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# Mali

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2020 - 2024

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP provided life-saving and life-changing assistance to 2.4 million people, distributing over 80 million USD and more than 13,000 metric tons of food. This was amid a myriad of challenges, including an unprecedented record of populations in famine-like conditions (IPC 5), access challenges, and contextual changes due to MINUSMA's withdrawal.
- WFP developed a structured concept of operations (CONOPS) to mitigate risks associated with MINUSMA's withdrawal. The CONOPS was adopted to guide a coordinated UN system-wide response.
- WFP improved efficiency, as its fund absorption capacity increased by 51 percent this year, resulting in a more effective programme implementation.

## Strong commitment during difficult times

Eleven years after the 2012 regime change that plunged Mali into a multidimensional crisis, the United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution 2690 terminated the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in June 2023 (effective 31 December 2023), ten years after its establishment. The MINUSMA withdrawal had wide-ranging repercussions in the humanitarian landscape. A myriad of factors exacerbated humanitarian needs, including security upheavals, regional instability, political uncertainty, geopolitical threats, and climate-related events like floods and drought. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance grew from 7.5 million in 2022 to 8.8 million in 2023, a 17 percent increase [1]. For the first time in Mali, the Cadre Harmonisé of March 2023 [2] estimated that about 2,500 persons in Ménaka were classified as being in IPC 5 ('catastrophe/famine') levels of acute food insecurity [3].

Contextual changes in Mali were characterised by access constraints, supply chain challenges, and reduced donor funding. Notwithstanding, WFP leveraged its expertise and operational footprint to deliver life-saving assistance and resilience support to 2.4 million people (54 percent of whom were women). This represented 64 percent of the 3.7 million target (14 percent less than in 2022), and included 318,612 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 10,005 refugees, and 355,291 people with disabilities.

Although WFP secured 85 percent of the funding required [4] and faced slightly higher access constraints than in 2022, the operation was still able to reach a high expenditure level, indicating WFP's efficiency and ability to operate effectively, even under challenging circumstances. WFP aptly mobilized resources, reprioritised assistance, and reached the most vulnerable members of the population.

WFP worked strategically to target multiple areas simultaneously. These included food security and nutrition needs, resilience activities, and increasing the purchasing power of beneficiaries through cash transfers while strengthening the local economy, and improving food production systems through climate-sensitive approaches. These activities contributed to both Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

Strategic outcomes 1 and 6 focused on crisis response. WFP provided emergency food assistance, worked on malnutrition prevention and treatment, and provided humanitarian air services, logistics, information and communications technology, and on-demand engineering services to humanitarian actors. Some indicators fell short of target under strategic outcome 1. However, almost all indicators under strategic outcome 6 were met or surpassed, with WFP more than doubling its target quantity of cargo transported and exceeding the number of passengers transported in 2022.

Strategic outcomes 2 through 5 consisted of the integrated resilience package. As such, WFP provided multisectoral assistance allowing for geographic convergence and complementarity of various activities, including partnerships with UN agencies. WFP supported the national school feeding programme, strengthened national social safety nets, prevented malnutrition among the most vulnerable, and contributed to social cohesion through asset creation for communities. It also supported smallholder farmers, strengthened supply chains, and contributed to building the capacity of national and sub-national institutions, while supporting local markets, boosting local economies, and

reducing carbon footprint. The school feeding programme reached 29 percent more participants when compared with 2022, while enrolment and retention rates also improved. Additionally, 99 percent of the eligible population were reached by nutrition prevention programmes, while the number of children meeting the classification of a minimum acceptable diet increased by 5 percent over the same period. Recourse to negative coping strategies also generally decreased, compared with 2022. WFP effectively supported the scale-up of Mali's social protection system as it reached 105 percent of people intended to be assisted, surpassing the target.

In 2023, WFP progressed towards digitising the information of people supported by the organization through registrations in SCOPE, the corporate personal information and transfer management platform. This ensured better management of individuals' identities and the delivery of assistance, while contributing directly to the Country Office Assurance Plan. WFP registered 1.08 million people in SCOPE, with almost 98 percent of interventions implemented through the platform.

In line with the scale-up of cash-based transfers (CBT), the number of people assisted with this modality reached 2.1 million in 2023, with a total of USD 81 million disbursed (17 percent more than in 2022). Additionally, WFP set the groundwork for the implementation of 'School Connect', a digitised data improvement initiative under the school feeding programme for 2024. School Connect will allow for better management, strengthening of internal controls and improvement of risk mitigation measures. Furthermore, WFP introduced the Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) application which allowed the organization to track and manage payments through their entire lifecycle. This ensured that the people supported by WFP received the intended transfers, and that the correct payments and/or SIM cards were distributed. The use of SCOPE and CBT helped ensure that the right assistance reached the right people - ultimately promoting individuals' financial inclusion.

WFP led and participated in several clusters and working groups. This facilitated the integration of gender, protection, and conflict sensitivity concepts into all activities. WFP also worked with governmental and non-governmental partners to save and change lives.



# 2,400,614

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



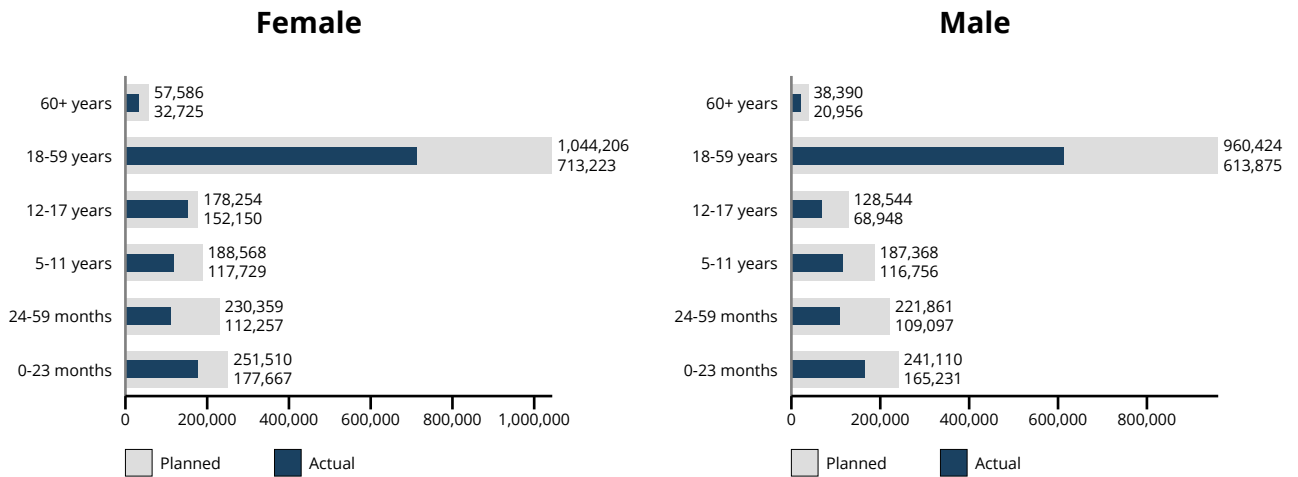
54% female



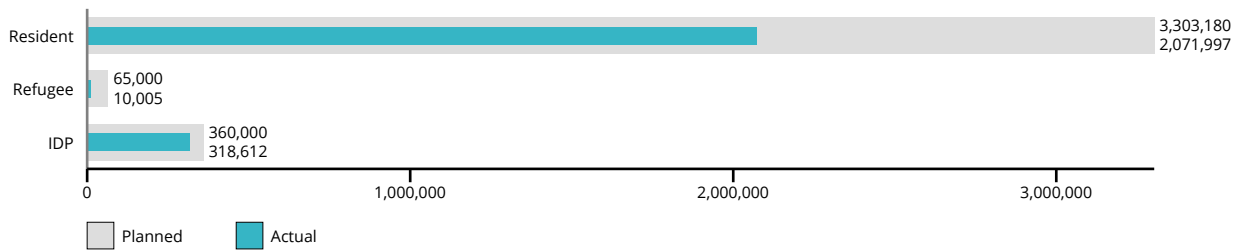
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 355,291 (51% Female, 49% Male)

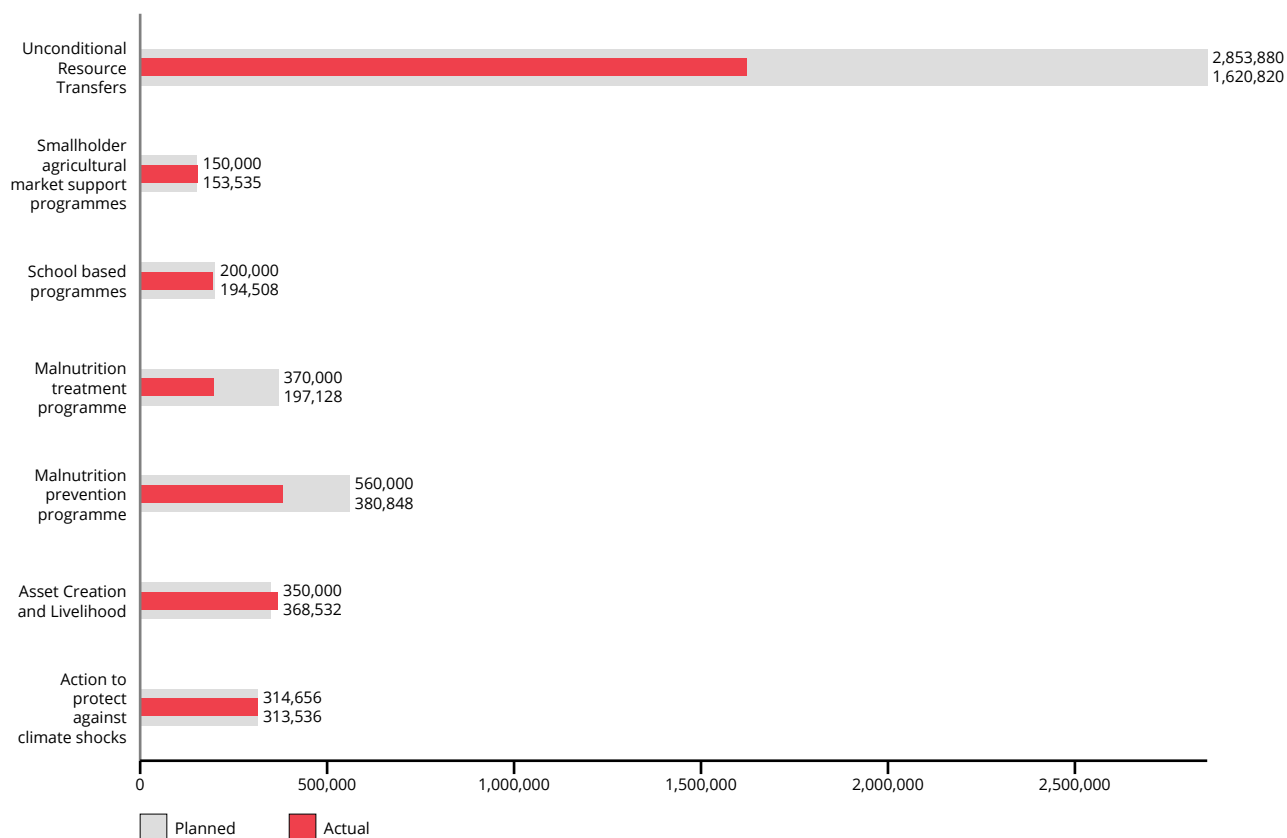
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



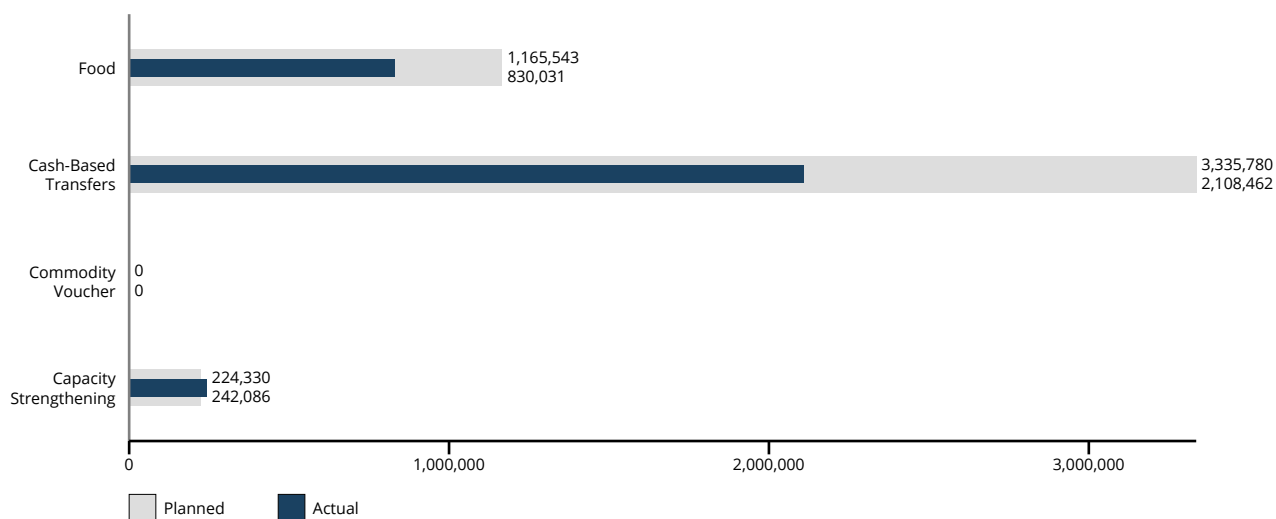
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



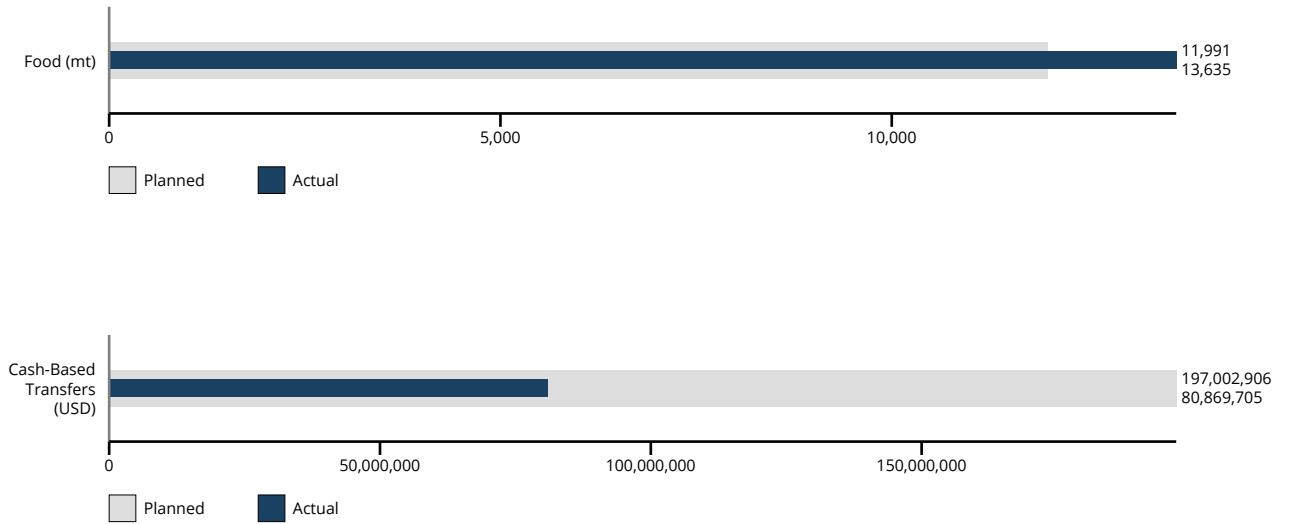
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



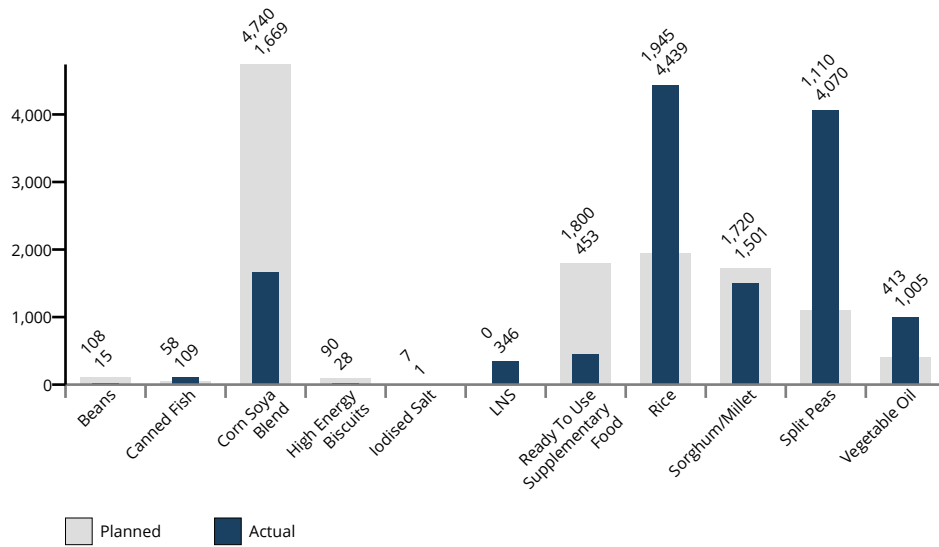
## Beneficiaries by Modality



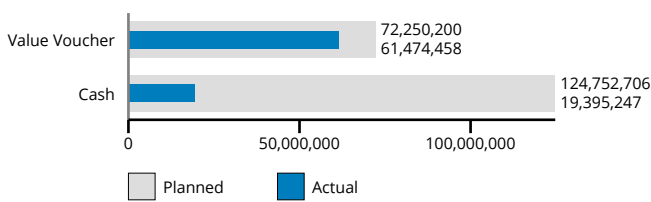
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context

## Delivering in a deteriorating context



Mali's humanitarian situation remained dire due to a complex crisis characterised by armed conflict, political instability, inter-communal violence and the adverse impacts of the climate crisis. The situation was compounded by an uncertain political transition [1], the accelerated departure of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the expansion of jihadist activities across the country, a breakdown of pre-existing peace agreements, and the impact of sanctions on neighbouring Burkina Faso and Niger (Mali's main supply routes). Uncertainty linked to the duration of the political transition agreed with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) may cause additional tensions in the future. This may cause price increases [2] and impact the government's capacity to adequately invest in social services.

Almost 50 percent of Mali's population lives below the international poverty line (USD 2.15 per day in purchasing power parity), and almost 80 percent experience severe multidimensional poverty. For context, Mali ranked 186<sup>th</sup> out of 191 countries on the 2021 Human Development Index, and 105<sup>th</sup> out of 110 countries on the 2023 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index. Life expectancy in the country is 58.9 years [3].

Mali remains prone to climate extremes, including floods and drought. This is particularly concerning as over a third of gross domestic product depends on agriculture, forestry, and fishing [4], making the population highly vulnerable to loss of livelihood and/or climate-induced displacement. Of 11,317 villages WFP surveyed, 64 percent experienced a decrease in cultivated lands, while only 10 percent had increased (26 percent remained steady). Mopti and Ségou regions obtained the worst results, where over 50 percent of villages surveyed had experienced a significant decrease.

While fluctuating throughout 2023, food prices remained relatively stable compared to 2022. Prices of corn, sorghum and millet decreased while rice (imported and locally grown) increased. Niger's regime change in July 2023 also impacted food access in Mali, as the planned implementation of a logistics hub in Niger's capital, Niamey, had to be cancelled. This would have facilitated the delivery of WFP food products between the countries. Disruption of the supply chain on the Niamey-Gao axis led to a spike in the price of foodstuffs and a shortage of stock at the markets in

Ansongo, Gao and Ménaka. Blockades by non-state armed actors severely hampered access to food and other basic supplies.

As illustrated, multiple factors contributed to the prevalence of hunger and increasing levels of acute malnutrition in Mali. Data from the Integrated Context Analysis [6] jointly conducted by the Government and WFP estimates that 18 percent of the population is food insecure. In 2023, and for the first time in Mali, 2,500 people in Ménaka were classified at IPC 5 ('catastrophe/famine') level of food insecurity [7]. Mali was also ranked 98<sup>th</sup> out of 121 countries on the Global Hunger Index in 2023 [8]. In 2024, malnutrition and food insecurity will likely remain critical challenges. Mali was included on the list of global hunger hotspots in May 2023 and again in October, while the food insecurity situation was elevated to the highest alert level and is projected to be at risk of deteriorating [9].

As per the November 2023 Cadre Harmonisé analysis [10], over 1.4 million people are projected to be acutely food insecure at IPC 3 level ('crisis') and above during the 2024 lean season. Across Mali's second-level administrative units (cercles), there are currently no cases at IPC 5 level ('catastrophe/famine'). However, the number of cercles at the 'crisis' level is projected to increase from five (seen during 2023's lean season) to 13 in 2024. The overall nutrition situation is also worrisome, with both global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition exceeding the World Health Organization's 'emergency' thresholds, particularly in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps.

The 2023 Government-led, SMART survey results indicated that acute malnutrition for children under 5 remained 'critical' in Gao (15 percent) and Ménaka (19 percent), while it was 'precarious' in Mopti and Sikasso (9 and 8 percent, respectively), and 'worrying' (from 10-14 percent) in all other regions [11].

In 2023 WFP recorded 2,225 security incidents - down 7 percent from 2022. However, hostilities between armed groups and the Malian forces continued to increase. The number of armed group attacks (1,237) and military actions (1,062) increased by 25 percent in 2023. Security challenges led to a reduction in humanitarian access across Kidal, Gao, Ménaka, Timbuktu, Mopti, Bandiagara, Douentza, Taoudénit, and Ségou. WFP and its cooperating partners accessed 94 percent of 3,708 sites in 2023, compared with 96 percent in 2022. Increased risks posed by improvised explosive devices contributed to this downward trend, particularly in Mali's northern regions. Displacements due to several shocks also presented challenges. The number of IDPs dropped to 376,000 from December 2022 to April 2023, but subsequently rose to 392,000 by September 2023 [12].

