WFP survey
	Overall	43.2	≤42.2	≤43.2	45.6	54.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities							
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	29	≥45	≥45	35	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	≥45	≥45	45	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82	≥90	≥90	80	85	WFP programme monitoring
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	0	0	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	377,959.54		≥390.45	2,516	167,895.25	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	484		≥500	4	215	WFP programme monitoring

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				Resilience Building	
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]					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Macro-Insurance	Female	0	186,451
		Climate Actions	Male	0	179,139
		Total		0	365,590

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	120	120	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	30	30	
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					
Macro-Insurance Climate Actions					
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	individual	744,786	365,590	
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	2,140,000	1,000,000	
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	15,000,000	7,362,989	

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]								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥300,000	≥100,000	100,000	46,000	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	12	1	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	300,000	≥700,000	≥400,000	480,000	300,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Gov entities - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	4	≥6	≥4	3	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	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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)					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	30	51.7	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations	unit	7	7	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	12,000	14,462	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	90	100	
Activity 09: 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected populations (tier 2) targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from services according to identified needs (cat. H), receiving timely and effective assistance					
Engineering Services					
H.3: Number of engineering works completed, by type	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed	unit	15	8	
Activity 10: 10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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)					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	20	16.4	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	960	1,873	

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]

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥95	=80	75	85		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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]								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	32	=50	=50	27.3	27		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	36	=40	=40	37.1	16		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	35.4	=40	=30	38.5	42		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	28.6	=20	=30	24.4	42		WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	52	=50	=50	45	49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=50	=50	55	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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]

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	94.8	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.1	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.1	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	99.38	98		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.7	=100	=100	99.5	98		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.6	=100	=100	99.5	98		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.3	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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

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]

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	93	=100	=100	96	95		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	39.8	=100	=100	28.2	81		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.5	=100	=100	34.8	81		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.3	=100	=100	33.7	81		WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

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

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]

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	90	90		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Benoit Lognoné

Dyke restoration in ricefields in Toya, near Timbuktu

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

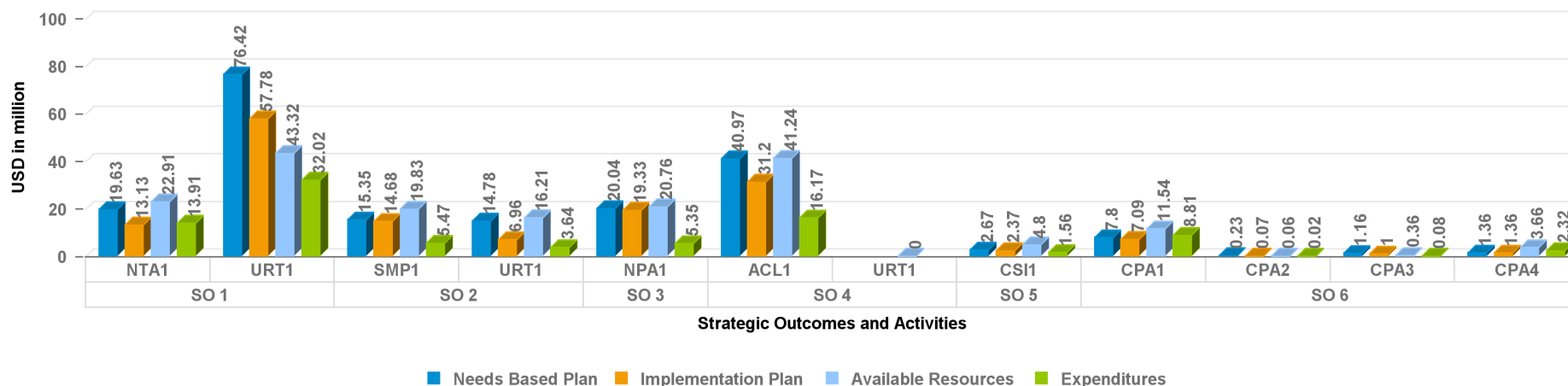
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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
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]
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]

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

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 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

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]	19,629,016	13,131,409	22,908,286	13,911,108
		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]	76,416,616	57,779,135	43,322,433	32,019,334
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,015,996	0

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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]	15,349,388	14,679,695	19,825,931	5,468,715
		12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	14,782,690	6,961,580	16,214,645	3,642,097
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	40,369	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			126,177,710	92,551,818	104,327,660	55,041,254

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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]	20,036,562	19,332,215	20,759,300	5,351,324
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,086,035	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			20,036,562	19,332,215	21,845,335	5,351,324

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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]	40,974,384	31,198,347	41,244,165	16,170,592
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,152,149	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			40,974,384	31,198,347	42,396,314	16,170,592

