



World Food
Programme

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Mali

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

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Overview

In 2022, the multidimensional crisis in Mali entered its tenth year. However, the country continued to experience the effects of pre-existing shocks, including insecurity, political instability, and climate uncertainty, which increased humanitarian needs. The combined impact of the sanctions placed on the Government of Mali by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the effect of the Ukraine crisis caused regional inflation, a surge in food and fuel prices, and reduced economic prospects for 2022. The number of people needing humanitarian assistance increased from 5.9 million in 2021 to 7.5 million in 2022.[1]

Against this backdrop, WFP leveraged its expertise and large operational footprint to support the affected population, assisting 2.7 million people (including 393,876 internally displaced persons, 34,590 refugees, and 370,000 persons with disabilities) across all activities, a 67 percent increase compared to 2021. Despite good funding levels, insecurity, access restrictions, and supply-chain challenges impacted WFP operations and overall performance.

Despite these challenges, WFP delivered life-saving assistance and continued to build resilient livelihoods by strengthening communities' capacities through community-based multi-sectoral and integrated packages in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2). Over 1,200 community assets were created, constructed, or rehabilitated in 228 communes across eight regions. This represents 348 assets more than in 2021. WFP also strengthened the capacity of 122,037 smallholder farmers through the coordination of value chain actors, improvement of market access, including more profitable markets and post-harvest management interventions. In partnership with WFP Berlin, WFP Mali launched an Innovation Accelerator Centre, a project to provide information and accurate weather forecasts to smallholder farmers for climate-smart decision-making and agricultural advice.

WFP progressed towards digitalizing all beneficiary information through registrations on the corporate beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) to ensure better management of beneficiary identity and assistance delivery. WFP phased out paper vouchers and diversified the cash-based transfer (CBT) portfolio (electronic voucher and mobile money) to include a direct cash modality through Financial Service Providers in 2022. A total of 2.5 million beneficiaries received value vouchers amounting to USD 56.5 million, including 1.9 million beneficiaries under crisis response. In 2022, WFP registered 1.1 million people on SCOPE, and almost 90 percent of interventions were implemented through the SCOPE platform. In line with the CBT scale-up, the number of CBT beneficiaries significantly increased by 80 percent across all activities compared to 1.5 million beneficiaries in 2021, along with the reinforcement of internal controls and risk mitigation measures.

Thanks to active engagement with WFP, the Government signed up for the global school meals coalition, which seeks to ensure that every child receives a healthy and nutritious meal in school by 2030. WFP further provided online training to third-party monitors and cooperating partners to reinforce local capacities in operating and monitoring the school feeding programme. These cost-saving measures enabled WFP to reach more children with school feeding in hard-to-reach locations and contributed to improving access to education for 155,960 children (48 percent girls)

WFP supported the Government through the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica, a risk transfer mechanism. Through the 2021 purchase of the 2021/2022 agricultural season policy, WFP received an insurance payout of USD 7.1 million to allow for early response in anticipation of the 2022 lean season and helped provide emergency and resilience-building support to those affected by drought. In 2022, WFP purchased an ARC Replica policy for the 2022/23 crop season, which protected 781,666 people.

WFP provided technical support and expertise to strengthen the capacities of 40 government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other UN agencies on cropland change analysis in areas mainly affected by insecurity to determine deterioration and improvements in land-based areas and refine geographical targeting for WFP interventions.

In line with SDG 17, WFP supported the humanitarian community by providing air services to 16,659 passengers and essential on-demand services, which included logistics, engineering, and information technology.

WFP continued to manage protection and conflict-sensitivity risks and adopted appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that interventions adhered to the "Do-No-Harm" principle. Gender components were integrated into all programmatic actions to ensure effective gender-sensitive results. WFP is committed to providing equal access for all vulnerable people - including persons with disabilities - to nutritious food, education, livelihood opportunities, and equal representation in decision-making.

2,792,646

Total beneficiaries in 2022



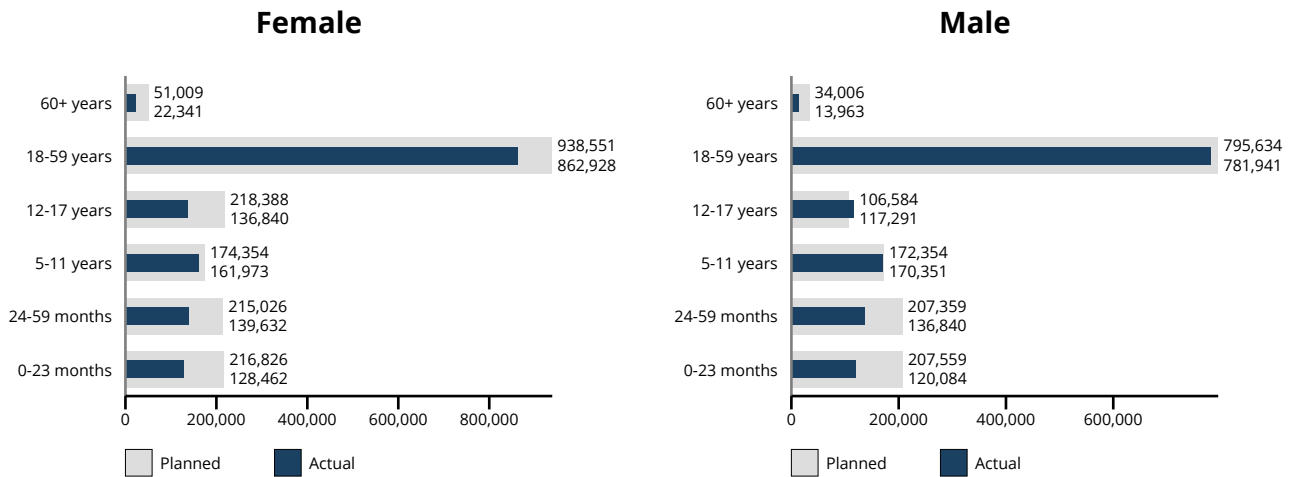
52% female



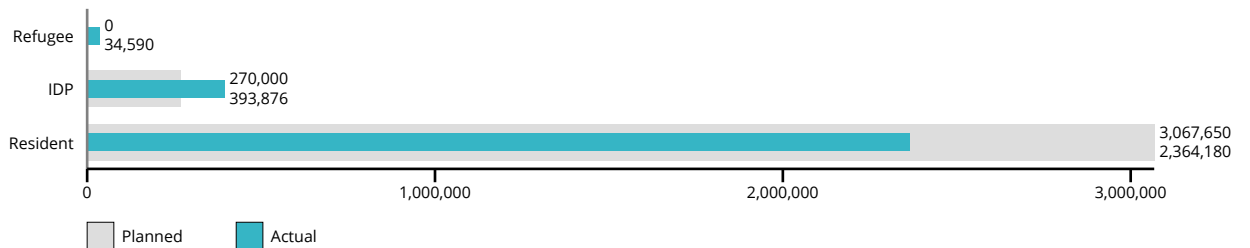
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 370,000 (52% Female, 48% Male)

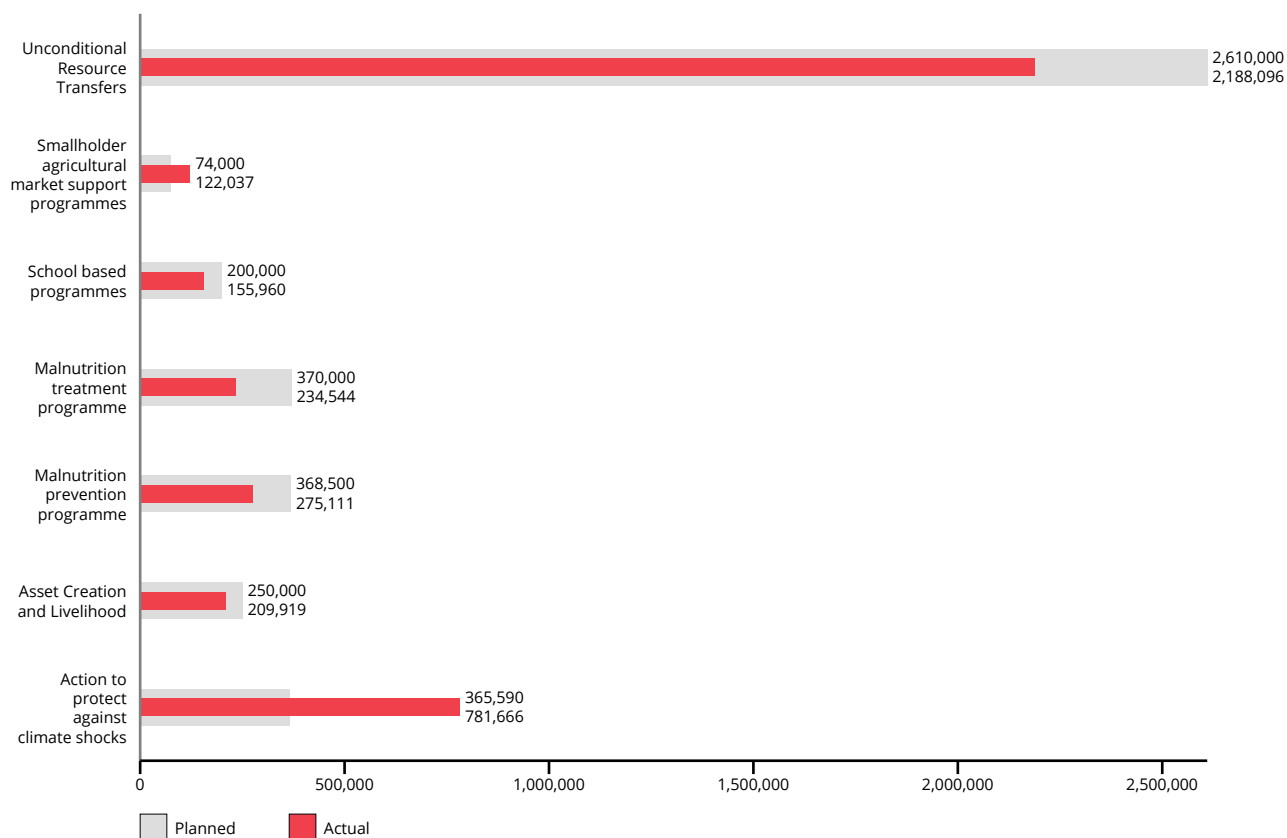
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



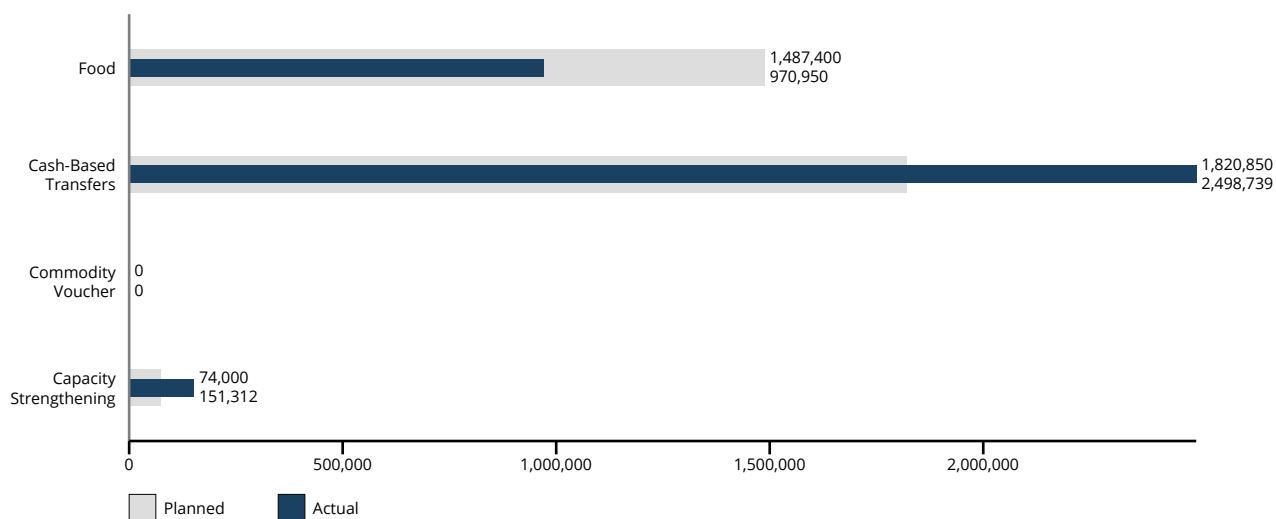
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



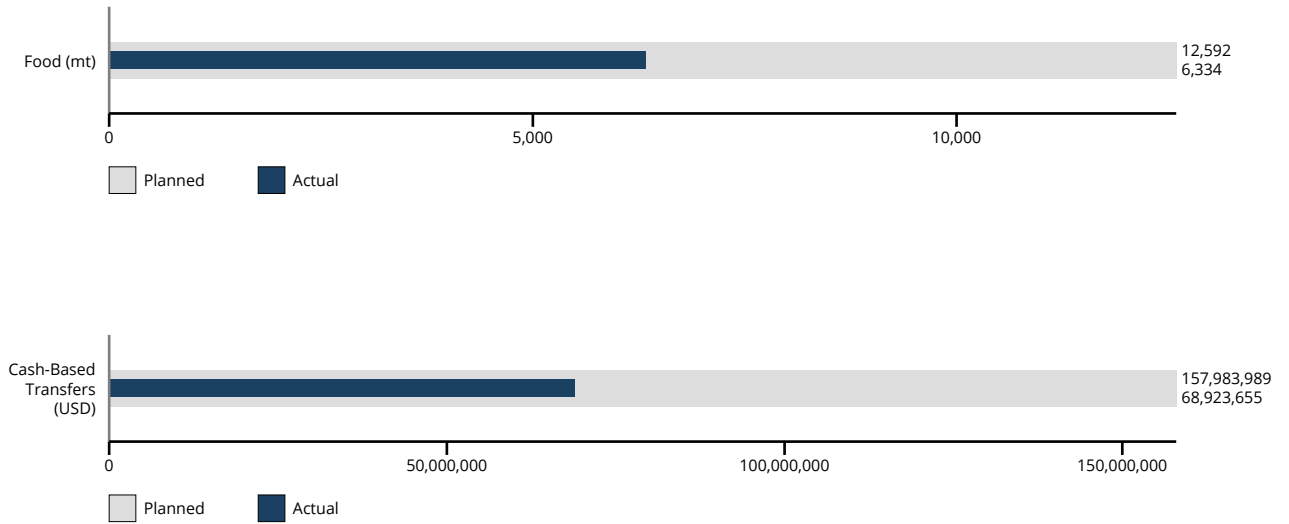
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