WFP's access strategy enabled staff and partners (including third party monitors) to successfully carry out assistance operations despite access constraints. This community-centred, multidimensional strategy was based on many factors, including the facilitation of dialogue and advocacy [13], community engagement, conflict sensitivity analysis, protection and accountability, decentralization and partnering, strengthening of local capacities for humanitarian negotiation, sensitizing stakeholders on "Do No Harm" and other humanitarian principles, regular monitoring of the context, and the involvement of WFP in the development of the 2024-2025 Humanitarian Country Team Access Strategy. WFP also prioritised and streamlined staff wellness as a corporate priority [14].

As a proactive response to MINUSMA's withdrawal, WFP developed a Concept of Operations. The analysis identified four potential post-withdrawal scenarios and corresponding plans of action that were regularly updated [15].

Despite ongoing challenges, WFP delivered operations in line with all strategic outcomes, saving and changing lives of the most vulnerable populations in Mali, while responding to crises and building resilience. WFP directly contributed to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), while interventions were implemented in line with the Government's development and humanitarian plans and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

## Risk management

In 2023, WFP's Mali Country Office was classified as one of 31 high-risk countries following a corporate risk classification exercise that sought to strengthen assurance across WFP operations.

To strengthen its mitigation measures, the WFP Regional Bureau for Western Africa (RBD) conducted an oversight mission to the Mali Country Office in July 2023 to specifically focus on high-risk areas. The primary risks identified included supply chain disruptions and access challenges, security challenges, delays in internal WFP processes, and misappropriation of WFP assets. The mission raised 28 priority recommendations (2 high; 19 medium; and 7 low), noting that the "CO [country office] risk management and controls related to focus areas are generally established and functioning well but need some improvement. Issue(s) identified [] are unlikely to significantly affect the achievement of the objectives of the Mali country office []." The mission acknowledged the progress made in digitalization and other areas, such as monitoring efforts and management of cooperating partners since the 2021 internal audit. The outcome

assessment considered overall risks to WFP operations in Mali as 'medium'.

WFP's Mali Country Office strengthened its risk management architecture by reinforcing the Risk Management Unit with new staff and setting up a network of 19 risk champions, with representation across all functional units and sub-offices. Several training sessions, including corporate mandatory training and measures to increase staff capacity, are prioritised by the country office and ongoing. WFP also secured key positions, particularly those at field level, to minimise the impact of staff turnover.

WFP's Mali Country Office embedded all recommendations within several action plans, while discussions are ongoing with RBD regarding their implementation, including an Assurance Action Plan. Various missions concerning Occupational Health and Safety, inventory assessment, and fuel management were conducted, while more are planned for 2024.

## Lessons learned

WFP's 2023 case study on resilience and nutrition in Mali showed that joint programming between WFP and UNICEF created synergies to bridge the humanitarian-development gap and enabled households to absorb and adapt to shocks. The integrated approach mainstreamed nutrition sensitivity to achieve positive nutritional outcomes. Community-led platforms and groups allowed for community sensitisation initiatives -including infant and child feeding in emergencies - and the adoption of constructive nutritional practices.

An evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) showed that resilience integration interventions have improved social cohesion among communities. This was achieved through solidarity mechanisms, numerous points of inter-community interaction regarding asset creation activities, and the reduction of conflicts. However, the evaluation recommended that integration between sectors in planning interventions and throughout the programming cycle should be strengthened between resilience and crisis response. Lessons from social protection programming indicate that the integration of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica (a risk-pooling mechanism) [16] in the pre-lean season has been instrumental in creating complementarities between crisis and resilience response.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework evaluation showed that joint programming is effective in mobilizing resources, demonstrating that the United Nations can leverage resources and address duplication.



# Displaced women seek peace

## "Before I came here, I was scared to death"



© WFP/Aboubacar Sidibe

Adia Diallo in front of her hut with one of her sons in Senou's IDP camp

*Since the 2012 resurgence of armed conflict, Mali has undergone a difficult period marked by inter-communal violence that has forced thousands of people to leave their homes and their livelihoods in search of a safer place. In this context, internally displaced persons' (IDP) access to basic social services and safe and nutritious food is very limited in a country that has not been spared by the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, and rising food prices in the local market.*

Draped in a beige veil that she wears over a purple and black dress, 50-year-old Adia Diallo sits on a rug next to two of her peers who listen to her tell her story, staring into space. Suddenly, Adia stops talking. She looks around, pointing to the temporary shelter in front of her and says, "when we first came here, there were only shrubs. Everyone has adopted one to set up their tents. But I chose a place where fresh grass abounds."

Small in stature, but with a build that stands the test of time and hints at the adversities of her forced journey, Adia, the family's head, remembers as if it happened yesterday, the day she fled to "save her life".

"I first walked seven kilometres through the sand to reach the tarmac. Then I took the bus to Bamako where a cousin took me in with my two children, aged 8 and 12, with whom I made this impromptu and difficult journey," recalls Adia. When the Malian authorities established the Senou camp, she found a spot there with her two children relieving the burden on her cousin, who has a large family under his care.

Located a few dozen kilometres from Bamako, the Senou camp where Adia and her sons live is home to more than 2,000 IDPs. It has become their village since a little over four years ago. They planted trees to make it more liveable. Some leave the site in the morning to do odd jobs in the city before returning to sleep at night. Yet, they all depend on food and nutrition assistance from the WFP and its partners to meet their food needs.

Other humanitarian organisations provide hygiene services, education for children, and help to develop income-generating activities for women, such as artisanal soap making.

Adia dreams of returning to her native village, located in the north that she misses despite her peaceful sleep at the camp. She knows it is yet to be the time. "I live off the donations I receive. In my village, I used to pump milk to make butter, and the men would grow the millet we sold. We fed ourselves using this income," she shares. Since becoming a widow a few years ago, she has looked after her children alone.

A light wind blows. While some other women are impatient to tell their story, Djeneba Barry, a 55-year-old mother of seven and grandmother of two, waits in a tent, her face scarred by the pangs of life.

"Before I came here, I was scared to death. I had to cross three villages to escape the violence that was sweeping my own. Sometimes, we would spend two days hiding without being able to get food," she laments. "Most of us arrived empty-handed, with only clothes on our backs. We are grateful for the vital support from WFP and the other partners assisting us," she said.

### **Building sisterhood and social lives**

In addition to the WFP's food assistance, displaced women learn saponification while school-age children attend classes, thanks to the support of several humanitarian actors. The women sell the soap near the camp, and the money earned helps to boost production and meet other needs. Adia and Djeneba define themselves as warriors facing life's ups and downs and giving hope to the younger girls in the camp.

"By doing activities together, we comfort each other to move forward. We save the income from selling soap to buy the ingredients to continue the small business and make enough for us," says Adia.

Nostalgic, Adia is longing for her mother back home and for the fresh cow milk in the morning. "There is no place like home. If peace returns today, we will go home the next day," she affirms.

Bamako currently hosts about 3,400 IDPs. In September 2023, Mali saw a 4 percent increase in IDPs, from around 375,000 in April to over 392,000 - with the central and northern regions recording the highest figures.

"We have a moral duty to support the people who rely on us in their lives' worst moments when circumstances force them to give up everything to ensure their survival," says Eric Perdison, WFP Representative in Mali.

Written by Myrline Sanogo Mathieu

# 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**



**1.2 million** crisis-affected people - **319,000** internally displaced persons and **10,000** refugees - assisted with **food** and **cash-based transfers**



**360,816** children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received **specialized nutritious food** and **cash assistance** to prevent/treat malnutrition



**98 percent** of people in need were **registered** on WFP's digital identity management platform, SCOPE, a **3 percent increase** from 2022



**1,160** health facilities benefited from WFP **malnutrition treatment** services, **100** more than 2022



**11,000** metric tons of **food distributed**, **2x** the amount distributed in 2022



Over **USD 40 million** provided to **affected populations** through **cash-based transfers** to meet their **basic food and nutrition needs**

Strategic outcome 1 supported crisis-affected and food-insecure people in Mali to meet their food and nutrition needs and contributed to Sustainable Development Goals of Zero Hunger (SDG 2); Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3); and Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16). To achieve this, WFP implemented a crisis-response assistance package comprised of two activities targeting households, particularly, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). This outcome was 59 percent funded, per the needs-based plan, resulting in limited reach and less-than-expected results.

WFP continued to assist displaced populations [1] and vulnerable host families affected by armed conflict, high food prices, climate shocks and disrupted livelihoods [2]. Emergency, unconditional food assistance (**activity 1**) was provided to 1.2 million people (of which 51 percent were women and girls) via cash-based transfers (CBT) or in-kind assistance (48 percent of 2.6 million people targeted). Thirty-three percent less people were assisted in 2023, compared with 2022, primarily due to resource limitations [3].

To maximize the impact of limited funding, WFP developed a sequenced and layered approach - it prioritised assistance to the most vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and host families during pre-lean and lean seasons, when food scarcity was acute. WFP's interventions were aligned with results of the Cadre Harmonisé [4], which identified priority localities and provided the profiles of the most vulnerable households. People classified as being in IPC 4 ('emergency') and IPC 5 ('catastrophe/famine') levels of acute food insecurity [5] received full ration assistance until September 2023. For those at IPC 3 ('crisis') level, WFP provided half rations for two months instead of four. WFP interventions were designed in line with the 2023 Government-led National Response Plan [6] and contributed to the prevention of further deterioration in the food insecurity situation.

During the pre-lean and lean seasons food is generally scarce as stock from the previous harvest runs low and herders have difficulty finding pasture. During that period, WFP assisted 651,484 people (pre-lean) and 644,841 people (lean) [7], as well as focused on assistance for IDPs and refugees. Full rations were provided to 318,612 people during their first six months of displacement (89 percent of target group). WFP continued to provide reduced assistance at 60 percent of the ration scale from the seventh month of displacement, as per the government-approved framework,

while concurrently promoting early recovery activities [8]. WFP also assisted 10,005 newly arrived Burkinabe refugees in Mali's northern, southern, and central regions of Timbuktu, Koro and Sikasso. Fortified biscuits were provided during the first three days of displacement before people were enrolled in regular emergency food assistance response programmes. Most of the assistance was delivered via CBTs, using financial services providers where possible and value vouchers through a network of 78 contracted retailers.

Monitoring data from mid-2023 showed that 61.9 percent of people supported by WFP achieved an acceptable food consumption score [9] (increasing to 67.1 percent by year-end). Limited funding compelled WFP to prioritise assistance and contributed to relatively low results - compared to 76 percent of people achieving the same score in 2022. WFP also faced temporary access restrictions due to deterioration of the security situation, especially in Ménaka and Timbuktu.

WFP's emergency response included a nutrition component (**activity 2**) for children aged 6 to 59 months as well as PBW/G affected by conflict and climate-related events. WFP's response to the severely declining nutrition situation included the provision of treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). WFP worked with the Malian Government to achieve national priorities for fighting malnutrition and provided in-kind assistance using nutritional products (80 percent of assistance), CBTs, and capacity-strengthening activities to improve nutrition practices. Activity 2 complemented activity 1 when possible, to maximize overall impact.

Through anthropometric measurements, WFP identified people in need of assistance as 'moderately' or 'severely' acutely malnourished. As part of MAM treatment activities, WFP provided 21,285 PBW/G with Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil rations (97 percent of target group) [10]. Additionally, 140,695 children aged 6 to 59 months were given ready-to-use supplementary food (47 percent of target group) [11]. WFP also provided 35,148 mothers accompanying severely malnourished children - hospitalized in intensive-care nutrition units and paediatric wards - with hot meals through vouchers (73 percent of target group). This allowed mothers to remain in hospital with their children for six days. In 2023, WFP provided MAM treatment in 1,160 health centres.

The number of people participating in WFP programmes included 2,474 people living with HIV (PLHIV) who received CBTs to cover their nutrient needs (64 percent of target group). This included 43 households that received lumpsums for income-generating activities. Over 65 health providers and associations of PLHIV benefited from tailored nutrition guides and training to strengthen their knowledge of good nutrition practices and the composition of nutritious diets.

To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP provided 100,899 children aged 6 to 23 months (34 percent of target group) with Super Cereal Plus [12], and 97,937 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (98 percent of target group) with e-vouchers to purchase locally produced food. Following a food basket analysis, WFP increased the voucher value from USD 15 to USD 22 to correspond to the minimum food expenditure basket (MEB) [13].

Several factors contributed to fewer people being reached than initially targeted in specific categories. For example, security constraints [14] limited physical access to intervention areas and prevented people from going to WFP distribution sites to receive assistance. Global supply chain disruptions also led to shortages of nutritional products during the lean season. Regarding CBTs, WFP experienced voucher shortages [15] under the caretakers' programme [16]. Despite apparent challenges, various standardised performance indicators remained within Sphere Norms [17], including percentages for recovery rate (92), dropout rate (7.2), death rate (0.1), and non-response rate (0.7).

By mid-2023, 34 percent of women surveyed met the Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W) criteria [18]. This reached 39 percent by the end of the year, slightly lower than the 43 percent figure seen in 2022. The situation for children aged 6 to 23 months remained concerning. The number of children meeting the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) [19] drastically dropped from 15.5 percent in 2022 to 9.6 percent by mid-2023, although this reached 11.4 percent by year end. This suggested that individuals' access to a minimum acceptable diet - including at least four food groups - remained a significant challenge. This was particularly difficult during the lean season due to food affordability, supply chain issues, limited product availability, and access restrictions.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP partnered with the Government, UN agencies, and 11 non-governmental organizations (five national and six international). WFP also worked with third party-monitoring organizations in all regions and implemented joint projects with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in assisting refugees and IDPs. Joint missions with UNICEF and the Government were undertaken by WFP to conduct assessments, monitor health centres and distributions, and to ensure synergies were achieved between activities 1 and 2 within the crisis package.

WFP worked with several government bodies at both the technical and operational levels, including the National Directorate of Social Protection and Solidarity Economy, General Directorate of Civil Protection, Food Safety Commission, General Directorate of Health and Public Hygiene, and Nutrition Sub-Directorate [20], as well as other regional directorates. WFP supported Government priorities and ownership in multiple ways, including its strategy for targeting people in need of assistance, elaboration of guidelines and support for the development of a multi-risk contingency plan, a national strategy for camp management, the National Response Plan, the national nutrition policy, and the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition. WFP contributed to reinforcing the capacity of the



Government through training on social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) [21], implementation oversight, and nutrition in emergencies. It also organized activities for World Breastfeeding Week and implemented the SMART-type national nutrition survey [22].

Training WFP partners on the targeting methodology guide proved fruitful. A quality survey for both activities showed that more than 80 percent of people supported by WFP felt informed about the targeting process - almost 95 percent reported being either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

WFP extended its utilization of the SCOPE [23] smartcard to reinforce its identity management approach. This ensured good traceability and monitoring of interventions, while contributing directly to the Country Office Assurance Plan. SCOPE was used to manage almost 98 percent of people assisted by WFP in Mali (with mostly people in the Kidal region were not registered due to insecurity).

Having a balanced network of national and international partners efficiently ensured access with different partners able to cover different areas, depending on their footprint. Flexibility in switching between assistance modalities (CBT or in-kind) was extremely useful in reducing the risk of not reaching people in need [24].

Gender was fully integrated into strategic outcome 1 activities, as illustrated by Gender and Age Marker scores of 4 (food) and 3 (nutrition). Needs of women, girls, and children in emergency interventions were duly considered, including in setting appropriate food rations. WFP encouraged women's decision-making power at home by issuing monthly food ration cards in their names, which positively impacted household food security.

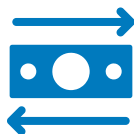
### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| 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 - Fully integrates gender and age |
| Provide an integrated nutrition package including both preventive and treatment elements to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment.  | 3 - Fully integrates gender         |

## 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



**194,508** schoolchildren; including **51 percent** girls, received nutritious school meals



**USD 14 million** in cash-based transfers provided directly to vulnerable households via safety nets



**774 schools** assisted by WFP's school feeding programme, with a **93 percent retention rate** for school students



**135,000 new people** included in Mali's social protection system



**420,000 people** received assistance through Mali's social safety net programme

Strategic outcome 2 aimed to increase the resilience of food-insecure populations by ensuring access to adequate nutritious food. WFP achieved this through its support of the national school feeding programme and national social safety net. This subsequently contributed to Sustainable Development Goals of Zero Hunger (SDG 2); Quality Education (SDG 4); and Gender Equality (SDG 5), while aiming to fulfil Target 1.3 of SDG 1 (No Poverty): "Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all." Accordingly, strategic outcome 2 is framed within a larger, integrated resilience package that incorporated various activities and thematic areas. WFP's cohesive approach ensured that vulnerable populations received multisectoral assistance that effectively addressed their needs. A resilience package heavily incorporating cash-based transfers (CBTs) encouraged the purchase and consumption of local food. This further stabilised prices for local food producers and boosted food production and local economies. This strategic outcome was funded at 103 percent in 2023, per the needs-based plan.

**Activity 3** provided school meals in a way that supported local markets, promoted girls' enrolment in school, and strengthened the national school feeding programme. Half of contributions for activity 3 were earmarked [1], leading to funding gaps when trying to provide school meals for the entire year. An increase in commodity prices also compromised WFP's purchasing power, resulting in reduced school rations.

Despite persistent insecurity causing temporary school closures in some localities, WFP provided assistance for 111 school days out of 167 in 2023. Some 1,500 schools were non-operational countrywide, with 12 percent of the 774 target schools remaining closed throughout the year. However, the other 88 percent reopened in different locations, which allowed WFP to continue its work. WFP and its partners continued to reinforce the access strategy, while delivering sensitisation activities in communities about the benefits of the school feeding programme. WFP fed 194,508 schoolchildren under activity 3 (51 percent girls). This represented a 97 percent achievement rate and a 29 percent increase from 2022, primarily due to the significant increase in students in certain localities hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs). USD 2.9 million was transferred to school committees to purchase food - 69 percent of which was produced by local farmers and served to school children, strengthening the local market. Forty-nine percent of people WFP supported received in-kind assistance, while CBTs were delivered in Gao, Kayes, Koulikoro, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, and Timbuktu. In the crisis-affected Kidal region [2], 94 mt of commodities were distributed.

The national school feeding programme was implemented through the National Centre of School Canteens (CNCS, in French) [3] and Pedagogical Animation Centres (CAP, in French) [4][5]. Four third-party monitoring partners oversaw and strengthened the quality of monitoring and data collection in hard-to-reach, high security-risk areas.



Seventy-four new schools in the Nara cercle [6] of the Koulikoro region received WFP school meals in 2023, meaning an additional 7,438 students were fed. WFP also piloted the Nutrischool initiative in 39 schools, which introduced basic nutrition knowledge to pupils and communities. As part of its integrated resilience package, WFP supported 20 schools in the Kayes, Koulikoro, and Ségou regions, which promoted canteens' autonomy. This included the establishment of community school gardens to increase their fresh food intake, the construction of new kitchens and storage spaces, and promotion of the use of new stoves.

Across Koulikoro, Mopti, Taoudéni, and Timbuktu, WFP trained staff, as well as 250 CAP monitoring agents, school management committees, school directors, and canteen staff in food handling, distribution and storage, as well as CBT management.

WFP commenced the early stages of School Connect, a digitisation and data improvement initiative to be piloted in 2024 [7]. It will allow partners to collect and input data via mobile devices for improved monitoring and management. WFP has purchased the software and hardware (smartphones and tablets) and trained CNCS staff.

All activity 3 outcome indicators improved in 2023, compared with 2022. The exception was girls' attendance rate, which remained at 82 percent - the same figure for boys. The enrolment rate from 2022 to 2023 increased by 9 percent for both genders, each being 2 percentage points higher than the prior year, while retention rates were 93 percent (girls) and 94 percent (boys), compared to 91 percent for both in 2022. These positive results suggest that school feeding acted as an incentive for school attendance, while potentially mutually reinforcing each other.

Activity 3 was implemented in coordination with the Education Cluster. As part of the existing memorandum of understanding between WFP and the Ministry of Education, a budgeted workplan with the National Centre of School Canteens (CNCS) and 39 and Pedagogical Animation Centres (CAPs) was signed to ensure programme continuity and Government ownership. WFP provided the CNCS with capacity building activities to improve management and oversight and delivered nutritional education to 33 trainers from the Ministries of Education and Health and Social Development. Through this cadre of experts, 117 teachers were trained in the provision of nutrition sensitisation information for school children and surrounding communities.

To support national ownership and prioritisation of the school feeding programme, WFP supported the Government's celebration on African School Feeding Day (1 March 2023). Within the framework of activity 3, WFP also established an agreement with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization that ensured local appropriation and mainstreaming of the Malian school system into the Government's local development strategy.

WFP worked with two local non-governmental organisations in Kidal and Koulikoro to support the overall resilience package. Furthermore, WFP's continued partnership with UNICEF strengthened the United Nations' multisectoral approach through its synergies with education, nutrition, and WASH programming, and its focus on girls.

Through **activity 12**, WFP supported Mali's national safety net to address the social and economic impacts of covariant shocks on the population [8]. Implementation modalities included over USD 14 million in CBTs that were transferred directly to vulnerable households, as well as capacity strengthening of national and subnational systems.

In 2023, WFP worked in alignment with Mali's social protection system scale-up plan, a novel approach for the region. Close cooperation with the social safety net programme, *Jigisèmèjiri* [9], resulted in 420,007 people being assisted (51 percent women). This represented 105 percent of the target group, and a 23 percent increase in reach, compared with 2022. People supported by the programme received transfers to the value of USD 27 per person per month, for six months, in 80 municipalities. Half of the people assisted received transfers via the risk-pooling mechanism, African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica [10].

To enable the most nutritionally vulnerable people to access a healthy diet, WFP delivered malnutrition prevention top-ups via CBTs to households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children aged 6 to 23 months.

WFP supported the National Directorate of Social Protection and Solidarity Economy (DNPSES, in French) [11] to lead the coordination of all government-led social protection activities, fulfilling its mandate. DNPSES chaired the Social Protection Working Group, the Cash Working Group, and the RSU Working Group, and was the secretariat of the National Strategic Orientation Council for Social Protection [12].

