

Annual Results Report

2024

Mali

Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

Downloaded date: 28/05/2025

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

The operational context in Mali in 2024 was disrupted by the security and climatic environment and the management of the massive influx of refugees and internally displaced people. The security environment saw the expansion of the activities of the Group in Support of Islam and Muslims (Groupe de Soutien à l'Islam et aux Musulmans) in the South, Central West and West. In the North, despite its weakening in relation to the military superiority of the Malian Armed Forces (FAMA), the recently self-named Strategic Framework for the Defense of the Peoples of Azawad (Cadre Stratégique pour le Défenses des Peuples d'Azawad), the Azawad Liberation Front, intensified its war campaign in the Kidal region. The Islamic State in the Great Sahara has resumed attacks against civilians and the Defense and Security Forces in its areas of influence around Ansongo, Ménaka and the Tri-border area. Military operations by the Malian Armed Forces and their partners against these non-state armed groups have led to an upsurge in insecurity throughout the country, resulting in the continued displacement of the population in search of protection. At the end of 2024, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) generated by the security situation in Mali had reached more than 378,000. The upsurge in violence by armed groups and military operations in the central Sahel, particularly in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger significantly increased the number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Mali by 215% to over 199,500 people, 135,800 of whom were registered and documented, compared with 89,000 people or 66,000 registered in 2023. In addition, 2024 saw a spontaneous return of Malian refugees from Mauritania. A total of 2,649 spontaneous returnees were recorded in this context of restricted humanitarian access and limited resources. In addition, several localities in the North and West of the country are traversed by large numbers of people in mixed movements. They are of various nationalities, including Malian, and wish to continue their journey to the north or directly to Europe by sea. These people are exposed to refoulement, expulsion and violence of all kinds. Little information is generally available on the numbers, profiles and needs of these people. In addition to the security issues and their impact, there are the devastating and deadly effects of natural disasters in Mali. In 2024, some 454,898 people, mainly women and children (72%), were affected by large-scale flooding throughout Mali, prompting the government to declare a state of national disaster. Thousands of people were forced to move and lost their homes and livelihood assets (714 cases of flooding, 154 injuries and 95 deaths).

In addition, 578 incidents of access constraints were identified in 2024, 52% of which occurred in the Central regions, in particular Mopti, Ségou, Bandiagara and Douentza. In 2023, this figure was 602, representing a decrease of 4%. In addition, armed actors have made announcements banning movements in certain localities, particularly the places of residence of asylum-seekers and refugees. By the end of the year, the towns of Boni, Farboukou, Léré, Nampala, Moura, Saye, Sofara and Tésallit had been explicitly banned from movement, and armed actors had forbidden the population to use certain roads, thereby limiting access for humanitarian actors. The risks to which humanitarian workers were exposed in 2024 included the risk of falling victim to explosive devices, vehicle hold-ups, excessive controls, temporary detentions, intimidation and the diversion of aid.

This complex and dynamic environment, with its varied vectors, is compounded by the socio-political and economic orientation of the sub-region, in particular the countries of the Alliance of Sahel States (AES), made up of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. This context, reflected in the definitive withdrawal of the United Nations Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the withdrawal of the AES from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the closure of the offices of certain technical and financial partners in the ESA countries, has had a profound impact on the humanitarian operation in Mali, including that of the UNHCR. As a result, the capacity of the UNHCR and its partners to fully deliver the mandate and objectives of protection, humanitarian assistance and empowerment of forcibly displaced populations and those at risk of statelessness was reduced in 2024. For these vulnerable populations, humanitarian needs remained high throughout 2024, and they are also exposed to periodic cycles of multiple or secondary displacement as a result of violence by armed groups or military operations in the sub-region.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless people enjoy a favorable protection environment

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.82%	30.82%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.00%	19.00%

In this complex and active operational context, UNHCR and its partners have continued to work, strengthen or develop new partnerships to deliver protection services, deliver equitable and inclusive assistance to forcibly displaced people, people at risk of statelessness and vulnerable communities in accordance with humanitarian principles. Programmes to strengthen local capacity and state structures have also been implemented.

In 2024, the UNHCR continued to support the authorities so that they can fully play their role in protecting refugees, facilitating access to the territory for asylum-seekers and ensuring that asylum procedures are respected. UNHCR also supported the national process of developing legal frameworks for protection, assistance and the search for durable solutions to the problems of forcibly displaced people and those at risk of statelessness.

Refugee status determination sessions were regularly organised at the National Committee for Refugee Coordination (CNCR) Permanent Secretariat in Bamako. As a result, 37 new asylum-seekers were registered and interviewed, 73 asylum-seekers' files were examined by the Grand Commission, enabling 60 applicants to receive a favorable opinion. In 2024, a ministerial order granted refugee status to 88 households, enabling beneficiaries to fully enjoy their right to refugee status throughout the country.

The UNHCR's support to the Government also involved facilitating access to Malian nationality for long-term Mauritanian refugees. As a result, 450 Mauritanian refugees have had their applications for Malian nationality processed and have benefited from suppletive judgements translated into birth certificates that can contribute to the enjoyment of their fundamental rights, such as access to education, healthcare, work and freedom of movement.

The draft law on the status of stateless persons, prepared by the Ministry of Justice in collaboration with the UNHCR, was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 4 December 2024. The draft law has now been submitted to the National Assembly for approval. This adoption is a major effort that makes the fight against statelessness one of the government's priorities. It meets the objectives of restoring the rights of people at risk of statelessness and thus improving their protection and human dignity.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless people enjoy their well-being and access to economic rights and quality basic services

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	3.66%	3.73%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.65%	25.17%
Returnees	32.51%	32.99%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.15%	14.90%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%

In 2024, UNHCR strengthened its operational partnership, its support to local authorities and its interventions to respond to growing humanitarian needs in all regions affected by the complex and dynamic humanitarian and operational context in Mali. This difficult environment, fueled by several factors such as insecurity, flooding and the influx of new refugees, has deepened the vulnerability of forcibly displaced populations and those at risk of statelessness, and reduced their resilience throughout the year.

Following the massive influx of Burkinabe and Nigerien refugees into the central regions, and the declaration of the L1 Emergency, the UNHCR stepped up its response actions and committed itself to mobilizing and diversifying its partners and capacities, with humanitarian and community actors, coordination structures, and technical and financial partners. These initiatives have enabled UNHCR to respond effectively to the urgent protection and assistance needs of new refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people and host communities.

Advocacy events, capacity building and actions to include refugees in national systems and in development programs have had measurable impacts in several areas, including education, health, community integration and economic activities.

