

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-MLI_D_1.2

By 2024, people live in a rule of law, an environment of peace and accountability through strong public institutions, media and civil society exercising their roles and responsibilities for effective and inclusive governance (related to SP_D_1.2 : More national and local plans and budgets are gender-responsive)

The outcome was not achieved, however the level of participants was assessed from the following perspectives : (1) participation in the communities' ongoing CGDP development process; (2) participation in the communities' 2020 budget development process; (3) participation in a training session on the CGDP; (4) participation in a training session on the Budget; and (5) participation in a training session on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRBP). Communal plans of the nine communes are gender sensitive (Urban Commune of Kayes, Rural Commune of Liberté Dembaya and Rural Commune of Samé Djongoma), Koulikoro (Commune of Wacaro, Commune of Kaladougou (Dioila) and Commune of Koulikoro) and Ségou (Urban Commune of Ségou, Rural Commune of Pelengana and Rural Commune of Sébougou). This result was achieved through the holding of (03) training of trainers workshops on gender-sensitive planning and budgeting (3 days) in Kayes, Koulikoro and Segou with the support of UN Women. The level of participants was assessed in each of the target communes using an evaluation form.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-MLI_D_2.1

“By 2024, Malian people, particularly the most vulnerable, participate in the economy and benefit from the benefits of strong, inclusive and resilient growth that creates decent jobs Related.

The outcome was partially achieved. In accordance with UN Women's intervention, the strategic partnership for a more inclusive economy in Mali is progressing, enabling women-owned enterprises and also those in the informal sector to better develop. These strategic partnerships such as those with API, the World Bank, TFO Canada have enabled at least 400 women-owned businesses in the informal sector to organize, formalize and improve their potential access to targeted markets. In addition, another 54 women's businesses gained a better understanding of gender-responsive procurement (GRP) and acquired new skills in the process of responding to a UN system tender via the online procurement platform, and understood the challenges and partnership strategies for responding to tenders. 2,400 women organized into 25 cooperatives and 41 enterprises have improved their access to markets and finance through capacity building and access to adequate production equipment, with over XOF 26,000,000 in income generated and over XOF 13,000,000 in new finance acquired. More than 100 women-owned businesses received information on financing mechanisms and public and private market opportunities. To note that for women involved in formal entrepreneurship, 2021 was a year of continued challenges as many women-owned businesses are still struggling to recoup their losses and keep their businesses afloat in the midst of the ongoing Covid-19 crisis. Women's access to the various tax relief mechanisms and the relief guarantee fund has been rare and not incidental for many. UN Women, in collaboration with various partners and the government, has taken initiatives to improve women's organizations' access to markets and networks using ICT to enable them to expand their horizons and reach more profitable markets. UN Women Mali's women's entrepreneurship program initiatives have made it possible to establish and disseminate an in-depth diagnosis in the area of statistical production, which has made it possible to measure the effects of Covid-19

on women and their economic activities and to propose measures to mitigate the socio-economic effects of the pandemic. Thus, 153 people from several public administrations and institutions, public enterprises, social security organizations, financial institutions, development partners and civil society organizations contributed to the proposal of very interesting recommendations in terms of capacity building, production of statistics and national gender indicators, integration of gender in economic recovery plans and efforts, and measuring the effects of Covid-19 on women and their activities.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-MLI_D_1.1

people live in a rule of law, an environment of peace and accountability through strong public institutions, media and civil society exercising their roles and responsibilities for effective and inclusive governance (related to SP_D_1.1 : More women of all ages fully participate, lead and engage in political institutions and processes)