WFP further supported DNPSES and *Jigisèmèjiri* to enhance the Unified Social Registry (RSU, in French) [13], Mali's centralised population registry for delivery of social protection. WFP organized three workshops to: analyse and diagnose issues with the Government's safety net programmes; revise the RSU questionnaire to allow individuals' enrolment in the system; and develop a plan to support the RSU's expansion. Outcomes enabled the inclusion of an additional 135,000 people in 28 communities and facilitated the installation of seven kits and eight kiosks at fixed points within cercles and communes [14]. This allowed vulnerable households to opt into the RSU via on-site and on-demand registrations, enhancing the existing system which primarily relied on mobile agents approaching citizens for registration.

WFP participated in a Sahel-region knowledge sharing initiative with UNICEF, the World Bank and various host governments regarding social protection mechanisms, as well as a study trip to Mauritania to better understand their safety net systems [15]. In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP conducted a regional study on social protection systems. Two additional UNICEF-WFP studies exploring improvement pathways for Mali’s social protection system are underway. These will analyse architecture and identify basic levels of social protection against different types of risks and shocks to support the Government in establishing a social protection floor.

As a cross-cutting activity, the outcome results for social protection are highlighted under crisis response and resilience-building interventions [16].

Gender was fully integrated into the activities of strategic outcome 2, reflected by a score of 3 on the Gender and Age Marker. Gender and age were considered in the design of school feeding and social protection interventions to help reduce vulnerability factors experienced by men and women of various ages. Women heads of households were prioritised during the selection of people for inclusion in 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 - Fully integrates gender |

## 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



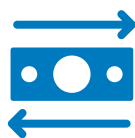
**80,830 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** benefited from **cash-based transfers** to purchase **nutritious foods**, a **67 percent** increase from 2022



**87,250 children** received **nutrition support** to **prevent stunting**, a **79 percent** increase from 2022



**271 metric tons** of food provided to **nutritionally vulnerable people** through **malnutrition treatment** and **prevention** programmes



**USD 12 million** in **cash-based transfers** distributed to **vulnerable people** to purchase **nutritious foods**



A new **pilot project** was launched to support the **National Center for School Canteens**

The aim of strategic outcome 3 is to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations. Through **activity 4**, WFP provided preventive nutrition interventions to children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). In doing so, WFP helped improve access to healthy diets and invested in the local economies and long-term human development, thereby enabling communities to become more resilient to adverse shocks (as part of WFP's integrated resilience package).

Nutrition in Mali remained a concern, despite efforts made by the Government and its partners. SMART [1] data from 2023 showed that approximately one out of five children are stunted (21.5 percent) and four out of five are anaemic (82 percent). The 2018 Demographic and Health Survey showed that over half of Malian women also suffered from anaemia. Within this context WFP provided multiple initiatives, including complementary feeding, income-generating activities, fortification of locally available food, capacity strengthening (at the institutional, industrial, and community levels), and social and behaviour change communication interventions.

In 2023, activity 4 was 115 percent funded, per the needs-based plan. However, due to access constraints, WFP used a portion of the budget to implement activities for only nine months. Nevertheless, several positive results were delivered, including the launch of Nutrischool, a new activity component.

Despite access constraints, WFP worked in 66 municipalities (versus 69 in 2022) to provide complementary feeding, nutrition top-ups, seed money, and capacity strengthening to 182,012 people (105 percent of target). This included the provision of food and cash-based transfers (CBTs). Of this total, 87,250 children (109 percent of target) received either in-kind or CBT assistance, including 271 mt of Super Cereal Plus [2] for 26,847 children at risk of stunting. With the aim of preventing malnutrition, 27,456 children registered in the Unified Social Registry (RSU, in French) [3] received CBTs through social protection nutrition top-ups [4], while 32,947 unregistered children were provided with CBTs to purchase locally available nutritious foods.

Overall, 80,830 PBW/G (124 percent of target) [5] benefited from CBTs to increase their purchasing power of nutritious foods in local markets. Sixteen percent of PBW/G received electronic payments, contributing to financial inclusion efforts.

Following the increase in food prices and results of market analyses, WFP revised the CBT value it provided to PBW/G - increasing the monthly transfer value from USD 12.5 to USD 18. All distributions were carried out using the SCOPE platform [6], which contributed to better identity management and tracking of distributed resources.

As part of its work to strengthen livelihoods, WFP transferred USD 164 per household, reaching a total of 13,932 people for the implementation of nutrition-sensitive, income-generating activities. This equated to 93 percent of the target population, with 63 percent being women. Eighty-four percent of the people supported by this initiative opted for livestock management activities, particularly breeding and fattening, while the remainder chose small business development (14 percent) and market gardening (2 percent). To complement these transfers of seed money, WFP provided basic literacy classes to 4,500 recipients.

WFP strengthened food systems and took an integrated approach to nutrition by establishing connections between production, processing, marketing, consumption, and fortification. To enhance food quality, improve food conservation, and reduce workload burdens for women, WFP built and equipped 21 of the 23 planned basic food processing units [7] and trained women's organizations in charge of running them on good hygiene practices, manufacturing and processing local products, as well as the manipulation and maintenance of units' machines (i.e. mills, husking machines, dynamos, and others). Four additional semi-industrial food processing units that WFP supported in Bamako, Mopti, and Timbuktu produced 41 mt of fortified infant flour. An additional two units built in Gao and Kayes are being equipped for further production.

Bio-fortified crop varieties were produced through the collaborative work of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics and the World Vegetable Centre. These varieties were then distributed to people supported by WFP, who planted and harvested them. Through the SMART Food intervention, these were then processed for market supply and consumption.

As part of its school meals activities (activity 3, strategic outcome 2), WFP piloted Nutrischool, which introduced basic nutrition knowledge to pupils and communities. This followed a study which showed that 81 percent of teachers had not received training in nutrition and health, and that 42 percent of school canteens did not have refectories. Through Nutrischool, WFP supported the National Centre for School Canteens [8] to create educational materials [9] and a nutrition teaching programme. Seventy-two teachers and 51 school cooks were trained in Bamako, Koulikoro, and Ségou.

Data showed that WFP's multi-layered approach to improving nutrition had moderate results - as expected during a particularly challenging year. WFP's presence in remote and insecure rural localities significantly contributed to either stabilising or avoiding further deterioration of the nutritional situation. In the first half of 2023, 60.7 percent of people assisted by WFP had an acceptable food consumption score. This reached 73.4 percent by the end of the year, which almost matched the 2022 figure of 75.9 percent. Consumption of micronutrients slightly decreased by the end of 2023. For example, the number of households that reported daily consumption of foods rich in proteins was 68 percent, while for foods rich in vitamin A this was 31 percent, and 23 percent for foods rich in heme iron. This compared to 70, 42, and 28 percent in 2022, respectively. The number of women who attained minimum dietary diversity dropped from 47 percent in 2022 to almost 36 percent in 2023 [10]. Data regarding children's diets showed more encouraging results. By the end of 2023, almost 17 percent of children surveyed consumed a minimum acceptable diet. Although still low, this represented a five-percentage point increase, compared with 2022.

To implement strategic outcome 3, WFP worked with and facilitated the provision of services through private sector, research institutions, universities, the Government, other United Nations agencies, and humanitarian partners.

At the institutional level, WFP's support of national structures on fortification, standardisation, and the quality control of food products was possible through agreements with the National Directorate of Industries [11] the Nutrition and Food Safety Department [12] the National Directorate of Small and Medium Size Businesses Mali [13] (with a strong emphasis on women's entrepreneurship), and the Malian Agency for Standardization and Quality Promotion [14]. Guidance materials developed with WFP's support enabled improved operations of other humanitarian and private actors such as non-governmental organizations [15], pharmacies, food stores and other retail outlets. A social marketing strategy was developed and implemented to support the marketing and consumption of these products.

After consultation with several partners [16], WFP's work with the Ministry of Health and Social Development resulted in the development and adoption of a national 2024-2028 social and behaviour change communication strategy aimed at fostering social and behavioural change regarding good nutritional practices [17]. As part of this, WFP trained several community members (mostly women) and established five community-based Homes for Learning and Nutritional Recovery and Awakening [18] to sensitise, prevent, and treat moderate acute malnutrition.

WFP learned that targeting PBW/G with nutrition activities in health centres correlated with increased attendance rates to pre-natal and post-natal appointments. Revenue created by income-generating activities increased women's purchasing power, giving them access to healthier foods. The skills and technology transfer plan was integral to the capacity strengthening component of this activity from the beginning, as it promoted sustainability and replication, thus

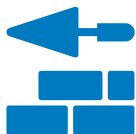
reducing future dependence of vulnerable people on assistance.

Gender and age considerations were integrated into the strategy and delivery of nutrition services, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. The nutrition services targeted women (primarily PBW/G) and children.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

| <b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>   | <b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>                 |
|---|--|
| <b>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.</b> | <b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b> |

## 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



**1,472 community assets built, restored or maintained**



**50 percent of people did not resort to negative coping strategies**



**368,532 people** participated in **food assistance for asset creation** activities, an **80 percent** increase from 2022



**153,535 smallholder farmers supported**, a **28 percent** increase from 2022



**7,900 metric tons of food produced, sold, and transformed**, delivering **sales** to a value of **USD 248,000**

As part of the integrated resilience package, strategic outcome 4 combined both food and cash-based transfers (CBTs) with food assistance for assets activities (FFA), and smallholder agricultural market and value chain support (SAMS) at community and household levels.

While most activities under the integrated resilience package increased purchasing power of people in need and subsequently drove demand for food and nutritious products, **activity 5** addressed the supply side by systemically strengthening food production. It also contributed to Government's efforts towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals: Zero Hunger (SDG 2); No Poverty (SDG 1); Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12); Climate Action (SDG 13); and Gender Equality (SDG 5).

This strategic outcome was 119 percent-funded in 2023, per the needs-based plan. This enabled WFP to implement planned activities and reach more people than intended across 14 target regions (six more than 2022) [1]. WFP conducted 29 community-based participatory planning exercises through which participants identified multiple FFA and SAMS activities for implementation. This consultation helped to effectively strengthen national capacities [2].

WFP's FFA activities supported 368,532 people with USD 8,985,108 in 324 villages across 56 municipalities (105 percent of target; 44 percent women) [3]. This represented an almost 80 percent increase from 2022. By constructing or rehabilitating over 1,472 community and household-level assets (78 percent of target), participants received cash assistance to meet immediate food needs. These assets were geared primarily towards production, energy saving and environmental protection, including boreholes, irrigation canals, wells, fodder banks, fishponds, plant nurseries, restored agricultural and grazing land reforested areas, flood protection dikes and rehabilitated sand dunes. FFA activities contributed to improved access to food for the most food-insecure people in Mali, with 73.4 percent of the people engaged in resilience-building activities recording an acceptable food consumption score (versus 75.9 percent in 2022).

Beyond assets, CBTs enabled households to protect their livelihoods during lean seasons (by not having to sell assets or incur greater debt). Data showed that less people resorted to negative coping strategies [6]. For example, 52 percent of people supported by WFP did not resort to adaptation strategies based on food consumption (compared to 39 percent in 2022), while 55 percent did not resort to such strategies based on livelihood (44.2 percent in 2022). Lastly, 94 percent of those surveyed reported environmental benefits.



SAMS activities linked people supported by the integrated resilience package to markets and agri-food value chains. These were combined with child nutrition and social behaviour change, social protection and school feeding activities [4]. Overall, 153,535 people were reached (51 percent women), surpassing the 150,000 target (28 percent increase from 2022). This included 31,641 smallholder farmers (41 percent women) who received 971 training sessions, while 5,481 received daily weather forecasts through Ignitia, a startup identified through the WFP Innovation Accelerator. A further 435 people benefitted from 29 networking sessions that brought together farmers, regional wholesalers, and microfinance institutions.

To ensure a comprehensive approach to value chain support, training was delivered across multiple topics, including organizational and associative life (facilitating participants coming together as producers, e.g. through formal unionization), production (strengthening technical capacities to improve quantity and quality of end products), soil and water restoration and preservation, and livestock management [5].

WFP distributed improved climate-sensitive seeds to 2,796 people (71 percent women), as well as 4.1 tons of fodder seeds, 8,385 kg of cereals, 1,846 kg of potatoes, 1,744 kg of legumes, 16 kg of okra, and 669 boxes of other vegetable seeds. Once harvests were collected, they were used for familial consumption, fed to animals, further processed or sold.

WFP distributed over 5,000 items of equipment to support the creation of infrastructure and to boost agricultural production. This included ten units (up to 50-ton capacity) for the harvest, storage and preservation of food items, as well as equipment to create boreholes and wells, harvest bags, drying racks, threshers, grain mills, motorcycle tricycles (to ensure goods reach markets) and motor pumps (for rice farmers).

Recipients of SAMS interventions produced 4,780 tons of food, sold 3,042 tons, and transformed 78 tons. Subsequent sales yielded USD 248,000. The tonnage not sold or processed was stored for future sale by associations when food prices increase (to allow people to respond to the market in an anticyclical manner).

WFP continued to work with the Malian Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, decentralised technical service providers and authorities and community organizations regarding planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions through annual letters of understanding. Additionally, WFP framed FFA and SAMS interventions around each municipality's Economic Social and Cultural Development Plan (DPSEC, in French), ensuring alignment with decentralised Government priorities.

WFP strengthened existing partnerships with four national and international universities and research institutions [7] to champion efficiency and sustainability when implementing food security, nutrition, and resilience programmes. Through these partnerships, smallholder farmers (primarily women) benefitted from capacity-strengthening sessions on farming and market gardening techniques, leading to plans to improve the quality and diversity of school meals in five regions [8].

Collaboration continued with other UN agencies, including the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), through the design and implementation of several joint projects on resilience and climate adaptation.

WFP implemented measures to mitigate risks and challenges [9] in insecure contexts, especially since assets are seen as critical elements for the sustainability of interventions and for the avoidance of over-reliance on crisis assistance. Despite several interventions being delivered in conflict-affected areas, asset theft happened only once (Ménaka).

WFP promoted local and Government ownership of activities and gradually transferred the responsibility of asset monitoring through the establishment and training of infrastructure management committees. Nationally, WFP strengthened Government capacity through its participation in the elaboration of the policy regarding Country Resilience Priorities (PRP, in French), led by the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR, in French) [10]. This showcased WFP's complementary bottom-up and top-down approaches considering communities and institutions simultaneously. Economically, WFP injected cash into local economies and revitalised markets. Regarding the environment, land restoration initiatives increased the amount available for cultivation, promoted biodiversity, protected ecosystems, and contributed to social cohesion through reduced competition for land and increased collaboration across dividing lines.

Gender and age were fully integrated into all stages of the implementation and monitoring of FFA and SAMs activities, reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. WFP ensured that the schedule of activities enabled equitable gender participation, including young people. Female smallholder farmers received better access to tailored training and assistance, while community plots and learning centres offered women opportunities to enhance agricultural skills and gain decision-making power in households and communities. Management committees comprised at least 30 percent women. WFP ensured protection of children, with zero tolerance for the inclusion of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in strenuous asset-creation activities.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

| CSP ACTIVITY  | GAM MONITORING CODE                        |
|---|--|
| <p>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.</p> | <p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p> |

## 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



**1,354,893 people reached** through the **Food Cluster** - **107 percent** of the intended target



**WFP's response** constituted **90 percent** of **all food assistance** in Mali



**WFP** collaborated with partners to provide **financial** and **technical support** to the **Government** to conduct **food security** and **nutrition assessments**



**300,000 people** received **USD 6 million** through **macro insurance schemes** in response to better deal with **climate-related shocks**

Strategic outcome 5 aimed to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to manage food, nutrition, and social protection in policies, programmes, and interventions by 2030. Initiatives were conducted in line with Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17), specifically Target 17.9, to "enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the SDGs, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation".

**Activity 6** provided a package of capacity strengthening support, including technical, programming, coordination, policy coherence and implementation, analysis and planning, monitoring and evaluation, evidence generation, lesson learning, and knowledge management to support decision making.

WFP strengthened capacities of the Food Safety Commission (CSA, in French) [1] through the Early Warning System [2] and the National Food Security System [3] (an inter-governmental mechanism that coordinates and leads the national food security response). WFP also supported the management of CSA's disaster and climate risk management system.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP trained National Directorate of Agriculture [4] staff and supported two regional initiatives that it managed: the Regional Support Programme for Pastoralism in the Sahel [5], and the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative [6]. It also supported the Observatory of Agricultural Markets [7].

The Food Security Cluster (FSC) - which WFP co-leads with FAO - provided invaluable support to emergency response and contingency planning. FSC supported CSA in crafting the 2023 National Response Plan [8]. This required USD 344 million for emergency food assistance to 1.2 million people and support of 1.9 million people's livelihoods of which, the Malian Government contributed USD 68 million and partners, USD 82 million (44 percent). FSC members assisted 1.4 million people (107 percent of target). WFP's response alone constituted 90 percent of all food assistance in Mali in 2023, with data indicating that 97 percent of cluster members reported being 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with FSC's work.

As per the FSC's action plan, WFP worked with the National Food Security System to fulfil its mandate. They jointly supported the Early Warning System through the development and implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security survey, [9] the household economy approach outcome analysis, the Expert System survey [10], the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) [11] workshop, and all Government-led tools that monitor and respond to Mali's nutritional needs. The CH regional technical committee determined that training significantly contributed to improvement in the quality of analyses and subsequent results of the exercise.

The FSC contributed USD 615,000 to these efforts (over 50 percent), which represented its largest contribution to the financing of national surveys in Mali. It also organized a joint workshop under the leadership of the CSA (for the second year in a row), to bring together 77 humanitarian partners, including non-governmental organisations, United Nations agencies and donors. For the first time, regional workshops in Gao, Mopti, Ségou and Timbuktu followed the national

one. This joint planning resulted in the mapping of actors, avoided duplication, and covered identified gaps in specific municipalities.

To expand the national climate risk financing system, WFP supported the Government with macro-level risk transfer instruments through African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica [12]. This insured 570,124 people against potentially catastrophic droughts. Following data analysis, the system considered that the number of people affected by dry spell episodes that took place during the 2023 agricultural season did not meet the risk threshold, thus pay-outs will not be made for the implementation of early response activities in 2024. WFP’s support to the Government on ARC Replica included strengthening its ability to monitor across seasons and to collect and analyse data to forecast the potential impacts of climate events on food security.

Due to poor rainfall patterns during the 2022 rainy season, WFP received an insurance payout of USD 6.1 million in 2023. This assisted 313,536 affected people in 37 municipalities (99.6 percent of target) with early delivery of food [13], nutrition assistance and cash-based social safety nets, in alignment with the national social protection system.

WFP provided training to technical experts from the Observatory of Agricultural Markets (OMA) on market monitoring systems. It also organized several joint market assessment missions to collect prices of nutrition products and data on traders’ stock and cross-border flows, to assess the market functionality index, and to carry out post-distribution and outcome monitoring in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro and Sikasso. In collaboration with OMA, WFP produced 11 market price bulletins and one market assessment report. These enhanced the quality of information on markets’ functionality, the price dynamics of basic products, the availability of products, and the level of market supply. This was instrumental for WFP to make informed decisions on the choice of intervention modality.

Within the Regional Support Programme for Pastoralism in the Sahel and the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative, WFP provided several training sessions. This covered livestock emergency guidelines standards, as well as the analysis of dynamics on cultivated surfaces in hard-to-reach areas. The latter used satellite imagery to determine whether there was an increase or decrease in cultivated surface to assess its impact on the agricultural season and affected populations, and to anticipate the impact of climate events on agricultural production. This training helped position the Malian Government as a trusted partner - which was important as 64 percent of surveyed areas experienced a decrease in cultivated land.

WFP conducted an Integrated Context Analysis [14], which estimated that 4.3 million people in Mali experienced food insecurity (18 percent of the population). Data showed that the northern and central regions experienced higher rates of food insecurity and global acute malnutrition, the eastern flank was at a higher risk of flooding, and the central area was most prone to drought. When considering the climate shocks, nutrition, and food security together, the northern and central regions were considered the most vulnerable.

WFP’s capacity strengthening interventions are increasing ownership among various institutions working on food security, while standardising procedures, and placing emphasis on increasing national capacities for anticipatory action. Four sub-bodies have been identified to potentially support this in future [15].

Gender was integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 5, reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score of 3. WFP advocated for gender balance and ensured that the needs of all people, especially the most vulnerable groups (including women and children), were addressed in relevant policies and plans.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY  | GAM MONITORING CODE         |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making. | 3 - Fully integrates gender |

## 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



**162 metric tons** of cargo transported - a **93 percent** increase since 2022 - with **17,000 passengers** flown



**99 percent** of users were satisfied with UNHAS services



**10 engineering works** completed for partners

In line with the United Nations initiative to "Deliver as One" and to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17), WFP's provision of access to common services for a range of humanitarian partners in Mali was vital. WFP provided air transportation services (activity 7), logistics, information and communications technology and common and coordination services (activity 8), and on demand engineering services (activity 9). This strategic outcome was 133 percent funded in 2023, per the needs-based plan.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) (**activity 7**) has been operational in Mali since 2012 since the outbreak of conflict and requirement for a large-scale humanitarian response across northern and central regions. With the continued deterioration of security and persistent conflict during the last decade, UNHAS has remained a critical service to the humanitarian community. It provides safe, reliable, and cost-efficient air transport for relief workers to remote locations, ensuring access to vulnerable populations. UNHAS' fleet consisted of three 19-seat aircraft, including one with Short Take-Off and Landing capabilities.

Demand for UNHAS in Mali peaked in 2023 due to the increase in humanitarian needs in the Ansongo, Gao, Ménaka, and Timbuktu regions. In these areas, the continuous presence of aid actors was crucial, but travelling by road was almost impossible due to poor security - improvised explosive devices, illegal checkpoints - and very poor road conditions. UNHAS transported 17,009 passengers and 161.6 mt of cargo, representing a 2 percent increase in passengers and a 93 percent surge in cargo, compared to 2022. This underlined the critical role performed by UNHAS in the timely transport of humanitarian staff and the delivery of nutritional products, medicines, and other non-food items. In 2023, UNHAS conducted five medical evacuations and five security evacuations for several partners [1]. Additionally, it conducted one body evacuation. Overall, UNHAS accommodated 80 percent of the requested bookings. Of the 132 organizations that benefitted from flights, a 99 percent satisfaction rate was reported in two surveys conducted during the year.

