



World Food
Programme

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Mali

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP reached 1.2 million people, delivering over USD 40.8 million and over 8,800 metric tons of food -saving and changing lives- despite severe security constraints and sharply declining funding that obliged WFP to scale back emergency food assistance below 50 percent of its annual average over the past five years.
- Funding shortfalls have forced WFP to scale back operations. Without urgent support, nutrition and food security could further deteriorate in a country already among the world's top five food-security crises. Lives are at stake.

Mali's Humanitarian Landscape: Severe Food and Nutrition Crises Amid Compounding Challenges

Mali entered 2025 amid one of the world's most complex humanitarian landscapes, where escalating insecurity, climate shocks, and economic fragility converged to deepen food and nutrition crises. Ranked among the top five global hunger hotspots[i] and facing high malnutrition thresholds (ranking top 4 in nutrition emergencies globally) [ii], the country's challenges were compounded by funding shortfalls and operational constraints. Against this backdrop, WFP worked to sustain life-saving assistance and resilience-building efforts, adapting to volatile conditions while navigating severe resource gaps. This Annual Country Report outlines Mali's evolving context and WFP's response to urgent needs, highlighting achievements, challenges, and lessons learned.

Mali faces one of the most severe food and nutrition crises globally. An estimated 6 percent of the population is hungry. Food security analysis from the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) [iii] projected that nearly 1.5 million people would face Crisis (Integrated Phase Classification -IPC- 3) [iv] or worse during the 2025 lean season. This represented a 7 percent increase (about 100,900 people) compared with the previous CH cycle. The number of people in Emergency (IPC 4) remained relatively stable at 100,000, with IPC 4 conditions reported across the areas of Douentza, Gao, Kidal, Menaka, Taoudenit, and Tombouctou. By contrast, the population projected in IPC 3 rose sharply to 1,370,000 nearly 10 percent higher than the year before.

The 2025 nutritional survey shows that acute malnutrition remains a major concern in Mali, with a national GAM prevalence of 8.7 percent. Several regions exceed the WHO emergency threshold of 10 percent, including Ménaka (12.8 percent), Kayes (11.8 percent), Tombouctou (11.1 percent), and Gao (10.1 percent). Severe acute malnutrition is especially high in Menaka (3.4 percent), Gao (3.3 percent), and Taoudenit (2.4 percent). [v]

Food insecurity and malnutrition affect predominantly the central and northern regions of the country, and people most affected range from local communities to displaced populations (refugees and IDPs), children, and men and women.

Mali's food security and malnutrition situation mirrors the country's broader humanitarian crisis, where compounding needs remain severe. At the start of the year, the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) identified 6.4 million people in need, targeting 4.7 million and requiring USD 771.3 million (a slight decrease from the 7.1 million people in need in 2024). Despite this overall decline, food security needs increased, reaching 2.9 million people—a 16 percent rise from 2.5 million in 2024. By March, funding constraints led to a significant downward revision of the HNRP, reducing the budget to USD 285 million and the target population to 2.1 million people, representing an approximate 60 percent reduction in both funding and people targeted.

As part of the 8th budget revision, the CO reduced its total requirement from the initial needs of USD236 million to USD148 following decline in resources. WFP Mali mobilized USD 145.6 million, which aligned more closely with the revised requirements. As a result, WFP's implementation plan had to be adjusted from 2.2 to 1.3 million people, finally reaching 1.2 people - a 33 percent reduction compared to last year reflecting the drop in funding. Life-saving assistance alone experienced a 35 percent reduction in people targeted compared with the previous year's actual number of people reached and was limited to IPC 4 areas and IPC 3 populations facing aggravating factors (such as displacement or exposure to shocks). Consequently, WFP was able to target only 20 percent of those in need of emergency food assistance[vi], excluding refugees and newly displaced, providing reduced rations at 70 percent of the minimum survival level for periods of two to five months, depending on beneficiary circumstances and needs.

WFP Mali operates in coordination with and in support of the Malian government, working through various line ministries and both central and decentralized structures. In mid-January, the government formally adopted its medium-

and long-term strategic development priorities through a decree, endorsing the Mali 2063 Prospective Vision and the National Strategy for Emergency and Sustainable Development 2024-2033. This framework has enabled the UNCT to resume the process of formulating a new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2026-2030.

Within this context, WFP's operations in Mali are structured around two main pillars of the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2020-2026): crisis response (life-saving) and resilience-building (life-changing). The CSP, aligned with relevant national frameworks, is designed around six Strategic Outcomes (SOs) that guide WFP's interventions across both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term development priorities.

SO 1 ensures that crisis-affected people meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and after crises. SO 2 focuses on ensuring that food-insecure populations have access to adequate and nutritious food all year, with particular attention to school children and social protection systems, including school-based programmes. SO 3 aims to ensure that nutritionally vulnerable populations have improved nutritional status, with a specific focus on children and on pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. At the community level, SO 4 works to ensure that communities have more resilient livelihoods, leading to improved food and nutrition security, with emphasis on smallholder farmers, particularly women. SO 5 strengthens the capacities of national institutions and entities to manage equitable food security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programs in support of Zero Hunger. SO 6 ensures that humanitarian partners have access to enabling common services, facilitating coordinated and effective responses.

WFP continued to use SCOPE for all distributions, its beneficiary identity management tool, to ensure that those registered for assistance are the ones receiving support. In 2025, digitalization through SCOPE reached 99.9 percent of all assisted beneficiaries. WFP also launched a photo deduplication technology pilot—the first of its kind globally—which helped identify and suspend more than 6,400 duplicate households, resulting in savings of over USD 430,000 within a single distribution cycle. WFP also launched a pilot project to provide assistance to 1,800 households based on their actual size rather than average household size, with results expected to inform scale-up in 2026. WFP has demonstrated steadfast leadership and support to the national government in the field of food and nutrition security. Mali's role in the Humanitarian Forum of the Alliance of the States of Sahel (AES) and the Addis Ababa UN Food Systems Summit Stocktake (UNFSS +4) provided timely platforms for coordinated donor action and increased visibility. The Malian government actively participated, with the Minister of Agriculture delivering a well-received speech that effectively highlighted Mali's Food Systems Flagship Program[vii], co-designed with WFP. WFP accompanied a government delegation from the Ministry of Education to the Brazil Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition[viii]. WFP Mali is also working with the Ministry of Health to develop a new national protocol for malnutrition, alongside supporting the design of a national social safety net program and reviewing the country's national social protection policy.

WFP's work in Mali directly advances SDG 2 by improving food security, nutrition, and resilient livelihoods for vulnerable populations. At the same time, its partnerships with government, UN agencies, and other stakeholders strengthen SDG 17, fostering coordinated, inclusive, and effective multi-stakeholder collaboration.

1,267,574

Total beneficiaries in 2025



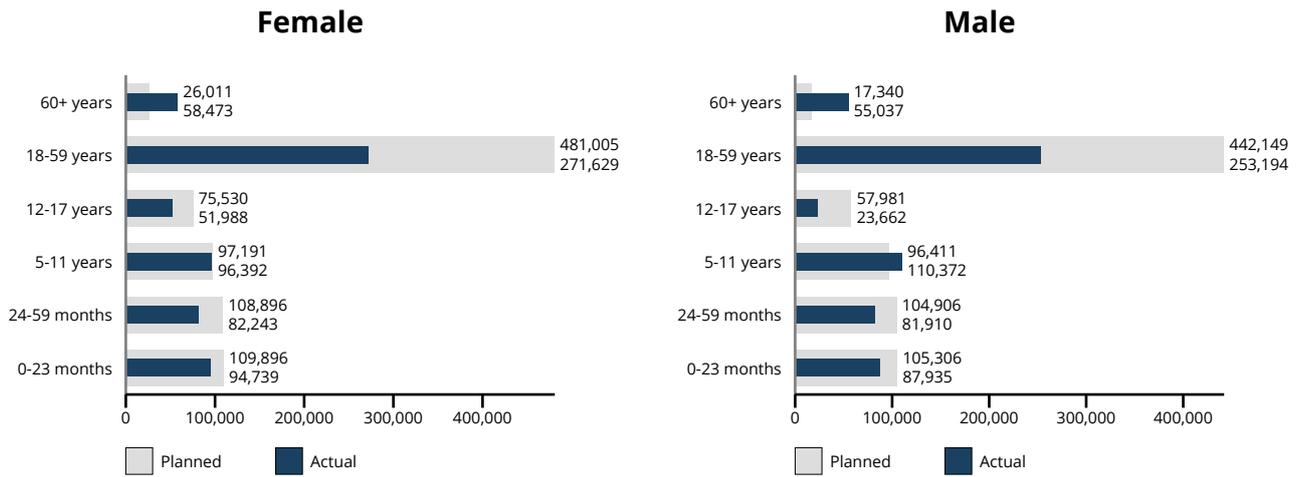
52% female



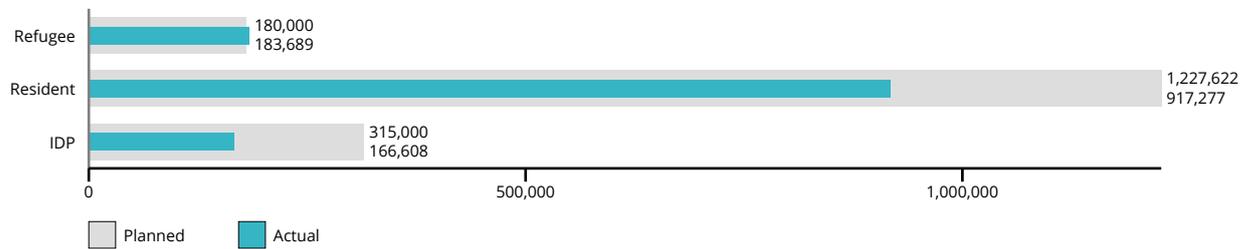
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 114,082 (52% Female, 48% Male)

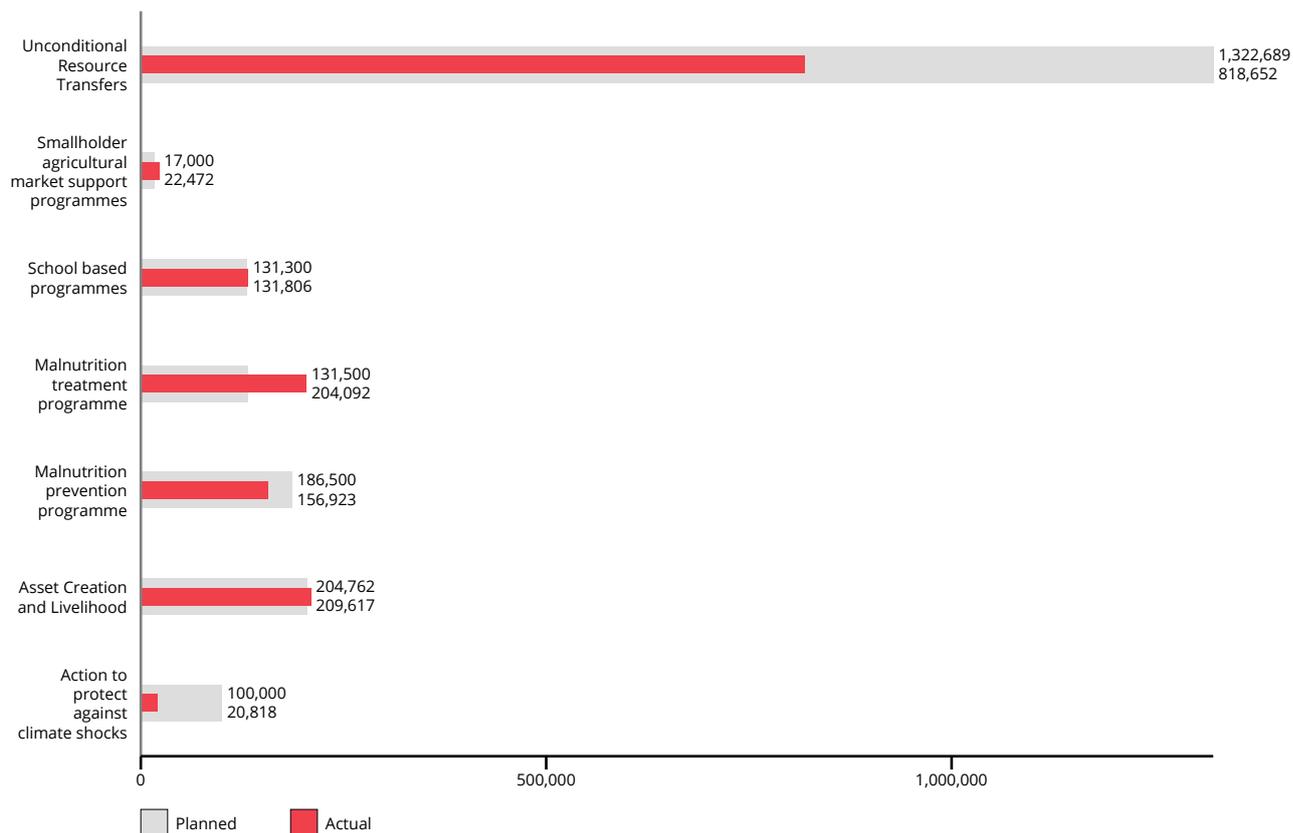
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



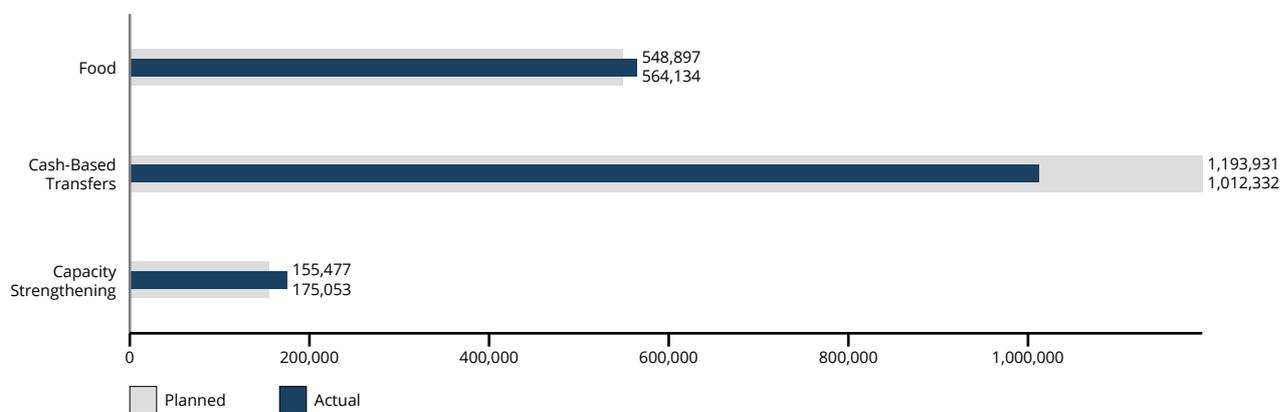
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



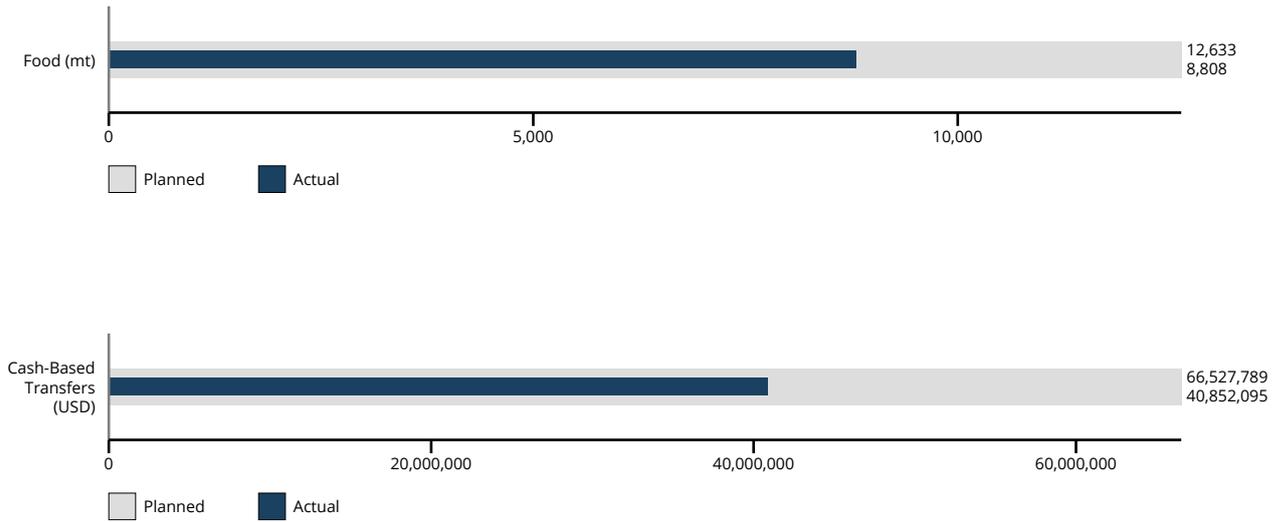
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