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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]	2,667,737	2,368,661	4,796,026	1,561,758
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,245	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,667,737	2,368,661	4,802,272	1,561,758

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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]	7,796,060	7,088,943	11,543,423	8,806,174
		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]	227,998	66,447	57,891	23,396
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	1,155,000	1,000,000	360,866	80,074
		10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	1,361,872	1,361,872	3,656,312	2,320,971
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)			10,540,931	9,517,262	15,618,492	11,230,615
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,066,203	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	11,066,203	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			200,397,323	154,968,304	200,056,275	89,355,544

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		11,030,880	7,984,232	9,249,172	7,000,746
	Total Direct Costs		211,428,203	162,952,536	209,305,448	96,356,290
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		13,647,990	10,519,024	7,739,206	7,739,206
	Grand Total		225,076,193	173,471,561	217,044,653	104,095,496



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

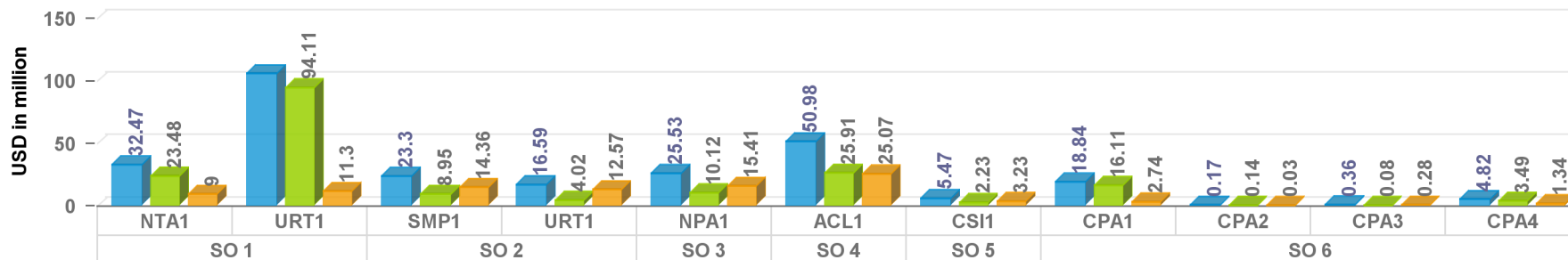
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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]

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	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]	166,204,189	103,449,738	1,968,176	105,417,914	94,114,815	11,303,099
		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]	33,476,068	32,472,899	0	32,472,899	23,475,721	8,997,178

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	2,015,996	0	2,015,996	0	2,015,996
	Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	16,841,554	16,591,009	0	16,591,009	4,018,461	12,572,548
		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]	29,284,235	23,302,564	0	23,302,564	8,945,348	14,357,216
		Non Activity Specific	0	40,369	0	40,369	0	40,369

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			245,806,046	177,872,576	1,968,176	179,840,751	130,554,346	49,286,406
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]	29,366,015	25,528,273	0	25,528,273	10,120,297	15,407,976
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,086,035	0	1,086,035	0	1,086,035
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			29,366,015	26,614,308	0	26,614,308	10,120,297	16,494,011

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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]	63,445,188	50,983,571	0	50,983,571	25,909,998	25,073,573
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,152,149	0	1,152,149	0	1,152,149
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			63,445,188	52,135,719	0	52,135,719	25,909,998	26,225,722

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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]	4,287,580	5,466,698	0	5,466,698	2,232,430	3,234,268
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,245	0	6,245	0	6,245
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,287,580	5,472,943	0	5,472,943	2,232,430	3,240,513

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	4,078,073	4,820,721	0	4,820,721	3,485,380	1,335,341
		7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	15,696,866	18,843,505	0	18,843,505	16,106,256	2,737,249
		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]	463,656	174,167	0	174,167	139,672	34,494
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	2,594,709	360,866	0	360,866	80,074	280,793

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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)			22,833,304	24,199,259	0	24,199,259	19,811,382	4,387,877
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	11,066,203	0	11,066,203	0	11,066,203
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	11,066,203	0	11,066,203	0	11,066,203
Total Direct Operational Cost			365,738,133	297,361,007	1,968,176	299,329,183	188,628,452	110,700,731
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			17,682,530	14,971,467	104,199	15,075,666	12,827,240	2,248,426
Total Direct Costs			383,420,664	312,332,474	2,072,375	314,404,849	201,455,692	112,949,157
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			24,714,220	18,659,227		18,659,227	18,659,227	0
Grand Total			408,134,884	330,991,702	2,072,375	333,064,077	220,114,919	112,949,157

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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