In 2023, UNHAS and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) updated their contract [2]. This allowed UNHAS to operate aircraft on behalf of ECHO in an optimised manner - more traffic was created through the Mopti hub and spoke feeder route network, merging the flight schedules for UNHAS and EU humanitarian flights and allowing them to connect on the same day. In 2023, this led to UNHAS-operated ECHO flights transporting 1,338 passengers and 13.3 mt of freight to eight destinations on behalf of 98 organizations.

In the context of the withdrawal of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and limited availability of alternative reliable solutions, UNHAS reconfigured its fleet to respond to rising humanitarian demands and provided aircraft with increased capacity in February 2024.

Under **activity 8**, WFP facilitated the road transportation of non-food relief items (gloves, vests, hydrogel, among others) through the bilateral service provisions of Médecins du Monde (Doctors of the World). Overall, 26.2 mt was transported from Gao to Ménaka, while 900 m<sup>3</sup> of warehousing space was provided to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 240 m<sup>3</sup> to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and 225 m<sup>3</sup> to the World Health Organization (WHO).

To help expand current entry ports for humanitarian goods into Mali, WFP assessed challenges faced in the Lomé (Togo) regional corridor. Lomé is a regional port of entry, servicing much of West and Central Africa. To avoid bottlenecks, WFP considered the creation of a sub-hub in Niamey to serve Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali. However, political developments in Niger in July put plans on hold. Through collaborative efforts with WFP's Regional Bureau for Western Africa, alternative regional port options were reviewed and assessed, resulting in the consideration of additional ports in Dakar, Senegal, and Las Palmas, Spain. The latter could hold commodities for Niger and facilitate simplified reallocation of resources to additional countries (such as Mali) in the event of disruptions or inability to

deliver to Niger. To establish a food delivery hub in Ségou, Mali, two buildings have been secured and are currently operational (holding provisions). A road corridor between Lomé and Ségou has been activated.

In 2023, WFP conducted a Logistics Capacity Assessment and mapped logistics service providers across Mali. In consultation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and as part of preparations and response planning for the MINUSMA withdrawal, gap and needs analyses are ongoing. These will assess opportunities to activate the logistics cluster [3] and strengthen the national logistics working group, co-led by WFP and OCHA. Final recommendations will be discussed with humanitarian actors in 2024 to ensure adequate and timely deliveries of inputs.

WFP continued to support the Government, particularly the Ministry of Health, through warehouse management of medical supplies (masks, oxygen, hydroalcoholic gel, and infrared thermometers). In 2023, 353 m<sup>3</sup> of medical supplies were handled through WFP warehouses, with 261 m<sup>3</sup> being delivered to various delivery points across the country on behalf of the Government. Amounts decreased in 2023 versus 2022, largely due to the waning Covid response [4].

Throughout 2023, WFP supported the Information and Communications Technology [5] Working Group, and it ultimately inherited its leadership in November. With the departure of MINUSMA, WFP helped the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) relocate all Security Operations Centres previously hosted on their premises. WFP is supporting a United Nations-led assessment to find a new, inter-agency, UNDSS-led security communications arrangement once the MINUSMA departure is complete. It is expected that the 2024 security communications budget will be funded on a cost-sharing basis after endorsement from UNDSS and United Nations' Operations Management Team, and approval from the Security Management Team.

Through **activity 9**, WFP provided on-demand engineering services to support inter-agency humanitarian responses. This ensured access in Gao, Mopti, Ségou, and Timbuktu via five rehabilitated warehouses (including implementation of safety enhancements). The rehabilitation of two buildings was commenced to create guest houses in Ménaka and Timbuktu (already operational). WFP-managed guest houses are the only viable, secure accommodation in Gao, Ménaka and Timbuktu. Warehouses and guest houses are truly essential to the humanitarian community. Covering an area of 5,374 m<sup>2</sup>, the warehouses have a 13,950 mt storage capacity, while guest houses can accommodate seven people in Timbuktu and eight in Ménaka, once operational. In 2023, humanitarian partners booked 647 guest nights in the Timbuktu guesthouse.

Lastly, WFP analysed the security at entrances of sub-offices in Gao and Kayes, identifying fixes to be implemented in 2024. Two prototype kitchens - that can serve up to 500 and 1000 school students - were developed and are expected to be in use in school feeding activities 2024. WFP intends to build them in 50 schools across Mali, expanding activities and improving conditions while serving up to 37,500 school children.

Although delays were faced due to the unavailability of materials, the construction of a new building to replace the current WFP office in Bamako is underway and should be completed in 2024. WFP also faced challenges rehabilitating the Ménaka airstrip due to increased insecurity in the areas, and a lack of on-site equipment. MINUSMA's announced departure from Mali resulted in donors retrieving funding for this project - it is currently on hold until further notice.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY   | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.   | N/A                 |
| Provide logistics, information and communications technology, common and coordination services, as well as other preparedness interventions in the absence of alternatives, in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response. | N/A                 |



# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The deterioration of Mali's humanitarian and security situation in 2023 contributed to the vulnerability of women and girls. According to the latest Gender Inequality Index, Mali ranked 155<sup>th</sup> out of 191 countries [1]. As per the 2023 Gender Gap Global Report, the country ranked 141<sup>st</sup> out of 146 countries overall (second-worst result in the sub-Saharan region, behind Chad), while it ranked 140<sup>th</sup> for educational attainment, 134<sup>th</sup> for equal economic participation and opportunity, and 78<sup>th</sup> for political empowerment (with a strikingly low score of 0.192 out of 1).

Data from 2023 showed that in households under the crisis pillar, women reported making decisions on the use of the assistance only 12.6 percent of the time, while for those under the resilience pillar it was 23.7 percent. This data was slightly down from 2022. However, joint (male-female) decision making was 40.6 percent for households under the crisis pillar and 35.5 percent for the resilience pillar, which remained similar to 2022.

Within this context, WFP maintained its consideration of the specific needs of women, girls, boys, men, and people with disabilities when responding with humanitarian assistance and building resilience, all while focusing on the empowerment of women and girls.

In line with its 2022-2026 Gender Parity Strategy, WFP achieved significant milestones in gender mainstreaming. In 2023, WFP revitalised 728 committees that dealt with complaints and targeting [2]. These committees placed specific groups at the heart of assistance operations - they handle community information management, conduct monitoring and evaluation of assistance, and ensure registration and access to sites. Committees comprised 37 percent women (147 percent increase from 2022), while people with disabilities accounted for 5-10 percent of committee members. Multiple agencies, including WFP, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, and the Resident Coordinator's office jointly established a disability working group to ensure that the needs of people living with disabilities were accounted for.

WFP carried out 40 community consultations, with 50 percent of participants being women. This resulted in adjustments being made to times and sites of distributions, assistance modalities and other measures, to prevent and mitigate the incidence of gender-based violence (GBV). For example, this included moving from cash to E-Vouchers in Timbuktu, given the deterioration in the security situation and the risks associated with money transfers, the creation of separate lines for men and women, and a reduction in waiting times at distribution sites (which prevented people from completing household chores). Reducing waiting times was particularly important as women had previously reported suffering GBV after spending too much time at sites.

To assist in the development of income generating activities within the framework of preventing malnutrition, WFP provided 1,661 women (96 percent attainment rate) in the highly remote area of Timbuktu with seed funding (USD 167 per person).

To enable men and women to understand their joint responsibility in the prevention and management of malnutrition, the dissemination of awareness-raising messages as part of social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) [3] interventions was undertaken. This was important as in Malian society, this responsibility has historically been taken solely by women.

Data as of December 2023 showed that 100 percent of women surveyed experienced no safety concerns resulting from their engagement in WFP programmes. The 0.01 percentage point increase compared 2022 may seem insignificant, however it is particularly telling given the deterioration of the overall security situation and, by extension, of the protection environment. Furthermore, there has been an increase in the level of participation of women in community feedback systems, with 28 percent of calls made by women in 2023, almost doubling the 13 percent figure of 2022.

WFP reviewed 2023 developments and plans to continue mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in 2024. Consultations carried out in Kayes and Mopti enabled WFP to understand the problems linked to girls and boys schooling in these regions (where girls represent 55-70 percent of primary school pupils). This rate drops dramatically

in grades five and six for girls, due to child marriage. Boys' school attendance also decreases with age as they take up pastoral- and livestock-related activities. To incentivise school attendance, WFP finalised its strategy regarding the provision of take-home meals and awareness raising among communities concerned with the need to educate girls and boys and maintain their enrolment. Emphasis will be placed on economically empowering female volunteer canteen cooks, and increasing women's participation in school canteen management committees, which currently is only 10-15 percent representation and little involvement in decision-making. This strategy will be implemented in 2024 in collaboration with the Government.

After a successful pilot phase in Burkina Faso under the SBCC umbrella, WFP plans to establish groups of men who are committed to gender equality and women's empowerment in selected localities in 2024. The intention is for them to serve as role models, to reduce social barriers, and to modify social norms that prevent women from becoming fully participating members of society [4]. This is in response to the current dynamic in which men generally do not partake in nutrition concerns at the household level. The goal is to influence men's behaviours so that they proactively participate in nutrition matters at home and jointly advocate with women, vis-à-vis authorities when relevant.

In 2024, WFP will empower women by supporting farmers' organizations and women's market gardening groups, with an emphasis on their participation in community decision-making bodies and improving access to land ownership. This will help guarantee sustainability in a context where women have less access to natural resources. To mitigate and reduce the prevalence of GBV, WFP will undertake awareness-raising activities and disseminate information about care services for survivors, encouraging them to self-refer. Within WFP-led activities, no GBV incidents were reported - this may be a good indication that WFP's measures of 'doing no harm' are being successfully implemented.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In 2023, the Malian security situation further deteriorated, especially in the central (Mopti and Ségou) and northern (Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, and Timbuktu) regions. This impacted affected populations' access to humanitarian assistance, including that of WFP. These access difficulties, as well as the withdrawal of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), security threats, movement restrictions, inadequate and irregular access to services, and other constraints exacerbated vulnerabilities and protection risks. For example, 15,161 protection incidents were registered in 2023, almost doubling those of 2022 (8,626) [1]. Three major incidents related to WFP operations were also reported - two cases of robbery and one of extortion of humanitarian goods in the Gao region (without personal harm). Such incidents illustrated the deterioration of the protection environment.

Through 48 community consultations in Gao, Ménaka, Mopti and Timbuktu, WFP was able to better understand individuals' concerns regarding protection risks. Consultations involved women, people living with disabilities, youth, and internally displaced persons. The primary concerns included ensuring that food traders respected set prices, reduced overcrowding on distribution sites, that the needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, the elderly, and people with disabilities were considered as part of WFP operations.

As a proactive response to MINUSMA's withdrawal announcement, WFP developed a Concept of Operations - an analytical document that identified four potential post-withdrawal scenarios and corresponding plans of action that were regularly updated [2]. A workshop was also organized with staff in sub-offices and partners on a community engagement strategy in December 2023 to ensure acceptance of communities in a post MINUSMA era.

In line with WFP's work on accountability to affected populations, WFP's Mali hotline received 5,295 calls (315 more 2022), including 1,064 requests for information on assistance and distributions, as well as complaints. Calls were related to quality of food, merchants' price non-compliance, late payments to participants of community works, long waiting times/lines, and unavailability/issues with SIM cards, mobile money and/or SCOPE cards [3]. Ninety-seven percent of cases received were addressed, with the remainder currently being processed. Regarding accountability, WFP made significant contributions to the collective accountability action plan, led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (within the framework of the OCHA-led accountability working group).

WFP revitalised and improved community feedback mechanisms (CFM), particularly the 1,128 community complaint management committees that were active in receiving and managing complaints within their communities. These improvements made it possible to close gaps in areas not covered by WFP's hotline (due to poor or no mobile network). WFP also strengthened the sentinel feedback system through VIAMO [4], a digital mobile company. This allowed the organization to remotely reach out to beneficiaries and key informants (instead of the other way around). This feedback system will continue to be strengthened in 2024 through the establishment of on-site helpdesks managed by WFP staff, partners, and communities. They will handle complaints on the spot and reinforce the CFM through the standardisation of complaints and delineation of staff roles [5].

Data from December 2023 showed that almost all people surveyed reported no safety concerns as a result of their engagement with WFP programmes and experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance [6]. This was a slight improvement from 2022 and from mid-2023 data that showed a minimal number of participants that reported some safety concerns. These encouraging trends resulted from important access efforts undertaken by WFP and partners to continuously implement required mitigation measures. This was especially important when the highly volatile operating context was considered - including blockades in the Mopti and Timbuktu regions which temporarily contributed to restricted freedom of movement and affected WFP's capacity to deliver assistance promptly.

WFP has proactively integrated a conflict sensitivity approach into interventions since 2020, as part of the larger protection umbrella (including within asset creation and smallholder agricultural market and value chain support). This has helped ensure that the creation of infrastructure or livelihood opportunities has not engendered conflict in the communities where WFP operates and has actively reduced tensions where possible within the organization's mandate.

In 2023, WFP conducted a 'Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis to assess to what extent conflict sensitivity was integrated into its operations. It shed light on inclusion challenges faced during the targeting process, which can become factors of frustration and potential conflict during the implementation of WFP activities. WFP has taken this lesson into account and is anticipating and addressing targeting gaps through post-targeting verification. This aims to minimize errors and, along with community sensitisation efforts, avoid the creation of feelings of discrimination and potential future conflicts. WFP appointed a Roving Communication with Community Officer in Mopti to support this process.

WFP conducted humanitarian negotiations with local authorities of the Bandiagara and Koro cercles [7] regarding communication disputes linked to people that received cash assistance, with communication materials on conflict sensitivity and feedback systems being designed and shared. WFP developed an index for conflict sensitivity and the Humanitarian-Development-nexus, and integrated a strategy for conflict sensitivity, protection, and access. Finally, WFP also organized training sessions to strengthen the capacities of WFP staff, partners, and government actors in the use of conflict-sensitive approaches.

Regarding coordination, WFP proactively engaged with the Protection Cluster (led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and the National Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network at national and sub-cluster levels, as it led communications and awareness-raising for the PSEA network sub-group. WFP launched the United Nations Implementing Partners Capacity Assessment, whereby cooperating partners underwent PSEA assessments ahead of the assignment of new field-level agreements. Eighty-one percent of WFP staff completed mandatory PSEA corporate training, while 26 emergency and resilience package partners finalised the self-assessments of PSEA capacities. Of these, five international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and three national NGOs have full capacity. For national NGOs with average capacity, actions are underway to address gaps through capacity building and consolidation of information in the UN Partner Portal. In 2024, WFP will monitor ongoing developments and adapt interventions to the seemingly ongoing deteriorating context.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Mali is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change [1]. The effects of the climate crisis and overexploitation of scarce natural resources have contributed to the steady deterioration of ecosystems and living conditions in the country. Mali is affected by environmental issues, like deforestation, soil erosion, drought, water scarcity, and overreliance on non-renewable energies. Over 36 percent of Mali's gross domestic product comes from agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2], which are highly sensitive to climate shocks. These factors have further exposed vulnerable families to food and nutrition insecurity. Inaction regarding the mitigation of climate-related events can have catastrophic consequences.

To safeguard WFP programmes and prevent them from causing harm, environmental sustainability is a core component of the integrated resilience package. WFP has supported access to climate information for smallholder farmers to help their decision-making and effective management of agricultural activities. In-kind and cash-based transfers have increased demand for locally produced food, fostering proximate economies with short value-chains and reducing the carbon footprint. These outcomes were amplified through the school feeding programme with the addition of improved stoves and the creation of school gardens. Asset creation activities were centred around environmental preservation and the sustainable management of natural resources.

The protection of agricultural and pastoral lands was of critical importance. As such, WFP restored 1,709 ha of degraded land (70 percent of target and almost twofold increase from 2022) and developed 721 ha of pastoral land (realizing 89 percent of its target and trebling 2022 achievements). It also biologically and mechanically enhanced 661 ha of sand dunes (an almost 100 percent achievement rate and five times what it accomplished in 2022) and installed 38,709 m of stone bands for the prevention of future soil degradation. Lastly, WFP built 26,681 m of dikes to reduce erosion and soil degradation and to protect other infrastructure (92 percent of the target).

To better manage water resources, WFP installed 37 km of hedgerows (out of a planned 57 km) to protect farmland and fishponds from silting and to reduce evaporation (almost a two-fold increase from 2022). Nine fishponds were rehabilitated, with a surface area of 38 ha (of the 42 ha target).

WFP supported agriculture, farming, and market gardening (primarily undertaken by women) through the creation of 70 solar-powered boreholes. WFP also locally produced 20,433 m<sup>3</sup> of compost, which replaced harmful chemical fertilizers (almost a two-fold increase from 2022).

To prevent deforestation, mitigate its effects, and foster clean energy consumption, WFP distributed 4,098 improved cooking stoves (100 percent of target), reducing reliance on wood fuel. It established 49 km of firebreaks (83 percent of target) to prevent expansion of bushfires and reforested 818 ha of land (201 percent of target).

In 2024, WFP will continue to mainstream environmental and social safeguards as it works closely with local government technical services to carry out screenings, management plans, and environmental impact studies for major works such as dams. These will help to assess and address and mitigate environmental risks and to determine the correct course of future actions.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continues to implement its environmental policy through the Environmental Management System, which remains a priority. In 2023, WFP's Mali Country Office consolidated its waste segregation system as part of its waste management operations. This system - initially carried out only at the WFP Country Office in Bamako - was implemented in all WFP sub-offices and guesthouses in Gao, Kayes, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou and Timbuktu. Recycling bins were installed and awareness raising is ongoing to ensure that all staff respect the use of rubbish bins depending on the waste (plastic, glass, paper, electronics). WFP invested in the digitisation of identity management. This ensured the

correct people supported by WFP received the correct assistance. Electronic vouchers and mobile money via cash-based transfers continues to be streamlined. This also considers several other factors, such as security concerns and environmental standards.

To reduce energy consumption, WFP sensitised staff, which ensured they turned off non-essential devices when leaving the office. Ordinary air conditioning units are gradually being replaced by more environmentally friendly inverter air conditioning units. To date, the WFP Mali Country Office has replaced 18 regular units, and purchased an additional 12 inverter units (78 percent of units are inverter type). Ordinary light bulbs are being replaced with more efficient LED bulbs.

In line with these efforts and with the support of WFP's Regional Bureau Dakar, the Mali Country Office conducted an external audit of all WFP installations in the country. This calculated energy consumption and assessed the feasibility of installing solar panels across all buildings (offices, guests houses, and warehouses) to scale-up energy efficiency and promote the use of clean, renewable energy. Pending the audit results, it is expected that solar panels will be installed in 2024. The new Bamako country office, currently under construction, will be equipped with a 90 kVA solar system.



# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Averting malnutrition in all forms and improving diets - particularly among women and young children - builds human capital and supports more resilient populations. This contributes to a reduction in humanitarian needs and helps drive progress towards multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), given the importance of good nutrition to end hunger, reduce poverty and improve health, gender equality and education outcomes. Nutrition integration is a cross-cutting priority for the WFP Strategic Plan - the organization is committed to ending malnutrition in all its forms.

Mali's country strategic plan incorporated nutrition into the crisis response package (through activity 2) as well as the integrated resilience package (activity 4). Across both pillars, nutrition was mainstreamed throughout all strategic outcomes and activities. This is indicative of WFP's commitment to addressing nutrition in every context and from every angle.

WFP's approach adopted a food system lens, coupling food and nutrition needs while simultaneously addressing a range of issues related to production, conservation, processing, food safety and quality, market access, regulatory frameworks and governance, the creation of demand, and the consumption of nutritious foods. WFP fully integrates nutrition across all programmes, systems, people, and institutions.

In 2023, the school feeding activity piloted Nutrischool, a nutrition education programme introducing basic nutrition knowledge to students and communities where schools operate. It also built community school gardens to increase fresh food intake. Under the crisis pillar, the nutrition activity directly complemented the food assistance package, fully recognising that food assistance alone would not solve the nutrition needs of the population - particularly of pregnant breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and children up to five years old. In Mali, these integrated efforts improved dietary diversity and access to nutritious foods.

Through its social protection activity, WFP increased eligible citizens' access to nutritious foods through cash-based transfers before the pre-lean season, ahead of the scarcity period. This increased affordability of nutritious foods among vulnerable populations, leading to better nutritional outcomes.

WFP and partners took advantage of the physical presence of people supported during distributions to deliver social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) [1] sessions and to take anthropometric measurements of children aged 6 to 59 months. This helped to identify malnourished children and to transfer them to local health centres, as required.

WFP created supply and demand systems that allowed the population to access food while meeting their nutritional needs. These included the provision of cash-based transfers (CBT) across several activities to increase people's purchasing power and the food assistance for assets (FFA) and smallholder agricultural market and value chain support (SAMS) programmes, which ensured there is a matching supply for the nutrition demand generated. To this end, WFP worked with research institutions and universities to create fortified seed varieties, to fortify processed foods, and to ensure food safety standards in value chains.

Furthermore, WFP's nutritional activities promoted a comprehensive approach to health. A condition for PBW/G to receive CBTs for nutrition purposes is to confirm pregnancy at a health centre. This system incentivised pre- and post-natal checkups. Furthermore, WFP provided nutritional assistance to pregnant women to help address the risk of malnutrition during a child's first 1,000 days - a critical period for development.

With regards to WFP's internal operating systems, the SCOPE platform [2] was used to register households and identify people supported by the organization. SCOPE permits markers to be added if a household includes a pregnant and/or breastfeeding woman or girl, or a child under five. This ensured that households were immediately eligible for nutrition top-up activities. SCOPE is synchronized with the COMET system [3], which disaggregates data on people receiving nutrition top-ups to avoid double counting. WFP has standardised nutrition indicators under most strategic outcomes, including those without a nutrition-specific activity, and collects related data in each post-distribution monitoring survey, as well as from specific anthropometric measures via SMART [4] surveys.

In 2023, WFP updated the values of cash and voucher transfers for PBW/G and children under five using the Fill the Nutrition Gap corporate tool. This allowed calculation of the value of the least expensive diet that still covered the minimum amount of nutrients required for target populations. These actions address operational efficiency.