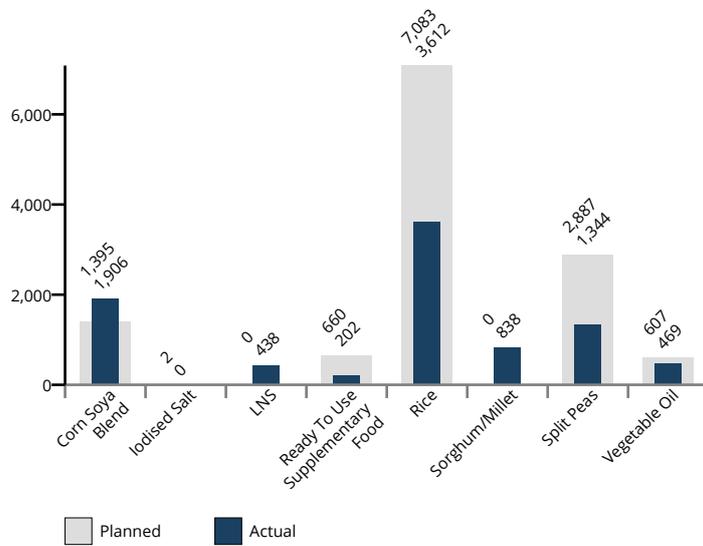
Beneficiaries by Modality



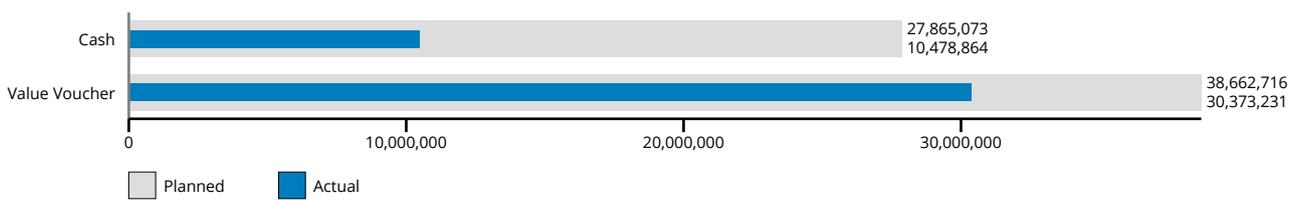
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Mali's 2025 context was shaped by overlapping crises and interlinked drivers. Food and nutrition insecurity deepened amid a protracted, evolving conflict between government forces and non-state armed groups, creating a volatile security environment and constraining humanitarian access. Compounding shocks—including political shifts, a fuel crisis, and funding shortfalls—further strained operations. An economy heavily reliant on agriculture, forestry, and mining remained vulnerable to climate shocks and price volatility, reinforcing fragility. Violence by NSAGs[i] and EIGS[ii] escalated across central, northern, and increasingly southern regions, with Mali ranking fourth globally for terrorism-related deaths as the Sahel accounted for over half of worldwide fatalities. Despite counter-operations, insecurity persisted, prompting contingency planning and heightened safety measures; tactics evolved to include drones, IEDs, and coordinated assaults on military positions and supply routes. Fuel blockages and seizures by armed actors drove up transport costs and delayed missions, while diplomatic tensions, border closures, and kidnappings surged. Meanwhile, intercommunal disputes over land and pastoral resources intersected with armed-group dynamics, driving new displacement and protection risks.

Structural issues persisted across human development, poverty, and economic vulnerability. Mali ranked sixth poorest country in the world[iii], and 188th (out of 193) in the Human Development Index (HDI)[iv]. Gross Domestic Product growth in 2025 was projected at five percent, driven by agriculture, lithium production and services[v]. However, inflation is expected to exceed the West African Economic and Monetary Union benchmark rate of 3 percent for the 2025-2026 period, pushed upward by agricultural losses due to conflict, supply chain disruptions, and climatic shocks. Meanwhile, poverty level was projected to remain largely unchanged from 2024, reaching an estimated 36.4 percent. [vi] Life expectancy at birth is 60 years.

Regarding food and nutritional security, the *Cadre Harmonisé* [vii] projected nearly 1.5 million people to be in crisis (IPC 3) [viii] or worse during the lean season, a 7 percent increase from 2024, with 100,941 people in an emergency situation (IPC 4). Several regions continued to exceed World Health Organization critical thresholds for global, moderate, and acute malnutrition (set at 15, 10 and 2 percent, respectively).

The 2025-2026 farming season started late due to uneven rainfall. Persistent insecurity, and fertilizer and fuel shortages limited planting in several areas, including rice growing ones[ix]. Rainfall was mostly normal to above average, and cereal[x] planting reached about 6.2 million hectares—slightly less than last year.[xi] The cereal production for 2025 is estimated at 11.4 metric tons, representing an increase of about 10 percent compared to 2024 (10.4 metric tons) and 15

percent above the average of the past five years.

Food prices stayed stable with minor swings[xii] not affecting food accessibility. Local and imported rice prices were lower than last year (with a few exceptions), and millet followed the same trend. Monthly average price variations for imported rice were similar, though some areas experienced fluctuations exceeding 50 percent for cereals and non-cereal products. However, non-cereal products held steady except for cowpea[xiii] and vegetable oil[xiv].

Access incidents rose sharply. IEDs, increased military operations, and violence against humanitarian staff, disrupted supply chains, staff movements, and population mobility in areas like Boni, Léré, Gossi, and Farabougou, and critical axes such as the Gao-Menaka, Gao-Ansongo, Gao-Kidal, and Timbuktu-Goundam routes—resulting in road closures and heightened risks. Several localities became accessible only through negotiated arrangements or temporary safe passage.

In late 2024, WFP regained access to Kidal, and throughout 2025 it delivered regular food, nutrition, and school meals assistance through a mixed modality of in-kind and cash support. Through coordinated community negotiations with local leaders, restrictions were also lifted in Boni and Gossi, allowing humanitarian assistance to resume. WFP strengthened its localization strategy by implementing hybrid interventions (cash and food) in Kidal and forging strategic partnerships with UNHCR and the national refugee commission to enhance assistance for refugees.[xv] These achievements were made possible through sustained community engagement, negotiation, advocacy, and collaboration with local leaders, civil society, state services, military authorities, NGOs, and UN agencies.

Mali's political and governance landscape experienced several developments. Mali left the International Criminal Court and ECOWAS, and formed a new regional body, the *Alliance des États du Sahel*[xvi], alongside Burkina Faso and Niger. The government launched a Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, and Integration process for armed groups and introduced legislative and constitutional changes regulating political parties and extending the presidential term. Major reforms in the mining sector, along with new proposals affecting civil society, further shaped the evolving context.

Meanwhile, donor support declined sharply, reflecting changing international engagement. 2025 was extremely challenging for fundraising in both humanitarian and development contexts. Several donors withdrew, froze, or reduced official development assistance, affecting all humanitarian actors. Diplomatic closures continued. For WFP Mali, this disengagement resulted in the lowest funding levels in at least a decade, despite worsening needs.

In response, WFP adapted. Programmatically, it prioritized urgent needs[xvii]; operationally, it introduced efficiency and cost-saving measures. Three field offices—Koulikoro, Ségou, and Kayes—were closed; coverage for Koulikoro and Ségou is now ensured through a rotational staffing system, while Kayes is supported remotely. The vehicle fleet was reduced, including downsizing UNHAS capacities from three to two aircraft. WFP reviewed its structure, re-graded positions, and cut staffing by more than 50 percent. WFP closed guesthouses in Gao and Timbuktu, paused Mopti's guesthouse expansion, and installed solar panels across facilities to reduce energy costs.

Risk management

Mali CO focused more on strengthening its risk management process and implementing all recommended actions from the 2024 internal audit. The CO reinforced its risk culture by ensuring compliance with the four global assurance standards, establishing a functional Risk Committee, and appointing risk champions across all units and sub-offices. Of the six audit observations and 14 recommended actions, the CO successfully closed 11 by the end of 2025, with the remaining three pending final auditor validation.

The primary risks throughout the year stemmed from security constraints, limited access, funding shortages, and persistent fuel scarcity. Mitigation efforts included aligning staffing and programme activities to available resources, expanding partner training on access negotiation and security, and installing solar systems to reduce dependence on fuel. Donor engagement intensified to diversify funding sources.

Risk-based monitoring improved through strengthened field verification, expanded remote monitoring, and an updated targeting strategy. The rollout of SugarCRM enhanced the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism, and assessments on protection, conflict sensitivity, and gender were conducted. Partner oversight was bolstered by reinforcing the Cooperating Partnership Management team with international staff, introducing new procedures, conducting regular spot checks, and deploying Partner Connect.

Operational systems have also advanced. SCOPE was fully integrated across cash, voucher, and in-kind assistance, supported by automated dashboards and improved identity management linked to targeting. A major innovation milestone was the CO's pioneering pilot of enterprise photo deduplication, which identified 6,400 duplicate beneficiary

records and generated USD 430,000 in savings. Due to funding constraints the CO discontinued the use of the Payment Instrument Tracking tool (PIT) and instead leverages SCOPE to track card distributions. This complemented anti-fraud campaigns and targeted mitigation measures.

Overall, 2025 marked significant progress in risk governance, operational integrity, and innovation, positioning the Mali CO as a strong model within WFP operations.

Lessons learned

The reduction in assistance followed by decreased funding raised the importance of clear communication, operational efficiency, and adaptive approaches. Multi-channel messaging helped ensure households understood changes in assistance, while regular coordination with partners improved clarity and alignment.

The fuel shortage underscored the need for larger contingency stocks and renewable energy solutions, prompting accelerated solar installations and scaled remote monitoring to prioritize essential distribution visits.

Innovations proved highly effective: photo deduplication successfully prevented duplicate registrations and will be scaled across activities in 2026.

Enhanced collaboration with UNHCR and the government (CNCR) drastically reduced emergency response times for refugees, registering over 100,000 new arrivals—including in hard-to-reach areas—and response time from over a month to under 72 hours in Koro/Mopti.

Country office story

In Kidal, Food Vouchers to Overcome Fear and Rekindle Life



© WFP/Ahamadou Touré

Aminata stands in front of a shop in Kidal to exchange her WFP-issued voucher for food to feed her family

On an October morning in 2025, the narrow alleys of Kidal began to stir. The silence of dawn blended with the murmurs of anticipation. Colorful figures moved toward a modest building marked by a blue stripe. Among them is Aminata Yattara, 37 years old, mother of three. Beneath the porch, she adjusts her scarf, her eyes fixed on the doorway where distributions take place.

At this hour, Aminata would normally be running her roadside rice cake business, an income she built to support her family after her livestock was lost. But today, she waits with her SCOPE food voucher clutched tightly in her hands. *"I have nothing left, no livestock, no resources. My small activity is slowing down for lack of means,"* she confides she takes in each of the shopkeeper's gestures with a calm attentiveness. When her turn arrives, her eyes brighten. She presses the jerrycan of oil against her forehead and whispers: *"Thank God! Thank God! It's a great relief, and it comes at the right time"*, she adds.

Behind her stands Tawichan Walett Ibrahim, a leather tanner whose life embodies the strength and dignity of women carrying their families alone. Widowed after losing her husband and one of her sons, she now provides for children and grandchildren. The insecurity has severely disrupted her work, leaving shelves empty and stomachs uncertain. *"This rice arrived when our stock was completely gone"* she says quietly. *"It is a blessing for my family."*

A major operational adaptation to security challenges

In Kidal, these voices are not isolated—they echo the daily reality of thousands of families living with insecurity that makes food deliveries dangerous. Roads are exposed to attacks, traditional aid routes are often blocked, markets remain difficult to access, and basic services are limited, further eroding the resilience of households already struggling with food shortages. After 16 months of suspended access due to insecurity, the region has only recently reopened to humanitarian actors. WFP defied the odds by becoming one of the first humanitarian organizations to return and resume assistance. Working alongside the government, WFP is now among the very few able to operate and provide life-saving support. In this challenging environment, UNHAS remains a vital lifeline, ensuring safe humanitarian air transport and enabling the continuity of relief efforts where road travel is still too dangerous.

Instead of transporting large food shipments directly, WFP introduced electronic food vouchers, redeemable at local shops carefully selected through prior assessments. This operational adaptation is more than a logistical adjustment. It allows families to access food safely, reduces risks for humanitarian workers, and ensures that assistance reaches those most in need.

The electronic voucher system also brings speed and efficiency. Families no longer wait weeks for humanitarian convoys to arrive; they can access food more quickly and with greater choice. By diversifying the food basket, vouchers improve nutrition and restore a sense of dignity.

Through this approach, WFP has provided emergency food assistance to more than 100,000 people facing severe food insecurity. It has helped prevent acute malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two. It has shortened waiting times for aid and expanded the variety of foods available.

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



628,000 People received emergency food assistance, with **97 percent** of beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality of the distribution process



WFP provided moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation services to **154,400 children** aged **6-59 months**

Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP assisted crisis-affected and food-insecure populations to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs, in line with SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger). WFP implemented an emergency assistance package composed of two activities-emergency food assistance and treatment of malnutrition, targeting vulnerable households. In a context marked by insecurity, climatic shocks, and disrupted access to basic services, these interventions helped address acute food and nutrition gaps, though support and overall coverage were constrained by available resources.

In 2025, Mali faced severe humanitarian constraints driven by persistent insecurity, both protracted and newly emerging displacement, and a sharp decline in humanitarian contributions. The influx of refugees imposed significant social and economic pressures on the host community whose resilience was already weakened. Funding constraints compelled WFP to scale down planned assistance and limit the number of people reached. Toward the end of the year, an acute national fuel crisis further exacerbated the situation, affecting nearly all sectors of the economy, driving up the cost of basic commodities, and restricting movement for affected populations and humanitarian actors.

In 2025, SO1 relied exclusively on value vouchers in the central and northern regions. In response, WFP delivered life-saving assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind distributions, selecting the modality based on market conditions and accessibility. Value vouchers remained particularly well-suited to these areas, offering a safer and more cost-effective option than direct cash while allowing rapid deployment through the existing retailer network. Assistance targeted internally displaced persons, refugees, vulnerable host communities, and other food-insecure women, men, and children. Due to funding reductions, WFP reached 8 percent fewer beneficiaries than in 2024.

Emergency food assistance (activity 1) was guided by the Government's National Response Plan, based on the results of the *Cadre Harmonisé [1]*, rapid response mechanisms linked to internally displaced persons, and the refugee influx. To maximize the impact of decreasing funding, WFP prioritized internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and vulnerable resident populations in situation of emergency (IPC Phase 4) and crisis (IPC Phase 3) with aggravating factors during the lean season and beyond. Assistance in 2025 was adjusted to 70 percent (minimal survival basket), helping stretch resources while maintaining support to the most at-risk populations. The duration of assistance ranged between three months for the refugees, and IDPs, to four months (IPC4, IPC 3 with aggravating factors). Assistance was provided in the central and northern areas (Mopti, San, Menaka, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, and Taoudenit).

In total, 628,000 people received emergency food assistance : 325,000 vulnerable residents (100,000 of them in IPC 4 and 225,000 in IPC 3), 183,600 refugees, and 166,600 internally displaced people.

December 2025 post-distribution surveys showed that over 97 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality of the distribution process. The proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score increased from 10 percent (baseline) to 66 percent, while 79 percent of households no longer resorted to crisis or emergency coping strategies (compared to 38 percent at the beginning of the year). These data indicate marked improvements in dietary diversity and meal frequency among assisted households. Collectively, these outcomes demonstrate a clear and measurable strengthening of food security across the targeted populations.

WFP enhanced systems to become more efficient in responding to crises: in response to an increasing refugee influx from Burkina Faso, WFP activated a response plan covering 183,600 refugees, while optimizing response times (in Koro, waves of refugees were assisted in less than 72 hours). Rapid registration systems were also strengthened in

coordination with UNHCR and the government, allowing for the registration of over 183,600 refugees from December 2025 onwards.

WFP also improved targeting and registration processes during the lean season through the innovative use of photo deduplication technology, which suspended more than 6,000 duplicate households in the SCOPE [2] system. A pilot project to provide assistance to households based on actual household size instead of the average household size began at the end of the year, with results expected in 2026.

In the context of the **emergency response, activity 2** provided a **nutrition** component to the same households targeted in activity 1, focusing on children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and Girls (PBWG), and people living with HIV.

Multiple assessments ranked Mali among the six worst global nutrition crises. Children under 2 were the most at risk, with a national GAM average prevalence above 17 percent. Less than 20 percent received an acceptable diet, reflecting very low dietary diversification.

Against this backdrop, WFP provided moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation services to 154,400 children aged 6-59 months and 21,200 PBWGs through 650 health centers, reducing the deterioration of their nutritional status and the risk of mortality, and in line with WHO standards. [3] The current recovery, abandon, and mortality rate stand at 95 percent, 4 percent, and 0.9 percent (respectively), indicating that performance remained well within the established standards performances of WHO (75 percent, 15 percent and 5 percent respectively). WFP also provided MAM prevention assistance to 62,500 children aged 6-23 months and 51,800 PBWGs. WFP also provided hot meals to 28,400 mothers accompanying children with severe acute malnutrition hospitalized in nutritional intensive care units. Finally, 2,184 people living with HIV/AIDS benefited from nutritional assistance. The 650 beneficiaries initially planned were exceeded due to the availability of resources, allowing assistance to include 195 pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV.