The UNHCR initiative, particularly the Cité de l'Espoir in Gao, has been officially inaugurated, and work on the other cités in Ménaka and Timbuktu began in 2024. These initiatives strengthen social cohesion and the resilience of forcibly displaced and host communities. They minimize the challenges associated with physical protection and people's access to protection services in the host areas. The first Cité de l'Espoir in Gao, Cité Naata, provided 226 vulnerable households of forcibly displaced people with a protective space in a suitable location.

To meet protection needs along the borders, 137 entry and exit points were monitored in 2024, and 22,468 people were registered, 11,000 of whom were potential asylum-seekers and transferred to the CNCR for status recognition. The Project 21 protection monitoring has continued in crisis-affected communities across the country and has helped to guide protection responses.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless people benefit from a wider range of empowerment and achieve gender equality within the local community

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.08%	3.60%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.81%	12.33%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.41%	0.51%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
IDPs	10.10%	10.25%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.84%	12.84%
Returnees	36.34%	36.82%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%

In 2024, the community-based protection approach was strengthened to support access to community resilience and their appropriation of multi-sectoral assistance, and to promote inclusion and cohesion between communities. Income-generating activities have been supported in refugee, returnee and internally displaced communities to facilitate their economic empowerment, particularly for women and young people. It has strengthened community participation at all stages, from planning to implementation and monitoring of projects. This strategy responds in part to concerns about community integration and empowerment in this mixed context where refugees, internally displaced people and returnees share the same community environment.

Local authorities are increasingly committed to community empowerment projects that strengthen development programs and multi-year planning by local authorities, considering the needs of internally displaced people and refugees in their communities. To strengthen the resilience of the thousands of refugees in Mali, the UNHCR is mobilizing its partners to help strengthen the livelihoods and capacities of these communities. In the absence of a reception site or a refugee camp, forcibly displaced people are still trying to find shelter in the communities with the support of the host populations. In 2024, activities to strengthen the livelihoods of forcibly displaced people, and in particular refugees, continued in UNHCR programs while promoting their empowerment and resilience. This program reached out to several women's groups and young people working on small-scale farming, market gardening, livestock rearing, trading and other projects.

Regarding the accountability of humanitarian action, in 2024 forcibly displaced people stepped up their use of feedback channels through the UNHCR's Blue Line by alerting us to cases of protection, but also to monitor the activities of partners and the UNHCR in terms of protection and assistance.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless people enjoy access to durable solutions and naturalization

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	650	1,000
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20	25

4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	400	450

In 2025, UNHCR, UNDP and IOM, with the support of OCHA, supported the development of the National Strategy on Durable Solutions (DS), the Terms of Reference of the DS Working Group and the costed action plan of the National Strategy to support the national sustainable development framework with an adapted strategy for forcibly displaced people. The official launch of this durable solutions program took place on 15 August 2024 under the chairmanship of the Government and the UN Resident Humanitarian Coordinator in Mali. The UNHCR is co-leading coordination with the Government. This strategy will enable better coordination of durable solutions activities and the mobilization of resources from donors and development actors.

A Regional Working Group (humanitarian and development actors) on the DS in Timbuktu was set up to support the process of return and reintegration of Malian refugees who arrived spontaneously in the Timbuktu region from Mauritania. Encouraging decisions have been taken by the authorities to deploy the administration and basic services in several localities, thus constituting an important factor in the process of the return and voluntary repatriation of refugees. An evaluation was carried out in the commune of Goundam, which has seen many spontaneous returns. This enabled a mapping of the services available to reassure the conditions of return and to maintain good coordination with the countries of asylum.

The Durable Solutions process for long-term Mauritanian refugees continued in 2024, through activities to facilitate access to Malian nationality. Applications for access to Malian nationality for 450 refugees were approved and the beneficiaries received the required documentation.

In 2024, training sessions were organized for 90 members of local protection committees on various topics (violence against women and girls, child protection, sexual abuse and exploitation, etc.). In addition, the literacy campaign in the local language and in French has boosted the confidence of some women in being able to read and write in their own language.

Awareness-raising activities on local integration have been carried out in the district of Bamako and the regions of San, Gao and Timbuktu, reaching thousands of people. Support for economic interest groups made up of refugees from Burkina Faso and Niger has facilitated their integration into host communities in the Gossi cercle, for example. The support has helped to empower some vulnerable households in refugee communities in certain localities in the West, South, Centre and North regions.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

IA1 – Protect - ATTAINING FAVORABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENTS

The major challenges to improving the protection situation in 2024 lie in the complex and dynamic security, environmental and socio-political contexts in Mali and the sub-region, which limit the protection of populations in need, particularly the registration of refugees and asylum-seekers in certain regions such as Douentza and the delay in the delivery of the humanitarian response to the most vulnerable. In addition, the security situation in certain areas where new asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs live does not allow for adequate protection and aid adapted to their needs.

The major challenges to effective and sustainable access to protection for refugees are:

- The weak presence of administrative authorities and local authorities in certain localities where asylum-seekers and refugees reside.
- Limited humanitarian access in certain localities, including certain main roads in the Central and North regions (Douentza, Bandiagara, Timbuktu, Ménaka, Gao, etc.).
- Reduced presence of partners in Yoro and Mondoro, Hombori, Bandiagara;
- Lack of transit centres equipped with appropriate protection services to cope with influxes.
- The nomadic nature of refugee populations, which makes it difficult to register them and provide them with assistance.
- The CNCR's limited capacity to carry out continuous registration of asylum-seekers in reception areas.
- The weakness of the mechanism for registering and issuing biometric cards to refugees to strengthen their protection and freedom of movement.
- The HCR's weak capacity in terms of the availability of connection tools

IA 2 – RESPOND - REALIZING RIGHTS IN SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

In 2025, the implementation of the response to protection needs faced constraints linked to humanitarian access, financial and material capacities and the inadequacy of basic services in the areas hosting forcibly displaced people, despite the significant operational presence of the UNHCR and its implementing partners in the field, and initiatives to mobilize operational partners. These constraints on effective access to protection and assistance are varied:

- The weak presence of administrative authorities and basic social services in several localities where internally displaced people and refugees live.
- Limited humanitarian access in certain localities, including certain roads in the Centre and North regions, for the delivery of responses (e.g. the blockade in the areas of Léré, Boni, etc.).
- Reduced presence of partners in several localities where displaced people live.
- Humanitarian capacity (financial and material) insufficient to cover the steadily growing humanitarian needs,
- The flooding situation has increased the vulnerability of communities, thereby increasing the need for protection and assistance.
- Individual assistance for spontaneous returnees not considered in standard operational procedures for repatriation.
- Inadequate response to basic needs and essential protection services because of the emergency in the areas of shelter & basic items, food security, health & nutrition, education, WASH, legal protection, violence against women and girls, child protection, mental health and psychosocial support.
- Host family' approach, which makes it difficult to provide shelters and latrines in host localities.
- Shortage of specialists in psychosocial care and challenges in mobilizing people to support forcibly displaced people (refugees, IDPs).