WFP worked tirelessly to improve capacity and skills of staff and partners working on nutrition. Across activities, WFP employed SBCC interventions with communities to positively change behaviours around nutrition. These and other capacity strengthening activities - like training of community health workers and mothers on malnutrition prevention and detection for further referral - delivered measurable improvement in key indicators, including dietary diversity, nutritional knowledge, and adoption of healthier practices among target populations.

Training of staff and partners on standardised tools such as the Cadre Harmonisé [5] and on the functioning of the Rapid Response Mechanism [6] improved accuracy and specificity in nutrition-related data collection and analysis, leading to more targeted interventions.

WFP's close partnership with the Government at all levels translated into stronger policies, plans, coordination mechanisms, and participation in the elaboration of tools and guidelines that have been institutionalised and implemented at the highest levels. This includes the development of a national SBCC strategy and training of trainers, the creation of a sensitisation package for the Ministry of Health [7], and the revised Integrated Management Protocol for Acute Malnutrition (PCIMA, in French) [8], among others. This resulted in increased national and local institutional leadership, ownership, and capacities to address the food and nutrition needs of Malians, setting the basis for gradual transfer of competencies and knowledge to national structures as part of WFP's capacity strengthening approach.

Overall, WFP's humanitarian air service, on-demand engineering services, and logistical support remain the backbone of operations. These grant WFP access to populations so their food and nutrition needs can be met without interruption. In 2023, WFP delivered 2,359 mt of specialized nutritious foods across Mali, including ready-to-use supplementary food, fortified blended food like Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus, and fortified vegetable oil. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 39 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food and 5.5 mt of fortified biscuits.

# Partnerships

## Partnering in Times of Uncertainty

In 2023, WFP Mali faced operational and strategic challenges, requiring the mobilization of the highest levels of partnerships to ensure the country strategic plan remained on track and sustained efforts towards achieving zero hunger. For the first time, Mali was spotlighted as one of the world's 18 hunger hotspots [1]. As the humanitarian situation deteriorated, funding declined, and the United Nations (UN) Security Council's resolution 2690 mandated the immediate withdrawal of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) - one of WFP's partners.

Unprecedented funding gaps forced WFP to prioritise assistance during the lean season, leaving several needs uncovered. Political events, climate considerations, funding trends, and other factors caused unpredictability in 2023. This is expected to continue in 2024.

Considering this context, flexible funding is key to aligning resources with programme areas in need of critical funding. This allows WFP to deliver timely lifesaving assistance. In 2023, WFP's Mali Country Office launched an urgent appeal resulting in additional resources, some of which WFP Headquarters allocated through flexible multilateral funding to assist people with their most critical needs. This enabled the country office to surpass its earlier prioritisation plans for the lean season significantly. Initially, only 30 percent of the 2.6 million people who urgently needed food were prioritised. Thanks in part to flexible funding, WFP delivered emergency food assistance to an additional 17 percent - meaning 47 percent of the targeted population was assisted. Through flexible funding, WFP distributed fortified biscuits in Ménaka [2] a particularly hard to reach area. However, only 15 percent of the country office's financial resources were allocated through this mechanism.

Through dynamic engagement and consultations, WFP repositioned itself as a partner of choice to the Government of Mali, UN agencies, government and multilateral donors, the private sector, research institutions and national and international non-governmental organizations. Sixteen government and inter-governmental donors sustained WFP's operations in Mali [3]. Beyond financing, donors played a key role in providing strategic and operational inputs that shaped programme implementation and continued to support WFP's approach to reinforcing the linkage between life-saving assistance and sustainable hunger solutions (the crisis and resilience pillars, respectively). Mali remains one of the countries with the largest resilience portfolio in West Africa.

During 2023, WFP consolidated its technical, operational, and strategic collaboration with the Government at all levels. Over 80 memoranda of understanding and joint action plans were in place with key ministries and technical service providers at the national, regional, and sub-regional levels.

Programs implemented through national systems mobilized USD 10.6 million. Technical and strategic support on food and nutrition security, livelihoods, anticipatory action, school feeding, social protection, and climate, facilitated evidence generation to inform programmatic responses from the Government and partners to populations facing food insecurity. In 2023, WFP supported the Food Safety Commission (CSA, in French) [4] to develop the 2023 National Response Plan [5] for the lean season and significantly contributed to financing the National Food and Nutrition Security survey [6] and the November Cadre Harmonisé analysis [7]. WFP's flagship school meal programme was implemented through Pedagogical Animation Centres [8] at the district levels and coordinated at the national level through the National Centre of School Canteens [9]. This reinforced capacity and national ownership.

WFP expanded its collaboration with national and international research institutions to optimise access to technology and innovation (for example, seed biofortification) and to provide training opportunities for smallholder farmers, cooperatives, and students. These included the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the Rural Economy Institute [10], and the World Vegetable Centre. This included financing internships of students on WFP resilience sites. In 2023, the number of interns that worked with WFP from the Rural Polytechnic Institute of Training and Applied Research (IPR-IFRA, in French) increased from 5 to 13.

Private sector contributions increased five-fold compared to 2022, amounting to USD 2.4 million. This enabled WFP to provide direct food assistance to mothers accompanying hospitalized children (thus reducing treatment drop-out rates) and to people living with HIV.

WFP diversified funding and enhanced engagement with international financial institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Islamic Development Bank, on resilience activities, such as agricultural value chains, institutional support for national social protection systems, and emergency food assistance. In the medium

term, these engagements are projected to yield opportunities for the expansion of government-driven programmes, enhancement of national capabilities and development of innovative solutions for food and nutrition insecurity.

WFP implemented extensive capacity strengthening activities to enhance technical capacities of cooperating partners. It provided training on participatory community planning approaches to the World-Bank funded Community-Based Recovery and Stabilization Project for the Sahel to support national actors in effectively involving communities in the identification, planning, design, and implementation of livelihood projects to optimise project outcomes.

## Focus on localization

While WFP had the largest humanitarian presence across Mali [11], it focused on the localisation of sustainable hunger solutions, strengthening and leveraging local capacities by working primarily with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and technical service providers at different levels of government. Of the 32 implementing partners, 25 were national NGOs (78 percent) with significant programmatic expertise and knowledge of the local context. Of the total contract value of USD 38 million allocated to NGOs, 73 percent was allocated to national organizations. WFP selected partners based on their geographical footprint and understanding of - and capacity to access - communities and areas of intervention. This enabled last mile delivery and increased WFP's acceptance in local contexts.

In tandem with its localization agenda, WFP integrated community-based participatory planning exercises ahead of food assistance for assets activities (FFA) and smallholder agricultural market and value chain support (SAMS). This involved affected communities in decision making processes and increasing their agency over community investments.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to play a prominent role within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Humanitarian Country Team. It contributed to the UNCT-led post-mission strategy for the agencies, funds, and programmes (AFP) of the UN, reinforcing AFP's commitment to "stay and deliver" assistance in line with the humanitarian principles and repositioning the system's primary mandate of supporting the Government's development priorities.

WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster, leads the Information and Communications Technology working group [12], is part of the national cash working group [13] and chaired the UN monitoring and evaluation working groups for alignment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) [14]. WFP also participates in the protection cluster and in inter-agency coordination mechanisms [15].

Multi-year joint-programmes with UNICEF, FAO and IFAD continued, and collaborations with IOM on displacement data and UNHCR on refugee assistance progressed. Programmes include: the Malian Government-funded programme for the Sahel (SD3C) which responds to COVID-19, conflicts, and climate change; the Canada-funded response to food and nutrition insecurity in the context of COVID-19 (PROSAN); a project for school inclusion with UNICEF and Sweden funded by the European Union; and resilience programmes funded by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and KfW Development Bank. WFP commenced a review of a joint WFP, FAO, and IOM project on reconciliation and social cohesion, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund.

WFP reinforced the UNICEF partnership nationally and regionally, integrating GIZ [16] as a third actor in the BMZ-funded integrated resilience projects in zones of convergence, following the nexus approach. The renewal of the BMZ programme (2023-2028) reflects increasing donor interest in multi-year inter-agency programmes that optimise outcomes and leverage complementarities. WFP worked with UNICEF to strengthen national social protection systems and coordination frameworks, facilitating the expansion of the unified social registry [17].

# Financial Overview

## Increasing our response

2023 was the fourth year of WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) in Mali. This was marked by an increase in needs and budget requirements, as the United Nations Humanitarian Needs Overview identified 8.8 million people in need (a 17 percent increase compared with 2022, while malnutrition prevalence indicators deteriorated). WFP therefore had to reinforce preventive measures, scaling up resilience support to vulnerable households and aiming to reduce in the long-term the emergency needs linked to lean seasons.

Following a sixth review, the budget for the CSP 2020-2024 rose from USD 1.1 billion to USD 1.3 billion, which impacted 2023 and 2024 budgets (a total increase of USD 162 million). To date, the CSP has been 49 percent funded for the five-year period.

In 2023, WFP had available USD 282 million of the USD 334 million required, per the needs-based plan [1], demonstrating the strong commitment of donors to saving and changing lives. This figure was close to the USD 293 million anticipated in the implementation plan. Sixty-five percent of available resources were carried over from previous years, with 35 percent of contributions received in 2023. Of the carryover funding, USD 31 million was from multi-year contracts intended for ongoing and future use. Of the USD 282 million available, 47 percent was allocated to crisis response and 53 percent to resilience (where donors showed their commitment through multi-year funding).

Strategic outcome 1 was 59 percent funded against the needs-based plan for emergency food and nutrition activities. This resulted in an important reduction of assistance, shortening its duration [2] and prioritising the most vulnerable people. In addition to funding shortfalls, the time from the confirmation of funding and availability of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) was insufficient, especially at the beginning of the second semester. As such, the arrival of several nutrition commodities was delayed.

Strategic outcome 2 focused on school feeding and social safety nets. This was 103 percent resourced due to multi-year financing, payouts from African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica, and increased donor support, which allowed for a scale-up to address growing needs.

Strategic outcomes 3, 4 and 5, focused on the prevention of malnutrition, as well as an increase of asset creation, smallholder farmer and value chain support, and capacity strengthening of national institutions. Strategic outcome 3 was funded at 115 percent, while outcome 4 was at 119 percent, and outcome 5 at 208 percent.

Strategic outcome 6, included the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), and was 133 percent funded (some activities being resourced on a cost-recovery basis). UNHAS' volume of activities increased, especially with a surge in demand for needs in highly critical areas like Ménaka. Its cargo services were also sought as an alternative to road transport.

Total expenditure for 2023 was USD 182 million, which represented 62 percent of the implementation plan. WFP faced shortages under the crisis pillar (saving lives), which resulted in drastic prioritisations and operational constraints. These had a negative impact on effective responses to the needs of targeted populations. Hampered logistics affected food transportation and arrivals and jeopardised cash distributions in field offices (which subsequently delayed assistance cycles). Under the integrated resilience package (changing lives) and despite adequate donor support, WFP faced implementation challenges due to the deteriorating security context affecting the capacity to deploy cash transfers with appropriate modalities.

Overall, WFP was significantly more efficient in budget spending in 2023 -increasing by 29 percent, while the burn rate was also 51 percent higher, compared with 2022. Thirty-five percent of 2023 funds will carry over to 2024. Considering the deterioration of the funding environment, and that most contributions were allocated in the latter half of 2023, it was encouraging to see WFP's ability to maintain access to communities and capacity to deliver assistance.























Thanks to the Internal Project Lending mechanism, WFP secured an advance of USD 15.4 million. This allowed for lean season responses, engagement with partners, and adequate mapping of financial service providers for the cash modality.

For both crisis response and resilience, contributions were mostly earmarked to activities and strategic objectives. Conversely, flexible funding represented only 15 percent of total directed multilateral contributions. Even so, this is an improvement from 2022 [3]. Through flexible funding, WFP distributed fortified biscuits to vulnerable communities and

newly displaced conflict-affected people in Ménaka and other areas, when sudden needs arose (via WFP's GCMF). This permitted WFP to purchase scarce nutritious commodities in advance, which avoided extended procurement processes during emergencies and ensured timely assistance to the most vulnerable at the peak of the lean season. It also allowed WFP to handle price volatility for locally grown commodities (by procuring during the harvest period when prices are lower) and facilitate in-kind disbursement to enable rapid responses for flood victims. Over 30 percent of food purchased (3,800 mt) was procured through the GCMF.















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

|   | Needs Based Plan  | Implementation Plan   | Available Resources   | Expenditure   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SDG Target 1. Access to Food  | <br>201,922,278  | <br>166,872,269  | <br>138,817,581  | <br>103,475,149  |
| 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  | <br>158,616,854  | <br>131,142,346  | <br>94,371,502   | <br>77,438,374   |
| 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] | <br>132,871,786  | <br>108,830,675  | <br>67,141,821   | <br>54,386,357   |
| 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]   | <br>25,745,067 | <br>22,311,670 | <br>27,196,090 | <br>23,052,016 |
| Non-activity specific   | <br>0          | <br>0          | <br>33,590     | <br>0          |
| SO02: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round  | <br>43,305,424 | <br>35,729,923 | <br>44,446,079 | <br>26,036,775 |

|  |            |            |            |            |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 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]  | 15,767,189 | 13,836,787 | 11,176,999 | 6,827,840  |
| Activity 12: 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach  | 27,538,234 | 21,893,135 | 33,248,273 | 19,208,935 |
| Non-activity specific  | 0          | 0          | 20,806     | 0          |
| SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition   | 37,287,950 | 36,621,136 | 43,066,649 | 21,949,234 |
| SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year  | 37,287,950 | 36,621,136 | 43,066,649 | 21,949,234 |
| 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] | 37,287,950 | 36,621,136 | 42,997,282 | 21,949,234 |
| Non-activity specific  | 0          | 0          | 69,366     | 0          |
| SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes   | 39,794,762 | 40,121,189 | 47,395,585 | 26,233,261 |

|  |            |            |            |            |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 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   | 39,794,762 | 40,121,189 | 47,395,585 | 26,233,261 |
| 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] | 39,794,762 | 40,121,189 | 47,353,839 | 26,233,261 |
| Non-activity specific  | 0          | 0          | 41,745     | 0          |
| SDG Target 5. Capacity Building  | 3,060,739  | 3,025,913  | 6,374,321  | 2,387,836  |
| 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  | 3,060,739  | 3,025,913  | 6,374,321  | 2,387,836  |
| 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]  | 3,060,739  | 3,025,913  | 6,368,223  | 2,387,836  |
| Non-activity specific  | 0          | 0          | 6,097      | 0          |

|  |  |             |             |             |             |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| SDG Target 8. Global Partnership   |    | 17,782,973  | 16,333,209  | 23,703,497  | 14,235,529  |
| SO06: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year  |    | 17,782,973  | 16,333,209  | 23,703,497  | 14,235,529  |
| Activity 07: 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]  |    | 14,979,079  | 11,458,271  | 18,639,951  | 13,087,988  |
| 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] |    | 577,758     | 176,448     | 259,258     | 63,729      |
| Activity 09: 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]  |  | 1,592,199   | 1,655,183   | 4,194,115   | 473,641     |
| Activity 10: 10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects   |  | 633,936     | 3,043,306   | 610,170     | 610,170     |
| Non-SDG Target   |  | 0           | 0           | 4,351,332   | 0           |
| Total Direct Operational Costs   |  | 299,848,704 | 262,973,717 | 263,708,967 | 168,281,011 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC)   |  | 13,820,822  | 12,113,485  | 13,182,020  | 8,501,467   |

|                              |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Total Direct Costs           | <br>313,669,527 | <br>275,087,203 | <br>276,890,987 | <br>176,782,479 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) | <br>20,280,256  | <br>17,768,125  | <br>5,587,493   | <br>5,587,493   |
| Grand Total                  | <br>333,949,783 | <br>292,855,328 | <br>282,478,480 | <br>182,369,972 |

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 and 2023

[2] Unified tool used by the international community for food and nutrition insecurity analysis throughout several Sahel and West African countries

[3] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, it is a five-phase scale which classifies levels of acute food insecurity, with 1 being the least acute, and 5 being the most acute

[4] As per the need-based plan

## Operational context

[1] Following two regime changes in Mali in 2020 and 2021, Mali is currently governed by a transitional military Government

[2] Previously imposed sanctions were lifted after Mali's government vowed to hold elections in early 2024. These sanctions significantly impacted prices of food and non-food items

[3] UNDP Human Development Indicators <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/MLI> and

<https://hdr.undp.org/content/2023-global-multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi#/indicies/MPI>

[4] World Bank data, 2022 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=ML>

[5] World Bank data, 2023 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/macro-poverty-outlook>

[6] An analytical process that contributes to the identification of broad national programmatic strategies, including resilience building, disaster risk reduction, and social protection for the most vulnerable and food insecure populations. It is supported by several partners, including various Government structures

[7] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, it is a five-phase scale which classifies levels of acute food insecurity, with 1 being the least acute, and 5 being the most acute

[8] Global Hunger Index 2023 data <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/ranking.html>

[9] Data from the World Food Programme <https://www.wfp.org/publications/hunger-hotspots-fao-wfp-early-warnings-acute-food-insecurity-june-november-2023> and

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/hunger-hotspots-fao-wfp-early-warnings-acute-food-insecurity-november-2023-april-2024>

[10] Unified tool used by the international community for food and nutrition insecurity analysis throughout several Sahel and West African countries

[11] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions, a methodology used in emergencies which balances simplicity and technical soundness

[12] IOM and OCHA data: <https://dtm.iom.int/datasets/mali-baseline-assessment-round-77> and

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/mali/mali-apercu-sur-les-mouvements-de-population-septembre-2023>

[13] Stakeholders involved include community leaders, military actors, administrative authorities, decentralized technical services of the state, transporters, traders, and beneficiary communities

[14] WFP Mali established in 2023 a very active well-being committee, hired a staff counsellor, added mobility benefits for local staff working in sub-offices, and mobilized funds to provide medical and non-medical (sports) equipment in guest houses

[15] CONOPS was shared with donors, a post-MINUSMA task force was kept active for continuous analysis and actioning. The Mali Country Office demonstrated high levels of adaptability in a complex and evolving context

[16] The African Risk Capacity Limited (ARC Ltd) is a hybrid mutual insurer and financial affiliate of the African Risk Capacity Group. It is a risk pooling platform that provides financial tools and infrastructure to help African Union Member States manage climate-related disaster risk. ARC Ltd. 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. This risk pooling mechanism allows funds disbursement to beneficiaries when a particular risk threshold is met



## Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees
- [2] Refers to pre-lean and lean seasons, as well as floods, bushfires, and droughts
- [3] Supply chain and access constraints, to a lesser degree, also impacted outcomes. Overall, outcome indicators (such as the percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services) saw some limitations
- [4] Unified tool used by the international community for food and nutrition insecurity analysis throughout several Sahel and West African countries
- [5] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, it is a five-phase scale which classifies levels of acute food insecurity, with 1 being the least acute, and 5 being the most acute
- [6] Plan National de Réponse, in French.
- [7] March–May and June–July, respectively; note that these two numbers are not cumulative (as the same person may be assisted both during pre-lean and lean seasons)
- [8] WFP in total provided assistance to this population during 12 months. During the first three months, this was done through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), an emergency response modality for delivering humanitarian aid to vulnerable people (including children) displaced by armed conflict. Starting on month four, the post RRM phase starts. This phase is divided in sub-phases: the first one covers months four through six, where those assisted receive full rations; the second one goes from months seven through 12, where those assisted receive 60 percent of food rations
- [9] A composite score based on the household's dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups
- [10] A fortified blended food, it is part of the specialized nutritious food provided by WFP's nutrition activities
- [11] Food rations for Super Cereal, fortified vegetable oil, and ready-to-use supplementary food are 250g/day, 25g/day and 100g/day, respectively
- [12] Similar to Super Cereal, usually provided to children under 5 years of age; the ration is 100g/day
- [13] MEB represents what a household requires to meet its basic needs
- [14] The presence of non-state armed groups has posed several security issues to WFP staff and partners
- [15] These are physical cards produced in Kenya; delays in transportation can cause programme discontinuity
- [16] Voucher payment reconciliation for hospital-based activities is based on the reports sent by the health directorate; hence delays in reception and processing of reports can cause temporary cessation of activities
- [17] The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), food security and nutrition; shelter and settlement; and health
- [18] This is a proxy indicator for micronutrient adequacy among a population of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years)
- [19] This is a composite indicator derived from the minimum dietary diversity AND minimum meal frequency indicators for children aged 6 to 23 months
- [20] Direction Nationale de la Protection Sociale et de l'Économie Solidaire (DNPSES), the Direction Général de la Protection Civile, the Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire, the Direction Générale de la Santé et de l'hygiène Publique (respectively)
- [21] An evidence-based strategy to help improve health, comprising a collection of communications approaches, activities, and tools used to positively influence behaviours
- [22] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions, a methodology used in emergencies which balances simplicity and technical soundness
- [23] SCOPE is WFP's identity management tool: it allows WFP to ensure that the beneficiaries identified for assistance are recorded in the system and are indeed the ones receiving support from WFP. This is instrumental in reducing potential cases of food and asset diversion
- [24] For instance, in highly volatile areas, replacing direct cash with other modalities puts beneficiaries at a lesser risk of robbery

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Earmarking restricts the intervention based on schools targeted
- [2] The region continued to face unstable market functionality and limited state presence
- [3] Centre National des Cantines Scolaires (CNCS), in French
- [4] Centres d'Animation Pédagogique (CAP), in French
- [5] CNCS operates at the central level, and the CAPs at the decentralised level
- [6] Roughly translated as "circles", a second-level administrative unit in Mali (regions are divided in cercles)
- [7] Once fully operational, School Connect will allow WFP and its partners to see in real time the school feeding programme reach and to produce tailored reports with relevant monitoring data
- [8] These are large-scale shocks, including climate, security, economy-related ones, in contrast to idiosyncratic shocks, which happen to specific households, such as illness of the main bread winner
- [9] Funded by several donors, it is hosted under Mali's Ministry of Economy and Finance
- [10] The African Risk Capacity Limited (ARC Ltd) is a hybrid mutual insurer and financial affiliate of the African Risk Capacity Group. It is a risk pooling platform that provides financial tools and infrastructure to help African Union Member States manage climate-related disaster risk. ARC Ltd. 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. This risk pooling mechanism allows funds disbursement to beneficiaries when a particular risk threshold is met. Dry spells during the 2022 agricultural season – which can have devastating effects among the population - triggered this response, with cash disbursement occurring in 2023
- [11] Direction Nationale de la Protection Sociale et de l'Économie Solidaire
- [12] Conseil national d'Orientation Stratégique de la Protection Sociale, in French
- [13] Registre Social Unifié. Represents the Malian Government's ongoing goal to enrol the entire population. WFP is instrumental in expanding coverage to achieve this goal
- [14] In English, municipalities, a third-level administrative unit in Mali (cercles are divided into communes)
- [15] This initiative fell under WFP's South-South cooperation, a process whereby two or more developing countries pursue their individual and/or shared national capacity development objectives through exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources, and the technical know-how
- [16] Outcomes 1 and 4, respectively

