

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)

The combined implementation of the different activities of the NGP, the national PBSG strategy, and the application of Law 052 have made it possible to create an environment where the rights of women and men are respected. The institutionalization of PBSG tools and the inclusion of gender at all levels (planning, program and policy development, budgeting process) allows for a better distribution of resources and a greater involvement of all segments of society in the country's development process.

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)

Several ministerial departments are able to take gender into account in their budgeting process as a result of the implementation of the PBSG strategy. Three PDSECs at the level of two district councils and one regional council are available thanks to the support of UN Women. To ensure its legitimacy, this process requires the involvement of all layers of the community, taking into account their specific needs. This involvement will facilitate the appropriation of the document and its implementation because everyone will feel responsible for the implementation of the activities selected in the plan.

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 year 2022 has been marked by the aftermath of covid with still ongoing negative impact on the private sector and especially Women evolving in the formal and informal sector of the economy. The ongoing socio-political crisis that the country is facing has had an impact of women and their businesses. To advance on reaching sustainable results, the program has used strategical partnership such as partnerships with API and World Bank in the operationalization of the Women Business Center, FAFE in the capacity building of women entrepreneurs and structures like Impact Her in advancing women's access to digital solutions and in building their capacities. The program has also applied the "leaving no one behind" concept throughout its interventions and more specifically by allowing more than 265 women evaluating in the informal sector to formalize their activities, hence allowing the capitalization of their contribution to the economy. UN Women and its partners have enabled over 1853 women owned

enterprises and cooperatives to access diverse opportunities allowing them to improve their structuration and organizational capacities, acquire more information and opportunities on accessing procurement opportunities both at national level and exporting markets and to better evolve in the formal economy. Through strategic partnership, UNW has enabled different institutions to mainstream gender in their business model such as MINUSMA which is now actively engaged in putting into practice the gender responsive procurement principles. It has also enabled national structures to have a better understanding and take into consideration the needs of women owned businesses into two current reforms.

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

In 2022, the achievements of the first phase of the Agriculture program were reinforced. This has materialized with the funding of the roadmap and investment plan of the revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and with the mobilization of other donors to benefit from additional funding to make beneficiaries benefit from the support of our annual work plan for increased community resilience to the effects of climate change. Better positioning of UN Women at the UNS level in thematic groups, with government structures and the private sector. At least 10 meetings were attended in UN clusters and 2 high-level workshops during which positive contributions were made. UN Women provided co-leadership to the Sustainable and Inclusive Economy Thematic Group (SIE TG) and contributed to the facilitation of the group. In addition, the support process for one of the important components of our work is triggered in synergy with other agencies like UNFPA. This is the support for the research and dissemination of data on unpaid domestic work. This has helped to highlight the challenges related to the inclusion of the monetary value of unpaid work by women farmers in national accounts. At the operational level, 176 women in the Mopti region acquired a production space equipped with a solar system to strengthen their resilience to the effects of the security crisis and climate change through a joint partnership with the FAO. In addition, 150 actors in charge of groups in the Niafoung; circle in the Timbuktu region have strengthened their resilience to the effects of climate change through the transfer of new skills on Water and Soil Conservation (WSC) and Soil Defense and Restoration (SDR), livestock farming, fish farming, fodder farming and dune fixation techniques. At least 620 producers acquired 12 tons of improved rice and sorghum seeds and more than 1,580 beneficiaries strengthened their resilience to climate change with the provision of vegetable seeds. In addition, 3,600 beneficiaries acquired 8 wells to strengthen their economic activity with increased access to water. In addition, rural women's access to ICTs has been strengthened with 35 members of shea groups acquiring new capacities to use the BFW platform and on digital marketing. Girls' access to ICTs for youth has been triggered by the launch of the first call for applications to recruit 50 girls who will benefit from the regional project on African. Girls Can Code. Mali was selected as one of the 11 countries that benefit from this initiative. 1100 women farmers benefited for the first time from crop insurance to protect their crops from losses due to drought and floods. UN Women Mali in partnership with UNCDF and with support from WACARO led to the development of a new crop insurance product for a female-dominated value chain (groundnut), the creation of new jobs for rural women in a non-conventional sector such as the insurance value chain, and the development of gender-sensitive training materials for insurance agents to enable them to better understand the specific needs and constraints faced by women. Resource mobilization challenges have limited the implementation of our work plan, however, actions are underway to solicit other donors interested in Mali and the economic strengthening component. 4 concept notes have been proposed, 1 of which is funded to scale up the initiative on the provision of gender sensitive agricultural insurance services for approximately US\$200,000

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-MLI_D_3.1

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

UN Women's actions in the field of eliminating violence against women and girls have contributed to a gradual change in people's mentality regarding the perception of GBV, especially traditional and religious leaders through national and regional coalitions. Alliances of women's rights defenders have been set up to carry out actions in favor of GBV prevention, harmful practices, the promotion of RH rights and emergency assistance to survivors in the communes of Bougouni, Kolokani, Kati and Sélingué. About forty civil society organizations, including women's and youth associations and community-based organizations, provide information on women's political and social rights and on services for GBV victims and survivors. Thanks to these different actions, hundreds of women and girls have a better understanding of prevention and protection measures against GBV and of menstrual hygiene management. 23 groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination have been trained in IGAs. The capacity building of hundreds of traditional chiefs and religious leaders in the regions of Koulikoro, Segou, Kayes, Sikasso and Bamako has allowed them to become more involved in prevention and protection activities. They regularly undertake information, awareness-raising and mediation activities and promote gender equality and the fight to eliminate GBV in their respective communities. In terms of access to legal assistance, many improvements have been observed at the level of the national police department, which is the entry point for survivors. GBV sections have been created in the different units of the national police department and capacity building has been carried out with the support of UN Women, through training and the provision of computer equipment.

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)

9 women members of the monitoring committee influence the implementation of the peace and reconciliation agreement of the Algiers process (CSA) which is the strategic body for monitoring of the peace process. The appointments of 3 new women to the CSA and 12 women to the sub-committees are also finalized in 2022. UN Women has contributed to this outcome through advocacy with the Government, the parties to the Agreement, the International Community and by providing technical and financial support to the capacity building programme for women and men members of the CSA. UN Women worked with key partners such as MINUSMA (Gender and Mediation Units), Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), the Norwegian Embassy that advocated for women's participation in the CSA and also provided technical support and funded training activities. Women civil society leaders have also been advocating and follow up the recommendations of the high-level workshop on women's participation. Women members of peace huts, peace committees, women mediators influence the prevention and resolution of local conflicts in the regions of Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka and Kidal. UN Women has strengthened the technical capacities of women leaders, advocated with regional and local authorities to open up peace mechanisms to women, supported dialogue on peace and social cohesion initiatives, and brought women into contact with authorities and influential men. The local women's coordination organisations and the NGO implementing partners mobilized the actors, ensuring their mobilization and capacity building. Women contribute to the resilience of their families and communities by improving their food security and income through the establishment of cereal banks, market gardens, seed stocks, soap production and the processing of agri-food products in Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, Ménaka and Kidal. Their contribution helps to improve social cohesion between community members by reducing the risk of conflict linked to food insecurity, and has strengthened the bonds of social cohesion, mutual aid and solidarity between women

from different communities through collective activities. The resources generated are used for family expenses, especially for children (purchase of clothes, health care, school supplies, meals for children at school). UN Women has financed economic recovery activities, strengthened the technical capacities of the targets, equipped the groups and peace huts with production and processing equipments. The regional directorates for the promotion of women, agriculture and hydraulics provided technical assistance and monitoring of the activities. Implementing NGOs trained the women's groups, informed the authorities and provided advisory support to the beneficiaries. FAO also funded and provided technical support as co-implementing agency in Mopti region. Women and girls benefit more from the coordinated humanitarian response through improved targeting, systematic disaggregation of data and consideration of their specific needs in protection, food security, health and NFIs assistance. UN Women provided technical support for the development and implementation of the roadmap on gender mainstreaming in humanitarian action and the gender strategy of the Humanitarian Country Team, funded capacity building of humanitarian actors in Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou and the District of Bamako, and advocated for funding of the roadmap. The Ministry of Health and Social Development and the Ministry for Humanitarian Action provided technical support, particularly in terms of targeting and monitoring. OCHA and NRC contributed to the funding of the actions. UN Women strengthened its leadership within the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) through the implementation of the roadmap for gender mainstreaming in humanitarian action. As part of the implementation of this roadmap, UN Women ensured the coordination of the Cluster Gender Focal Point Network (CGFPN) with OCHA and the implementation of the 2022 work plan. A capacity building plan for humanitarian actors on Gender in Humanitarian Action, in alignment with the Roadmap, was implemented with the technical and financial support of UN Women and OCHA Mali. They have helped to strengthen the specific knowledge on gender of humanitarian actors. The application of the knowledge received by the humanitarian actors allowed for inclusive targeting, systematic disaggregation of data by sex and age and consideration of the specific needs of women and girls.

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)**

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to improve social cohesion between community members by reducing the risk of conflict linked to food insecurity, and has strengthened the bonds of social cohesion, mutual aid and solidarity between women from different communities through collective activities. The resources generated are used for family expenses, especially for children (purchase of clothes, health care, school supplies, meals for children at school). UN Women has financed economic recovery activities, strengthened the technical capacities of the targets, equipped the groups and peace huts with production and processing equipments. The regional directorates for the promotion of women, agriculture and hydraulics provided technical assistance and monitoring of the activities. Implementing NGOs trained the women's groups, informed the authorities and provided advisory support to the beneficiaries. FAO also funded and provided technical support as co-implementing agency in Mopti region. Women and girls benefit more from the coordinated humanitarian response through improved targeting, systematic disaggregation of data and consideration of their specific needs in protection, food security, health and NFIs assistance. UN Women provided technical support for the development and implementation of the roadmap on gender mainstreaming in humanitarian action and the gender strategy of the Humanitarian Country Team, funded capacity building of humanitarian actors in Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, M'paka, Mopti, Ségou and the District of Bamako, and advocated for funding of the roadmap. The Ministry of Health and Social Development and the Ministry for Humanitarian Action provided technical support, particularly in terms of targeting and monitoring. OCHA and NRC contributed to the funding of the actions. UN Women strengthened its leadership within the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) through the implementation of the roadmap for gender mainstreaming in humanitarian action. As part of the implementation of this roadmap, UN Women ensured the coordination of the Cluster Gender Focal Point Network (CGFPN) with OCHA and the implementation of the 2022 work plan. A capacity building plan for humanitarian actors on Gender in Humanitarian Action, in alignment with the Roadmap, was implemented with the technical and financial support of UN Women and OCHA Mali. They have helped to strengthen the specific knowledge on gender of humanitarian actors. The application of the knowledge received by the humanitarian actors allowed for inclusive targeting, systematic disaggregation of data by sex and age and consideration of the specific needs of women and girls.