IA 3 - EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES AND ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY - EMPOWER

Challenges to community engagement and gender equality in social responsibilities are generally linked to the presence of armed groups that constrain women and prevent them from carrying out income-generating activities and/or participating in community activities. Cultural, social and religious norms also restrict gender equality. The challenges include:

- Weak empowerment of women in the various host areas through the creation and strengthening of economic activities for women, young people and girls.
- Insufficient funds to support groups in relation to needs.
- Limited support measures for income-generating activities (a household lacking daily food is unlikely to set up a good business),
- Lack of appropriate training for group leadership. The limited linguistic capacity of the Blue Line to take into account certain popular languages in the North, particularly Arabic, which reduces community participation.
- Despite the community approach at the heart of interventions, the fact remains that the amounts allocated for the creation of income-generating activities are often less substantial than the number of group members financed.

IA4-SECURING SOLUTIONS – SOLVE

Support for durable solutions programs, particularly voluntary repatriation and local integration, has been affected by the volatile and unpredictable security situation in some areas, but also by the capacity of humanitarian and state actors to create conditions conducive to return and to implement effective and sustainable programs.

The challenge in terms of staffing for the resettlement unit meant that it was not possible to achieve the year's objectives and carry out the profiling activities, despite the presence of potential cases in all the refugee reception areas. The challenge also lies in the high expectations of the refugees regarding resettlement, while the complementary means of protection are hardly applied in the operation.

In addition, humanitarian access constraints limited the operational capacity of humanitarian actors in 2024.

Finally, the level of funding for protection activities in the Mali operation in 2024 was very much geared towards emergency response and monitoring, and did not allow for the development of sustainable and effective responses.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2024, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concluded 13 project partnership agreements, including five with government institutions (National Committee for Refugee Coordination - CNCR-, National Social Development Department -DNDS-, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry for Malians Living Abroad), six with national NGOs (Association Malienne Pour La Survie au Sahel -AMSS-, Association Malienne de Recherche Action pour le Développement -AMRAD-, Association Malienne pour la Solidarité et le Développement -AMSODE-, Appui Conseil aux Enfants et aux Femmes du Mali -ACEF Mali- and Stop Sahel) and 2 with international NGOs (the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Comité Internationale pour l'Aide d'Urgence et le Développement Canada). The mapping of UNHCR's partnerships in Mali reflects its commitment to work increasingly with local actors to find endogenous solutions to the accessibility challenge arising from the security context in Mali and to give localization its full meaning. The UNHCR in Mali is working in synergy with a multitude of stakeholders with the aim of maximizing complementarity in the effective and efficient delivery of the response to the needs of forcibly displaced and stateless people, as well as vulnerable host communities. As part of the implementation of its 2023-2026 multi-year plan, several consultations with various partners such as UNHCR-funded partners, operational partners, sister UN agencies, donors, and government partners have produced positive results in terms of funding, strategic support, awareness-raising and advocacy in favor of the needs of people in situations of forced displacement and at risk of statelessness.

The process of including refugees into existing national socio-economic response systems is continuing, and the UNHCR intends to make this a reality in the National Strategy for Emergence and Sustainable Development 2024-2033, which itself stems from the Vision of Mali 2063 officially announced at the Council of Ministers meeting on 27 December 2024, replacing the Strategic Framework for Growth and Sustainable Development (CREDD) 2019-2023. To this end, the UNHCR intends to strengthen its collaboration with governing institutions at both central and regional levels.

Within the United Nations system, UNHCR has continued its collaboration with other agencies through the development of joint funding proposals (UNHCR-UNESCO, and UNHCR-WFP), letters of understanding (UNHCR-UNICEF) and through joint inter-agency meetings to strengthen the inclusion of refugees in the various ongoing programs.

UNHCR continues to work with the wider humanitarian community, donors and development actors to find solutions to the needs of internally displaced people, specifically in the areas of protection, shelter/non-food items and site management, to remain true to its policy of engagement in situations of internal displacement.

Aspects of gender, inclusion, environment and disability are considered by UNHCR in its interventions, including through funded partners. On the specific issue of natural disasters, UNHCR Mali, as an ARC-Replica Partner, has succeeded in signing a tripartite MoU (ARC, UNHCR, Government of Mali), the aim of which is to facilitate access to financial resources to respond to extreme weather events suffered by refugees and other forcibly displaced people on Malian territory.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

By 2026, internally displaced persons have access to sustainable solutions

By 2026, refugees, asylum-seekers benefit from national reception procedures supported by UNHCR

Refugees & AS benefit from reception procedures

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45.00%	81.00%	50.27%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
IDPs	25.00%	30.00%	20.00%
Others of Concern			51.60%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	75.00%	50.63%
Returnees	30.00%	15.00%	93.75%
Stateless Persons	40.00%		0.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	20.00%	95.00%	93.75%
Others of Concern	0.00%		20.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.00%	81.00%	50.63%
Stateless Persons	15.00%		0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
IDPs	5,000
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	258
Returnees	800
Stateless Persons	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Refugee Status Determination (RSD) activities were held normally and regularly at the CNCR's Permanent Secretariat in Bamako. 37 new asylum-seekers, including their 23 dependents, were registered and had their RSD interviews.

73 asylum-seekers' files were examined by the Grand Commission, of which 60 were approved by the members (favorable opinion); five were rejected (unfavorable opinion), three were sent back for further investigations and five files were closed without purpose.

A ministerial order granting refugee status to 88 households was published.

This official recognition concerned refugees of various nationalities (Central African, Congolese (Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo), Sudanese, Syrian, Cameroonian, etc.

To meet protection needs along the borders, 137 entry and exit points were monitored in 2024. 21,251 people were reached by 1,170 awareness campaign organized throughout the country. 22,468 people were registered by the team of 55 monitors of whom 11,000, were potential asylum-seekers and transferred to CNCR for status recognition.

