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Country programme document for Mali (2020-2024)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Mali, a landlocked country in the Sahel, continues to face significant challenges marked by growing fragility and multifaceted crises. This fragility results from deficits of resilience to shocks, lack of governance and low levels of public and private investments. The presence and activism of several armed groups due to the weak capacity of the country to control its vast underpopulated areas have resulted in the expansion of the crisis and the loss of thousands of lives¹ in recent years. Despite the presence of international forces² and the establishment of the Group of Five for the Sahel, violent extremism and radicalization continue to have a devastating effect on people's lives and livelihoods.

2. Four years after the signing of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in 2015, the country continues to face security challenges with the emergence of new threats to overall peace and stability.³ The insecurity from the jihadist invasion that started in the northern regions has spread to the centre of the country with the advent of violent extremism. The deterioration of the security situation is exacerbated by rising intercommunity tensions. Insecurity have led to low State presence in the impacted regions and limited access to public services, with resultant deterioration in the rule of law and negative implications for coping capacities and livelihood options of the population, especially women and youth.

3. Governance deficits are noted in several core government functions. Corruption and illicit wealth accumulation persist. Weaknesses in the justice system have impacted both public confidence in the judiciary and the deterioration in the rule of law, which is negatively impacting human rights.⁴ Access to judiciary services by vulnerable people, particularly women, remains a challenge. Prisons are overcrowded and conditions in detention centres remain poor. The presidential election in July 2018 had 24 candidates and a low voter participation rate of 42.7 percent in the first round and 34.42 percent in the second round. Of the 871 polling stations that did not open due to insecurity or inaccessibility, 444 were located in the regions of Mopti, Segou and Timbuktu. With the decentralization decree of 2018, the Government is accelerating transfers to local governments and communes, with budgetary allocations increasing from 24.4 percent in 2017 to 25.3 percent in 2018.

4. Persistent insecurity and political uncertainties coupled with a decline in agricultural production have affected economic growth, which decreased from 5.3 percent in 2016 to 5 percent in 2018 and an estimated 4.9 percent in 2019. Economic growth remains non-inclusive since it is neither job-creating nor sufficiently broad-based to reduce poverty and inequality. The economy is characterized by lack of diversification and competitiveness, dominated in 2018 by the primary sector (32 percent of gross domestic product (GDP)), mainly cotton, and tertiary sectors (40 percent of GDP) such as telecommunications. Mali was ranked 123 of 137 countries for competitiveness by the World Business Forum for 2017-2018. The business environment is not favourable for the development of the private sector due to the many barriers to investments.

5. The poverty rate has remained stagnant since 2009. After falling 12 points from 55.6 percent to 43.7 percent between 2001 and 2009, it rose to 47.3 percent in 2015, due to the high annual population growth rate of 3.6 percent⁵ and the negative impact of the protracted security crisis on employment and inequality. It declined slightly to 43.6 percent in 2018 due to improved agricultural production in the last two years. Poverty in Mali is predominantly rural

¹ UNDP, *Journey to Extremism in Africa: Drivers, Incentives and the Tipping Point for Recruitment*, New York, 2017.

² The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), established by Security Council resolution 2100 (2013), Operation Barkhane (France) and the European Union military mission contribute to the training of the Malian Armed Forces.

³ Ministry of National Reconciliation and National Cohesion and European Union: *Etude cartographique des conflits dans les régions du Centre et du Nord du Mali; Le contexte sécuritaire au Nord et Centre du Mali: Les jeux d'acteurs à l'horizon 2019*, Août 2018.

⁴ The Ibrahim Index of African Governance ranked Mali 28 of 54 countries for a value of 50.1

⁵ INSTAT, *Enquête Modulaire et Permanente auprès des Ménages (EMOP)*, 2018.

with a rate of 53.6 percent in rural areas. The Multidimensional Poverty Index,⁶ which expresses poverty in terms of deprivation in education, health and living conditions,⁷ is 39.8 percent nationally.

6. The lack of economic opportunities, combined with the lack of justice, insecurity and widespread corruption, is a determining factor in radicalization. Young people⁸ are vulnerable to violent extremism⁹ because of the high incidence of unemployment. With a growth rate of 3.6 percent, the population is young; 60 percent are under 40 and 39 percent are aged 15-40. Among this population of working age, more than 46 percent are unemployed.