Assistance was provided both through cash-based transfers and in kind, through specialized nutritious foods[4], following the current malnutrition protocol and best practice. Additionally, complementary services such as nutrition screenings, community nutrition education and behavior-change sessions we provided to beneficiaries.

Data from WFP's post distribution surveys show that 52 percent of women met the criteria for minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) compared to 70 percent in 2024 in the same period. This difference can be explained by the Reduced household ration/income due to economic shocks and context. Women tend to **prioritize children's meals**, reducing their own dietary diversity.

The number of children meeting the minimum acceptable regime (MAD) has increased from 33.4 percent in 2024 to 34.2 percent in 2025, a slight improvement.

Challenges: though WFP and partners retained an impressive access level of 91 percent, some security constraints temporarily limited access to certain areas (particularly Kidal and Menaka), with attacks on transporters and have led to temporary disruption of the supply chain of nutritional products. Furthermore, the fuel shortage reduced the delivery of products into Mali and some distribution sites. The flexibility and ability to change to Cash Based Transfers helped offset these challenges and access to food improved significantly, with WFP surpassing 100 percent of its revised Outcome 1 target.

Emergency food and nutrition assistance was provided in coordination with Mali's *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire [5]*, UN Agencies (particularly UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA), clusters Food Security and Nutrition, Mali's National Commission for Refugees and Social Development services, Rapid Response Mechanism actors, and affected communities. Particularly on the nutrition front, WFP has provided significant support to the nutrition sector in the development of the new national nutrition policy (still underway).

Looking ahead, emergency response—already nutrition sensitive—will be aligned with resilience priorities in convergence zones, to facilitate a rapid recovery approach and medium to long term graduation of vulnerable populations.

Gender considerations were systematically incorporated into all Strategic Outcome 1 interventions, reflected in Gender and Age Marker ratings of 3 for food assistance and 3 for nutrition activities. The specific needs of women, girls, and children were taken into account, including in the design of suitable ration sizes. To strengthen women's role in household decision-making, WFP issued SCOPE cards in their names, which contributed to improved household food security.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient and in line with the national safety nets strategy.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide an integrated nutrition package including both preventive and treatment elements to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



Under **HGSF programme**, **61 smallholder producer organizations** supplied **87 schools** with **440 metric tons of food**, benefiting **23,000 students**.



209,500 people reached with **35,000 households supported**, delivering assistance primarily through the **Registre Social Unifié (RSU)**.



reached **130,700 students** (half of them **girls**), representing **96 percent of the planned**

In 2025, Strategic Outcome 2 continued to strengthen food security and nutrition among vulnerable populations by improving their reliable access to adequate, nutritious food. Building on national systems, WFP supported the Government's school feeding program and social protection mechanisms, while also assisting communities affected by conflict, displacement, and climatic pressures. Strategic Outcome 2 is part of WFP Mali's integrated resilience package.[1] Through a mix of in-kind food, cash-based transfers, and tailored nutritional support, WFP targeted the most affected areas and population groups, including internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and host families. Implemented in close collaboration with government institutions and humanitarian and development partners, these interventions contributed to restoring stability, reinforcing household capacities, and supporting longer-term resilience. This strategic outcome advanced progress toward SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 1.3 on social protection. In 2025, it operated with **98 percent** of the resources required under the country portfolio budget.

Under **Activity 3**, encompassing the **School Meals Programme**, WFP provided nutritious school meals through various coordinated actions. Food was provided in schools to boys and girls, and the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) program was maintained with supplies ensured through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) mechanism, integrating a nutrition-sensitive approach. Volunteer cooks received incentive allowances.

2025 witnessed a particularly tense context, marked by severe funding cuts and the prolonged effects of the recovery initiated in November 2024 after the catastrophic floodings (which postponed the school start date until late in the year). This situation significantly affected the overall implementation of school canteens. In 2025, funding cuts and insecurity in certain areas led to 52 and 58 percent reductions in the number of schools and beneficiaries targeted, respectively, compared to the prior year. In the Kidal region, access challenges required a shift to e-vouchers.

Despite challenges, WFP reached 130,700 students (half of them girls), representing 96 percent of the planned beneficiaries, yet a 30 percent decrease from 2024. The program distributed USD 3.8 million and 65 metric tons of food, while over 1,000 volunteer cooks received incentive allowances. Under HGSF, 61 smallholder producer organizations supplied 87 schools with 440 metric tons of rice, sorghum, beans, and fresh vegetables, benefiting 23,000 students. Due to funding constraints, the take-home ration component was not implemented this year, and no girls received THRs despite the initial target of 9,000.

WFP regularly conducted monitoring and supervision missions of school canteens to improve implementation quality and strengthen the capacities of technical services at national and subnational levels. It also supported the revision of the National School Feeding Policy through national capacity assessments and multisectoral coordination efforts, including the SABER-SF assessment carried out in 2024. In addition, WFP assisted in developing a locally sourced school canteen strategy aimed at reinforcing links between school feeding, local production, and community markets, in line with national guidelines and WFP-supported diagnostics. WFP also included a capacity strengthening component, accompanying a Ministry of Education delegation to the Brazil Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition [2]. This mission provided an opportunity to share national experiences, draw inspiration from international best practices, and consolidate Mali's commitment within a global dynamic aimed at promoting school feeding as a lever for development.

Besides the food and nutritional benefits of the program, it also contributes to increased school attendance, supports smallholder farmers, and strengthens resilience. Post-outcome monitoring surveys showed mildly positive trends. The retention rate reached 98 percent (including among girls 98 percent and 97 percent for boys), an improvement from the prior year. The enrollment rate, at 3 percent, declined. Meanwhile, the attendance rate remained stable at 80 percent. The program is embedded in a broader approach to women's empowerment, promoting their financial

inclusion and, through school feeding, ensuring that more households have access to at least one essential form of social protection.

School meals strengthened social cohesion in conflict-affected areas by promoting the integration of displaced children, diversity between groups, and a more harmonious school environment.[3]

WFP continues to strengthen assistance through SCOPE, its identity-management system, ensuring accurate targeting and improved monitoring within the School Meals Programme. This system reinforced rigorous and centralized management of beneficiary data, prevented duplication, significantly reduced margins of error, and ensured full traceability of transfers. Through this digitalization, efficiency, transparency, and speed in resource distribution were enhanced, while consolidating partner confidence and strengthening program accountability. The School Meals Programme operates through the Ministry of Education via the *Centre National des Cantines Scolaires* [4] in coordination with *Centres d'Animation Pédagogique* [5], Education Academies, and partner NGOs.

Under **Activity 12**, WFP continued to support the Government's efforts in the **social protection** sector by providing cash-based assistance and complementary services to mitigate the social and economic impacts of compounding shocks on the population, while also strengthening the key essential components of the national safety nets.

During the reporting period, WFP reached nearly 209,500 people (34,900 households) with USD 5.4 million in cash-based transfers. Most of the support was delivered through cash-based transfers using the RSU for the identification of needs and targeting of beneficiaries (RSU)[6], providing an average of six months amounting to USD 162 (USD 27 per household per month) in about 20 communities. This included support to 8,922 recipients under macro-assurance assistance through the drought contingency fund, which released about USD 106,275 in CBT transfers to help households in the Nianfuke cercle respond early to a mild local dry spell. This also included malnutrition-prevention top-ups via cash-based transfers to eligible households, reaching 14,000 children under two and 10,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, with a total of USD 70 000 disbursed. This enabled the most nutritionally vulnerable individuals to access a healthy diet.

WFP also invested in capacity strengthening systems and institutions. Recognizing the RSU as a cornerstone of an effective national social protection system, WFP supported the Direction Nationale de la Protection Sociale et de l'Économie Solidaire (DNPSES) in conducting an evaluation of the RSU. As a result, the Government adopted a five-year roadmap to further transform it. WFP is working closely with DNPSES to establish nine fixed registration points around the country, which are expected to start operating in early 2026.

On policy and programs, WFP, jointly with UNICEF and the World Bank, is supporting the review of the National Social Protection Policy, while also collaborating with the Ministry of Health on the design of a new national social safety net program. WFP also supported the integration of climate-risk tools into the social protection system, showing how disaster-related payments can be delivered effectively through existing programs. WFP also works in dynamization coordination function of the Conseil National pour l'Orientation Stratégique de la Protection Sociale (CNOS-PS) and the Groupe de Travail sur la Protection Sociale (GTPS) at both national and regional levels. Regular GTPS meetings helped strengthen coordination, improve planning for major events, and ensure that results were reflected in national strategies.

Systematically, WFP integrated the gender dimension into its activities, achieving a GAM (Gender and Age Marker) score of 4 for activities 3 and 12. School meals contributed to girls' enrolment and retention, while financial support to volunteer cooks contributed to their empowerment and economic inclusion. The establishment of school gardens, experimentation with off-soil cultivation, and local procurement made rations more nutrition-sensitive, while consolidating community resilience. In addition, WFP supported women-led cooperatives in providing school meals, reinforcing their economic inclusion and their role in local value chains.

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



Across **70** communes, **21,000** children and **16,100** pregnant and breastfeeding women reached



Women's economic empowerment by equipping **20** units, training **200** producers, and enabling the production of **1,000+** tons of fortified infant flour



Over **500** women benefited from the "Cash for Learning" initiative.

Strategic Outcome 3 supported vulnerable populations by improving nutrition and helping households cope with shocks. Working with other UN agencies, the government, and local partners, WFP combined nutrition assistance with livelihood and skills support to strengthen food security and reduce vulnerability. Outcome 3 is part of WFP Mali's integrated resilience package.[1] This outcome contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). In 2025, it operated with **109 percent** of the planned funding.

Under **Activity 4**, WFP Mali supported the **national nutrition program** with both preventive and treatment activities for women, men, and children. The assistance included educating communities on healthy eating and care practices, improving the nutritional value of local foods, providing special foods for young children, and strengthening capacity of stakeholders. Support was delivered through cash transfers, service provision, and technical assistance.

The nutritional situation in Mali has been particularly dire this year. Chronic malnutrition remained a major public health issue, with an overall prevalence of 25 percent (7.8 percent for severe acute malnutrition cases), with significant regional disparities. The region of Menaka recorded the highest prevalence at 38.9 percent, highlighting the seriousness of the situation in several parts of the country. Activity 4 was deployed in 72 communes across the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti, Menaka, Koulikoro, and Ségou.

The strategic outcome 3 reached over 21,000 children and more than 16,100 PBWG (84.3[2] and 84.4 percent of the target, respectively) were assisted with USD 1.2 million, enabling families to purchase nutritious local products from small traders.

Other challenges also persisted: insecurity, blockades, criminality, and mass displacement disrupted activities, causing delays and access restrictions. WFP ensured continuity through humanitarian negotiations, collaboration with UNHCR, localization with partners, coordination with humanitarian actors, and engagement with local traders and transporters. Rising food and fuel prices required adjustments to the food basket, while financial constraints limited full coverage of targets.

Against this backdrop, WFP intervened in several areas. Notably, Mali distinguished itself within the region by integrating nutrition into its anticipatory action framework—particularly for flood preparedness—which was also incorporated into the September-October simulation exercise. Building on this, WFP delivered nutritional assistance for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and for children during the critical 1,000-day window. A nutrition component was integrated into Anticipatory Action in the Mopti region, particularly for flood-related scenarios, and was subsequently tested during the September-October simulation exercise.

Income-generating activities aimed at strengthening household resilience reached almost 6,100 people (37 percent of the target) with USD 1.08 million, most of them women from vulnerable households. [3] Each received a one-off cash transfer of CFA 100,000 (approx. USD 180) to establish small businesses. Over 500 women benefited from the "Cash for Learning" initiative. Activities ranged from processing local products to setting up small production units or diversifying income sources to improve access to balanced diets.

WFP also supported the **transformation and marketing of local products**. Twenty-three small production units were equipped, and almost 200 members trained in processing, preservation, and storage. Over 80 tons of products were processed—more than nine times the planned volume—resulting in sales of over CFA 6.3 million (USD 11,000). Semi industrial-industrial Misola[4] units produced over a thousand tons of fortified infant flour, generating sales of CFA 148.5 million (USD 263,000), achieving 100 percent of planned targets. These results had a direct impact on the availability of nutritious products and on the local economy.

Community structures including nutrition support groups (GSAN[5]), health centers (CSCOM[6]) community health workers (ASC[7]), children’s nutrition and learning centers (FARNE and FARN[8]), and village savings and loan associations (AVEC[9]) were strengthened. Staff capacities improved, with achievement rates close to 100 percent. Twenty-five AVEC groups were newly established or reinforced, benefiting 330 members. Awareness campaigns and cooking demonstrations reached over 40,000 people, representing 91 percent of the target. The "*mamans lumière*" approach, which identifies mothers who successfully maintain good nutrition practices and encourages them to share knowledge, and the *Périmètre Brachial* Mother approach, which empowers mothers to screen their children for malnutrition using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes, helped families adopt healthier practices and detect malnutrition early.

Outcomes in 2025 reflected the challenging environment in which WFP operated. Reduced coverage and shorter assistance duration contributed to lower nutrition results. Among children under 2 years, only 26 percent achieved a minimum acceptable diet, compared to 41 percent in 2024. Among women of reproductive age, minimum dietary diversity reached 54 percent in 2025, compared to 67 percent in 2024. Micronutrient consumption followed a similar pattern: iron intake fell from 30 percent in 2024 to 17 percent in 2025, vitamin A from 42.7 percent to 34 percent, while protein intake remained relatively stable.

To carry out activity 4, WFP partnered with government bodies, UN agencies (UNICEF and UNHCR), and NGOs (local and international) to strengthen nutrition and food systems. WFP worked with the National School Canteens Centre under the NutriSchool initiative to improve school meals and integrate nutrition education into school feeding programmes. As part of this effort, local producers supplied school canteens with 442 metric tons of nutritious commodities, strengthening local food systems and supporting smallholder farmers. In addition, the Nutrition Coordination Cell supported the development of Mali’s Food Systems Roadmap. The National Directorate of Industries and the Institute of Rural Economy, through its Food Technology Laboratory, strengthened processing units and women’s groups, enhancing product quality and promoting women’s economic empowerment.

Gender integration was a key lever for equity and sustainability. Women, especially mothers and young girls, played a central role in nutrition and food security through their involvement in income-generating activities, AVEC groups, and processing units. Access to training, equipment, and market opportunities strengthened their autonomy and decision-making power, reducing inequalities and consolidating nutritional gains.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



FFA

232,000 direct beneficiaries reached with a strong emphasis on women's participation in building productive community assets.

Women smallholders strengthened by supporting **67** producer organizations and **9,300** farmers with training, inputs, infrastructure, and market access.

Strategic Outcome 4 strengthens resilience and sustainable livelihoods by enabling vulnerable populations—especially smallholder farmers and marginalized communities—to achieve self-reliance and economic stability. Through initiatives like Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), WFP enhances productive assets, agricultural value chains, and market linkages to support vulnerable communities, meeting urgent food needs while also improving long-term food security, climate resilience, and economic stability. Aligned with the African Union Agenda 2063, the *Stratégie Nationale de Développement Durable* (SNEDD)[1], and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), this outcome integrates gender-sensitive approaches and fosters partnerships with government, local actors, and research institutions to advance SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). This outcome operated with 124 percent of the required funding in 2025.

Strategic **outcome 4** is at the core of the integrated resilience package in Mali. This is WFP's multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate, economic, and security shocks. It combines complementary interventions delivered in the same locations over several years, encompassing activities 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP)—including school feeding, nutrition support, asset creation for livelihoods, smallholder farmers support and capacity strengthening for national systems. By embedding gender considerations throughout each of these components, the IRP ensures that women, men, girls, and boys benefit equitably and that resilience outcomes are more sustainable and inclusive. This package aims to address immediate food and nutrition needs while investing in long-term solutions that reduce vulnerability and reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Resilience activities in Mali were hindered by several challenges, including insecurity in the north and center, floods and droughts, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. To address these constraints, WFP used security-sensitive planning, remote and community-based implementation, and promoted climate-smart practices such as water harvesting, and early warning systems. Local governance was strengthened through training and improved coordination, including structured engagement with local authorities and UN agencies at both community and municipal levels. Through Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) and other joint mechanisms, WFP worked to align priorities, enhance collective decision-making, and reinforce operational coherence, while advocacy and multi-year resource mobilization helped mitigate funding shortfalls. Livelihood diversification, and gender-inclusive approaches supported community participation, and digital tools together with community-based monitoring improved data quality and accountability.

Within this context of recurrent food insecurity, environmental degradation, and structural poverty, and systemic poverty overlap, WFP implemented smallholder farmers support and food assistance for assets interventions—to support some of the most affected areas in Mali. Most planned activities were fully implemented or exceeded their targets. Direct beneficiaries across all modalities surpassed 232,000, with women representing approximately 40 percent.

In 2025, the FFA programme provided essential assistance to more than 209,400 people facing food insecurity in the regions of Gao, Koulikoro, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou, and Timbuktu. Through a combination of cash transfers, food distributions, and food vouchers, households were able to meet their immediate nutritional needs while actively participating in structuring community activities. This approach helped stabilize short-term food consumption while engaging communities in initiatives that sustainably improve their livelihoods.