Regarding refoulements and expulsions, 321 people were expelled and 75 refouled from Algeria, including 188 Malians. The Monitoring also recorded 413 people expelled (83% Malians) and 23 returned from Mauritania. These figures are a concern and indicate the impact of monitored within the operation.

In terms of assistance, close to 4,000 people with special needs were registered at the borders. Of these, 266 people with disabilities received assistance in the form of consultations, medicines and mobility supplies. Five health centers were supported and reduced health costs for refugees.

As part of the response to the situation at Mali's border with Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger, UNHCR provide emergency support through cash transfer to 2,840 refugees, specifically people with specific needs, in the regions of Timbuktu (710 refugees), Douentza (439 refugees), Bandiagara (758 refugees) and San (933 refugees).

In terms of alternatives to dangerous travel, a mixed group of 20 refugee women and 19 women from the host community received support for their income-generating activities. Consultations were held with the authorities, community leaders and members of the mixed group to gain their support for the activity and to discuss promising activities in which the group would like to focus or strengthen their capacities.

On 31 December 2024, the statistics for asylum-seekers and refugees were closed at 66,722 individuals, including 66,443 refugees and 279 asylum-seekers. By the end of December 2024, Mali had received a population of around 199,500 refugees and asylum-seekers from Burkina Faso and Niger. This threefold increase in the population is the result of a massive influx, due to fear, insecurity, the effects of attacks and incursions by radical non-state armed groups, and military operations carried out on the positions of armed groups.

When the L1 Emergency was declared in February 2024, which triggered a rapid registration drive in the field, 68,286 people were registered in 2024 (68,163 refugees: 63,545 Burkina Faso nationals, 4,514 Niger nationals, 104 other nationalities and 123 asylum-seekers) during exercises organized jointly by the government and the UNHCR in various accessible areas.

As of 31 December 2024, a total of 135,837 individuals had been registered in the system (135,538 refugees, mainly Burkinabe: 93,445, Nigeriens: 25,162, other nationalities: 16,931 and 299 asylum-seekers). Women represent 56% and 44% of men. Among this population, 63,630 individuals remain unregistered in the system (54,845 from Burkina Faso and 8,785 from Niger), 74% of whom are accommodated in sites that are inaccessible to the registration team.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

By 2026, the risks of GBV are reduced, all survivors have adequate and timely access to quality services and GBV prevention programming effectively addresses root causes of GBV

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	7.00%	12.00%	13.33%
Others of Concern	4.00%		13.33%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.00%	12.00%	34.66%
Returnees	17.00%	22.00%	13.33%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
IDPs	7.00%	12.00%	13.33%
Others of Concern			13.33%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.00%	17.00%	34.66%
Returnees	13.00%	17.00%	13.33%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	13.00%	17.00%	13.33%
Others of Concern			13.33%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.00%	12.00%	34.66%
Returnees	7.00%	12.00%	13.33%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The context of violence against women and girls in Mali has not changed significantly over the last five years. Violence against women and girls is a major problem in the Sahel crisis, exacerbated by insecurity, instability and massive population displacements. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable, suffering mainly from sexual violence, forced marriages and other forms of abuse. In 2024, UNHCR carried out activities to prevent, mitigate and respond to violence against women and girls in the various intervention zones. An increase of 110% of recorded violent incidents against women and girls was noted since 2023.

Seven evaluation and capacity-building workshops for local protection mechanisms were organized in Koro, Gao, Ansongo and Ménaka, and attended by 332 people, including 158 women and 174 men;

- Two capacity-building workshops for the penal chain in Koro and Gao, attended by 90 people, including 40 women and 50 men;

- Three workshops to update and set up mapping and referral circuits for GBV services in Koro, Gao and Ménaka, attended by 119 people, including 43 women and 76 men.

- 126 staff were trained in GBV case management to enable them to provide better care for GBV survivors;

- 43 women and girls received individual IGAs and 80 cash benefits in Mopti, Koro and Douentza.

- 50 personal action plans for women and girls have been financed to the tune of between €220,000 and €360,000 to enable them to prevent future cases of violence;

- one women's group of 25, made up of 15 refugees and 10 IDPs was supported with agricultural-food kits;

- two safe spaces were set up and developed in Koro and Benena;

546 information and awareness-raising sessions on violence against women and girls attended by 18,887 people, including 8,728 women, 3,698 girls, 3,870 men and 2,591 boys;

- 10 survivors received 10 baby kits.

- 450 dignity kits distributed to 222 girls and 228 women

- 190 hygiene kits distributed to 82 girls and 108 women

- In Kayes, women and girls were treated medically and psychosocially including for sexual assault and child marriage

- In Timbuktu, women and girls who survived violence received cash assistance, dignity kits and psychosocial support.
- Women and girls who survived violence in Mopti, Douentza, Badiangara and Koro received assistance. Among the forms of violence experienced by women and girls, 43% were forced marriage, 35% psychological and emotional violence, 15% physical assault, 3% rape, 3% sexual assault and 2% denial of resources. Of the women and girls affected by violence, 73% were refugees, 13% IDPs, 11% residents and 2% asylum-seekers.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

By 2026, people with and for whom UNHCR works have access to a wider range of solutions

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	3.00%	7.00%	16.50%
Others of Concern	3.00%		21.74%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	7.00%	21.74%
Returnees	3.00%	7.00%	11.33%
Stateless Persons	3.00%		0.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	3.00%	7.00%	16.50%
Others of Concern	3.00%		21.74%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	7.00%	21.74%
Returnees	3.00%	7.00%	11.33%
Stateless Persons	3.00%		0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20,066
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,121
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	5,000
Others of Concern	215
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69,129
Returnees	800
Stateless Persons	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During the year, women's groups were supported in celebrating commemorative days such as 8 March and the 16 days of activism). Two women's and youth groups were trained in soilless market gardening techniques and four village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) were set up. In addition, three young people have been trained and integrated into the trades.

For 2024, the intervention zone has been extended to 45 refugee sites, targeting a population of 6,121 refugees (40%), including 2,903 women and 3,218 men. The host population reached was 1,367 people, including 673 women and 694 men.