7. Women remain marginalized and underrepresented in the socioeconomic and political fabric of the society. They have limited economic opportunities, access to resources and services and voice in decision-making. Women's representation in appointed positions remains low.¹⁰ They account for 27 percent of parliamentarians and 26 percent of total presidential appointments. In 2018, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (led by the United Nations Population Fund) reported respectively 22 (16 in 2017) and 116 (43 in 2018) victims of conflict-related sexual violence.

8. Mali is characterized by vulnerability to climate change and strong anthropogenic pressure on natural resources that threatens the ecosystem and the resilience of the people. Two thirds of the country, the arid and semi-arid areas in the north, are subject to chronic drought because of the effects of climate change and a negative impact on biodiversity. Human activities most damaging to biodiversity are land clearing, logging, bush fires, uncontrolled use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and poor gold panning and fishing practices. Competition for limited resources has increased the population's vulnerability to climate change and conflicts. The persistence of drought and the frequency of conflicts have increased migration, particularly in the central regions. Forests, which provide people with goods and services along with 93 percent of energy needs, are disappearing at the rate of 100,000 hectares annually with negative impact on biodiversity. Floods are relatively recurrent in Mali; 65 flood cases were observed in 2017, causing considerable damage. People are also affected by the degradation of the quality of their living environment by urbanization, waste and environmental pollution.

9. The 2015-2019 country programme produced significant results and transformational changes in development management, governance and environmental protection. The work of UNDP has strengthened leadership and national ownership of the process of steering and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The implementation of the road map produced at the end of the mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support ("MAPS") mission has made it possible to strengthen the coordination mechanism for the Sustainable Development Goals and to make Malians aware of the importance of the Goals on their living conditions. In addition to supporting the organization of free and transparent presidential and legislative elections, UNDP helped to improve respect for human rights through the massive reduction of prison overcrowding and the rehabilitation of infrastructures, particularly in post-conflict areas. With regard to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, UNDP work led to the finalization of the third national communication and the articulation of the country's nationally determined contribution.

10. The new country programme builds on lessons learned and recommendations from the various evaluations of the ongoing programme, including the midterm programme evaluation and the independent country programme evaluation. These evaluations revealed: (a) dispersal and fragmentation of the programme both thematically and geographically, which reduces the impact and prevents adequate monitoring of interventions; (b) weak synergies in the implementation of the various segments of the programme; (c) lack of control of the underlying

⁶ INSTAT, Multidimensional Poverty in Mali in 2016, November 2017.

⁷ UNDP, Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2018

⁸ Ministry of Youth and Sports (2012), Framework Policy for Youth Development and action plan

⁹ UNDP, Journey to Extremism in Africa: Drivers, Incentives and the Tipping Point for Recruitment, New York, 2017.

¹⁰ African Development Bank, *Africa Gender Equality Index*, 2015.

causes of conflicts, resulting in poor results on intra-community dialogue and a low contribution to peace and social cohesion; (d) lack of a sustainability-based approach because of high ambition vis-à-vis limited means; (e) low consideration of risk mitigation measures; and (f) difficulties for UNDP to play a central role in the relationships with United Nations agencies and other technical and financial partners, as well as low exploitation of the synergies between its mandate and that of MINUSMA.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. Taking into account the new security situation and the multifaceted challenges in governance, UNDP will mobilize and harness partnerships to play an integrator role across the policy programme front, the Sustainable Development Goals and the nationally-determined contribution with improved coherence between the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework and the country programme. This will also include tailored area-specific approaches such as strengthening stabilization and the humanitarian-development nexus in the central regions. UNDP will strengthen its collaboration with MINUSMA, United Nations agencies, donors, the private sector and other development stakeholders on the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the Government's Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development, (Cadre Stratégique pour la Relance Économique et le Développement Durable (CREDD)), 2019-2023 to address the complex development challenges facing Mali.

12. In terms of the national policy framework, in 2018 the Government finalized the CREDD, which explicitly integrates the Sustainable Development Goals, as the implementation tool for its new long-term vision "Mali 2040". Mali presented its voluntary national report to the high-level forum on sustainable development in July 2018. With UNDP support, the Government successfully hosted the Sustainable Development Goal Campaign in May 2018 to sensitize and mobilize the population on the 2030 Agenda.

