



World Food
Programme

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Mali

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	12
Programme performance	14
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	20
Strategic outcome 04	23
Strategic outcome 05	26
Strategic outcome 06	28
Cross-cutting results	31
Gender equality and women's empowerment	31
Protection and accountability to affected people	33
Environmental sustainability	35
Nutrition integration	36
Partnerships	38
Financial Overview	40
Data Notes	45
Annex	49
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	49
Figures and Indicators	50
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	50
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	50
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	50
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	51
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	51
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	53
Cross-cutting Indicators	78

Overview

Key messages

WFP provided life-saving and life-changing assistance to 1.8 million people, distributing over USD 50 million and more than 7,000 metric tons of food. This was amid a myriad of challenges, including the devastating floods, access challenges, and continued contextual changes.

The 2024 Country Strategic Plan evaluation showed that WFP aligned its activities with national efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and played a critical role within the humanitarian country team and broader UN system.

Saving lives and changing lives amid challenging times

In 2024, Mali faced several challenges that exacerbated an already critical humanitarian situation. The food security situation in the country worsened compared to 2023. The November 2024 Cadre Harmonisé analysis estimated that 901,911 people faced acute food insecurity (CH Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) and projected that 1.5 million people would be food insecure from June-August 2025. The security landscape deteriorated, with escalating violence and territorial disputes disrupting essential services and displacing vulnerable populations, particularly in the central and northern regions. The withdrawal of MINUSMA further compounded these issues, limiting humanitarian access.

Moreover, climate shocks intensified, with widespread flooding causing significant damage to infrastructure, livelihoods, and agricultural systems. These environmental challenges highlighted the urgent need for greater resilience and preparedness to address climate-induced risks. Economic pressures, including inflation and reduced purchasing power, further deepened vulnerabilities, pushing more households into poverty and limiting access to essential goods and services.

These overlapping crises underscored the critical importance of coordinated humanitarian interventions and long-term development strategies to address immediate needs while building resilience against future shocks.

WFP's ability to adapt to dynamic conditions—leveraging flexible funding and innovative approaches—proved critical in navigating these challenges. In 2024, WFP Mali mobilized USD 219 million, achieving 73 percent of the USD 300 million target. This included significant carryover funds and multiyear contributions, enabling critical interventions in emergency food and nutritional assistance, resilience-building, and institutional capacity strengthening. WFP also utilized internal project lending to cover gaps in food assistance during the lean season, ensuring life-saving support reached vulnerable populations while maintaining a focus on long-term resilience amidst a dynamic and challenging context.

Amid these complexities, WFP remained a critical lifeline, delivering life-saving assistance and supporting long-term resilience through its integrated resilience package, operationalized through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). In 2024, WFP reached 1.8 million beneficiaries, (53 percent of whom were women). This represented 67 percent of the 2.7 million target, and included 270,594 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 73,254 refugees, and 175,402 people with disabilities.

The CSP addressed diverse needs through six strategic outcomes. By integrating protection, gender, and climate-sensitive strategies into its programming, WFP reaffirmed its commitment to meeting immediate needs while laying the foundation for sustainable development in Mali.

Strategic outcome 1 ensured that crisis-affected populations in targeted areas were provided with adequate and nutritious food during and after crises, stabilizing food consumption and preventing acute malnutrition among displaced and conflict-affected households.

Strategic outcome 2 focused on improving the nutritional status and access to education for vulnerable people through nutrition-sensitive school meals and home-grown school feeding initiatives, enhancing dietary diversity and school attendance.

Strategic outcome 3 aimed at achieving improved nutrition outcomes for malnourished populations, particularly children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, through specialized nutritious foods and social behaviour change activities.

Strategic outcome 4 strengthened the resilience of food-insecure and vulnerable populations by supporting livelihoods through initiatives such as Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities, emphasizing climate-smart practices and community asset rehabilitation.

Strategic outcome 5 enhanced national institutions and systems to manage equitable and sustainable food, nutrition, and social protection programs, with significant progress made in expanding the unified social registry and enhancing its targeting, payment, monitoring, and feedback redress capacities.

Strategic outcome 6 ensured that humanitarian partners had access to common services, enabling effective operations in crisis-affected areas, supported by WFP's logistics, supply chain, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), Technology and Engineering services.

WFP's interventions targeted areas most affected by food insecurity, malnutrition, and vulnerability, including regions such as Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Ségou, Menaka, and Kidal. These regions were selected based on the severity of humanitarian needs, food insecurity levels, and their exposure to climate and conflict-induced shocks. The alignment of WFP's activities with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) underscores its commitment to fostering long-term development while addressing immediate crises. The primary focus on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) was complemented by contributions to SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) via resilience-building and climate adaptation strategies. Additionally, WFP's work in strengthening national systems and fostering partnerships directly supported SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Cash-based transfers (CBT) played a pivotal role in WFP's operations, enabling beneficiaries to access diverse and locally available food. In 2024, WFP provided CBT assistance to 1.2 million people, distributing a total of USD 50.9 million, which accounted for 30 percent of the targeted USD 170.8 million—a drop of 10 percentage points from the 40 percent distribution rate in 2023 [4]. This low distribution rate was influenced by security constraints, funding gaps, and operational challenges. To enhance efficiency, WFP introduced innovations such as the Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) system to monitor SIM card distributions and developed dashboards for reconciliation processes, improving transparency and accountability.

Within CBT modalities, vouchers represented a larger share of distributions than direct cash, primarily due to market conditions, security considerations, and operational factors. Vouchers ensured stable food access through pre-arranged vendor agreements, mitigating risks associated with price volatility, limited cash liquidity, and supply chain disruptions. Additionally, they provided greater security, aligned with government regulations, and enhanced monitoring and accountability, ensuring assistance was directed toward food purchases. The integration of electronic vouchers further streamlined delivery, while a Multi-Sectorial Assessment helped WFP to identify appropriate mechanisms for effective service delivery, particularly in insecure and remote areas.

The year marked significant strides in enhancing national systems, with WFP supporting the Government with comprehensive capacity-strengthening initiatives, enhanced coordination mechanisms, and targeted interventions addressing acute and chronic vulnerabilities. Key activities included: facilitating food security and nutrition assessments, strengthening the unified social registry and revising the national malnutrition protocol. Collaborative efforts with UNICEF, FAO, and other partners advanced integrated approaches to social protection and resilience, ensuring greater coherence in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP's leadership in logistics and supply chain services facilitated timely assistance in hard-to-reach areas, despite access constraints and operational challenges following the withdrawal of MINUSMA.

In 2024, WFP evaluated its CSP for Mali, covering the period 2018-2023. Conducted by the Office of Evaluation (OEV) between March 2022 and March 2023, the evaluation assessed stakeholder's actions and drew lessons at national, regional, and institutional levels. It reviewed all activities under the Interim Transitional CSP (2018-2019) and the CSP (2020-2023). Key areas included WFP's strategic positioning, contributions to outcomes, implementation efficiency, and performance drivers [1]. The evaluation confirmed WFP's alignment with national efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and its critical role within the humanitarian country team and the broader UN system. Moving forward, WFP will continue to prioritize partnerships, government engagement, local capacity strengthening, and resilience-building to address the evolving needs of Mali's most vulnerable populations.

1,846,337

Total beneficiaries in 2024



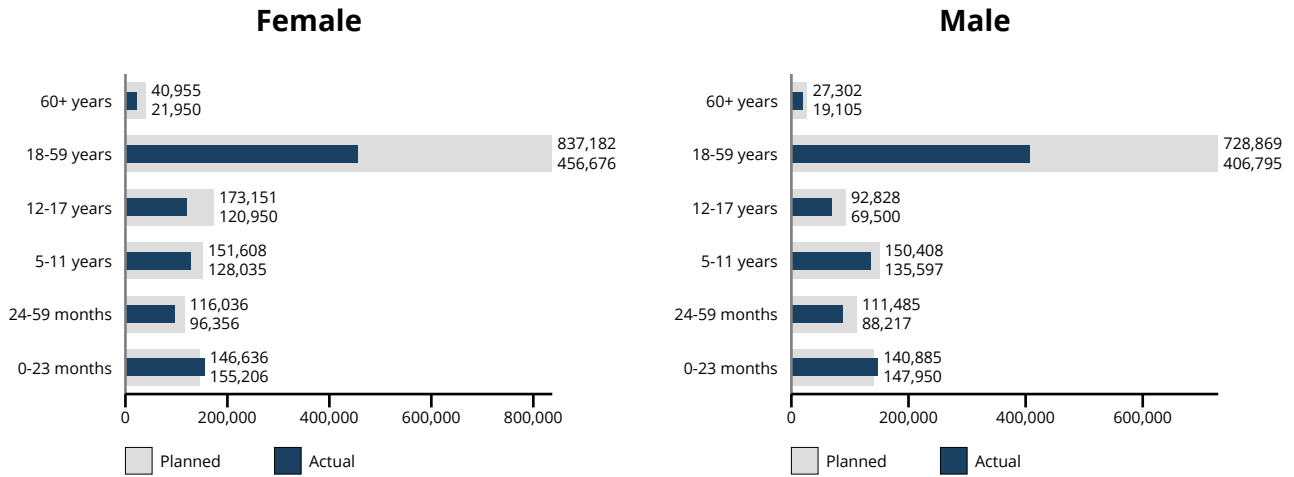
53% female



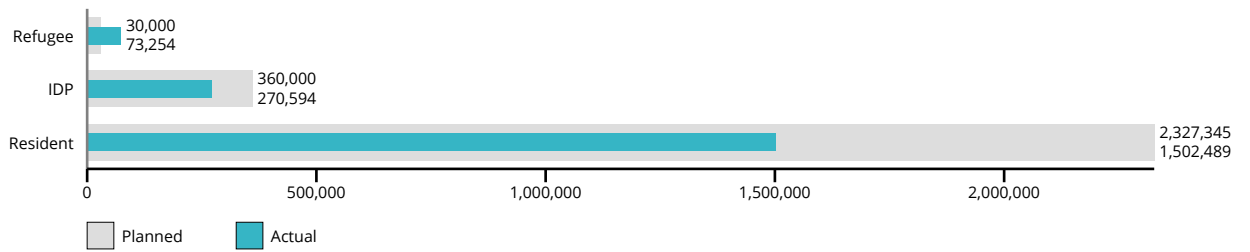
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 175,402 (51% Female, 49% Male)

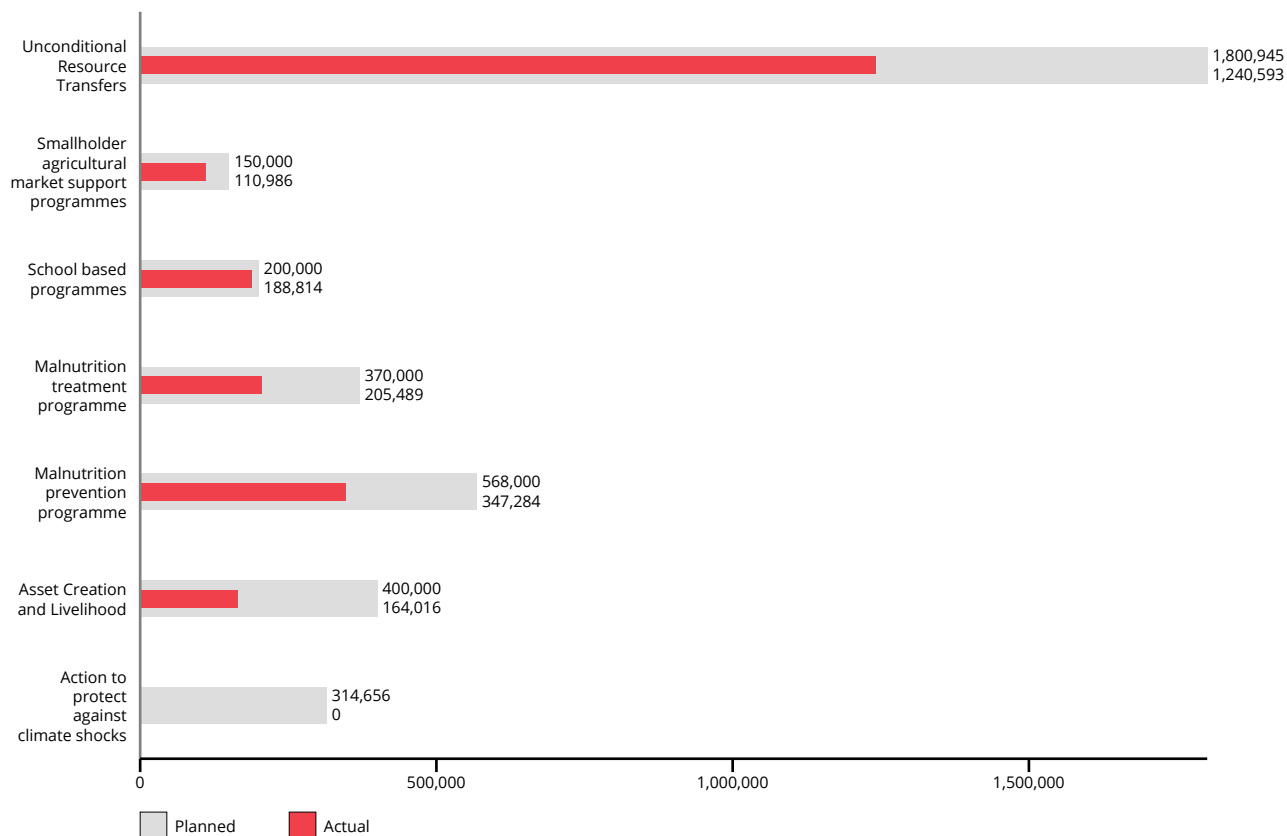
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



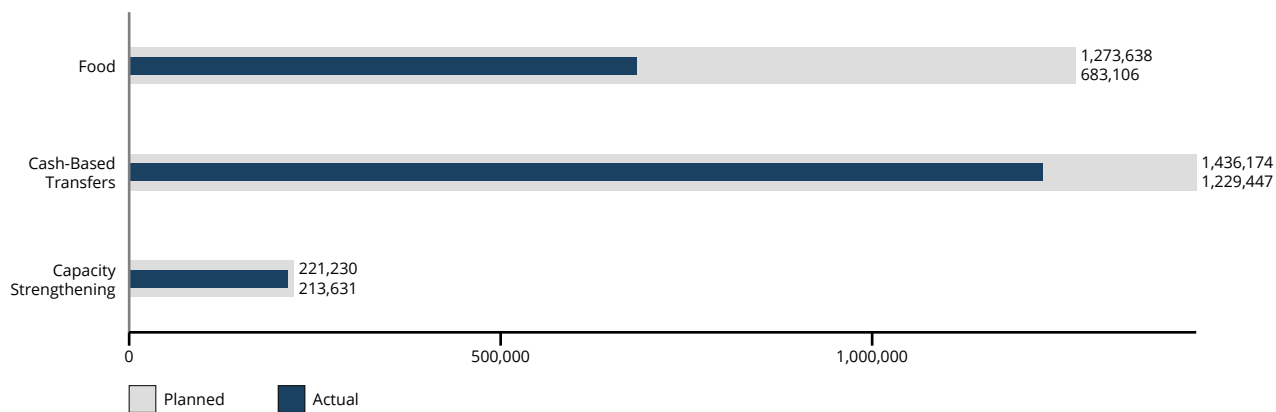
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



