



World Food Programme

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WFP Mali Country Brief July-August 2025

Operational Context

Mali is a vast land-locked country in the heart of the Sahel region. Mali's humanitarian situation is deteriorating with a complex crisis characterised by armed conflict, extreme weather events, inter-communal violence and the adverse impacts of the climate crisis. At the political level, Mali is undergoing a transitional period.

Amid significant funding constraints impacting the global humanitarian response, WFP Mali continued to deliver both lifesaving and life-changing assistance. During July and August, WFP carried out distributions as part of its 2025 lean season response, delivering essential food and nutrition assistance in priority areas.

Due to funding constraints, the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) for Mali has been reduced from USD 771 million to USD 285 million, revising the target population from 6.5 million to 4.7 million people.

In the same vein, WFP is proceeding with a reprioritization exercise, providing emergency food and nutrition assistance to 650,000 beneficiaries in 2025 (a 35 percent reduction compared to 2024), with reduced rations (70 percent) and duration. Priority will be given to the most food-insecure areas.



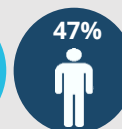
2022 Human Development Index: **188**
out of 193

Chronic malnutrition: **25% of children**
aged 6-59 months (EDS, 2023-2024)

Population: **22.6 million**

Income Level: **Low income**

In Numbers



360 917 people assisted*

1403 MT of food assistance distributed*

US\$6.9 million distributed in cash-based transfers*

US\$ 28.3 million six-months net funding requirement (September 2025-February 2026), representing 46 percent of the total requirement

**Preliminary figures*

Operational Updates

- **Emergency food assistance:** WFP assisted **350,000** beneficiaries from vulnerable host communities (especially in Menaka, Gao, Mopti, Tombouctou and Taoudenit), **32,000** internally displaced persons, and **43,000** refugees. WFP distributed **1400** mt of rice, oil, millet and USD **6,900,000** among beneficiaries.
- **Nutrition:** As part of its lean season response and efforts to prevent acute malnutrition, WFP supported vulnerable populations in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu, Taoudenit, Gao, Menaka, and Kidal. Nutritional assistance reached **52,000** children (aged 6-23 months) and **29,000** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs), through the distribution of SuperCereal Plus (CSB++) for children and E-voucher transfers under the FEFA program. Additionally, **16,000** moderately malnourished children (aged 6-59 months) received RUSF/CSB++ via health centers (supplementation), achieving an impressive cure rate of 97 percent.
- **School Feeding:** The school holidays began in July and will continue through the end of September. During this period, efforts were focused on reconciling implementation data from the previous academic year, drafting the final narrative report for the PAIS project funded by the European Union, and conducting the project's endline evaluation.
- **Social safety nets:** WFP is delivering a second round of three-month cash transfers to benefit **115,000** vulnerable people. Unified Social Registry kits and kiosks are being deployed and will be activated in October. Additionally, WFP developed its first Flood Anticipatory Action Plan, which could trigger USD 3,600,000 in support and protect up to 130,000 people in case of predictable flooding.
- **Resilience and food systems:** In alignment with the prioritization strategy, over 80% of resilience activities have been concentrated in the IPC3+ regions of Mopti, Gao, Tombouctou, and Menaka. This geographic focus reflects WFP Mali's commitment to long-term resilience programming aimed at reducing humanitarian needs over time.
- **UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS):** UNHAS supported humanitarian operations by transporting 1,566 passengers and 8.5 mt of cargo across seven destinations. To align with corporate cost recovery guidance, the Steering Committee approved a 50% fare increase on 14 August 2025. Fuel shortages in the north continue to disrupt flights—no operations to Kidal and Menaka were planned in August due to fuel constraints in Gao. A resolution is expected within two weeks, with military escorts arranged to facilitate supplier access.

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Photo Caption: In Gao, women display their smiles after receiving food and nutritional assistance from WFP.

Credits : WFP/ Ahamadou Toure

WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2020-2026)

Total Requirements (US\$)	Total Received (US\$)
1.78 billion	801,3 million
2025 Requirements (US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$) (September- February 2026)
61,1 million	28.3 million

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome #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 a crisis. **Focus area:** *Crisis Response*

Activities:

Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable people 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.

Strategic Outcome #2: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round. **Focus area:** *Resilience Building*

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome #3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

Support national nutrition programme to ensure the provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations.

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and incomes

Strategic Outcome #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. **Focus area:** *Resilience Building*

Activities:

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 market, using integrated, gender, equitable and participatory community approaches.

Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthened capacities

Strategic Outcome #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. **Focus area:** *Resilience Building*

Activities:

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.

Strategic Result 8: Global partnership support

Strategic Outcome #6: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year.

Activities:

- Provide UNHAS services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.
- Provide logistics, information and communications technology, common and coordination services, as well as other preparedness interventions in the absence of alternatives, to support effective and efficient humanitarian response.
- Provide on-demand engineering services to support effective and efficient humanitarian response.
- Provide Humanitarian Air service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects.

- **Protection-Gender-AAEP:** WFP's community feedback mechanism recorded **1166** entries — 84% related to emergency assistance. These included 154 requests for assistance, 132 for information, 423 complaints, and 448 positives comments. 63% of feedback came from beneficiaries, and 97% of cases were resolved. Concurrently, WFP conducted a rapid protection assessment in Mopti. Furthermore, 30 gender focal points from resilience partners took part in an orientation session to enhance gender mainstreaming and identify good practices. Finally, the collection, evaluation, and reporting of data collected to improve gender integration and identify good practices in Mopti, Timbuktu, and Gao.

Challenges

- **Humanitarian access:** Mali's security deteriorated in August 2025 due to intensified armed group activity, drone warfare, and a worsening humanitarian crisis. Civilians face mass displacement, limited humanitarian access, and rising protection risks. In Gossi, armed groups have restricted movement and closed the weekly market since May, causing food shortages. Despite these challenges, WFP continued lean season support through localized interventions. Access to Kidal has become extremely difficult due to clashes between FAMA and FLA, and criminal attacks on supply routes to Kidal, Tessalit, Aguelhoc, and Abeibara—leading to shortages, soaring prices, and lack of medicines in CSCOMs.
- **Funding gap:** The funding situation of WFP Mali remains bleak, with a 46 percent funding gap (USD 28 million) in its crisis response component, with a pipeline break in October. WFP Mali requires resources urgently to continue emergency operations.

Donors

Current donors to WFP Mali include the USA, Spain, European Commission, EU/ECHO, UN CERF, UN BPF, Norway, Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Sweden, IFAD, United Kingdom, Canada, the Republic of Korea, and private sector.