Community awareness-raising sessions on 'Environmental protection' and 'Reforestation' took place. 60 awareness-raising sessions in discussion groups were held on environmental protection and reforestation, reaching 873 refugees, including 321 women and 552 men.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

By 2026, people with and for whom UNHCR works have adequate access to well-being support and assistance

By 2026, people with and for whom UNHCR works who are at heightened risk can meet their basic needs within six months of displacement

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	21.00%	25.00%	1.59%
Others of Concern			3.46%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.00%	25.00%	73.92%
Returnees	21.00%	25.00%	22.63%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
IDPs	1.00%	5.00%	3.50%
Others of Concern			8.57%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Returnees	1.00%	5.00%	3.33%
Stateless Persons	1.00%		0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	11,768
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77,121
Returnees	14

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, the UNHCR was able to provide nearly 21,700 people with essential non-food items and household goods during the initial phases of crises caused either by forced displacement or by natural disasters declared by the authorities, where flood levels reached and exceeded the 50-year mark. A total of 16,040 refugees, 4,910 internally displaced people and 750 people from host communities were supported with basic household items, guaranteeing them a functional domestic space.

In terms of Multiple Use Cash Transfer (MUCT) support, the UNHCR, through its financial services provider, was able to make cash payments to 88,903 people, including 77,121 refugees, 11,768 IDPs and 14 returnees. This support made it possible to meet the basic needs of their families. The multipurpose cash transfer implemented were based on Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) scenarios and household size, i.e. XOF 80,000 for a family of one to six people, XOF 160,000 for seven to 12 people and XOF 240,000 for thresholds exceeding 13 people. Analysis of the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys shows that 100 per cent of people surveyed in the northern part of the country, and 83 per cent of those surveyed in the center, appreciate the MUCT modality. These interventions have helped to improve their living conditions. In the same vein, UNHCR has supported the implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programs, which have helped to empower community capacities to cope with adverse effects of harsh weather conditions, aiming at rebuilding community resilience and accessibility to public lighting. To this end, six villages have been equipped with solar streetlights, enabling them access to clean energy and protection against night-time threats and risks of exploitation.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

By 2026, people for and with whom UNHCR works has sufficient access to energy

By 2026, people with and for whom UNHCR works have access to adequate dwellings

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	13.00%	17.00%	32.89%
Others of Concern			23.40%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.00%	17.00%	18.99%
Returnees	13.00%	17.00%	13.18%
Stateless Persons	13.00%		0.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
IDPs	3.00%	7.00%	32.89%
Others of Concern	3.00%		23.40%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	7.00%	18.99%
Returnees	3.00%	7.00%	13.18%
Stateless Persons	3.00%		0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	659
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,130
Returnees	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The UNHCR's actions in 2024 ensured access to housing for more than 17,000 displaced people thanks to the facilities implemented and the joint efforts of its partners to support those affected by crisis situations, through shelter and housing support. With a various range of response packages, entailing emergency shelter response, flexible housing access solutions, rental accommodation for newly arrived refugees, rehabilitation to forcibly displaced people and the upgrading of shelters, this support has reached nearly 13,130 refugees, 659 returnees and 3,289 forcibly displaced people. , .

The methods of implementation involved in kind and cash transfers, as well as, to a certain extent and depending on the operational context, community approaches that enabled communities to manage the construction of their shelters. The programs incentivizing community approaches in the process of piloting housing by communities are specific to emergency contexts, particularly in the case of the State of Natural Disasters declared by the Malian government in 2024, and those whose implementation techniques rely heavily on local technologies and nomadic cultures. The installation of these prototypes was preceded by practical training sessions on shelter construction techniques, including staining. In terms of results achieved, as part of the response to the floods, a total of 400 shelters have been installed for almost 2,000 people. In addition, 2,500 and 400 people respectively were trained in safe shelter construction techniques and fire and flood risk mitigation measures.

During the same year, UNHCR supported the development of five sites/human settlements to ensure an appropriate living environment, safety, protection and risk mitigation for forcibly displaced populations.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

By 2026, health status of the population improved

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Others of Concern			0.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	7.00%	18.99%
Stateless Persons	3.00%		0.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Others of Concern			0.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	7.00%	11.30%

Stateless Persons	3.00%		0.00%
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Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
IDPs	137
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	533
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
IDPs	137
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	533

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The UNHCR has supported access to primary healthcare services through better communication with refugees about membership in the Union Technique de la Mutualité (UTM). One health officer per community has been appointed to facilitate access to care, which has led to the registration of 137 new members, covering 638 beneficiaries. In addition, support was provided for the enrolment of 82 refugee households, representing 533 people, in the Mutuelle Interprofessionnelle du Cercle de Kayes (MICA) mutual health insurance scheme, giving beneficiaries access to quality health care at a lower cost. The UNHCR also covered the costs of voluntary health insurance for 1,000 former beneficiaries, in line with the degressive withdrawal strategy, which enabled beneficiaries to access quality healthcare at a lower cost. A total of 1,043 people benefited from medical care, preventing their illnesses from worsening. These included two cases of patients referred from the field offices for holistic care. In addition, 484 people with special needs received medical assistance, with transport, consultation and prescription costs covered.

11. Outcome Area: Education

By 2026, people with and for whom UNHCR works have access to primary, secondary, and tertiary education

By 2026, refugees, asylum-seekers benefit from national reception procedures supported by UNHCR

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
IDPs			6.00%
Others of Concern			8.57%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	7.00%	10.59%
Returnees			4.29%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
IDPs			6.00%
Others of Concern			8.57%

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	7.00%	10.59%
Returnees			4.29%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
IDPs	7
Others of Concern	4,926
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,169
Returnees	3,467

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The national education situation is still marked by persistent threats and serious violations against schools and teaching staff in connection with the general insecurity in the country. New refugees are arriving en masse from Burkina Faso, most of whom are children of school age. The closure of certain schools due to insecurity is a significant obstacle to access education. Children are thus deprived of their fundamental right to learn, compromising their future and perpetuating the cycle of vulnerability. During 2024, through the implementing partners 19 SSA/P centres opened for the 2023-2024 school year with a total of 570 learners (290 boys and 280 girls), 567 learners completed their apprenticeship and were transferred to state schools (290 boys and 177 girls)

15 new SSA/P centres were opened in November 2024 and will continue until June 2025 (including 10 in Koro and five in Bénéna), with 441 learners enrolled (207 men and 234 women);

659 pupils benefited from remedial classes in mathematics, literature, history, economics, biology, physics and chemistry.

13,562 school kits were distributed, including 5,169 for refugees, 3,467 for IDPs and 4,926 for the host community;

20 Temporary Learning Spaces have been built for 1,000 children whose right to education was threatened. Three classrooms were rehabilitated, as well as two latrine blocks to serve new arrivals from Burkina Faso; 190 teachers and school headmasters, including 51 women and 139 men, have been trained on inclusive education, education in emergency situations and the teaching of reading, writing and mathematics.