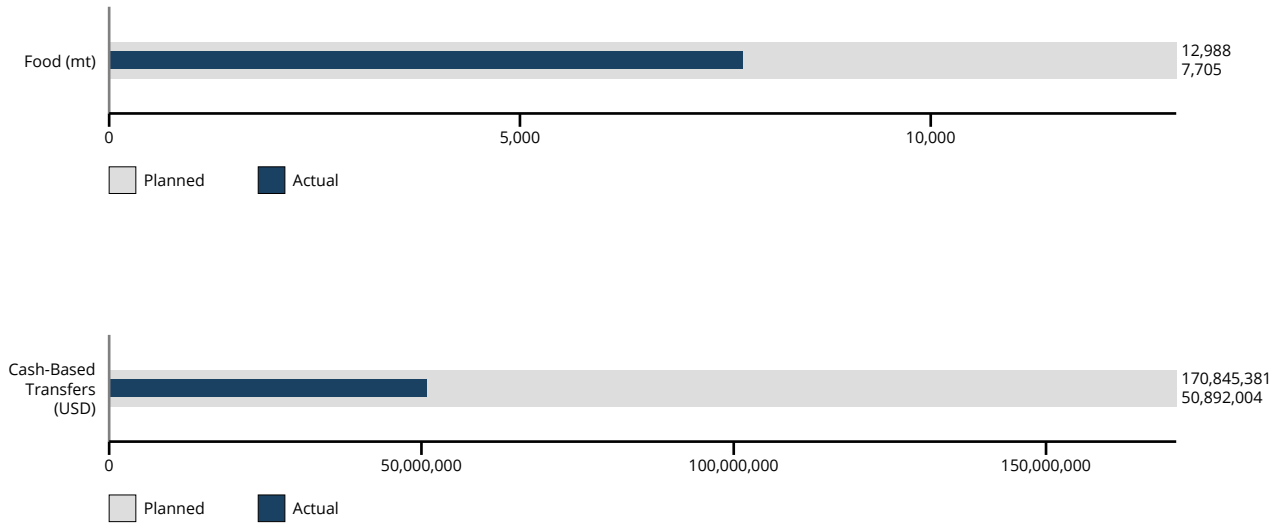
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



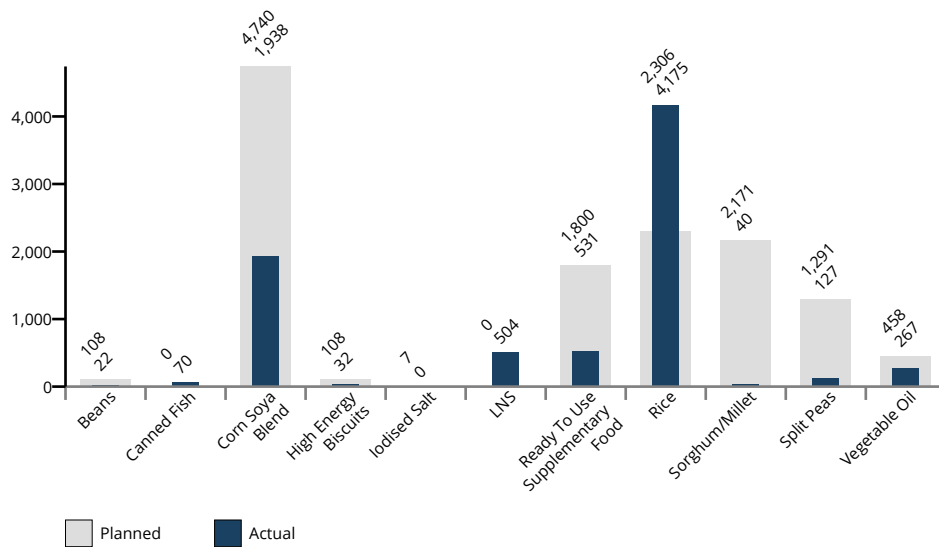
Beneficiaries by Modality



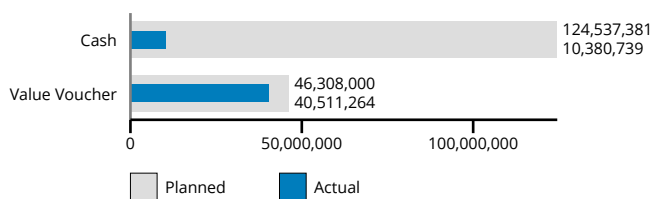
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Steadfast assistance during difficult times



In 2024, Mali continued to navigate a complex and evolving humanitarian crisis characterized by deepening insecurity, economic instability, and intensifying climate shocks. The nation's Human Development Index (HDI) ranking of 188th out of 191 countries, reflects systemic challenges in health, education, and income [1]. Despite modest economic growth of 3.7 percent, there is high inflation at 9.6 percent and extreme poverty, with over 15 percent of the population below the international poverty line of USD 2.15 per day [2]. These socio-economic challenges underscore the persistent vulnerabilities faced by Mali's population, where limited access to essential services compounds existing inequalities.

Food insecurity and malnutrition reached alarming levels in 2024, with the Cadre Harmonisé identifying critical needs across several regions. Populations in IPC 4 and IPC 5 zones required urgent humanitarian assistance, while the national Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 11.5 percent, and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) reached 2.2 percent [3]. Conflict and displacement disrupted livelihoods, pushing households into deeper food insecurity. Agricultural activities were frequently interrupted by armed violence, particularly in central and northern regions. WFP addressed these challenges by providing targeted food and nutrition support, including specialized nutritious foods and prevention of acute malnutrition for young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). These interventions mitigated malnutrition and improved access to nutritious diets, demonstrating the critical role of collaborative efforts with government and NGO partners.

The security environment further deteriorated in 2024, with over 2,300 recorded incidents including terrorism, armed conflict, and criminal activities. Non-state armed groups, particularly the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (JNIM), expanded their activities in central and northern regions, disrupting governance and restricting movement. The withdrawal of MINUSMA limited humanitarian access. Over 534 access-related incidents and 252 improvised explosive

devices threats were reported, reducing accessibility to 93 percent, down from 94 percent in 2023. Despite these challenges, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights to Gao, Tombouctou, and Mopti were regular in 2024. Only Ménaka was heavily affected due to logistics challenges related to dispatches of humanitarian goods [4].

Humanitarian access remained a pressing concern as logistical barriers and bureaucratic restrictions further complicated operations. Non-state armed groups imposed blockades, targeted civilian populations, and controlled major routes, while NGOs faced operational suspensions and increased reporting requirements. To navigate these challenges, WFP operationalized the 2024-2025 Humanitarian Access Strategy, enhancing capacity through specialized personnel, including Humanitarian-Military Interaction Officers, and an Access Data Analyst. Training programs on humanitarian negotiation and adaptive approaches ensured assistance reached those most in need despite a deteriorating security landscape [5].

Amid these challenges, WFP achieved significant progress in streamlining aid delivery through digitalization. WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform, SCOPE, registered 657,639 new beneficiaries in 2024, ensuring secure identity management and efficient distribution of assistance. Nearly 98 percent of WFP's interventions were implemented through SCOPE, processing over 1.036 million beneficiary transactions via electronic vouchers and cash transfers. This digitalization effort enhanced accountability and transparency, enabling WFP to target assistance more effectively. Innovative biometric registration pilots and deduplication systems strengthened assurance mechanisms, setting the stage for nationwide scaling of in-kind food distribution in 2025 [6].

Climate shocks compounded Mali's challenges, with prolonged and intense rainfall in July/August 2024 causing unprecedented flooding. The disaster displaced over 350,000 people and devastated 85,000 hectares of cropland, 730,000 metric tons of cereal stocks, and critical infrastructure. Public facilities suffered significant damage, including 100 schools repurposed as shelters and 79 rendered unusable, delaying education for thousands of children [7]. The flooding also disrupted local food systems, leading to significant agricultural losses that further destabilized household food security. WFP responded promptly, scaling up cash-based transfers and deploying prepositioned food stocks to support over 50,000 flood-affected individuals. Moreover, in 2024, Mali's energy crisis deepened, with widespread power outages disrupting livelihoods and industrial production. These challenges underscored the urgent need for improved governance and infrastructure, as well as the need for investments in climate resilience, disaster preparedness, and early warning systems.

Mali's operational landscape in 2024 was also shaped by economic pressures. Inflation, driven by global market instability and local disruptions, eroded household purchasing power, further reducing access to food and essential services. Livelihood opportunities were constrained by ongoing conflict and climatic shocks, particularly for smallholder farmers and pastoralists whose incomes were heavily impacted by disrupted agricultural cycles. WFP's interventions in resilience-building and cash-based transfers aimed to alleviate these pressures, providing households with critical resources to meet their food and nutrition needs while supporting longer-term recovery.

Key findings from the Country Strategic Plan evaluation showed that despite a complex operational environment, WFP's coordinated efforts with UN agencies, NGOs, and government partners optimized resource allocation and strengthened institutional capacities. Collaborative initiatives focused on addressing food insecurity, improving nutritional outcomes, and enhancing national systems. WFP supported the Food Security Commission in conducting assessments such as the National Food and Nutrition Security Surveys and Cadre Harmonisé analyses, which informed decision-making and effective targeting. Partnerships with entities such as UNICEF, FAO, and GIZ further promoted integrated approaches to addressing malnutrition and building resilience [8].

As part of its commitment to building local capacities, WFP enhanced the Ministry of Agriculture's technical capabilities through training in satellite imagery analysis, enabling assessments in hard-to-reach areas. This support ensured critical data for agricultural monitoring and planning, even in regions inaccessible to government services. WFP's focus on data-driven approaches and technological innovation highlighted its commitment to improving operational efficiency and supporting national systems.

The operational context in 2024 underscored the importance of resilience-building, partnerships, and innovation in navigating Mali's evolving challenges and delivering critical assistance to the most vulnerable populations. Significant progress was noted in cross-cutting objectives, particularly accountability to affected people, access negotiations, and conflict-sensitive approaches.

WFP's integrated approach reaffirmed its commitment to achieving Zero Hunger and fostering sustainable development. By combining life-saving interventions with resilience strategies, WFP laid the groundwork for a more secure and sustainable future for Mali's most vulnerable communities.

Risk management

In 2024, the Mali Country Office was internally classified as a high-risk operation, requiring strengthened risk management and assurance mechanisms. To address these challenges, the Risk Management team was bolstered with additional staff. The risk register was updated to address emerging risks, including climate change, deteriorating security conditions, and funding constraints. Enhanced reporting processes, including refined Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), and quarterly Risk Committee meetings ensured robust oversight and risk review [9].

Efforts to build a risk-aware culture included capacity-strengthening initiatives for risk champions across units and sub-offices. "Risk Awareness Week" featured training sessions and interactive activities to foster awareness of risk practices. An internal audit rated the operation as "Major Improvement Needed," identifying six observations, including three high-priority issues. In response, an Audit Action Plan was developed in collaboration with the Regional Bureau and presented regularly to donors [10].

The Country Office advanced the Global Assurance Project to strengthen operational assurance and compliance in WFP Mali across five key areas: targeting, monitoring and community feedback mechanism, identity management, cooperating partner management, supply chain management. Anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures were bolstered through a Fraud Awareness Week, improved incident management processes, and additional fraud risk assessments, with over 60 percent of 2023 actions implemented [11]. Key challenges included system rollouts, reconciliation delays, and infrastructure gaps.

Over 10 spot checks on cooperating partners (CPs) identified more than 100 improvement actions, covering over 50 percent of contracted CPs. This demonstrated WFP's commitment to capacity strengthening and fostering partnerships with national organizations. Furthermore, WFP conducted oversight missions, ensuring compliance and efficiency across processes such as fuel usage and operational management [12].

Lessons learned

CSP implementation in 2024 highlighted important lessons for future programming and operations. Flexible funding proved critical in responding swiftly to dynamic crises, particularly in flood-affected and conflict-prone areas, underscoring the need for advocacy for increased flexible contributions. Integrating nutrition, cash-based transfers, and resilience-building activities yielded improved outcomes for food security and malnutrition, demonstrating the value of holistic approaches.

Collaboration with national NGOs, third-party monitoring organizations, and community organizations enhanced programme delivery and acceptance in remote areas, emphasizing the importance of local partnerships and capacity strengthening. Expanding digital tools like SCOPE and biometric registration improved operational efficiency and beneficiary tracking, showcasing the role of technology in enhancing accountability and data assurance.

The catastrophic floods underscored the urgency of investing in climate resilience and disaster risk reduction, with anticipatory actions and early warning systems identified as crucial measures. Persistent access constraints required adaptive strategies, including localized partnerships and community engagement, highlighting the importance of innovative solutions to maintain humanitarian access. Increasing women's participation in decision-making and economic activities is critical to deliver significant benefits. Multi-stakeholder collaboration, particularly with UN agencies and multilateral donors, proved vital in addressing complex challenges and maximizing impact across humanitarian and development sectors.

Country office story

Rising Above Floods: Nurturing Resilience and Hope in Mali



© © WFP/Mahamadou Abdourhamane
Aminata in front of one of the wreck sites

Aminata Toure, a mother of eight in Gao, Mali, lost her home and livelihood to devastating floods in 2024. With her husband unemployed and seven children to feed, she faced unimaginable hardship. "The flood swallowed our lives," she said.

In 2024, Mali faced immense challenges as conflict and climate-related disasters pushed over 1.3 million people into severe hardship. Ongoing violence in the north and central regions displaced hundreds of thousands, disrupted markets, and isolated food-insecure communities. Floods during the lean season further compounded the crisis, affecting over 370,000 people and devastating nearly 1 million hectares of agricultural land. Food prices soared to record highs, straining vulnerable households. According to the November 2024 Cadre Harmonisé, over 3,400 individuals in Menaka fell into catastrophic (IPC level 5) food insecurity.

WFP stepped in, providing emergency cash transfers and e-vouchers to over 48,000 flood-affected people, including Aminata's family. This allowed them to buy food from local markets, boosting the economy while meeting urgent needs.

But WFP did not stop there. Flood mitigation projects like dikes and water redirection are underway, while Food-for-Assets initiatives help communities build resilience. Looking ahead, WFP is working with Mali's Government to implement anticipatory actions, aiming to protect 300,000 people from future floods and droughts.

Since 2024, WFP has supported millions in Mali, where conflict and climate shocks have pushed 2.9 million into food insecurity. By promoting climate-resilient farming and diversifying livelihoods, WFP is helping families like Aminata's break the cycle of poverty.

"It's not just food we've received, but hope," Aminata shared. With continued support, Mali can rebuild and secure a brighter future for its people.

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 million crisis-affected people - 270,594 internally displaced persons and 73,254 refugees - assisted with food and cash-based transfers.



33.4 percent of children achieving Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) standards versus **11.4 percent** in 2023, an **increase of 30.7 percent**.



70 percent of women meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W) criteria versus **39.3 percent** in 2023.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP aimed to support crisis-affected and food-insecure populations in meeting their food and nutrition needs, contributing directly to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). Funded at 81 percent, this strategic outcome addressed acute needs caused by armed conflict, climatic shocks, and disrupted livelihoods, playing a vital role in stabilizing food security, improving nutritional outcomes, and supporting the recovery of vulnerable communities across Mali.

In 2024, Mali faced significant humanitarian challenges, including escalating insecurity, protracted displacement, and extreme climatic events. The year was marked by widespread flooding that displaced over 330,713 individuals and directly affected nearly 370,000 people, disrupting local food systems and livelihoods [1]. WFP responded by providing life-saving food and nutrition assistance to displaced populations, refugees, and vulnerable host families. Through in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers (CBT), WFP reached one million people. Women and girls accounted for 55 percent of beneficiaries, underscoring WFP's commitment to addressing gender-specific vulnerabilities in crisis settings.