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions, a methodology used in emergencies which balances simplicity and technical soundness
- [2] A fortified blended food, it is part of the specialized nutritious food provided by WFP's nutrition activities, usually to children under 5 years of age
- [3] The Registre Social Unifié (RSU) or Unified Social Registry: a part of its social protection scheme, it is Mali's centralised population registry used to reach citizens for social protection measures
- [4] Top-ups are given to members of this beneficiary group who are already receiving some sort of assistance, although considered not adequate, through the Government social protection schemes
- [5] Of those, 50,828 were not registered in RSU, and 15,248 were registered and received top-ups
- [6] SCOPE is WFP's identity management tool: it allows WFP to ensure that the beneficiaries identified for assistance are recorded in the system and are indeed the ones receiving support from WFP. This is instrumental in reducing potential cases of food and asset diversion
- [7] Production units are small factories capable of processing food
- [8] Centre National des Cantines Scolaires (CNCS), in French
- [9] Images and posters, student booklet, a teacher guide and a training guide
- [10] This drop can be partially explained by an increase in nutritious food prices and access constraints, which allowed WFP to implement for a limited time period
- [11] Direction Nationale des Industries, in French
- [12] Département Nutrition et Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments, in French
- [13] Direction Nationale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises Mali, in French
- [14] Agence Malienne de Normalisation et de Promotion de la Qualité, in French
- [15] Including CARE International, World Vision International, Action Contre la Faim, Welthungerhilfe, Centre Sahélien de Prestations, d'Etudes, d'Ecodéveloppement et de Démocratie Appliquée, Association Libre pour la Promotion de l'Habitat et du Logement, Association Malienne pour la Promotion du Sahel, Union pour un Avenir Écologique et Solidaire
- [16] UNICEF, FAO, Centre National d'Information, d'Éducation et de Communication pour la Santé, Hellen Keller International, Action Contre la Faim, NGO G-FORCE, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
- [17] Refers to the National Strategy for Social and Behavioral Change (SBC) for the Promotion of Nutrition in Mali and its Operational Plan 2024 -2028 (in French: Stratégie Nationale pour le Changement Social et Comportemental (CSC) pour la Promotion de la Nutrition au Mali et son Plan Opérationnel 2024-2028)
- [18] Foyer d'Apprentissage et de Recuperation Nutritionnel et d'Éveil, in French

## Strategic outcome 04

- [1] In 2023, this activity expanded operations to Sikasso, Bougouni, Kayes, Kita, Nioro and Nara
- [2] Adequate funding levels allowed the programme to surpass beneficiary targets of both FFA and SAMS activities, also surpassing last year's numbers. However, many initiatives under this component (including cash disbursement) are linked to progress of infrastructure works, which faced some delays in 2023 for several reasons, including security and access constraints
- [3] Considering that most FFA activities are high-intensity infrastructure project (which may prevent certain women from joining, considering Mali's social gender norms), this percentage of women participation is a positive development and a significant increase from last year's women participation rate in FFA activities (37 percent)
- [4] The integrated resilience package combines geographic convergence (i.e. activities taking place in the same areas) and complementarity among activities; for example, assets created under this activity, such as improved stoves or the creation of school gardens, directly benefit children participating in the school feeding programme (WFP's activity 3), food production of improved varieties or food safety across value chains benefit the nutritional status of vulnerable populations (activity 4)
- [5] Some of these trainings include: associative life and organizations of small producers into farmer organizations, composting, assisted natural regeneration techniques, pest control, management of post-harvest losses, storage and conservation of seeds, water collection technologies, sustainable use and maintenance of farm equipment, and several others
- [6] Coping strategies are generally categorized into two main blocks: food consumption (these can include actions such as consuming less meals per day, consuming smaller positions, opting for less nutritious food, having a particular household member consume less food than other household members, etc.) and livelihoods (selling assets to meet needs, taking children out of school, and others)
- [7] The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the Malian Institute of Rural Economy (IER), the World Vegetable Centre (WVC) and signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
- [8] Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Tombouctou, and Gao
- [9] In highly risky areas, WFP ensures assets are stored in places where some security presence is guaranteed; in the case of Menaka, assets were stored by a road regularly patrolled by MINUMA; with the progressive withdrawal of MINUSMA in 2023, WFP will work on community sensitization and transfer to communities the responsibility in securing the provided assets.
- [10] Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative; convened under the European Union and led by the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, and the CILSS, the alliance aims to strengthen the resilience of Sahel and West African countries in the face of recurring food and nutritional crises

## Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire, in French
- [2] Système d'Alerte Précoce, in French
- [3] Dispositif National de Sécurité Alimentaire, in French
- [4] Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture, in French
- [5] Programme Régional d'Appui au Pastoralisme au Sahel, in French. A World Bank funded programme implemented by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (Comité Permanent Inter-État de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse au Sahel; CILSS) at the regional level. At the national level in Mali it is currently managed by the Ministry of Agriculture
- [6] Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Résilience, in French. Convened under the European Union and led by the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, and the CILSS, the alliance aims to strengthen the resilience of Sahel and West African countries in the face of recurring food and nutritional crises
- [7] Observatoire Du Marché Agricole, in French. Hosted under the Permanent Assembly of Agricultural Chambers of Mali (Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture du Mali; APCAM), it carries out major national surveys on food and nutritional security and is in charge of food prices and market monitoring
- [8] Plan National de Réponse, in French
- [9] Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (ENSAN), in French
- [10] Système Expert, in French
- [11] Unified tool used by the international community for food and nutrition insecurity analysis throughout several Sahel and West African countries
- [12] The African Risk Capacity Limited (ARC Ltd) is a hybrid mutual insurer and financial affiliate of the African Risk Capacity Group. It is a risk pooling platform that provides financial tools and infrastructure to help African Union Member States manage climate-related disaster risk. ARC Ltd. 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. This risk pooling mechanism allows funds disbursement to beneficiaries when a particular risk threshold is met
- [13] Early food refers to food and nutritional support to populations ahead of the pre-lean season, in anticipation of scarcity period, as part of a preventative approach to food security
- [14] An analytical process that contributes to the identification of broad national programmatic strategies, including resilience building, disaster risk reduction, and social protection for the most vulnerable and food insecure populations. It is supported by several partners, including various Government structures
- [15] These include the Agence Nationale de la Météorologie Mali-Meteo (National Agency of Meteorology), the Direction Nationale de l'Hydraulique (The National Directorate of Hydraulics), the Plateforme Nationale pour la Prévention et la Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes (National Platform for Disaster Risk Prevention and Management), and the CSA

## Strategic outcome 06

- [1] Partners included Action Contre la Faim, Islamic Relief, Médecins Sans Frontières Belgique, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), Médecins du Monde Belgique, the Norwegian Refugee Council, CARE International, the Union pour un Avenir Écologique et Solidaire, and WFP
- [2] This agreement formally merged activity 7 (general provision of UNHAS services) with former activity 10 (provide humanitarian air service in support of ECHO funded projects).
- [3] WFP is the global lead of the Logistics Cluster
- [4] On 5 May 2023, WHO declared that Covid-19 no longer constituted a public health emergency of international concern
- [5] Information and Communications Technology

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] The Gender Equality Index (GII) is a composite metric of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. A low GII value indicates low inequality between women and men, and vice-versa. Available at: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>
- [2] WFP revitalized over 1,000 committees; 728 of them had a relatively acceptable gender composition considering Malian society
- [3] An evidence-based strategy to help improve health comprising a collection of communications approaches, activities, and tools used to positively influence behaviours
- [4] In Mali, structural inequalities and sociocultural customs affect women's health and severely limit their education, participation in governance, and their social and economic independence. Source: UN Women. Available at: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/west-and-central-africa/mali>

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] Mali interactive protection cluster dashboard, Mali Protection Cluster, managed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- [2] A concept of operations (CONOPS) was shared with donors. A task force following United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was kept active for continuous analysis and actioning. The Mali Country Office demonstrated high levels of adaptability in a complex and evolving context
- [3] SCOPE is WFP's identity management tool: it allows WFP to ensure that the beneficiaries identified for assistance are recorded in the system and are indeed the ones receiving support from WFP
- [4] VIAMO is a tech social enterprise specialized in mobile engagement and Information and Communication Technology for Development
- [5] This will be done through SugarCRM, a software company that produces on-premises and cloud-based web application Sugar, a customer relationship management system.
- [6] This is a new indicator, hence cannot be compared to earlier rounds of data collection
- [7] Roughly translated as "circles", a second-level administrative unit in Mali (regions are divided in cercles)

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Mali ranked 176 out of 185 countries on the Notre 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

[2] World Bank data, 2022

[3] The Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C) in the Sahel and Senegal aims to consolidate the livelihoods of small producers, in particular women and youth living in cross-border areas of the six targeted countries. It is implemented by the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development

## Nutrition integration

[1] An evidence-based strategy to help improve health comprising a collection of communications approaches, activities, and tools used to positively influence behaviors

[2] SCOPE is WFP's identity management tool: it allows WFP to ensure that the beneficiaries identified for assistance are recorded in the system and are indeed the ones receiving support from WFP. This is instrumental in reducing potential cases of food and asset diversion

[3] The World Food Programme's corporate monitoring and evaluation tool, the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool

[4] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions, a methodology used in emergencies which balances simplicity and technical soundness, in French

[5] Unified tool used by the international community for food and nutrition insecurity analysis throughout several Sahel and West African countries

[6] The rapid response mechanism (RRM) is an emergency response modality for delivering humanitarian aid to vulnerable people, including children, displaced by armed conflict

[7] The boîte à images or box of pictures

[8] Protocole de Prise en Charge Intégrée de la Malnutrition Aigue, in French

## Partnerships

[1] Joint Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity (October 2023)

[2] In 2023 and for the first time in Mali, about 2,500 persons in Menaka were classified at IPC 5 (famine)

[3] In 2023, WFP held 6 donor meetings to update them about progress in operations and funding gaps.

[4] Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire, in French

[5] Plan National de Réponse, in French

[6] Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle, in French

[7] Unified tool used by the international community for food and nutrition insecurity analysis throughout several Sahel and West African countries

[8] Centres d'Animation Pédagogique, in French

[9] Centre National des Cantines Scolaires, in French

[10] Institut d'Economie Rurale, in French

[11] WFP is the UN agency in Mali with the largest field presence, through seven field offices across the country

[12] WFP took over the leadership of the Information and Communications Technology working group in November of 2023

[13] WFP completed the transition plan of the Cash Working Group (CWG) as part of the global cash coordination guidelines; the CWG will proceed towards electing a new co-lead every year

[14] United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

[15] This includes the United Nations System Gender Theme Group (UNS-GTG); UNICEF and WFP co-led the 2020-2024 evaluation of the UNS-GTG

[16] Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. The German Development Agency

[17] Registre Social Unifié, in French. Mali's centralized population registry used to reach citizens for social protection measures.

## Financial Overview

[1] The NBP figures correspond with the figures of the sixth budget review of the Country Strategic Plan

[2] Lean season assistance was provided for two months instead of four, as originally planned

[3] In 2022, flexible funding accounted for only 10 percent of contributions

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned   | Actual    | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries  | male   | 1,777,697 | 1,094,863 | 62%                  |
|                      | female | 1,950,483 | 1,305,751 | 67%                  |
|                      | total  | 3,728,180 | 2,400,614 | 64%                  |
| By Age Group         |        |           |           |                      |
| 0-23 months          | male   | 241,110   | 165,231   | 69%                  |
|                      | female | 251,510   | 177,667   | 71%                  |
|                      | total  | 492,620   | 342,898   | 70%                  |
| 24-59 months         | male   | 221,861   | 109,097   | 49%                  |
|                      | female | 230,359   | 112,257   | 49%                  |
|                      | total  | 452,220   | 221,354   | 49%                  |
| 5-11 years           | male   | 187,368   | 116,756   | 62%                  |
|                      | female | 188,568   | 117,729   | 62%                  |
|                      | total  | 375,936   | 234,485   | 62%                  |
| 12-17 years          | male   | 128,544   | 68,948    | 54%                  |
|                      | female | 178,254   | 152,150   | 85%                  |
|                      | total  | 306,798   | 221,098   | 72%                  |
| 18-59 years          | male   | 960,424   | 613,875   | 64%                  |
|                      | female | 1,044,206 | 713,223   | 68%                  |
|                      | total  | 2,004,630 | 1,327,098 | 66%                  |
| 60+ years            | male   | 38,390    | 20,956    | 55%                  |
|                      | female | 57,586    | 32,725    | 57%                  |
|                      | total  | 95,976    | 53,681    | 56%                  |

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned   | Actual    | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| IDP              | 360,000   | 318,612   | 89%                  |
| Refugee          | 65,000    | 10,005    | 15%                  |
| Resident         | 3,303,180 | 2,071,997 | 63%                  |

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area                           | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Action to protect against climate shocks | 314,656 | 313,536 | 99%                  |



| Programme Area                                     | Planned   | Actual    | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood                      | 350,000   | 368,532   | 105%                 |
| Malnutrition prevention programme                  | 560,000   | 380,848   | 68%                  |
| Malnutrition treatment programme                   | 370,000   | 197,128   | 53%                  |
| School based programmes                            | 200,000   | 194,508   | 97%                  |
| Smallholder agricultural market support programmes | 150,000   | 153,535   | 102%                 |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers                   | 2,853,880 | 1,620,820 | 56%                  |

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities                        | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food                     |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 01               |                           |                          |                      |
| Corn Soya Blend                    | 4,440                     | 1,397                    | 31%                  |
| High Energy Biscuits               | 90                        | 28                       | 31%                  |
| LNS                                | 0                         | 346                      | -                    |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food    | 1,800                     | 453                      | 25%                  |
| Rice                               | 1,405                     | 4,365                    | 311%                 |
| Sorghum/Millet                     | 1,720                     | 1,501                    | 87%                  |
| Split Peas                         | 1,110                     | 4,070                    | 366%                 |
| Vegetable Oil                      | 377                       | 993                      | 264%                 |
| Strategic Outcome 02               |                           |                          |                      |
| Beans                              | 108                       | 15                       | 14%                  |
| Canned Fish                        | 58                        | 109                      | 190%                 |
| Iodised Salt                       | 7                         | 1                        | 12%                  |
| Rice                               | 540                       | 74                       | 14%                  |
| Split Peas                         | 0                         | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Vegetable Oil                      | 36                        | 12                       | 34%                  |
| End Malnutrition                   |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 03               |                           |                          |                      |
| Corn Soya Blend                    | 300                       | 271                      | 90%                  |
| Smallholder Productivity & Incomes |                           |                          |                      |
| 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 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food                     |                            |                           |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 01               |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                               | 61,311,993                 | 965,311                   | 2%                   |
| Value Voucher                      | 57,850,200                 | 39,605,869                | 68%                  |
| Strategic Outcome 02               |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                               | 31,858,713                 | 4,851,960                 | 15%                  |
| Value Voucher                      | 0                          | 12,782,940                | -                    |
| End Malnutrition                   |                            |                           |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 03               |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                               | 11,832,000                 | 4,592,869                 | 39%                  |
| Value Voucher                      | 14,400,000                 | 7,709,860                 | 54%                  |
| Smallholder Productivity & Incomes |                            |                           |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 04               |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                               | 19,750,000                 | 8,985,107                 | 45%                  |
| Value Voucher                      | 0                          | 1,375,789                 | -                    |

## 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   |                   |                      |                 |                  |                  |
| <b>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]</b> |                   |                      |                 |                  |                  |
| Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs  |                   |                      |                 |                  |                  |
| CSP Output 01: 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)   |                   |                      |                 |                  |                  |
| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity         | Unit of measure | Planned          | Actual           |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)   | All               | General              | Female          | 1,326,000        | 632,572          |
|  |                   | Distribution;        | Male            | 1,274,000        | 607,768          |
|  |                   | Macro Insurance      | <b>Total</b>    | <b>2,600,000</b> | <b>1,240,340</b> |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance  |                   |                      | MT              | 4,603            | 10,880.02        |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people  |                   |                      | USD             | 60,004,146       | 939,715          |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)   |                   |                      | USD             | 49,226,250       | 33,691,274       |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance   |                   | General Distribution | Number          | 329,854,770      | 156,798,221      |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance   |                   | Macro Insurance      | Number          | 5,129,460        | 4,500,840        |

**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]**

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: 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)

| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group   | Sub Activity  | Unit of measure | Planned        | Actual         |
|--|---|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)   | ART clients;<br>All;<br>Children;<br>Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls;<br>Activity supporters | HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets;<br>Macro Insurance;<br>Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition;<br>Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female          | 476,540        | 279,892        |
|  |   |   | Male            | 297,340        | 118,546        |
|  |   |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>773,880</b> | <b>398,438</b> |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Activity supporters   | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition  | Female          | 46,560         | 34,045         |
|  |   |   | Male            | 1,440          | 1,103          |
|  |   |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>48,000</b>  | <b>35,148</b>  |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children  | Prevention of acute malnutrition  | Female          | 153,000        | 51,458         |
|  |   |   | Male            | 147,000        | 49,441         |
|  |   |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>300,000</b> | <b>100,899</b> |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children  | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition  | Female          | 153,000        | 73,883         |
|  |   |   | Male            | 147,000        | 66,812         |
|  |   |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>300,000</b> | <b>140,695</b> |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls  | Prevention of acute malnutrition  | Female          | 100,000        | 97,937         |
|  |   |   | Male            |                |                |
|  |   |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>100,000</b> | <b>97,937</b>  |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls  | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition  | Female          | 22,000         | 21,285         |
|  |   |   | Male            |                |                |
|  |   |   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>22,000</b>  | <b>21,285</b>  |
| A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks  | Children  | Macro Insurance   | Female          |                | 271            |
|  |   |   | Male            |                | 403            |
|  |   |   | <b>Total</b>    |                | <b>674</b>     |

|   |  |                 |                                |                             |                             |
|---|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Macro Insurance | Female<br>Male<br><b>Total</b> | 21,424<br><br><b>21,424</b> | 23,229<br><br><b>23,229</b> |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance   |  |                 | MT                             | 6,339                       | 2,271.82                    |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes   |  |                 | MT                             | 6,339                       | 2,267.77                    |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people   |  |                 | USD                            | 1,307,847                   | 25,599                      |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)  |  |                 | USD                            | 8,623,950                   | 5,914,593                   |
| B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition  |  |                 | MT                             | 99                          | 75.55                       |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition  |  |                 | MT                             | 6,240                       | 2,196.27                    |

#### Other Output

**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]**

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: 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)

| Output indicator  | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity         | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|--|----------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes | General Distribution | Number          | 78      | 78     |