This outcome was partially achieved, so more actors were ready to ensure (1) their responsibility and role as incubators for the promotion of gender equality and human rights of women and girls in the functions of representation, control and legislative and to keep these issues on the agenda of the NTC; (2) monitoring and evaluation of the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment issues in the reforms and in the parliamentary work of the NTC; (3) strengthening of public speaking, oral questions, written questions and interpellations; and (4) identification of strong support strategies to ensure that the gender dimension is effectively taken into account in the political and institutional reforms. This result was achieved through capacity building. 115 members (41 women) of the National Transition Committee (NTC) were strengthened to better understand their roles and responsibilities in order to effectively defend the priorities of citizens in general, in particular those of youth, women, people living with disabilities and others. These sessions were held in the form of panels with the support of UN Women, NDI, UNDP, ARG, NIMM. In addition, the community became aware of the importance of the voters' lists following capacity building sessions and a voters' list revision exercise. So, 250 new registrations and requests for modifications were made in Bamako, Segou and Mopti. The testimonies collected attest to the community's willingness to perform this civic duty. 1149 women and young people (322 men and 827 women) from the six communes of Bamako (749 including 211 men and 538 women), the cities of Segou (80 men and 120 women) and Mopti (31 men and 169 women) were informed and sensitized on the process of ordinary revision of the electoral lists, which has been underway since October 1 and will end on December 31 of each year. This is an opportunity to register on the lists or to change centers according to changes of residence. These sensitization activities in Bamako as well as in Segou and Mopti were covered and broadcast by the Union des Radios et Television Libre du Mali (URTEL) with the project's partner community radios to reach the largest number of people. The capacities of 120 members (men) of political parties were strengthened through an information and sensitization activity targeting political parties on positive masculinity as well as the roles and duties of men to participate in the promotion and protection of women's rights. These sessions allowed men to understand that they must contribute to the active participation of women in the management of their community and that this complementarity will undoubtedly ensure a harmonious and sustainable development. The capacities of 120 other members of political parties were strengthened on the different applications of law N°052 to the different elections (proportional voting, majority voting with two rounds and the different scenarios according to the size of the electoral districts etc.). These sessions allowed for an increase in the number of resource persons with a clear knowledge of the different applications of Law N° 052 and who will serve as a lever to continue the process of information and sensitization on the topic. 1149 women and young people (322 men and 827 women) from the six communes of Bamako (749 including 211 men and 538 women), the cities of Segou (80 men and 120 women) and Mopti (31 men and 169 women) were informed and sensitized on the process of ordinary revision of the electoral lists, which has been underway since October 1 and will end on December 31 of each year. This is an opportunity to register on the lists or to change centers according to changes of residence. The beneficiaries of these sessions have become aware

of the importance of this exercise of revision of the electoral lists and testimonies collected attest to their willingness to perform this civic duty. 250 new registrations and requests for changes were made in Bamako, Segou and Mopti. These sensitization activities in Bamako as well as in Segou and Mopti were covered and broadcast by the Union des Radios et Television Libre du Mali (URTEL) with the project's partner community radios to reach the largest number of people. The capacities of 120 members (men) of political parties were strengthened through an information and sensitization activity targeting political parties on positive masculinity as well as the roles and duties of men to participate in the promotion and protection of women's rights. These sessions allowed men to understand that they must contribute to the active participation of women in the management of their community and that this complementarity will undoubtedly ensure a harmonious and sustainable development. The capacities of 120 other members of political parties were strengthened on the different applications of law N°052 to the different elections (proportional voting, majority voting with two rounds and the different scenarios according to the size of the electoral districts etc.). These sessions allowed for an increase in the number of resource persons with a clear knowledge of the different applications of Law N° 052 and who will serve as a lever to continue the process of information and sensitization on the topic.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-MLI_D_2.2

By 2024, communities are managing natural resources and the environment in a sustainable and equitable manner and are more resilient to the adverse effects of climate change

UN Women Mali's AgriFeD program has made real progress in achieving its objectives and targeted results in 2021, the final year of implementation of the first phase. The contributions, achievements and experiences of several partners have been leveraged according to their areas of expertise, including direct beneficiaries, the Government, UN Specialized Agencies (FAO, WFP, UNCDF and UNDP), civil society/NGOs and the private sector. Increased access to land and land security for rural women in Mali. The governance of land management is now sensitive in several communes of intervention of the agriculture program with the signature and beginning of implementation of 7 communal charters of land management that integrate women's land rights in the regions of Sikasso, Ségou, Koulikoro, Mopti and Kayes. Thus, 349.822 ha of agricultural land were acquired for 137 groups of 12,146 beneficiaries, of which 269.82 ha were secured for 125 groups of 10,742 beneficiaries. A strong sensitization and advocacy process contributed to the achievement of these results. To reinforce these achievements, 10 market gardening areas of 47 ha have been developed and benefit 10 groups of 1962 women and 521 men in the Sikasso region. 14668 women beneficiaries of the program have strengthened their resilience to climate change with the acquisition of new knowledge in agricultural practices through training and demonstration activities. At least 9 production technologies were introduced to beneficiary groups, including potato production, winter onion production techniques, reforestation systems with various types of plants, fascines, Zaï, stone barriers, production and use of organic manure from low walls, production of natural neem-based pesticide, and production of organic liquid fertilizer from animal waste. 225,376,950 CFA francs of financing were acquired by the women's groups supported by AgriFeD. This result was obtained through support in terms of capacity building of the groups, which enabled them to access financial services through the opening of bank accounts. At least 4505 women farmers in 2021 generated income of more than 849,093,390 FCFA with 589,741,927 FCFA of profit margin.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-MLI_D_3.1

By 2024, vulnerable people have improved access to social welfare services, including in humanitarian context.