Alongside food assistance, the programme supported a large-scale effort to create productive assets—crucial for strengthening local economies and improving agricultural production. Interventions included the development of 82 water points, the rehabilitation of 1,712.1 hectares for irrigation and market gardening, the improvement of 295 hectares of pastureland, and the seeding of 320 hectares to restore agro-pastoral potential. These actions enhanced

water availability, increased cultivated areas, and improved access to fodder—key elements for farming and pastoral households. The programme also invested in strategic infrastructure, such as 49 km of rural roads facilitating access to markets, and two warehouses strengthening community storage capacities. Composting activities enabled the treatment of 3,446 m³ of organic matter through the construction of 574 pits, contributing to soil fertility and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. The distribution of 9,100 kg of rice seeds and 2,400 tree seedlings supported dietary diversification, reforestation, and the transition toward more climate-resilient agricultural systems.

All these actions are part of a broader effort to enhance climate resilience and ensure the sustainability of community investments. The stabilization of 153 km of dikes helped reduce erosion and flood risks, improve water resource management, and protect agricultural land, thereby increasing communities' ability to adapt to environmental shocks. Remote monitoring using AIMS satellite imagery confirmed the durability of the assets created: 79 percent of the 117 assets analyzed remain visible, functional, and maintained by the communities, reflecting strong local ownership. Among the 33 assets subjected to vegetation analysis, 24 show significant ecological improvement, while 8 remain in good condition—highlighting the tangible impact of the interventions on ecosystem restoration and sustainable natural resource management.

Through the combination of food assistance, asset creation, and climate adaptation, the FFA programme has contributed to simultaneously strengthening food security, livelihoods, and environmental resilience within communities. The results observed demonstrate the relevance of an integrated approach enabling populations to meet immediate needs while building the foundations of more stable and sustainable development.

The SAMS programme reached 22,400 smallholder farmers, far exceeding the initial target of 17,000 beneficiaries, with particular attention given to women. Strengthening their technical, organizational, and commercial capacities was key: more than 5,500 farmers received training on improved agronomic practices, governance, marketing, and post-harvest management. In addition, **29** technical training sessions were conducted, reaching **11,200** participants—representing 50 percent of all beneficiaries—including 3,000 women, thereby contributing to gender inclusion and the empowerment of women farmers. These efforts resulted in a significant improvement in productivity, as illustrated by the increase in rice cultivation areas among supported producers, from 2.5 ha in 2024 to 4 ha in 2025.

The programme also strengthened the capacities of agricultural organizations by supporting **79** producer organizations, representing over 9,300 farmers, notably through the provision of production equipment and post-harvest infrastructure. Access to production means was improved through the distribution of 7,600 agricultural inputs, 615 small tools, and quality seeds. Demonstration plots were established to facilitate the adoption of best practices by farmers.

To reduce post-harvest losses, WFP built two cereal warehouses and two zero-energy cold rooms (ZECC), improving product storage and quality. Thanks to these infrastructures and the introduction of good practices, post-harvest losses decreased by 30 percent. Furthermore, nine aggregation systems were set up, enabling producers to pool their volumes, improve the quality of marketed batches, and strengthen their bargaining power in the markets.

In the area of market access, the programme facilitated **40** commercial contracts under the home-grown school feeding initiative. These contracts enabled schools to purchase more than 440 metric tons of food commodities, for a total value exceeding USD 572,000, thereby supporting a sustainable local market dynamic. In addition, seven market linkage events brought together 440 participants, strengthening connections between producers, institutional buyers, and private actors and promoting the integration of smallholder farmers into local value chains.

Food security monitoring data from December 2025 shows clear improvements. Seventy-one percent of households in the resilience program achieved an acceptable livelihood coping strategy index score, up from 82 percent in 2025, marking a 4 percent decrease in coping capacity. The proportion of households not adopting crisis strategies also decreased to 82 percent, compared to 86 percent last year. These results confirm a sustained positive trajectory in food security and resilience, with 2025 outcomes surpassing those of 2024.

In 2023 WFP launched a "Center of Excellence" for resilience in Tamani Soba, Koulikoro, bringing together best practices from Food for Assets, nutrition, school meals, and capacity-building initiatives in one location. The center expands access to technologies, innovation, and training for farmers, cooperatives, students, and local communities, supported by boot camps delivered with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Institute of Rural Economy, the World Vegetable Centre, and the *Institut Polytechnique Rural de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée* (IPR/IFRA) [3]. These partnerships—alongside collaboration with government agencies at national and local levels and with 9 NGO partners—have strengthened coordination, introduced high-quality, locally adapted seeds, and reinforced the long-term sustainability of resilience programs.

Lessons learned from this activity underscored the value of preventive and anticipatory measures in resilience programming. The rehabilitation of the Hamadia dams, undertaken through climate-smart designs requested by both government and communities, was supported by WFP through FFA-based community mobilization, technical

assistance, and coordination with local authorities. This contribution helped restore 10,000 hectares of land, improved irrigation, and strengthened rice production for more than 39,000 households. Strong community engagement and gender-inclusive management contributed to the sustainability of the intervention, offering a model that can be replicated across other climate-vulnerable areas.

Looking ahead, WFP will consolidate its efforts by focusing on fewer resilience sites while scaling up the most successful approaches. Priorities include expanding market access, strengthening value chains, and enhancing communities' ability to cope with climate shocks. Programs will place greater emphasis on gender-responsive design, knowledge sharing, and capacity building, while continued improvements in land restoration, irrigation, and soil conservation will be essential to sustaining long-term gains and advancing progress toward Zero Hunger in Mali.

Activity 5 received a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 3, reflecting strong integration of gender considerations. Women farmers and women-led cooperatives were actively involved through targeted trainings and market access initiatives, helping strengthen their skills and economic opportunities. While gender balance was prioritized across activities, some gaps in women's participation remain, indicating the need for more tailored support in future programming.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 05: By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger



WFP reinforced Mali's food security and nutrition institutions—**AVASAN**—by improving **data systems, early warning, and evidence-based decisions.**



Flood AAP covered 135,000 people in Gao, Timbuktu, and Mopti with **cash transfers and nutrition top-ups.**



reaching **1.5 million people** classified under Cadre Harmonisé Phase 3 or above

In 2025, Strategic Outcome 5 continued to focus on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to effectively manage food security, nutrition, and social protection systems in Mali. Building on previous efforts, WFP prioritized partnerships, knowledge sharing, and institutional development to enhance evidence-based decision-making, policy coherence, and program implementation. Through technical support, planning and analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and lessons learned, this strategic outcome aimed to reinforce resilient, sustainable, and climate-adapted food and nutrition systems. By aligning interventions with national priorities and fostering inclusive participation, WFP contributed to Mali's long-term goal of achieving Zero Hunger while supporting the broader Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This outcome is part of WFP Mali's integrated resilience package[1], and in 2025 it was funded at 136 percent.

Activity 6 delivered a comprehensive **capacity-strengthening** package, encompassing technical and programmatic support, coordination, policy alignment, and implementation guidance. It also included analysis and planning, monitoring and evaluation, evidence generation, lessons learned, and knowledge management to inform decision-making.

WFP played a central role in Mali's **Food Security Cluster (FSC)**, supporting the Government of Mali and humanitarian partners in coordinating responses to food insecurity. WFP's leadership focused on aligning interventions with the national food security strategy and the humanitarian response plan, ensuring a coherent approach for households in crisis. The FSC facilitated the design and implementation of the National Food Security Response Plan, reaching 1.5 million people classified under *Cadre Harmonisé*[2] Phase 3 or above. Assistance included both direct food distributions and subsidized food purchases, enabling timely and dignified support to vulnerable populations.

The FSC also strengthened anticipatory action by establishing the Anticipatory Action Working Group. Three training sessions were delivered to FSC members to standardize protocols, improve early warning systems, and promote evidence-based decision-making. Capacity-building efforts reached seventy-two national NGOs and local actors, improving targeting, delivery, monitoring, and accountability. Twelve national NGOs co-led technical working groups, and eight national actors participated in *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis, increasing local ownership and ensuring analyses reflected community realities.

Additionally, the FSC promoted localization and resource mobilization. Pooled humanitarian funds were increasingly allocated to local actors, moving toward the Grand Bargain commitment of 25 percent to national partners. The cluster also produced alert bulletins and organized advocacy meetings to support gender-responsive, protection-sensitive programming and ensure accountability to affected populations.

WFP strengthened the **national food and nutrition security** system through support to the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA)* and the *Agence de Veille et d'Alerte en Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (AVASAN)*[3], established in January 2025. AVASAN functions as a unified platform for food security surveillance, early warning, and market analysis, merging previous systems including the *Système d'Alerte Précoce* and the *Observatoire du Marché Agricole*.[4]

With technical and financial support from WFP, AVASAN produced evidence-based data for the *Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (ENSAN)*[5], Harmonized Framework analyses, the Expert System, and Household Economy Analysis (HEA). Nine monthly market bulletins provided decision-makers with consistent information on prices, seasonal trends, and market anomalies. WFP also enhanced AVASAN's capacity to track market functionality and nutritional adequacy using the Market Functionality Index sensitive to Nutrition (MFI-Nut), enabling timely adjustments to interventions based on real-time market conditions.

WFP reinforced the technical capabilities of the **Ministry of Agriculture** at both national and regional levels. Training focused on assessing cultivated areas in remote or insecure zones using satellite imagery, data interpretation, and report drafting. This generated reliable information on planted areas, crop conditions, and agricultural season forecasts, supporting decision-making in areas inaccessible for field surveys.

WFP also partnered with Regional Directorates of Agriculture and research institutions such as ICRISAT, IITA, and the World Vegetable Center to promote innovation, support joint supervision, and link field operations with agronomic research and community-based solutions. By translating technical expertise into practical guidance, WFP ensured that resilience initiatives—including Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)—remained relevant and effective at the community level.

WFP invested in strengthening national systems and institutions to support an effective social protection architecture. Recognizing the RSU as a key pillar of the national system, WFP supported the *Direction Nationale de la Protection Sociale et de l'Économie Solidaire* (DNPSES)[6] in conducting a comprehensive evaluation that led the Government to adopt a five-year roadmap for its transformation. In parallel, WFP worked with DNPSES to establish nine fixed registration points across the country, expected to become operational in early 2026.

At the policy level, WFP with UNICEF and the World Bank, is supporting the review of the National Social Protection Policy while collaborating with the Ministry of Health on designing a new national safety-net programme. WFP also helped integrate climate-risk tools into the social protection system, demonstrating how disaster-related payments can be channeled through existing programmes. WFP helped strengthen coordination through the *Conseil National pour l'Orientation Stratégique de la Protection Sociale* (CNOS-PS)[7] and the *Groupe de Travail sur la Protection Sociale* GTPS[8] at national and regional levels, with regular GTPS meetings improving planning, harmonizing efforts, and ensuring that key outcomes informed national strategies.

WFP supported capacity-building for **regional health directorates** and other technical services, including social development and AVASAN staff. A total of sixty-two technical personnel from Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Timbuktu, and Menaka were trained in beneficiary targeting methodologies, ensuring alignment with national and humanitarian standards. An additional twenty-six community leaders and local government advisors participated in these trainings, increasing transparency and community engagement.

WFP expanded **climate risk financing** in Mali, supporting both macro- and micro-level insurance mechanisms. At the macro level, the country secured an Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica policy covering medium-frequency impact droughts and a Catastrophic Layer policy for low-frequency, high-impact droughts, protecting hundreds of thousands of people. Although no payouts were triggered in 2025, WFP helped the government disburse contingency funds from the 2024 season to 1,500 affected households in Timbuktu.

At the micro level, WFP also finalized an inception assessment under the Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management initiative, planning microinsurance coverage for approximately 12,000 smallholder farmers in 2026. The outcomes provide a clear mapping of main microinsurance players, existing products as well as the government priorities in this area. Strong recommendations have been provided to cover micro insurance ecosystem gaps. This household-level coverage will encourage investment in improved agricultural practices and provide a safety net against climate shocks, complementing macro-level policies to create a layered risk protection system

Anticipatory action became a core element of WFP programming in 2025. WFP developed draft anticipatory action plans (AAPs) for drought and floods with a strong participation from the concerned communities. Both AAPs enable rapid funds release based on early warning triggers, and together provide protection to about 230, 000 vulnerable people in Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti regions with cash transfers, nutrition top-ups and early warning messages, supporting the government climate risk management system. A simulation exercise for flood in October 2025 tested voucher distribution, messaging, and beneficiary registration in the *Registre Social Unifié* (RSU)[6], demonstrating integration with social protection systems and then laying the groundwork for more predictable and proactive interventions for future seasons. In addition, WFP in partnership with Columbia University and AGRHYMET, has been supporting the national meteorological and hydrological services to strengthen their capacities and develop robust national expertise within AA area, especially linked to forecasting, monitoring and triggering of AA mechanisms

In 2025, the Geospatial Analysis in Hard-to-Reach Areas project strengthened WFP's monitoring by using satellite imagery and remote sensing to validate access constraints and environmental conditions. This complemented data from the Call Me center, mVAM surveys, market bulletins, and other remote tools, enabling near-real-time analysis of household coping strategies, market dynamics, and fuel-crisis impacts, and improving WFP's ability to adapt interventions rapidly.

Capacity-building for technical staff across ministries and regions further strengthened data collection, analysis, and use for decision-making, while integrating macro- and micro-level information created a comprehensive evidence base that ensured responses remained timely, evidence-driven, and contextually relevant.

In sum, WFP’s approach combined emergency response, risk management, and resilience-building within a coherent national framework. Key achievements included: strengthening national coordination, consolidating AVASAN as a surveillance and market monitoring hub, piloting anticipatory action, expanding climate risk financing, and enhancing technical capacities across government and local actors. Focus areas for 2026 include: deeper localization, expanded microinsurance coverage, refined anticipatory action systems, improved accountability, and continued integration of gender-responsive and protection-sensitive programming. By connecting immediate assistance to long-term resilience, WFP supports Mali’s goal of Zero Hunger while positioning national institutions and communities at the center of sustainable progress.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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 transported **9,000 passengers** and **75 metric tons of essential cargo** **95 percent** of booking requests were successfully accommodated within 72 hours



1,570 m² of storage space available in **Mopti, Timbuktu, and Gao** enabling partners to **implement projects** in WASH, health, protection, education etc.

In 2025, WFP continued to play a central role in ensuring that humanitarian actors could operate safely and effectively across Mali by providing essential shared services. Through air transport, logistics support, information and communications technology (ICT), coordination mechanisms, and engineering services, WFP enabled partners to navigate access constraints, maintain operations in hard-to-reach areas, and respond to evolving needs. These common services strengthened collective response efforts amid ongoing insecurity, climatic disruptions, and infrastructural challenges, reinforcing WFP's contribution to SDG 17 on partnerships. This strategic outcome was funded at **73 percent** of the Country Portfolio Needs in 2025.

Through the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**, **activity 7** continued to provide essential air transport services to humanitarian and development organizations, connecting key destinations including Bamako, Gao, Tombouctou, Mopti, Ansongo, Menaka, Douentza, Nianfunke, and Kidal.

At the start of 2025, UNHAS operated three aircraft: a Beech 1900 and a Dornier 228 (both with short take-off and landing capabilities and seating 16 passengers each) alongside a Dash-8 with a 35-passenger capacity. However, significant funding cuts compelled UNHAS to implement a corporate streamlining strategy, terminating the Dash-8 contract and reducing operational capacity by approximately 50 percent.

UNHAS remained a lifeline for humanitarian actors. In 2025, the service transported 9,000 passengers and 75 metric tons of essential cargo, reflecting a 21 percent decrease in passenger movements and a 29 percent decline in cargo volumes compared to 2024. This decline was driven mainly by reduced bookings due to funding shortages affecting all humanitarian partners, compounded by restricted access and volatile security conditions that led to frequent fuel shortages.

UNHAS upheld its life-saving mandate, conducting seven medical evacuations and one body repatriation on behalf of partners including ICRC, Right-to-Play, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, from Gao, Menaka, Tombouctou, and Kidal. Notably, 95 percent of booking requests were successfully accommodated within 72 hours, underscoring UNHAS' operational resilience and unwavering commitment to enabling humanitarian access amid unprecedented challenges.

To mitigate the impact of fuel shortages and reduced capacity, UNHAS adapted its operations by consolidating routes and introducing transborder refueling stops in Burkina Faso. This ensured access to vulnerable populations, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach regions, for its 116 partner organizations, safeguarding critical humanitarian mobility despite severe resource and security constraints. UNHAS remains committed to efficiency, adaptability, and delivering life-saving assistance, reinforcing its role as a key enabler in complex environments.

Through **activity 8**, WFP provided **logistics, IT and communication services** to the humanitarian community. Despite ongoing access constraints and market volatility, WFP maintained operations in northern Mali by continually adapting to security restrictions and limited transport options, including negotiating with local transporters and adjusting routing as needed.

Warehousing remained a cornerstone of WFP's support to humanitarian partners, with 1,570 m² of storage space made available in remote locations such as Mopti, Timbuktu, and Gao. These facilities enabled partners to implement multi-sectoral projects in WASH, health, protection, education, and shelter. In addition, WFP facilitated the transport of protection items to health centers in hard-to-reach areas, ensuring that vulnerable populations continued to benefit from essential services.