Under Activity 1, emergency food assistance was guided by the results of the Cadre Harmonisé and the Government-led National Response Plan. WFP prioritized populations in IPC 4 and IPC 5 areas, providing full rations for pre-lean and lean season responses. A total of 117,729 individuals in IPC 4 and 5 areas received up to four months of assistance, while 569,927 individuals in IPC 3 ('crisis') areas were supported with two months of lean season assistance at half rations [2]. This included blanket assistance to 74,892 individuals in Ménaka, and two months of full for households affected by the 2024 floods, mitigating immediate food insecurity and preventing further deterioration of livelihoods [3].

Under the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), WFP delivered emergency food assistance to 270,594 internally displaced persons (IDPs), with full rations for the first three months [4]. Post-RRM, 210,000 of these IDPs, received 60 percent rations to stabilize food security during the transition phase. Refugee populations in Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, and Ségou also received assistance. WFP also supported 73,254 refugees, providing three months of full rations, followed by 60 percent rations for an additional three months [5]. These efforts were implemented in collaboration with UNHCR, strengthening inter-agency coordination and relaunching the Durable Solutions Working Group to explore longer-term strategies for refugee integration and support.

Monitoring data from mid-2024 showed that 68.3 percent of people supported by WFP achieved an acceptable food consumption score which increased to 86.7 percent by the end of the year showing a successful lean season response.

Despite the shift in targeting to prioritize populations in IPC 4 and 5 areas as well as populations affected by the flooding which exacerbated food insecurity, there was a 29 percent improvement compared to 67.1 percent of people achieving the same score at the end of 2023. In complementarity, the consumption based coping strategy index also showed a positive trend as the percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies improved from 48 percent at the end of 2023 to 68 percent for the same reporting period in 2024.

Under Activity 2, WFP addressed the alarming malnutrition rates reported in the July 2024 SMART survey, which indicated national levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM) at 11.5 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) at 2.2 percent (beyond the emergency threshold of 2 percent [6]. WFP supported the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through regular supplies of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), including ready-to-use supplementary food, Super Cereal and oil, to 1,160 community health centres (CSCOMs). Nutrition assistance reached 141,456 children aged 6-59 months and 24,614 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), achieving a recovery rate of 95.5 percent, a default rate of 4.32 percent, a mortality rate of 0.08 percent, and a non-response rate of 0.1 percent

To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP implemented prevention of acute malnutrition in hotspot areas, targeting 103,767 children aged 6-23 months and 63,937 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) with Super Cereal Plus and cash transfers to access locally produced nutritious foods. Additionally, 24,614 mothers accompanying severely malnourished children in intensive care units received hot meals, enabling them to remain at the hospitals throughout their children's treatment. Key indicators demonstrated positive trends, with 70 percent of women meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W) criteria versus 39.3 percent in 2023 and 33.4 percent of children achieving Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) standards versus 11.4 percent in 2023, an increase of 30.7 percentage points and 22 percentage points respectively.

WFP continued to strengthen programme performance through enhanced targeting, monitoring, and assurance mechanisms. The introduction of the Global Assurance Project enabled full digitization of targeting data and verification processes, ensuring transparency and accountability [7]. Assessments of these systems revealed a 90 percent satisfaction rate among beneficiaries, with inclusion and exclusion rates of 6.9 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively, reflecting improvements in efficiency and trust [8]. The use of WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform, SCOPE, for managing cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance ensured seamless tracking of assistance flows, supported by Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) and Data Assurance and Reconciliation Tool, Simplified (DARTS) applications.

Collaboration and partnerships were central to the success of this strategic outcome. WFP worked closely with 11 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including seven national and four international partners, as well as five third-party monitoring organizations. Key government entities, such as the Ministry of Health and Social Development, the National Directorate of Social Protection and Solidarity Economy, the General Directorate of Civil Protection, and the Nutrition Sub-Directorate, played pivotal roles in planning and implementation. Joint missions with UNICEF and government agencies enhanced coordination, particularly in nutrition programming, while partnerships with UNHCR and FAO supported refugee and displacement responses.

Gender considerations were prioritized, with interventions targeting the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls in crisis contexts. Food ration cards were issued in women's names, empowering them to make decisions on resource allocation and improving household food security. Gender and Age Marker scores of 4 (food assistance) and 3 (nutrition) reflected the programme's alignment with WFP's gender equality commitments. Monitoring data revealed that 86.7 percent of beneficiaries achieved an acceptable food consumption score in 2024, a 29 percent increase from 2023.

Despite these encouraging results, WFP faced significant challenges in implementing these activities. Security constraints, including armed conflict and the proliferation of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), hindered access to crisis-affected areas, particularly in the northern and central regions. Climatic shocks, including the catastrophic flooding of 2024, further disrupted programme delivery and strained community resilience. To address these challenges, WFP adopted adaptive measures, such as remote monitoring, enhanced third-party verification, and community-based approaches such as: strengthened partnerships with local NGOs and community based

organizations, and community complaint and feedback mechanisms. Localization efforts strengthened partnerships with national NGOs, ensuring continuity of services in hard-to-reach areas.

Overall, in 2024, WFP demonstrated its critical role in alleviating acute food insecurity and addressing nutrition challenges in Mali’s crisis-affected regions. Through a combination of emergency food assistance, targeted nutrition interventions, and collaborative partnerships, WFP provided life-saving support to some of the country’s most vulnerable populations. These efforts not only stabilized food security but also contributed to long-term resilience and recovery, reinforcing WFP’s commitment to achieving Zero Hunger in Mali.

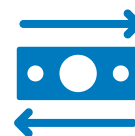
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

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



187,865 schoolchildren, including **48 percent girls**, received nutritious school meals



USD 5.5 million in cash-based transfers provided directly to **vulnerable households** via safety nets (cash and vouchers)



Despite the closure of **76 schools** due to insecurity, **WFP's school feeding** programme achieved a **retention rate** of **98** percent



214,668 people (35,778 households) received assistance through The Unified Social Registry (RSU)

Activities implemented under this strategic outcome ensured that crisis-affected populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees, and host communities, had access to adequate food and nutrition to meet their immediate needs. Targeting the most vulnerable regions impacted by conflict, climatic shocks, and socio-economic instability, WFP delivered life-saving assistance through in-kind food distributions, cash-based transfers, and specialized nutritional support. Implemented in close coordination with government agencies, UN partners, and NGOs, this strategic outcome bridged humanitarian and development efforts, stabilizing food security while fostering recovery and resilience. In 2024, this outcome was funded at 53 percent and directly supported Sustainable Development Goal 2, Zero Hunger, by addressing acute vulnerabilities and building pathways for long-term resilience.

Under Activity 3 during the reporting period, WFP continued to provide nutritious meals through a cash transfer modality to school committees using direct cash, take home rations and mobile money transfers (to the cooks in particular). The Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme was scaled up in six vulnerable regions, integrating it with Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), and nutrition components to enhance resilience and dietary diversity [1].

The implementation of Activity 3 occurred against the backdrop of resource scarcity, with significant gaps impacting school meals for the academic year starting in November 2024. Operational challenges, including insecurity and climatic shocks, further strained programme delivery. Insecurity led to the closure of 76 schools, representing 10 percent of the schools supported, including in Kidal. Additionally, floods affected 400 classrooms across 186 schools, disrupting learning for approximately 65,000 schoolchildren, including those in WFP-assisted schools [2]. Given these challenges, the school meals programme directly addressed these issues by incentivizing attendance, improving nutrition and learning outcomes, and reducing financial burden on families.

In 2024, WFP reached 187,865 school children, 48 percent of whom were girls, representing 82 percent of planned beneficiaries. This reflects a 3.4 percent decrease compared to 2023. The programme distributed USD 2,759,485, including 214 mt of food commodities. Under the HGSF programme, 60 local smallholder farmer organizations were linked to 87 schools, providing locally diversified and nutritious meals to approximately 24,000 school children [3]. The HGSF programme registered 150 mt of sales with the variety of crops including rice, sorghum, beans and fresh vegetables.

To further incentivize education among 18,673 adolescent girls' (16,000 households), WFP introduced take-home rations, providing direct cash transfers based on their attendance performance. Additionally, recognizing the contributions of volunteer cooks in managing school canteens, WFP introduced cash transfer support to strengthen their household food security, reaching 949 women cooks in 2024.

Outcome indicators demonstrated positive trends compared to 2023, reflecting the significant impact of the school feeding programme on education outcomes. The retention rate increased from 93 percent in 2023 to 98 percent in 2024, 99 percent among girls. The enrolment rate rose to 18 percent, up from 9 percent in 2023, while the attendance

rate stagnated at a positive threshold of 83 percent, largely due to school closures caused by floods and insecurity.

At the strategic level, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to conduct the National SABER school feeding assessment and supported the development of national commitments for the School Meals Coalition. Implementation continued through partnerships with 37 Pedagogic Animation Centres and five NGOs, under the integrated resilience programme. At the central level, the National School Feeding Centre oversaw the programme, as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Education [4].

In 2024, all funds distributed to school management committees, girls' parents, and cooks were handled by Financial Service Partners (FSP) using SCOPE, WFP's corporate beneficiary management platform. This marked a significant improvement over 2023 by integrating digital tools to enhance efficiency, transparency, and rapid distribution [5].

WFP fully integrated gender considerations into its school feeding programme, achieving a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 4 by promoting equal access to education and nutrition. School meals boosted girls' enrollment and retention, reducing dropout risks and early marriage. In selected schools, take-home rations for girls further incentivized attendance. WFP also empowered women-led cooperatives to supply school meals, enhancing economic inclusion. Gender-sensitive infrastructure, including separate latrines for girls, improved safety and hygiene, addressing barriers to education.

Under Activity 12, WFP supported the Government of Mali in strengthening the national social protection system, helping households meet basic needs, access more nutritious foods, keep children in school, and prevent negative coping strategies, thereby safeguarding their food security and building resilience.

The Unified Social Registry (RSU) remains a cornerstone of Mali's social protection framework, with the Government's long-term goal of enrolling the entire population. During the reporting period, WFP provided cash-based transfers to 227,368 people (37,833 households) using the RSU for targeting. Beneficiaries received a monthly transfer of XOF 15,000 (estimated USD 25) per household for a period of six months across 70 communities, ensuring regular coverage to enhance their food security and resilience over time.

To promote coherence and complementarity among agencies, WFP together with UNICEF and the World Bank, in collaboration with the Government, established a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) aimed at strengthening the National Social Protection System. This partnership sought to improve policy alignment, enhance programme delivery, and foster more effective safety nets across Mali. Specifically, support was provided for assessments and analysis to guide the revision of the National Social Protection Strategy. Efforts also focused on enhancing registration and enrolment through the expansion of the RSU and improvements in targeting, payment, monitoring, and feedback mechanisms. Additionally, governance and coordination capacities were strengthened by reinforcing the Social Protection Working Group and the National Technical Committee for the Strategic Orientation of Social Protection.

To facilitate fixed-point, on-demand household registration for RSU expansion, the Joint Project in the Sahel (BMZ/KfW) supported the process to procure and install 7 registration kits and 9 kiosks at the local level, with a total of 22 kiosks to be procured by the end of 2026. This equipment facilitates fixed-point, on-demand household registration, laying the groundwork for more inclusive and accurate targeting of not only social safety nets but other social programmes as well such as emergency response and resilience interventions [6].

In response to the 2024 rainy season floods, WFP prioritized emergency cash assistance through the joint interventions, targeting 2,336 flood-affected households (14,016 people) in Gao, Mopti, Tombouctou (Gourma Rharous), Timbuctou (Gossi), and Bandiagara regions. Transfers began in September 2024 and are scheduled to continue through February 2025, with beneficiaries receiving two distributions worth XOF 45,000 (estimated USD 75) each one covering a 3-month period. These timely interventions helped stabilize food access for households severely impacted by the floods [7].

Additionally, WFP's social safety net interventions were supported by the Drought Contingency Fund, which triggered a USD 130,000 pay-out to provide early assistance to approximately 1,400 people affected by localized dry spells in the Nianfunke cercle. This proactive response mitigated the impacts of drought, ensuring timely support to vulnerable households [8].

Furthermore, in November 2024, WFP and the World Bank facilitated a South-South knowledge exchange visit to Pakistan for the high-level government officials to learn about the country's flagship Benazir Income Support social protection programme, its structure and the link between the various safety net interventions and their impacts on food security, nutrition, resilience outcomes and investments in human capital.

By 2030, WFP envisions strengthened institutional capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition, and social protection programmes, contributing directly to the achievement of Zero Hunger in Mali.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls' enrollment.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



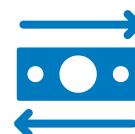
67,076 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls benefited from cash-based transfers to purchase nutritious foods, a **17 percent decrease** from 2023



69,826 children received nutrition support to **prevent stunting**, a **20 percent decrease** from 2023



95 metric tons of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through **malnutrition supplementation and prevention** programmes



USD 3,124,306 in **cash-based transfers** distributed to vulnerable people to purchase nutritious foods

Strategic outcome 3 aimed to strengthen resilience and nutrition among vulnerable populations by addressing chronic vulnerabilities and reducing the impacts of shocks. Implemented in collaboration with government institutions, UN agencies, and community-based organizations, this strategic outcome integrated nutrition-sensitive programming with livelihood enhancement and capacity-strengthening interventions to ensure long-term food security, economic stability, and self-reliance. This outcome aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 2, Zero Hunger, by addressing underlying vulnerabilities and enhancing resilience to climatic and socio-economic shocks. In 2024, it was 57 percent funded.

The nutritional crisis in Mali continues to worsen. Chronic malnutrition remains one of the pressing health issues due to its overall prevalence (25 percent) with a severity rate of 7.8 percent. The regions of Ménaka and Sikasso have recorded the highest prevalence rates, at 38.9 percent and 34.1 percent, respectively. These challenges underscored the critical importance of resilience-building initiatives to enable communities to withstand and recover from shocks [1].

This strategic outcome remained at the heart of WFP's integrated resilience strategy, addressing acute and chronic vulnerabilities through a comprehensive approach that combined nutrition support, livelihood enhancement, and institutional capacity strengthening. This integrated package aimed to tackle the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition while promoting long-term self-reliance and improved nutrition outcomes for vulnerable populations.

WFP targeted 70 municipalities in 2024, prioritizing areas classified as Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 3 or higher and regions affected by conflict and climatic shocks. This represented an expansion from 66 municipalities in 2023, demonstrating WFP's commitment to scaling up resilience interventions. Key regions included Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, and Kayes, where food insecurity and malnutrition rates remained alarmingly high. The intervention targeted children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and vulnerable households engaged in agricultural or income-generating activities [2].

The implementation focused on linking food security, nutrition, and livelihood outcomes. Activities were designed to promote dietary diversity, increase access to nutritious foods, and enhance economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, with a strong emphasis on women's empowerment.

Nutrition remained a cornerstone, addressing both prevention and supplementation against malnutrition. During the reporting period, WFP reached 136,902 beneficiaries, including 69,859 children aged 6-23 months, who were provided 85 metric tons of Super Cereal Plus and cash-based transfers, and 67,076 PBWG, who received specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and cash-based transfers. These interventions aimed to improve access to nutritious diets, reduce malnutrition rates, and strengthen community-level health systems [3].