The outcome was partially achieved. The Ministry of Gender, through the national GBV abandonment program, has continued to implement advocacy activities for the promotion of women's rights and the elimination of GBV. Despite the socio-political and security context in the country as well as the Covid-19 pandemic, which had a negative impact on the implementation of some activities and the commitment of some key stakeholders during this year, there were significant changes in the GBV situation in Mali this year. This means that the dedicated theory of change as it mentioned in the SN remains in practice : " ... IF State structures and civil society organizations, at the national, regional and local levels, have the capacity to plan and effectively implement the decentralization of basic social services, with increased participation and ownership of women, adolescents and youth building on and complementing key results in other areas of UN-Women programme and results supported by other key partners; THEN vulnerable groups, including women, children, adolescents and youth, have more equitable access to quality basic social services, according to their age and gender-specific needs, including in humanitarian situation; BECAUSE institutions, communities and CSOs will have the capacity to address the root causes and factors that contribute to social inequalities that limit the access of vulnerable people to basic social service. "102,4517 people, including 1,36080 girls, 1,26639 boys, 4,495,41 women and 312,257 men were reached through behavior change communication through information and awareness sessions in the program's intervention areas, to improve their attitudes and practices towards the promotion of women's rights and the elimination of GBV. 1246 people, including 150 police officers (45 of them women), 49 journalists (33 men and 16 women) and 140 traditional communicators (men), 300 teenagers, 60 traditional and religious leaders (40 men and 20 women), 150 girls and 410 resource persons and others have improved their knowledge on human and women's rights, they will serve as permanent resources within communities in order to promote women's rights and eliminate GBV, mainly in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Segou and the district of Bamako. 05 networks of women's and civil society organizations as well as regional coalitions of traditional and religious leaders actively involved in the prevention and management of GBV are established and functional. A platform of young people committed to the abandonment of GBV and actively mobilized to support the program's actions is also functional. These contribute to better coordinate actions and involve all key stakeholders within the community mechanisms for the prevention and referral of GBV cases to appropriate health services. These mechanisms have been set up in collaboration with traditional and religious leaders in the regions and the district of Bamako.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-MLI_D_4.1

**By 2024, people are resilient to conflict, live reconciled and in harmony in a peaceful and secure environment that respects human rights and positive cultural traditions.
(Related to SP_D_4.1 : More commitments on women, peace and security are implemented by Member States and the UN system, and more gender equality advocates influence peace and security processes)**

The outcome is partially achieved during the course of 2021. However, during the year significant progress was made on women's participation in the peace process. The participation of 9 women as members of the National Committee for the Follow-up of the Implementation of the Agreement (CSA) is strengthened 6 years after the signing of the Agreement. This is one of the most significant results in terms of women's political participation in the peace process. The political commitment of the three signatory parties to the Peace Agreement to ensure the involvement of women in this monitoring body of the political peace process has intensified in 2021 with their decision to appoint 3 additional women to the CSA (which will increase their level of representation to 37.5% when effective) and 12 women to the 5 technical sub-commissions. This change is a real transformation in Mali and is the result of intense advocacy since the first Ouagadougou Peace Accords for women to participate fully in negotiation and peace frameworks. The reports of the UN Secretary General and the Independent Observer recognize the contribution of women in the National Committee for the Follow-up of the Implementation of the Agreement (CSA). UN Women has contributed significantly to the implementation of women members of the CSA a capacity building

programme by providing technical (advisory support, training tools, provision of resource persons and trainers), logistics and financial support. UN Women contribution is recognized by the reports of the UN Secretary General's periodic reports on the situation in Mali. UN Women worked in close partnership with the Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), MINUSMA, the Ministry of reconciliation peace and national cohesion in charge of the agreement for peace and national reconciliation and the Ministry for the Promotion of women children and the family, with the technical support from the Office of the high representative of the president of the transition for the monitoring of the implementation of the agreement. Based on the context analysis to date, the theory of change is still relevant in 2021. The strategy has not been changed. By 2021, women members of the CSA have enhanced their knowledge and skills to better ensure their full and effective participation in the CSA. There is a process of transformation towards stronger leadership during this programme. Before, many of the new women appointed to the CSA did not feel confident to perform their role alongside men. Gradually, observations and evaluations of the training they have received show an increase in their self-confidence and public speaking skills. They can engage in discussions on sensitive issues on the peace and reconciliation agreement, express their positions and listen to those of others without tension between them, which was not the case at the beginning. They recognize the importance of collaborating and coordinating with each other and with the men in their delegations before, during and after CSA's sessions. The participation of men in the capacity building programme, including the heads of delegation of the two formed armed movements (CMA and Platform), was remarkable and provided qualitative inputs in terms of sharing their learning about the dynamics within the CSA, advising on strategies to bring women's issues to the table and influence decisions. They also acknowledged that they have a better understanding of gender mainstreaming and are committed to supporting the consideration of women's needs in the implementation of the Peace Agreement. The mood between the two groups is very positive during the training sessions and fosters the conditions for good collaboration between them. A capacity building programme should include all members of the peace mechanism, not just women, to ensure that men are open to gender issues and facilitate the consideration of their needs.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-MLI_D_4.2