The Logistics Working Group, co-led by WFP and OCHA, remained an active platform for coordination and collective problem-solving. In 2025, it brought together 22 humanitarian organizations, fostering dialogue on shared priorities such as UNHAS services, evolving humanitarian access constraints, and the exchange of operational experiences. WFP was able to leverage this exchange platform to widely share its innovative recycling initiative within the humanitarian

logistics community in Mali, enabling other organizations to replicate and build upon this practice. The group proved particularly dynamic during the fuel shortage that struck the country from September 2025 onward, providing timely updates on the situation and sharing official communications on legislation and restrictions.

WFP led the ICT Working Group to improve coordination and ensure that UN agencies used compatible technology. Serving as a backbone for emergency security communications, the Group supported the implementation of telecommunications security standards and UNDSS security standards. A key achievement was the successful deployment of a unified VHF network across the city of Bamako, significantly enhancing security and operational efficiency for all UN personnel in the capital. The ICT Working Group advanced new common-service initiatives, including long-term agreements for internet and mobile services that are now close to being signed. Once adopted by UN agencies in 2026, these agreements are expected to reduce costs significantly.

Furthermore, ICT services played an essential role in implementing WFP’s innovative photo deduplication system, an AI-driven solution designed to improve beneficiary identification and duplication management, allowing WFP to eliminate duplicate individuals and households from distribution lists, resulting in cost savings exceeding USD 431,078.

These technological advancements reaffirm WFP’s commitment to innovation and inter-agency collaboration in overcoming operational challenges.

Through **activity 9**, WFP provided **on-demand engineering services** to the international community. In Menaka, a Guest House was finalized at the beginning of the year and was operational in July. Additionally, two fuel tanks with a total capacity of 5,000 m³ were purchased and installed, ensuring a reliable fuel supply for partners in the region. However, conversely to Menaka, WFP had to close its guest house in Gao and Timbuktu. Mopti also witnessed the cancellation of a project to expand its guesthouse.

Some other progress was made. Work to bring the Organizational Resilience Management store into compliance is underway. This is a physical warehouse managed under WFP’s structure to ensure continuity of operations during crises. The construction of two medical warehouses funded by the Global Fund is underway. The Health System Strengthening Implementation Unit will manage the project, and the Popular Pharmacies of Mali will benefit from it. The warehouses cover 735 square meters and will be delivered in August 2026. Across Mali, the team continued supporting nutrition activities by building food preparation units and new school canteens as part of the school meals program.

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

Mali ranks among the ten lowest countries on the Gender Inequality Index, moving from 141st place in 2024 to 140th in 2025 out of 148 countries (Global Gender Gap Index 2025). Women and children face heightened vulnerabilities, primarily due to limited access to resources, services, and markets, as well as insecurity and climate shocks.

According to the GBVIMS[1] report for the second quarter of 2025, 97 percent of survivors of GBV are female—77 percent adult women and 20 percent girls under 18. Adolescent girls aged 10 to 17 are disproportionately affected by sexual violence and forced marriages, reflecting the increased vulnerabilities related to age and social status. Of the reported rape incidents, 63 percent involved girls under 18.

While values of solidarity, dignity, and family interdependence theoretically support gender equality, traditional practices continue to undermine the health and rights of women. More than half of women are married before the age of 18, nearly nine out of ten have undergone female genital mutilation, and domestic violence remains widespread.

Amid these conditions, women's role in agriculture and food security is essential: in 2023, they accounted for 66 percent of agricultural workers and contributed more than 70 percent of food production, yet they remain largely excluded from land ownership and face job insecurity[2]. Ensuring that women's work is acknowledged, compensated, and given equal space in decision-making is fundamental to the country's social and economic development. This priority aligns with the SNEDD[3] 2024-2033, which includes economic development as one of its five pillars and promotes strengthened human capital and inclusive growth.

Gender inequalities continue to undermine food and nutrition security for displaced women and girls, as well as for those living in crisis-affected host communities. They face persistent barriers to accessing nutritious food, essential health services, and viable livelihood opportunities, leaving them disproportionately exposed to hunger and malnutrition. In 2025, WFP strengthened efforts to reduce gender gaps by promoting women's participation in community decision-making, including governance structures, beneficiary targeting, choice of assistance modalities, distribution-site selection, and accountability mechanisms such as help desks and complaint committees. Community consultations and protection risk assessments ensured that the perspectives of women, persons with disabilities, host and displaced populations, and refugees informed program design and delivery.

To reinforce gender integration, WFP in Mali conducted a rapid evaluation of gender within resilience activities across northern and central regions, with particular attention to convergence zones. The analysis underscored rural women's central role in resilience and local development, despite persistent insecurity, economic pressures, climate variability, and structural inequalities. Its findings informed concrete recommendations and guided the development of a 2026 workplan, while also serving as a strategic reference for designing the new Country Strategic Plan to ensure stronger alignment between institutional priorities and local community need.

Throughout the year, WFP's interventions contributed to more equitable access to resources and in decision-making, with a strong female participation in resilience and safety net activities. Within the Food Assistance for Assets and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support activities, women led initiatives such as vegetable gardening, agro-processing, and participation in savings groups, boosting financial inclusion and social cohesion. However, land access remained informal and limited, constraining investment and credit opportunities. Local governance remains predominantly led by men and basic infrastructure (water, irrigation, storage) is often inadequate, increasing women's workload.

Under the UNICEF-WFP Sahel Social Protection Joint Project, WFP is strengthening government capacities across the five implementing countries, including Mali, to advance gender-responsive policymaking, cash-plus programme design, and delivery systems that address structural gaps in national social protection. A regional gender assessment led by Policy Research Solutions (PRESTO) is underway to enhance the gender responsiveness and effectiveness of social protection in the Sahel. Scheduled for completion in early 2026, it includes a literature review, in-depth assessments of national systems, identification of entry points for gender-responsive actions, country-specific improvement plans, validation with national stakeholders, and a regional synthesis of findings and recommendations.

In 2025, WFP Mali advanced its gender-sensitive procurement strategy by strengthening partner selection processes to prioritize women-led civil society organizations (CSOs). This approach resulted in the engagement of a women-led CSO that successfully implemented emergency programs and school feeding initiatives in the Kidal region. Concurrently, WFP continued the gradual recruitment of women traders to manage voucher exchanges with beneficiaries, reinforcing equitable access for women-led organizations to procurement opportunities and enhancing their role in project and program implementation.

WFP also advanced social and behavioral change initiatives to improve gender relations at household and community levels. Engagement with men, community leaders, and religious authorities promoted more equitable practices, including greater male involvement in childcare and nutrition and a more balanced division of domestic responsibilities.

In Timbuktu, women showed notable innovation in food processing despite insecurity. In Mopti, literacy programs contributed to shifting social norms and improving acceptance of women's land rights. Support to formalize land tenure enabled women to obtain land titles, improving security over their plots and access to resources. Gender quotas in community governance structures increased female representation, while inclusive microfinance mechanisms across Mopti, Gao, and Timbuktu expanded access to credit and land conflict dispute-resolution support. Producer networks and platforms strengthened cooperation, peer learning, and advocacy, while ongoing institutional and inter-agency coordination helped consolidate women's leadership in rural development.

Collaboration remained central to progress. WFP worked closely with UNFPA, UN Women, and UNICEF on joint awareness campaigns, training for women's civil society organizations, and gender analyses aimed at addressing norms that perpetuate inequalities. These partnerships also emphasized the critical role of engaging men and boys as allies. As an active member of the UN Gender Working Group in Mali, WFP contributed to knowledge exchange, harmonized approaches, and the integration of lessons learned to enhance the impact of gender-responsive programming.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to place gender equality and women's empowerment at the core of its operations, guiding programmatic decisions in 2026 and beyond.

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

Protection mainstreaming follows the globally recognized four principles: safety, dignity, and do no harm; meaningful access; accountability to affected people; and participation and empowerment. These principles underpin efforts to ensure that assistance does not expose individuals to further risks, that all population groups can access services equitably, that communities are informed and able to provide feedback, and that affected people are engaged in decision-making processes.

In Mali, the protection situation of conflict-affected populations deteriorated in 2025, particularly in the intervention areas of WFP emergency programs in the central and northern regions. Clashes between armed groups and defense forces in the three-border area triggered an influx of refugees from Burkina Faso, as well as preventive and forced displacement in Mopti, Ségou, Gao, and Timbuktu. Part of the displaced population has moved toward the central regions of the country, while a minority has sought refuge in Mauritania.

In May 2025, 6,253 protection incidents were recorded by the Protection Cluster, with a decrease of about 50 percent in June 2025. This decline did not reflect an improvement in the security situation but rather resulted from reduced access for protection actors due to insecurity, rainy-season inaccessibility, funding shortfall and related challenges in collecting data. Timbuktu remained the most affected region, accounting for more than half of the violations, with districts such as Gourma-Rharous, Léré, and Gossi particularly impacted due to the presence of armed groups and blockades that limited access, supply, and freedom of movement. Mopti and Gao also reported incidents linked to abductions, threats, extortion, and attacks along road axes, while Menaka and Kidal experienced a significant number of violations. Despite insecurity and blockades in regions such as Timbuktu, Mopti, and Gao, WFP maintained efforts to reach hard-to-access populations through adapted delivery strategies.

Major protection risks included exclusion of vulnerable persons from assistance, risks related to explosive remnants of war, sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), abduction of community leaders, inflation-driven price increases of basic food commodities, property extortion, and restrictions on movement. Internally displaced persons, women, children, the elderly, and populations in hard-to-reach areas were more susceptible to protection risks due to compounded vulnerabilities. Despite the overall decline in reported incidents, the situation remained volatile and called for strengthened community-based protection mechanisms and secure humanitarian access.

Under the **safety, dignity, and do no harm** pillar, WFP delivered through strict adherence to protection guidelines at distribution sites to mitigate risks and uphold dignity. Measures included inclusive participation of all population groups in the targeting and assistance delivery process, site demarcation, setting separate queues, the presence of community volunteers for crowd management, monitoring and follow-up of food prices with traders to avoid extortion, compliance with distribution schedules and reduced travel distances, and prioritization of elderly persons, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and persons with disabilities.

Under the **participation and empowerment** pillar, WFP conducted rapid protection assessments and analyses in Douentza, Koro (among refugees), Gao, and Timbuktu. These assessments examined community perceptions on sensitive issues such as beneficiary photographs and informed programme design and delivery, enhancing displaced persons' and refugees' participation in assistance planning. WFP's emergency activities in Mali contributed to strengthening social cohesion by transforming distribution and targeting sites into meaningful spaces for interaction between host communities, internally displaced persons, and refugees. Beyond the immediate relief provided, these settings encouraged positive exchanges and the formation of lasting social ties. The integration of displaced women into village savings and loan associations—as well as their participation in tontines and market-gardening activities—helped support their livelihoods while reinforcing solidarity and mutual trust among different groups. In this way, emergency interventions played an important role in fostering a collective dynamic in which humanitarian assistance also serves as a catalyst for inclusion and social connection.

The Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA), addressing conflict sensitivity, all 4 pillars of protection, and gender in an integrated manner, allowed to develop a comprehensive community-focused context analysis, to document risks related to these fields, and to identify appropriate mitigation measures. The latter will be progressively implemented in 2026.

Additionally, WFP strengthened its engagement in Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) coordination mechanisms, including the national network, and developed inter-agency reporting procedures. In 2025, the CO also reinforced PSEA integration within partnerships with NGO cooperating partners, assessing all active partners using the UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment Tool and providing targeted capacity-strengthening support where needed. Together with UNICEF and UNHCR, WFP supported the capacity building of 20 women-led civil society organizations on UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment processes.

Under the **meaningful access** pillar, WFP conducted field monitoring and community consultations to identify barriers and risks, adjusting programs according to vulnerability criteria to promote inclusion, including of people with disabilities. On average, 116,000 persons with disabilities received monthly food assistance through general distributions, representing 9 percent of total beneficiaries.

Under the **accountability to affected people** pillar, WFP reinforced mechanisms to ensure transparency and responsiveness. The Community Feedback Mechanism remained central, supported by a toll-free hotline available seven days a week in seven languages and operated by trained staff. The rollout of SUGAR CRM Version 3[1] and the scale-up of digital help desks improved responsiveness to community concerns. The CFM processed 3435 cases, including 23 percent information requests and 14 percent complaints, contributing to program improvement by incorporating community feedback. In November 2025, in response to the feedback received, WFP initiated a pilot project in the Gao region providing assistance based on the actual household size (ensuring equitable access to aid) and strengthened the monitoring of traders, thereby reducing the risks of beneficiaries being overcharged.

Protection aspects were included in operational processes, including PDM, partner identification, targeting, distribution, and post-distribution monitoring. Training sessions were organized for WFP staff and cooperating partners, with particular emphasis on frontline workers. Similarly, WFP continued community awareness-raising on protection, PSEA, and gender-based violence, including dissemination of information on internal and inter-agency allegation reporting systems. The assessments and situation analyses conducted, including alerts on population movements and refugee arrivals, helped position WFP to better respond to the protection needs of these populations while ensuring food and nutritional assistance.

WFP strengthened coordination with protection actors through active participation in the Protection Cluster, gender-based violence working groups, accountability forums, the national PSEA network and refugee response efforts in collaboration with UNHCR. These engagements facilitated joint actions, including alerts on population movements and refugee arrivals.

In 2026, WFP will continue to mainstream protection and accountability. The results of the ICARA assessment will guide improvements in program quality and impact through a people-centered approach and strengthened collaboration with sister agencies and protection actors.

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 continues to face severe environmental and social challenges that directly threaten food security and nutrition. Climate change, drought, soil erosion, and the overexploitation of fragile natural resources have accelerated land degradation and reduced agricultural productivity. These pressures—combined with insecurity and displacement—undermine the stability of food systems and increase households' vulnerability to shocks. Social factors, including limited access to natural resources, weak infrastructure, and restricted livelihood opportunities, further constrain communities' ability to achieve sustainable food and nutrition security.

Against this backdrop, WFP has strengthened the integration of environmental and social safeguards across its 2025 interventions. Guided by its Environmental Policy, under which the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) was established, WFP ensures that activities are designed and implemented with careful consideration of their effects on the ecosystem (communities and environment). These frameworks mandate the prevention or mitigation of unintended harm and promote co-benefits such as ecosystem restoration, land rehabilitation, enhanced water access, and strengthened community resilience.

In 2025, WFP formalized a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Environment to institutionalize environmental and social screening and ensure that resilience projects meet national and international safeguards standards. Through this partnership, WFP rolled out in-region missions, hands-on training, and practical screening exercises to equip government staff, cooperating partners, and WFP teams with the capacity to independently conduct environmental and social risk assessments, develop mitigation plans, and ensure compliance with safeguards. Screening was mainstreamed across major program areas—including Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), School Feeding, and Nutrition—to ensure that no interventions generate unintended harm to people or ecosystems.

Safeguards were operationalized through resilience-building activities focused on ecosystem restoration, reforestation, water management, and soil conservation. In 2025, WFP reforested 1,387 hectares of degraded land a significant increase from the previous year— and supported land rehabilitation, dike reinforcement, and asset creation that reduced communities' exposure to climate shocks. The FFA program enabled food-insecure households to meet their immediate needs while contributing to assets such as the development of 82 water points, 49 km of feeder roads, and two storage warehouses. 295 hectares of pastoral land were improved, 20 km of live fencing was created. Composting efforts reached 3,446 m³, supported by the construction of 574 pits, and the distribution of 9,100 kg of rice seeds and 22,400 tree seedlings reforestation, and the transition toward more climate-resilient agricultural systems.

Environmental awareness campaigns reached over 100,000 people, helping reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers in market gardening from 67 percent in 2023 to 45 percent. In 2025, WFP strengthened climate-risk management by partnering with **Ignitia**, a start-up providing hyper-local, high-accuracy weather forecasts tailored to the Sahel, enabling communities and field teams to better anticipate rainfall variability and plan climate-smart activities. These contributions—together with strengthened collaboration with the Ministries of Environment and Resilience—reinforced WFP's capacity to manage risks and support the development of sustainable, shock-resilient food systems.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Environmental Management System (EMS), launched in Q3 2022 in WFP Mali, became particularly critical in 2025 as the country faced a major fuel shortage beginning in September. The disruption sharply constrained mobility, slowed basic services, and underscored the vulnerability of operations dependent on diesel. The situation highlighted the urgency of accelerating WFP's transition toward renewable and cleaner energy sources, reinforcing the importance of building a more resilient and sustainable operational model.

WFP Mali advanced its efforts to embed environmental sustainability in its operational footprint through the rollout of an Environmental Management System (EMS). While still under progressive implementation, the EMS guides improvements in energy use, waste management, water efficiency, sustainable procurement, and staff training. Initial efforts focused on energy efficiency and transitioning to renewable power sources. WFP Mali aims to convert the Bamako Country Office, the UNHAS office, and the Mopti guesthouse to solar energy and increase generator efficiency, pending management approval for financing.