The Top-Up Nutrition cash-based transfers, a targeted safety net initiative, delivered supplementary feeding to 26,953 children aged 6-23 months and 10,486 PBWG, enhancing their nutritional intake. In Mopti, WFP piloted a supplementation project using locally produced MISOLA infant flour, distributed through electronic vouchers valued at XOF 8,000 (estimated USD 14) per month. This approach not only improved access to fortified foods but also supported

local food producers, creating economic opportunities and reducing supply chain dependencies [4].

Community-based strategies, such as social behaviour change (SBC), cooking demonstrations, and awareness campaigns, played a pivotal role in improving household dietary practices. These efforts were reinforced by the involvement of community nutrition hubs, which served as focal points for delivering nutrition education, screening services, and food distribution.

WFP's livelihood activities were designed to strengthen household resilience by diversifying income sources, enhancing food production, and reducing dependency on external aid. A cash transfer programme reached 13,692 households, 97 percent of which were households headed by women, enabling participants to invest in activities such as livestock rearing, small businesses, and market gardening. Each household received XOF 104,000 (estimated USD 172) to kick-start income-generating projects, contributing to improved household food security and economic stability.

Complementary literacy and vocational training benefited 900 beneficiaries, equipping participants with skills to manage their resources more effectively. These training programmes included modules on financial literacy, agricultural techniques, and entrepreneurship, fostering self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods.

Local food systems were further strengthened through support to 21 basic food processing units, with a focus on women-led organizations. These units received training in food processing, hygiene, and machine maintenance, reducing post-harvest losses and improving the nutritional quality of locally available foods. In 2024, 18 new small and semi-industrial food processing units received direct support, creating economic opportunities for women and contributing to long-term resilience.

At the institutional level, WFP collaborated with government agencies to advance food fortification, standardization, and quality control. Partnerships with the National Directorate of Industry, the Directorate of Nutrition and Food Safety, and the National Directorate of Small and Medium Enterprises emphasized the development of sustainable food systems and promoted women's entrepreneurship. These efforts aligned with Mali's national roadmap for food security and resilience, reinforcing the integration of nutrition-sensitive programming into broader development strategies.

WFP also supported the implementation of the Nutri-School programme, which combined school feeding with nutrition education and resilience-building activities. In 2024, the programme reached an implementation rate of 51.20 percent, benefiting 4,591 students. Educational tools were available in 84.80 percent of schools, and training for cooks and community health workers demonstrated strong knowledge retention rates of 88.55 percent [5].

Targeted populations achieved notable improvements in dietary diversity and food security outcomes. From a resilience perspective, 79 percent of women of reproductive age met the minimum dietary diversity criteria (MDD), a 119 percent increase compared to 36 percent at the end of 2023. Forty percent of children benefiting from the integrated resilience package met the minimum acceptable diet standards (MAD), a 135 percent increase compared to 17 percent at the end of 2023. However, a 23 percent decrease compared to the 52 percent in July 2024 due to the late opening of schools and general disruptions caused by the floods. Increased consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods at 58 percent versus 31 percent, hem iron at 44 percent versus 23 percent, and protein-rich foods 83 percent versus 68 percent, reflecting improved dietary quality compared to the end of 2023 respectively.

During 2024, WFP adapted to evolving needs by adjusting assistance modalities, shortening assistance durations and reducing ration sizes. This led to more beneficiaries being reached despite lower levels of cash-based transfers (CBT) and food distribution.

Overall, the operation faced significant challenges, including insecurity, climatic shocks, and logistical disruptions. Humanitarian blockades in conflict-affected areas, fuel crises, and limited access to remote communities posed barriers to programme delivery. Additionally, climatic events such as flooding damaged infrastructure, disrupted supply chains, and reduced agricultural productivity, further straining community resilience.

To address these challenges, WFP adopted several adaptive measures. Remote Monitoring and Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) enabled WFP to track progress and verify results in inaccessible areas, ensuring accountability and transparency. Community-Based Solutions involved engaging local NGOs and community leaders to facilitate programme delivery and build trust in high-risk areas. Energy Innovations included the use of solar power for storage and processing facilities, reducing operational costs and environmental impact. Flexible Programming provided beneficiaries with cash-based transfers, allowing them to meet their specific needs, enhancing programme relevance and impact.

Under activity 4, WFP fully integrated gender and age considerations, achieving a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 4. Nutrition-sensitive programming targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), children aged 6-23 months, and women-headed households, addressing their specific food security and nutrition needs. Furthermore, Community-based approaches, including nutrition education, social behaviour change communication (SBCC), and local food processing initiatives, reinforced women's leadership and decision-making roles.

In conclusion, through this strategic outcome, WFP demonstrated its commitment to integrating resilience and nutrition programming to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Mali. By combining nutrition-sensitive interventions with livelihood enhancement and institutional capacity strengthening, WFP contributed to significant improvements in dietary diversity, food security, and economic resilience.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Support the national nutrition programme to ensure the provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including social and behaviour change communication, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted women, men, boys and girls.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



Approximately **23,144 farmers**, including **9,893 women**, benefited from **668 training sessions** on **sustainable agricultural methods**.



164,016 people participated in **food assistance** for **asset creation** activities.



75 percent of beneficiaries reported **not using negative coping strategies** that affect their livelihoods, a **36 percent increase** from 2023.



Built a "**Center of Excellence**" for **resilience** in Tamani Soba, Koulikoro, where best practices across all resilience activities are showcased.

In 2024, WFP promoted resilience and economic stability among smallholder farmers, displaced populations, and vulnerable communities through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities. Funded at 69 percent, these interventions addressed immediate food and nutrition needs, strengthened agricultural value chains, market linkages, and climate resilience, helping communities build long-term self-reliance. WFP's coordinated approach contributed to stabilizing vulnerable communities and fostering long-term resilience in Mali's most fragile areas.

WFP focused on conflict-affected, climate-vulnerable, and migration-prone regions, including Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Kayes, and Sikasso, where food insecurity, displacement, and environmental degradation were most severe. To mitigate access constraints, WFP employed remote monitoring, third-party implementation, and decentralized management while ensuring targeted support for IDPs, migrants, and host communities. In migration hotspots, interventions promoted climate-smart agriculture, water resource management, and income diversification, reducing displacement pressures and improving local livelihoods.

WFP's interventions followed an Integrated Resilience Approach, which combined food security, climate adaptation, and economic empowerment to create sustainable impact. Implementation was carried out through 16 Field Level Agreements with 11 local NGO partners, including three consortiums, alongside MoUs with four government structures and three international research institutions [1]. Partnerships with the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, and Livestock, as well as FAO, IFAD, and UNHCR, ensured alignment with national resilience strategies and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

The FFA programme enabled food insecure populations to meet their immediate nutritional needs through cash, food, or mixed vouchers, while building productive community assets. A total of 164,016 people participated in and benefitted from FFA creation activities. These assets, including land rehabilitation and water harvesting structures, were designed to enhance agricultural productivity and provide long-term benefits to communities. In 2024, key achievements included the rehabilitation and cultivation of over 544 hectares of agro-pastoral land using techniques such as demi-lunes combined with Zai techniques that assisted crop growth in harsh climatic conditions, improved water and nutrient availability, and promoted biodiversity. To further enhance climate resilience, 88,800 meters of stone bunds and 25,117 meters of protective dikes were constructed, forming barriers that slowed down water runoff, allowing rainwater to seep into the soil and spread more evenly over the land. The technique helped to build-up a layer of fine soil and manure particles, rich in nutrients and restored the fertility of degraded agricultural and farmland. Additionally, 18 kilometres of rural roads were rehabilitated, significantly improving community access to basic social services and markets.

To combat deforestation and protect biodiversity, 44 hectares of land were reforested, while 22 hectares benefited from assisted natural regeneration techniques. Economic capacity-strengthening efforts included the rehabilitation of 12 hectares of market garden perimeters, supporting households in income generation. Water resource management

was strengthened through the deepening of 18 kilometres of channels, the construction of 25 kilometres of flood protection dikes, and the rehabilitation of 26 wells for irrigation and livestock use. The implementation of livestock support activities significantly bolstered community resilience through the construction of two poultry houses benefiting 92 individuals, the establishment of 20 beehives supporting 420 beneficiaries, and the creation of two community fishponds aiding 534 participants. These initiatives not only improved animal husbandry practices but also provided additional income streams for the households involved in the project. To strengthen climate adaptation efforts, 42 hectares of sand dunes were restored using biological stabilization methods, while 16 assets were established to enhance soil fertility and boost agricultural productivity. Furthermore, four additional assets were developed to assist households in rebuilding their livestock resources, including the creation of *bourgoutieres*, pastoral ponds, and the cultivation of forage species [2]. These initiatives collectively contributed to improved resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

SAMS initiatives focused on empowering smallholder farmers by enhancing their technical, operational, and organizational capabilities. Through comprehensive training programs, farmers were introduced to climate-smart agricultural practices, improved post-harvest management methods, and better access to quality inputs and equipment. A total of 134,426 farmers, including 12,960 women, participated in 735 training sessions covering areas such as cereal and vegetable production, natural resource management, and post-harvest storage techniques [3]. Notably, 2,070 beneficiaries, of whom 1,028 were women, received specialized training on reducing post-harvest losses, supported by the distribution of 84 pieces of equipment designed to minimize such losses.

Market access facilitation was a cornerstone of SAMS. WFP collaborated with 324 farmer cooperatives, including 86 women-led ones, to strengthen their organizational, business and collaboration skills. This was done by setting up efficient internal financing mechanisms, developing business and action plans, and providing trainings on structuring, capacity building, and administrative support for smallholder farmer organizations. In 2024, these cooperatives connected 9,571 smallholder farmers, including 4,393 women, to markets. This initiative facilitated the sale of over 14,667 metric tons of cereal and market garden products, generating a total revenue of XOF 90.6 million (estimated USD 149,327) [4]. In 2024, SAMS interventions reached 110,986 beneficiaries, with women comprising 48 percent of the total, marking a 4 percent decrease in the proportion of women reached compared to 2023.

In addition to supporting individual livelihoods, the integration of FFA and SAMS contributed to broader community resilience. Diversified production, including high-nutritional-value crops such as millet, sorghum, and legumes, helped mitigate the impacts of climatic shocks and provided a buffer against food insecurity. Community-based ecosystem conservation initiatives, including planting 20,000 vetiver plants and multi-use trees, were implemented across 598 hectares, enhancing soil health and protecting critical agricultural infrastructure.

Monitoring data from December 2024 shows that 74.7 percent of beneficiaries registered an acceptable score (not using livelihood based coping strategies) in the Livelihood-based Coping Strategies Index (LCSI), which is a 36 percent increase from the 55 percent recorded in the same period in 2023. Data further shows that livelihood assistance to targeted communities was successful during the 2024 lean season as the percentage of beneficiaries recording an acceptable score increased from 50 percent midyear to 74.7 percent in December 2024 [5].

Despite these achievements, challenges persisted, including extreme weather events and market volatility. Flooding in regions such as Ségou, Timbuktu, and Gao disrupted market gardening activities and damaged essential infrastructure. To mitigate these impacts, WFP promoted climate-resilient practices such as the use of early-maturing crop varieties and conservation techniques. Partnerships with research institutions like ICRISAT and IITA supported the introduction of high-quality, locally adapted seeds, while collaboration with government entities ensured the sustainability of interventions.

WFP started a "Centre of Excellence" for resilience in Tamani Soba, Koulikoro, where best practices across all resilience activities—including FFA, nutrition, school meals, and capacity-building initiatives—are showcased in a single location. The initiative aimed to optimize access to technologies, innovation, and training opportunities for smallholder farmers, cooperatives, students, and local communities. It included boot camps organized in collaboration with national and international research institutions such as the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, and the Institute of Rural Economy.

This strategic outcome reflected a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. Training programs targeted women farmers, empowering them with knowledge and tools to enhance agricultural productivity and income generation. Women-led cooperatives were integral to market access initiatives, reinforcing their role in community development. However, gaps in participation were identified, underscoring the need for more tailored gender-sensitive approaches in future programming.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to scale up successful interventions, focusing on expanding access to markets, strengthening value chains, and building community resilience to climatic shocks. A decentralised evaluation on the IRP is currently ongoing which will allow the country office to draw on and improve programming. By addressing identified gaps and leveraging partnerships, WFP aims to enhance the sustainability and impact of its efforts, contributing to the

achievement of Zero Hunger in Mali.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated and participatory community approach.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



1.5 million people reached through the **Food Cluster**



WFP implemented **capacity strengthening initiatives** for **government counterparts** as well as partnered with universities and international organizations



Successful piloting of **solar-powered irrigation systems**, which improved agricultural productivity for over **300 farming households**

Through this strategic outcome, WFP focused on strengthening national capacities to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of food security and nutrition systems in Mali. By fostering partnerships, building institutional capacities, and aligning interventions with national development priorities, this strategic outcome aimed to enhance the Government's ability to respond to food and nutrition insecurity. Through targeted technical assistance, evidence-based planning, and climate-resilient strategies, WFP supported the development of robust systems that addressed immediate humanitarian needs while promoting long-term resilience and self-sufficiency, contributing to the achievement of Zero Hunger and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2024, WFP Mali significantly advanced its efforts to strengthen national systems for food and nutrition security through comprehensive capacity-building initiatives, enhanced coordination mechanisms, and targeted interventions addressing acute and chronic vulnerabilities. The strategic focus centred on empowering national institutions, reinforcing resilience frameworks, and integrating climate adaptation into food security strategies to align with Mali's long-term development goals.

Working closely with the Government of Mali, particularly the Food Security Commission (CSA), WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster (FSC) alongside FAO. This collaboration ensured effective coordination among humanitarian actors, minimized duplication, and optimized resource allocation. Joint efforts were pivotal in conducting food security and nutrition assessments, including the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) and Early Warning System (SAP). These assessments, supported by WFP, enabled precise geographic targeting and prioritization of resources, particularly in regions like Ménaka, where exceptional IPC Phase 5 conditions were reported. Food price surges exceeding 50 percent in some areas highlighted the critical need for such targeted interventions [1].

In response to escalating needs, WFP played an instrumental role in updating Mali's annual food security response plan, ensuring alignment with the Government's 2063 objectives and the broader sustainable development framework. The FSC facilitated strategic decision-making for the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and contributed significantly to the System-Wide Scale-Up activated for Mali in 2024. Additionally, WFP's support to the CSA involved enhancing response capacities during severe flood emergencies in the third quarter, which displaced over 350,000 individuals and damaged key infrastructure [2].

WFP's technical and financial support to national institutions emphasized capacity strengthening in monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Two National Food and Nutrition Security Surveys (ENSAN) were conducted, refining Mali's ability to assess vulnerabilities and plan effective responses. Furthermore, WFP enhanced market information systems and supported the ministry's technical teams with satellite imagery analysis for cultivated areas in hard-to-reach zones, enabling more accurate agricultural assessments. The capacity-building initiatives extended to training CSA personnel on data collection and real-time analysis to ensure timely interventions in crisis-affected areas [3].

The July 2024 ENSAN survey showed slight national improvements compared to 2023, with food insecurity at 21.0 percent (severe cases at 1.0 percent) compared with 25.4 percent (severe cases at 1.1 percent) the previous year. However, several districts recorded deteriorating conditions. Escalating food prices, driven by market blockades imposed by armed groups in regions like Tombouctou, Gao, and Menaka, have worsened access. In Menaka, staple food prices have risen by over 50 percent, exacerbating needs among displaced populations and host communities.