#### 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source     |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b> |         |          |                |             |                |            |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)   | Female  | 5        | <5             | <5          | 4              | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 5.4      | <5             | <5          | 3              | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 5.3      | <5             | <5          | 3.5            | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score                             | Female  | 54.1     | ≥80            | ≥80         | 67             | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 60.7     | ≥80            | ≥80         | 67.2           | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 59.4     | ≥80            | ≥80         | 67.1           | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score                             | Female  | 28.7     | ≤10            | ≤10         | 28.1           | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 20.7     | ≤10            | ≤10         | 29.6           | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 22.3     | ≤10            | ≤10         | 29.3           | WFP survey |

|   |         |      |     |     |      |            |
|---|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------------|
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score                                     | Female  | 18.3 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 4.9  | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 18.6 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 3.2  | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 17.2 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 3.5  | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies               | Female  | 13.6 | <10 | <10 | 12.8 | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 13.5 | <10 | <10 | 11.6 | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 13.5 | <10 | <10 | 11.8 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies            | Female  | 32.9 | <10 | <10 | 13.6 | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 31.9 | <10 | <10 | 11.8 | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 32.2 | <10 | <10 | 12.1 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies               | Female  | 14.6 | <30 | <30 | 26.9 | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 19.5 | <30 | <30 | 28.5 | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 18.1 | <30 | <30 | 28.2 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female  | 38.9 | >50 | >50 | 46.8 | WFP survey |
|   | Male    | 35.1 | >50 | >50 | 48.1 | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 36.2 | >50 | >50 | 47.9 | 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-59 months - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate  | Female  | 0        | <15            | <15         | 0.18           | WFP                      |
|  | Male    | 0        | <15            | <15         | 0.18           | programme monitoring     |
|  | Overall | 0        | <15            | <15         | 0.18           | WFP programme monitoring |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition         |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)   | Female  | 85       | ≥98            | ≥98         | 67             | WFP                      |
|  | Male    | 84       | ≥98            | ≥98         | 67             | programme monitoring     |
|  | Overall | 84.5     | ≥98            | ≥98         | 67             | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)   | Female  | 68       | ≥98            | ≥70         | 79             | WFP                      |
|  | Male    | 68.4     | ≥98            | ≥70         | 79             | programme monitoring     |
|  | Overall | 68.2     | ≥98            | ≥70         | 79             | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)                                | Female  | 0        | ≥30            | ≥30         | 9.6            | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 0        | ≥30            | ≥30         | 17             | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 0        | ≥30            | ≥30         | 13.6           | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)                                | Female  | 0        | ≥60            | ≥60         | 52             | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 0        | ≥60            | ≥60         | 53.3           | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 0        | ≥60            | ≥60         | 52.7           | WFP survey               |

|  |         |       |       |        |       |                          |
|--|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)    | Female  | 0     | ≥30   | ≥30    | 11.5  | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 0     | ≥30   | ≥30    | 11.7  | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 0     | ≥30   | ≥30    | 11.1  | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female  | 19.9  | ≥30   | ≥30    | 7.3   | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 24.4  | ≥30   | ≥30    | 15    | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 22.6  | ≥30   | ≥30    | 11.4  | WFP survey               |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-59 months - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition         |         |       |       |        |       |                          |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate   | Female  | 2.2   | <15   | <15    | 4.37  | WFP                      |
|  | Male    | 2.9   | <15   | <15    | 4.37  | programme monitoring     |
|  | Overall | 2.55  | <15   | <15    | 4.37  | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate   | Female  | 0     | <3    | <3     | 0.01  | WFP                      |
|  | Male    | 0     | <3    | <3     | 0.01  | programme monitoring     |
|  | Overall | 0     | <3    | <3     | 0.01  | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate  | Female  | 97.95 | >75   | >75    | 95.44 | WFP                      |
|  | Male    | 96.95 | >75   | >75    | 95.44 | programme monitoring     |
|  | Overall | 97.45 | >75   | >75    | 95.44 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)   | Female  | 85    | ≥98   | ≥98    | 47    | WFP                      |
|  | Male    | 84    | ≥98   | ≥98    | 47    | programme monitoring     |
|  | Overall | 84.5  | ≥98   | ≥98    | 47    | WFP programme monitoring |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Children and PLW - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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  | 24.5  | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 19.9  | ≥22   | ≥19.9  | 21.4  | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 19.5  | ≥21   | ≥19.5  | 22    | WFP survey               |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)                                     | Female  | 28.9  | ≥50   | ≥28.9  | 62.9  | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 30.8  | ≥58   | ≥30.8  | 64.1  | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 30.4  | ≥54   | ≥30.4  | 63.9  | WFP survey               |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)   | Female  | 53.3  | <1    | ≤353.3 | 12.6  | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 49.3  | <1    | ≤49.3  | 14.5  | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 50.1  | <1    | ≤50.1  | 14.2  | WFP survey               |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)  | Female  | 45    | ≥50   | ≥45    | 64.5  | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 54.1  | ≥58   | ≥54.1  | 65.1  | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 52.3  | ≥54   | ≥52.3  | 65    | WFP survey               |

|  |         |      |     |       |      |            |
|--|---------|------|-----|-------|------|------------|
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)              | Female  | 42.6 | ≥49 | ≥42.6 | 34.5 | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 35.8 | ≥41 | ≥35.8 | 34.5 | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 37.2 | ≥58 | ≥37.2 | 34.5 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)                  | Female  | 12.4 | <10 | ≥12.4 | 1    | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 10.1 | <8  | ≥10.1 | 0.5  | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 10.6 | <9  | ≥10.6 | 0.6  | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)                    | Female  | 27.8 | ≥38 | ≥27.8 | 28.4 | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 35.7 | ≥40 | ≥35.7 | 27.5 | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 34.1 | ≥39 | ≥34.1 | 27.7 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)                | Female  | 51.7 | ≥59 | ≥51.7 | 58.8 | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 43.4 | ≥59 | ≥43.4 | 62   | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 45.1 | ≥59 | ≥45.1 | 61.4 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)                    | Female  | 20.4 | <1  | ≤20.4 | 12.8 | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 20.9 | <1  | ≤20.9 | 10.5 | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 20.8 | <1  | ≤20.8 | 10.9 | WFP survey |
| <b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition |         |      |     |       |      |            |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age   | Overall | 37.1 | ≥60 | ≥50   | 39.3 | 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<br>[modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery] |                            |                                       |                 |                     |                |
| Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages  |                            |                                       |                 |                     |                |
| CSP Output 03: 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)                 |                            |                                       |                 |                     |                |
| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group          | Sub Activity                          | Unit of measure | Planned             | Actual         |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes   | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site)              | Female          | 101,000             | 98,227         |
|  |                            |                                       | Male            | 99,000              | 96,281         |
|  |                            |                                       | <b>Total</b>    | <b>200,000</b>      | <b>194,508</b> |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes   | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations)    | Female          | 50,000              |                |
|  |                            |                                       | Male            |                     |                |
|  |                            |                                       | <b>Total</b>    | <b>50,000</b>       |                |
| A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes  |                            |                                       | MT              | 749                 | 211.8          |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people  |                            |                                       | USD             | 9,882,000           | 2,918,713      |
| A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes  |                            |                                       | USD             | 9,882,000           | 2,918,713      |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance   |                            | School feeding (on-site)              | Number          | 36,000,000          | 21,009,118     |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance   |                            | School feeding (take-home rations)    | Number          | 150,000             |                |
| Activity 12: 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach  |                            |                                       |                 |                     |                |
| Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs  |                            |                                       |                 |                     |                |
| CSP Output 17: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to shocks and crisis, particularly women (tier 1), receive safety nets (output category A) to meet short-term food needs and help them absorb shocks                                     |                            |                                       |                 |                     |                |
| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group          | Sub Activity                          | Unit of measure | Planned             | Actual         |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)   | All                        | General Distribution; Macro Insurance | Female          | 204,000             | 214,205        |
|  |                            |                                       | Male            | 196,000             | 205,802        |
|  |                            |                                       | <b>Total</b>    | <b>400,000</b>      | <b>420,007</b> |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people  |                            |                                       | USD             | 21,976,713          | 1,933,248      |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)   |                            |                                       | USD             |                     | 12,782,940     |

### Other Output

#### 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]

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 03: 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)

| Output indicator  | Detailed indicator  | Sub Activity             | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming  | A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP  | School feeding (on-site) | school          | 700     | 774    |
| N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days  | N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days  | School feeding (on-site) | %               | 100     | 90     |
| 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) | School feeding (on-site) | %               | 20      | 18     |

### 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Government entities - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)                   |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 1        | ≥6             | ≥2          | 3              | Secondary data           |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Primary school children - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)                           |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate  | Female  | 77       | ≥98            | ≥80         | 93             | WFP                      |
|   | Male    | 77       | ≥98            | ≥80         | 94             | programme monitoring     |
|   | Overall | 77       | ≥98            | ≥80         | 93             | WFP programme monitoring |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Primary school children - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)                           |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Annual change in enrolment  | Female  | 20       | ≥30            | ≥22         | 9              | WFP                      |
|   | Male    | 22       | ≥30            | ≥22         | 9              | programme monitoring     |
|   | Overall | 21       | ≥30            | ≥22         | 9              | WFP programme monitoring |

|                 |         |    |     |     |    |                          |
|-----------------|---------|----|-----|-----|----|--------------------------|
| Attendance rate | Female  | 75 | ≥98 | ≥80 | 82 | WFP                      |
|                 | Male    | 75 | ≥98 | ≥80 | 82 | programme monitoring     |
|                 | Overall | 75 | ≥98 | ≥80 | 82 | WFP programme monitoring |

**Target Group:** Students (primary schools) - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

|  |         |   |     |     |   |                          |
|--|---------|---|-----|-----|---|--------------------------|
| Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office        | Overall | 0 | =10 | =10 | 8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office        | Overall | 0 | =20 | =20 | 8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office | Overall | 0 | =15 | =15 | 8 | 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

|  |         |     |      |      |      |            |
|--|---------|-----|------|------|------|------------|
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)  | Female  | 4.6 | ≤2   | ≤4.6 | 4.5  | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 4.6 | ≤2   | ≤4.6 | 3    | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 4.6 | ≤2   | ≤4.6 | 3.8  | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score                    | Female  | 62  | ≥80  | ≤80  | 67.7 | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 66  | ≥80  | ≤80  | 73.8 | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 64  | ≥80  | ≤80  | 73.4 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score                    | Female  | 23  | ≤10  | ≤10  | 22.4 | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 23  | ≤10  | ≤10  | 20.7 | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 23  | ≤10  | ≤10  | 20.8 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score                          | Female  | 15  | ≤10  | ≤10  | 9.9  | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 11  | ≤10  | ≤10  | 5.5  | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 13  | ≤10  | ≤10  | 5.8  | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies    | Female  | 9   | ≤7   | ≤9   | 14.6 | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 12  | ≤9   | ≤12  | 9.4  | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 11  | ≤8   | ≤11  | 9.7  | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female  | 5   | ≤3   | ≤5   | 12.5 | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 6   | ≤4   | ≤6   | 10.3 | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 6   | ≤3.5 | ≤6   | 10.3 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies    | Female  | 30  | ≤10  | ≥26  | 35.9 | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 26  | ≤7   | ≥22  | 23.6 | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 27  | ≤8.5 | ≥23  | 24.8 | WFP survey |

|   |         |    |          |         |         |                          |
|---|---------|----|----------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies                             | Female  | 56 | ≥80      | ≤60     | 37      | WFP survey               |
|   | Male    | 56 | ≥80      | ≤60     | 56.7    | WFP survey               |
|   | Overall | 56 | ≥80      | ≤60     | 55.2    | WFP survey               |
| Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support | Overall | 0  | ≥100,000 | ≥60,000 | 270,708 | WFP programme monitoring |

|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| <b>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</b> | <b>Resilience Building</b> |
|--|----------------------------|

**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]**

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: Targeted children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (tier 1) receive food and cash transfers (output category A) (including specialized nutritious commodities where appropriate) that prevent malnutrition (WFP Strategic Result 2)

| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group                      | Sub Activity           | Unit of measure | Planned       | Actual        |
|--|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | All                                    | Prevention of stunting | Female          | 7,650         | 8,359         |
|  |  |                        | Male            | 7,350         | 5,573         |
|  |  |                        | <b>Total</b>    | <b>15,000</b> | <b>13,932</b> |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children                               | Prevention of stunting | Female          | 40,800        | 44,498        |
|  |  |                        | Male            | 39,200        | 42,752        |
|  |  |                        | <b>Total</b>    | <b>80,000</b> | <b>87,250</b> |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Prevention of stunting | Female          | 65,000        | 80,830        |
|  |  |                        | Male            |               |               |
|  |  |                        | <b>Total</b>    | <b>65,000</b> | <b>80,830</b> |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes  |  |                        | MT              | 300           | 271.29        |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people  |  |                        | USD             | 11,832,000    | 4,592,869     |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)   |  |                        | USD             | 14,400,000    | 7,709,861     |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance   |  | Prevention of stunting | Number          | 40,350,000    | 20,897,760    |

### Other Output

#### 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]

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: 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)

| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity                  | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger      | C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 130     | 150    |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs        | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized   | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 4       | 11     |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed   | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 6       | 12     |

CSP Output 07: Targeted beneficiaries (tier 1) benefit from malnutrition prevention interventions (output category E), including social and behaviour change communication

| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity           | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual  |
|--|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | Prevention of stunting | Individual      | 80,000  | 80,008  |
| E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)   | E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)   | Prevention of stunting | Individual      | 160,000 | 158,428 |

### 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)   | Female  | 54       | ≥95            | ≥70         | 99             | WFP                      |
|  | Male    | 55       | ≥95            | ≥70         | 99             | programme monitoring     |
|  | Overall | 54.5     | ≥95            | ≥70         | 99             | WFP programme monitoring |

|  |         |      |       |     |      |                          |
|--|---------|------|-------|-----|------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)   | Female  | 94   | ≥99   | ≥94 | 90   | WFP                      |
|  | Male    | 93.9 | ≥98   | ≥94 | 90   | programme monitoring     |
|  | Overall | 94   | ≥98.5 | ≥94 | 90   | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)  | Female  | 0    | ≥30   | ≥30 | 24.9 | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 0    | ≥30   | ≥30 | 23   | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 0    | ≥30   | ≥30 | 23.8 | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)  | Female  | 0    | ≥60   | ≥60 | 56   | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 0    | ≥60   | ≥60 | 53.2 | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 0    | ≥60   | ≥60 | 54.4 | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)    | Female  | 0    | ≥30   | ≥30 | 8.9  | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 0    | ≥30   | ≥30 | 11.3 | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 0    | ≥30   | ≥30 | 10.2 | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female  | 3.7  | ≥30   | ≥30 | 17.5 | WFP survey               |
|  | Male    | 3.7  | ≥30   | ≥30 | 16.1 | WFP survey               |
|  | Overall | 3.7  | ≥30   | ≥30 | 16.7 | WFP survey               |
| <b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting  |         |      |       |     |      |                          |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age   | Overall | 37   | ≥70   | ≥50 | 35.9 | WFP survey               |

| <b>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</b>   |                   |  |                 | <b>Resilience Building</b> |                |
|---|-------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Output Results</b>   |                   |  |                 |                            |                |
| <b>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]</b> |                   |  |                 |                            |                |
| Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors  |                   |  |                 |                            |                |
| CSP Output 08: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 1), receive timely and adequate food assistance for assets creation or consolidation of resilience gains (output category A) and that meet their short-term food needs while improving their resilience   |                   |  |                 |                            |                |
| Output Indicator  | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity                                       | Unit of measure | Planned                    | Actual         |
| A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)   | All               | Food assistance for asset                          | Female          | 178,500                    | 163,937        |
|   |                   |  | Male            | 171,500                    | 204,595        |
|   |                   |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>350,000</b>             | <b>368,532</b> |
| A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities   |                   |  | USD             | 19,750,000                 | 8,985,108      |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)  |                   |  | USD             |                            | 1,375,790      |
| F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure   | All               | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Female          | 76,500                     | 77,965         |
|   |                   |  | Male            | 73,500                     | 75,570         |
|   |                   |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>150,000</b>             | <b>153,535</b> |

## Other Output

**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]**

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 11: 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

| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  | Sub Activity                                       | Unit of measure  | Planned   | Actual   |
|--|---|--|------------------|-----------|----------|
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated | Food assistance for asset                          | Number           | 42,327    | 27,700.8 |
|  |   |  | Number           | 21        | 17       |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained                 | Food assistance for asset                          | Number           | 14,384    | 14,384   |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices               | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | metric ton       | 12        | 12       |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated                     | Food assistance for asset                          | Ha               | 155.04    | 71.9     |
|  |   |  | Ha               | 47        | 18       |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested  | Food assistance for asset                          | Ha               | 229.5     | 127.53   |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures                | Food assistance for asset                          | Ha               | 17,937.25 | 8,304.87 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared                                | Food assistance for asset                          | Km               | 64.55     | 63.37    |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated             | Food assistance for asset                          | Km               | 9,264.43  | 33.03    |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals  | Food assistance for asset                          | Km               | 10.5      | 7.8      |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure                      | D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure   | Food assistance for asset                          | Number           | 23        | 1        |
|  |   |  | Number           | 252       | 80       |
| D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context | D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated | Food assistance for asset                          | Number<br>Number | 319<br>1  | 319<br>1 |



|  |  |  |                  |  |                |                |
|--|--|--|------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context             | D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated  | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Ha               |  | 29             | 29             |
| D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context             | D.1.2.g.2: Hectares of land forested   | Food assistance for asset                          | Ha               |  | 90             | 90             |
| D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context             | D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures   | Food assistance for asset                          | Ha<br>Ha         |  | 9,527<br>306   | 9,527<br>304   |
| D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context             | D.1.2.g.4: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated  | Food assistance for asset                          | Km               |  | 9,250          | 9,227          |
| D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context             | D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure  | Food assistance for asset                          | Number<br>Number |  | 22<br>172      | 22<br>172      |
| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided   | Food assistance for asset                          | Number           |  | 2,007          | 2,007          |
| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared   | Food assistance for asset                          | Number<br>Number |  | 11,487<br>540  | 9,059<br>540   |
| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.3.1: Hectares (ha) of land planted with forage (e.g. grasses, shrubs, legumes)   | Food assistance for asset                          | Number           |  | 406            | 289            |
| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.3.3: Kilometers (Km) of sand dams/sub-surface dams constructed/rehabilitated/maintained  | Food assistance for asset                          | Number           |  | 473            | 463            |
| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.3.6: Kilometers (km) of live fencing created/rehabilitated/maintained.   | Food assistance for asset                          | Number           |  | 31.8           | 753.4          |
| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.3.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated/maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc...) | Food assistance for asset                          | Number<br>Number |  | 650<br>1,200   | 650<br>1,191   |
| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained  | Food assistance for asset                          | Number           |  | 11             | 11             |
| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.3.9: Number of fuel efficient stoves produced/distributed  | Food assistance for asset                          | Number<br>Number |  | 1,098<br>3,000 | 1,098<br>3,000 |

| D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure   | D.1.3.g.1: Volume of water management assets built/rehabilitated  | Food assistance for asset                          | Number                   | 5               | 5               |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts   | D.1.4.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared  | Food assistance for asset                          | Number                   | 1,400           | 1,420           |
| D.1.4: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency contexts   | D.1.4.3: Kilometers (Km) of sand dams/sub-surface dams constructed/rehabilitated/maintained   | Food assistance for asset                          | Number                   | 10              | 10              |
| 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)   | Food assistance for asset                          | Individual<br>Individual | 6,588<br>18,000 | 6,588<br>18,000 |
| 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)                                 | Food assistance for asset                          | Individual<br>Individual | 42,000<br>1,200 | 34,200<br>1,200 |
| G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks  | G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Individual               | 5,000           | 4,000           |
| G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks  | G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes                    | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Individual               | 3,600           | 3,000           |
| Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools  |   |  |                          |                 |                 |
| CSP Output 09: 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) |   |  |                          |                 |                 |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  | Sub Activity                                       | Unit of measure          | Planned         | Actual          |
| F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills  | F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)                                   | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number                   | 73              | 73              |
| F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills  | F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)                                     | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number                   | 112             | 112             |
| F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership  | F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)                                       | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number                   | 2,003           | 1,769           |

|  |  |  |        |        |        |
|--|--|--|--------|--------|--------|
| F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership    | F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)      | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 1,893  | 2,211  |
| F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance        | F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)        | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 10     | 0      |
| F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance        | F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)          | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 10     | 0      |
| F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment         | F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)        | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 1,716  | 1,799  |
| F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment         | F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)          | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 2,101  | 2,101  |
| F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure | F.14.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Female) | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 1,934  | 1,934  |
| F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure | F.14.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Male)   | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 1,863  | 1,863  |
| F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems                    | F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)                       | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 72,000 | 75,570 |
| F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems                    | F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)                     | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 78,000 | 77,965 |
| F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported                              | F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported  | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 129    | 120    |
| F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported                              | F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported  | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 60     | 55     |
| F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported                              | F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported   | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 9      | 9      |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided  | F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided   | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 21     | 18     |

|   |   |  |           |           |           |
|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided                     | F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided   | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number    | 1,670     | 1,720     |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided                     | F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed  | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number    | 17        | 17        |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided                     | F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided   | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Kilograms | 20,512.67 | 24,223.17 |
| F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages                       | F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages                                 | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number    | 16        | 11        |
| F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated  | F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)   | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number    | 4         | 2         |
| F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices                         | F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)                         | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number    | 2,269     | 3,249     |
| F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices                         | F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)                           | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number    | 2,893     | 2,593     |
| F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices | F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female) | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number    | 259       | 630       |
| F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices | F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)   | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number    | 279       | 1,012     |

#### 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)</b>                                    |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 2        | =4             | =3          | 3              | WFP programme monitoring |
| <b>Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>   |         |          |                |             |                |                          |

|  |         |      |        |       |       |  |
|--|---------|------|--------|-------|-------|--|
| Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base               | Female  | 93   | ≥95    | ≥95   | 93.86 | WFP programme monitoring<br>WFP programme monitoring<br>WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Male    | 93   | ≥95    | ≥95   | 93.86 |  |
|  | Overall | 93   | ≥95    | ≥95   | 93.86 |  |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits  | Overall | 93   | ≥95    | ≥95   | 94    | WFP programme monitoring   |
| <b>Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>                          |         |      |        |       |       |  |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)  | Female  | 8.7  | ≤4     | ≤8.7  | 4.5   | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 3.9  | ≤1.5   | ≤3.9  | 3     | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 4.1  | ≤2.75  | ≤4.1  | 3.8   | WFP survey   |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score                                      | Female  | 63.2 | ≥90    | ≥80   | 67.7  | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 43.1 | ≥90    | ≥80   | 73.8  | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 44.2 | ≥90    | ≥80   | 73.4  | WFP survey   |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score                                      | Female  | 14   | ≤7     | ≤10   | 22.4  | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 19.6 | ≤7     | ≤10   | 20.7  | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 19.3 | ≤7     | ≤10   | 20.8  | WFP survey   |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score  | Female  | 22.8 | ≤3     | ≤10   | 9.9   | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 37.3 | ≤3     | ≤10   | 5.5   | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 36.5 | ≤3     | ≤10   | 5.8   | 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   | 21.9  | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 8.8  | ≥18.8  | ≥8    | 32.7  | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 15.2 | ≥22    | ≥15.2 | 31.9  | 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 | 68.8  | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 52.9 | ≥47.9  | ≥52.9 | 58.6  | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 46.3 | ≥44    | ≥46.3 | 59.4  | 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 | 9.4   | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 38.2 | ≤33.2  | ≤38.2 | 8.7   | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 38.5 | ≤33    | ≤38.5 | 8.8   | 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 | 60.4  | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 33.8 | ≥43.8  | ≥33.8 | 68.6  | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 37.4 | ≥45.85 | ≥37.4 | 68    | 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 | 39.6  | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 45.6 | ≥45.6  | ≥45.6 | 31.4  | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 39.4 | ≥37.15 | ≥39.4 | 32    | WFP survey   |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)      | Female  | 23.4 | ≤18.4  | ≤23.4 | 0     | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 20.6 | ≤15.6  | ≤20.6 | 0     | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 23.1 | ≤17    | ≤23.1 | 0     | 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   | 26    | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 23.5 | ≥33.5  | ≥23.5 | 31.3  | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 19.5 | ≥31.25 | ≥19.5 | 30.9  | 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 | 65.6  | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 47.1 | ≥42.1  | ≥47.1 | 59    | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 47.3 | ≥42.25 | ≥47.3 | 59.5  | 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 | 8.3   | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 29.4 | ≤24.4  | ≤29.4 | 9.7   | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 33.2 | ≤26.5  | ≤33.2 | 9.6   | WFP survey   |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies                      | Female  | 9    | ≤7     | ≤9    | 14.6  | WFP survey   |
|  | Male    | 12   | ≤9     | ≤12   | 9.4   | WFP survey   |
|  | Overall | 11   | ≤8     | ≤11   | 9.7   | WFP survey   |

|   |         |         |              |             |         |                          |
|---|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies  | Female  | 5       | ≤3           | ≤5          | 12.5    | WFP survey               |
|   | Male    | 6       | ≤4           | ≤6          | 10.3    | WFP survey               |
|   | Overall | 6       | ≤3.5         | ≤6          | 10.3    | WFP survey               |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies   | Female  | 30      | ≤70          | ≤26         | 35.9    | WFP survey               |
|   | Male    | 26      | ≤7           | ≤22         | 23.6    | WFP survey               |
|   | Overall | 27      | ≤8.5         | ≤23         | 24.8    | WFP survey               |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies   | Female  | 56      | ≥80          | ≥60         | 37      | WFP survey               |
|   | Male    | 56      | ≥80          | ≥60         | 56.7    | WFP survey               |
|   | Overall | 56      | ≥80          | ≥60         | 55.2    | WFP survey               |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities |         |         |              |             |         |                          |
| Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage  | Overall | 10      | ≤5           | ≤5          | 6.62    | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems  | Overall | 82      | ≥90          | ≥90         | 11.58   | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall   | Overall | 377,959 | ≥365,300,000 | ≥91,500,000 | 249,087 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP   | Overall | 377,959 | ≥146,300,000 | ≥36,600,000 | 0       | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers  | Overall | 0       | ≥73,000,000  | ≥18,300,000 | 249,087 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers  | Overall | 0       | ≥73,000,000  | ≥18,300,000 | 0       | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools   | Overall | 0       | ≥73,000,000  | ≥18,300,000 | 0       | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall   | Overall | 484     | ≥2,000       | ≥500        | 460.04  | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP   | Overall | 484     | ≥800         | ≥200        | 0       | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers  | Overall | 0       | ≥400         | ≥100        | 460.04  | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers  | Overall | 0       | ≥400         | ≥100        | 0       | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools   | Overall | 0       | ≥400         | ≥100        | 0       | 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 |  |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| Other Output   |   |                                     |                 |            |                     |  |
| 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]  |   |                                     |                 |            |                     |  |
| Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs   |   |                                     |                 |            |                     |  |
| CSP Output 12: 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 |   |                                     |                 |            |                     |  |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  | Sub Activity                        | Unit of measure | Planned    | Actual              |  |
| 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 (Premium paid by WFP)                           | Macro Insurance                     | Individual      | 744,786    | 570,124             |  |
| G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs 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                                      | Macro Insurance                     | Individual      | 314,656    | 313,536             |  |
| G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs 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  | Macro Insurance                     | US\$            | 6,100,288  | 6,100,288           |  |
| 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 (Premium paid by WP)                       | Macro Insurance                     | US\$            | 2,140,000  | 2,000,000           |  |
| G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions   | G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)                                   | Macro Insurance                     | US\$            | 15,000,000 | 11,482,299          |  |
| G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action   | G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action               | Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions | %               | 16.67      | 16.67               |  |
| 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 | Macro Insurance                     | Individual      | 5,000      | 5,481               |  |