Energy-saving measures were introduced across field offices, including the replacement of conventional air conditioners with energy-efficient, non-ozone-depleting models. Additional building upgrades—such as LED lighting, automatic door-closing systems, sensors, insulation, and shading—further improved efficiency. To strengthen energy monitoring, WFP Mali also received 20 energy meters from the HQ Environmental Sustainability Unit; six have already been installed across four premises, with installation of the remaining units underway. In Bamako, preparations for relocation to a new office included sustainability enhancements that will allow the facility to source approximately 36 percent of its electricity from solar energy.

Waste management was another major focus of WFP's environmental performance. Recognizing that outdated consumables occupy valuable warehouse space and cannot be repurposed through traditional disposal methods, WFP Mali signed a long-term agreement with a local recycling provider. This partner collects, sorts, recycles, and repurposes waste generated by WFP operations, significantly reducing the organization's ecological footprint. In 2025 alone, the initiative successfully recycled 10.6MT of materials, including jerrycans, damaged plastic pallets, and other non-reusable items. This effort met both logistical needs (freeing storage space) and sustainability objectives by diverting waste away from the environment.

Additional measures to improve operational sustainability included better water management practices, promotion of sustainable procurement standards, and staff awareness initiatives to embed environmental responsibility in daily operations. Although security restrictions in certain regions occasionally limited monitoring and follow-up, WFP maintained strong collaboration with national authorities and continued advancing the implementation of EMS principles.

By combining program-level safeguards with operational sustainability measures, WFP Mali made substantial progress toward reducing its environmental footprint while supporting communities to restore ecosystems, strengthen resilience, and build more sustainable food systems.

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

Good nutrition underpins progress across multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), contributing to the reduction of hunger, poverty, and health risks, while supporting education and gender equality outcomes. In Mali, WFP has mainstreamed nutrition across all strategic outcomes and activities, integrating it into both emergency responses and long-term resilience interventions. Averting malnutrition and improving diets—particularly for pregnant and breastfeeding women, girls, and children under five—remains central to building human capital and fostering resilient populations.

WFP's approach applies a food systems lens, simultaneously addressing immediate nutritional needs and broader issues related to production, conservation, processing, food safety and quality, market access, regulatory frameworks, and governance. By promoting the consumption of nutritious foods and creating demand for healthy diets, nutrition is embedded in every aspect of WFP's work—from programs and systems to people and institutions. This holistic approach ensures that interventions tackle both acute and chronic malnutrition, bridging emergency assistance with sustainable development efforts to comprehensively improve diets and strengthen community resilience.

In 2025, the focus was on the most vulnerable groups, including children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs), and people living with HIV, whose nutritional status directly affects health, survival, and intergenerational human capital development.

Through activity 2, Emergency Nutrition Assistance WFP delivered nutritional supplementation throughout the year to children and PBWGs from vulnerable households receiving emergency food assistance, demonstrating the effectiveness of complementary interventions in increasing access to nutritious foods. For children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Health to identify locally produced fortified infant flours. Continued assessments in 2026 will ensure these products are available consistently across the nutrition-sensitive value chain, helping prevent deterioration in nutritional status and reduce mortality risk.

Post-distribution monitoring showed improvements in dietary diversity, with Food Consumption Scores rising among targeted populations. Between July and December 2025, the percentage of children under two with a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) increased from 33.4 to 34.2 percent [compared to Dec 2024, while women's Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) decrease from 70 by 58.1 percent. This can be explained by reducing quantity and variety of foods they consume during the critical context.

People living with HIV who received nutritional support, also received knowledge-building and culinary demonstrations promoting locally nutritious menus.

School feeding programs further strengthened nutrition outcomes. Home-grown school feeding initiatives prioritized diverse, locally sourced foods—including fruits, vegetables, legumes, grains, and animal products—ensuring children received essential nutrients to support health and learning. Schools benefiting from these canteens achieved a food diversification score of 78.4 percent, compared with 55.5 percent in non-beneficiary schools. A total of 442 metric tons of fresh and dry produce were supplied by 61 farmers' organizations, providing primary school children with an average of 20 hot meals per month per child. These meals contributed significantly to daily caloric intake while allowing vulnerable households to reallocate limited resources toward more diverse diets. Nutrition-sensitive hygiene and sanitation measures, supported by UNICEF, further improved nutrient absorption. The NutriSchool initiative^[1] was expanded in the Gao region, with targeted training for cooks and teachers on basic nutrition concepts.

Partnerships

In 2025, Mali's partnership landscape faced significant challenges. The continued closure of diplomatic missions and their regrouping in Dakar weakened direct engagement and advocacy opportunities. This shift, coupled with a sharp decline in humanitarian funding early in the year—reducing resources to well below 2024 levels—further strained operations.

Despite these setbacks, WFP Mali sustained strong ties with traditional donors and expanded outreach to non-traditional partners through global offices and regional coordination. Alongside other UN agencies, WFP launched a confidence-building effort with national authorities to reaffirm collective humanitarian and development goals. Under the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) framework, three flagship programs were co-created with the Government of Mali, focusing on Food Systems Transformation, Education, Health and Social Protection, and Renewable Energy.

Through a robust Access Strategy anchored in community engagement, WFP maintained operations in critical areas. Notably, WFP became the first UN agency to resume humanitarian activities in Kidal after a 16-month suspension following MINUSMA's departure. In partnership with national authorities, WFP also facilitated UNHAS flights from Bamako to Kidal, enabling humanitarian access to vulnerable populations. Beyond Kidal, UNHAS continued to provide safe and reliable air service to nine locations across the country, enabling the humanitarian community reach vulnerable populations in hard to reach areas.

Mali remained a hunger hotspot for the third consecutive year. The November 2025 report classified Mali as a hotspot of highest concern, the only country in West and Central Africa with this designation. Funding shortfalls forced WFP to prioritize assistance for populations in IPC Phase 4 and select IPC Phase 3 areas with aggravating factors such as conflict and displacement. Operational adjustments included closing offices in Segou, Kayes, and Koulikoro to concentrate efforts in northern and central regions—the epicenters of food insecurity. Flexible funding accounted for 23 percent of all contributions in 2025 and proved critical for agility, enabling rapid responses to security shifts, climate shocks, and price volatility. This funding supported interventions in Kidal, Menaka, and other high-risk areas affected by insurgency and displacement. Similarly, contingency funds allocated from corporate resources were instrumental in enabling the country office to address critical funding gaps during the lean season.

WFP strengthened partnerships across government, donors, multilateral institutions, UN agencies, private sector actors, research bodies, and NGOs, leveraging its operational efficiency and nationwide reach. Twelve government and intergovernmental donors supported WFP in 2025, down from 17 in 2024. These partnerships provided not only funding but also strategic advocacy to secure access and coordination, enabling WFP to meet urgent humanitarian needs while advancing development objectives.

The Government of Mali remained WFP's principal partner. Through Mali Vision 2063 and the National Strategy for Emergency and Sustainable Development (SNEDD), the government outlined a roadmap for national revival. WFP and other UN agencies have started aligning their future strategies to support these priorities. As part of renewed cooperation, WFP co-leads the food systems transformative program, the most advanced in design and coordination of the three flagship programs co-designed with the government. The food systems component was supported by a strong business case developed with Boston Consulting Group. WFP also played a key role in the Steering Committee of the first Humanitarian Forum organized by the Alliance of Sahel States, contributing to its action plan and ongoing implementation.

At the technical level, WFP maintained memoranda of understanding with 25 ministries and technical services, fostering collaboration in food systems, livelihoods, anticipatory action, school meals, social protection, and climate resilience. WFP contributed technically and financially to the *Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle* (ENSAN)[1] and the November 2025 *Cadre Harmonisé*[2], which will inform the 2026 National Response Plan. Through leadership of the Regional Mechanism for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises (PREGEC), WFP is promoting innovative and cost-effective data solutions to guide programme design amid funding constraints for nation-wide surveys.

The signature School Meals Programme, implemented via Pedagogical Animation Centers and coordinated nationally by the National Centre for School Canteens, reinforced national ownership and institutional capacity. WFP's leadership of the Food Security Cluster supported the government's lean season response plan and facilitated the creation of an Anticipatory Action Working Group, enhancing preparedness and early warning systems.

To diversify partnerships, WFP engaged international financial institutions—including the World Bank, IMF, African Development Bank, and Islamic Development Bank—on resilience-building and shock response. Discussions focused on recovery from the 2024 floods, strengthening agricultural value chains, supporting social protection systems, and scaling emergency food assistance. These engagements aim to unlock medium-term opportunities for government-led programs, transformative initiatives, and innovative solutions to food and nutrition insecurity. In addition, despite

limited private sector contributions, WFP continued to pursue innovative engagement opportunities to mobilize resources and technical support. Partnerships with faith-based institutions, including The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, remained strong, with LDS contributions in 2025 supporting WFP's food security and school feeding priorities in Mali

Focus on localization

WFP remains Mali's largest humanitarian actor, maintaining nationwide presence despite a reduced footprint in 2025. This strategic positioning enables WFP to drive national ownership and strengthen local capacities through close collaboration with government technical services and grassroots organizations trusted by communities. Of 21 implementing partners, 13 were national NGOs, receiving 65 percent of the USD 9.3 million allocated to NGOs—underscoring WFP's commitment to empowering local actors. Partner selection prioritized geographic reach and community access to ensure last-mile delivery and local acceptance.

To boost local production and strengthen localization efforts, WFP worked with the Ministry of Trade and Industry and its departments to develop standards for fortified infant flour, reinforce the National Fortification Committee, and upgrade food processing units. These efforts aim to replace imports of ready-to-use nutritious foods and stimulate economic growth.

As part of its localization and sustainability strategy, WFP conducted performance evaluations, spot-checks, and delivered targeted training to address gaps. Insecurity, climate shocks, and economic instability prompted adaptive strategies, including third-party monitoring (TPM) in conflict zones. Collaboration with five TPM organizations ensured accountability where direct access was limited. WFP also strengthened community feedback systems and adopted localized approaches to build trust and resilience.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

The United Nations system in Mali continues to strengthen its partnership with the Government, aligning efforts with national priorities. WFP plays a central role in system-wide coordination, co-leading the food systems pillar of flagship transformative programs co-created with the Government. It leads the Food Security Cluster and the ICT and Logistics Working Group, supporting 30 and 20 organizations respectively. WFP also actively engages in the national cash and access working groups, the UNCT Resource Mobilization Group, the Protection Cluster, and the Gender-Based Violence Working Group. Additionally, WFP is a core member of the National Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network and leads its Communication and Awareness-Raising Technical Working Group.

Joint programs remain central to inter-agency collaboration. WFP, UNICEF, and GIZ continued implementing the signature Sahel Resilience Programme across Mali. In response to the influx of refugees from Burkina Faso into central Mali, WFP partnered with UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees to register over 100,000 new arrivals and provide initial assistance. WFP participated in the national workshop validating the inception report of Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM)'s agricultural microinsurance component, alongside government and sector stakeholders. This milestone aims to strengthen the resilience of nearly 42,000 farmers against floods, droughts, and other climate shocks, with financial support from IFAD.

Further, WFP, UNICEF, and the World Bank—joined by Swiss Cooperation in 2025—worked with the National Directorate for Social Protection and Economic Solidarity to strengthen social protection systems. This consortium supported the revision of national policy frameworks and the design of new social safety net programs, contributing to the expansion of the *Registre Social Unifié* (RSU)[3]. These efforts exemplify how UN agencies leverage collective expertise and resources to enhance resilience, improve service delivery, and advance national ownership.

Financial Overview

The year 2025 was financially challenging for WFP Mali, marked by significant reliance on U.S. funding and reductions in contributions from other donors. This situation resulted in a **42 percent decrease** in mobilized contributions compared to 2024.

To adapt to the sharp decline in funding, the country office undertook a budget revision that reduced the original country portfolio budget from USD 236 million to USD 148 million—a 37 percent decrease, resulting in over 700,000 vulnerable people not being reached with planned assistance. Following sustained advocacy, WFP mobilized USD 61.3 million, complemented by USD 77.8 million carried over from 2024 and USD 6.5 million from the Immediate Response Account, bringing total available resources to USD 145.6 million. While this represents 98 percent coverage of the revised requirement, it reflects the substantial downscaling of initial operational plan rather than improved funding conditions. Multilateral contributions accounted for 15 percent (USD 10.2 million) of total resources, while 63 percent of all contributions were received during the second half of the year, leading to a substantial carry over.

- **Crisis Response (Strategic Outcomes 1 & 6 -Humanitarian Assistance/UNHAS):** Funded at 94 percent of the revised budget, including carry-over and cost recovery (USD 77.6 million against a revised requirement of USD 82 million).
- **Resilience (SO2, SO3, SO4 & SO5):** Funded at 108 percent of the reduced budget, reflecting the close alignment of operations to available resources. This pillar covers asset creation, school feeding, malnutrition prevention, and social protection interventions.

Overall, WFP Mali delivered over USD 41 million in cash-based transfers and distributed more than 8,800 metric tons of food to vulnerable populations across northern and central Mali.

The expenditures for 2025 amount to USD 107 million (incl. ISC), corresponding to 72 percent of the Country Portfolio Needs, 91 percent of the 2025 implementation plan, and 73.4 percent resource consumption. The Carry-over for 2026 is estimated at USD 38.6 million (incl. ISC).

Due to significant funding shortfalls starting in Q1 2025, WFP undertook several measures to resize its operations:

- Budget Revision 8 (BR8) of the CPN
- Closure of three sub-offices, Guesthouses and warehouses: Kayes, Koulikoro, and Ségou
- Two organizational alignment processes, downsizing of about 40 percent of the workforce.
- Financial support from HQ to cover operational costs and ensure continuity

The BR8 aimed to align operations with funding outlooks while incorporating efficiency measures. It covered the last two years of the CSP (2025-2026) and prioritized assistance:

- The 2025 CPN budget was reduced by 37 percent (from USD 236 million to USD 148 million)
- The 2026 CPN budget has likewise been adjusted, with a 59 percent reduction (from USD 229 million to USD 93 million), leaving 1.1 million vulnerable people unplanned for assistance.

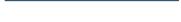
Unpredictability of funding is expected to persist undermining WFP Mali's capacity to deliver humanitarian and resilience assistance at the required scale. Strengthened donor engagement and sustained advocacy will be essential to mitigate further deterioration in vulnerability, particularly in the northern and central regions.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	87,668,703	67,770,761	82,072,997	63,876,399
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	70,948,489	53,865,725	63,983,412	52,816,740
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]	58,520,449	41,846,338	48,278,886	41,045,559
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]	12,428,040	12,019,386	15,696,245	11,771,181
Non-activity specific	0	0	8,281	0
SO02: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	16,720,214	13,905,036	18,089,585	11,059,659

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]	7,300,737	6,507,030	6,822,588	5,392,405
Activity 12: 12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	9,419,477	7,398,006	11,236,005	5,667,255
Non-activity specific	0	0	30,992	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	9,325,065	6,926,471	11,051,373	6,429,875
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year	9,325,065	6,926,471	11,051,373	6,429,875
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]	9,325,065	6,926,471	11,017,881	6,429,875
Non-activity specific	0	0	33,492	0
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	18,467,323	12,738,065	18,779,610	13,265,987

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	18,467,323	12,738,065	18,779,610	13,265,987
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]	18,467,323	12,738,065	18,690,132	13,265,987
Non-activity specific	0	0	89,478	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	3,018,527	2,195,564	3,265,009	1,656,201
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	3,018,527	2,195,564	3,265,009	1,656,201
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]	3,018,527	2,195,564	3,265,009	1,656,201
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	11,106,034	10,916,476	19,321,789	9,870,033

SO06: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	 11,106,034	 10,916,476	 19,321,789	 9,870,033
Activity 07: 7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	 10,404,155	 10,304,838	 16,286,645	 9,568,931
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]	 251,223	 311,200	 652,653	 301,103
Activity 09: 9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	 450,656	 300,438	 2,382,491	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 4,967,062	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 129,585,653	 100,547,336	 139,457,841	 95,098,495
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 9,551,953	 9,550,112	 10,906,527	 8,405,518
Total Direct Costs	 139,137,606	 110,097,448	 150,364,369	 103,504,013
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 9,012,493	 7,134,951	 3,533,215	 3,533,215

Grand Total	 148,150,099	 117,232,399	 153,897,584	 107,037,228
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Data Notes

Overview

[i] FAO & WFP. 2025. Hunger Hotspots: FAO–WFP Early Warnings on Acute Food Insecurity – June to October 2025 Outlook. Rome: FAO/WFP
<https://www.wfp.org/publications/hunger-hotspots-fao-wfp-early-warnings-acute-food-insecurity>

[ii] Food Security Information Network (FSIN) & Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC). 2025. Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC) 2025. Rome: FSIN/GNAFC
<https://www.fsinplatform.org/report/global-report-food-crises-2025/>

[iii] The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) –in English, the Harmonized Framework– is a regional analytical framework used in West Africa, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa to assess and classify food and nutrition insecurity. In 2025, Mali relied on the CH data from November 2024. Due to funding and other constraints, the anticipated March 2025 assessment did not take place, and only one iteration was conducted in November–December 2025, which will guide the 2026 response.

[iv] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool used to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity and malnutrition in a population. It provides a common scale for governments, humanitarian agencies, and development actors to plan interventions. The IPC uses a five-phase scale for acute food insecurity: 1 (minimal), 2 (stressed), 3 (crisis), 4 (emergency), 5 (famine/ catastrophe)

[v] For clarity: Acute malnutrition: a short-term form of malnutrition (low weight-for-height/length) caused by sudden lack of food or illness. Children become too thin for their height (wasting). Chronic malnutrition: a long-term form of malnutrition caused by prolonged poor diet. Children become too short for their age (stunting). Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM): children who are moderately too thin for their height. Serious but treatable with proper support. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM): the most dangerous form of acute malnutrition, where children are extremely thin for their height and at risk of death without urgent treatment. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): The total number of children suffering from acute malnutrition. It includes both moderate and severe cases (SAM + MAM).

[vi] Per standard procedures, people in IPC 3 and above.

[vii] PATSAM, which stands for Programme Accélérateur Transformatif des Systèmes Agro-Alimentaires au Mali, or the Food Systems Transformative Accelerator Program in Mali, is a flagship initiative co-created by the Government of Mali and UN agencies—primarily the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—in response to Mali’s chronic food insecurity, malnutrition, and economic vulnerability

[viii] A global alliance of governments, UN agencies, NGOs, researchers, and development partners committed to ensuring that every child has access to healthy, nutritious school meals by 2030.

Operational context

[i] NSAGsa non-state armed group

[ii] Islamic State in the Greater Sahara

[iii] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2025. 2025 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Overlapping Hardships — Poverty and Climate Hazards. New York. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/2025-global-multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi#/indicies/MPI>

[iv] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2025. Human Development Report Data Center – Country Insights for Mali. New York. (Accessed via HDR website) <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/country-insights#/ranks>

[v] World Bank. 2025. Mali Country Overview – Economy. Washington, DC: World Bank. (accessed via worldbank.org) <https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/country/mali#tab-economy>

[vi] World Bank. 2025. Mali Country Overview – Economy. Washington, DC: World Bank. (accessed via worldbank.org) <https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/country/mali#tab-economy>

[vii] The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) –in English, the Harmonized Framework– is a regional analytical framework used in West Africa, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa to assess and classify food and nutrition insecurity. In 2025, Mali relied on the CH data from November 2024. Due to funding and other constraints, the anticipated March 2025 assessment did not take place, and only one iteration was conducted in November–December 2025, which will guide the 2026 response.

[viii] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool used to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity and malnutrition in a population. It provides a common scale for governments, humanitarian agencies, and development actors to plan interventions. The IPC uses a five-phase scale for acute food insecurity: 1 (minimal), 2 (stressed), 3 (crisis), 4 (emergency), 5 (famine/ catastrophe)

[ix] Including Macina, Tominian, Koro, Ansongo, and Ménaka.

[x] Millet, maize, sorghum, rice, fonio, wheat/barley.

[xi] 1.2 percent less than the previous year (6,303,013 hectares in 2024 versus 6,225,264 hectares in 2025).

[xii] The largest variations included a 12 percent increase in maize prices between March and April 2025, and a 9 percent decrease in imported rice prices between January and February.

[xiii] Climbed 8 percent between March and April and remained mostly unchanged afterward.

[xiv] Fell 9 percent between January and February

[xv] WFP, in coordination with UNHCR and the Commission Nationale Chargée des Réfugiés (CNCR) [National Commission for Refugees], is assisting newly arrived refugees in Mali, including registration in hard-to-reach areas such as Gossi, Ansongo, Mondoro, and Douentza. Mali hosts over 250,000 refugees, and together, WFP, CNCR, and UNHCR have supported the registration of more than 110,000 individuals. WFP has provided assistance to over 180,000 refugees to date.

[xvi] Alliance of Sahel States

[xvii] An open-source Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software used by WFP to manage interactions with communities. This database and management system helps WFP track information about the people they serve, log interactions, follow up on cases or complaints, and organize workflows.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) –in English, the Harmonized Framework– is a regional analytical framework used in West Africa, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa to assess and classify food and nutrition insecurity

[2] SCOPE is WFP's identity management tool. It allows WFP to ensure that the beneficiaries identified for assistance are recorded in the system and are indeed the ones receiving support from WFP.

[3] The World Health Organization (WHO) sets global standards for the treatment of acute malnutrition, which are reflected in Mali's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocol. For WFP, this translates into the Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) supplementation program. WHO does not issue guidelines for prevention of malnutrition ; therefore, WFP applies its own internal guidance to ensure a holistic approach to addressing moderate acute malnutrition, combining treatment with preventive measures.

[4] Fortified corn-soy blend and large- quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements

[5] Food Security Commission

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The integrated resilience package in Mali is WFP's multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate, economic, and security shocks. It combines complementary interventions delivered in the same locations over several years, encompassing activities 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP)—including school feeding, nutrition support, asset creation for livelihoods, and capacity strengthening for national systems. This package aims to address immediate food and nutrition needs while investing in long-term solutions that reduce vulnerability and reliance on humanitarian assistance.

[2] A global alliance of governments, UN agencies, NGOs, researchers, and development partners committed to ensuring that every child has access to healthy, nutritious school meals by 2030.

[3] School Meals Programmes in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Settings: Evidence and Lessons from Mali on Contributions to Peace and Social Cohesion.

[4] National School Canteen Centre

[5] Pedagogical Animation Centers

[6] In English, the Unified Social Registry. The RSU is a national, centralized data system that records households and individuals identified as vulnerable, in order to determine eligibility for social protection and poverty-reduction programs.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The integrated resilience package in Mali is WFP's multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate, economic, and security shocks. It combines complementary interventions delivered in the same locations over several years, encompassing activities 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP)—including school feeding, nutrition support, asset creation for livelihoods, and capacity strengthening for national systems. This package aims to address immediate food, and nutrition needs while investing in long-term solutions that reduce vulnerability and reliance on humanitarian assistance.

[2] Attainment rates varied by region: Gao achieved 100 percent of its target, Mopti 71 percent, and Timbuktu remained at 50 percent

[3] The decline in performance is primarily due to a reduction in available resources. This decrease stems from the BR8 budget revision, which significantly impacted our operational capacity. It is important to note that our initial Country Programme Needs (CPN) estimate of 16,000 beneficiaries was developed before the BR8 adjustments were issued, meaning our planned activities and targets were based on a higher level of resources than what later became available.

[4] A nutritious cereal-based flour often used as a complementary food. Misola is typically made by roasting, grinding, and mixing cereals and legumes into a flour enriched with nutrients.

[5] Groupes de Soutien aux Activités de Nutrition

[6] Centre de Santé Communautaire

[7] Agent de Santé Communautaire

[8] Foyers d'Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle/ pour Enfants

[9] Association Villageoise d'Épargne et de Crédit

Strategic outcome 04

[1] National Strategy for Sustainable Development

[2] Aggregation systems allow producers to pool their production, creating larger quantities that strengthen their ability to negotiate better prices with traders, processors, and other market actors. In contrast, when producers go alone and sell small quantities, their bargaining power is limited, often resulting in lower prices and reduced market opportunities.

[3] Rural Polytechnic Institute of Applied Training and Research

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The integrated resilience package in Mali is WFP's multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate, economic, and security shocks. It combines complementary interventions delivered in the same locations over several years, encompassing activities 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP)—including school feeding, nutrition support, asset creation for livelihoods, and capacity strengthening for national systems. This package aims to address immediate food and nutrition needs while investing in long-term solutions that reduce vulnerability and reliance on humanitarian assistance.

[2] The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) –in English, the Harmonized Framework– is a regional analytical framework used in West Africa, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa to assess and classify food and nutrition insecurity.

[3] Food Security Commission and Food Security and Nutrition Early Warning and Monitoring Agency (respectively)

[4] Early Warning System and Agricultural Market Observatory (respectively)

[5] National Food and Nutrition Security Survey

[6] National Directorate of Social Protection and Solidarity Economy

[7] National Council for the Strategic Orientation of Social Protection

[8] Social Protection Working Group

[9] The Registre Social Unifié (RSU) is the national unified social registry of Mali: a centralized data system that records households and individuals identified as vulnerable, in order to determine eligibility for social protection and poverty-reduction programmes.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Gender-based violence information management system

[2] UN Women. Mali Gender Profile: Executive Summary. UN Women, 2025. Web. https://africa.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2025-09/1_digital_un_women_mali_gender_profile.pdf

[3] Ministry of Economy and Finance of Mali. (2024). National Strategy for Emergence and Sustainable Development (SNEDD 2024–2033). Presented to technical and financial partners on April 17, 2025. <https://finances.ml/sites/default/files/2025-05/STRATEGIE-NATIONALE-DE-DEV-A-MOYEN-TERME-DU-MALI.pdf>

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] An open-source Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software used by WFP to manage interactions with communities. This database and management system helps WFP track information about the people they serve, log interactions, follow up on cases or complaints, and organize workflows.

Nutrition integration

[1] The NutriSchool initiative is a school-based nutrition program integrated into the broader school feeding strategy. Its goal is to improve the diets and nutrition of school-aged children while simultaneously supporting local agriculture and food systems.

Partnerships

[1] National Food and Nutrition Security Survey

[2] The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) –in English, the Harmonized Framework– is a regional analytical framework used in West Africa, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa to assess and classify food and nutrition insecurity

[3] In English, the Unified Social Registry. The RSU is a national, centralized data system that records households and individuals identified as vulnerable, in order to determine eligibility for social protection and poverty-reduction programs.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	824,093	612,110	74%
	female	898,529	655,464	73%
	total	1,722,622	1,267,574	74%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	105,306	87,935	84%
	female	109,896	94,739	86%
	total	215,202	182,674	85%
24-59 months	male	104,906	81,910	78%
	female	108,896	82,243	76%
	total	213,802	164,153	77%
5-11 years	male	96,411	110,372	114%
	female	97,191	96,392	99%
	total	193,602	206,764	107%
12-17 years	male	57,981	23,662	41%
	female	75,530	51,988	69%
	total	133,511	75,650	57%
18-59 years	male	442,149	253,194	57%
	female	481,005	271,629	56%
	total	923,154	524,823	57%
60+ years	male	17,340	55,037	317%
	female	26,011	58,473	225%
	total	43,351	113,510	262%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	315,000	166,608	53%
Resident	1,227,622	917,277	75%
Refugee	180,000	183,689	102%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	100,000	20,818	20%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	204,762	209,617	102%
Malnutrition prevention programme	186,500	156,923	84%
Malnutrition treatment programme	131,500	204,092	155%
School based programmes	131,300	131,806	100%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	17,000	22,472	132%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,322,689	818,652	61%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	1,365	1,906	140%
LNS	0	438	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	660	202	31%
Rice	6,948	3,592	52%
Sorghum/Millet	0	838	-
Split Peas	2,860	1,319	46%
Vegetable Oil	598	449	75%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	2	0	22%
Rice	135	20	15%
Split Peas	27	25	92%
Vegetable Oil	9	20	221%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	30	0	0%
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	35,872,716	25,501,783	71%
Cash	5,505,600	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	10,876,540	3,991,400	37%
Value Voucher	0	3,588,079	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,821,500	1,080,145	38%
Value Voucher	2,790,000	1,283,369	46%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	8,661,433	5,407,319	62%

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 Distribution	Female	615,030	312,954	
			Male	590,911	315,404	
			Total	1,205,941	628,358	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	10,376	6,084.02	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,505,600		
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	31,339,442	20,518,258	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	128,346,000	79,033,710	
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)	All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; Activity supporters	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	163,180	214,890	
			Male	88,968	105,758	
			Total	252,148	320,648	
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	14,550	28,139	
			Male	450	304	
			Total	15,000	28,443	

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	35,700 34,300 70,000	31,893 30,643 62,536
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	56,100 53,900 110,000	80,662 73,767 154,429
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	50,000 50,000	51,836 51,836
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	6,500 6,500	21,220 21,220
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,055	2,659.1
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,055	2,655.85
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,533,274	4,983,524
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	30	113.52
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,025	2,545.58

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
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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	84	84
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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	1,430

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Cash, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54.1	≥80	≥80	58.9	85.8	WFP survey
	Male	60.7	≥80	≥80	67.5	87	WFP survey
	Overall	59.4	≥80	≥80	65.6	86.7	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	≤10	≤10	34.2	12.7	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≤10	≤10	27.9	10.9	WFP survey
	Overall	22.3	≤10	≤10	29.3	11.2	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.3	≤10	≤10	6.9	1.5	WFP survey
	Male	18.6	≤10	≤10	4.6	2.1	WFP survey
	Overall	17.2	≤10	≤10	5.1	2.1	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5	<5	<5	7	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	<5	<5	4.9	2.7	WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	<5	<5	5.9	3.2	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.9	<10	<10	10.2	8	WFP survey
	Male	31.9	<10	<10	8.9	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	32.2	<10	<10	9.2	7.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.6	<10	<10	10.8	8.8	WFP survey
	Male	13.5	<10	<10	12.7	8	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<10	<10	12.3	8.1	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.6	<30	<30	11	20.2	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<30	<30	14.3	15.5	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	<30	<30	13.6	16.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.9	>50	>50	68	63	WFP survey
	Male	35.1	>50	>50	64.1	69.2	WFP survey
	Overall	36.2	>50	>50	65	68.1	WFP survey

1.1.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	61	≥80	≥80	70		WFP survey
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children 6-59 months - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.5	0.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.5	0.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.5	0.08	WFP programme monitoring

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

1.1.10: 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	47.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	45.9	48	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	46.4	47.6	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	72.7	58.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥60	≥60	67.1	54.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	69.6	56.3	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥30	≥30	8.5	9.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	8.2	8.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	8.4	8.7	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	36.7	34.2	WFP survey
	Male	24.4	≥30	≥30	32.3	32.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.6	≥30	≥30	34.2	33.4	WFP survey
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	85	≥98	≥98	95.3	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≥98	≥98	95.3	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.5	≥98	≥98	95.3	92	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	68	≥98	≥98	98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.4	≥98	≥98	98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.2	≥98	≥98	98	100	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Children 6-59 months - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	85	≥98	≥98	100	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≥98	≥98	100	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.5	≥98	≥98	100	52	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	97.95	>75	>75	94.5	95.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.95	>75	>75	94.5	95.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.45	>75	>75	94.5	95.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0.9	0.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0.9	0.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0.9	0.08	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.2	<1.5	<2	4.1	4.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	<1.5	<2	4.1	4.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.55	<1.5	<2	4.1	4.34	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children and PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.2: 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	8.84	37.7	WFP survey
	Male	19.9	≥22	≥22	12.14	41.5	WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥21	≥21	11.4	40.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.9	≥50	≥50	80.55	48.8	WFP survey
	Male	30.8	≥58	≥58	77.6	50.1	WFP survey
	Overall	30.4	≥54	≥54	78.26	49.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: 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	10.61	13.5	WFP survey
	Male	49.3	<20	<20	10.27	8.4	WFP survey
	Overall	50.1	<25	<25	10.34	9.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45	≥50	≥50	53.05	78	WFP survey
	Male	54.1	≥58	≥58	55.81	77.4	WFP survey
	Overall	52.3	≥54	≥54	55.19	77.5	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.6	≥49	≥49	45.58	20.3	WFP survey
	Male	35.8	≥41	≥41	42.88	21.2	WFP survey
	Overall	37.2	≥45	≥45	43.49	21	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.4	<1	<1	1.38	1.7	WFP survey
	Male	10.1	<1	<1	1.3	1.4	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<1	<1	1.32	1.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.8	≥38	≥38	17.88	45	WFP survey
	Male	35.7	≥40	≥40	20.99	54.2	WFP survey
	Overall	34.1	≥39	≥39	20.29	52.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.7	≥59	≥59	63.06	47.3	WFP survey
	Male	43.4	≥59	≥59	59.95	39.2	WFP survey
	Overall	45.1	≥59	≥59	60.65	40.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.4	<3	<3	19.06	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	20.9	<1	<1	19.06	6.6	WFP survey
	Overall	20.8	<2	<2	19.06	6.9	WFP survey
Target Group: PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37.1	≥50	≥50	51.8	70	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
			USD		47,274
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	1,300 1,300	1,068 1,068
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	65,650 64,350 130,000	63,527 67,211 130,738
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	5,000 5,000	9,394 9,394
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	173	65.19
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,302,040	3,807,464
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	4,302,040	3,807,464
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	14,025,000	13,966,389
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	197,000	478,852
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions; General Distribution; Macro Insurance	Female Male Total	65,790 63,210 129,000	96,066 112,945 209,011
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,574,500	183,936
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		3,540,804

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	408	408
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 (take-home rations)	Number	5,000	9,394
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	73.54
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)	Number	20	15

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All stakeholders - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.96: Percentage of Milestones in SABER-based implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or Pre-Screening Tool) that have been fully met	Overall	0: SABER implementation plan but not begun	2: Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed	1: Implementation in progress - less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed	1: Implementation in progress - less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed		Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.43: SABER school feeding index	Overall				Not collected		
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.43: 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)							
1.2.37: 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	1	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Primary school children - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	77	≥98	≥98	98	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥98	≥98	97	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥98	≥98	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary school children - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	20	≥30	≥30	2	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥30	≥30	3	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥30	≥30	3	18	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	75	≥98	≥98	80	82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥98	≥98	79	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥98	≥98	80	83	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.93: 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: Primary school children - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

1.2.93: Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Female					5.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male					3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall					4.7	WFP programme monitoring

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

1.2.20: 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	1	6	WFP programme monitoring
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1.2.20: 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	1	6	WFP programme monitoring
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1.2.20: 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	1	6	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Students - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

1.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	10	≥50	≥50	84.8		WFP survey
	Male	10	≥50	≥50	84.8		WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥50	≥50	84.8		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.2.75: 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	1	=2	=2	1		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥80	≥80	57.2	88.1	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥80	≥80	65.2	90.5	WFP survey
	Overall	64	≥80	≥80	64.4	90.2	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≤10	≤10	37.8	9	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤10	≤10	32.8	7.7	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤10	≤10	33.3	7.9	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	≤10	≤10	5	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	2	1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤10	≤10	2.3	1.9	WFP survey
1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	4.6	≤2	≤3	6.2	2.7	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	≤2	≤3	4.2	2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≤2	≤3	5.2	2.5	WFP survey
1.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female		≥60,000	>50,000	77,061		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50,000	>50,000	74,039		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥120,000	>100,000	151,100		WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤3	≤3	7.7	9	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤4	≤4	5	6.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤3.5	≤3.5	5.3	7	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	≤7	≤7	11.3	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤9	≤9	13	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤8	≤8	12.8	4.7	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤10	≤10	15.8	13.2	WFP survey
	Male	26	≤7	≤7	19	13.6	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤8.5	≤8.5	18.7	13.6	WFP survey
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56	≥80	≥80	65.3	73.3	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥80	≥80	63	75	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥80	≥80	63.3	74.7	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
	Children	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male Total		302 560 862
	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Total		720 720
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 Male Total	5,600 2,400 8,000	4,325 1,854 6,179
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 Male Total	15,300 14,700 30,000	10,305 9,901 20,206
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)	Other adults	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	5,950 2,550 8,500	
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 Total	20,000 20,000	16,166 16,166
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	30	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,821,500	1,080,145
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,790,000	1,283,370

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number		142,380
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	6,195,000	3,086,850

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	70	65
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	7	8
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	7	9

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	35,472	33,238
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	44,902	41,042

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

2.2.97: 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						
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	54	≥95	≥95	95.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≥95	≥95	95.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54.5	≥95	≥95	95.9	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94	≥99	≥99	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.9	≥98	≥98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥98.5	≥98.5	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Mali - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female			≥30	48.4	WFP survey
	Male			≥30	38.6	WFP survey
	Overall			≥30	43.2	WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female			≥60	60.7	WFP survey
	Male			≥60	46.4	WFP survey
	Overall			≥60	53.1	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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			≥30	4.4	WFP survey
	Male			≥30	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall			≥30	5	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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			≥30	30.2	WFP survey
	Male			≥30	22	WFP survey
	Overall			≥30	26	WFP survey
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				82	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				82	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female				99		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				99		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				99		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥70	≥60	53.9	78.7	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 05: 5- Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households, linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated, gender equitable and participatory community approaches. [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]					
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.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total		60 60 120
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 Male Total	104,430 100,332 204,762	109,313 100,184 209,497
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	8,661,433	5,407,319
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	8,670 8,330 17,000	11,461 11,011 22,472

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	1	1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	82	82
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	112,150	112,150

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	61	89
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	10	10
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	932.1	1,623.1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	49	49
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	56.7	153.73
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	13.65	13.65
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	400	400
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,000	2,000
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	Food assistance for asset	Number	3,086	3,446
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	295	295
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	20
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...)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	300	300
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	2	2

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	19,200	19,200
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	120	120

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.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	8,330	11,011
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	8,670	11,461
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	127	50
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	329	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	300	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	300	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	237	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	300	100

F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.2: Maximum total capacity (MT/cycle) of post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT/cycle	5	5
F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.3: Maximum total capacity (MT) of storage and transportation equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT	30	12
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	79	79
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	33	33
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
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	38	44
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	301	303
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	7
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	5,305.5	11,155.5
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	27	29
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	40	40

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Community and household asset creation (CCS)

3.3.37: 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
3.3.72: 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	≥8	7	7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	93	≥95	≥95	71.17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥95	≥95	82.58		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	81.43		WFP programme monitoring
3.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥95	≥95	47.75	88.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥95	≥95	60.76	93.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥95	≥95	59.45	92.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.2	≥90	≥80	57.2	88.1	WFP survey
	Male	43.1	≥90	≥80	65.2	90.5	WFP survey
	Overall	44.2	≥90	≥80	64.4	90.2	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤7	≤10	37.8	9	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	≤7	≤10	32.8	7.7	WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	≤7	≤10	33.3	7.9	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22.8	≤3	≤10	5	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	37.3	≤3	≤10	2	1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	≤3	≤10	2.3	1.9	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≥26	≥16	9.01	44.6	WFP survey
	Male	8.8	≥18.8	≥8	10.51	44.1	WFP survey
	Overall	15.2	≥22	≥15.2	10.35	44.2	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.5	≥40.5	≥45.5	77.93	47.1	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≥47.9	≥52.9	79.85	49.8	WFP survey
	Overall	46.3	≥44	≥46.3	79.65	49.4	WFP survey
3.3.2: 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	13.06	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≤33.2	≤38.2	9.65	6.1	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	≤33	≤38.5	9.99	6.4	WFP survey
3.3.2: 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	59.01	81.8	WFP survey
	Male	33.8	≥43.8	≥33.8	53.84	83.2	WFP survey
	Overall	37.4	≥45.85	≥37.4	54.36	83	WFP survey

3.3.2: 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	40.54	17.1	WFP survey
	Male	45.6	≥45.6	≥45.6	45.51	16	WFP survey
	Overall	39.4	≥37.15	≥39.4	45	16.2	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.4	≤18.4	≤23.4	0.45	1.1	WFP survey
	Male	20.6	≤15.6	≤20.6	0.66	0.8	WFP survey
	Overall	23.1	≤17	≤23.1	0.64	0.8	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≥29	≥19	26.13	53.8	WFP survey
	Male	23.5	≥33.5	≥23.5	24.7	58.9	WFP survey
	Overall	19.5	≥31.25	≥19.5	24.84	58.2	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.4	≥42.4	≥41.7	59.01	38.6	WFP survey
	Male	47.1	≥42.1	≥41.1	64.8	36	WFP survey
	Overall	47.3	≥42.25	≥47.3	64.21	36.4	WFP survey
3.3.2: 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	14.86	7.6	WFP survey
	Male	29.4	≤24.4	≤29.4	10.51	5.1	WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	≤26.5	≤33.2	10.94	5.4	WFP survey
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.7	≤4	≤8.7	6.2	2.7	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	≤1.5	≤3.9	4.2	2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤2.75	≤4.1	5.2	2.5	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤3	≤5	7.7	9	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤4	≤6	5	6.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤3.5	≤6	5.3	7	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	≤7	≤9	11.3	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤9	≤12	13	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤8	≤11	12.8	4.7	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤70	≤26	15.8	13.2	WFP survey
	Male	26	≤7	≤22	19	13.6	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤8.5	≤23	18.7	13.6	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56	≥80	≤60	65.3	73.3	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥80	≤60	63	75	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥80	≤60	63.3	74.7	WFP survey
3.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	0		≥10	0.73	0	WFP survey
	Male	0		≥10	0.71	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥10	0.71	0	WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	0		≤50	45.95	62.2	WFP survey
	Male	0		≤50	47.98	62.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0		≤50	47.77	62.2	WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	0		≥40	41.89	32.4	WFP survey
	Male	0		≥40	36.57	32.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥40	37.1	32.4	WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0		≥10	12.16	5.4	WFP survey
	Male	0		≥10	15.45	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥10	15.12	5.4	WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholder farmers - **Location:** Mali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

3.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	82	≥90	≥90	15	18	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	5	5	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	377,959	≥300,000	≥300,000	565,194	151,119	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	377,959	≥150,000	≥150,000	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥50,000	0	151,119	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥50,000	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥50,000	565,194	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	484	≥4,000	≥4,000	442	14,668	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	484	≥2,500	≥2,500	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥500	≥500	0	14,668	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥500	≥500	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥500	≥500	442	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	
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	
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	
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	480,168
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	8,922
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	106,275
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	1,466,010

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	13,890,832
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	%	83.33	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,208	14,259
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	12,084	142,587
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	12,084	11,046

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
5.4.72: Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall				Not collected		
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
5.4.39: 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	≥800,000	313,847	2,516,000	WFP programme monitoring

5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female				77,061		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				74,039		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥500,000	≥400,000	151,100	1,003,827	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.72: 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
5.4.75: 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	5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Gov entities - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	5	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	1	8
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	%	98	95
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	75	74.86
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	9,000	9,013
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	4	4
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	18	18
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	1	1

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	80	≥95	=80	89	96	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥80	≥80	79.6	89.58	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	82.9	85.48	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	82.1	86.02	WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	≥80	≥80	46	60.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	56	65.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	55	64.7	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: 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	59,323	89,455	WFP survey
	Male	100,487	≥220,500	≥196,000	54,759	85,947	WFP survey
	Overall	205,076	≥450,000	≥400,000	114,082	175,402	WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Exceeding	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: 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	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	WFP programme monitoring

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95	=100	=100	99.61	99.37	WFP survey
	Male	95.7	=100	=100	99.6	99.52	WFP survey
	Overall	95.6	=100	=100	99.6	99.49	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	94.8	=100	=100	98.04	97.27	WFP survey
	Male	95.1	=100	=100	97.45	96.49	WFP survey
	Overall	95.1	=100	=100	97.58	96.65	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95	=100	=100	99.02	99.05	WFP survey
	Male	95.3	=100	=100	99.77	98.99	WFP survey
	Overall	95	=100	=100	99.6	99.01	WFP survey
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]							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students & Households - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Moderate	Not applicable	Not applicable	High		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	=577,930	=898,529	655,464	1,012,380	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,056,274	=526,530	=824,093	612,110	828,311	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2,155,661	=1,104,460	=1,722,622	1,267,574	1,840,691	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	39.8	=100	=100	90.73	80.81	WFP survey
	Male	40.5	=100	=100	93.27	81.4	WFP survey
	Overall	40.3	=100	=100	92.7	81.63	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	Not collected	57.14	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	0	≥95	≥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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	≥90	≥80	95.45	81.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥90	≥80	94.09	94.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥90	≥80	95	94.07	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Youssouf H Diallo

A local female farmer sorts rice from the Hamadia perimeter in Timbuktu, rehabilitated by WFP after the devastating 2024 floods.

World Food Programme

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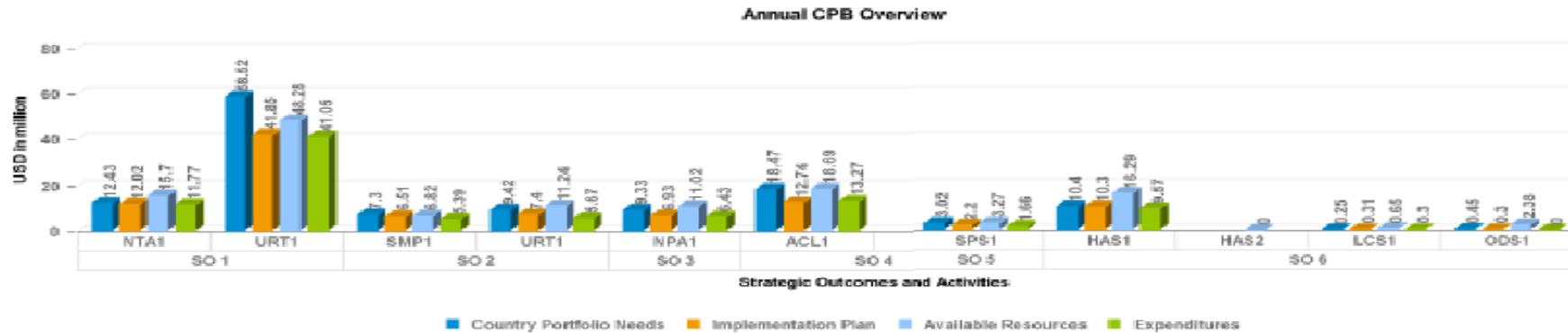
Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)



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

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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]

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	89,478	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]	18,467,323	12,738,065	18,690,132	13,265,987
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			18,467,323	12,738,065	18,779,610	13,265,987

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	33,492	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]	9,325,065	6,926,471	11,017,881	6,429,875
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,325,065	6,926,471	11,051,373	6,429,875
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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,281	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	30,992	0

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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]	12,428,040	12,019,386	15,696,245	11,771,181
		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]	58,520,449	41,846,338	48,278,886	41,045,559
	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]	7,300,737	6,507,030	6,822,588	5,392,405
		12- Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach	9,419,477	7,398,006	11,236,005	5,667,255
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			87,668,703	67,770,761	82,072,997	63,876,399

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	10,404,155	10,304,838	16,286,645	9,568,931
		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]	251,223	311,200	652,653	301,103
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	450,656	300,438	2,382,491	0
		10- Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects			0	
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			11,106,034	10,916,476	19,321,789	9,870,033

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	
		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]	3,018,527	2,195,564	3,265,009	1,656,201
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,018,527	2,195,564	3,265,009	1,656,201
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,967,062	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	4,967,062	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			129,585,653	100,547,336	139,457,841	95,098,495
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,551,953	9,550,112	10,906,527	8,405,518
Total Direct Costs			139,137,606	110,097,448	150,364,369	103,504,013
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,012,493	7,134,951	3,533,215	3,533,215
Grand Total			148,150,099	117,232,399	153,897,584	107,037,228


 Michael Henling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

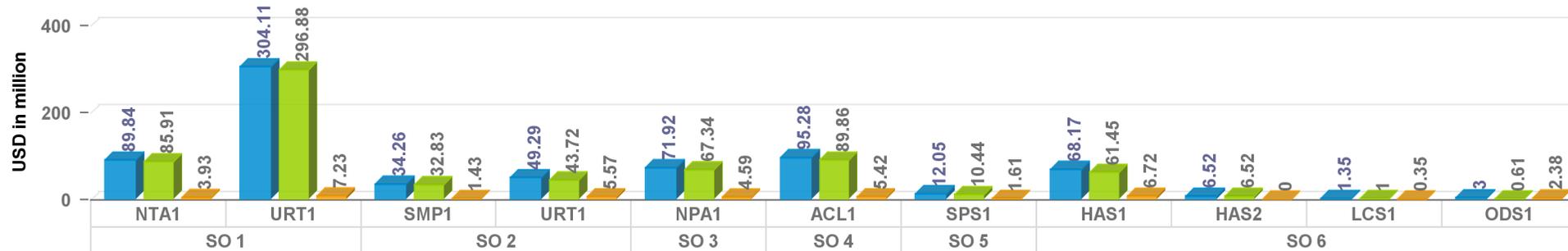
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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]

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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]	571,358,448	299,174,766	4,936,879	304,111,645	296,878,318	7,233,327
		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]	120,329,844	88,802,762	1,036,809	89,839,571	85,914,507	3,925,064
		Non Activity Specific	0	8,281	0	8,281	0	8,281

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	103,006,103	49,287,105	0	49,287,105	43,718,355	5,568,750
		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]	86,494,675	34,257,392	0	34,257,392	32,827,209	1,430,183
		Non Activity Specific	0	30,992	0	30,992	0	30,992
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			881,189,069	471,561,300	5,973,688	477,534,987	459,338,390	18,196,598

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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]	144,640,730	71,923,465	0	71,923,465	67,335,458	4,588,007
		Non Activity Specific	0	33,492	0	33,492	0	33,492
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			144,640,730	71,956,957	0	71,956,957	67,335,458	4,621,498

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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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]	185,350,266	95,284,870	0	95,284,870	89,860,725	5,424,145
		Non Activity Specific	0	89,478	0	89,478	0	89,478
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			185,350,266	95,374,349	0	95,374,349	89,860,725	5,513,623

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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]	15,395,477	12,048,135	0	12,048,135	10,439,326	1,608,809
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			15,395,477	12,048,135	0	12,048,135	10,439,326	1,608,809
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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Annual Country Report

Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year	7- Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]	69,509,219	68,165,097	0	68,165,097	61,447,383	6,717,714
		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]	2,124,681	1,354,332	0	1,354,332	1,002,782	351,550
		9- Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]	6,776,939	2,997,410	0	2,997,410	614,918	2,382,491
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			84,922,848	79,037,851	0	79,037,851	69,586,095	9,451,756

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Mali Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,967,062	0	4,967,062	0	4,967,062
Subtotal SDG Target			0	4,967,062	0	4,967,062	0	4,967,062
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,311,498,390	734,945,653	5,973,688	740,919,341	696,559,995	44,359,346
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			65,074,616	50,297,548	567,500	50,865,049	48,364,040	2,501,009
Total Direct Costs			1,376,573,006	785,243,202	6,541,188	791,784,390	744,924,035	46,860,355
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			88,967,285	47,052,136		47,052,136	47,052,136	0
Grand Total			1,465,540,291	832,295,337	6,541,188	838,836,526	791,976,170	46,860,355

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemming
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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