30 students benefited from the DAFI scholarship at the beginning of 2024. There was one case of withdrawal during the academic year, 10 students validated their bachelor (Licence 3) in June 2024, and 19 students are continuing their studies.

Four refugees benefited from the Bioforce training in Dakar, including two on Child Protection, one on Human Resources and Finance and one on Logistics and Humanitarian Action.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

By 2026, people with and for whom UNHCR have access to livelihood and economic inclusion activities

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			

IDPs	1.00%	5.00%	9.21%
Others of Concern			5.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.00%	7.00%	11.90%
Returnees	1.00%	5.00%	6.75%
Stateless Persons	1.00%		0.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
IDPs	3.00%	7.00%	9.21%
Others of Concern			5.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	7.00%	11.90%
Returnees	3.00%	7.00%	6.75%
Stateless Persons	3.00%		0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	345
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,800
Returnees	280

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Activities to strengthen the livelihoods of forcibly displaced people, and in particular refugees, while promoting their empowerment and resilience continued in 2024. A global follow-up of the 2023 interventions was conducted and is ongoing, and the year's interventions focused on the promotion of self-employment, entrepreneurship, livestock and agriculture. A fish farming initiative has been implemented. The following activities were carried out:

- Market gardening: 35 market gardening groups (including 14 women's and young people's groups) have been trained and supported, particularly in soilless market gardening techniques.
- Market garden areas: two areas of one hectare each have been developed and fenced off.
- Fish farming: a 100 square meter fishpond has been set up for a women's group. This activity is in a pilot phase.
- Livestock farming: 130 households have received livestock and livestock feed support.
- Training: 15 young men and women have been trained in various trades (cutting/sewing, IT, saponification, motorbike mechanics).
- Equipment: two young people were trained and provided with motorbike tricycles.
- Financial inclusion: five new Village Savings and Credit Associations (VSCAs) were set up, while 28 former VSCAs were monitored, and their capacities strengthened.
- etc.
- Income-generating activities (IGAs): seven were created. A further 70 were monitored in order to raise their current status, in particular by checking the simplified management documents held by the management committees, their profitability, etc.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

By 2026, people with and for whom UNHCR works have the necessary information and resources to voluntarily return to their country of origin

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Returnees	3.00%	7.00%	30.27%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	545

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, 3027 mainly spontaneous returnees were registered, mostly from Mauritania (80%). They returned to the regions of Timbuktu (88%), Gao (8%), Mopti, Ségou, Ménaka and Koulikoro (4%). A mechanism to monitor these returns has been put in place and has contributed to their reintegration through support for agricultural equipment, birth certificates and income-generating activities. Two priority return municipalities have been updated to inform refugees in the countries of asylum. Three Regional Tripartite Agreement Monitoring Committees have been trained on international protection, voluntary repatriation and the content of the Tripartite Agreements.

A tripartite meeting was also held in March 2024 in Burkina Faso to revise the old Tripartite Agreement between Burkina Faso, Mali and the UNHCR to include the voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso to Mali. Periodic cross-border meetings were held with the Bassikounou Sub-Delegation in Mauritania to share information and make recommendations on the protection and repatriation of Malian refugees in Mauritania. A cross-border meeting was held with Burkina Faso to harmonize statistics and reach agreement on voluntary repatriation statistics.

As part of the reintegration process, 800 repatriated children received civil documentation in the regions of Ménaka (300), Tombouctou (300) and Ségou, Fana and Bamako (200), and 200 other children received school kits in 2024 in Bamako, Fana, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Tombouctou, Gao, Ménaka and Ségou. The UNHCR repatriated 16 Central African refugees and one Senegalese refugee to their countries of origin. Awareness-raising and information campaigns on durable solutions, in particular voluntary repatriation, were carried out and reached more than 600 refugees in San and the district of Bamako.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

By 2026 people with and for whom UNHCR Serves have access to sustainable solutions

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32	10	2

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024 three series of remote interviews of 11 households of 30 refugees from 1 to 8 March 2024 in collaboration with UNHCR's resettlement partner RSC-Africa based in Nairobi, Kenya were organized. Also, the implementation unit facilitated one training session for new Association Malienne pour la Solidarité et le Développement -AMSODE- partner staff in Bamako on 30 April 2024 on the identification of potential resettlement cases, referral methods, fraud and its prevention to help mitigate fraud and finally on eligibility criteria and resettlement rules and procedures.

With the support of the Dakar regional office, a series of interviews enabled four Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) to be completed for 14 individuals, all medical cases, between 11 and 24 July for submission to the resettlement countries.

An information and awareness-raising campaign on durable solutions was held on 8 August 2024 in collaboration with the CNCR (National Commission for Refugees) in Bamako. The aim of the campaign, which reached 200 refugees, was to carry out resettlement activities and ensure effective management of refugees' expectations, and to eradicate or minimize any fraud that might occur in the resettlement process. During 2024, 13 cases involving 43 individuals were referred by UNHCR protection colleagues and partners, of which seven cases involving 17 people were profiled. The resettlement unit supported the mission of the RSC (Africa Circuit Ride) office based in Nairobi to assess the security conditions and the support capacities of the Mali operation to coordinate the selection activities of candidates for the resettlement planned for 2025.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2024)	Actual(2024)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00	50.00	1.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.00%	80.00%	82.19%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	100.00%	4.11%
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
IDPs	13.00%	17.00%	6.43%
Others of Concern	7.00%	12.00%	4.40%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.00%	17.00%	20.35%
Returnees	13.00%	17.00%	17.11%
Stateless Persons	13.00%	17.00%	0.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
IDPs	7.00%	12.00%	16.92%
Others of Concern	7.00%	12.00%	7.33%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.00%	12.00%	13.04%
Returnees	7.00%	12.00%	13.33%
Stateless Persons	7.00%	12.00%	0.00%

5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
IDPs	4.00%	10.00%	16.92%
Others of Concern	4.00%	10.00%	7.33%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.00%	10.00%	13.04%
Returnees	4.00%	10.00%	13.33%
Stateless Persons	4.00%	10.00%	0.00%
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
IDPs	Unknown	Unknown	21.05%
Others of Concern	Unknown	Unknown	16.67%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	Unknown	21.33%
Returnees	3.00%	Unknown	3.40%
Stateless Persons	3.00%	Unknown	0.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
IDPs	1.00%	Unknown	17.54%
Others of Concern	Unknown	Unknown	10.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	Unknown	18.00%
Returnees	1.00%	Unknown	4.25%
Stateless Persons	1.00%	Unknown	0.00%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
IDPs	Unknown	Unknown	3.13%
Others of Concern	Unknown	Unknown	5.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	7.00%	6.94%
Returnees	Unknown	Unknown	7.70%
Stateless Persons	3.00%	7.00%	0.00%

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	4
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

As part of the UNHCR's response, forcibly displaced and stateless people are treated equally without discrimination based on sex or gender. In the areas of intervention, all the activities of the UNHCR and its partners consider the AGD dimension (age, gender and diversity) and accountability. Women, girls and people living with disabilities participate in assessments and in the planning and implementation stages at

the same time as men and boys. Responses are provided in consideration of the socio-cultural realities of the people we serve, as well as the principles of inclusion that take disability into account.