### 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data &amp; analytics (CCS)</b>   |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support                           | Overall | 0        | ≥300,000       | ≥200,000    | 270,708        | WFP programme monitoring |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support                                     | Overall | 300,000  | ≥700,000       | ≥600,000    | 2,395,726      | WFP programme monitoring |
| <b>Target Group: Gov entities - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data &amp; analytics (CCS)</b>                                    |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 4        | ≥6             | ≥4          | 6              | WFP programme monitoring |

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <b>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</b> | <b>Crisis Response</b> |
|--|------------------------|

**Other Output**

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

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 13: 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)

| Output indicator  | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity                  | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| H.24: Number of timely medical and security evacuations performed | H.24.1: Number of timely evacuated passengers for medical and for security reasons | Common Air Transport Services | Number          | 10      | 10     |
| H.25: Percentage of Response to Medvac                            | H.25.1: Percentage of Response to Medvac   | Common Air Transport Services | %               | 100     | 100    |
| H.27: Percentage of booking fulfilled                             | H.27.1: Percentage of booking fulfilled  | Common Air Transport Services | %               | 90      | 80     |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported                            | H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported  | Common Air Transport Services | MT              | 80      | 161.6  |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported                       | H.7.1: Number of passengers transported  | Common Air Transport Services | Individual      | 18,000  | 17,009 |

**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]**

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 14: 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

| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  | Sub Activity     | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|---|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type  | H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP | Service Delivery | Number          | 3       | 3      |
| H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions | H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established   | Coordination     | Yes/No          | Yes     | Yes    |
| H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions | H.2.4: UNHAS operations established   | Coordination     | Yes/No          | Yes     | Yes    |

**Activity 09: 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]**

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 15: 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

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|

|   |  |                      |        |   |   |
|---|--|----------------------|--------|---|---|
| H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed | H.3.1: Number of completed engineering works related to building constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners                                | Engineering Services | Number | 9 | 6 |
| H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed | H.3.2: Number of completed engineering works related to warehouses and large storage facilities constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners | Engineering Services | Number | 4 | 4 |

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

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 16: 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)

| Output indicator                            | Detailed indicator                        | Sub Activity                     | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported      | H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | Bilateral Air Transport Services | MT              | 5       | 13.3   |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.1: Number of passengers transported   | Bilateral Air Transport Services | Individual      | 1,000   | 1,338  |

#### 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian community - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided  | Overall | 80       | ≥95            | =80         | 99             | WFP programme monitoring |

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators  |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level  |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| <b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution  |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component  | Female  | 60       | ≥90            | ≥80         | 93.6           | WFP                      |
|   | Male    | 60       | ≥90            | ≥80         | 93.6           | programme monitoring     |
|   | Overall | 60       | ≥90            | ≥80         | 93.6           | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification  | Female  | 10       | ≥50            | ≥50         | 30.71          | WFP                      |
|   | Male    | 10       | ≥50            | ≥50         | 30.71          | programme monitoring     |
|   | Overall | 10       | ≥50            | ≥50         | 30.71          | WFP programme monitoring |

## Environmental sustainability indicators

| Environmental sustainability indicators   |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level  |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| 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.<br>[modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery] |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator  | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| <b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mali - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset  |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks   | Overall | 0        | =100           | =100        | 0              | WFP programme monitoring |

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

| Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators                         |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level                                      |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women | Overall | 32       | =50            | =50         | 32.61          | WFP programme monitoring |

| Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators   |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level   |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| <b>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]</b> |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| <b>Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>  |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>  | Overall | 36       | =40            | =40         | 35.5           | WFP survey               |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>  | Overall | 35.4     | =40            | =30         | 40.8           | WFP survey               |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>  | Overall | 28.6     | =20            | =30         | 23.7           | WFP survey               |
| <b>Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>  |         |          |                |             |                |                          |
| Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity   | Female  | 52       | =50            | =50         | 54             | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Male    | 48       | =50            | =50         | 46             | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Overall | 100      | =100           | =100        | 100            | WFP programme monitoring |

## Protection indicators

| Protection indicators   |         |             |                |             |                |                          |
|---|---------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level   |         |             |                |             |                |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator  | Sex     | Baseline    | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)                               | Overall | Approaching | Meeting        | Meeting     | Meeting        | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services | Female  | 104,589     | ≥229500        | ≥204,000    | 181,199        | WFP survey               |
|   | Male    | 100,487     | ≥220500        | ≥196,000    | 174,092        | WFP survey               |
|   | Overall | 205,076     | ≥450000        | ≥400,000    | 355,291        | WFP survey               |

| Protection indicators  |         |          |                |             |                |            |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level   |         |          |                |             |                |            |
| <b>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]</b> |         |          |                |             |                |            |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source     |
| <b>Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>  |         |          |                |             |                |            |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes   | Female  | 95       | =100           | =100        | 100            | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 95.7     | =100           | =100        | 99.96          | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 95.6     | =100           | =100        | 99.97          | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes  | Female  | 95       | =100           | =100        | 88.95          | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 95.3     | =100           | =100        | 87.88          | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 95       | =100           | =100        | 88.08          | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance   | Female  | 94.8     | =100           | =100        | 100            | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 95.1     | =100           | =100        | 99.96          | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 95.1     | =100           | =100        | 99.97          | WFP survey |



## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

| Accountability indicators  |         |             |                |             |                |  |
|--|---------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level  |         |             |                |             |                |  |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline    | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source   |
| Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism  | Overall | Yes         | Yes            | Yes         | Yes            | WFP programme monitoring   |
| Country office has an action plan on community engagement  | Overall | No          | Yes            | Yes         | Yes            | WFP programme monitoring   |
| Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)   | Overall | Approaching | Meeting        | Meeting     | Meeting        | WFP programme monitoring   |
| Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP) | Female  | 1,099,387   | =1494540       | =2,050,499  | 1,296,331      | WFP programme monitoring<br>WFP programme monitoring<br>WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Male    | 1,056,274   | =1222805       | =1,677,681  | 1,104,282      |  |
|  | Overall | 2,155,661   | =2717345       | =3,728,180  | 2,400,614      |  |

| Accountability indicators  |         |          |                |             |                |            |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level   |         |          |                |             |                |            |
| <b>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]</b> |         |          |                |             |                |            |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source     |
| <b>Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>  |         |          |                |             |                |            |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA  | Female  | 39.8     | =100           | =100        | 45.24          | WFP survey |
|  | Male    | 40.5     | =100           | =100        | 41.99          | WFP survey |
|  | Overall | 40.3     | =100           | =100        | 42.59          | WFP survey |

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A market gardener clutching a head of cabbage from her produce

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

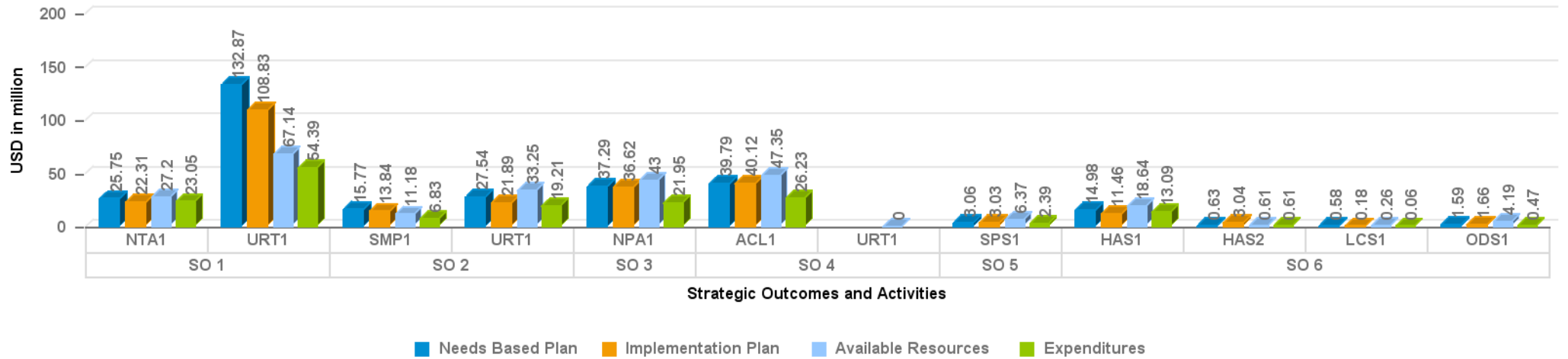
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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 | Activity Code | Country Activity Long Description   |
|------|---------------|---|
| SO 1 | 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]  |
| SO 1 | 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]                          |
| SO 2 | 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]  |
| SO 2 | URT1          | 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach  |
| SO 3 | 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]   |
| SO 4 | 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] |
| SO 5 | SPS1          | 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]  |
| SO 6 | HAS1          | 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]  |
| SO 6 | HAS2          | 10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects   |

# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

|      |      |  |
|------|------|--|
| SO 6 | LCS1 | 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<br>[modality: service delivery] |
| SO 6 | ODS1 | 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response<br>[modality: service delivery]  |

# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome  | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------|--|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 2.1        | 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] | 132,871,787      | 108,830,675         | 67,141,822          | 54,386,358   |
|            |  | 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]   | 25,745,068       | 22,311,671          | 27,196,090          | 23,052,016   |
|            |  | Non Activity Specific  | 0                | 0                   | 33,590              | 0            |
|            | 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   | 27,538,234       | 21,893,136          | 33,248,274          | 19,208,935   |

# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome   | Country Activity Description  | Needs Based Plan   | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures       |
|--|---|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 2.1  | Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round                                | 3- Provide school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls 'enrolment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]  | 15,767,190         | 13,836,787          | 11,176,999          | 6,827,841          |
|  |   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                  | 0                   | 20,806              | 0                  |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>   |   |   | <b>201,922,279</b> | <b>166,872,269</b>  | <b>138,817,582</b>  | <b>103,475,150</b> |
| 2.2  | 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] | 37,287,951         | 36,621,137          | 42,997,283          | 21,949,234         |
|  |   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                  | 0                   | 69,367              | 0                  |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b> |   |   | <b>37,287,951</b>  | <b>36,621,137</b>   | <b>43,066,650</b>   | <b>21,949,234</b>  |

# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome  | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan  | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures      |
|--|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2.3  | 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.<br>[modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery] | 39,794,762        | 40,121,189          | 47,353,840          | 26,233,262        |
|  |  | Non Activity Specific  | 0                 | 0                   | 41,746              | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b> |  |  | <b>39,794,762</b> | <b>40,121,189</b>   | <b>47,395,585</b>   | <b>26,233,262</b> |



# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target  | Strategic Outcome   | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures     |
|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 17.9  | 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] | 3,060,740        | 3,025,914           | 6,368,224           | 2,387,836        |
|   |   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                | 0                   | 6,097               | 0                |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |   |  | <b>3,060,740</b> | <b>3,025,914</b>    | <b>6,374,321</b>    | <b>2,387,836</b> |

# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome   | Country Activity Description  | Needs Based Plan  | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures      |
|--|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 17.16  | 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   | 633,936           | 3,043,306           | 610,171             | 610,171           |
|  |   | 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]  | 14,979,080        | 11,458,271          | 18,639,952          | 13,087,988        |
|  |   | 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] | 577,758           | 176,448             | 259,258             | 63,730            |
|  |   | 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]  | 1,592,199         | 1,655,184           | 4,194,116           | 473,641           |
|  |   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                 | 0                   | 0                   | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b> |   |   | <b>17,782,973</b> | <b>16,333,209</b>   | <b>23,703,497</b>   | <b>14,235,530</b> |
|  | Non SO Specific   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                 | 0                   | 4,351,332           | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>   |   |   | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>            | <b>4,351,332</b>    | <b>0</b>          |

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# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description         | Needs Based Plan   | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures       |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|            |                   | <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b> | <b>299,848,705</b> | <b>262,973,718</b>  | <b>263,708,967</b>  | <b>168,281,012</b> |
|            |                   | <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>     | <b>13,820,822</b>  | <b>12,113,486</b>   | <b>13,182,021</b>   | <b>8,501,468</b>   |
|            |                   | <b>Total Direct Costs</b>            | <b>313,669,527</b> | <b>275,087,203</b>  | <b>276,890,988</b>  | <b>176,782,479</b> |
|            |                   | <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>   | <b>20,280,256</b>  | <b>17,768,125</b>   | <b>5,587,493</b>    | <b>5,587,493</b>   |
|            |                   | <b>Grand Total</b>                   | <b>333,949,783</b> | <b>292,855,329</b>  | <b>282,478,481</b>  | <b>182,369,973</b> |



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

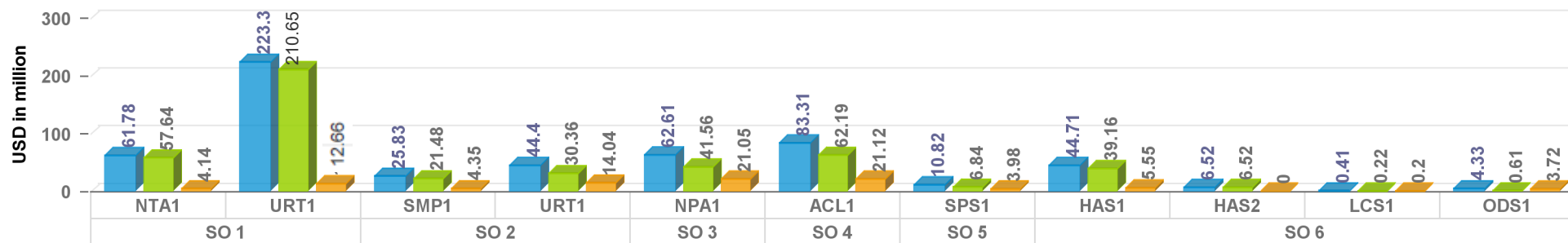
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

| Code | Strategic Outcome   |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises        |
| SO 2 | Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round  |
| SO 3 | Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year                                 |
| SO 4 | Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year                  |
| SO 5 | By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger |
| SO 6 | Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year   |

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description   |
|------|---------------|---|
| SO 1 | 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]  |
| SO 1 | 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]                          |
| SO 2 | 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]  |
| SO 2 | URT1          | 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach  |
| SO 3 | 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]   |
| SO 4 | 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] |
| SO 5 | SPS1          | 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]  |
| SO 6 | HAS1          | 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]  |

# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description  |
|------|---------------|--|
| SO 6 | HAS2          | 10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects  |
| SO 6 | LCS1          | 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<br>[modality: service delivery] |
| SO 6 | ODS1          | 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response<br>[modality: service delivery]  |

# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome  | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------|--|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 2.1        | 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] | 429,981,708      | 221,520,349             | 1,784,527              | 223,304,876         | 210,649,411  | 12,655,464           |
|            |  | 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]   | 80,029,713       | 61,781,851              | 0                      | 61,781,851          | 57,637,777   | 4,144,074            |
|            |  | Non Activity Specific  | 0                | 33,590                  | 0                      | 33,590              | 0            | 33,590               |

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# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome  | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan   | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures       | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 2.1  | 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   | 60,138,442         | 44,400,401              | 0                      | 44,400,401          | 30,361,063         | 14,039,339           |
|  |  | 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] | 63,444,910         | 25,828,273              | 0                      | 25,828,273          | 21,479,114         | 4,349,159            |
|  |  | Non Activity Specific  | 0                  | 20,806                  | 0                      | 20,806              | 0                  | 20,806               |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b> |  |  | <b>633,594,772</b> | <b>353,585,271</b>      | <b>1,784,527</b>       | <b>355,369,797</b>  | <b>320,127,366</b> | <b>35,242,432</b>    |

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# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome   | Country Activity Description  | Needs Based Plan  | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures      | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2.2  | 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] | 85,736,708        | 62,607,412              | 0                      | 62,607,412          | 41,559,363        | 21,048,049           |
|  |   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                 | 69,367                  | 0                      | 69,367              | 0                 | 69,367               |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b> |   |   | <b>85,736,708</b> | <b>62,676,778</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>62,676,778</b>   | <b>41,559,363</b> | <b>21,117,415</b>    |

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# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome  | Country Activity Description  | Needs Based Plan   | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures      | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2.3  | 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] | 126,428,184        | 83,308,313              | 0                      | 83,308,313          | 62,187,735        | 21,120,578           |
|  |  | Non Activity Specific   | 0                  | 41,746                  | 0                      | 41,746              | 0                 | 41,746               |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b> |  |   | <b>126,428,184</b> | <b>83,350,059</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>83,350,059</b>   | <b>62,187,735</b> | <b>21,162,324</b>    |

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# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target  | Strategic Outcome   | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures     | Balance of Resources |
|---|---|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 17.9  | 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] | 9,213,577        | 10,818,996              | 0                      | 10,818,996          | 6,838,609        | 3,980,388            |
|   |   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                | 6,097                   | 0                      | 6,097               | 0                | 6,097                |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |   |  | <b>9,213,577</b> | <b>10,825,094</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>10,825,094</b>   | <b>6,838,609</b> | <b>3,986,485</b>     |

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# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome   | Country Activity Description  | Needs Based Plan  | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures      | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 17.16  | 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   | 6,512,009         | 6,521,012               | 0                      | 6,521,012           | 6,521,012         | 0                    |
|  |   | 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]  | 45,922,721        | 44,707,592              | 0                      | 44,707,592          | 39,155,628        | 5,551,964            |
|  |   | 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] | 1,282,599         | 412,429                 | 0                      | 412,429             | 216,900           | 195,528              |
|  |   | 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]  | 4,701,908         | 4,331,000               | 0                      | 4,331,000           | 610,616           | 3,720,384            |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b> |   |   | <b>58,419,237</b> | <b>55,972,033</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>55,972,033</b>   | <b>46,504,157</b> | <b>9,467,876</b>     |

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# Annual Country Report

## Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target                           | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan     | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures       | Balance of Resources |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                                      | Non SO Specific   | Non Activity Specific        | 0                    | 4,351,332               | 0                      | 4,351,332           | 0                  | 4,351,332            |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>           |                   |                              | <b>0</b>             | <b>4,351,332</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>4,351,332</b>    | <b>0</b>           | <b>4,351,332</b>     |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b> |                   |                              | <b>913,392,479</b>   | <b>570,760,566</b>      | <b>1,784,527</b>       | <b>572,545,093</b>  | <b>477,217,229</b> | <b>95,327,864</b>    |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>     |                   |                              | <b>42,068,513</b>    | <b>34,767,168</b>       | <b>193,437</b>         | <b>34,960,604</b>   | <b>30,280,051</b>  | <b>4,680,553</b>     |
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>            |                   |                              | <b>955,460,992</b>   | <b>605,527,734</b>      | <b>1,977,963</b>       | <b>607,505,697</b>  | <b>507,497,280</b> | <b>100,008,417</b>   |
| <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>   |                   |                              | <b>61,737,331</b>    | <b>36,881,948</b>       |                        | <b>36,881,948</b>   | <b>36,881,948</b>  | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                   |                   |                              | <b>1,017,198,323</b> | <b>642,409,683</b>      | <b>1,977,963</b>       | <b>644,387,646</b>  | <b>544,379,229</b> | <b>100,008,417</b>   |

This donor financial report is interim



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## Columns Definition

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### 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