By 2024, people are resilient to conflict, live reconciled and in harmony in a peaceful and secure environment that respects human rights and positive cultural traditions.

(Related to SP_D_4.2 : More women play a greater role and are better served by humanitarian response and recovery efforts)

The outcome is partially achieved during 2021. However, during the year significant progress was made on women's participation in the peace process. Gender is systematically integrated into the humanitarian response planning process: in the humanitarian needs analysis and the humanitarian response plan through strengthened technical capacities of humanitarian actors including government officials. Humanitarian coordination at national and local levels has developed a more gender-sensitive humanitarian agenda and programming with the support of UN Women. Appropriate mechanisms such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) roadmap for gender mainstreaming in humanitarian action, the Cluster Gender Focal Point Network are in place and functioning, thanks mainly to the support and leadership of UN Women. The identification and systematic consideration of the specific and priority needs of women and girls now makes the humanitarian response more adapted to the needs of vulnerable groups. The humanitarian needs analysis (HNO) and the humanitarian response plan (HRP) show this important progress. UN Women provide technical (advisory support, training tools, trainers), logistics and financial support. UN Women contribution is recognized by OCHA reports and the reports of the National Solidarity Directorate in charge of humanitarian action. UN Women worked closely with the gender experts from GENCAP and with OCHA under the supervision of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN Women Resident Representative. The assistance operations were carried out in complementarity with the coordinated actions of the state services and other humanitarian actors of the United Nations and national and international NGOs. Based on the context analysis to date, the theory of change is still relevant in 2021.

The strategy has not been changed. 5391 displaced people, including 5162 women, in the IDP camps of Mopti, Ségou and Bamako benefit from humanitarian assistance and gradually restore their dignity. The Humanitarian Country Team should regularly invite a key women-led civil society organisation to its meetings to continue the dialogue on how best to address the identified needs of women and girls and the results of evaluations of the humanitarian response in Mali. The inclusion of women, particularly displaced girls, can be promoted by making their participation a fundamental criteria for the eligibility of local organisations for project funding. In addition to addressing the urgent needs of women and girls affected by conflict, a thorough analysis of the structural causes of conflict must accompany the response.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-MLI_D_6.1

By 2024, people live in a rule of law, an environment of peace and accountability through strong public institutions, media and civil society exercising their roles and responsibilities for effective and inclusive governance (related to SP_D_6.1: The capacity of governments and stakeholders is strengthened to assess progress in implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, and other global normative and policy frameworks) .

The outcome was not achieved, however some capacity building and advocacy activities are carried out throughout the country by different actors in society on gender equality norms and the fight against violence against women/girls and gender-based violence. These activities are carried out in partnership with EVAW's flagship program (Spotlight Program), as this program has not yet mobilized funds for its implementation. The capacities of 211 members of the Budget Monitoring Group (BMG) and regional actors are improved on gender equality standards and women's empowerment in the localities of Kayes, Koulikoro and Segou. This group was 132 men (63%) and 79 women (37%). The technical and institutional capacities of 106 (80 men (75.47%) and 26 women (24.53%)) key actors of the National Police were strengthened on the following themes: issues related to the integration of gender in security and protection policies and strategies and gender equality standards and women's empowerment. The capacities of 148 communal councilors, local health, social development and women's promotion agents (110 men or 74.32% and 38 women or 25.68%) were strengthened on gender equality standards and women's empowerment. 31 national, regional and PSC directors and managers (20 Women -64.51%- and 11 Men (35.49%)) were reinforced on gender norms and women's empowerment. 36 senior officials (27 women (75%) and 9 men (25%)) of the National Agricultural Development Bank (BNDA) were reinforced on gender equality standards and women's empowerment during the session on integrating gender responsive budgeting into their plans, programs and strategies to prevent and combat gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls on Gender and its concepts, Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB).