



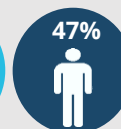
World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Mali Country Brief September-October 2025



In Numbers



706,190 people assisted*

2,027 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 8.1 million distributed in cash-based transfers*

US\$ 15.7 million six-months net funding requirement (November 2025-April 2026), representing 36 percent of the total requirement

**Preliminary figures*

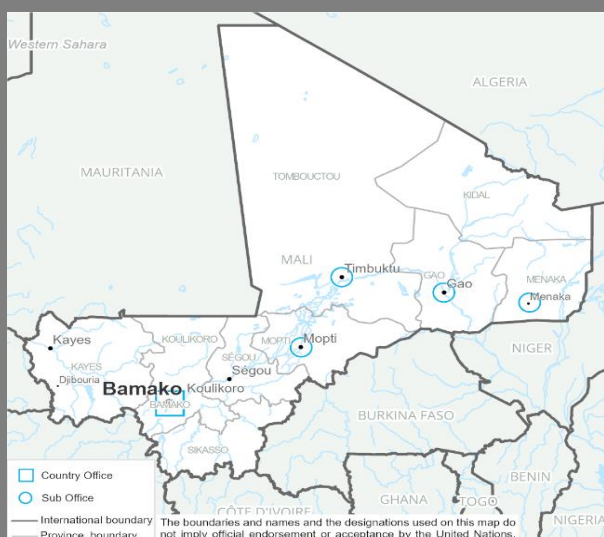
Operational Context

Mali is a vast land-locked country at the heart of the Sahel region. Its humanitarian situation is rapidly deteriorating driven by armed conflict, inter-communal violence, extreme weather events, and the adverse effects of the climate crisis.

At the security level, FLA and JNIM have escalated attacks across key regions, targeting fuel routes, transport services, and infrastructure. JNIM's disruption of major corridors—Gao-Douentza, Gao-Kidal, and Kayes-Senegal—has deepened the fuel crisis, driving up prices and delaying the delivery of goods and humanitarian aid.

Amid significant global funding constraints, WFP continues delivering lifesaving and life-changing assistance. However, operations in Kidal, Mopti, and San (Ségou Region) are facing delays due to fuel shortages and access constraints.

As part of resource-based prioritization, WFP has focused emergency food and nutrition assistance for 546,000 out of 650,000 planned beneficiaries in 2025 (a 35 percent reduction compared to 2024), with reduced rations (70 percent) and a shorter implementation period.



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**

Operational Updates

- **Emergency food assistance:** Between September and October, WFP assisted **340,000** beneficiaries from vulnerable host communities (especially in Menaka, Gao, Mopti, Tombouctou, Segou, Kidal and Taoudénit), **45,000** internally displaced persons, and **56,000** refugees in coordination with UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNCR). WFP distributed **1,350** mt of rice, oil, millet and US\$ **3,927,298** in cash-based transfers.
- **Nutrition:** Between September and October, WFP provided nutritional support to refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities, reaching over **33,000** children aged 6-23 months and **10,000** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. A total of **190** mt of nutritional products were distributed and US\$ 817,000 in electronic vouchers for the purchase of locally sourced products, nutrient-rich foods. In health facilities, **340** mt of nutritional supplements were distributed to support **28,769** children aged 6-59 months, and 3,301 pregnant and breastfeeding women under the MAM programme. Additionally, a targeted distribution in Mopti reached **648** people living with HIV, with a total value of USD\$**13,472**.
- **School Feeding:** Schools reopened in early October. WFP provided school meals to 107,000 children. However, due to fuel shortages, authorities closed all schools from 27 October for an additional two weeks, resulting in a temporary disruption to the academic calendar.
- **Social safety nets:** WFP is assisting about **37,122** people, mainly in IPC Phase 4 areas, with multi-purpose, multi-year cash transfers, following government cash transfer systems. Simultaneously, WFP is preparing to launch innovative Kits and Kiosks for the Unified Social Register (RSU) and has helped the Government analyse the RSU's structure, identify key gaps, and develop a roadmap to strengthen the system.
- **Resilience and food systems:** A site prioritization exercise targeted the most vulnerable areas, validating a distribution plan for 34,235 participants in community asset creation. To prevent stunting, WFP supported 4,744 vulnerable households with nutrition-sensitive income-generating activities. Additionally, 22,610 children (6-23 months) and 16,050 pregnant and breastfeeding women received locally produced nutritional supplements. Twenty-six food processing units were equipped and beneficiaries trained. Fortified infant flour (54 mt) was produced and distributed as part of emergency nutrition efforts.
- **UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS):** UNHAS transported 1,122 passengers and 15 mt of cargo across six destinations. Fuel shortages eased as Gao received supplies, enabling UNHAS to secure 200,000 liters as emergency stock. Flights to Menaka resumed mid-October, while Kidal remains under emergency operations due to a damaged airstrip pending rehabilitation. UNHAS continues to provide access to vulnerable populations in remote areas amid complex operational challenges.

Contact info: fatoumatahouma.ba@wfp.org
Country Director: Gian Carlo CIRRI
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/MALI

Photo Caption: A mother of two boys beams with joy after receiving food assistance through WFP's emergency response in Nianfuke district, Timbuktu region.

Credits : WFP/ Mahamadou ABDOURHAMANE

WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2020-2026)*

Total Requirements (US\$)	Total Received (US\$)
1.55 billion	819.5 million
2025 Requirements (US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$) (November 2025 - April 2026)
148.2 million	15.7 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*

* As per ongoing budget revision

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:** During the reporting period, the community feedback mechanism recorded 921 feedback entries, with 62 percent related to food and nutrition. The feedback included 519 requests for assistance, 108 for information, 48 complaints, and 145 positive comments. Overall, 85 percent of the cases were resolved and actions ongoing to address the rest. In Mopti, enumerators received training on PSEA and protection to strengthen risks management and uphold dignity and safety, based on sexual exploitation and abuse, and "Do No Harm" principles. A protection risk assessment in San led to site relocation and staff training. Additionally, a joint Protection/Access analysis addressed the blockade in Léré and bushfire-affected areas in Gargando (Goundam district), with emergency planning underway for displaced populations in Youwarou, Niono, and Timbuktu host communities.

Challenges

- **Humanitarian access:** Acute fuel shortages in Bamako, Mopti, Ségou, and San have paralyzed transport and essential services, shrinking humanitarian space and forcing school closure until 10 November. Despite government efforts to organize escorted deliveries, attacks and blockade of major supply routes by JNIM has made it extremely difficult for fuel convoys from Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal to supply the country. The crisis has driven up operational costs and forced humanitarian actors to scale back to essential missions, with some shifting to remote work. JNIM's strategy appears to be shifting from territorial control to economic sabotage, undermining state capacity. Urgent contingency planning, prioritization of critical movements, and reinforced staff safety protocols are needed as fuel shortages continue to impact field operations (transporters, merchants, and partners) and raise inflation risks.
- **Funding gap:** WFP' funding situation remains critical, with a 36 percent funding gap (US\$ 9,35 million) for crisis response. Without additional funding, WFP risks not being able to continue its emergency operations beyond January.

Donors

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