Participatory evaluations are organized as well as focus groups with the people we work with in addition to the UNHCR Blue Line.

The gender dimension is considered at all levels.

Section 3: Resources

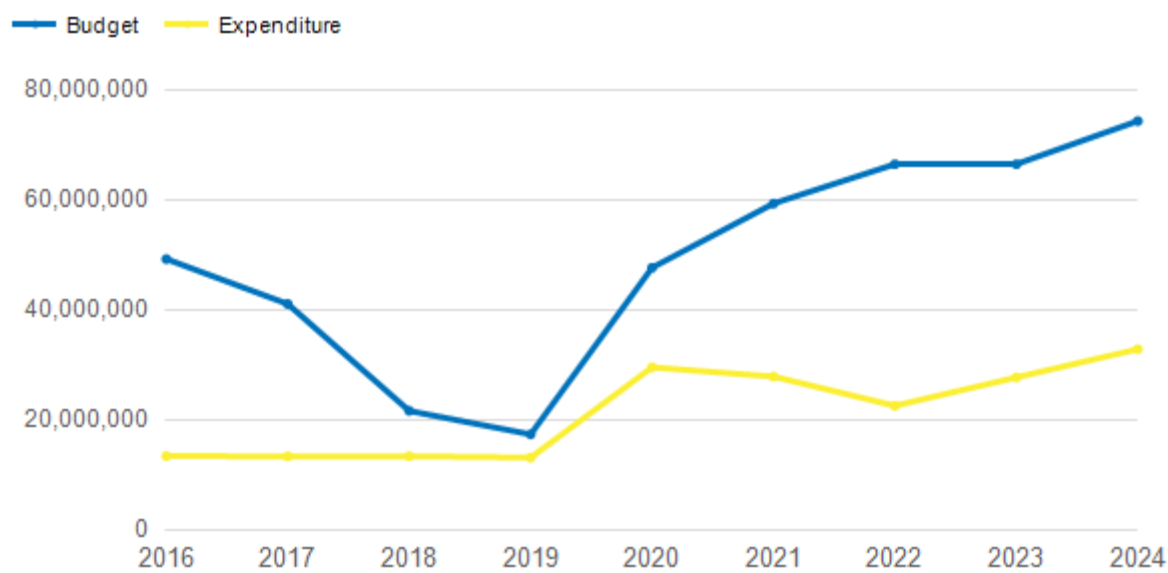
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

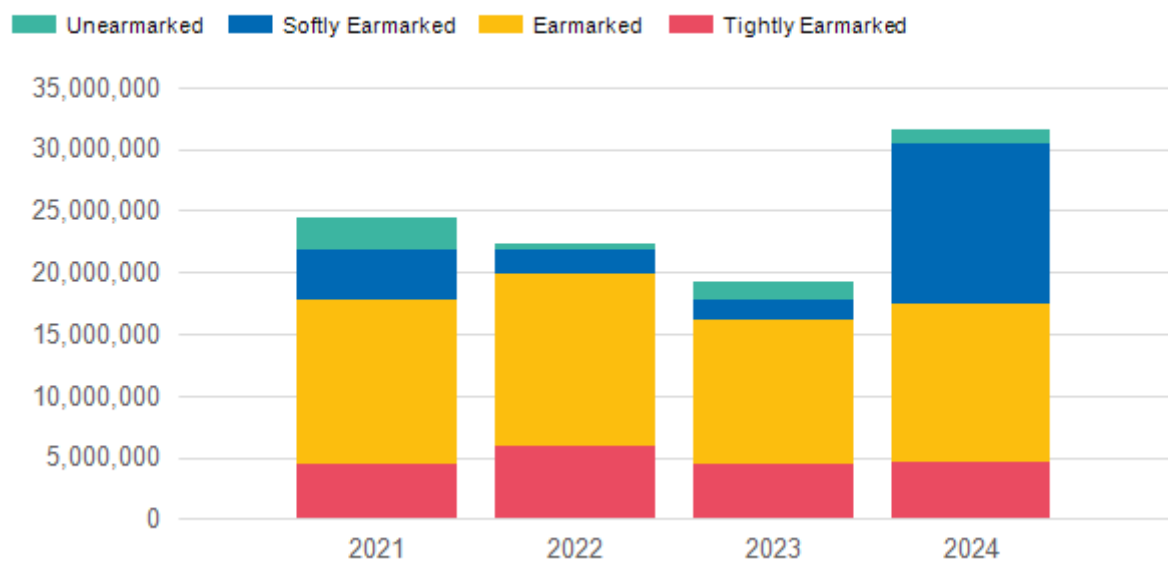
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	6,554,359	5,995,188	91.47%	5,995,188	100.00%
IA2: Assist	38,248,274	14,778,463	38.64%	14,640,232	99.06%
IA3: Empower	13,435,214	6,629,427	49.34%	6,530,622	98.51%
IA4: Solve	16,009,881	5,628,830	35.16%	5,628,830	100.00%
All Impact Areas		1,198,405			
Total	74,247,728	34,230,313	46.10%	32,794,871	95.81%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	12,546,801	7,464,398	59.49%	7,464,398	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,100,678	1,137,959	36.70%	1,039,153	91.32%
OA7: Community	3,550,812	1,545,534	43.53%	1,545,534	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	13,663,189	8,326,695	60.94%	8,326,695	100.00%
OA9: Housing	14,621,793	2,638,905	18.05%	2,638,905	100.00%
OA10: Health	3,237,924	863,645	26.67%	863,645	100.00%
OA11: Education	7,155,772	3,540,392	49.48%	3,540,392	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	2,401,280	1,329,230	55.36%	1,329,230	100.00%
OA14: Return	4,747,932	1,576,419	33.20%	1,576,419	100.00%
OA15: Resettle		712,928		712,928	100.00%
EA17: Systems	2,838,999	1,063,517	37.46%	925,286	87.00%
EA18: Support	3,886,370	1,885,702	48.52%	1,885,702	100.00%
EA20: External	2,496,179	946,584	37.92%	946,584	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		1,198,405			
Total	74,247,728	34,230,313	46.10%	32,794,871	95.81%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

Although donor interest continued through multi-year projects (Education Cannot Wait, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration -PRM-, African Development Bank -AfDB-), UNHCR in Mali continued to explore funding sources and to meet with traditional and non-traditional donors to discuss funding opportunities.