Menaka's crisis is exceptional, with armed non-state actors besieging the region since early 2024, preventing the movement of goods and people. Despite humanitarian efforts, including WFP's ongoing market analysis to adjust operations, food insecurity persists, leaving Menaka the only West African region with over 2,500 people in IPC-5.

To address climate-related risks, WFP partnered with the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) to provide macro-level drought insurance coverage for approximately 791,762 people, safeguarding livelihoods against medium-impact drought events. A pilot drought contingency fund was also introduced at the district level, generating USD 138,547 to deliver rapid assistance to 1,487 drought-affected individuals in the Timbuktu region early in 2025. These financial instruments were complemented by anticipatory action programming, which engaged over 500 stakeholders through awareness sessions and capacity-building activities. With WFP's support to the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC), the integration of anticipatory actions into Mali's national disaster risk reduction strategy represented a major step forward in strengthening the country's readiness to address future climate-related shocks [4].

WFP also facilitated government participation in a regional workshop on social safety nets in November 2024, organized by the Government of Mauritania and the World Bank, with WFP participation. The National Direction for Social Protection and Solidarity Economy (DNPSES) and Ministry of Health and Social Development joined 10 others from the region, sharing their countries' social protection experiences and highlighting the role of social safety nets to improve food security and nutrition outcomes and build resilience, including against a backdrop of covariate shocks. These initiatives enabled the Government to extend social cash transfers and in-kind assistance to approximately 230,000 households during the reporting period [5].

In line with capacity strengthening objectives, WFP invested in skill development for government counterparts. Training sessions covered disaster risk management, agricultural planning, and M&E, fostering a cadre of skilled professionals capable of sustaining national systems. Partnerships with academic institutions and international organizations further enriched these initiatives, providing access to cutting-edge methodologies and tools. For example, WFP collaborated with local universities such as: Institut d'Économie Rurale (IER), Université de Ségou, Institut Polytechnique Rural de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée (IPR/IFRA), to develop curricula on climate adaptation and resilience, benefiting over 200 students and professionals.

The integration of climate adaptation into food security interventions was a critical component of this strategic outcome. WFP promoted climate-smart agricultural practices, including the adoption of drought-resistant crop varieties and sustainable water management techniques. Collaborative efforts with research institutions and local NGOs facilitated the dissemination of these innovations, reaching smallholder farmers and community groups across Mali. Moreover, WFP supported the operationalization of Mali's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, aligning humanitarian interventions with long-term environmental objectives. These initiatives also included piloting solar-powered irrigation systems, which improved agricultural productivity for over 300 farming households.

In Ménaka and other high-risk regions, WFP's interventions were particularly impactful. The organization's presence ensured that assistance reached the populations facing severe food insecurity despite security constraints. Third-party monitoring (TPM) mechanisms and remote monitoring tools were deployed to maintain oversight and accountability in these challenging operational environments. These efforts were complemented by community feedback mechanisms, ensuring that beneficiaries had a voice in program design and implementation [6].

WFP's operations underscored the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration. Strategic partnerships with government entities, UN agencies, and donors were essential in mobilizing resources and delivering coordinated responses. The renewal of key donor agreements and the expansion of funding streams ensured the sustainability of critical programs. Moreover, the alignment of WFP's activities with national strategies bolstered the resilience of food and nutrition systems, fostering greater ownership among local stakeholders.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to deepen its engagement with national systems by integrating lessons from 2024. Key priorities include scaling anticipatory action programming and systems building, expanding social protection coverage and enhancing its shock-responsiveness, and improving M&E capabilities for data-driven decision-making. By aligning with Mali's national development agenda, WFP aims to foster resilient and self-sufficient communities, contributing to the achievement of Zero Hunger and the Sustainable Development Goals.

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



UNHAS facilitated the transportation of **13,585 passengers** and **123.5 metric tons** of cargo



94% satisfaction rate among UNHAS users.



Infrastructure projects, including guesthouse expansions, security upgrades, and staff accommodations, **addressed critical operational needs**



5,182 m³ of materials were transported, including distributing **1,372,660 mosquito nets** to vulnerable populations

Through this strategic outcome, WFP ensured that humanitarian partners had access to reliable and effective common services, enabling them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year. These services, including logistics, transportation, and infrastructure support, were critical for addressing the operational challenges posed by insecurity, climatic shocks, and infrastructure deficits. By fostering collaboration and providing essential support mechanisms, WFP played a pivotal role in facilitating humanitarian interventions across Mali's most vulnerable regions.

In 2024, the operational environment in Mali remained challenging, marked by heightened insecurity, the withdrawal of MINUSMA, and the impact of severe flooding. Humanitarian needs surged, with over 7.1 million people requiring assistance, including displaced populations, host communities, and refugees. Despite these challenges, WFP's common services ensured uninterrupted delivery of life-saving support, reinforcing the collective capacity of the humanitarian community to respond effectively to the crisis [1].

Under Activity 7, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP, continued to provide indispensable air transport services to humanitarian and development organizations to several destinations including: Bamako, Gao, Tombouctou, Mopti, Ansongo, Menaka, Douenza, Nianfuke, Kidal, Kayes, Bourem and Sikasso. Following the 17 September terrorist attack that targeted the "Gendarmerie de Faladie" and Bamako's International airport, two UNHAS planes (a Dash-8 and a B1600) out of a three aircraft fleet were rendered unserviceable, significantly reducing UNHAS' capacity to transport humanitarian partners (from 67 seats to 16) and vital cargo (from 5.5 mt to 1.2 mt). To ensure continuity of operations, UNHAS activated WFP's global contracts to replace the damaged aircraft with a B1900 (received on 2 October) and a Dash-8.

UNHAS facilitated the transportation of 13,585 passengers and 123.5 metric tons of cargo, reflecting a 14 percent reduction in passenger numbers and a 15 percent decline in cargo compared to 2023. These reductions were attributed to restricted access in the northern regions like Ménaka and Ansongo, where insecurity allowed only 24 of 105 planned flights and 8 of 32 planned flights, respectively. UNHAS adapted by consolidating routes and optimizing schedules and ensuring service continuity for its 125 active partner organizations. Passenger satisfaction surveys reported a 94 percent satisfaction rate, underscoring the critical value of the service to the humanitarian community [2].

This highlighted UNHAS's role as the sole provider of reliable air transport in Mali, particularly for hard-to-reach areas where road access was either unsafe or unavailable. Notable achievements included two medical evacuations and one body evacuation for humanitarian partners, as well as the successful expansion of operations to Kidal at the request of the humanitarian community [3].

Through Activity 8, WFP delivered critical logistics and supply chain services to humanitarian partners, focusing on transportation, warehousing, and stock management. In 2024, 5,181.9 m³ of Non-Food Items (NFIs) were transported, supporting key projects such as UNFPA's delivery of medical kits and CRS's Global Fund malaria initiative, which distributed 1,372,660 mosquito nets to vulnerable populations. Despite security challenges and rising market

pressures, WFP secured competitive transport rates and ensured the uninterrupted delivery of supplies. Access constraints in northern Mali required innovative solutions, including alternative routing strategies and strengthened negotiations with local transporters, to maintain supply chains to hubs like Gao, a critical gateway for aid to Kidal, Ménaka, and Ansongo [4].

Warehousing services were equally essential, with WFP providing 1,220 m² of storage space in remote areas such as Mopti, Timbuktu, and Gao. These facilities supported multi-sectoral projects, including WASH, health, protection, education, and shelter initiatives. The CRS-Global Fund MILDA project demonstrated WFP's logistical expertise, consolidating and transporting mosquito nets to health centres in remote and hard-to-reach areas. These efforts required precise coordination and adherence to strict delivery schedules, highlighting WFP's capacity to facilitate timely and effective humanitarian interventions [5].

Coordination and information exchange formed the backbone of WFP's approach, with the Logistics Working Group, co-led by WFP and OCHA, providing a platform for problem-solving and collaboration among humanitarian actors. In 2024, the group held 11 meetings and supported over 20 partner organizations, addressing challenges such as access constraints in Ségou, Gao, and Timbuktu. Operational updates, including UNHAS flight schedules and access analyses, were shared on platforms like OCHA's Relief Web portal, ensuring transparency and informed decision-making. The group also played a critical role in advocating for improved access to exposed areas, facilitating collective action in high-risk zones [6].

Infrastructure development under Activity 9 contributed significantly to WFP's operational capacity and the broader humanitarian response. In Timbuktu, a new guesthouse became operational in July, providing essential accommodations for staff, while a borehole at the National Directorate of Population (DNPP) warehouse was completed in October, enhancing water access. In Gao, security enhancements and UNDSS installations began in November 2024, with completion expected by February 2025. Other infrastructure projects, including guesthouse expansions, security upgrades, and staff accommodations in Mopti, Ménaka, and Kayes, addressed critical operational needs. Pre-assessments for medicine storage warehouses in Bamako, funded by the Global Fund, laid the groundwork for long-term capacity-building within Mali's health sector. Additionally, WFP oversaw the construction of Nutrition Production Units and school canteens, aligning infrastructure projects with broader objectives to support community nutrition and education programs.

Technology and communication enhancements further supported the objectives of this strategic outcome. WFP led the ICT Working Group, focusing on implementing TESS reports and UNDSS security standards. A key achievement in 2024 was the establishment of a unified VHF network in Bamako, interconnecting four standalone VHF repeaters. Scheduled for completion in early 2025, this network will enhance security and operational efficiency for all UN staff operating in the capital. These technological advancements underscored WFP's commitment to innovation and collaboration in overcoming operational challenges [7].

Despite significant achievements, WFP faced numerous challenges, including access constraints, logistical disruptions, and the evolving security landscape following MINUSMA's withdrawal. In northern regions, blockades, armed violence, and bureaucratic obstacles hindered operations, requiring adaptive strategies to ensure service delivery. WFP responded by strengthening partnerships with local NGOs, engaging community leaders, and implementing remote monitoring and third-party verification systems. These measures enhanced accountability, transparency, and operational continuity in high-risk areas.

Results demonstrate WFP's critical role in enabling effective humanitarian responses across Mali. UNHAS remained a lifeline for the humanitarian community, providing reliable and safe transport in a complex operating environment. On-demand logistics services ensured the timely delivery of essential supplies, while warehousing and infrastructure projects supported multi-sectoral interventions. Coordination efforts fostered collaboration among partners, optimizing resource allocation and operational efficiency. These achievements not only reinforced WFP's position as a key enabler of humanitarian action but also contributed to the broader goal of alleviating the impacts of crises on vulnerable populations.

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

Women and girls constitute 49.7 percent of Mali's population (INSTAT, RGPH 2022), representing an invaluable resource for the country's economic, social, and cultural development. However, systemic barriers such as patriarchal social norms, unequal access to resources, and limited economic opportunities restrict their participation and potential. These inequalities are particularly evident in economic empowerment, access to land, and climate micro-insurance. Despite comprising 60 percent of the agricultural workforce, only 7 percent of women own land compared to 93 percent of men. In 2023, women's employment rates stood at 42.9 percent, significantly lower than men's 75.4 percent [1].

Mali ranks among the bottom 10 countries on the Gender Inequality Index, holding the 141st position out of 146 countries for two consecutive years. Compounded by insecurity and climate shocks, women and children face additional vulnerabilities, including limited access to goods, services, and markets. In 2024, women accounted for 58 percent of internally displaced persons due to conflict and 56 percent of those displaced by floods. Such displacement exacerbates inequalities and exposes women to heightened risks of gender-based violence (GBV), including denial of access to resources and opportunities. Between January and June 2024, 7,641 GBV incidents were reported, marking a 66 percent increase compared to the same period in 2023 [2].

The compounded challenges of gender inequality and climate-induced shocks have a direct impact on food security and nutrition outcomes. Women and girls in displaced and crisis-affected communities face significant barriers to accessing nutritious food and essential health services. WFP's response has been critical in mitigating these impacts, ensuring equitable access to resources and empowering women to take active roles in decision-making processes.

WFP intensified its efforts to address these gender disparities actively involving women in decision-making processes at community levels, contributing to governance bodies, beneficiary identification, assistance modality selection, and the establishment of distribution sites. In 2024, community consultations and protection risk assessments involved 50 percent women and 10-15 percent people with disabilities, ensuring their voices were integrated into programme planning and implementation. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results revealed that in 82 percent of women decided on the use of rations provided by WFP, with participation rates reaching 97 percent in Ségou and 95 percent in Timbuktu. These figures demonstrate a significant improvement compared to 2023, when only 12.6 percent of women reported making such decisions in households covered by crisis-related assistance [3].

To further enhance women's economic participation, WFP provided grants of USD 167 to 13,692 women from vulnerable households, enabling them to establish income-generating activities such as fish sales, petty trading, and livestock rearing. These activities contributed to improved household food security and nutrition outcomes while reducing risks of malnutrition. WFP also implemented targeted social behaviour change interventions, engaging men, community leaders, and religious figures to promote gender equality within households and communities. Awareness campaigns emphasized the importance of men's involvement in child feeding and nutrition, resulting in improved collaboration and shared responsibilities in household decision-making.

WFP's innovative approaches also included tailored resilience-building initiatives targeting women and girls, ensuring women's active participation in activities such as food-for-assets and climate adaptation projects. Through these initiatives, women gained access to skills training in sustainable agriculture, food processing, and water management, equipping them to contribute to community resilience while improving their economic status [4].

In areas with high school dropout rates, particularly in Kayes, WFP introduced initiatives to retain girls in school while addressing vulnerabilities faced by boys. Packed lunches were provided to reduce dropout rates, and volunteer canteen cooks received support to strengthen their participation in community savings and loan associations. Such interventions helped bridge gender disparities in education and economic activities. Additionally, WFP piloted mentorship programs for adolescent girls, focusing on life skills and leadership development to build their confidence and future potential [5].

WFP continued its collaboration with UNFPA, UN Women, and UNICEF to conduct joint awareness-raising campaigns, training programs, and rapid gender analyses to address social norms that perpetuate inequalities. These collaborations also emphasized the importance of engaging men and boys as allies in promoting gender equality. As part of the United Nations system's Gender Working Group in Mali, WFP contributed to knowledge sharing and coordination, feeding lessons learned into the broader gender work plan for enhanced impact [6].

The integration of digital tools into gender programming further enhanced WFP's ability to monitor and evaluate progress. Gender-disaggregated data collected through mobile-based surveys and beneficiary feedback mechanisms provided critical insights into the effectiveness of interventions, allowing for continuous refinement and adaptation. These tools also facilitated real-time tracking of women's participation in decision-making processes and their access to services, ensuring accountability and inclusivity.

Moving forward, WFP will continue to prioritize gender-responsive strategies, ensuring that women and girls are not only beneficiaries but active contributors to the country's development and resilience.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, Mali's protection environment deteriorated due to escalating conflict, and rising insecurity. Attacks on civilians surged, leading to a 288 percent increase in human rights violations compared to 2023, including violence, displacement, and restricted access to essential services. By May 2024, over 330,713 people were internally displaced, with Gao, Mopti, Douentza, Bandiagara, Ségou, and Tombouctou among the hardest-hit regions.

WFP prioritized protection mainstreaming and accountability to affected people, ensuring safe, dignified assistance amid heightened risks. Issues tackled included gender-based violence, family separations, and movement restrictions, mental health support, case management, and risk mitigation measures. In collaboration with government and humanitarian partners, WFP reinforced community feedback mechanisms and protection-sensitive programming. This ensured that assistance was inclusive, conflict-aware, and adaptable to changing needs.

During the reporting period, WFP integrated conflict-sensitive approaches into its operations by conducting community consultations to assess and mitigate risks of conflict and tensions, particularly at distribution sites and beneficiary registration points. To reduce tensions, WFP implemented conflict mitigation measures, such as crowd management protocols and inclusive participation mechanisms. These efforts ensured the active involvement of all community members, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, and men, fostering social cohesion and improving local acceptance of assistance programs.

WFP conducted 78 community consultations and three rapid protection assessments in volatile areas such as Timbuktu, Ménaka, Mopti, Gao, and Ségou. These engagements identified major risks, including robbery, assistance diversion, resource denial, and physical attacks. Key perpetrators included armed bandits, community leaders with power over aid distribution, and certain service providers [2].

Based on these findings, WFP implemented targeted capacity-building sessions for over 370 frontline workers, including WFP staff, cooperating partners, transporters, and traders. These sessions emphasized protection principles, the "Do No Harm" approach, and accountability mechanisms. Awareness-raising activities engaged men, host communities, and people with disabilities, fostering community ownership of rights and responsibilities [3].

WFP expanded its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to ensure inclusivity and accountability. Recognizing the limitations of its toll-free hotline in areas with poor network coverage, WFP piloted 48 help desks as alternative feedback channels. Awareness campaigns resulted in 88 percent of surveyed households being aware of the toll-free number by mid-2024. The CFM recorded 9,427 interactions, including 139 complaints, 1,737 requests for assistance, and 5,606 positive returns [4]. Women's participation improved significantly, with 44 percent of calls received from women, up from 33 percent in 2023. Key complaints included price non-compliance, distribution delays, exclusion from aid, and misconduct by service providers. An internal committee monitored complaints, leading to timely resolutions, such as addressing targeting errors in Ségou and resolving conflicts around market gardening water points. The committee also formulated recommendations and follow-ups with Procurement, which ensured strict compliance with contractual agreements by traders.

WFP placed a strong emphasis on the inclusion of marginalized groups, particularly people with disabilities. To ensure meaningful access, WFP selected distribution sites that accommodated mobility challenges and included people with disabilities in community meetings and complaint committees. Targeting criteria prioritized households led by vulnerable individuals with disabilities. WFP also collaborated with the inter-agency Task Force for the Inclusion of Disability in Mali to enhance inclusive practices across programs.

WFP incorporated protection measures into its cash-based transfer (CBT) programming, implementing mobile transfers to support at-risk populations, particularly women and the elderly, reducing travel costs and exposure to security risks such as attacks, theft, and extortion. Risk analyses conducted with cooperating partners identified potential challenges such as exploitation, theft, and unequal access. Security measures were bolstered at distribution sites, and community sensitization sessions were held to mitigate risks. These actions strengthened trust among beneficiaries, ensuring safer and more effective assistance [5]. Awareness sessions at distribution sites targeted displaced populations, pregnant

and breastfeeding women and girls, and women's gardening groups. These activities, conducted in collaboration with UNFPA and the GBV sub-cluster, aligned with the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV campaign.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) remained a priority for WFP in 2024. Eighty percent of cooperating partners underwent PSEA capacity assessments, with action plans implemented to strengthen safeguarding measures. Dedicated PSEA focal points were trained within partner organizations to ensure consistent application of policies such as, the zero tolerance policy, the six fundamental principles and the roles of the focal points in preventing and protecting against sexual abuse and exploitation [6].

To enhance transparency, WFP introduced real-time beneficiary tracking systems which comprised of an escalation process, a help desk on the sites and a 72-hour turnaround time for complainants via the call centre for less sensitive complaints, requests for information, etc. This enabled staff to promptly address protection concerns through the verification of information, identification of measures and follow-up of actions. Field offices and units concerned were also involved in the implementation of follow-up recommendations. Digital tools collected disaggregated data on gender, age, and disability, ensuring interventions were tailored to the diverse needs of beneficiaries [7].

Looking ahead, WFP plans to conduct Integrated Cross Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) and additional rapid protection assessments in 2025. These studies will guide risk mitigation measures to enhance the protection of populations at-risk, as well as to render our activities gender and conflict sensitive. Updates to Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs) will safeguard beneficiary data in compliance with global standards. WFP also aims to expand its help desk initiative to more regions, improving access to feedback mechanisms and responsiveness to community concerns. A comprehensive community engagement action plan will be finalized in collaboration with women's organizations and groups representing people with disabilities. This plan will adjust communication strategies and feedback channels to align with community preferences, systematically including affected populations in program design, monitoring and implementation.

WFP's integration of protection and accountability measures into its operations demonstrates a steadfast commitment to upholding the dignity and rights of affected populations. By fostering partnerships, enhancing monitoring systems, and implementing innovative solutions, WFP has improved the protection environment in Mali. These efforts align with global commitments to protection and accountability, reinforcing WFP's role as a trusted humanitarian actor in Mali's complex landscape.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Mali faces significant challenges in the areas of climate change, soil erosion, drought, and other climatic shocks. The combined effects of these factors and overexploitation of its scarce natural resources have led to ecosystem degradation and increased vulnerability of families to food and nutritional insecurity. In response, WFP's interventions in Mali in 2024 incorporated robust measures to safeguard and improve the environment, while ensuring minimal negative impact from operations [1].

WFP adopted the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework principles and tools to manage its environmental footprint and enhance sustainability. This approach aimed to meet donor requirements, comply with national legislation, and contribute to broader UN sustainability goals. Through productive asset creation activities, WFP integrated the restoration of degraded land, sustainable management of natural resources, and agro-pastoral activities to improve resilience and productivity. Technical and sustainable support was delivered at the community level to ensure long-term benefits [2].

Building on lessons learned from 2023, WFP expanded its resilience programming to address emerging challenges and capitalize on successful interventions. In 2023, the reforestation of degraded lands covered approximately 200 hectares, while in 2024 it was scaled up to 247.9 hectares, reflecting a 24 percent expansion. Similarly, compost production initiatives grew significantly, doubling from 3,000 cubic meters in 2023 to 6,124 cubic meters in 2024. These increases underscore WFP's commitment to scaling effective strategies to enhance soil fertility and environmental sustainability [3].

Environmental Management System (EMS)

To enhance environmental performance, the WFP Mali Country Office rolled out an Environmental Management System, focusing on energy, waste management, water use, sustainable procurement, and awareness and training. Emphasis was placed on energy efficiency with a plan to convert all facilities to solar energy, including improving the efficiency and management of generators, though implementation awaits management's decision on financing. Conventional air conditioners are being replaced with energy-efficient, non-ozone-depleting models, and building efficiency improvements such as LEDs, door-closing systems, sensors, insulation, and shading were undertaken in field offices. In Bamako, significant upgrades will align with the relocation to a new office building, with 36 percent of its power sourced from solar energy [4].

Despite these successes, challenges remain. Security constraints limited access to certain areas, restricting monitoring and implementation of activities. Collaboration with Mali's Ministries of Environment and Resilience was strengthened through a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at improving operational capacity by 2025.

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

To combat malnutrition and improve diets, WFP has mainstreamed nutrition across all strategic outcomes and activities in Mali. This holistic approach addressed both acute and chronic malnutrition while promoting healthy diets, particularly for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children under five.

WFP ensured that nutritional needs were addressed in both emergency and long-term resilience-building efforts. This dual focus helped to tackle malnutrition comprehensively across emergency and development contexts.

In 2024, WFP distributed 2,944 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods, including ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), fortified blended foods (e.g., Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus), and fortified vegetable oil. These were targeted at PBWG and children aged 6-59 months in high-malnutrition areas, improving dietary diversity and access to essential nutrients. WFP ensured quality delivery in nutrition programmes by targeting vulnerable groups such as PBWG and children under five, addressing their specific nutritional needs through specialized nutritious foods and integrated interventions.

WFP supported 7,816 beneficiaries, including people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis patients, through food vouchers. This initiative, funded by UBRAF and private donors like Latter Days Saints, aimed to meet nutritional needs and reduce treatment dropouts while strengthening the capacity of health associations to address food insecurity.

WFP integrated nutrition into education by equipping 80 percent of schools with nutrition-focused tools and training. This improved nutrition knowledge among teachers, students, and cooks, with 88.55 percent of school cooks and community health workers demonstrating proficiency in nutrition practices. Home-grown school feeding initiatives emphasized the use of diverse local foods, ensuring children received a wide range of essential nutrients. By enhancing dietary diversity through school feeding programmes, home-grown initiatives, and the distribution of fortified foods, WFP has improved access to diverse and nutrient-rich diets for target populations. By equipping schools with nutrition-focused tools and training, WFP has enhanced nutrition knowledge among teachers, students, and cooks, fostering healthier practices and better learning outcomes.

Moreover, WFP implemented Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes to enhance economic resilience and dietary diversity. These initiatives provided income-generating opportunities, particularly for women farmers, enabling households to purchase more diverse and nutritious foods.

WFP integrated Social and Behaviour Change initiative (SBCC) into its nutrition programming through community platforms like Nutrition Learning and Rehabilitation Centres (FARN). These platforms engaged mothers, adolescent girls, and community leaders in interactive sessions on nutrition practices, malnutrition prevention, and dietary diversity, supported by cooking demonstrations and the dissemination of traditional menu catalogues and local food fortification guides. Through SBCC and capacity-building initiatives, WFP has empowered communities to adopt sustainable nutrition practices and detect malnutrition cases early.

Cash-based transfers (CBT) improved the purchasing power of vulnerable households, enabling access to diverse and affordable food options. Anthropometric measurements during distributions helped identify and refer malnourished individuals to local health centres, strengthening the link between social protection and nutrition outcomes.

Under innovative supply chain solutions, WFP collaborated with research institutions and universities to develop fortified seeds, fortified processed foods, and food safety measures. These partnerships enhanced the nutritional quality of locally produced foods and supported sustainable food systems.

WFP leveraged the SCOPE platform for beneficiary registration and identification, incorporating markers for PBWG and children under five to ensure immediate eligibility for nutrition top-ups. Synchronization with the COMET system improved targeting efficiency, while post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys provided insights into dietary diversity and nutrition knowledge. Leveraging technology and data has improved beneficiary targeting and monitoring, ensuring that nutrition interventions are efficient and effective.

As part of capacity strengthening for government institutions, WFP collaborated with the Government of Mali to revise policies, strategic frameworks, and response plans. The ongoing revision of the National Nutrition Policy (2025-2030) aims to institutionalize best practices and strengthen coordination mechanisms.

In 2024, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported an additional 21.4 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods to hard-to-reach populations. Engineering services facilitated the construction of storage facilities and community-based nutrition centres, enhancing WFP's operational capacity.

Partnerships

The partnership landscape in Mali in 2024 was marked by significant challenges, including the cessation of bilateral development cooperation with key donors and the closure of diplomatic missions, which disrupted development funding streams. The withdrawal of Security Council mandated United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), further complicated the operational environment by eliminating a key partner and exacerbating access constraints. Despite these obstacles, WFP Mali enhanced engagement with both traditional and non-traditional partners and recalibrated its relationship with the host government. These efforts enabled WFP to maintain humanitarian access to critical areas ensuring assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

In 2024, Mali continued to be one of the world's hunger hotspots, the only country in the West and Central African region with segments of its population in IPC Phase 5, facing famine-like conditions. Funding gaps forced WFP to prioritize assistance during the lean season, leaving some IPC Phase 3 populations without support. Flexible funding accounted for just six percent of contributions but proved vital in maintaining operational agility, allowing WFP to respond swiftly to shifting security dynamics, climate shocks, and food commodity price volatility. This funding enabled critical interventions in Ménaka, the region most affected by food insecurity, as well as other northern and central areas where insurgent activities and military offensives continued to displace populations and create urgent needs [1].

WFP strengthened partnerships with the Government of Mali, UN agencies, multilateral donors, the private sector, research institutions, and NGOs, positioning itself as a partner of choice. Fifteen government and intergovernmental donors sustained WFP's operations, providing not only funding but also strategic and operational advocacy, particularly in the areas of access and coordination. These partnerships facilitated the implementation of impactful programmes across the country, addressing both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term development goals.

The Government of Mali remained WFP's principal partner in 2024, with over 80 memoranda of understanding and joint actions signed with line ministries and technical services at national, regional, and sub-regional levels. This collaboration focused on enhancing technical, operational, and strategic synergies in key areas, including food systems, livelihoods, anticipatory action, school meals, social protection, and climate change. When widespread flooding led to a national state of emergency in the third quarter, WFP coordinated shock-responsive social protection assistance with the Government, ensuring timely and effective responses to affected populations. Furthermore, as part of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, a delegation from the Malian government undertook a knowledge-sharing visit to Pakistan facilitated by WFP and the World Bank. The purpose of the visit was to learn from Pakistan's flagship Benazir Income Support social protection programme, and to learn from its contributions to food security, nutrition, and resilience outcomes and investments in human capital.

WFP invested significantly in evidence generation to support decision-making on food and nutrition insecurity. It co-financed the National Food and Nutrition Security Survey (ENSAN) and supported the annual Cadre Harmonisé exercise, which informed the development of the 2024 National Response Plan for the lean season in collaboration with the Food Safety Commission (CSA). WFP's flagship school meals programme, implemented through Pedagogical Animation Centres at the district level and coordinated nationally by the National Centre for School Canteens, reinforced national ownership and strengthened institutional capacity.

A key milestone in 2024 was the UN Country Team's agreement with the Government of Mali to co-create three transformative programmes aimed at accelerating progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These initiatives focus on food systems, education, and renewable energy. WFP co-led the food systems component alongside FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture. A five-year concept note for the programme was developed and discussed at the inter-ministerial committee under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation. This innovative collaboration represents a new approach to working with the Government, fostering stronger synergies and paving the way for sustainable development initiatives to commence in 2025 [2].

To diversify its partnerships, WFP expanded engagement with international financial institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Islamic Development Bank. These discussions centred on resilience activities such as agricultural value chains, institutional support for national social protection systems, and emergency food assistance. Over the medium term, these engagements are expected to unlock opportunities for scaling government-driven programmes, supporting the transformative initiatives, enhancing national capacities, and developing innovative solutions for food and nutrition insecurity.

Focus on localization

WFP, the largest humanitarian organization in Mali, leveraged its extensive operational presence to promote localized, sustainable hunger solutions in 2024. Of its 24 implementing partners, 19 were national NGOs with deep local knowledge and expertise. These organizations received 57 percent of the USD 14.8 million allocated to NGOs, reflecting WFP's commitment to empowering local actors. Partner selection prioritized geographical coverage and the ability to access communities, ensuring last-mile delivery and fostering acceptance in local contexts.

To strengthen local capacity, WFP conducted performance evaluations and spot-checks to identify gaps and provided targeted training, enhancing sustainability and replicability. In response to insecurity, climate shocks, and economic instability, WFP employed adaptive strategies such as third-party monitoring (TPM) in conflict-affected areas where direct access was restricted. Collaborating with five TPM organizations ensured effective oversight and accountability in these challenging contexts. Additionally, WFP enhanced community feedback mechanisms and adopted localized approaches to build trust.

WFP's 360-degree performance reviews in 2024 provided valuable insights for improving its role as a partner, reinforcing its focus on operational effectiveness and collaboration. These efforts highlighted WFP's commitment to empowering local partners, building resilience, and ensuring sustainable hunger solutions in Mali.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP played a critical role within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Humanitarian Country Team, helping re-establish relations between the UN system and the government of Mali following MINUSMA's departure. WFP co-leads the food systems programme with the Government, as well as the Food Security Cluster and ICT and Logistics Working Group, supporting a total of 30 and 20 organizations respectively. It also actively participated in the national cash and access working groups, the UNCT Resource Mobilization Group, and the Protection Cluster.

WFP collaborated with UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, and UNHCR, especially on assistance to refugees from Burkina Faso and Niger. Programmes included the Malian Government-funded SD3C programme addressing COVID-19, conflict, and climate change; joint PSEA network and gender targeting programmes; social protection and resilience initiatives funded by Germany's BMZ and KfW Development Bank. Partnerships with UNICEF and GIZ under the BMZ programme supported integrated resilience projects, expanded the unified social registry, updated malnutrition protocols, and progressed toward eliminating child wasting in Mali.

In September 2024, partnerships between WFP, UNICEF, the World Bank, and The National Direction for Social Protection and Solidarity Economy (DNPSES) supported the coordination of social protection capacity development efforts, the revision of policy frameworks (national social protection policy), and the elaboration of a new national social safety net programme. This collaboration enhanced interagency coordination with government bodies to support national safety net programs with shock-responsive components. By integrating social protection, disaster risk management, climate resilience, and humanitarian action, the partnership leveraged each agency's expertise to expand adaptive social protection and improve crisis response.

Financial Overview

WFP Mali was able to address food insecurity and malnutrition with 73 percent funding against the needs-based plan in 2024 compared to 85 percent in 2023. WFP extended its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to two years until December 2026 aligning it with the projected starting date of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF). This revision increased the Country Strategic Budget by USD 465 million. From the USD 206 million available resources in 2024, almost 50 percent was carried over from the previous year and over 60 percent of contributions were confirmed after July [1]. To mitigate operational and financial risks related to these delays during the lean season, Mali relied on internal strategic advance financing mechanisms up to USD 23.2 million to cover the prioritized implementation plan [2].

Emergency Food Assistance (Strategic Outcome 1) was funded at 81.2 percent, enabling WFP to deliver life-saving food and nutrition assistance to conflict-affected regions, including Ménaka, where hunger levels reached catastrophic IPC Phase 5. However, resource constraints, driven by a higher-than-planned number of beneficiaries, required WFP to reduce the duration and scale of assistance, prioritizing support for the most vulnerable populations.

Resilience-building activities under Strategic Outcomes 2, 3, and 4—including school feeding programmes, malnutrition prevention, social protection, asset creation, smallholder farmer support, and institutional capacity strengthening—were funded at 57.2 percent. Despite funding limitations, these activities contributed to long-term food security and community resilience, addressing systemic vulnerabilities exacerbated by climatic shocks and conflict.

Strategic Outcome 6, encompassing United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations, was funded at 159 percent, reflecting the cost-recovery basis for some activities. UNHAS played an essential role in ensuring access to hard-to-reach areas, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to isolated and vulnerable populations.

Although WFP mobilized funding across all Strategic Outcomes, expenditures remained lower than expected due to procurement delays, logistical challenges, access constraints, and phased disbursement strategies. Under strategic outcome 1, despite being 81 percent funded, ration cuts, pipeline delays, and supply chain disruptions slowed expenditure rates. Insecurity and prioritization of the populations most at-risk further impacted distributions. Strategic outcome 2 expenditures were affected by delays in procuring and delivering specialized nutritious foods, while strategic outcome 3 school feeding programs faced late disbursements and school reopening delays, alongside alignment with government-led initiatives. The 68 percent funding of strategic outcome 4 was not fully utilized due to the seasonal nature of resilience-building activities and delays in contracting partners and capacity assessments. Similarly, strategic outcome 5 (technical support and institutional strengthening) had longer planning timelines, delaying expenditures. Strategic outcome 6 (UNHAS and service delivery) spending was influenced by operational demand fluctuations, security concerns, and reduced flight requests.

The financial constraints experienced in 2024 mirrored broader challenges in the operational context. The withdrawal of MINUSMA necessitated additional resource mobilization to address critical gaps in staff deployment, fuel storage, and airport security, ensuring continuity of humanitarian access and operational effectiveness in increasingly insecure areas. The prolonged security crisis disrupted supply chains and limited access to markets for smallholder farmers, while climatic shocks, including widespread flooding, further strained resources. These factors necessitated a robust adaptive approach to resource management.

WFP prioritized the use of flexible funding to address urgent needs, enabling rapid reallocation of resources in response to emerging crises. This flexibility was particularly critical during the August floods, which displaced over 350,000 people and destroyed vast areas of cropland. Additionally, WFP's reliance on carryover resources underscored the importance of multi-year contributions and forward planning to sustain operations in protracted crises.

Approximately 40 percent of mobilized resources in 2024 will be carried over to 2025, providing a financial foundation for continuity in WFP's operations. The strategic use of these funds, coupled with ongoing advocacy for increased multiyear and flexible contributions, will be essential in addressing funding gaps and ensuring that WFP remains responsive to Mali's dynamic needs [3].

In alignment with its CSP, WFP will continue to strengthen partnerships with traditional donors and explore innovative financing mechanisms to diversify its resource base. Efforts to enhance efficiency and accountability, including the expanded use of digital tools such as SCOPE for beneficiary management and Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) systems, will remain a priority.

The financial landscape in 2024 underscored the critical role of proactive resource mobilization and strategic allocation in sustaining WFP's life-saving and resilience-building interventions. Despite persistent challenges, WFP's adaptive financial strategies ensured that assistance reached those most in need, reaffirming its commitment to supporting the people of Mali on their journey toward recovery and sustainable development.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	159,925,593	96,619,222	115,904,310	75,434,624
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	9,929	0
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	110,728,382	74,002,753	89,919,538	61,788,897
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]	82,856,291	55,625,048	68,841,368	45,283,348
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]	27,872,091	18,377,704	21,078,170	16,505,549
SO02: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	49,197,211	22,616,469	25,974,842	13,645,728

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]	15,749,028	10,068,640	8,295,024	5,955,690
Activity 12: 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	33,448,184	12,547,829	17,679,818	7,690,038
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	49,578,957	23,259,036	25,931,233	19,346,221
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year	49,578,957	23,259,036	25,931,233	19,346,221
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]	49,578,957	23,259,036	25,931,233	19,346,221
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	40,454,758	25,832,339	27,722,316	14,407,004
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	40,454,758	25,832,339	27,722,316	14,407,004

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]	40,454,758	25,832,339	27,722,316	14,407,004
Non-activity specific	0	0	1	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	3,163,372	2,730,608	5,031,662	1,944,517
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	3,163,372	2,730,608	5,031,662	1,944,517
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]	3,163,372	2,730,608	5,031,662	1,944,517
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	15,397,577	15,119,285	21,220,597	13,211,996
SO06: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	15,397,577	15,119,285	21,220,597	13,211,996

Activity 07: 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	 13,182,343	 13,279,435	 20,494,462	 12,722,824
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]	 590,860	 216,308	 710,668	 484,779
Activity 09: 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	 1,624,375	 1,623,542	 15,467	 4,393
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,616,096	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 268,520,257	 163,560,490	 199,426,214	 124,344,362
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 13,454,150	 9,488,141	 12,695,091	 9,678,470
Total Direct Costs	 281,974,407	 173,048,631	 212,121,306	 134,022,832
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 18,217,462	 11,136,509	 6,636,972	 6,636,972
Grand Total	 300,191,869	 184,185,140	 218,758,279	 140,659,804

Data Notes

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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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,251,777	867,164	69%
	female	1,465,568	979,173	67%
	total	2,717,345	1,846,337	68%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	140,885	147,950	105%
	female	146,636	155,206	106%
	total	287,521	303,156	105%
24-59 months	male	111,485	88,217	79%
	female	116,036	96,356	83%
	total	227,521	184,573	81%
5-11 years	male	150,408	135,597	90%
	female	151,608	128,035	84%
	total	302,016	263,632	87%
12-17 years	male	92,828	69,500	75%
	female	173,151	120,950	70%
	total	265,979	190,450	72%
18-59 years	male	728,869	406,795	56%
	female	837,182	456,676	55%
	total	1,566,051	863,471	55%
60+ years	male	27,302	19,105	70%
	female	40,955	21,950	54%
	total	68,257	41,055	60%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,327,345	1,502,489	65%
IDP	360,000	270,594	75%
Refugee	30,000	73,254	244%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	314,656	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	400,000	164,016	41%
Malnutrition prevention programme	568,000	347,284	61%
Malnutrition treatment programme	370,000	205,489	55%
School based programmes	200,000	188,814	94%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	150,000	110,986	73%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,800,945	1,240,593	68%

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	1,853	42%
High Energy Biscuits	108	32	30%
LNS	0	504	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,800	531	29%
Rice	1,766	4,062	230%
Sorghum/Millet	2,171	40	2%
Split Peas	1,291	127	10%
Vegetable Oil	422	248	59%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	108	22	20%
Canned Fish	0	70	-
Iodised Salt	7	0	0%
Rice	540	113	21%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	36	9	25%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	300	85	28%
Vegetable Oil	0	10	-
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			
Value Voucher	27,948,000	26,808,116	96%
Cash	45,208,168	440,770	1%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	37,371,213	3,546,972	9%
Value Voucher	0	4,763,129	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	15,858,000	3,124,305	20%
Value Voucher	18,360,000	8,841,236	48%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	26,100,000	3,268,692	13%
Value Voucher	0	98,782	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: 1- Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]					
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	660,422	513,880
		Distribution;	Male	634,523	519,709
		Macro Insurance	Total	1,294,945	1,033,589
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	5,658	4,449.88
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	43,863,286	440,769
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	19,080,000	23,099,473
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	201,776,430	93,657,063
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Macro Insurance	Number	5,129,460	
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; All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; Activity supporters	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets;	Female	477,619	256,577
		Macro Insurance;	Male	298,381	118,989
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Total	776,000	375,566
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	38,237
			Male	1,440	1,182
			Total	48,000	39,419

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 Male Total	153,000 147,000 300,000	52,921 50,846 103,767
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 Male Total	153,000 147,000 300,000	75,264 66,192 141,456
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 Total	100,000 100,000	63,937 63,937
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 Total	22,000 22,000	24,614 24,614
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 Total	21,424 21,424	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	6,339	2,946.66
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	6,339	2,946.66
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,344,882	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	8,868,000	3,708,644
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	99	59.42
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	6,240	2,887.24

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	72	72

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	1,430	1,425

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5	<5	<5	3.6	4	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	<5	<5	2.7	3	WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	<5	<5	3.2	3.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54.1	≥80	≥80	85.8	67	WFP survey
	Male	60.7	≥80	≥80	87	67.2	WFP survey
	Overall	59.4	≥80	≥80	86.7	67.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	≤10	≤10	12.7	28.1	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≤10	≤10	10.9	29.6	WFP survey
	Overall	22.3	≤10	≤10	11.2	29.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.3	≤10	≤10	1.5	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	18.6	≤10	≤10	2.1	3.2	WFP survey
	Overall	17.2	≤10	≤10	2.1	3.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.6	<10	<10	8.8	12.8	WFP survey
	Male	13.5	<10	<10	8	11.6	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<10	<10	8.1	11.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.9	<10	<10	8	13.6	WFP survey
	Male	31.9	<10	<10	7.3	11.8	WFP survey
	Overall	32.2	<10	<10	7.4	12.1	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.6	<30	<30	20.2	26.9	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<30	<30	15.5	28.5	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	<30	<30	16.4	28.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.9	>50	>50	63	46.8	WFP survey
	Male	35.1	>50	>50	69.2	48.1	WFP survey
	Overall	36.2	>50	>50	68.1	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Mali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.08	0.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.08	0.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.08	0.18	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Mali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	85	≥98	≥98	92	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≥98	≥98	92	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.5	≥98	≥98	92	67	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	68	≥98	≥98	100	79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.4	≥98	≥98	100	79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.2	≥98	≥98	100	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	47.1	9.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	48	17	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	47.6	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	58.4	52	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥60	≥60	54.5	53.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	56.3	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	9.2	11.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	8.3	11.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	8.7	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	34.2	7.3	WFP survey
	Male	24.4	≥30	≥30	32.7	15	WFP survey
	Overall	22.6	≥30	≥30	33.4	11.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Mali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.2	<15	<15	4.34	4.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	<15	<15	4.34	4.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.55	<15	<15	4.34	4.37	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.08	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.08	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.08	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	97.95	>75	>75	95.5	95.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.95	>75	>75	95.5	95.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.45	>75	>75	95.5	95.44	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	85	≥98	≥98	52	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≥98	≥98	52	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.5	≥98	≥98	52	47	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children and PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.8	≥19.8	≥19.8	37.7	24.5	WFP survey
	Male	19.9	≥22	≥22	41.5	21.4	WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥21	≥21	40.7	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	≥50	48.8	62.9	WFP survey
	Male	30.8	≥58	≥58	50.1	64.1	WFP survey
	Overall	30.4	≥54	≥54	49.8	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	<30.2	<30.2	13.5	12.6	WFP survey
	Male	49.3	<20	<20	8.4	14.5	WFP survey
	Overall	50.1	<25	<28	9.5	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	≥50	78	64.5	WFP survey
	Male	54.1	≥58	≥58	77.4	65.1	WFP survey
	Overall	52.3	≥54	≥54	77.5	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	≥49	20.3	34.5	WFP survey
	Male	35.8	≥41	≥41	21.2	34.5	WFP survey
	Overall	37.2	≥45	≥45	21	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	<1	<1	1.7	1	WFP survey
	Male	10.1	<1	<1	1.4	0.5	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<1	<1	1.5	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	≥38	45	28.4	WFP survey
	Male	35.7	≥40	≥40	54.2	27.5	WFP survey
	Overall	34.1	≥39	≥39	52.3	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	≥59	47.3	58.8	WFP survey
	Male	43.4	≥59	≥59	39.2	62	WFP survey
	Overall	45.1	≥59	≥59	40.8	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	<3	<3	7.7	12.8	WFP survey
	Male	20.9	<1	<1	6.6	10.5	WFP survey
	Overall	20.8	<2	<2	6.9	10.9	WFP survey
Target Group: PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37.1	≥70	≥50	70	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 [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	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total		949 949
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 Male Total	101,000 99,000 200,000	90,064 97,801 187,865
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 Total	50,000 50,000	18,673 18,673
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	691	213.66
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,882,000	2,759,485
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	9,882,000	2,759,485
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	36,000,000	13,581,722
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	150,000	1,040,170
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 Male Total	255,000 245,000 500,000	114,355 113,013 227,368
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	27,489,213	787,486
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		4,763,130

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	776	700
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHS receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (on-site)	Number	50,000	18,673
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	70
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	16