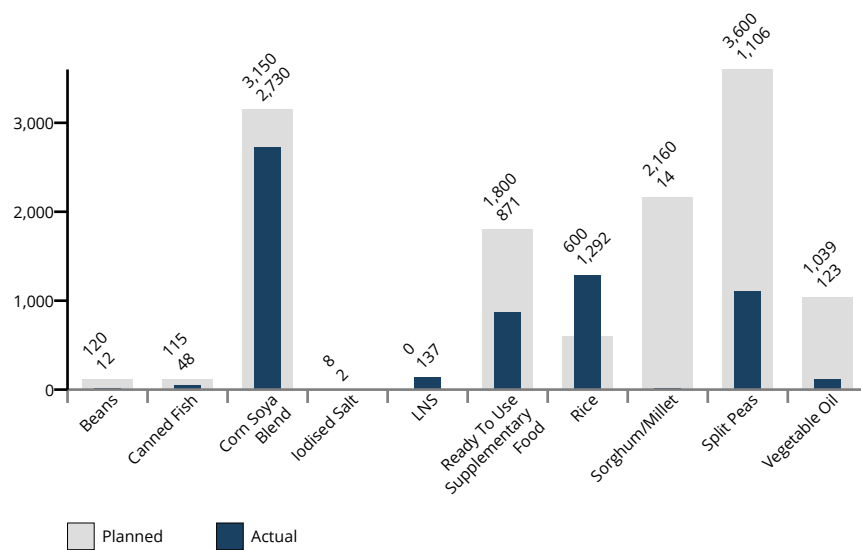
Beneficiaries by Modality



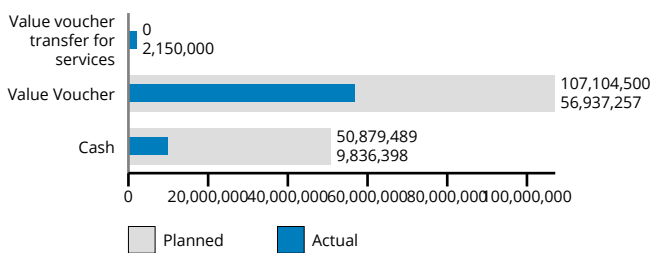
Total Transfers by Modality



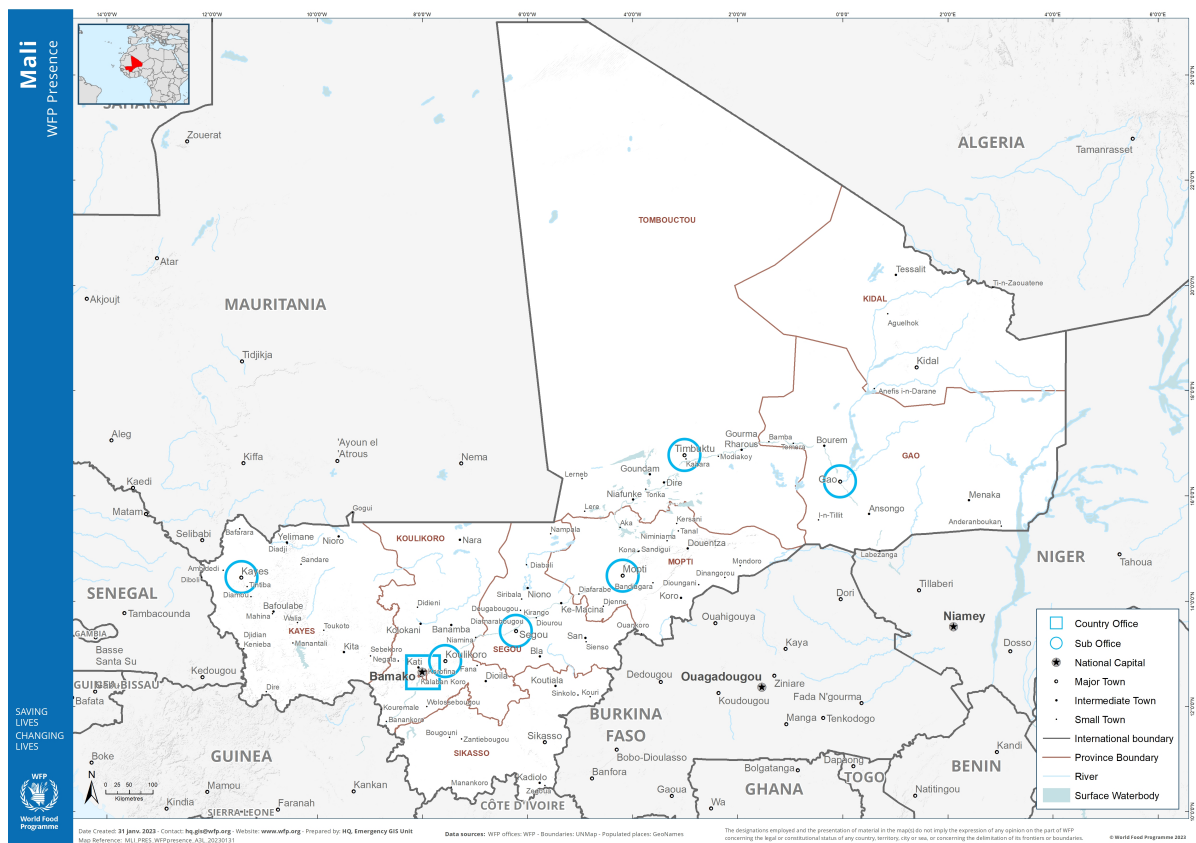
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Despite the Mali peace agreement signed in 2015, the country has been increasingly characterised by insecurity, large-scale population displacements, climate shocks, and a rapidly worsening food security situation. These factors have exacerbated an already weak economy. Mali ranks 186th out of 191 countries on the 2022 Human Development Index (HDI), and nearly half of the country's working population (42 percent) live below the international poverty line (USD 2.15 per day in purchasing power parity). The life expectancy is 60 years [1].

In 2022, the country's population of approximately 22 million people continued to face persistent insecurity and risks, including attacks on human settlements, improvised explosive devices (IED), kidnappings, crop destructions, limited access to fields and markets, school attacks or closures, and theft of livestock. These incidents continued to affect households' livelihoods negatively, especially for women who depend on accessing markets for income-generating activities, thus increasing their vulnerability to food insecurity, particularly in the country's centre, north and south [2]. This has also led to the internal displacement of 412,387 people [3] in Mali and a six percent increase in Malian refugees in neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger) [4]. In addition, these security risks continue to reduce humanitarian access to affected populations and significantly impact WFP operations in some intervention areas.

In January 2022, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) placed economic sanctions on Mali's transitional government due to disagreements on the duration of the transition from a military regime to democratic governance. The cumulative effects of these sanctions, coupled with those of the Ukraine crisis on heavily import-dependent Mali, worsened pre-existing vulnerabilities and drove many people into acute food insecurity, making them unable to access sufficient nutritious as food and fuel prices hiked. The prices of the most consumed cereals, grains and staple foods significantly increased, and by October 2022, millet and sorghum prices had risen by more than 100 percent compared to the same period in 2021 and the five-year average [5].

While agriculture and pastoral activities remain the backbone of the economy, agricultural production was significantly affected by myriad factors, particularly insecurity and climate change. In 2022, Mali had erratic weather patterns, with some regions experiencing pockets of droughts affecting 2.3 million people and other areas experiencing flooding, which impacted 79,000 people and destroyed 8,200 houses[6]. The cropland change analysis [7] conducted in 2022 shows that three percent of the localities analysed were affected by medium to significant decreases in arable land, compared to five percent in 2021. More than 183,000 people were directly affected by average to large reductions in

agricultural land in the Segou and Mopti regions, a 28 percent decrease compared to the previous year (254,000 people).

The Global Hunger Index 2022 ranks Mali 93rd out of 121 countries, with a score of 23.2, indicating a severe hunger level. According to the November 2021 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis [8], during the 2022 lean season (June-September), an estimated 1.84 million people were suffering from acute food insecurity (Crisis, IPC Phase 3 and above) and needed emergency food assistance. This is a 29 percent increase in food insecure people from 2021, including 156,000 people at Emergency Level IPC 4. Given the complexity of the crisis, the downward trend will likely continue in 2023. The November 2022 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis indicates that 1.2 million are expected to be acutely food insecure (Crisis, IPC Phase 3) in 2023, including 1,671 people in famine (IPC Phase 5) in Menaka.

High malnutrition rates persisted in 2022, with 35,000 pregnant and lactating women and 1.2 million children facing acute malnutrition, of which 300,000 were severely malnourished and required urgent care. The national Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey [9] indicated a slight increase in the prevalence rate for global acute malnutrition (GAM), which is now 10.8 percent compared to 7.2 percent in 2020. Six regions (Taoudenit, Timbuktu, Segou, Menaka, Kayes and Mopti) have a prevalence rate above the alert (10 percent), with one region, Gao, surpassing the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent. In addition, chronic malnutrition affects nearly 26 percent of children five years and below. Mali is a UNAIDS Fast-Track country with an HIV prevalence rate of 0.8 and an estimated 110,000 people (19,000 children under 14 years, 85,000 women and 48,000 men) living with HIV.

In line with its efforts to contribute towards peace and given the challenging security context, WFP developed a strategy on access and partnership, which allowed WFP to access difficult areas through implementing partners and Third-Party Monitoring (TPM). WFP ensured that its programming processes did not exacerbate instability or create new sources of tension. WFP continued to sustain food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable crisis-affected people through unconditional food and cash-based transfers. WFP focused on treating and preventing acute malnutrition by addressing the nutritional needs of children, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), as well as people receiving treatment for HIV, and supported the Government in providing hot meals for schoolchildren daily.

Through resilience-building activities, WFP expanded asset creation and value chain development activities to offer livelihood opportunities and productive assets while simultaneously meeting immediate food needs. WFP worked alongside the Government and partners (including other UN agencies) to implement an integrated package of resilience activities, combining nutrition, community asset building, smallholder farmer support, school feeding, and social safety nets. WFP's integrated assistance strategy was instrumental in establishing a continuum between emergency response and recovery initiatives based on the triple nexus approach linking humanitarian assistance, development, and peace.

WFP's twelve activities are grouped under six strategic outcomes related to Sustainable Development Goals 2: Zero Hunger and 17:Partnerships for the Goals. They are aligned with the Government's development plan, the humanitarian response plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework.

Risk Management

WFP faced significant risks related to growing insecurity in Mali and the neighbouring countries, access constraints leading to disruptions in assistance and monitoring, natural disasters (drought and flood), and fraud and corruption during activity implementation in 2022.

To mitigate these risks, WFP strengthened internal controls and improved risk management by regularly updating the risk register updates, organising risk management committee meetings to review prevailing risks and follow up on appropriate mitigation actions, and reinforcing risk monitoring.

WFP's mitigation towards security and access constraints involved adjusting programme implementation, constantly engaging multiple stakeholders, using third-party monitoring partners, recruiting a dedicated humanitarian access officer to guide in designing and implementing an access strategy, and continuing humanitarian flights while adapting to changing needs.

WFP used an early warning system, an insurance mechanism, and satellite data imagery to mitigate natural disaster risks. To manage fraud risks, WFP reinforced the cooperating partners' selection and assessment process, conducted regular spot checks on cooperating partners, digitalised its cash-based transfers activities, strengthened the community feedback mechanism (CFM) for beneficiaries, carried out fraud awareness sessions and increased field monitoring missions. During partner training, WFP emphasized fraud-related clauses in field-level agreements.

WFP strengthened its internal control mechanisms by renewing all committees and filled key positions to reinforce the segregation of duties and increase transparency across the office environment.

In 2022, WFP addressed all recommendations from the 2021 internal audit of its operations, covering governance and risk management observations, cooperating partner selection, beneficiary targeting, supply chain, assistance, digitalisation, and cash-based transfer operations. By September 2022, all recommendations had been addressed. This remarkable progress helped to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of WFP operations in Mali.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP continued to leverage its broad partnerships to advance towards achieving zero hunger, strategically positioning itself as a partner of choice in a year marked by new and protracted disruptive trends. Complex internal socio-political dynamics, regional isolation, and the global supply chain crisis necessitated by the Ukraine crisis significantly affected the operational context.

The surge in humanitarian needs and requirements in this multifaceted crisis necessitated enhanced engagement and alignment with multi-sectoral partners, including the Government, donors, multilateral institutions and the private sector, to ensure sufficient resources for the realization of timely, coordinated and scalable responses. At the operational level, a complete review of the cooperating partners was undertaken through the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) in line with agreed actions and recommendations of the internal audit of the country office.

WFP continued strengthening its alignment and support to the Government of Mali at the national, sub-national and local levels, maintaining twenty active Memorandums of Understanding with institutions. Across the breadth of WFP's programmatic responses, WFP streamlined the provision of capacity-strengthening activities with crucial line ministries to support policy development, including in the areas of social security, digitalization with a focus on the support for the Government's Unified Social Register, food security analysis, school feeding, and local food fortification. Notably, as humanitarian needs rose, WFP served as a critical partner to the Government in the development and coordinated implementation of its National Response Plan, ensuring refined targeting and assistance to the most vulnerable population. WFP leveraged its food security analysis, data collection and management expertise to support the national food and nutrition security survey [2] and the Cadre Harmonisé analysis in 2022. Due to the Government's constraints to conduct the assessment in March because of economic challenges, WFP, FAO, and other stakeholders advocated for funding to enable the Government to carry out the Cadre Harmonisé exercise in November. The results will inform operational planning and budgetary operations for the Government and the humanitarian and development community in 2023.

WFP collaborated with the *Institut Polytechnique Rural de Formation et de Recherches Appliquée de Katibougou* (IPR-IFRA) for its resilience-building programme to strengthen learning and evidence generation in WFP operations in Mali.

Using the "Delivering as One" principle and leveraging the expertise of each agency, joint programmes were undertaken with UNICEF, FAO, and IFAD on multi-year resilience projects, with UNHCR on refugee assistance, and with IOM on streamlining displacement data for operations. This approach continued to garner multi-donor interests through projects such as the Canada-funded response to food and nutrition insecurity in the context of COVID-19 (PROSAN), EU INTPA-funded project for school inclusion with UNICEF and Sweden, BMZ and KfW-funded resilience programmes as well as the government-funded joint programme for the Sahel in response to the challenges of COVID-19, conflicts and climate change (SD3C). WFP also worked with UNICEF and other UN agencies to support the national coordination of the social protection framework and expand the coverage of the World Bank-supported *Registre Social Unifié* (RSU) [3].

WFP continued to play a prominent role within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), leading and/or supporting several technical working groups, including the Cash Working Group and the Food Security Cluster and the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group for UNSDCF alignment. Through the Food Security Cluster, WFP was crucial in revising the system-wide Rapid Response Mechanism framework (RRM). WFP also engaged in other interagency clusters, including those on gender, protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), disability inclusion, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), including the national GBV sub-cluster. WFP also contributed to other inter-agency coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations System Gender Theme Group (UNS-GTT).

WFP's achievement in 2022 was also possible because of the strengthened partnerships with its cooperating partners identified through a competitive tendering process on the UNPP. WFP worked with eight international and 13 national NGOs to implement activities across the country and organized capacity-strengthening activities for its cooperating partners to ensure their ability to implement effectively, efficiently, and in line with humanitarian principles. Targeted capacity-strengthening initiatives were implemented for national NGOs in the drive to entrench localization within the humanitarian and development frameworks.

WFP strengthened efforts to diversify its funding portfolio through intensified engagement with the private sector. As a result, WFP secured funds from a private foundation [4], allowing WFP to sustain its caregiver programmes and support people living with HIV and their families to access nutritious food. WFP also continued to work with the Government to optimize the use of the climate insurance scheme - the African Risk Capacity (ARC Replica) initiative, through which the Government and WFP received the first pay-out in 2022. In December, WFP received a second payout of USD 8.1 million for the 2022/2023 farming season, which will be used to provide early assistance to beneficiaries in 2023. WFP also

focused on engaging with international financial institutions (IFIs), notably the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), to support the Government of Mali in achieving its vision.

Flexible funding received in 2022 allowed WFP to use available resources to fill urgent and critical gaps. The mechanism has proven crucial for programme adaptation in such a complex context. WFP will continue to advocate for flexible contributions in 2023 to ensure WFP's ability to respond swiftly to the country's evolving situation. Multi-year financing for long-term resilience projects also gained a significant boost, with EUR 50 million received from a key donor for a five-year resilience programme across the country. Multi-year funding enables WFP to invest in long-term sustainable hunger solutions to build resilient communities.

WFP engaged with key donors through regular briefings, demonstrating its commitment to accountability and responsiveness to partner engagement. WFP also reinforced the capacity of its partnerships unit and commenced the design of a comprehensive Partnership Action Plan (PAP) to be implemented in 2023. These initiatives have led to a resurgence of donor confidence and a subsequent increase in funding.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Mali underwent a fifth budget revision, increasing the 2020-2024 budget from USD 695 million to USD 1.1 billion. This revision was needed to scale up WFP's emergency food and nutrition response, including expanding innovative nutrition-sensitive value chains and country office capacity, where security conditions allow service continuity.

Thanks to continuous donor support, the overall CSP for 2022 was 118 percent funded against the annual needs-based plan (NBP) of USD 275 million. About 35 percent of available resources (USD 325 million) were carried over from previous years, and 65 percent were newly confirmed contributions. Of the new contributions, about USD 48 million are long-duration contracts intended to be spent over more than one year.

The approval of advance funding of USD 8.5 million [1] allowed WFP to prepare towards the lean season response, finalize beneficiary targeting in line with audit recommendations, engage with cooperating partners and strengthen WFP's capacity to meet needs without delays. On the same note, firm donor commitments allowed WFP to use Internal Project Lending on some forecasted cash contributions, ensuring maximum effectiveness and anticipated procurement of commodities mostly from the WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). Over 50 percent (1,500 mt) of food was procured from the GCMF, rendering procurement more cost-efficient while ensuring time effectiveness in the distribution cycle.

Strategic outcome 1 received 78 percent funding against the NBP for emergency food and nutrition activities. Strategic outcome 2, focusing on school feeding and adaptive social safety nets, was 156 percent resourced, thanks to multi-year financing and increasing donor support, giving perspective for scaling up and addressing increasing needs in 2023. Strategic outcomes 3,4 and 5, focusing on the prevention of malnutrition, asset creation, smallholder farmer support, and capacity strengthening of national institutions, respectively, were fully resourced. Despite the high levels of donor interest in the integrated resilience package, WFP faced implementation challenges due to the deteriorating security context and lengthy process of contracting financial service providers.

In 2022, WFP faced significant operational challenges, such as political instability leading to a financial embargo restricting payment fluidity. This constraint affected implementing partners' capacities to comply with the distribution calendar, delaying WFP assistance and affecting expenditure. Moreover, this restricted anticipated contributions, leading to more prioritization and efforts in advocating with other donors. These factors consistently heightened the need for flexible and unearmarked funding.

The common humanitarian services under strategic outcome six, including the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), were 126 percent funded in 2022, with some activities being resourced on a cost-recovery basis. The de-commissioning of a helicopter following the deterioration of the security situation in the central region, where the helicopter was positioned, allowed WFP to readjust to the operational needs and operate without funding gaps.

Flexible funding accounted for ten percent of the funding received in 2022. WFP will continue to advocate for more flexible funds to meet critical needs, especially emergency response, which was underfunded in 2022.

Specifically, contributions confirmed at the strategic outcome and activity levels (earmarked funding) increased from 85 percent in 2021 to 90 percent in 2022. This limited WFP's capacity to adjust its operation in line with the evolving context, which required reinforcing the link between humanitarian and resilience interventions. This adverse effect is also translated in the resourcing level per focus area showing that resilience activities have all been adequately resourced, compared to emergency response, leading to delays in timely responding to the emergency needs and enabling an effective shift to resilience support.

















Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	185,866,447	112,486,787	171,680,227	85,997,870
SO01: 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	151,714,308	87,625,091	118,293,415	73,158,278
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]	130,905,732	72,138,315	87,982,736	62,048,238
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]	20,808,576	15,486,775	27,235,765	11,110,039
Non-activity specific	0	0	3,074,913	0
SO02: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	34,152,139	24,861,695	53,386,812	12,839,591

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]	18,393,485	13,908,297	14,401,319	5,705,925
Activity 12: 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	15,758,653	10,953,398	38,867,823	7,133,666
Non-activity specific	0	0	117,669	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	19,082,742	18,345,044	43,247,059	9,489,832
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year	19,082,742	18,345,044	43,247,059	9,489,832
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]	19,082,742	18,345,044	43,141,887	9,489,832
Non-activity specific	0	0	105,172	0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	23,188,234	21,618,975	51,117,967	10,044,475

SO04: Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year	23,188,234	21,618,975	51,117,967	10,044,475
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]	23,188,234	21,618,975	50,941,929	10,044,475
Non-activity specific	0	0	176,037	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,865,257	1,912,669	5,732,586	2,218,342
SO05: By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger	1,865,257	1,912,669	5,732,586	2,218,342
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]	1,865,257	1,912,669	5,730,532	2,218,342
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,053	0

SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	17,802,959	7,347,813	22,390,092	12,457,154
SO06: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	17,802,959	7,347,813	22,390,092	12,457,154
Activity 07: 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	15,246,774	6,215,320	14,425,630	9,961,384
Activity 08: 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]	241,184	17,142	229,631	13,498
Activity 09: 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	515,000	128,255	4,250,926	56,810
Activity 10: 10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	1,800,000	987,095	3,183,595	2,425,460
Non-activity specific	0	0	300,309	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	2,214,585	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	247,805,641	161,711,291	294,167,933	120,207,674

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 10,565,160	 13,323,083	 17,076,054	 8,951,343
Total Direct Costs	 258,370,801	 175,034,374	 311,243,988	 129,159,018
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 16,742,854	 10,860,277	 12,216,229	 12,216,229
Grand Total	 275,113,656	 185,894,651	 325,674,803	 141,375,247

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



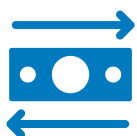
1.8 million crisis-affected people (includes **393,900** IDPs and **34,590** refugees) assisted through food and/or CBT under emergency response



403,772 children aged 6-23 months, 6-59 months and PLWGs received specialised nutritious food and cash assistance to prevent and treat malnutrition



5,160 mt of food commodities and specialized nutritious food distributed



USD 53 million provided to affected populations through cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs



1,060 health facilities benefited from WFP malnutrition treatment services



95 percent of beneficiaries registered on WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform to strengthen beneficiary management processes

Strategic outcome (SO) 1 aims to support crisis-affected and food-insecure people in Mali to meet their food and nutrition needs while contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals of zero hunger (SDG 2), health (SDG 3) and peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16).

Through emergency food assistance (**activity 1**), WFP provided unconditional food assistance to 1.8 million crisis-affected people (53 percent women and 47 percent men) in 2022. Compared to 2021, when WFP supported 60 percent of the targeted beneficiaries, in 2022, WFP reached 79 percent of the targeted beneficiaries. Although resourcing levels for this activity were 68 percent higher than in 2021, the low achievement was due to access constraints and the lengthy process for contracting financial service providers (FSP) to deliver cash-based assistance. Despite a delay in the lean season response [1], WFP scaled up lean season interventions in July 2022, reaching 1.1 million people with full rations, accounting for 92 percent of the planned beneficiaries.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in September 2022 showed that 52 percent of beneficiaries under lean season support had an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) [2], with poor FCS of 35 percent and 20 percent registered in two regions. However, the second round of PDM in December 2022 showed a positive trend, where the FCS was acceptable for 76 percent of beneficiaries compared to 54 percent in December 2021[3]. The low FCS in September is linked to heightened insecurity, resulting in population displacements and access constraints in central and northern Mali. In addition, the ECOWAS sanctions, coupled with the effects of the Ukraine crisis, saw an unprecedented increase in the cost of essential food items and fuel products. WFP's food price analysis in March 2022 showed a year-on-year increase in the cost of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) of between 17 and 25 percent in different parts of the country. The increase in FCS in December can be attributed to the provision of full rations, including prospects for a good harvest in 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. In general, 67 percent of beneficiaries indicated awareness of targeting criteria compared to 52 percent in 2021.

In 2022, WFP also provided an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable communities in the *Cadre Harmonisé* phases three (crisis) and four (emergency). WFP targeted conflict-affected and displaced populations, nutritionally vulnerable people, and households impacted by climate-related shocks and high food prices to improve food and nutrition security. Beneficiaries were assisted through food, cash and value voucher

distributions depending on the context. By providing cash assistance, WFP helped to improve access to food, diversified diets, contributed to more consistent consumption patterns, and had a trickle-down effect of local market stimulation.

WFP contributed to response coordination as co-lead of the Food Security Cluster (FSC) and liaised with the Rapid Response Mechanism [4] and the Population Movement Commission (CMP) [5] to track and streamline the implementation of assistance to displaced persons, including coordinating assistance with UNHCR for refugees. WFP worked with the Government through the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* [6] to ensure interventions were fully aligned with the 2022 national response plan strategy and objectives. WFP coordinated its response to flood-affected persons with the national platform on disaster risk reduction (DRR), reaching 49,000 flood-affected people in 2022 through cash-based assistance.

WFP's emergency response also included a nutrition component (**activity 2**) combined with complementary services (such as vaccination, micronutrient supplementation, antenatal care, and severe acute malnutrition treatment with partners such as UNICEF and the ministry of health) to preserve the continuum from malnutrition prevention to treatment for vulnerable populations. Activity 2 was resourced at 145 percent. However, the global shortage of specialised nutritious foods (SNF) and the late arrival of commodities due to global shipping challenges mainly affected WFP's capacity to reach planned beneficiaries within the scheduled timeframe.

Acute malnutrition prevention activities reached 79 percent of planned children aged 6-23 months with 2,276 mt of SNFs [7] and 50 percent pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) through value vouchers worth USD 1.2 million (USD 12 monthly), allowing them to complement their diet with local food. Using the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) approach [8], child screenings were carried out for malnutrition, and referrals were made to health centres. The intervention areas for malnutrition prevention were increased, allowing WFP to achieve a 25 percent increase in children and a 200 percent increase in women compared to 2021. Geographical coverage was extended from one region to eight regions for women and from four to eight regions for children in 2022.

The proportion of PLWGs who have reached the minimum acceptable dietary diversity (MDDW) [9] increased by 19 percent between 2021 (23.4) and 2022 (42.7). For children aged 6-23 months, the proportion of children with a minimum acceptable diet was multiplied by 2.7 percentage points, from 5.7 percent in 2021 to 15.5 percent in 2022. In addition, the consumption of foods rich in micronutrients in assisted households increased by an average of 10.86 percentage points between 2021 and 2022. The improvement in MDD-W and MAD is attributed to the improved knowledge of best nutrition practices and flexibility provided through CBT, giving beneficiaries autonomy to choose foodstuffs and supporting better dietary diversity.

Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment was implemented in 1,060 health centres (out of 1,600 centres), reaching a 66 percent coverage of targeted health facilities. Through value vouchers, food support was also provided to caregivers of hospitalised children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to cover their food and nutrition needs during treatment. This resulted in a reduction of the number of cases of treatment drop-out by 50 percent. Children and PLWGs who received SNFs for moderate acute malnutrition treatment improved their nutrition status, with a recovery rate of 94 percent [10].

WFP provided training on the national protocol for treating acute malnutrition to 1,060 technical directors of the health facilities and provided financial support for monitoring treatment activities in the facilities. The recovery rate for the treatment programme conformed to SPHERE standards [11], exceeding that of 2021, demonstrating that WFP's response positively impacted the nutritional status of the assisted population. WFP is exploring handing over the nutrition support programme for caregivers of hospitalised children to the Government by 2024. WFP has developed a plan to integrate this programme into the *Plans de Développement Social, Economique, et Culturel* (PDSEC) [12] to address health, social protection, and nutrition issues.

Within the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) of UNAIDS, WFP supported the Government's HIV response [13] by covering the food and nutritional needs of 90 vulnerable HIV-affected households (450 beneficiaries) during the lean season. WFP advocated for the Government to include these households in the RSU for social protection. More than 30 people, psycho-social counsellors, and health workers were trained on the HIV food guide to strengthen their knowledge and practises in promoting the use of high-nutritional value foods among HIV patients. In 2022, WFP signed an MoU with the Government to support HIV and tuberculosis patients. WFP also pursued collaborations with NGOs and UN agencies to identify livelihood opportunities for PLHIV beneficiaries. Nutrition responses were strengthened through collaboration with UNICEF, civil society, and government institutions. Partnership with UNICEF ensured that a continuum of care was guaranteed for both MAM and SAM cases.

WFP continued to use its beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) to strengthen the management of beneficiary data and distributions and to diversify distribution models and transfer mechanisms. In 2022, 95 percent of beneficiaries were registered and received their entitlement through the platform, ensuring transparency and accountability. With the scale-up of beneficiary registrations on SCOPE, a Privacy Impact Assessment [14] was undertaken to ensure beneficiary data protection and privacy. Despite initial challenges, WFP contracted new FSPs, which allowed the roll-out of a wide range of CBT transfer modalities, reaching more beneficiaries in the last

quarter of the year.

Insecurity, access constraints and supply chain disruptions affected targeting, access to distribution sites, and availability of food items and vouchers for nutrition activities. Access to distribution sites and health centres in Mopti, Gao, Menaka, Kidal, and Tombouctou was challenging because of heightened security risks. To mitigate access challenges, WFP conducted a mapping exercise for its partners to identify and address geographic coverage gaps and coordinated an access strategy with multiple stakeholders. Using UNPP, WFP implemented a robust partner identification process in 2022 and expanded its scope by engaging with local NGOs that provided acceptable access strategies, allowing WFP to reach more beneficiaries. WFP also adapted its programmatic approach by conducting double distributions to mitigate recurrent access challenges. To establish a UN presence and deliver assistance in Menaka, which saw unprecedented displacements in 2022, WFP, in line with the One UN initiative, stepped up access advocacy through collaboration with other stakeholders and developed the one UN strategy, "Menaka Together," including the establishment of a physical presence in Menaka to better serve people in IPC Phase 4 and above.

WFP contracted four Third Party Monitoring (TPM) partners to ensure complete coverage of the areas of intervention, particularly in areas where WFP has access constraints to oversee cash and food distributions. The expansion of TPM and the remote data collection done in partnership with VIAMO, a digital company, reinforced WFP's monitoring system.

Gender was fully integrated into all the emergency response activities during the design, implementation, and monitoring phases, as illustrated by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Focus group discussions with women and men were held regularly to ensure that their needs and perspective were considered throughout the cycle of emergency interventions. This ensured that WFP's interventions addressed the population's needs while maintaining a high level of accountability to the affected people. In addition, WFP encouraged women's decision-making power at home by issuing monthly food ration cards in their names and ensured a positive effect on household food security.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient and in line with the national safety nets strategy.	4
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

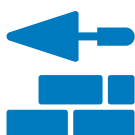
Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round



155,960 school children (48 percent girls) received nutritious **meals in schools**.



USD 2.5 million transferred to school management committees to **purchase local food items for on-site school meals**.



18 school gardens set up to produce local foods to **complement school meals**.



19,000 people assisted by WFP integrated into the **national social protection database** as a result of WFP capacity strengthening

Through Strategic outcome 2, WFP addressed the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected people by providing school feeding and social safety nets, contributing towards zero hunger (SDG 2), inclusive education for all (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5) and social protection systems for all (SDG 1.3)

In the Government school feeding framework, WFP implemented the **school feeding programme (activity 3)** through food and cash-based transfers to ensure children's access to nutritious food and education in a way that helps local markets while reinforcing the capacity of national and sub-national government institutions. WFP's approach sought to consolidate achievements already made within the national programme while strengthening government and community ownership.

WFP prioritised assistance in areas with high levels of food insecurity, low enrolment rates and increased disparities in attendance rates between girls and boys. Through the joint efforts of WFP, the *Centre National des Cantines Scolaires (CNCS)*,^[1] *Académie d'Enseignement (AE)* ^[2], and the *Centre d'animation pédagogique CAP*,^[3] - schools were selected, and the school feeding programme was extended to include more schools in 2022, contributing to an overall increase in the number of children served in 2022.

In 2022, WFP provided cash to school management committees ^[4] in eight regions to purchase local food items. Under this modality, 150,763 schoolchildren received on-site meals representing 84 percent of the 180,000 schoolchildren planned. The school feeding programme was funded at 88 percent, which contributed to improving the reach and coverage of school feeding. However, the prolonged process of contracting financial service providers to deliver cash transfers affected operations, especially take-home rations (cash assistance), which could not be implemented as planned.

Based on purchase reports, 66 percent of the food items used for school meals were locally purchased from smallholder farmers, amounting to USD 1 million. This approach helped improve school attendance and boosted the local economy and food production in various regions. In the Kidal region, WFP implemented school feeding through in-kind distributions due to insecurity, limited market functionality and limited presence of decentralized state structures. These challenges in Kidal did not allow WFP to provide school meals during the first semester of the school year. However, WFP partnered with a national organisation ^[5] to provide school meals in this area ^[6], reaching 5,197 schoolchildren during the second semester. WFP continues to provide capacity strengthening on implementation and monitoring for partners. Overall, WFP reached 10 percent more school children in 2022 than in 2021.

Leveraging technology for enhanced programme quality, WFP is exploring using digital interfaces like RapidPro School Connect ^[7] to gather accurate real-time information in areas where physical access is constrained and to digitalize information in WFP-supported schools. This will allow data generation and better school feeding management ^[8] to improve programme quality and optimize supply chain planning. Training on the system has already been conducted for a roll-out in Mali.

Furthermore, WFP introduced a digital communication platform and conducted distance learning training sessions for all partners to reinforce local capacities in operating and monitoring the school feeding programme. This allowed WFP

to reach more participants in hard-to-reach locations with security constraints cost-effectively, recording a 76 percent satisfaction rate. Based on participants' feedback, WFP will complement distance learning with face-to-face training in 2023 to offer partners comprehensive and regular reinforcement sessions.

In line with efforts to strengthen the incorporation of school feeding into the integrated resilience package, parents set up eighteen school gardens to produce local foods such as vegetables to diversify and complement students' meals. Partnering with a local company *Yirimex- SA*, WFP continued to promote environmentally friendly multi-fuel stoves in school kitchens, launching a pilot phase in three schools to reduce the health and environmental consequences of using firewood and charcoal in cooking school meals. The initiative is also intended to help reduce the protection risks women and girls face when collecting firewood from unsafe areas. WFP trained 15 women (school cooks) on stove usage and maintenance and fuel-efficient cooking practices.

WFP strengthened its position within the network of education partners and scaled up its partner engagement by providing capacity-strengthening in school-level cash transfer management, data monitoring and reporting to partners, including the CNCS and the school management committees, leading to improvement in reporting on cash management.

Beyond the direct provision of assistance, WFP continued to collaborate with 26 technical government structures, NGOs, UNICEF, and other UN agencies within the Education Cluster as part of a broader effort to access a comprehensive service at the school level and promote food security and nutrition within the targeted communities. Collaboration with the Ministry of Education through the CNCS remained essential for delivering school feeding in targeted schools. WFP provided equipment (computers, laptops, printers) to the CNCS, CAP and the *Direction Générale des Collectivités Territoriales* (DGCT) [9] to facilitate reporting and monitoring of school feeding.

The enrolment rate in five regions increased by one percent in 2022, with a slight decrease recorded in two regions because of heightened insecurity. In general, the enrolment rate was below the target but higher for boys than girls because of discriminatory social norms (early marriage and economic pressure), which continue to cause girls to drop out of school. To improve girls' enrolment and retention, WFP plans to continue advocacy, sensitization and the provision of take-home rations.

Retention rates remained above 90 percent in 2022. This shows that WFP's efforts are contributing to keeping children in school, especially in the most-affected areas where a school meal might be the only meal a child eats throughout the day.

Under activity 12 (Social Protection), WFP continued to position itself as a key social protection actor in Mali. WFP supported the Government's efforts by using cash-based assistance and complementary services to address the impact of shocks on the population and support the national social protection system.

In 2022, WFP supported the expansion of the *Registre Social Unifié* (RSU) [10] to cover additional 154,398 people (25,733 households) in 12 communities that were not initially covered. In synergy with emergency activities and as part of the support package for beneficiaries under the social protection programme, WFP also provided cash-based assistance of USD 27 per person for six months to 85 percent of the planned households (displaced households and vulnerable host communities) in 21 communes in alignment with government specifications to enable them to cope better and improve their food consumption. In addition to this top-up assistance, complementary activities such as sensitisation on COVID-19 prevention and management, awareness of critical family practices, and provision of gender-sensitive life skills and psychosocial support for adolescents (girls and boys) were carried out. In 2022, 19,000 people assisted by WFP were integrated into the RSU as a result of WFP capacity strengthening to the government.

WFP collaborated with the *Direction Nationale de la Protection Sociale et de l'Economie Solidaire* (DNPSES) [11] and the national social safety nets programme, JIGISEMEJIRI [12] to strengthen the technical and coordination capacities of the Government.

WFP also worked with UNICEF to analyse the social protection system in Mali. As a result, UNICEF and WFP have developed a strategic partnership framework based on their comparative advantage around social protection. Through this partnership, WFP supported the coordination of the national social protection policy and provided technical and operational support to the DNPSES. The two agencies advocated for a strengthened position of the DNPSES ineffectively managing the RSU, leading to an endorsement by the Government.

WFP also supported existing coordination mechanisms at the central level (Social Protection Working Group, Cash Working Group, and RSU Working Group) and the local level (Local Coordination Committees). In addition, WFP engaged in strategic dialogue with social protection partners to explore the potential axis of collaboration around universal social protection.

Insecurity, access constraints and challenges with WFP's primary FSPs hindered field monitoring and delayed beneficiary validation and distributions in several localities, making it challenging to provide cash assistance within the planned timeframe. Regular communication was established with communities to provide security and situation

updates, enabling programme implementation.

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 and support the digitalization of the system.

As a cross-cutting activity, the outcome results for social protection are highlighted under crisis response and resilience-building interventions.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activities that contributed to SO2, as reflected in the GaM scoring of 3. Gender and age were considered in the design of school feeding and social protection interventions to help reduce the vulnerability factors experienced by men and women of different ages. Women heads of households were prioritized during the beneficiary selection for the RSU.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls' enrollment.	3

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



48,495 pregnant and lactating women and girls were assisted under the **chronic malnutrition programme**



48,822 children aged 6-23 months received nutrition support **to prevent stunting**



2 food processing units constructed in 2021 equipped **by WFP**



4 **food** processing units and 2 women's groups benefitted from training **to produce locally fortified flours**



More than **100 percent** increase in the volume of **MISOLA-type fortified infant flour** produced by WFP-supported processing units in 2022 from 2021.

Strategic outcome 3 aims to deliver preventive nutrition services while empowering communities with knowledge of nutrition practices and supporting their long-term reduction of malnutrition cases and resilience to shocks. WFP's approach involves nutrition-specific interventions (including direct transfers), social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), institutional capacity strengthening, and support for food fortification. WFP seeks to provide nutrition-sensitive services to vulnerable populations affected by food insecurity and undernutrition, including children, pregnant and lactating women, and girls (PLWGs), to improve their nutritional status. The strategic outcome was fully funded against the need-based plan.

WFP's interventions include distributions of specialized nutritious foods and cash-based transfers (CBT) to prevent and treat malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and PLWGs, national capacity-strengthening activities to tackle malnutrition (design, implement and monitor sustainable approaches to the treatment of malnutrition) and training local organisations to produce and distribute fortified food for consumption.

To prevent chronic malnutrition, WFP targeted vulnerable groups through integrated nutrition-specific interventions, extending its scope from 20 municipalities in 2021 to 69 municipalities and nutrition-sensitive intervention locations in 2022. Following the results of a multi-sectorial assessment and transfer modality feasibility studies, WFP provided cash assistance and SNFs as monthly nutrition supplementation and an incentive to use health services. 31,140 children aged 6-23 months received SNFs (239 mt), while 17,682 children aged 6-23 months and 48,495 PLWGs received monthly cash assistance of USD 9.43 and USD 12 respectively. The distributions of SNFs were also complemented by social, behavioural change communication (SBCC) activities to support healthy dietary practices, positive infant and young child feeding practices, good care practices and basic hygiene. Results from WFP and the European Union results-oriented monitoring [1] indicate that this assistance increased attendance for mother and child health care services, including prenatal and postnatal consultations, assisted childbirth in health centres and growth monitoring. Cash-based assistance was provided to 51 percent of planned children aged 6-23 months [2] and 112 percent of planned PLWGs through WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE). The low level of achievement for CBT among children is attributed to constraints to access, traders capacity, and operational delays with partners. In addition, WFP provided value vouchers of USD 9 and USD 12 to 4,760 children 6-23 months and 9,110 PLWGs to complement the cash assistance provided through the social protection programme to ensure nutritious food at the same levels for beneficiary households.

The malnutrition prevention activities also included awareness-raising among PLWGs and other caregivers of children on appropriate feeding practices, exclusive breastfeeding, household diets based on local micronutrient-rich foods, malnutrition screening, and cooking demonstrations.

Over 8,566 women received a one-off cash transfer of USD 157 per person to engage in nutrition-sensitive income-generating activities (IGAs), including vegetable gardens and small-scale livestock farming (including sheep fattening). The post-distribution monitoring conducted in September 2022 indicated a high demand and consumption of products and by-products generated through these IGAs, particularly milk, fruits and vegetables and protein-rich foodstuffs (meat, beans, peanut) within beneficiary households.

The results also show that WFP's nutrition assistance improved the food and nutrition situation of the beneficiaries, with acceptable food consumption scores increasing by 21 percentage points between 2021 (54.8 percent) and 2022 (75.9 percent). Compared to 2021, there was a significant improvement in the quality of the diet due to increased consumption of foods rich in protein, vitamin A and iron. The minimum acceptable diet for children aged 6-23 months also increased by six percent in 2022, and that of women increased by 24 percent.

To develop nutrition-sensitive value chains and increase access to and consumption of fortified foods, WFP supported food processing units by training *Mil soja arachide* (MISOLA) women's groups on the production techniques of locally fortified complementary foods using millet, soybeans, peanuts, and corn. WFP provided food processing equipment to the two processing units constructed in 2021 in Tombouctou and Mopti and trained staff on quality standards and marketing. These units produced and supplied 30 mt of MISOLA-type fortified infant flour to partners such as *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), *Welthungerhilfe* (WHH), and Save the Children International (SCI) for emergency operations in 2022. Two new processing units are also under construction in Gao and Kayes and will be operational in 2023. Similarly, two industrial processing units in Bamako, *Cereals de TATAM* and *Unité de Conditionnement de Denrées Alimentaires* (UCODAL) received technical guidance and support to improve product quality and market availability. Through this support, 8 mt of a new fortified infant flour, *Samani*, was launched by UCODAL in 2022. *Cereals de TATAM* is scheduled to unveil another instant-fortified infant flour, *Dafalen*, in 2023. WFP developed a communication and social marketing strategy to support the distribution of this fortified infant flour. The flour was certified by the Ministry of Health and recommended in the national protocol for the management of malnutrition. WFP is exploring plans to include it in food baskets for malnutrition prevention and emergency response activities.

Overall, during the year, the volume of specialized nutritious foods produced by the supported processors was 30 mt compared to 1 mt in 2021. To enhance food quality, an MoU was signed with the National Directorate of Food Safety, the National Directorate of Industries, and the Malian Agency for Standardization in 2022. WFP has developed a standardization plan to support the processing industries in 2023.

To strengthen the Government's capacity to plan and manage prevention and treatment programmes, WFP supported the regional and national dialogues that contributed to the development of Mali's roadmap for sustainable food systems. For 2023, WFP's actions will be aligned with this roadmap to structure investments and agricultural value chains and strengthen the institutional environment. Similarly, WFP supported the development of a road map to reinforce the food fortification technical committee and provided equipment and technical support to six ministerial departments.

In collaboration with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), bio-fortified millet, peanuts, sorghum, and cowpea were introduced to farmers in Ségou, Mopti, and Koulikoro, to increase acceptance and use in the production of fortified flour and food fortification. The concept of SMART food was also introduced as a way of ensuring healthy, sustainable, and resilient food systems. A baseline on the farmer adoption of these seed varieties has been established, and progress on acceptance and yield will be monitored from 2023.

As part of the enhanced partnership framework with UNICEF, a gradual extension of integrated community approaches for preventing and managing malnutrition was carried out. Awareness campaigns on nutrition, screening, and referral using the same community-based platforms were conducted, and complementary assistance was delivered to children and PLWGs. *Maman Lumières* (women who have already adopted good nutritional practices and are responsible for training other women), community relays, and nutrition activity support groups in communities were used to create synergies with other components of WFP's integrated resilience package.

Several challenges affected nutrition prevention activities, including insecurity, supply chain disruptions, and institutional shifts due to the change in government. Mainly, *Groupe de Recherche et d'Echange Technologique* (GRET) Burkina Faso could not provide technical support for the food fortification activities, and partnerships with some national institutions and services had to be reviewed and re-started due to institutional changes. Despite these challenges, WFP worked to reduce MAM and micronutrient deficiencies, strengthen local capacities to fight malnutrition, and enhance the resilience of beneficiaries to improve their nutritional status all year round. Strong partnerships with government institutions at central and decentralised levels, NGOs, and UN agencies contributed to WFP's effectiveness in these areas.

Several positive lessons were learned in 2022, including the importance of nutritional supplementation during the lean season to maintain adequate food consumption in households with a higher risk of malnutrition; and the importance of shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protection in ensuring families can afford a healthier diet year-round and in the face of shocks. Additionally, the creation of community assets supported access to healthier diets, and nutrition-sensitive value chains improved gender-inclusive access to the market and stimulated demand for nutritious foods. Based on these lessons, WFP will integrate fortified flour in its basket for nutrition programming in 2023, scale up the nutrition top-up for the social protection programme, and extend the fortification programme to four regions in Mali.

Gender and age considerations are integrated into the strategy and delivery of nutrition services, as reflected by the GaM score of 4. The nutrition services targeted women (PLWGs, women's groups and associations) and children.

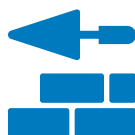
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4</p>

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



209,919 beneficiaries received cash transfer while **participating in FFA activities**



1,200 community assets built, restored or maintained in **228** communes



76 percent of beneficiaries had an **acceptable food consumption score** (21 percentage points improvement compared to 2021)



122,037 smallholder farmers from **227** farmers' organisations supported with **agricultural inputs and technical training**



5,700 smallholder farmers received **information on climate and weather risks for better preparedness**



1,896 mt of **commodities sold** by WFP-supported smallholder farmers

Under Strategic outcome 4, WFP aimed at strengthening the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people and communities by combining food and cash-based transfers with asset creation and value chain support at the community level. While contributing to Government's efforts towards zero hunger (SDG 2), resilience activities also aim at reducing poverty (SDG 1), ensuring sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (SDG 12), promoting climate action (SDG 13), and contributing to gender equality (SDG 5) by ensuring equal access to assets. This strategic outcome is implemented through food assistance for asset creation activities and smallholder agricultural market and value chain support. Overall, this strategic outcome was fully funded per the needs-based plan, enabling WFP to implement planned activities and reach beneficiaries across eight targeted regions. Adequate funding also allowed WFP to expand coverage to two new regions in response to the heightened need for assistance.

Through food assistance for asset (FFA) activities, WFP supported 209,919 people (54 percent men and 46 percent women) in 228 villages across eight regions in Mali. While engaged in the construction or rehabilitation of over 1,200 community assets, participants received cash transfers worth USD 2.8 million to meet their immediate food needs. The assets created or rehabilitated included energy-saving, environmental protection, natural and physical assets. Thirty community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises were organised to identify livelihood activities (aligned with Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plans) to ensure community ownership.

In 2022, the implementation of FFA activities improved compared to 2021, where WFP supported 198,000 people 60 percent of the plan. The number of assets created to improve long-term food security and resilience significantly increased from 852 in 2021 to 1,200 in 2022, accounting for a 94 percent achievement of the plan. The assets created include boreholes, sand dunes, irrigation canals, fodder banks, fish ponds, animal shelters, plant nurseries and flood protection dikes. FFA activities continued to improve access to food for the most vulnerable and food-insecure people in Mali, with 76 percent of the beneficiaries engaged in resilience-building activities recording an acceptable food consumption score, exceeding the previous year's score of 54.8 percent by 21 percentage points. Beyond assets, the cash-based transfers enabled communities to protect household livelihoods during the lean season, preventing them from selling assets and incurring debt. Recourse to negative coping strategies decreased by 2 points per the reduced coping strategy index, from 9.7 in 2021 to 7.7 in 2022 among beneficiary households. Despite the overall increase in the use of livelihood coping strategies, emergency strategies were used by only 5 percent of the surveyed households, compared to 10 percent in 2021.

Under Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities, WFP exceeded the target number of smallholder farmers supported by 65 percent, strengthening the capacities of 122,037 (52 percent women) in 227 farmers' organisations to increase production capacity, reduce post-harvest losses, improve product quality, enhance processing, and strengthen linkages to profitable markets. In 2022, the volume and value of sales through

WFP-supported farmer organisations exceeded the target values by 342 percent and 379 percent, respectively. Over 16,030 producers (54 percent men and 46 percent women) were trained in cooperative governance, linking farmer organisations to financial institutions, asset management, good nutritional practices, and sheep feeding. This ensured knowledge-sharing practices amongst stakeholders trained, reducing dependency on WFP support and enhancing their autonomy.

WFP facilitated a series of capacity-strengthening initiatives for communities, state technical services, and implementing partners to improve the planning, implementation, and monitoring of activities relating to early warning and response, resilience, social protection, and partnerships. Training sessions focused on partnership approaches, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE), beneficiary protection, and the three-pronged approach tools (3PA)

The support to smallholder farmers was complemented with the provision of improved agricultural inputs, such as cultivators, protective harvest tarpaulins, dryers, scales for weighing stocks, shallot grinders, shallot cutting machines and rice cooking kits to improve productivity and food quality. WFP also supported the construction of five warehouses and three storage sheds to increase the storage capacity of farmers in two regions and reduce post-harvest food losses. In addition, WFP used technology and short messaging services (SMS) to share information on the weather, production, and post-harvest techniques, reaching about 5,700 farmers in 2022. This helped farmers make day-to-day agricultural decisions and contributed to increasing agricultural yields.

WFP leveraged technology to better monitor programme implementation under this activity. An adjustment was made to the monitoring system by registering all beneficiaries on the WFP beneficiary management platform (SCOPE) and deploying it to enhance accurate field-level monitoring of these activities.

WFP continued to work with the Government through the Ministry of Rural Development at all regional levels and community organizations (including producer organizations) in planning, implementing, and monitoring interventions. In the framework of the MoU on capacity strengthening, WFP supported the ministry in developing and implementing an action plan to promote and coordinate resilience activities and gradually take over training on the 3PA tools (ICA,SLP,CBPP)[1]

WFP strengthened existing partnerships with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the Institute of Rural Economy of Mali (IER) and signed an MoU with the World Vegetable Centre to foster efficiency and sustainability in implementing food security, nutrition, and resilience programmes in Mali. Through this partnership, smallholder farmers (mainly women) benefited from capacity-strengthening sessions on farming and market gardening techniques, leading to plans to improve quality and diversify school meals in five regions (Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Tombouctou, and Gao). WFP and ICRISAT produced a manual on biofortified varieties and provided training on smart foods creating an enabling environment for disseminating improved food diversification technologies and practices for better community nutrition.

Following the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies (including FAO, IFAD, IOM, and UNICEF) through several joint projects in areas such as the integrated resilience package, social cohesion, and climate adaptation. This allowed WFP to carry out crisis response and resilience activities in ways that improved the prospects for peace and ensured its operations in "do no harm" in the communities. Impact evaluation of resilience activities, integrated resilience package and social cohesion (joint evaluation with OIM and FAO) are ongoing to optimize interventions and ensure programme improvement.

WFP pursued its FFA and SAMS interventions despite challenges such as insecurity, access constraints, and the lengthy contracting process for FSPs. WFP has contracted three FSPs to facilitate direct cash distribution in intervention areas, allowing for timely assistance.

WFP will continue strengthening partnerships; investing in resilience knowledge management; improving the visibility of resilience interventions; linking agricultural producers to input (seeds, fertilizers) and equipment suppliers and enhancing services offered to communities.

Gender and age were fully integrated into all stages of implementing and monitoring FFA and SAMS activities, as reflected by the GaM score of 4. WFP ensured that the schedule of activities enabled equitable participation of women and men, including young people. Women smallholder farmers received tailored training and assistance to facilitate their access to productive resources and information. Community plots and demonstration fields allowed women to enhance their agricultural skills and gain decision-making power in their households and communities. Project management committees were made up of at least 30 percent women. In addition, WFP ensured children's protection and had zero tolerance towards including children and PLWGs in strenuous asset-creation activities.

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



1,222 staff from national and government institutions were trained.



WFP, in collaboration with partners, provided **financial and technical support** to the government to conduct food security and nutrition assessments

Strategic outcome 5 aims to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to address food security, nutrition and social protection in policies and interventions. Given that Mali ranks low in global socio-economic indexes [1], WFP recognizes the need for strong national institutions and government-led initiatives to reduce food insecurity in the country and enable government-led shock response mechanisms in line with the social protection system.

WFP focused on country capacity strengthening, aiming to leverage its expertise and operational capacity to shape food security and nutrition policies and interventions while institutionalizing the national social protection system. Strategic outcome five was fully resourced in 2022.

In 2022, WFP provided technical support to the Government, ministries, and specialized national institutions to design and implement policies, strategies, and programmes in school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response.

WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government to conduct the national food security and nutrition survey, household economic analysis [2], SMART survey [3], and the *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH). Through the Food Security Cluster (FSC), WFP and FAO supported the government-led food security assessments that fed into the *Cadre Harmonisé* analyses in 2022. The results of this assessment helped provide the Government and humanitarian actors with an evidence-based analysis of the country's food insecurity and acute malnutrition situation to inform national policies and humanitarian response. WFP also supported advocacy that helped mobilise funds for the *Cadre Harmonisé* exercise (November 2022) as the Government faced funding constraints due to the economic sanctions placed on Mali. The Cluster, co-led by WFP and FAO, supported the Government in designing the 2022 national response plan for food security and malnutrition. Through coordination and information management, WFP supported the Government and FSC partners in responding to the rapidly evolving and challenging humanitarian needs by consolidating different actors' planned responses and identifying overlap risks and gaps. WFP and UNICEF's technical and financial support towards the SMART survey helped provide data on malnutrition prevalence, which informed evidence-based planning of nutrition activities in Mali.

In 2022, WFP supported the national food security system [4] by providing technical expertise [5] and financial assistance to the national early warning systems (EWS), CSA and OMA. As a result, the national EWS improved data collection, provided context analysis and shared food security information with all actors in a timely manner.

WFP provided technical support and expertise to strengthen the capacities of 40 government agencies, NGOs and other UN agencies on cropland change analysis in areas mainly affected by insecurity, to determine deterioration and improvements in land-based areas and refine geographical targeting for WFP interventions.

WFP continued strategic and technical dialogue with the Government, the World Bank Group, and other partners and provided technical support to improve the national social protection system. In 2022, WFP contributed to making the system more food-secure and nutrition-sensitive. For instance, WFP supported the development of the targeting tool for the *Registre Social Unifie* (RSU) to consider indicators that ensure better identification of people vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity as well as the deployment of the RSU in areas considered food insecure.

WFP also supported the Government through the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica [6] to expand the national disaster risk management system. WFP received a USD 7.1 million payout, and the Government received a USD 14.5 million payout (channelled to a third-party implementer on their behalf due to sanctions) for the 2021/22 growing season.

WFP signed joint action plans with 12 ministries, technical services (National Directorate of Social Protection, Food Security Commission; the Ministries of Education, Health), and research institutes to strengthen national capacities through joint missions, training, and provision of equipment. In 2022, a total of 1,222 staff from national and

Government entities received technical assistance and training. To reinforce national climate and disaster risk management, WFP supported the National Meteorological Agency in strengthening its capacity to forecast weather and coordinate climate services. More than 5,600 smallholder farmers received weather forecasts or early warning information to protect productive assets and improve agricultural activities.

WFP strengthened the national market information system by providing training, financial and technical support to the Agricultural Market Observatory (OMA) to collect and deliver agricultural and livestock market information and services and monitor the cross-border flow of products. The collaboration also involved conducting market functionality and integration studies to inform decision-making on CBT operations. In addition, WFP contributed to the upgrade and maintenance of the OMA website by providing computer equipment and training to OMA focal points. Food price monitoring, food security, and nutrition monitoring supporting the national early warning system on food security were duly undertaken. This enabled stakeholders to plan better.

In line with WFP's overall protection policy and its role in contributing to peace through its programmes, this SO is centred on conflict-sensitive approaches and accountability to affected populations, promoting their safety and dignity. Using the new conflict sensitivity guidelines and practices, WFP trained 558 people from WFP, cooperating partners, and government agencies on conflict-sensitivity mainstreaming and supported partners and government agencies in developing and strengthening their strategic plans.

Gender was fully integrated into the activities under SO5, as reflected by the GaM score of 4. WFP advocated for gender-balance participation in training sessions and ensured that the needs of all people, especially the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons living with disabilities and those living with HIV, are addressed in relevant policies and that plans consider gender and age considerations.

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



16,659 passengers from 134 organisations and 84 mt of cargo transported



97 percent of users satisfied with UNHAS services



2 infrastructure works implemented through on-demand engineering services



496 mt of COVID-19 medical supplies stored in WFP warehouses and 3,595 mt transported on behalf of the government

In line with the UN initiative to "Deliver as One" and to enhance partnerships in support of the achievement of the SDGs, WFP supported the humanitarian community in Mali by providing air transport services (activity 7 and 10), on-demand engineering services (activity 9), logistics, information, and communications technology; and common and coordination services (activity 8).

Strategic outcome 6 was 132 percent funded in 2022 per the needs-based plan, allowing WFP to provide uninterrupted support to the humanitarian community. WFP's achievements in implementing SO6 activities were demonstrated by adaptability to contextual events in 2022, including economic sanctions and security constraints.

In 2022, air transport continued to play a critical role in facilitating humanitarian access because of the precarious security situation, long distances, and poor road conditions in central and northern Mali. Insecurity in areas such as Menaka, Ansongo (Gao), Niono (Segou) and Gourma-Rharous (Tombouctou) significantly reduced the humanitarian space and created barriers to assisting crisis-affected populations. The WFP-managed **UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** remained a critical and essential air service provider to the humanitarian community in the country by providing safe, reliable, and cost-efficient air transport services to 134 organisations. UNHAS served 110 percent of the planned passengers, exceeding the pre-pandemic levels of passengers transported in five regular (Bamako, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao, Menaka) and five ad-hoc locations (Ansongo, Bourem, Goundam, Kayes, Niafounke) and delivered 84 mt of light humanitarian cargo (including 12.9 mt of COVID vaccines and 7.7 mt of SNFs to Menaka for WFP). UNHAS also facilitated eight flights for high-level and donor field visits to facilitate project monitoring and assessment of the project.

Although there was a decrease in UNHAS services at the beginning of the year due to the ECOWAS sanctions, which restricted air transport, by the end of February, UNHAS obtained the necessary authorisations to resume flights, enabling the humanitarian and development community to continue delivering lifesaving and life-changing assistance. A gradual increase was observed throughout the year, and the total number of passengers transported in 2022 increased by 15 percent compared to the previous year. Insecurity and inaccessibility of roads were the primary drivers of the upward demand trend during this period - factors that have become recurrent in most parts of the country.

The increased demand for UNHAS services was optimally served with an operational fleet consisting of three 19-seat aircraft, including one with Short Take-Off and Landing (STOL) capabilities. In addition to this fleet, UNHAS operated aircraft on behalf of the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), which served remote locations like Douentza, Goundam, and Nianfouke. ECHO flights served 2,082 passengers and transported 20 mt of freight to nine destinations on behalf of 37 organisations in 2022, compared to 1,873 passengers and 16.4 mt of cargo transported in 2021.

In response to demands of the humanitarian community, UNHAS engaged a helicopter in January 2022 for a three-month pilot period to serve remote destinations only accessible by rotary wings, such as Kidal, Niono (Segou), Koro and Bankass (Mopti region), and Gourma-Rharous (Tombouctou). However, due to subsequent challenges with flight authorisations and low demand [1], UNHAS decommissioned the helicopter. Based on the lessons learned, UNHAS will conduct more assessments on the feasibility of such projects before execution and embark on small-scale

implementation to gauge viability before commitment.

Results from the UNHAS annual Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) indicated that user satisfaction remained high (92 percent satisfaction). High satisfaction levels were attributed to the reliability of cargo delivery within lead times, the use of a dedicated humanitarian terminal at the airport, the efficiency of the UNHAS booking office, and a positive in-flight experience. UNHAS increased capacity and flight frequency to Menaka [2], with expectations of a new runway by the second quarter of 2023. UNHAS will review its fleet and capacity requirements based on demand.

WFP also played a critical enabling role in the inter-agency humanitarian response by providing **on-demand engineering services** to ensure safe facilities and easy access to intervention areas. In 2022, WFP started rehabilitating the airstrip in Menaka, where humanitarian access has been severely constrained, to facilitate rapid and safe access to affected populations. The airstrip will commence operations in March 2023.

WFP is constructing a new office building in Bamako to provide adequate and conducive working space by the second quarter of 2023. WFP also extended engineering services and completed construction in different field offices on cost recovery to expand humanitarian presence in the field and better meet the needs of beneficiaries [3].

WFP availed its value proposition to address **logistics** needs in Mali by ensuring coordination, information management, and facilitating access to shared logistics services. Through this **bilateral service provision**, WFP facilitated the transport of non-food relief items for IOM and provided warehouse services to UNICEF (2700 m3), UNHCR (720 m3) and WHO (200m3).

To help expand the current ports of entry for humanitarian goods into Mali, WFP assessed the corridors in Senegal, Guinea, Mauritania, and Côte d'Ivoire. Through collaborative efforts with the Regional Bureau, plans are underway to optimize alternative port options within the region in 2023. Based on audit recommendations, WFP assessed and created a roster of service providers to ensure access to logistics services for the humanitarian community.

WFP continued to support the Government in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic through the warehouse management of medical supplies. In 2022, 496 mt of medical supplies were handled through WFP warehouses, and 3,595 mt were delivered to various final delivery points in the country on the government's behalf.

WFP participates in the **UN Information and Communication Technology** working group and supports the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in managing Mali's security communication systems (interagency radio rooms).

WFP maintained partnerships with various humanitarian actors through its activities under SO6. Partners included the Government, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), ECHO, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), MINUSMA, UNDSS, other UN agencies and International NGOs.

In 2023, UNHAS will continue strengthening national aviation capacity, including aviation fundamentals such as aviation regulations, meteorology, baggage, and passenger handling.

While all activities played a significant help in ensuring gender equality in their workforce, all end-users were humanitarian partners, and there were no beneficiaries directly receiving WFP assistance under this strategic outcome.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequality and gender-based violence remain a grave concern in Mali and contribute to the vulnerability of women and girls, in addition to other factors, including insecurity, forced displacements, and recurring climate shocks such as droughts and floods. Mali ranks 184th in the world on the 2022 Gender Inequality Index (GII) and 141 out of 146 countries with a gender parity score of 0.06 (out of 1) [1] in the 2022 Global Gender Gap Report.

In a context where women constitute 54 percent of the 422,620 displaced population [2] and food insecurity mainly affects women and children, WFP continued to fully integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into programme design, implementation, and monitoring. Around 29 percent of men headed-households receiving WFP's general food and cash assistance stated that women made decisions on the use of food assistance, and about 36 percent shared decision-making among women and men.

Through its interventions, WFP focused on eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education to increase women's educational status and capabilities. Through the Programme to Support Inclusive Education (*Programme d'Appui à l'Inclusion Scolaire-PAIS*), WFP contributed to increasing the enrollment rate for girls by 4 percent in 2022, and girls' school retention rate also increased from 48 percent in 2021 to 52 percent in 2022 [4]. Nutrition education messages targeted both men and women and included information about complementary feeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and cooking demonstrations contributing to adopting good nutrition practices.

WFP provided training and agricultural inputs to 7,374 women smallholder farmers to enhance their production. WFP promoted women's participation in community activities, including project management committees (PMCs) and participatory community planning processes. Women made up at least 30 percent of PMCs and were prioritised in selecting and constructing community assets, providing them with resources to engage in IGAs for greater economic autonomy. WFP will continue to ensure that both men and women have better access to information, resources, and economic opportunities while encouraging women's participation in community activities, decision-making positions and land ownership.

Given the increased gender-based violence (GBV) reported in 2022 [5], WFP scaled up its sensitization activities for GBV, involving community leaders, women, and youth. As part of the access to health care for GBV survivors, integrated services were provided in five regions to facilitate women's medical, psychosocial, and legal care at a single point of contact. While efforts were made to improve access to services through One-Stop Centers, challenges remain due to socio-cultural constraints that do not encourage reporting of incidents.

WFP adjusted its interventions to ensure that the time, location, and distance to distribution sites did not increase the protection risks of assisted women. In 2022, the PDM report noted that 99.9 percent of women who participated in the discussions felt safe when receiving assistance compared to 99.1 percent in the same period in 2021, an increase of 0.8 percent despite the volatile security situation. WFP saw a 13 percent increase in the number of calls received from women through the community feedback mechanism (CFM) toll-free hotline.

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

Growing insecurity, forced displacement and a deteriorating economic situation resulted in increased protection risks, including abductions, gender-based violence (GBV), human rights abuses, forced recruitment by armed actors, disruption of essential services, and destruction of infrastructure. These trends have increased the likelihood of households to adopt negative coping mechanisms while exposing women and girls to GBV.[1]

In 2022, WFP conducted protection analysis and continued mainstreaming protection and accountability in the design and implementation of its programmes to maintain beneficiary safety and dignity, ensure meaningful access to WFP-provided assistance and expand accountability mechanisms. These measures included ensuring distributions remained safe for all beneficiaries, with specific arrangements for people with special needs, such as pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), older persons, and persons with disabilities. Accessibility and waiting time for people with reduced mobility were also considered in selecting distribution sites. With the support of Third-party Monitors (TPMs), WFP conducted several assessments before distributions to identify and mitigate protection risks. The proportion of people who faced no challenges accessing assistance (distance beyond five kilometres, long-waiting time above two hours) was 96 percent, and 99.8 percent of respondents reported they received assistance in a secure environment without protection incidents.

To ensure accountability to affected populations, WFP enhanced the capacity of its staff and cooperating partners through regular training on WFP's protection and AAP framework, including mitigating risks of GBV, child protection, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP organized capacity-strengthening activities for 37 staff and cooperating partners in Gao to analyse risks associated with food distributions and trained complaint committees on collecting and reporting complaints.

WFP and its partners provided information on beneficiary entitlements such as quantity, type, and duration of assistance across all activities. Emphasis was placed on beneficiaries' rights to be treated respectfully, receive their entitlement free from fraud and corruption, free from sexual exploitation and abuse and access to a CFM. WFP produced 230 image boxes in French and five local languages (Sonhrai, Bambara, Tamasheck, Dogon, Peulh) to raise awareness of PSEA and reporting channels for staff, cooperating partners and communities.

To improve its systems of engaging with the communities at multiple levels, WFP conducted assessments during 20 field missions to understand the information needs and communication channels that communities prefer. Information was shared with beneficiaries and communities through radio programmes, community leaders and publication material such as posters and infographics, which were displayed at distribution sites. WFP ensured that the programming process (targeting, delivery of assistance and monitoring) was understood and that the guiding principles of its interventions were accepted, transparent and inclusive.

Local community leaders were trained to disseminate information on the different WFP programmes and the CFM to beneficiaries in their communities. In partnership with 36 local radio stations, WFP used radio campaigns to reach more than one million people with information on WFP programmes. Additionally, WFP held 12 awareness sessions for communities on seasonal assistance, nutrition and social protection to improve their understanding and ownership of the programmes. There was some improvement in beneficiaries' awareness of WFP operations through these information-sharing initiatives.[2] In addition, suggestion boxes were provided, and the toll-free number was widely advertised on posters at the distribution sites. WFP also provided ongoing support and technical training to cooperating partners to direct their efforts to meet the information and communications needs of beneficiaries.

WFP held community and beneficiary consultations through regular focus group discussions to better understand the affected population's knowledge about WFP activities, preferences, and levels of access to community feedback and mechanism. Community consultations helped to ensure that programme design, implementation and monitoring processes reflected the affected people's views and did not create risks, as no incidents were reported by October 2022.

In the regions of Mopti and Gao, 10 consultations[3] were conducted through public discussions and individual interviews on the choice of assistance modalities, beneficiary rights, and distribution durations. WFP monitoring results

showed that 45 percent of the people consulted knew the duration of the assistance compared to 24 percent during the same period in 2021. Going forward, WFP plans to strengthen its communication with communities by developing a community engagement plan and communication materials considering community needs, languages, and preferences.

The CFM was instrumental in responding to community feedback. In 2022, WFP's hotline received 4,980 calls (80 calls more than in 2021) with requests for information on assistance and distributions, as well as complaints. Twenty-nine percent of the calls were from Mopti, a highly volatile region. Communities received feedback through telephone or direct consultations during field visits. WFP addressed 99 percent of the 4,980 cases received as it could not reach 71 callers due to caller unavailability and network issues. As a result, a capacity-strengthening plan will be implemented in 2023 to enhance beneficiary feedback committees' capacities to collect feedback and address complaints. This will make it possible to respond to the gap in areas not covered by the telephone network. WFP also adapted its CFM reporting format to capture complaints about conflict-sensitive practices and further diversified its CFM by developing the pilot Sentinel feedback system (telephone survey).

The CFM system further increased the influence and involvement of beneficiaries and project stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring processes of all WFP activities, improving the quality of WFP interventions. Feedback received influenced programme adjustments, including resolving issues at distribution sites, regular monitoring of WFP-selected retailers' pricing, and making operations more transparent and accountable to all stakeholders, including beneficiaries and donors. Beneficiaries also used the CFM to report sensitive protection issues, allowing WFP to track such cases. Feedback received also allowed WFP to replace lost/damaged beneficiary cards to ensure uninterrupted assistance.

WFP contributed to the inter-agency clusters on protection and AAP, as well as those on disability inclusion, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Child Protection, PSEA and community feedback mechanisms at the national and regional levels. Based on risk alerts and assessments conducted by the protection cluster, WFP put in place measures that helped to reduce risks during food and cash distribution.

Environment

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

The economy of Mali relies heavily on agriculture, which contributes more than 36 percent of the GDP [1]. However, the country faces numerous environmental issues[2], including desertification, deforestation, soil erosion, drought, and water scarcity. The rural economy is heavily dependent on climate-sensitive activities, leaving the population vulnerable to climate variabilities and shocks.

WFP recognizes that achieving food security and ending hunger requires healthy natural ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources. To address these environmental challenges, WFP supported communities through its resilience programme to protect and improve the environment. This includes creating productive assets and conserving and restoring agricultural and pastoral lands.

WFP is committed to contributing towards achieving all SDGs, including those that integrate considerations for environmental sustainability. WFP implemented its environmental policy using the Environmental Management System(EMS) [3] to identify and manage environmental risks [4]. WFP focused on reducing the environmental footprint of its operations by improving waste management, promoting recycling and energy efficiency, scaling-up electronic food vouchers, and encouraging staff to use water dispensers at work and home. The WFP regional environmental advisor carried out an assessment mission to help COs in energy efficiency, waste management, and staff awareness.

WFP supported communities in rehabilitating and protecting degraded land against wind or water erosion. WFP supported the construction of 19 solar-pumped boreholes with an average flow rate (per borehole) of 10 m³/h/10,000 litres and an average irrigation capacity of 1 ha to support vegetable gardens, benefiting 25,218 people, including 10,000 women, in Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Tombouctou, and Gao. Organic waste was turned into 13,044m³ of compost for gardens. This natural way of fertilizing degraded soil is an alternative to artificial fertilizers, which are expensive and harmful to the environment and human health.

In Mali, wood and charcoal are the primary cooking energy sources. As a result, millions of trees are destroyed annually to meet the high demands of wood for timber and fuel, destroying the country's forest resources[5]. Reforestation remains a crucial intervention for WFP in Mali. To this end, WFP provided 90 environmentally friendly stoves to WFP-assisted households and schools.

While addressing soil and water erosion, WFP supported the creation of dikes surrounded by water reservoirs in four regions and stone barriers to regulate the flow of runoff water and reduce soil degradation. Likewise, pastoral space was developed, and 132 ha of sand dunes and hedges were created in Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao, and Menaka to protect land and crops against silting and reduce evaporation. Forty-nine fields with perennial grass (*Bracharia*) were established to demonstrate land consolidation and fixation techniques against erosion. These actions contributed to environmental protection, allowing reforestation, soil conservation against erosion, water conservation and greenhouse gas reduction.

In 2022, WFP mainstreamed environmental protection through its operations and incorporated environmental accountability as an integral part of activity monitoring and reporting. Within the framework of WFP's integrated resilience programme, WFP strengthened national capacity in environmental protection and sponsored 4 national NGOs to implement the Climate Fund[6] project reaching 72,560 people.

Bringing hope to those in need



In conflict-affected areas of Mali, WFP's cash assistance helps vulnerable families get back on their feet.

When the COVID-19 pandemic spread to conflict-affected areas of Mali in 2020, residents like Wagouminé Tembely, a 50-year-old father of six in Dandoli (Mopti Region), were seriously affected. The pandemic disrupted trading and local food supply chains and reduced remittances available to community members. "I used to make a living from farming and small-scale trading in the surrounding villages in the region. This activity allowed me to provide my family's food, health care, and school fees for the children, and I managed to pay for some social activities. With the pandemic and its restrictions, I could no longer engage in itinerant trading," says Wagouminé.

In addition to disrupting people's income sources, the pandemic has increased food prices, pushing basic meals out of the reach of vulnerable families.

"Sometimes, I bring home a few kilos of grain in the evening. Most of the time, I would show up empty-handed," says Wagoumine.

In support of the Government of Mali's social protection response to the adverse effects of COVID-19, WFP, and its partners, with funding from donors, provided cash-based assistance to help meet the immediate food needs of 835 vulnerable people in Dandoli. Wagouminé, like the others, received cash-based assistance through electronic vouchers, which he could exchange for food items, including rice, millet, sugar, pasta, and oil, from local WFP-contracted traders.

"By the time I went to the trader to exchange my vouchers for food, my storeroom had been emptied for about two months, and I wasn't feeding my family daily. These food items were a great relief for my family and me," said Wagouminé.

WFP also supported the people of Dandoli in constructing and rehabilitating community assets to improve agricultural productivity and foster sustainable agriculture.

"We must admit that without these WFP activities in our village, half of the inhabitants would have already left. The first time I received my vouchers, I could hardly believe that the money was mine and that I got it because of the work I did to benefit my village," he said with a smile.

In this village, WFP supported 188 people through cash assistance for participating in asset creation activities, including developing 26 hectares of land.

While this assistance allowed some of them to take care of the immediate food needs of their families, others have used it to develop commercial activities and earn more income.

"I have food in my storeroom, thanks to the WFP vouchers. With XOF 60,000 [1] I received, I quickly decided to buy more food. Thereafter, I bought two small rams with the rest of the money. A few months later, I sold them with about 100 percent profit. Since then, I have not stopped this business," he proudly announces.

WFP also integrated nutritional support as part of interventions in Wagoumine's commune, including community sensitization on good nutritional, dietary, and hygiene practices for the targeted populations, particularly women, adolescent girls, and men.

In collaboration with UNICEF and other implementing partners, WFP trained women and organized cooking demonstrations with local products for women's committees and food and nutrition support groups. With donor support, WFP and UNICEF have carried out similar activities in more than 69 communes in Mali, reaching about 235,000 vulnerable people.

Wagouminé's wife is the chairperson of the village's food and nutrition support group. The village women come to her for advice on good nutritional practices and techniques for preparing fortified food for children. This helps them impact longer-term social behaviour change in their community.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview,2022

Context and Operations

- [1] UNDP Human Development Indicators <https://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MLI>
- [2] North (especially in Bandiagara, Douentza, Mopti, Ségou, Gao and Ménaka) South (Koutiala, Koulikoro, Sikasso)
- [3] Displacement Tracking Matrix – August 2022. <https://dtm.iom.int/mali>
- [4] OCHA: Mali Overview of Population Movements - November 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mali/mali-aperçu-sur-les-mouvements-de-population-novembre-2022>
- [5] Market monitoring data, WFP - OMA
- [6] OCHA: West and Central Africa: Flooding Situation - 15 December 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/west-and-central-africa-flooding-situation-15-december-2022>
- [7] Cropland change analysis in hard-to-access areas due to insecurity in 2021 in Mali
- [8] Cadre Harmonisé, December 2021 https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/mali_fiche_de_communication_novembre_2021_vf_revue08122021_final_0.pdf
- [9] UNICEF Mali Humanitarian Situation Report No.6 - September 2022

Partnerships

- [1] Plan National de Responses (PNR)
- [2] Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (ENSAN)
- [3] Single Beneficiary Registry
- [4] Latter Day Saints Foundation

CSP Financial Overview

- [1] Immediate response account

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Because of issues related to delayed targeting and field-level agreements with partners.
- [2] A composite score based on the household's dietary diversity, food frequency and relative nutritional importance of different food groups
- [3] While the acceptable FCS improved for both men and women, it was slightly higher for women (75.8) than men (75.7). Similarly, the proportion of women with poor FCS was higher for women (3.2) than men (2.9).
- [4] A rapid response mechanism (RRM) is an emergency response modality for delivering humanitarian aid to vulnerable people, including children, displaced by ongoing insecurity.
- [5] The Population Movement Commission (CMP) is an inter-organizational mechanism whose objective is to provide indications of the figures and trends of population movements.
- [6] Food Security Commission
- [7] WFP provided 2,100 calories per person daily with food baskets
- [8] MUAC is a measurement that allows health workers to quickly determine if a patient is acutely malnourished by measuring the circumference of a patient's arm at the midpoint between his or her shoulder and elbow.
- [9] Minimum Dietary Diversity is the consumption of four or more food groups from the seven food groups for higher dietary quality and to meet daily energy and nutrient requirements of the seven recommended food groups, namely: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products; flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats); eggs; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other fruits and vegetables
- [10] District Health Information System 2
- [11] The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: water supply, sanitation, and hygiene promotion (WASH), food security and nutrition; shelter and settlement; and health.
- [12] Social and Economic Development Plans
- [13] WFP signed an MoU with the government (CNLS Conseil National de lutte contre le SIDA) to provide assistance to people living with HIV and tuberculosis
- [14] Within the framework of the PIA, a perception survey was carried out through focus groups in Gao (Ansongo), Mopti (Djenne, Bandiagara), Timbuktu (Ber, Niafunke), Kayes (Nioro, Nossombougou) and Ménaka. Protection risks were identified, and recommendations were made for better data protection throughout all levels of data collection and sharing.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] National Centre for School Canteens
- [2] Local teaching academies are deconcentrated structures that manage the CAPs
- [3] Pedagogical Advice Centre (ENG)
- [4] Cash is transferred through the Centres d'Animation Pédagogiques, which is under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education
- [5] Solidarite Pour Le Sahel (SOLISA)
- [6] In Mali, WFP collaborates with the Centres d'Animation Pédagogiques and transfers funds monthly to the School Management Committees (CGS) to purchase food items for school meals. The school meal plans consider the basket set up by WFP (150g of cereals, 30g of legumes, 10g of oil and 2g of salt) and the daily ration per child per school day. However, in Kidal, where there are no CAP structures, WFP provides food items (not cash) through the NGO to the school management committees.
- [7] School Connect digitises the entire data collection and analysis process in schools, from data entry to visualisation on a near real-time dashboard.
- [8] Includes daily data collection on attendance, consumption, and stock inventory at schools
- [9] General Directorate of Local Authorities
- [10] Single Beneficiary Registry
- [11] National Directorate of Social Protection
- [12] A World Bank-supported project to manage the single beneficiary registry (RSU)
- [13] No data was collected on the indicator "SABER School Feeding National Capacity" as no SABER workshop was organised in 2022.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] The mission aims to assist the Delegation of the European Union in Mali and the National Authority for the European Development Fund in the regular monitoring of all ongoing and future projects financed by the European Union.
- [2] Cash assistance is given to the caregivers of the children

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP)

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] BTI Transformation Index Mali Country Report 2022 and The World Bank data
- [2] Collection of key parameters and outcome analysis workshop
- [3] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
- [4] This includes Malian government institutions such as the Early Warning System (SAP), and the Agricultural Market Observatory (OMA) under the leadership of the Food Security Commission (CSA).
- [5] WFP participates in data collection, processing, analysis, and reporting activities to support DNSA structures.
- [6] 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.

G.12.1: The difference between planned and actual values for this indicator represents the capacity strengthening value, transfer cost, and direct support cost (DSC).

Strategic outcome 06

- [1] During the first quarter of 2022, UNHAS revised its CSP budget to USD 16.9 million for the period 2022-2024 to align it with the increased costs linked to the trial operationalization of a helicopter. This budget has since been reduced after the termination of the helicopter services (USD 11.6 million for 2022 vs USD 16.9 million)
- [2] Flights to Menaka are now four times a week.
- [3] WFP covered the cost of the work, but the running cost for the office is shared between the agencies

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] UN Women Mali | UN Women – Africa Mali | UN Women – Africa
- [2] August 2022 displacement monitoring matrix Data
- [3] WFP Post distribution monitoring results -December 2022
- [4] Programme d'Appui à l'Inclusion Scolaire au Mali Rapport 2022
- [5] According to the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), the number of GBV incidents increased, with 5,269 incidents reported in the second quarter of 2022 compared to 3,744 at the same time last year.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Mali Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022

[2] While there is an overall improvement in 2022 for the proportion of people informed about the programme, the overall result is skewed by an improvement among male respondents but a decline among female respondents. This is due in part to societal restrictions placed on women for community gatherings or assemblies in some parts of the country.

[3] Consultation with 46 percent women and 54 percent men; (271 men and 232 women)

Environment

[1] World Bank data – World Development Indicators 2021

[2] With a score of 34.7, Mali ranks 178th out of 182 on the Nore Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) country index. The ND-GAIN country index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience.

[3]The WFP regional bureau is scaling up WFP's Environmental Management System (EMS) in the region. This is a key element in helping country offices reduce their environmental footprint from support operations.

[4] Although WFP did not systematically use the formal (corporate) screening template, WFP, in partnership with the Government's technical services, proceeded with the required screening of the environmental impact of its FFA/SAMS activities before the implementation phase. The screened activities were classified as "low risk" as per the national directives (policy and strategic documents).

[5] UN Environment and Tree Aid data

[6] The Mali Climate Fund (funded by Sweden and Norway) supports integrated and ambitious solutions—in line with the national strategy for disaster risk reduction and management—that mitigate the impact of climate change, improve biodiversity, reduce poverty, and achieve a resilient, green climate economy for all.

Bringing hope to those in need

Photo: A farmer working in a field. © WFP/Aboubacar Sidibe

[1] Equivalent to USD 97

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	9.8	12.8	11.3	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,082,724	999,437	2,082,161	2,706,809
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,452,176	1,340,470	2,792,646	3,127,763
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	0.4	0.5	0.5	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	222,075	181,697	403,772	403,772
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	222,075	181,697	403,772	403,772
						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	222,075	181,697	403,772	403,772
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	9.4	12.3	10.8	2022	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	222,075	181,697	403,772	403,772

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	222,075	181,697	403,772	403,772
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	222,075	181,697	403,772	403,772
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	18	25.1	21.9	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	76,236	29,647	105,883	105,883
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	63,459	58,578	122,037	122,037
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	172,617	159,339	331,956	331,956
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			1,632	



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

WFP Strategic Goal :				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	20	

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	140
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\$	2,176,278
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\$	15,959,371

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,523,496	1,340,470	88%
	female	1,814,154	1,452,176	80%
	total	3,337,650	2,792,646	84%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	207,559	120,084	58%
	female	216,826	128,462	59%
	total	424,385	248,546	59%
24-59 months	male	207,359	136,840	66%
	female	215,026	139,632	65%
	total	422,385	276,472	65%
5-11 years	male	172,354	170,351	99%
	female	174,354	161,973	93%
	total	346,708	332,324	96%
12-17 years	male	106,584	117,291	110%
	female	218,388	136,840	63%
	total	324,972	254,131	78%
18-59 years	male	795,634	781,941	98%
	female	938,551	862,928	92%
	total	1,734,185	1,644,869	95%
60+ years	male	34,006	13,963	41%
	female	51,009	22,341	44%
	total	85,015	36,304	43%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,067,650	2,364,180	77%
IDP	270,000	393,876	146%
Refugee	0	34,590	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	365,590	781,666	213%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	250,000	209,919	83%
Malnutrition prevention programme	368,500	275,111	74%
Malnutrition treatment programme	370,000	234,544	63%
School based programmes	200,000	155,960	77%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	74,000	122,037	164%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,610,000	2,188,096	83%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	9	-
Corn Soya Blend	2,790	2,460	88%
Iodised Salt	0	1	-
LNS	0	137	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,800	871	48%
Rice	0	1,261	-
Sorghum/Millet	2,160	14	1%
Split Peas	3,600	1,106	31%
Vegetable Oil	999	120	12%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	120	2	2%
Canned Fish	115	48	41%
Iodised Salt	8	1	14%
Rice	600	31	5%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	40	3	7%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	360	271	75%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
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 (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	6,636,337	3,418,999	52%
Value Voucher	102,784,500	49,767,418	48%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	23,580,000	2,769,222	12%
Value Voucher	0	3,658,077	-
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	4,936,500	953,887	19%
Value Voucher	4,320,000	3,511,761	81%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	15,726,652	2,694,291	17%
Strategic result 05: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 05			
Value voucher transfer for services	0	2,150,000	-

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	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	149,321	96,531	
			Male	143,465	92,743	
			Total	292,786	189,274	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	604,350	956,491	
			Male	580,650	924,304	
			Total	1,185,000	1,880,795	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	612,000	275,653	
			Male	588,000	335,609	
			Total	1,200,000	611,262	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,660	2,458	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	102,804,215	50,805,247	
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	32,390	
			Male	1,440	1,002	
			Total	48,000	33,392	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	36,724	4,063	
			Total	36,724	4,063	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100,000	50,296	
			Total	100,000	50,296	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	182	
			Total	0	182	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	0	18,449	
			Male	0	12,300	
			Total	0	30,749	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	76,500	60,655	
			Male	73,500	58,277	
			Total	150,000	118,932	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	153,000	96,796	
			Male	147,000	84,554	
			Total	300,000	181,350	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	1,749	
			Total	0	1,749	

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	22,000 22,000	19,802 19,802
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,689	3,522
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,616,622	2,381,170

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	71	63
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	1,800	1,454
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	2,889	1,442

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2	4	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	<5	<5	2	4	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	<5	<5	2	4	4.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54.1	≥80	≥80	75.8	50.9	62	WFP survey
	Male	60.7	≥80	≥80	75.7	53.5	66	WFP survey
	Overall	59.4	≥80	≥80	75.7	53.1	64	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	≤10	≤10	21	34.8	23	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≤10	≤10	21.4	32.6	23	WFP survey
	Overall	22.3	≤10	≤10	21.3	32.9	23	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.3	≤10	≤10	3.2	14.2	15	WFP survey
	Male	18.6	≤10	≤10	2.9	13.9	11	WFP survey
	Overall	17.2	≤10	≤10	3	14	13	WFP survey

Food Expenditure Share	Female	73.9	≤67	≤70	61.7	49.1	77	WFP survey
	Male	70.4	≤61	≤70	56.9	51.2	81	WFP survey
	Overall	71.1	≤69	≤70	58	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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	0.05	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.05	0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.05	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	12.5	4.4	6	WFP survey
	Male	24.4	≥30	≥30	18	5.6	6	WFP survey
	Overall	22.6	≥30	≥30	15.5	5.1	6	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	85	≥98	≥98	79	81.1	72	WFP
	Male	84	≥98	≥98	79	81.1	72	programme monitoring
	Overall	84.5	≥98	≥98	79	81.1	72	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	68	≥98	≥70	64	97.87	90	WFP
	Male	68.4	≥98	≥70	64	97.87	90	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.2	≥98	≥70	64	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	6.25	7.53	5.97	WFP
	Male	2.9	<15	<15	6.25	7.53	5.97	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.55	<15	<15	6.25	7.53	5.97	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0.04	0.01	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0.04	0.01	
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0.04	0.01	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97.95	>75	>75	93.7	92.42	94.02	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.95	>75	>75	93.7	92.42	94.02	
	Overall	97.45	>75	>75	93.7	92.42	94.02	
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	35.2	19	13	WFP survey
	Male	19.9	≥22	≥19.9	33.1	19.8	13	
	Overall	19.5	≥21	≥19.5	33.6	19.6	13	
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	43.4	29.7	76	WFP survey
	Male	35.7	≥40	≥35.7	41.5	34.4	76	
	Overall	34.1	≥39	≥34.1	42	33.6	76	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≥50	≥45	71.2	55.5	69	WFP survey
	Male	54.1	≥58	≥54.1	69.9	58.5	69	
	Overall	52.3	≥54	≥52.3	70.2	58	69	
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	16.9	29.1	15	WFP survey
	Male	49.3	<1	≥49.3	8	29.3	15	
	Overall	50.1	<1	≥50.1	10	29.2	15	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.4	<10	≤12.4	0.2	0	1	WFP survey
	Male	10.1	<8	≤10.1	0.5	0.1	1	
	Overall	10.6	<9	≤10.6	0.4	0.1	1	
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	11.3	20.8	1	WFP survey
	Male	20.9	<1	≤20.9	10.9	21.1	1	
	Overall	20.8	<1	≤20.8	11	21	1	
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	47.9	52	72	WFP survey
	Male	30.8	≥58	≥30.8	58.9	51	72	
	Overall	30.4	≥54	≥30.4	56.4	51.1	72	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.6	≥49	≥42.6	28.6	44.5	30	WFP survey
	Male	35.8	≥41	≥35.8	29.6	41.4	30	
	Overall	37.2	≥58	≥37.2	29.4	41.9	30	
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	45.3	49.5	23	WFP survey
	Male	43.4	≥59	≥43.4	47.6	44.5	23	
	Overall	45.1	≥59	≥45.1	47	45.4	23	
Target Group: PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	37.1	≥60	≥50	42.7	23.2	22	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round					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	72,366	
			Male	89,100	78,397	
			Total	180,000	150,763	
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	25,335	
			Male	9,900	27,841	
			Total	20,000	53,176	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	883	84	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	10,980,000	2,481,706	
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	191,250	149,940	
			Male	183,750	191,505	
			Total	375,000	341,445	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,600,000	3,945,593	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Primary school children - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	23	≤2	≤20	8	5.08	50	WFP
	Male	23	≤2	≤20	9	3.7	50	programme
	Overall	23	≤2	≤20	8.5	4.36	50	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	77	≥98	≥80	92	94.92	50	WFP
	Male	77	≥98	≥80	91	96.3	50	programme
	Overall	77	≥98	≥80	91.5	95.64	50	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring 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	77	82.23	44	WFP
	Male	75	≥98	≥80	82	80.69	44	programme
	Overall	75	≥98	≥80	80	81.46	44	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	20	≥30	≥22	5	9.34	9.34	WFP
	Male	22	≥30	≥22	5	12.52	12.52	programme
	Overall	21	≥30	≥22	5	10.98	10.98	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2	4	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	≤2	≤4.6	2	4	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≤2	≤4.6	2	4	4.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥80	≥80	75.8	58.33	62	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥80	≥80	75.7	40.57	66	WFP survey
	Overall	64	≥80	≥80	75.7	41.87	64	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≤10	≤10	21	25	23	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤10	≤10	21.4	34.87	23	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤10	≤10	21.3	34.15	23	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤10	≤10	3.2	16.67	15	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	2.9	24.56	11	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	3	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	62.2	51.1	56	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥80	≥60	57.6	51.4	56	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥80	≥60	58.6	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	7.7	13.4	9	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤9	≤12	10	13	12	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤8	≤11	9.5	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	17.7	15.5	5	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤4	≤6	13.3	11.4	6	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤3.5	≤6	14.4	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	12.4	20	30	WFP survey
	Male	26	≤7	≤22	19.1	24.3	26	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤8.5	≤23	17.5	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	19,002	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 capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	0 0	29,275 29,275
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	6,884 6,616 13,500	5,483 3,083 8,566
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	17,850 17,150 35,000	9,018 8,664 17,682
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	40,000 40,000	48,495 48,495
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	15,300 14,700 30,000	15,881 15,259 31,140
A.2: Food transfers			MT	360	271
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,256,500	4,465,648

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	312
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	20	20
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	6	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	55,000	29,275
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	57,951

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	12.9	4.4	1.7	WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≥25	≥5	11.3	5.8	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	3.7	≥25	≥5	11.5	5.1	1.2	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	54	≥95	≥70	78	79.8	71	WFP
	Male	55	≥95	≥70	78	79.8	71	programme monitoring
	Overall	54.5	≥95	≥70	78	79.8	71	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	≥99	≥94	60	46	86	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.9	≥98	≥94	60	46	86	
	Overall	94	≥98.5	≥94	60	46	86	
Target Group: PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	37	≥70	≥50	47.2	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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	37,740	63,459
			Male	36,260	58,578
			Total	74,000	122,037
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	18,401	0
			Male	17,679	0
			Total	36,080	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	127,500	77,273
			Male	122,500	132,646
			Total	250,000	209,919
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	15,726,652	2,694,291

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.1.103: Number of water springs developed	Number	63	64
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	12,767	13,044.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	160	154
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	41,636	42,502
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	3,400	0
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	134	132
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	15	17.45
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	476	430
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed	meter	143	103
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	20	19
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	4	5
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	202	180
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.130: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	42	43

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	25	25
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	130	133
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	177,000	85,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	4	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.15: Hectares (ha) of land under orchards established	Ha	12	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	1	0.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	50	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.20: Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds	Ha	36	36
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	51	42
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watershedes rehabilitated	Ha	42	44.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.29: Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained	Ha	9	3
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	57	59
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	13	13.2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.34: Kilometres (km) of firewall cultivated	Km	45	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained	Km	9	8.5
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	38	38.2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	0.25	0.25

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	5,300	5,300
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	95,800	94,137
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	40,000	9,700
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	1	1
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	307	304
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built	meter	1,820	1,931
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	26	21
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.6: Hectares (ha) of land protected with shelterbelts and windbreaks	Ha	10	10
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	200	95
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	90	90
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	86	85
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	6	5
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	71	21
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	20,000	20,000

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	540	540
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	23,550	22,030
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
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	8	8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.157: Number of animal shelters constructed	animal shelter	40	40
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	5	5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	4	6
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	3	3
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	2	2
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	40	40
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	9,600	9,600
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.1.16: Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	1	1
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.20: Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)	farmer organization	5	5
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	227	227
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	11	10
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.25: Number of farmers linked to financial institutions	Individual	1,289	1,289
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.27: Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	Individual	60	60
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.29: Number of farmers trained in business plan review	Individual	50	50
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established	garden	27	27

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.31: Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	Individual	187	176
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	109	155
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.34: Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking	Individual	2,751	2,904
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	Individual	12,277	12,277
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.36: Number of female farmers/group members directly benefitting from group/farmer organization milling activities	Individual	25	40
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.39: Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices	Individual	82	82
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual	5,465	5,465
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	265	280
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	Individual	93	93
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.46: Number of new farmer organizations established	farmer organization	8	8
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.52: Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	Individual	6,000	6,000
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	74,000	122,037
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.57: Number of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) linked to finance institutions	unit	5	5
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	Individual	232	232
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	96	96
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.60: Number of modules/guidelines produced	Module	22	22
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	80	79
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.6: Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted	instance	7	7
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.9: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	158	158
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	MT	1,639	1,896.3

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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	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	95.5	95	93	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	95.5	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	5	6	9.71	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	≤1.5	≤3.9	5	5	7.82	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤2.75	≤4.1	5	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	19.9	13.7	16	WFP survey
	Male	8.8	≥18.8	≥8.8	30	17.8	8.8	WFP survey
	Overall	15.2	≥22	≥15.2	28.8	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	44.2	41.8	19	WFP survey
	Male	23.5	≥33.5	≥23.5	41.1	34.5	23.5	WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥31.25	≥19.5	41.5	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	81.4	67	37.9	WFP survey
	Male	33.8	≥43.8	≥33.8	68	59	33.8	WFP survey
	Overall	37.4	≥45.85	≥37.5	69.6	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	2.2	24.7	38.5	WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≤33.2	≤38.2	6	27.8	38.2	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	≤33	≤38.5	5.5	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	≤23.7	1.3	0	23.4	WFP survey
	Male	20.6	≤15.6	≤20.6	1.6	0	20.6	WFP survey
	Overall	23.1	≤17	≤23.1	1.6	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	5.8	14.3	33.6	WFP survey
	Male	29.4	≤24.4	≤29.4	9.3	20.1	29.4	WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	≤26.5	≤33.2	8.9	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	77.9	61.5	45.5	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≥47.9	≥52.9	64	54.3	52.9	WFP survey
	Overall	46.3	≥44	≥46.3	65.7	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	17.3	33	38.7	WFP survey
	Male	45.6	≥45.6	≥45.6	30.4	40.9	45.6	WFP survey
	Overall	39.4	≥37.15	≥39.4	28.8	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	50	44	47.4	WFP survey
	Male	47.1	≥42.1	≥47.1	49.6	45.3	47.1	WFP survey
	Overall	47.3	≥42.25	≥47.3	49.6	45.2	47.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.2	≥90	≥80	83.6	55.5	27.8	WFP survey
	Male	43.1	≥90	≥80	74.8	54.7	25	WFP survey
	Overall	44.2	≥90	≥80	75.9	54.8	27.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤7	≤10	13.7	32.4	23.1	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	≤7	≤10	19.6	31.1	19.1	WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	≤7	≤10	18.9	31.2	22.7	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.8	≤3	≤10	2.7	12.1	49.1	WFP survey
	Male	37.3	≤3	≤10	5.6	14.2	55.9	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	≤3	≤10	5.2	14	49.8	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	65.9	≤65.9	≤65	81.2	84.1	75	WFP survey
	Male	66.9	≤66.9	≤65	74.7	74.2	76.1	WFP survey
	Overall	66.9	≤66.9	≤65	78	75	75.2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	56.1	≤55.1	≤56.1	76.1	56	50.6	WFP survey
	Male	42.5	≤41.5	≤42.5	53	44.7	69.1	WFP survey
	Overall	43.2	≤42.2	≤43.2	55.7	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	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	29	≥45	≥45	40	35	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	≥45	≥45	40	45	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82	≥90	≥90	80	80	85	WFP programme monitoring
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	0	0	0	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	377,959.54	≥1,410,000	≥390.45	1,336,680	2,516	167,895.25	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	484	≥2,000	≥500	1,896	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	398,650	
		Climate Actions	Male	0	383,016	
			Total	0	781,666	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	2,150,000	

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	1,222	1,222
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	49	49
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.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Individual	204,000	224,086
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	7,121,000	5,127,328
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	781,666
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	2,150,000
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	15,742,750
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	5,000	4,663

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥150,000	19,002	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	7	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	≥500,000	1,332,000	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	5	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	55	83.61	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations	unit	5	5	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	15,000	16,659	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	90	95	
Activity 08: 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]					
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					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.101: Number of security evacuations	security evacuation	9	9	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.94: Number of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled duly	%	100	100	
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	3	3	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	14	14	
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	2	2	
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	10	5	
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	17	20.1	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	2,000	2,082	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥95	=80	97	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	30	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	36.4	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	34.9	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	28.7	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	52	45	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=50	=50	48	55	51	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	

Protection indicators

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

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	95.7	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.1	=100	=100	95.6	100	100	
	Overall	95.1	=100	=100	95.7	100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	99.81	99.38	98	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.7	=100	=100	99.83	99.5	98	
	Overall	95.6	=100	=100	99.82	99.5	98	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	95.7	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.3	=100	=100	95.6	100	100	
	Overall	95	=100	=100	95.7	100	100	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	95	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	20.7	28.2	81	WFP
	Male	40.5	=100	=100	46.4	34.8	81	programme monitoring
	Overall	40.3	=100	=100	40.5	33.7	81	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	93	90	90	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Aboubacar Sidibe

Cooking demonstration of fortified porridge made with local ingredients for children among internally displaced persons in Menaka

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

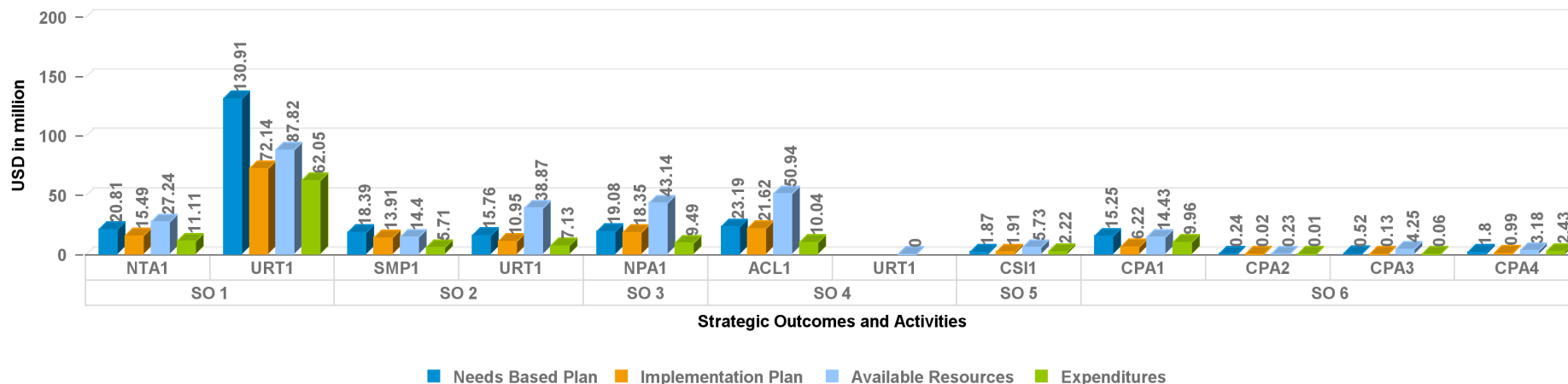
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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]

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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]	20,808,576	15,486,775	27,235,766	11,110,040
		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]	130,905,732	72,138,316	87,817,679	62,048,239
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,074,913	0

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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]	18,393,485	13,908,297	14,401,320	5,705,925
		12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	15,758,654	10,953,399	38,867,823	7,133,666
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	117,669	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			185,866,447	112,486,787	171,515,170	85,997,870

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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]	19,082,742	18,345,045	43,141,887	9,489,832
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	105,172	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			19,082,742	18,345,045	43,247,060	9,489,832

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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]	23,188,234	21,618,976	50,941,930	10,044,475
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	176,038	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			23,188,234	21,618,976	51,117,968	10,044,475

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger	6- Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making [modality: capacity strengthening]	1,865,258	1,912,670	5,730,533	2,218,343
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,054	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,865,258	1,912,670	5,732,586	2,218,343

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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]	15,246,775	6,215,321	14,425,630	9,961,384
		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]	241,185	17,142	229,631	13,498
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	515,000	128,255	4,250,926	56,811
		10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	1,800,000	987,096	3,183,595	2,425,461
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	300,309	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			17,802,960	7,347,813	22,390,093	12,457,154

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,214,585	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,214,585	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			247,805,641	161,711,291	296,217,462	120,207,674
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,565,160	13,323,084	17,241,112	8,951,344
Total Direct Costs			258,370,802	175,034,375	313,458,573	129,159,018
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			16,742,855	10,860,277	12,216,230	12,216,230
Grand Total			275,113,656	185,894,652	325,674,803	141,375,248



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

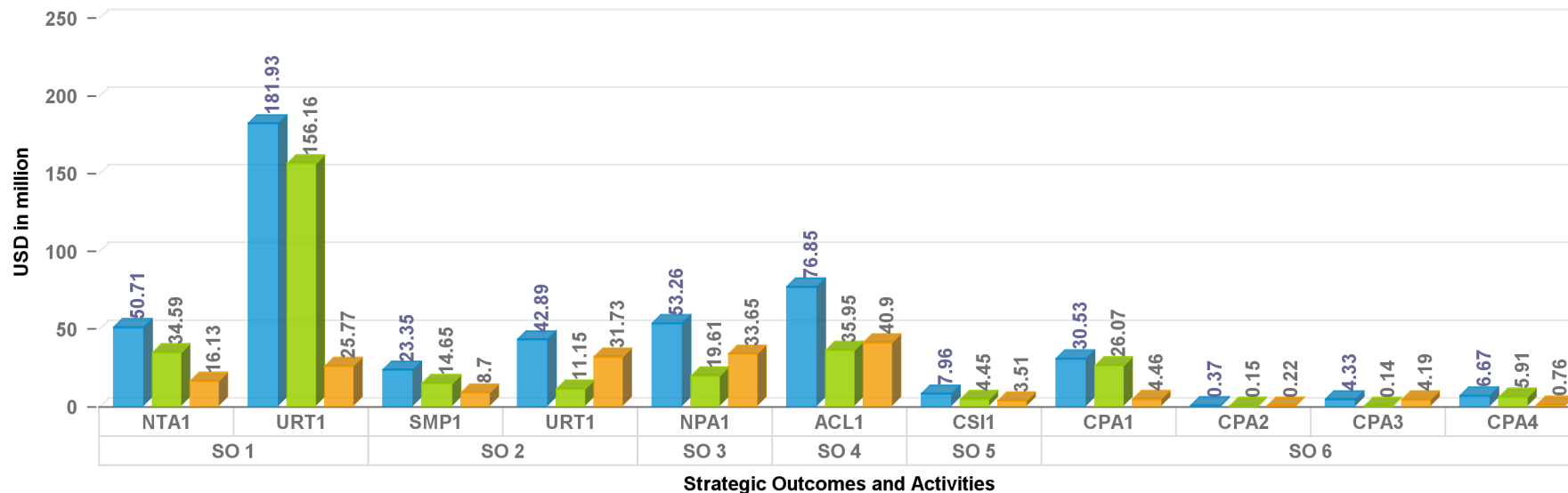
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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]

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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]
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 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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]	297,109,921	179,230,458	2,702,036	181,932,494	156,163,054	25,769,440
		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]	54,284,645	50,320,093	391,394	50,711,487	34,585,761	16,125,726

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	3,074,913	0	3,074,913	0	3,074,913
	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	32,600,208	42,886,284	0	42,886,284	11,152,128	31,734,157
		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]	47,677,720	23,346,668	0	23,346,668	14,651,274	8,695,394
		Non Activity Specific	0	117,669	0	117,669	0	117,669

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)			431,672,494	298,976,086	3,093,430	302,069,516	216,552,216	85,517,300
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]	48,448,758	53,262,184	0	53,262,184	19,610,129	33,652,055
		Non Activity Specific	0	105,172	0	105,172	0	105,172
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			48,448,758	53,367,356	0	53,367,356	19,610,129	33,757,228

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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]	86,633,422	76,851,927	0	76,851,927	35,954,473	40,897,454
		Non Activity Specific	0	176,038	0	176,038	0	176,038
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			86,633,422	77,027,965	0	77,027,965	35,954,473	41,073,492

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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]	6,152,838	7,962,963	0	7,962,963	4,450,773	3,512,190
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,054	0	2,054	0	2,054
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,152,838	7,965,016	0	7,965,016	4,450,773	3,514,244

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	5,878,073	6,668,975	0	6,668,975	5,910,841	758,134
		7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	30,943,641	30,531,886	0	30,531,886	26,067,640	4,464,246
		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]	704,841	369,303	0	369,303	153,171	216,133
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	3,109,709	4,331,000	0	4,331,000	136,884	4,194,116

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	Non Activity Specific	0	300,309	0	300,309	0	300,309
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)			40,636,263	42,201,474	0	42,201,474	32,268,536	9,932,939
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,214,585	0	2,214,585	0	2,214,585
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,214,585	0	2,214,585	0	2,214,585
Total Direct Operational Cost			613,543,774	481,752,483	3,093,430	484,845,913	308,836,126	176,009,787
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			28,247,691	29,738,487	329,865	30,068,352	21,778,584	8,289,768
Total Direct Costs			641,791,465	511,490,970	3,423,295	514,914,265	330,614,710	184,299,555
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			41,457,075	30,875,457		30,875,457	30,875,457	0
Grand Total			683,248,540	542,366,428	3,423,295	545,789,723	361,490,167	184,299,555

This donor financial report is interim



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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