UNHCR intends to maintain donors’ interest, by capitalizing on funding opportunities from both traditional and non-traditional donors to fund mid and long-term solution initiatives that facilitate the socioeconomic inclusion and self-reliance of forcibly displaced people. The Protection Strategy for the Sahel, which was

elaborated in consultation with several donor countries, paved the way for UNHCR to align its strategic priorities to the ones found in most donor countries' strategies for Mali. For this, talking points and briefing notes are drafted for meetings at the leadership level between UNHCR and embassies, in which reference is made to potential collaboration and financial contributions, based on common priority sectors. Also, there were consultations with some embassies with UNHCR, as a prelude to developing their new country strategies. During these consultations, UNHCR pushed and raised for the consideration and inclusion of displaced populations and their needs.

Additionally, more innovative projects have been conceptualized and proposed to donors for the years 2025/2026. For instance, the digitalization of education and access of forcibly displaced people to connectivity, as well as sustainable energy and shelters, are potential areas of intervention to be promoted and implemented. Such efforts have been made with the technical support of and in concertation with the External Engagement in the Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa, the Donor Relations and Resource Mobilisation service (DRRM) in Geneva and Brussels, Private Sector Partnerships Service (PSP) in Copenhagen. As the situation evolves and new developments arise, other punctual opportunities will be seized through the UN Resource Mobilization Working Group, the Protection Cluster, the activation of a contingency plan, and other joint initiatives and working groups.

Furthermore, considering the insecurity in the northern and central parts of Mali, where most of the projects have been implemented, digital communication is a field to be further explored and developed by the External Relations staff. Donors in Mali are not always keen on planning visits in areas where they fund projects, implemented by UNHCR, mainly for security reasons. For this reason, UNHCR has concluded that digital communication is an effective way to meet with donors, further put emphasis on their visibility through visuals, videos, photography, graphics, storytelling, and texts. The External Relations capacity and technical skills will further be sharpened to keep abreast with the latest developments and produce appealing visuals, based on narratives revolving around life-changing actions in the benefit of forcibly displaced people, while subtly ensuring donor visibility. Technological tools, such as 360-degree cameras for virtual tours, could be a means for UNHCR to present certain projects to donors, and could sometimes replace field visits that cannot be organized.

The Mali operation has not been able to maintain the same level of activities as in 2023, given the important reduction in the budget. The new influx of refugees from Burkina Faso and Niger is estimated at 119,000. As of today, only around 35,000 new refugees have been registered, and basic assistance is provided, including Protection, multipurpose cash assistance, and cash for Shelter. More than 50% of those new refugees will be registered early in 2025, therefore additional funds to continue providing protection and basic assistance will be needed as well as livelihood/self-reliance activities for all new refugees.

Finally, a fundraising and resource mobilization strategy has been developed and implemented to identify funding gaps and sources throughout 2025 to 2026 and maintain a good funding level during the same period. Its implementation would sustain a holistic response to forcibly displaced people in Mali, considering the degrading security and sociopolitical situation, which are deepening the overall humanitarian situation.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

A multi-year humanitarian strategy, such as Mali's for the period 2023-2026, involves a few key lessons which can be drawn from its development and implementation. It is in this context that throughout 2024 some of the lessons learned in such a context are listed, while considering the specific humanitarian challenges and priorities in Mali:

1. Adapting to changing needs

Lesson: Humanitarian needs in Mali are constantly changing because of political instability, armed conflict, natural disasters and economic challenges. This has led our multi-year strategy to be flexible and adaptable to respond quickly to new emergencies. For example, the massive internal displacement of Burkinabe refugees due to conflict and the vulnerabilities exacerbated by natural disasters such as flooding have required constant adjustments in priorities.

2. Coordination and collaboration with local stakeholders

Lesson: Close collaboration with local authorities, civil society organizations and communities is essential to ensure the relevance and effectiveness of humanitarian interventions. For example, the involvement of community leaders and local associations has helped us to better understand specific needs and ensure greater acceptance of our interventions.

3. Taking long-term resilience into account

Lesson: The transition between immediate humanitarian aid and sustainable development interventions is crucial. Humanitarian aid must not only aim to respond to urgent needs, but also to strengthen the resilience of communities so that they can prepare for future crises. Initiatives that combine food aid with sustainable agriculture programs have helped to restore the livelihoods of vulnerable communities.

4. Considering gender dimensions and specific needs

Lesson: It is imperative to integrate a gender approach and consider the specific needs of women, children, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups when planning humanitarian responses. For example, specific programs have been put in place to protect women and children from sexual violence, with a particular focus on health services and shelter.

5. Using data and technology for planning and evaluation

Lesson: The use of accurate and up-to-date data is crucial for decision-making and needs assessment. Technology, particularly geographic information systems (GIS), has improved the mapping of needs and the monitoring of interventions. For example, regular surveys of the living conditions of affected populations and the use of mobile technologies have made it possible to gather information in real time for better planning.

6. Local capacity building

Lesson: A sustainable humanitarian strategy must include local capacity building, not only to respond to immediate crises, but also to prepare the country for autonomous management of future crises. For example, training in aid management, climate-resistant shelter construction and disaster management has been offered to local authorities and communities so that they are better prepared to deal with emergencies.

7. Partnerships with the private sector and donors

Lesson: Humanitarian funding, which is often insufficient, requires the mobilization of additional resources through partnerships with the private sector and close coordination with international donors. For example, innovative financing and public-private partnerships have provided sustainable solutions, particularly for access to drinking water and health infrastructure in remote areas.

8. Rigorous monitoring and evaluation of interventions

Lesson: It is essential to put in place effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure the impact of humanitarian interventions and adjust strategies based on results. For example, mid-term evaluations and regular feedback have enabled gaps to be identified and interventions to be adjusted in real time.

For 2025, we will capitalize on the achievements of 2024 and continue to build on more endogenous solutions to strengthen the resilience of people in forced displacement, in a context marked by a considerable reduction in financial resources.



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