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
SABER school feeding index	Overall	1.8	≥4	≥4	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Government entities - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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	≥4	≥2	2	3	Secondary data
Target Group: Primary school children - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	77	≥98	≥98	99	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥98	≥98	98	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥98	≥98	98	93	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary school children - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	20	≥30	≥30	18	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥30	≥30	17	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥30	≥30	18	9	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	75	≥98	≥98	82	82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥98	≥98	83	82	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥98	≥98	83	82	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Female	15	≤10	≤10	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≤10	≤10	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	12		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 implemented 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	6	8	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	6	8	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	6	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	2.7	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	≤2	≤4	2.3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≤2	≤4	2.5	3.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥80	≥80	88.1	67.7	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥80	≥80	90.5	73.8	WFP survey
	Overall	64	≥80	≥80	90.2	73.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≤10	≤10	9	22.4	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤10	≤10	7.7	20.7	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤10	≤10	7.9	20.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤10	≤10	2.9	9.9	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	1.8	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	1.9	5.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	≤7	≤7	4.5	14.6	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤9	≤9	4.8	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤8	≤8	4.7	9.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤3	≤3	9	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤4	≤4	6.6	10.3	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤3.5	≤3.5	7	10.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤10	≤10	13.2	35.9	WFP survey
	Male	26	≤7	≤7	13.6	23.6	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤8.5	≤8.5	13.6	24.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56	≥80	≥80	73.3	37	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥80	≥80	75	56.7	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥80	≥80	74.7	55.2	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: 4- Support national nutrition programme to ensure provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]					
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	9,180	29,852
			Male	8,820	12,793
			Total	18,000	42,645
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	45,900	33,290
			Male	44,100	36,569
			Total	90,000	69,859
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	60,000	67,076
			Total	60,000	67,076
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	300	95.08
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	15,858,000	3,124,306
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	18,360,000	8,841,236
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	52,140,000	20,712,057

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	75	40
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	6
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	2	7

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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	70,980	102,645
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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	944,000	507,615

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	0	≥80	≥80	68.5		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	63.7		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	64.6		WFP survey
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Mali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	54	≥95	≥95	95.9	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≥95	≥95	95.9	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54.5	≥95	≥95	95.9	99	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	≥99	≥99	100	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.9	≥98	≥98	100	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥98.5	≥98.5	100	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	57.8	24.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	60.8	23	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	59.3	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	61.6	56	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥60	≥60	61.4	53.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	61.5	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	4.9	8.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	6	11.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	5.4	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	38.9	17.5	WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≥30	≥30	41.8	16.1	WFP survey
	Overall	3.7	≥30	≥30	40.4	16.7	WFP survey
Target Group: PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥70	≥50	78.7	35.9	WFP survey

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

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

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	204,000	83,324
			Male	196,000	80,692
			Total	400,000	164,016
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	26,100,000	3,268,692
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		98,783
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	76,500	52,829
			Male	73,500	58,157
			Total	150,000	110,986

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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6
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	Smallholder agricultural market	Number	19	18
		support Activities	Number	3	3
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	3	3

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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	20	20
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	16.25	16.25
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	37.75	483.5
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	748.96	748.96
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/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	26	26
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	12.15	15.24
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	8	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	30	30
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	800	800
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	5,984	5,984
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	157	157
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	7.2	7.2
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	1	1

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	7	6.7
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	9,600	9,600

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	939	944
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	985	1,050
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	270	364
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	290	302
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	30	30
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	200	200
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	950	950
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	950	950

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 Number	72,000	30 58,157
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 Number	78,000	30 52,829
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	56	56
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	32	32
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	5
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	20	20
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	6,489.5	5,090.9
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	5	5
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	38	54
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	13
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
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	1,665	1,775
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	1,489	1,641
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	983	1,322

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	942	1,227
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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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female				88.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				93.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				92.7		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥8	≥7	7		WFP programme monitoring
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	=4	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	93	≥95	≥95		93.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥95	≥95		93.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥95	≥95		93.86	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥95	≥95	88.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥95	≥95	93.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	92.7	94	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.7	≤4	≤8.7	2.7	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	≤1.5	≤3.9	2.3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤2.75	≤4.1	2.5	3.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.2	≥90	≥80	88.1	67.7	WFP survey
	Male	43.1	≥90	≥80	90.5	73.8	WFP survey
	Overall	44.2	≥90	≥80	90.2	73.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤7	≤10	9	22.4	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	≤7	≤10	7.7	20.7	WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	≤7	≤10	7.9	20.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.8	≤3	≤10	2.9	9.9	WFP survey
	Male	37.3	≤3	≤10	1.8	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	≤3	≤10	1.9	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	44.6	21.9	WFP survey
	Male	8.8	≥18.8	≥8	44.1	32.7	WFP survey
	Overall	15.2	≥22	≥15.2	44.2	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	47.1	68.8	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≥47.9	≥52.9	49.8	58.6	WFP survey
	Overall	46.3	≥44	≥46.3	49.4	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	8.3	9.4	WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≤33.2	≤38.2	6.1	8.7	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	≤33	≤38.5	6.4	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	81.8	60.4	WFP survey
	Male	33.8	≥43.8	≥33.8	83.2	68.6	WFP survey
	Overall	37.4	≥45.85	≥37.4	83	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	17.1	39.6	WFP survey
	Male	45.6	≥45.6	≥45.6	16	31.4	WFP survey
	Overall	39.4	≥37.15	≥39.4	16.2	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	1.1	0	WFP survey
	Male	20.6	≤15.6	≤20.6	0.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	23.1	≤17	≤23.1	0.8	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	53.8	26	WFP survey
	Male	23.5	≥33.5	≥23.5	58.9	31.3	WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥31.25	≥19.5	58.2	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	38.6	65.6	WFP survey
	Male	47.1	≥42.1	≥47.1	36	59	WFP survey
	Overall	47.3	≥42.25	≥47.3	36.4	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	7.6	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	29.4	≤24.4	≤29.4	5.1	9.7	WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	≤26.5	≤33.2	5.4	9.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	≤7	≤9	4.5	14.6	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤9	≤12	4.8	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤8	≤11	4.7	9.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤3	≤5	9	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤4	≤6	6.6	10.3	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤3.5	≤6	7	10.3	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤70	≤26	13.2	35.9	WFP survey
	Male	26	≤7	≤22	13.6	23.6	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤8.5	≤23	13.6	24.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56	≥80	≥60	73.3	37	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥80	≥60	75	56.7	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥80	≥60	74.7	55.2	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	0		≤50	62.2		WFP survey
	Male	0		≤50	62.2		WFP survey
	Overall	0		≤50	62.2		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	0		≤40	32.4		WFP survey
	Male	0		≤40	32.4		WFP survey
	Overall	0		≤40	32.4		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0		≥10	5.4		WFP survey
	Male	0		≥10	5.4		WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥10	5.4		WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	0		≥10	0		WFP survey
	Male	0		≥10	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥10	0		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	5	6.62	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	82	≥90	≥90	18	11.58	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	377,959	≥300,000	≥200,000	151,119	249,087	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	377,959	≥150,000	≥80,000	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥40,000	151,119	249,087	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥40,000	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥40,000	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	484	≥4,000	≥2,000	14,668	460.04	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	484	≥2,500	≥800	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥500	≥400	14,668	460.04	WFP programme monitoring

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥500	≥400	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥500	≥400	0	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 (tier 3) benefit from strengthened and sustainable national capacities and systems for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating nationally led, equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes (output category C) and delivering hunger solutions					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	25	32
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	7	9
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	1,159,032	791,762
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	742,138	0
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\$	18,234,419	0
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\$	2,640,000	2,500,000

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\$	25,178,010	21,015,503
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	0

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	7		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	5	≥6	≥6	5		WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥500,000	≥300,000	1,003,827	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	≥1,000,000	≥700,000	2,516,000	2,395,726	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Gov entities - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
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	≥6	5	6	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year				Crisis Response	
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	5	5
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	96
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	180	123.5
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	18,000	13,585
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.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) 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.2.3: 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	5
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	2

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	24.3	24.3
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Bilateral Air Transport Services	Individual	2,455	2,455

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	80	≥95	=80	96	99	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥80	≥80	89.58		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	85.48		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	86.02		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				245		WFP survey
	Male				1,559		WFP survey
	Overall				1,804		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				73		WFP survey
	Male				461		WFP survey
	Overall				534		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				18		WFP survey
	Male				164		WFP survey
	Overall				182		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed	Female				19		WFP survey
	Male				179		WFP survey
	Overall				198		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	≥80	≥80	60.7		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	65.4		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	64.7		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Exceeding	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	≥229,500	≥204,000	89,455	181,199	WFP survey
	Male	100,487	≥220,500	≥196,000	85,947	174,092	WFP survey
	Overall	205,076	≥450,000	≥400,000	175,402	355,291	WFP survey

Protection 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95	=100	=100	99.37	100	WFP survey
	Male	95.7	=100	=100	99.52	99.96	WFP survey
	Overall	95.6	=100	=100	99.49	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	99.05	88.95	WFP survey
	Male	95.3	=100	=100	98.99	87.88	WFP survey
	Overall	95	=100	=100	99.01	88.08	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	94.8	=100	=100	97.27	100	WFP survey
	Male	95.1	=100	=100	96.49	99.96	WFP survey
	Overall	95.1	=100	=100	96.65	99.97	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	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	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	=1,494,540	=2,050,499	1,012,380	1,296,331	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,056,274	=1,222,805	=1,677,681	828,311	1,104,282	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2,155,661	=2,717,345	=3,728,180	1,840,691	2,400,614	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	39.8	=100	=100	80.81	45.24	WFP survey
	Male	40.5	=100	=100	81.4	41.99	WFP survey
	Overall	40.3	=100	=100	81.63	42.59	WFP survey

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. [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	57.14		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	94		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	≥90	≥80	81.82	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥90	≥80	94.07	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥90	≥80	94.07	93.6	WFP programme monitoring

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School children playing at lunch time after a good school meal in Douentza

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

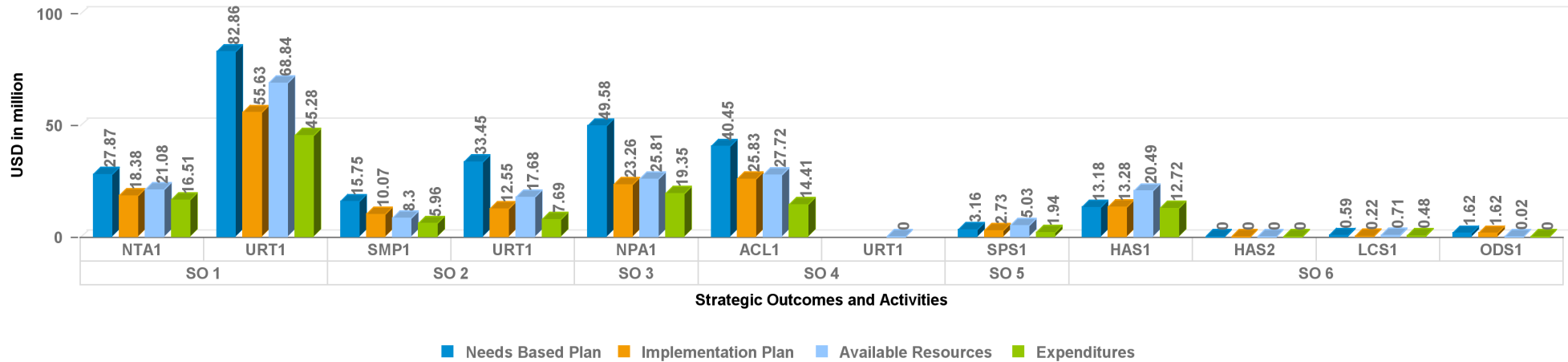
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 [modality: service delivery]
SO 6	ODS1	9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1	0
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]	40,454,758	25,832,339	27,722,316	14,407,004
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			40,454,758	25,832,339	27,722,316	14,407,004

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		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]	49,578,957	23,259,036	25,807,255	19,346,221
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			49,578,957	23,259,036	25,807,256	19,346,221
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,929	0
	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	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]	27,872,091	18,377,704	21,078,170	16,505,549
		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]	82,856,291	55,625,048	68,841,368	45,283,348
	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]	15,749,028	10,068,641	8,295,024	5,955,690
		12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	33,448,184	12,547,829	17,679,818	7,690,038
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			159,925,593	96,619,222	115,904,310	75,434,624

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	13,182,343	13,279,435	20,494,462	12,722,824
		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]	590,860	216,308	710,668	484,779
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	1,624,375	1,623,542	15,467	4,393
		10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			15,397,577	15,119,285	21,220,597	13,211,996

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		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]	3,163,372	2,730,608	5,031,662	1,944,517
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,163,372	2,730,608	5,031,662	1,944,517
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,747,265	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,747,265	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			268,520,257	163,560,490	199,433,406	124,344,362
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			13,454,150	9,488,141	12,687,901	9,678,470
Total Direct Costs			281,974,407	173,048,631	212,121,307	134,022,832
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			18,217,462	11,136,509	6,636,972	6,636,972
Grand Total			300,191,869	184,185,140	218,758,279	140,659,804



Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

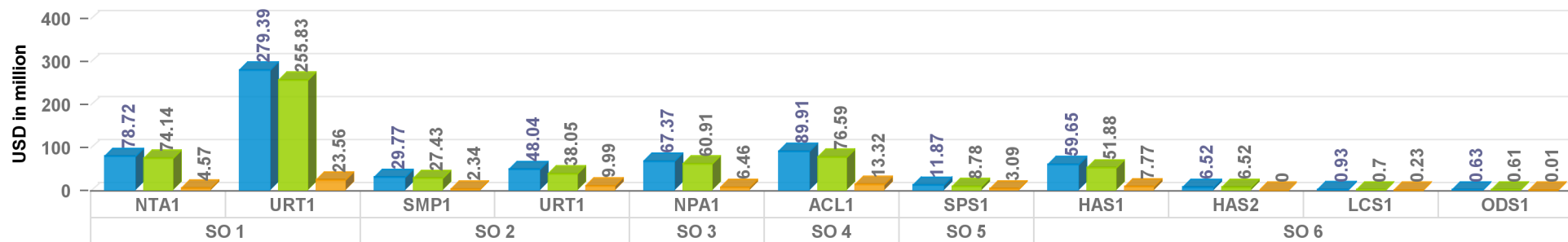
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 [modality: service delivery]
SO 6	ODS1	9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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]	512,837,999	277,606,253	1,784,527	279,390,780	255,832,759	23,558,020
		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]	107,901,804	78,715,947	0	78,715,947	74,143,326	4,572,621
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	93,586,625	48,040,881	0	48,040,881	38,051,100	9,989,781
		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]	79,193,938	29,774,138	0	29,774,138	27,434,804	2,339,334
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,929	0	9,929	0	9,929
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			793,520,366	434,147,149	1,784,527	435,931,676	395,461,990	40,469,686

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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]	135,315,665	67,366,618	0	67,366,618	60,905,584	6,461,035
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			135,315,665	67,366,619	0	67,366,619	60,905,584	6,461,035

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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]	166,882,943	89,910,050	0	89,910,050	76,594,738	13,315,312
		Non Activity Specific	0	1	0	1	0	1
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			166,882,943	89,910,051	0	89,910,051	76,594,738	13,315,313

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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]	12,376,949	11,870,271	0	11,870,271	8,783,126	3,087,145
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			12,376,949	11,870,271	0	11,870,271	8,783,126	3,087,145
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

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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	7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	59,105,064	59,650,090	0	59,650,090	51,878,452	7,771,638
		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]	1,873,458	927,568	0	927,568	701,679	225,889
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	6,326,283	625,993	0	625,993	614,918	11,074
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			73,816,814	67,724,662	0	67,724,662	59,716,062	8,008,600

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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	3,747,265	0	3,747,265	0	3,747,265
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,747,265	0	3,747,265	0	3,747,265
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,181,912,736	674,766,017	1,784,527	676,550,544	601,461,500	75,089,044
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			55,522,663	42,774,516	193,437	42,967,952	39,958,522	3,009,431
Total Direct Costs			1,237,435,400	717,540,532	1,977,963	719,518,496	641,420,021	78,098,474
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			79,954,793	43,518,921		43,518,921	43,518,921	0
Grand Total			1,317,390,192	761,059,453	1,977,963	763,037,416	684,938,942	78,098,474

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures