

# Annual Results Report

**2025**

**Mali**

## Acknowledgements

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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.

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2025, Mali's political, security, and humanitarian landscape underwent significant shifts. The broader sub-regional context, particularly within the Alliance of Sahel States (Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali), remained volatile, with evolving security dynamics shaping population movements and regional stability.

Humanitarian funding declined sharply, falling to 20 per cent of requested resources compared with 44 per cent in 2024, constraining operational capacity and compelling humanitarian actors to scale down programmes, reprioritize activities, or reduce staffing, even as operational costs rose. At the same time, Mali experienced continued internal displacement and a significant influx of refugees, driven largely by the expansion of armed group activities, evolving military operations, and cross-border insecurity.

Humanitarian access deteriorated, with 814 incidents reported—a 41 per cent increase from 2024.

Explosive devices remained the principal constraint, with 355 incidents, including emerging airborne threats in Mopti, Timbuktu, and Kidal, restricting mobility along key national roads and jeopardizing civilian safety and service delivery. Access restrictions and interference were concentrated in southern regions, including Kayes, Koulikoro, and Sikasso, while Léré, Boni, and Gossi experienced intermittent restoration.

Although the overall number of security incidents did not surge, their geographic distribution and intensity evolved. The conflict's epicentre shifted toward western and southern regions, disrupting mobility, commercial corridors, and cross-border movements, and exposing civilians to extortion, abduction, and other protection risks. Economic pressures, expulsions, and a shrinking humanitarian space further exacerbated vulnerabilities.

In 2025, 49,325 protection incidents were recorded—a 41 per cent increase from 2024—particularly in the second half of the year. DNDS tracking reported 414,500 IDPs nationwide. Violence in the Central Sahel contributed to a 39 per cent rise in refugees and asylum seekers, totalling 276,700 individuals, including 179,400 registered and 97,000 pre-registered. Additionally, 3,700 returnees (1,000 households) arrived from Mauritania and Maghreb countries, while northern and western towns continued to serve as transit points for mixed movements, including Malians heading north or toward Europe.

These developments have intensified protection and operational challenges for UNHCR. Shifts in displacement patterns, evolving humanitarian access constraints, and changing demographics necessitated adaptive programming, enhanced monitoring, and targeted interventions to meet the priority needs of forcibly displaced and stateless populations. The fluid political, security, and socio-economic context continues to shape operational planning, resource allocation, and coordination with partners.

## 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 (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.82%	36.11%
<b>1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.00%	19.57%

Despite a highly volatile protection environment, the operation maintained and strengthened access to protection in 2025. Field monitoring and screening mechanisms enabled the identification and documentation of over 140,800 individuals, including 97,020 pre-registered in hard-to-reach areas. Among persons in mixed movements, 17,851 were assessed as requiring international protection, and 8,424 formally expressed their intention to seek asylum.

The review of 50 refugee status determination cases—both at first instance and on appeal—ensured the integrity of asylum procedures. Support to border authorities and operational coordination across key corridors safeguarded access to asylum in high-risk zones, mitigating the impact of 49,325 protection violations, over 2,000 expulsions, and 200 pushbacks. These interventions reinforced protection monitoring, early warning, and referral capacities for vulnerable populations.

### 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 (2025)
<b>2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities</b>		
IDPs	3.73%	14.50%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.17%	27.75%
Returnees	32.99%	43.12%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.90%	8.95%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%

Humanitarian response efforts enabled critical access to assistance for thousands of displaced and vulnerable individuals, despite constrained resources and operational risks along key corridors. Biometric registration and pre-registration facilitated the issuance of documentation, enhancing access to essential services and legal protection.

Community-based outreach, multisectoral cash assistance, counselling, and referral to specialized services reached large numbers of at-risk individuals, mitigating vulnerabilities linked to the high proportion of

undocumented persons (58%) and legal precarity, including statelessness risk (36%). These measures strengthened resilience, reduced protection gaps, and enhanced the ability of affected populations to access life-saving services.

### 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 (2025)
<b>3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.60%	2.06%
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.33%	20.78%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	25.88%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.51%	0.36%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	10.00%
<b>3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</b>		
IDPs	10.25%	7.62%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.84%	13.46%
Returnees	36.82%	29.65%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	35.00%

Progress towards enhanced community empowerment remained measured yet perceptible. While operational limitations curtailed the breadth of engagement, relevant impact indicators point to a gradual strengthening of the meaningful participation of forcibly displaced persons in decision-making processes. In comparison with previous years, a greater proportion of affected communities reported access to structured feedback and accountability mechanisms, thereby fostering increased trust and institutional responsiveness. Notwithstanding these gains, progress remained fragile and uneven across locations, largely due to access constraints and diminished field presence. Overall, the trajectory suggests incremental advancement towards more inclusive and participatory community governance structures, albeit falling short of initial ambitions.

### 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,000	97
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	4

4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25	4
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed		
Stateless Persons	900	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	450	15

Advancement towards durable solutions exhibited mixed, yet cautiously positive, trends. Impact indicators relating to voluntary repatriation, local integration, and access to national systems reveal limited but meaningful improvements relative to 2024. While large-scale returns continued to be impeded by prevailing insecurity in countries of origin, there was a modest increase in the proportion of individuals accessing legal documentation and essential services through national systems, indicative of gradual progress towards local integration. Concurrently, resettlement and complementary pathways, though limited in scope, continued to offer critical solutions for the most vulnerable cohorts. Collectively, these developments signal incremental movement towards reduced dependency on humanitarian assistance and enhanced self-reliance, notwithstanding persistent structural impediments.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2025, efforts to achieve strategic impact across protection, humanitarian response, community empowerment, and durable solutions were confronted with interlinked operational, structural, and contextual challenges. These constraints not only limited immediate progress but also highlighted critical avenues for forward-looking mitigation and the strengthening of humanitarian and development interventions.

IA1: Protect – Protection outcomes were profoundly constrained by deteriorating security conditions and reduced operational capacity, including a halving of protection monitors from 60 to 30, which curtailed field presence, community engagement, and early warning. A total of 49,326 protection incidents were documented, alongside 2,087 expulsions and 200 pushbacks. Persistent access restrictions and administrative bottlenecks further impeded effective protection delivery, exacerbating risks of exploitation, abuse, and refoulement. Prospects for improvement depend on restoring operational capacity, enhancing access, and expanding community-based and remote protection mechanisms.

IA2: Respond – The humanitarian response faced a widening gap between escalating needs and limited resources, compounded by insecurity and access constraints. The absence of civil documentation, affecting 58 per cent of individuals, remained a critical barrier to essential services and legal protection. Rising displacement increased pressure on fragile basic services, while risks such as gender-based violence and trafficking persisted. Overcoming these challenges requires strengthened resource mobilization, improved civil registration systems, and integrated service delivery approaches.

IA3: Empower – Efforts to advance resilience and self-reliance were hampered by structural limitations and reduced operational presence, slowing the implementation of livelihood and community-based programmes. Limited socio-economic opportunities, particularly for youth—comprising approximately 40 per cent of mixed movements—undermined empowerment prospects and drove onward movements. Progress depends on scaling up livelihoods, fostering inclusive economic integration, and strengthening partnerships with development actors.

IA4: Solve – Durable solutions remained constrained by structural, administrative, and security-related barriers. Voluntary repatriation remained minimal despite a national strategy. Around 97,000 individuals remain unregistered, particularly in insecure or hard-to-reach areas, while lengthy procedures and limited access to documentation perpetuate uncertainty and secondary movements. Advancing solutions will require streamlined processes, expanded registration, and effective operationalization of the national durable solutions framework.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, UNHCR Mali reinforced its operational partnerships to advance localization, effectiveness, and sustainability within a complex security and humanitarian landscape. Twelve formal agreements were concluded: six with government institutions—including the CNCR, DNDS, and the Ministries of Health, Justice, Malians Living Abroad, and INSTAT—five with national NGOs (AMSS, AMRAD, AMSODE, ACEF, Stop Sahel), and one with an international NGO (CIAUD Canada). These collaborations yielded tangible outcomes in protection, humanitarian assistance, and multisectoral service delivery, while fostering durable solutions and strengthening national ownership.

Under the 2023–2026 multi-year plan, UNHCR engaged closely with operational partners, UN agencies, donors, and authorities to achieve measurable progress in resource mobilization, advocacy, and awareness-raising for displaced populations and persons at risk of statelessness. Participation of local NGOs and government actors in the 2025 eCentre Africa learning programme enhanced preparedness, coordination, and emergency response capacities, thereby reinforcing institutional and community resilience.

Efforts to integrate refugees into national socio-economic systems continued in alignment with Mali's National Strategy for Emergence and Sustainable Development 2024–2033 and the long-term Mali 2063 Vision. Inter-agency coordination with WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, OCHA, and the World Bank facilitated joint funding proposals, complementary initiatives, and multisectoral analyses to improve inclusion of refugees and IDPs in national programs. Partnerships with Qatar Charity, refugee-led, and community-based organizations strengthened localization, promoted community ownership, and ensured context-sensitive programming.

UNHCR led coordination in protection, shelter, non-food items, and site management, while engagement with the private sector—including AmCham, Togouna, and ECOBANK—expanded financial access, employment, and sustainable livelihoods. Crosscutting priorities of gender, inclusion, climate, environment, and disability were systematically integrated, with particular emphasis on climate adaptation and resilience-building.

Collectively, these partnerships enhanced UNHCR Mali's operational capacity, demonstrating progress under the Global Refugee Forum and Global Compact on Refugees, and yielding measurable impact through strengthened national systems, localized approaches, and effective engagement with development actors and broader stakeholder coalitions.

## 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 & Asylum-seekers benefit from reception procedures

##### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.27%	83.00%	50.85%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>			
IDPs	20.00%	32.00%	10.75%
Others of Concern	51.60%	25.00%	20.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.63%	77.00%	83.68%
Returnees	93.75%	16.00%	9.88%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	13.00%	23.08%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
IDPs	93.75%	96.00%	95.68%
Others of Concern	20.00%	59.00%	5.08%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.63%	83.00%	77.23%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	55.00%	5.45%

##### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>	
IDPs	10,000
Others of Concern	5,000
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43,500
<b>01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation</b>	
IDPs	18,000
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42,000
Returnees	301
Stateless Persons	322

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During the reporting period (January–December 2025), substantial strides were made in advancing the protection of refugees and persons at risk of statelessness in Mali, notwithstanding a challenging and volatile security environment. UNHCR's interventions, in close collaboration with the National Commission for the Coordination of Refugees (CNCR) and other state actors, yielded measurable improvements in access to asylum and institutional capacity.

### Refugee Status Determination (RSD)

Throughout 2025, 24 new asylum applications (24 principal applicants and 20 dependents) underwent individual RSD interviews, ensuring full compliance with international standards. The Grand Commission (March) endorsed 26 applications, while one appeal reviewed in April was formally dismissed. UNHCR strengthened procedural rigour by providing laptops, voice recorders, and audiovisual equipment, enabling remote engagement and enhancing the integrity, accessibility, and timeliness of RSD processes. These measures contributed decisively to outcome indicators pertaining to equitable recognition of refugee status.

### Access to Territory and Identification

Across Mali, UNHCR supported government partners and local authorities in identifying individuals potentially in need of international protection and facilitating their referral to the CNCR. A total of 17,851 persons within mixed movements were identified as potentially in need of protection, of whom 8,424 expressed intent to apply for asylum. These interventions reinforced state capacity, ensured adherence to international protection standards, and enabled timely access to asylum for vulnerable populations.

### Registration, Verification, and Documentation

Approximately 3,000 refugees were verified, registered, and documented, with 222 documents renewed. In total, over 43,000 individuals were biometrically enrolled, and refugee certificates issued to each household. Continuity and procedural enhancements in registration enabled prompt deployment of protection and assistance during population influxes, while improving data reliability and quality. These efforts directly advanced outcome indicators related to secure identity management and access to documentation.

### Key Achievements and Contributions

Collectively, these interventions strengthened access to territory and asylum procedures, enhanced the reliability and security of registration data, and reinforced the institutional capacity of government partners to manage population influxes. Quantitative results, combined with procedural improvements and engagement with state and local actors, demonstrate significant progress toward the intended outcomes, while fostering sustainability, innovation, and protection for targeted populations.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services</b>			
IDPs	13.33%	11.00%	1.01%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34.66%	24.00%	6.86%
Returnees	13.33%	15.00%	0.10%
<b>4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women</b>			
IDPs	13.33%	11.00%	11.48%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34.66%	22.00%	22.09%
Returnees	13.33%	20.00%	19.89%
Stateless Persons	7%	14%	14.29%
<b>4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services</b>			

IDPs	13.33%	11.00%	11.48%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34.66%	17.00%	17.44%
Returnees	13.33%	9.00%	9.36%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes</b>	
IDPs	3,950
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,900

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The protection context in 2025 remained alarming, as the ongoing and intensifying conflict led to heightened human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV). Initially concentrated in northern and central regions, insecurity progressively extended to southern areas, elevating risks for civilians, particularly women and girls. Refugee, IDP, and asylum-seeking women and girls faced increased exposure to sexual violence during displacement, transit, and within host sites, including exploitation in exchange for essential goods and services. Early and forced marriage persisted as a negative coping strategy, while domestic and intra-family violence increased due to overcrowding, economic hardship, and displacement-related stress. Adolescent girls remained especially vulnerable to assault, forced recruitment, and other abuses.

In response, UNHCR and partners implemented comprehensive GBV prevention and risk-mitigation measures. Throughout the year, 248 awareness sessions on GBV and PSEA reached 11,800 individuals, complemented by community interviews in five locations and radio messaging in five languages. Additionally, 646 dignity kits were distributed across 12 areas to enhance safety and dignity.

Between January and December 2025, 395 GBV survivors (273 women, 24 men, 92 girls, 6 boys) received support: 382 accessed psychosocial services, 106 medical care, one legal assistance, and 22 were referred to specialized services. Reported incidents included 68 rapes, 60 sexual assaults, 82 physical assaults, 80 forced or child marriages, 47 cases of denial of resources, and 58 psychological abuses. Survivors comprised refugees (193), IDPs (94), residents (68), asylum-seekers (34), migrants (6), and persons with disabilities (22).

Socio-economic support was provided to 126 survivors in Koro, Gao, Ansongo, and Ménaka. Capacity-building initiatives strengthened local protection mechanisms, including training for 160 community, religious, and traditional leaders, five safety audits, and PSEA training for 67 UNHCR staff and 190 partner staff across multiple locations.

These measures collectively reinforced prevention, response, and resilience capacities, contributing to improved protection outcomes for GBV survivors in a challenging and evolving operational context.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	Limited	Limited
<b>7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms</b>			
IDPs	16.50%	5.00%	3.21%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.74%	3.00%	7.79%
Returnees	11.33%	6.00%	5.83%
<b>7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures</b>			
IDPs	16.50%	3.00%	3.32%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.74%	3.00%	3.37%
Returnees	11.33%	3.00%	3.16%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	824
<b>07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback &amp; response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14,500
<b>07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services</b>	
IDPs	1,456
Others of Concern	2,005
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35,000
Returnees	1,055
Stateless Persons	115

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, interventions significantly strengthened community engagement, access to information, and local protection mechanisms across priority mobility corridors. Five Local Community Protection Committees

were established, serving as structured platforms for dialogue, early warning, and referral of protection cases. Complementing these committees, 154 community focal points were mobilized and equipped to maintain continuous presence, enabling rapid identification of risks and timely referral of vulnerable individuals to appropriate services.

A total of 1,217 awareness sessions reached 25,228 individuals, including 10,969 men, 7,460 women, 3,219 boys, and 3,580 girls. These initiatives enhanced access to reliable, context-specific information on asylum rights, the prevention of gender-based violence, and the risks associated with irregular movements. The interventions fostered increased community ownership of protection issues, strengthened the capacity of women and youth to engage in local prevention mechanisms, and reinforced accountability and empowerment within affected communities. By promoting structured participation and proactive information-sharing, these measures contributed to a more resilient, locally anchored protection environment, enabling timely responses to emerging protection risks and facilitating the inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items</b>			
IDPs	1.59%	23.00%	0.86%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.92%	78.00%	40.88%
Returnees	22.63%	23.00%	0.13%
<b>8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology</b>			
IDPs	3.50%	6.00%	5.10%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.00%	39.00%	9.97%
Returnees	3.33%	19.00%	3.57%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance</b>	
IDPs	3,356
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35,020
Returnees	112
<b>08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items</b>	
IDPs	3,356
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32,889
Returnees	112
Stateless Persons	0
<b>08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options</b>	

IDPs	501
Others of Concern	500
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,045
Returnees	354
Stateless Persons	0

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR's Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) markedly enhanced the living conditions of refugees and vulnerable host communities, enabling households to meet essential needs with dignity, flexibility, and autonomy. Amid Mali's Level 1 emergency, these interventions reinforced household resilience, safeguarded livelihoods, and facilitated gradual recovery.

Through the provision of in-kind Non-Food Items (NFIs), over 32,665 individuals—including 18,805 refugees, representing approximately 60 percent of overall assistance—benefited from improved domestic living conditions. This outcome reflects UNHCR's strengthened rapid response capacity, robust delivery mechanisms, and effective coordination with refugee and internal displacement stakeholders. Complementing NFIs, UNHCR expanded access to safe water by constructing, rehabilitating, and equipping five solar-powered boreholes, alleviating pressure on scarce water resources and promoting social cohesion. Furthermore, more than 159 latrine blocks—emergency, community, and public—were established or rehabilitated, ensuring safe sanitation, preventing cholera outbreaks, and mitigating waterborne diseases for both displaced and host populations.

Cash Interventions:

Cash for NFIs – 10,818 refugee households (32,889 individuals) across Bamako, Bougouni, San, Mopti, Bankass, Koro, Gao, and Ansongo received cash transfers aligned with the national Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and household size. This modality fostered dignity, informed choice, and stimulated local markets.

Cash for Livelihoods – 112 beneficiaries (84 refugees, 28 host community members) received support for income-generating activities. Twelve beneficiaries formed three group enterprises, while 71 undertook individual initiatives, enhancing socio-economic integration and reducing reliance on humanitarian aid.

Cash for Education – Nineteen students received DAFI scholarships via quarterly bank transfers, while 93 primary and secondary students obtained cash assistance for school fees, supporting enrollment continuity and educational retention.

Cash for Shelter – CERF-funded cash transfers assisted 648 households (3,356 individuals) affected by floods and other hazards, facilitating home rehabilitation, reducing exposure to risks, and improving physical safety.

Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) – 899 refugee households (2,347 individuals) in Faragouaran, Kalana, and Sikasso received MPC aligned with MEB and household size, addressing food, shelter, health, and education needs comprehensively.

Overall Outcome:

These interventions collectively reinforced household economic resilience, safeguarded immediate well-being, and strengthened coping capacities against multiple shocks. By prioritizing dignity, choice, and autonomy, CBIs stabilized living conditions for forcibly displaced populations, bolstered local economies, and fostered social cohesion with host communities.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing</b>			
IDPs	32.89%	22.00%	14.80%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.99%	22.00%	15.69%
Returnees	13.18%	18.00%	14.98%
<b>9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting</b>			
IDPs	32.89%	9.00%	0.89%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.99%	6.00%	3.37%
Returnees	13.18%	4.00%	1.17%

## Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance</b>	
IDPs	112
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,256
Returnees	0

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, shelter interventions substantially improved living conditions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and vulnerable host communities in Mali. Despite persistent displacement, high pressure on reception capacities, and security constraints, UNHCR's Shelter and NFI sector strengthened household protection, dignity, and access to safe and adequate housing. Over 24,727 individuals benefited from tailored shelter solutions, encompassing emergency, transitional, durable, and climate-resilient shelters, addressing both conflict- and disaster-induced displacement.

Progress Towards Outcomes:

Access to safe and dignified shelter increased significantly. Emergency shelters provided immediate protection to 14,777 people, alleviating host-family burdens in Timbuktu, Mopti, Djenne, Goundam, and Koro. Durable and climate-resilient housing reached 1,200–12,000 people across key locations, promoting stability and long-term resilience. Complementary community infrastructure—including schools, sanitation facilities, and multifunctional centers—enhanced access to essential services, social cohesion, and inclusion of displaced and host populations. Clean energy public lighting further improved safety in three major settlement sites.

UNHCR Contribution:

UNHCR enabled these outcomes by strategically combining emergency response with durable solutions. The agency's interventions ensured households could access safe, dignified, and resilient housing, while reinforcing social cohesion and facilitating integration. Site management and community engagement enhanced occupancy conditions and promoted participatory approaches, mitigating overcrowding and

protection risks.

Other Stakeholders' Contributions:

Local authorities, site management committees, and partner NGOs played a critical role in facilitating site coordination, approving land for settlement expansion, and supporting infrastructure development.

Collaborative efforts ensured continuity of interventions despite security and logistical constraints, and strengthened the link between humanitarian response and durable community solutions.

Impact and Outlook:

Collectively, interventions in 2025 reduced protection risks associated with inadequate shelter, stabilized living conditions, and laid the foundation for sustainable settlement solutions. In 2026, UNHCR will focus on completing 120 durable shelters in Bénibana, finalizing multifunctional community infrastructure at Kénéwé, enhancing WASH and solar electrification, expanding community spaces, and promoting local solutions including secure land tenure, consolidating gains and advancing durable, resilient stabilization of displaced populations.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

By 2026, health status of the population improved

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.99%	5.00%	3.50%
<b>10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.30%	6.00%	3.49%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
<b>10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services</b>		
IDPs	211	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,045	
<b>10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services</b>		
IDPs	11	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37	

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Community knowledge, protective behaviors, and access to services improved markedly. In Kayes, 30 sensitization sessions reached 939 participants (327 women, 334 men, 278 youth), enhancing understanding of HIV prevention, risk reduction, and stigma mitigation. Culturally adapted theater performances and 200 radio broadcasts extended outreach across multiple local languages. Peer-educator committees strengthened community engagement and referral mechanisms, while direct support—including food and hygiene kits—enhanced treatment adherence for five people living with HIV.

In Bamako and Faragouaran, integrated outreach and mobile services reached 1,740 individuals, with 158 receiving voluntary testing, and immediate referral for three women to One Stop Centers for medical and psychosocial care. Mass sensitization and theater-forums engaged over 1,600 participants, reinforcing awareness of early testing, service availability, and anti-stigma messages.

UNHCR Contribution:

UNHCR's strategic support strengthened both community and health system capacities. Investments included constructing vaccination infrastructure in Gao, rehabilitating and equipping 13 sanitation facilities across two health centers, and installing water and green energy systems, enabling safe obstetrical care and improving hygiene standards. These actions directly enhanced access to primary healthcare, prevention services, and protective behaviors for displaced and host populations.

#### Other Stakeholders' Contributions:

Local health authorities, peer educators, and community committees facilitated service delivery, outreach coordination, and referral pathways, ensuring interventions reached targeted populations and were culturally appropriate. Collaborative engagement enhanced community trust, participation, and uptake of testing and prevention services.

#### Impact:

Collectively, these interventions increased community awareness, improved access to testing and care, strengthened local health infrastructure, and reduced HIV-related stigma. Outcome indicators demonstrate measurable progress in preventive behaviors, service utilization, and resilience of health systems serving displaced and host populations, consolidating UNHCR's contribution to healthy life access in crisis-affected communities.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education</b>			
IDPs	6.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.59%	6.00%	4.42%
Returnees	4.29%	3.00%	3.46%
<b>11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system</b>			
IDPs	6.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.59%	37.00%	23.52%
Returnees	4.29%	7.00%	7.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming</b>	
IDPs	275
Others of Concern	87
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20,235
Returnees	350

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During the reporting period, education-sector interventions, aligned with targeted funding and geographic priorities, contributed to strengthening equitable access, retention, and learning quality for refugee, internally displaced, and host-community children and youth across Mali.

### 1. Access and Retention – Primary and Secondary Education

Implemented actions addressed financial, administrative, and material barriers hindering school attendance. In Bamako, 235 primary-level students received cash transfers to cover enrollment fees and school supplies, reducing dropout risks linked to household economic vulnerability.

To further improve learning conditions, 20,000 school kits were distributed across Bandiagara, Koro, Tominian, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, and Menaka, enhancing pedagogical resources and student motivation. School capacity was expanded through the construction of six classrooms, four latrine blocks, seven Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), and two Early Childhood Development Centers (ECD) in Timbuktu. In Koro, nine classrooms, six latrine blocks, and three water points were completed, significantly improving both the learning environment and student protection.

To secure education for children lacking civil documentation, 2,219 supplementary birth certificates were issued and delivered to host schools, reinforcing students' formal education rights and inclusion. Alternative education programs supported 150 learners in accelerated education centers (SSA/P), facilitating gradual integration into formal schooling. Concurrently, 113 teachers received capacity-building on subject didactics, mental health, psychosocial support, and inclusive education, enhancing teaching quality. Particular attention was given to adolescents and girls: in Timbuktu, 195 adolescents accessed vocational training tailored to local needs, fostering employability and economic resilience, while 225 adolescent girls received dignity kits, improving menstrual hygiene management and reducing school absenteeism.

### 2. Higher and Technical Education

At the tertiary level, UNHCR support enabled meritorious and vulnerable refugee youth to pursue university studies. Nineteen students benefited from DAFI scholarships—nine in their final undergraduate year and ten continuing their studies—and eight received direct assistance for first-year university enrollment.

#### Overall Impact

These interventions collectively strengthened learning continuity, enhanced the quality of educational environments, and promoted inclusive access across primary, secondary, and higher education. They contributed to the long-term autonomy and socio-economic integration prospects of forcibly displaced populations.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</b>			
IDPs	9.21%	3.00%	0.05%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.90%	10.00%	0.41%
Returnees	6.75%	1.00%	0.05%
<b>13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year</b>			
IDPs	9.21%	3.00%	1.53%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.90%	6.00%	1.23%
Returnees	6.75%	23.00%	1.17%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions</b>	
IDPs	125
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,050
Returnees	45

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, interventions under Access Objective 13 significantly strengthened the economic self-reliance of forcibly displaced populations and host communities, while integrating measures to prevent and mitigate gender-based violence (GBV).

Thirty (30) women's groups received structured organizational and material support to establish and consolidate sustainable income-generating activities. These initiatives enhanced entrepreneurial skills, economic resilience, and social empowerment, thereby reducing vulnerability to GBV. In parallel, one hundred (100) survivors or individuals at risk received targeted financial assistance, enabling them to initiate or revive economic activities appropriate to their context, fostering recovery and inclusive participation. As part of the emergency response in Koro, five (5) additional groups were supported: three received agricultural inputs and equipment, one was assisted in developing a small commercial enterprise, and another benefited from small ruminant husbandry support, contributing to the rapid stabilization of affected household livelihoods.

Structural investments were implemented to sustain economic autonomy: five solar-equipped containers for productive activities, five tractors with accessories, twenty power tillers and related equipment, and three mills. Complementary initiatives included the development of an agricultural perimeter, provision of inputs for vegetable gardens, and distribution of pastoral kits under the Level 1 emergency response in Koro. These interventions, characterized by high multiplier effects, constitute durable levers for the economic recovery of displaced households and host communities. They consolidate resilience, foster socio-economic inclusion, and strengthen autonomy. The impact is expected to extend into 2026 and beyond, supporting sustainable local integration and reducing vulnerability to multiple shocks.

## 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

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
Returnees	30.27%	3.00%	17.68%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,365

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, a total of 3,665 returnees, representing 1,021 households, were recorded, predominantly as spontaneous returns from Mauritania. These returns were mainly concentrated in the regions of Timbuktu (65%), Gao (31%), and Ségou (11%), reflecting a gradual resettlement process within areas of origin or community attachment.

A regional workshop, complemented by local workshops, was organized to train, establish, and operationalize the Regional Monitoring Committee for Tripartite Agreements in the Bandiagara region, particularly within the Koro and Bankass districts. These initiatives strengthened coordination and monitoring mechanisms for returns, promoting a framework for durable and sustainable reintegration. As part of reintegration support, 600 returnee children received assistance with civil documentation, distributed as follows: Timbuktu (400), Ségou (150), Dioïla/Fana (37), and Bamako (13). This intervention reinforced access to fundamental rights and mitigated the risk of statelessness, thereby laying the groundwork for durable social inclusion.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	12	3
<b>15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country</b>			
Others of Concern	0	0	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13	11	4

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, two households, totaling four individuals, were resettled in coordination with the UNHCR Regional Office in Dakar. The first case, a three-member household with urgent medical needs, was resettled to New Zealand on 4 September 2025, while the second, a single individual with immediate protection needs, was resettled to Canada on 18 September 2025.

Throughout the year, eleven cases involving fifty-five individuals were referred by UNHCR protection colleagues, implementing partners, and field profiling exercises. Among these, eight cases (forty-three individuals) were fully profiled and entered into the PROGRES system. Continuous monitoring of these cases ensured proper case management, file processing, and provision of guidance to refugees throughout the resettlement process.

On 5 February 2025, a session on resettlement referral methodologies was conducted during a community-based protection workshop for urban refugees, reaching sixty participants, including leaders, women, and youth. The session strengthened understanding of referral mechanisms and resettlement procedures. Coordination with UNHCR sections, partners (AMSODE, CNCR, ACEF, AMSS), resettlement countries, the Regional Service Centre in Nairobi, IOM, and other stakeholders ensured the proper implementation of resettlement policies and alignment with broader protection strategies.

An information session on 9 October 2025 at AMSODE offices targeted staff to assess operational capacity for resettlement and complementary pathways, improve referral and communication mechanisms, identify gaps, and recommend measures to strengthen systems and continuity.

Complementary pathways information sessions engaged refugee students, including DAFI scholarship recipients, presenting opportunities for higher education and alternative educational routes. Collaborations with WUSC and other actors were pursued to facilitate refugee inclusion in skills development, livelihoods, and labor mobility programs, further supporting durable solutions, socio-economic integration, and protection outcomes.

These efforts collectively strengthened operational capacity, enhanced refugee access to resettlement and educational opportunities, and promoted sustainable solutions for the socio-economic inclusion of refugees.

### Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2025)	Actual(2025)
<b>2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.00	53.00	1.50
<b>2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.19%	83.00%	93.69%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.11%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>			
None	Not aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>			
None	Not aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment
<b>5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure</b>			
IDPs	6.43%	6.00%	5.66%
Others of Concern	4.40%	18.00%	27.78%

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.35%	7.00%	11.37%
Returnees	17.11%	26.00%	26.32%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	19.00%	15.79%
<b>5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes</b>			
IDPs	16.92%	4.00%	0.28%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.04%	45.00%	10.25%
Returnees	13.33%	7.00%	3.45%
<b>5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement</b>			
IDPs	16.92%	4.00%	2.53%
Others of Concern	7.33%	0.00%	0.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13.04%	65.00%	1.00%
Returnees	13.33%	4.00%	4.76%
<b>12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services</b>			
IDPs	21.05%	40.00%	40.26%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.33%	25.00%	24.81%
Returnees	3.40%	43.00%	43.06%
<b>12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet</b>			
IDPs	17.54%	7.00%	7.31%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.00%	37.00%	36.96%
Returnees	4.25%	43.00%	7.82%
<b>16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land</b>			
IDPs	Data not available	9.00%	9.00%
Others of Concern	Data not available	0.00%	0.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	1.00%	0.98%
Returnees	Data not available	11.00%	11.11%
<b>16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems</b>			
IDPs	3.13%	22.00%	31.82%
Others of Concern	5.00%	13.00%	30.77%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.94%	41.00%	54.84%
Returnees	7.70%	27.00%	27.27%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	10.00%	30.00%

### Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Stateless Persons	Yes

<b>03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness</b>	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Returnees	Yes
Stateless Persons	Yes
<b>05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services</b>	
IDPs	305
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	957
Returnees	111
<b>06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance</b>	
IDPs	10,000
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34,759
Returnees	0
Stateless Persons	322
<b>12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services</b>	
IDPs	15,900
Others of Concern	19,754
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,015
Returnees	305
Stateless Persons	0
<b>16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people</b>	
IDPs	Partially
Others of Concern	Partially
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
Returnees	Partially
Stateless Persons	Partially
<b>16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures</b>	
Others of Concern	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	322
Stateless Persons	0

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In the UNHCR response, the integration of the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach represents a strategic commitment to equitable, inclusive, and rights-based assistance. AGD is systematically embedded across the programming cycle—assessment, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation—enhancing the quality, relevance, and sustainability of outcomes.

### 1. Strategic Objective

Forcibly displaced persons and stateless individuals, regardless of age, sex, gender, or disability, have equitable, safe, and tailored access to protection and assistance services, and participate meaningfully in decisions affecting their lives.

### 2. Intervention Areas and Expected Results

#### Axis 1 – Inclusive Participation and Community Leadership

Expected Outcome: Women, girls, older persons, and persons with disabilities actively engage in decision-making and influence program design.

#### Key Indicators:

% of community committees with ≥50% female representation

% of consultations including adolescents, persons with disabilities, and older persons

Recommendations from AGD consultations incorporated into sectoral plans

Measures: Participatory assessments disaggregated by age/sex; safe spaces for women and girls; physical and communication accessibility for persons with disabilities.

#### Axis 2 – Cross-cutting Gender and Diversity Integration

Expected Outcome: Sectoral interventions (protection, shelter, education, livelihoods, WASH, health) are informed by differentiated risk and vulnerability analyses.

#### Key Indicators:

% of projects with documented AGD analysis

% of sectoral indicators disaggregated by age/sex

% of infrastructures meeting universal accessibility standards

Approach: Systematic GBV risk analysis; risk mitigation measures (lighting, inclusive management, location planning); continuous partner training on AGD and disability inclusion.

#### Axis 3 – Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Expected Outcome: Populations have accessible, confidential mechanisms to express concerns, informing program adjustments.

Mechanisms: Toll-free hotline; complaint and feedback system (CFM); participatory GBV awareness tools

Key Indicators: % of complaints addressed on time; % of community feedback integrated; beneficiary satisfaction by age/sex.

Data are analyzed quarterly to enable timely, documented corrective actions, enhancing transparency and credibility.

### 3. Contribution to Cross-cutting Priorities

AGD integration supports: reducing structural inequalities; preventing GBV; empowering women socially and economically; strengthening cohesion between displaced and host communities; aligning with international human rights and inclusion standards.

### 4. Value for Funding Partners

AGD ensures: efficient resource use targeting actual vulnerabilities; reduced programmatic and reputational risks; sustainable interventions through community ownership; measurable results via disaggregated indicators.

### Strategic Conclusion

AGD is a key lever for equitable, rights-based humanitarian action responsive to differentiated vulnerabilities. By embedding AGD structurally and measurably, UNHCR strengthens an inclusive, accountable response aligned with international standards, while reinforcing trust among affected populations and funding partners.

## Section 3: Resources

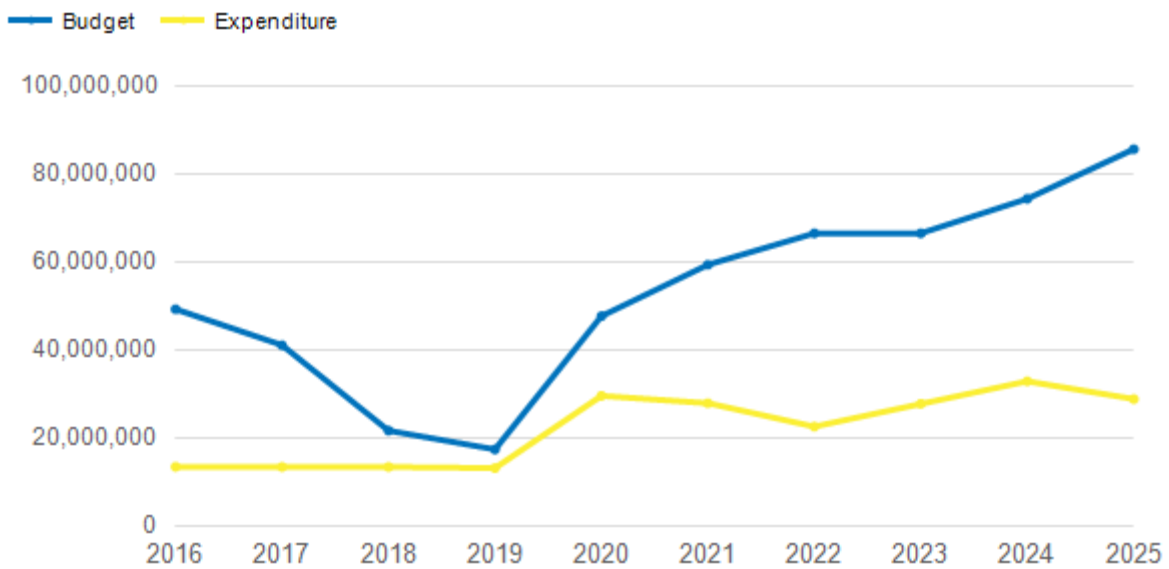
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

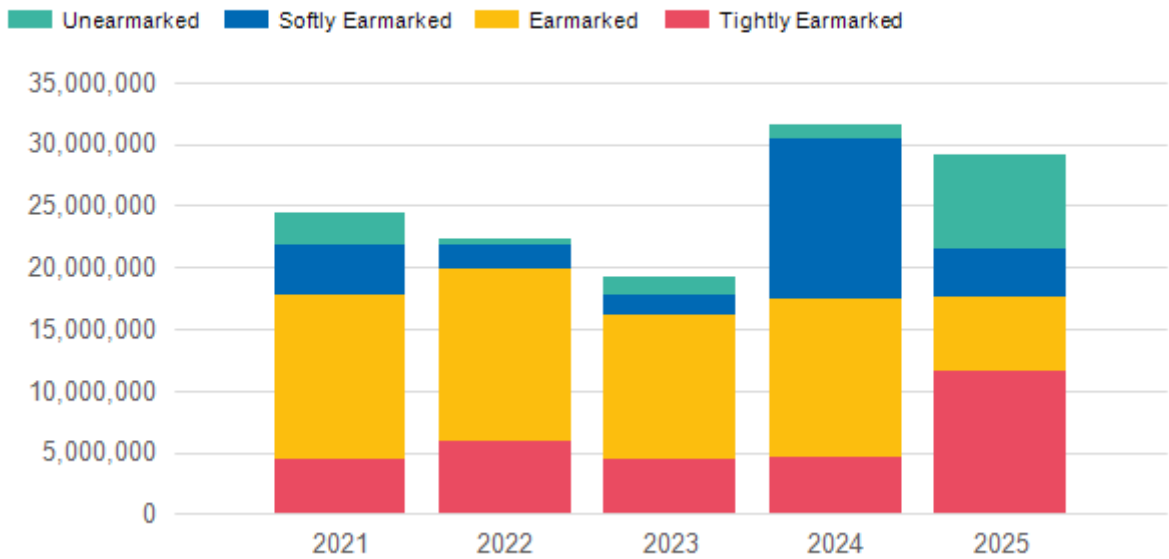
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	7,814,377	6,033,890	77.22%	6,033,890	100.00%
IA2: Respond	39,253,050	12,716,313	32.40%	12,683,449	99.74%
IA3: Empower	22,326,671	5,973,329	26.75%	5,850,610	97.95%
IA4: Solve	16,106,965	4,206,499	26.12%	4,206,499	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,501,062</b>	<b>28,930,030</b>	<b>33.84%</b>	<b>28,774,448</b>	<b>99.46%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	12,507,804	6,952,908	55.59%	6,952,908	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,240,739	1,193,812	36.84%	1,071,093	89.72%
OA7: Community	3,594,767	1,124,570	31.28%	1,124,570	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	14,134,660	4,674,155	33.07%	4,674,155	100.00%
OA9: Housing	16,533,091	4,765,745	28.83%	4,765,745	100.00%
OA10: Health	2,145,994	871,366	40.60%	838,502	96.23%
OA11: Education	7,195,412	3,625,288	50.38%	3,625,288	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	10,459,481	1,146,782	10.96%	1,146,782	100.00%
OA14: Return	7,538,222	1,272,052	16.87%	1,272,052	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	227,506	316,521	139.13%	316,521	100.00%
EA17: Systems	2,333,147	1,104,894	47.36%	1,104,894	100.00%
EA18: Support	4,106,157	1,300,153	31.66%	1,300,153	100.00%
EA20: External	1,484,081	581,784	39.20%	581,784	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,501,062</b>	<b>28,930,030</b>	<b>33.84%</b>	<b>28,774,448</b>	<b>99.46%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, Mali continued to face a persistent security crisis, exacerbating the humanitarian situation with increasing forced displacement and rising protection needs.

Within this context, UNHCR Mali operated with a programme budget (OP) of USD 85.5 million and an operational budget (OL) of USD 28.3 million by year-end. Resource mobilization efforts enabled the OL to be funded at 67 %.

Funding relied primarily on traditional donors, including the United States, Germany, Italy, the European Union, and Japan. A significant ECHO contribution in Q4 2025 provided a critical opportunity to reinforce emergency response capacities in the Koro region.

Additional resources were secured to enhance operational capacity, including USD 3 million from the CERF (UFE) and USD 21 million through the Mastercard partnership, covering the period 2025–2030. While UN core funding decreased slightly in 2025, it remained one of the few flexible funding sources for operational allocation.

Notably, U.S. contributions, historically accounting for around 50 % of the operation's funding, were reduced nearly by half—from USD 17 million in 2024 to USD 8.3 million in 2025. This trend reflects a broader global contraction in humanitarian funding. Consequently, 2025 was marked by a dual constraint: declining contributions from key donors and limited flexibility of available resources. This combination restricted Headquarters' ability to provide adaptable support to field operations, underscoring the need to intensify resource mobilization at regional and operational levels.

In terms of donor engagement, following the appointment of the new Representative in July 2025, several bilateral meetings were held with donor embassies. These discussions aimed to establish strategic contacts and sustain advocacy efforts to increase financial contributions to the Mali operation.

Regarding donor visibility, persistent insecurity in northern and central Mali—where most projects are implemented—limited field visits. In this context, digital communication has become a strategic tool to enhance donor visibility and maintain engagement. Platforms such as Facebook and X (formerly Twitter) were actively used to highlight UNHCR interventions, showcase donor contributions through compelling visuals, videos, explanatory graphics, and human-interest stories. This approach strengthens transparency, accountability, and the operation's appeal to financial partners.

Looking ahead, a multi-year resource mobilization strategy has been initiated to diversify the donor base, strengthen strategic partnerships, and increase funding predictability and flexibility. The objective is to ensure a sustainable and responsive humanitarian operation that addresses the growing needs of forcibly displaced populations in Mali.

# Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

## 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Drawing upon evidence generated through the Strategic Moment of Reflection (SMR), ActivityInfo data, and sectoral assessments, the 2025 review brings to the fore a set of structuring lessons with direct implications across Impact, Outcome, and Output levels. These insights provide a critical foundation for shaping the forthcoming multi-year programming cycle.

### 1. Strengthening national systems

SMR indicators relating to legal identity and registration demonstrate that sustained support to national institutions enabled the biometric enrolment of over 43,000 individuals, thereby ensuring the continuity of protection services despite persistent access constraints. Nonetheless, recurring delays in the issuance of civil documentation, observed at Output level, reveal enduring administrative and structural bottlenecks. Forward priority: Consolidate legal and institutional frameworks while reinforcing decentralized capacities to guarantee timely and equitable access to documentation and associated rights.

### 2. Community-based protection

Findings from protection monitoring and SMR data underscore the pivotal role of community-based mechanisms, particularly in contexts marked by limited availability of specialized services—most notably in gender-based violence (GBV). These mechanisms have demonstrably enhanced both prevention efforts and referral pathways.

Forward priority: Expand and institutionalize community-based structures, while strengthening their articulation with formal service delivery systems, especially in underserved and hard-to-reach areas.

### 3. Nexus and systemic inclusion

Assessment results, corroborated by Outcome-level data, confirm that the durable solutions strategy offers a viable entry point for advancing inclusion. However, the limited integration of forcibly displaced populations into national systems—such as social registries—continues to constitute a major structural constraint.

Forward priority: Deepen policy engagement and advocacy efforts to ensure the effective inclusion of refugees and other displaced populations within national development and social protection frameworks.

4. Livelihoods as protection Evidence from ActivityInfo and sectoral analyses indicates that investments in livelihoods have contributed meaningfully to the reduction of protection risks. However, structural barriers—particularly in relation to access to land and financial services—persist.

Forward priority: Scale up integrated economic inclusion programmes, with strengthened linkages to markets, secure land access, and inclusive financial ecosystems.

### 5. Access, security, and operational continuity

SMR data highlights the operational constraints affecting hard-to-reach areas, with direct implications for registration, protection monitoring, and the pursuit of durable solutions. These challenges are further compounded by declining resettlement quotas and constrained funding levels.

Forward priority: Enhance remote operational modalities, diversify complementary pathways, and further invest in local capacities to ensure continuity of assistance and protection.

### 6. AGD and accountability

Disaggregated SMR data, alongside feedback and accountability systems, point to improved participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in programme design and implementation.

Forward priority: Institutionalize Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mechanisms and systematically leverage Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) data to inform adaptive and inclusive programming.

### Overall perspective

Operational evidence from 2025 indicates that resilience is anchored in three interdependent pillars: (i) robust national systems; (ii) effective community-based protection; and (iii) inclusive economic opportunities. In an increasingly constrained operational environment, scaling up integrated, partnership-driven approaches will be essential to advancing sustainable and durable solutions.



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