13. The country programme, developed in consultation with the Government, United Nations agencies, donors, the private sector and civil society, integrates the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and African Union Agenda 2063 and is completely aligned with national priorities set out in the CREDD. It will be implemented as part of joint interventions planned in the UNSDCF (2020-2024). These are: (a) effective and accountable governance for a peaceful, fair and inclusive society; (b) inclusive growth, resilience and environmental sustainability; and (c) basic social services and social protection. The programme will be implemented in line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, notably through effective implementation of signature solutions to develop national and local capacities in development management.

14. UNDP will adopt an intervention strategy that takes into account the socioeconomic, political and security context of the country and will better target thematic and geographic challenges to make interventions more effective and results more sustainable. This strategy will target youth and women in priority areas and will focus on: (a) stabilization, resilience to shocks and social cohesion in the centre of the country; (b) improved application of the humanitarian-security-development nexus in the north, and; (c) national programmes such as the National Social Emergencies Programme aimed at resilience and the reduction of poverty at regional level.

15. The new programme aims to contribute to the emergence of a peaceful and resilient Malian society where citizens regain confidence in their institutions, live in an environment of peace with a fair justice system, are resilient to crises and enjoy the fruits of inclusive growth. The theory of change underlying the programmatic offer is that: (a) if the essential functions of the State are restored and associated services accessible to all, then violent extremism and intercommunity conflicts will be greatly reduced and the citizens of Mali will regain confidence in their institutions and live sustainably in a peaceful and safe environment; (b) if the institutional framework is favourable to enabling the business environment and the mobilization

of private sector investments, and entrepreneurship develops, particularly for young people and women, then economic growth will be inclusive, create jobs and reduce poverty and inequalities; and (c) if disaster prevention and response mechanisms are functioning, environmental standards are applied in natural resource management and biodiversity protection, and intelligent production systems are adopted, then Malian citizens will be resilient to conflict and climate change. These three programmatic offers are interdependent and will be implemented in an integrated manner to ensure effectiveness and efficiency. For example, having strong institutions will support an enabling environment for the private sector which will improve investments and create sustainable jobs, moving people away from dependence on fragile natural resources for their livelihoods. This will also reduce the number of people affected by climate change. Application of environmental standards and response mechanisms could be achieved through stronger institutions. Integration of the three programmatic offers will be achieved through local area-based planning, avoiding siloed projects in different regions of the country.

Priority 1. Inclusive governance and peacebuilding

16. Initiatives under this priority contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10, 11 and 16 and will implement signature solutions 2, 3 and 6. They aim to restore the authority of the State and key core government functions through the effective return of the administration to the north and the centre of the country. They will also contribute to the inclusion of populations, especially women and youth, in decision-making processes and the promotion of their well-being through access to related basic services. UNDP will support institutional reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law through fair access to justice and the fight against corruption. It will focus on the fight against impunity by strengthening the overall justice system and the protection of human rights, including the mitigation of the risks of discriminatory practices and the holistic treatment of gender-based violence cases.

17. UNDP will support mechanisms to improve the decentralization process through effective redeployment of the administration, transfer of powers to local authorities and implementation of budgetary transfer measures provided for in the law for communities. Support for the organization of national, legislative, municipal and local elections will remain a priority. UNDP will facilitate the establishment at local level of an enabling environment for proper private sector engagement, investment and mobilization of diaspora investors.

18. To fight against violent extremism and radicalization, UNDP will strengthen community and cross-border stabilization and security mechanisms, taking into account conflict dynamics in the Sahel. UNDP will contribute to the implementation of the National Strategy on the Prevention and Combating of Violent Extremism and Terrorism, the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel and reinforcement of the transborder initiative for the stabilization of the Liptako-Gourma region.¹¹

19. The proposed programme will be part of the new paradigm of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for effective governance systems through strengthening of the national domestic revenue mobilization agenda, and the integration of public and private actors towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Interventions will be undertaken in partnership with key national institutions and international partners such as the Governments of Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. With the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law, UNDP will play its integrating role to advance rule of law, security and human rights. Partnerships with MINUSMA will be strengthened on security issues, with United Nations agencies on local governance and decentralization, and with key multilateral partners such as the World Bank, European Union and African Union.

Priority 2. Inclusive growth and promotion of the private sector

20. Initiatives under this priority contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15 and signature solutions 1, 3 and 5. They aim to support economic structural

¹¹ MINUSMA press release dated 2 May 2018, “Le Burkina Faso, le Mali et le Niger lancent le projet transfrontalier du Liptako Gourma”.

transformation to generate inclusive economic growth that creates jobs and reduces poverty. Partnerships with ministerial departments and public institutions will be strengthened around the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Goals. There will be closer collaboration with the private sector and youth organizations around the development of entrepreneurship. Collaboration will be reinforced with technical and financial partners for the development of the private sector and with bilateral partners for operationalizing the country accelerator lab.

21. UNDP will strategically accompany the Government in developing capacities for planning, budgeting and monitoring public policies. The new programme will support the strengthening of the national statistics system by enhancing the capacities of National Statistics Institute (Institut national de la statistique (INSTAT)) and the national structures in charge of the of the Sustainable Development Goals and the nationally determined contribution.

22. UNDP will support the Government in establishing and operationalizing inclusive frameworks for dialogue and development cooperation towards a policy environment conducive for the emergence of an economy that builds on all levers of sustainable development. It will help to strengthen incentives for mobilizing and redirecting private sector investment in the renewable energy and climate-smart agriculture sectors, de-risking investment and financing the Goals in general.

23. Since the Malian economy is characterized by a strong dependence on the primary sector, it is crucial for the country to promote economic structural transformation and address inequality. UNDP will support the development of public-private partnerships aimed at diversifying the economy through the development of value chains and the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The development of SMEs in sectors with high potential for investors in general, with a focus on job creation for young people and women, would likely trigger a virtuous circle of growth.

Priority 3. Environmental sustainability and resilience to the negative effects of climate change

24. Initiatives under this priority are aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 13 and 15 and signature solutions 1, 3, 4 and 5. They aim to develop stakeholders' capacities for the prevention and sustainable management of natural resources in reducing conflicts related to access and sustainable usage. Partnerships with ministerial departments and public institutions (Environment and Sustainable Development Agency) will be strengthened with particular emphasis on the private sector and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the nationally determined contribution. Collaboration with technical and financial partners and with bilateral partners on sustainable development will be continued.

25. In a context of the country's vulnerability to climate change and the strong pressure on natural resources that threatens both the ecosystem and living conditions, the new programme will contribute to: (a) developing the resilience capacities of various actors including for risk prevention and adaptation to climate change; (b) improving capacities for sustainable and decentralized management of natural resources, conflict prevention and pollution control; and (c) improving access to clean and sustainable energy to generate income through innovative energy and financing.

26. The new programme will focus on developing the prevention and adaptation capacities of environmental actors. These include: (a) improving the early warning system; (b) strengthening knowledge on land use; (c) risk financing and establishment of insurance systems; (d) reinforcing knowledge on reducing emissions (implementation of the nationally determined contribution); and (e) mastering risk-reduction budgeting.

27. UNDP will support capacity development for stakeholders for natural resources management through the adoption of best practices in: (a) biodiversity protection; (b) ecosystem restoration; (c) reducing pressure on natural resources through access to renewable energies; and (d) crisis management. Emphasis will be placed on the application of international standards and the adoption of climate-smart interventions.

III. Programme and risk management

28. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

29. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, the country programme will be implemented at the national level and appropriate implementation modalities will be used at the project level. To strengthen implementation, UNDP will use macro- and microassessment tools to assess partners' capacities and provide appropriate support. To manage financial risks, the programme will use the harmonized approach to cash transfers in coordination with other United Nations agencies.

30. Taking full advantage of United Nations reform, UNDP will play an integrator role within the United Nations Country Team by establishing a multi-stakeholder platform to provide integrated solutions to the multifaceted challenges facing Mali. In its role of promoting knowledge products, UNDP will operationalize the accelerator lab in Mali with the aim of exploring, mapping and experimenting local initiatives and scaling up innovative results. It will mobilize South-South and triangular cooperation to leverage regional and global knowledge and solutions.

31. UNDP will assist the Government in developing its capacity for public finance management and expand partnerships with the private sector by investing in innovative solutions and establishing integrated national financing frameworks, budgeting and fiscal and debt instruments aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals.

32. Mali runs the risk of a serious deterioration of the security situation in the centre of the country if intra-community tensions intensify and spread to other localities. The programme could be affected by difficulties in reaching the populations, especially since UNDP aims to strengthen its presence in the north and central regions. As the programme cycle falls between two presidential terms, the last two years of implementation could be affected by political tensions. Finally, there is a real risk of rising religious conservatism.

33. Mitigating these security risks requires strengthening collaboration with MINUSMA, other United Nations agencies and development partners; establishing innovative implementation arrangements with civil society and non-governmental organization to access difficult sites; strengthening monitoring systems; and improving community-centric approaches and the peace-humanitarian-development nexus.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

34. UNDP will pay special attention to the monitoring and evaluation of the programme by using global and national data sources, as well as traditional and innovative monitoring methods. A monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed, and evaluations will be conducted in accordance with an evaluation plan in three levels: (a) at the government level, annual reviews will be conducted to assess the achievement of the programme. In addition, bi-annual follow-up meetings with national counterparts, implementing partners and other stakeholders will be organized; (b) at the United Nations country team level, regular joint monitoring missions with other United Nations agencies and donors will be conducted to ensure that programme activities are implemented as per design; and (c) at the local level, field visits

will be organized for information and data collection on the programme's results and impact on populations' lives.

35. The programme indicators are aligned with the National Development Plan, the UNSDCF and the Strategic Plan Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) . To ensure the effective implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, at least 5 per cent of the country programme budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation activities. Lessons learned from implementation will be documented and utilized to improve the quality of ongoing and future interventions. UNDP will conduct a midterm review evaluation, for which findings and lessons learned will be used for the review of the programme for the remaining years of implementation. In collaboration with the United Nations agencies, joint evaluations such as the final evaluation of the UNSDCF 2020-2024 will be conducted.

36. Corporate quality assurance standards will serve to strengthen linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals. The country office will build the capacities of national staff and partners in the implementation of UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanisms. Support will be given to INSTAT to ensure the availability of reliable, quality disaggregated data.

37. UNDP will implement its gender equality strategy, advance the gender equality initiative, and invest at least 15 per-cent of the budget in gender-sensitive interventions. The gender marker will be used to control the expenditures and improve planning.

38. In terms of communication, the programme will focus on: (a) the visibility of UNDP actions; (b) advocacy and resource mobilization; and (c) dissemination of knowledge and information based on accountability and transparency

Annex. Results and resources framework for Mali (2020-2024)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Consolidation of democracy and improvement of governance				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP By 2024, people live in a State governed by 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 By 2024, people are resilient to conflict, live reconciled and in harmony in an environment of peace, secured and respectful of human rights and positive cultural traditions				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
UNSDCF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships Frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
Indicator 1.1: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience with public services Baseline: 47% (2018) Target: 50% Indicator 1.2: Ibrahim Index of African Governance score on rule of law Baseline: 49.7 (2017) Target: 60 Indicator 1.3: Voter turnout disaggregated by (a) type and (b) sex Baseline: First round 2018 presidential election (a) 42.7% (b) 29.9% for women Target: (a) 46%; (b) 35%	Data source: Mali - Mètre Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Data source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation report Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Mo Ibrahim Foundation report 2018 Data source: Ministry in charge of elections, Constitutional Court, independent observers, Sahel Alliance Frequency: cyclic Responsibility: Ministry in charge of elections, Constitutional Court, independent observers	Output 1.1: The most disadvantaged benefit from quality public services provided by performing and accountable institutions, public structures and local decentralized authorities Indicator 1.1.1: Percentage of decentralized authorities supported which organize accountability sessions Baseline: 10% Target: 60% Data source, frequency: projects reports, annual Indicator 1.1.2: Number of institutions and CSOs strengthened to fight corruption risks Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Data source, frequency: Bureau Du Vérificateur Général (BVG) and CSO annual reports, Section des Comptes Output 1.2: Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women, victims of gender-based violence and other marginalized groups	Ministries in charge of institutional reform, decentralization, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Commissariat au Développement Institutionnel, Agence Nationale d'Investissement des Collectivités Territoriales, Direction Générale des Collectivités Territoriales, Governments of Canada, Germany, Luxembourg, World Bank MINUSMA, UNCDF, CSOs	Regular: 5,020,134 Other: 7,971,235
				Regular: 2,805,369 Other: 9,793,639

		<p>Indicator 1.2.1: Percentage of justice actors with adequate technical and operational capacity for quality service delivery (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: TBD Target: 50% Data source, frequency: projects reports, annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of CSOs, media with strengthened capacities to monitor the implementation of rule of law Baseline: 4 Target: 20 Data source, frequency: projects reports, annual</p> <p>Output 1.3: National and local capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Percentage of community safety and cross-border security cooperation mechanisms put in place that are functional Baseline: 2 (2019) Target: 12 Data source, frequency: projects reports, annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: Number of community conflict management and violent extremism control initiatives Baseline: 3 (2018) Target: 15 Data source, frequency: project reports, annual</p> <p>Output 1.4: Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1: Number of electoral management bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive and credible elections Baseline: 3 Target: 4 Data source, frequency: project reports, annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2: Women's participation in elections Proportion of women in the voter registry</p>	<p>Ministries of Justice, Security, National Human Rights Commission, Mediateur de la République CSOs Governments of Denmark, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, MINUSMA,</p> <p>Ministries of Religious Affairs, Territorial Administration, National Reconciliation, Justice, Governments of Denmark, Sweden, Peacebuilding Fund, MINUSMA, Faith-based organizations</p> <p>Ministries of Territorial Administration, Parliament, Electoral management structures, European Union, MINUSMA, CSOs</p>	<p>Regular: 3,830,384 Other: 8,578,703</p> <p>Regular: 3,647,346 Other: 22,869,394</p>
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		Baseline: 48.67% Target: 51.47 Data source, frequency: reports on elections, cyclical		
Subtotal, Outcome 1				Regular: 15,303,233 Other: 49,212,971
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Inclusive growth and structural transformation of the economy				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP By 2024, Malians, including women and youth, are reaping the benefits of inclusive and sustainable growth via a diversified, job-creating and resilient economy				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
Indicator 2.1: Proportion of men, women of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty, disaggregated by sex and region (% of the population) Baseline: (a) Poverty rate: 44.7% (b) Rural: 51.8% (c) Households led by a male: 46.1% (d) Households led by a female: 25.7% Target: (a) Poverty rate: 35.0% (b) Rural: 45.0% (c) Households led by a male: 40.0% (d) Households led by a female: 18.0% Indicator 2.2: Doing Business ranking Baseline: 53.50 (ease of	Data source: Doing Business database Frequency: Annual Responsibility: World Bank Data source: EMOP Frequency: Annual Responsibility: INSTAT	Output 2.1 The national statistics system has strengthened capacities to monitor progress towards the targets of the CREDD and Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account the gender and regional dimensions Indicator 2.1.1: Percentage of survey and monitoring reports incorporating disaggregated data by gender and by region Baseline: 10% Target: 50% Data source, frequency: INSTAT reports, UNFPA reports, Comités de Planification et Statistique (CPS), annual Indicator 2.1.2: Existence of data treatment mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Administrative reporting systems Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Data source, frequency: Human Development Observatory/INSTAT/CPS reports, biennial Output 2.2: National and local institutions have strengthened capacity to plan, budget, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and strategies for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals Indicator 2.2.1: Percentage of ministries with an approved gender-sensitive plan	INSTAT, Ministries of Economy, Foreign Affairs, Environment, UNFPA technical and financial partners, Civil society Ministries of Economy, Decentralization, Conseil National du Patronat CSOs	Regular: 3,830,384 Other: 5,720,029 Regular: 3,491,153 Other: 11,440,057

<p>doing business) for reform in 2019 Target: 56</p> <p>Indicator 2.3: Unemployment rate for total population, women and youth (% of total labour force, ILO model Baseline: (a) Total: 9.3 (b) Women: 10.6 (c) Youth: 16.5 Target: (a) Total: 5 (b) Women: 5 (c) Youth: 8</p>		<p>Baseline: 50% Target: 100% Data source, frequency: finance law/sectoral budget, annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of national policies and strategies evaluated Baseline: 1 Target: 5 Data source, frequency: CREDD reviews, BVG Direction Nationale du Contrôle Financier assessment reports, annual</p> <p>Output 2.3: Inclusive and enabling environment strengthened to expand public-private partnerships, dialogue and financing for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in line with Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) mechanisms</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of small and medium-sized enterprises/industries created per annum Baseline: 6,500 Target: 10,000 Data source, frequency: API, Conseil National du Patronat</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2: Existence of an enabling environment in place leveraging additional resources from public and private sources for the Sustainable Development Goals (a) Partnership and investment frameworks (b) Institutional mechanisms Baseline: (a) 0; (b) 0 Target: (a) 2; (b) 1 Data source, frequency: Primature, API, Conseil National du Patronat, annual</p> <p>Output 2.4: Vulnerable populations, especially women and youth empowered to gain access to financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1: Number of jobs generated for youth and women, through the supported SMEs Baseline: 1,400</p>	<p>Patronat, Primature, Agence pour la Promotion des Investissements (API) World Bank Denmark</p> <p>Ministries of Youth and Women, of Social Affairs, of Economy, Conseil National du Patronat</p>	<p>Regular: 4,660,769 Other: 13,293,371</p> <p>Regular: 6,011,538 Other: 25,013,400</p>
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		<p>Target: 2,400</p> <p>Data source, frequency: project reports, annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2: Number of people accessing financial and non-financial services, disaggregated by target groups:</p> <p>(a) Financial services</p> <p>(a1) Poor</p> <p>(a2) Women</p> <p>(a3) Youth</p> <p>(b) Non-financial assets</p> <p>(b1) Poor</p> <p>(b2) Women</p> <p>(b3) Youth</p> <p>Baseline: (a1) 954,000; (a2) 248,000; (a3) 105,000; (b1) TBD; (b2) TBC; (b3) TBC</p> <p>Target:(a1) 2,000,000; (a2) 1,000,000; (a3) TBC (b1) TBD; (b2) TBD; (b3) TBD</p> <p>Data source, frequency, Bureau of Control and Supervision of Decentralized Financial Systems of Mali, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Youth and Women Ministry</p>		
Subtotal, Outcome 2				Regular: 17,993,844
				Other: 55 466 857
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Environmental protection and resilience to climate change				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP By 2024, communities manage sustainably and equitably natural resources and the environment and are more resilient to the adverse effects of climate change				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crisis, Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
<p>Indicator 3.1:</p> <p>Percentage of renewable energies in the energy portfolio</p> <p>Baseline: 5%</p> <p>Target: 15%</p>	<p>Data Source Agence de l'Environnement pour le Développement Durable (AEDD), Sahel Alliance</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Responsibility: AEDD</p> <p>Data Source: Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC)</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1: National and local actors, including vulnerable communities have strengthened technical and operational capacities for risks prevention and adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of households using climate information and early warning systems for agriculture and flood risk prevention</p> <p>Baseline: 45 000</p> <p>Target: 271 252</p> <p>Data source, frequency: project reports, annual</p>	<p>Ministries of Environment (AEDD), of Energy, of Finance, of Agriculture, of Security and Civil Protection, of private sector. CSOs, Local governments, Donors</p>	<p>Regular: 6,830,384</p> <p>Other: 20,013,400</p>

<p>Indicator 3.2: Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: (a) Women: 3.03 (b) Men: 2.97</p> <p>Target: (a) Women: 9.90 (b) Men: 1.01</p>	<p>Responsibility: DGPC</p> <p>Data Source: DGPC, Mali Météo</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Responsibility: DGPC, Mali Météo</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of public and private partnership and investment for enabling climate adaptation and mitigation Baseline: 0 Target: 15 Data source, frequency: project reports, annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: Number of producers using innovative and resilient sustainable land and water management techniques Baseline: 52,000 Target: 180,000 Data source, frequency: project reports, national reports on environment, annual</p> <p>Output 3.2: Communities enabled to sustainably manage natural resources and environment taking into account conflict prevention, risk management and pollution control</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: Area under sustainable forest management (hectares) Baseline: 10,634,049 hectares (8.56% of the national territory) Target: 23,047,003 hectares (18.56%) Data source, frequency: CREDD review, Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts, annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of mechanisms and strategies put in place at community level for climate and disaster risk management and prevention/management of natural resources-based conflict Baseline: 20 (2018) Target: 45 Data source, frequency: project reports, annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Percentage of households with access to sanitation services Baseline: 45% Target: 65% Data source, frequency: CREDD/Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances review reports, annually</p>	<p>Ministries of Environment (AEDD), Finance, Agriculture, Security and Civil Protection, Civil Society, local governments, Donors</p>	<p>Regular: 5,098,231 Other: 24,440,057</p> <p>Regular: 4,464,308 Other: 24,866,715</p>
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Subtotal, Outcome 3				Regular: 16,392,923
				Other: 69,320,172
Total				Regular: 49,690,000
				Other: 174,000,000