



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Annual Results Report

2022

Mali

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

The political and security context in Mali remains fragile and is marked by an increase in attacks by non-state groups (NSAGs) targeting Malian defense and security forces. Local populations are also victims of harassment, intimidation, and dispossession of their property (animals, money, and food) by these same non-state armed groups. Often they are also caught in between fighting and operations of the Malian Armed Forces (FAMAs) against the non-state armed groups. Criminality is rampant in the center and north of the country, where law enforcement might not be as strong as in other parts of the country.

The departure of military operations (French Barkhanes and European Union forces from TAKUBA) has left a security vacuum leaving more space for the NSAG to operate. Fighters affiliated with JNIM (Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen) have increased the number of unconventional and asymmetric attacks (suicide bombings by fighters and/or vehicles packed with explosives and the laying of unconventional mines) against FAMAs and peacekeepers of the United Nations Integrated Mission for the Stabilization of Mali (MINUSMA) in the regions of Mopti, Bandiagara, Douentza and Koulikoro in central Mali and in the Timbuktu region. The presence and activities of the NSAGs have caused massive displacements of populations, including Burkinabe refugees, who have either been forced to leave their villages and fled to Mali, as often forced to pay the Zakhat, change their dress code, or have lost their possessions (money and livestock) to the fighters. Civilians have been caught in fighting between the regular Malian forces and their foreign partners with NSAGs and thus have been exposed to human rights violations.

In northern and northeastern Mali, the Etat Islamique aux Grand Sahara (EIGS) occupied three fourths of the Ménaka region (Anderaboukane, Inekar, and part of Tidermane) upon the departure of European forces in April 2022, while it had been greatly weakened by Barkhanes Force operations in the Tri-border area. The EIGS control of the eastern and northern parts of the Ménaka region caused movements of local populations from the occupied administrative circles and a second displacement of Nigerien refugees to the town of Ménaka, causing a humanitarian emergency in a town where the socioeconomic situation was already weakened by insecurity and exacerbated by climate changes. The EIGS has left the town of Ménaka in its stranglehold and invaded the Gao region where, in addition to killing civilians and displacing populations around Ansongo and Gao, it continues to conduct regular skirmishes with the JNIM in the Gourma of Gao and the Gourma Rharous in order to extend its influence and create a rear base for its attacks in northern Burkina Faso.

The absence of state authority and law enforcement in the center and north has resulted in criminality targeting economic operators and humanitarian actors and their property. During the year 2022, six kidnappings for ransom were recorded, four of which were against NGOs and one against UNSMS personnel in the Ménaka and Gao regions. The kidnapped staff were released. During the same period, burglary, assassinations, armed robberies, and acts of intimidation against civilians were reported in Ménaka and Gao.

Although UN agencies (having created a climate of community acceptance) are not directly targeted, confusion with MINUSMA cannot be excluded. UNHCR's movements are secured by peacekeepers' escorts and can only use their facilities in the regions for accommodation of personnel on mission. In addition, access to the people UNHCR serve remains a major challenge due to security. UNHCR is in contacts in the northern and central regions of the country with traditional leaders, who sometimes have no control over either fighting groups or criminals. To work in areas where military operations are taking place is a great security risk.

At the sub-regional level, the socio-political situation in countries such as Burkina Faso and Niger could contribute to the massive return of Malian refugees and to the growing production of refugees, as observed in the regions of Ménaka, Gao, Mopti and Ségou, with a considerable number of refugees coming from these two countries (Burkina Faso and Niger)

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

The protection for all populations of concern (refugees and asylum seekers, stateless, returnees and IDPs) is realized to fulfil their rights in favourable conditions

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67.79%	82.05%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67.79%	82.05%

The period was marked by a particular effort to strengthen the legal and structural framework for protection and assistance. Despite the complex socio-political context, the establishment of a strategic partnership has enabled the operation to achieve significant results in key areas.

For better access to asylum, sustained advocacy led to the deployment of staff from the National Commission in charge of refugees in the central and northern regions, thus allowing for better coverage of the reception areas for Nigerien and Burkinabe refugees, who have been granted prima facie status by the Malian government since February 2020. Discussions were also held with the Ministry of Territorial Administration on the revitalization of the Eligibility Commission and the activation of the Appeals Committee.

Following Decision No. 2021/097/MJDH-SG of March 18, 2021 establishing a Framework for Reflection on the Procedure for Determining Stateless Status, a roadmap for the establishment of the said procedure has been adopted, setting out the timetable for preparatory activities leading to a decision to establish the procedure. Additionally, the two regional committees for monitoring statelessness issues were created in Mopti and Sikasso and presented their action plans for the year 2023. The questionnaire for identifying people at risk of statelessness was validated and submitted to the National Institute of Statistics, which is responsible for the general population census. As part of the prevention of statelessness, the office has supported the organization of mobile courts in the regions of Segou, the Center and the North, in order to establish supplementary judgments in favor of children whose births have not been declared within the legal timeframe. Similarly, a large-scale program to strengthen the capacity of civil registry staff has been undertaken, supported by the provision of office equipment to civil registry offices in the main areas where IDPs and refugees are received. In order to strengthen the protection framework for IDPs, continuous advocacy was made with the relevant structures and resulted in the presentation of the draft law on the domestication of the Kampala Convention to the inter-ministerial committee. The revised text was sent back to the technical services for a final polishing before its submission to the Council of Ministers. It should also be noted that thanks to extensive advocacy, the adoption and promulgation of the electoral law N°2022-019 formalizing the consideration of the refugee vote (article 49 chapter IV) was noted. During the period, the office followed the decision to appoint a Bamako process monitoring unit at the Ministry of Health and Social Development, and the development of the national action plan for the implementation of the "conclusions and recommendations of the Bamako dialogue". It should be noted that the decision to appoint the members of the technical committees was communicated to the rotating presidency held by Niger. Thanks to a strategic partnership set up and nurtured during the reporting period, the office participated in the achievement of various objectives, such as the active participation in the activities of the National Committee Against Trafficking; the signing of an agreement with the Ministry of Territorial Administration on the registration and documentation of refugees; with the Ministry of Health and Social Development on the repatriation of Malian refugees and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management; with the Ministry of Justice on the naturalization process; and with the Ministry of Malians Abroad on the follow-up of mixed movements. Discussions with the National Human Rights Commission continued with a view to establishing a partnership framework for monitoring cases of human rights violations affecting persons UNHCR serves. A draft Memorandum of Understanding was prepared and submitted for consultation with the CNDH. Also of note is the partnership project with the University of Bamako on the promotion of the rights of refugees and other persons UNHCR serves, as well as the project to introduce a course on refugee protection at the National Police School.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

All population of concern (refugees and asylum seekers, stateless, returnees and IDPs) have access to basic services to improve their living conditions.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	5.43%	6.00%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.00%	4.00%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Returnees	30.00%	2.33%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Stateless Persons	4.32%	5.14%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	IDPs	67.29%	73.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58.33%	65.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Returnees	60.00%	65.33%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Stateless Persons	56.35%	65.00%

The complex socio-political climate and increased insecurity in host areas has had a significant impact on protection and assistance mechanisms. To address the many physical protection challenges and access to protection services in host areas to persons UNHCR serves, UNHCR has undertaken a series of initiatives including the development and strengthening of Cities of Hope (NAATA Site) to provide a protective space for the most vulnerable persons UNHCR serves and the establishment of inclusive steering committees; the establishment of a coordination framework with the prison administration (Ministry of Justice) to strengthen the monitoring of detention centers.

During the period, an authorization for access to prisons and other detention centers was signed for monitoring throughout the country. Joint visits were organized to prisons in Bamako, Segou, Kayes and Sikasso, as well as in the Central and Northern regions. In the centers visited, an alert system to report cases was set up involving UNHCR, the police and the prison administration.

To address the need for protection along the borders, the office continued protection monitoring efforts at the 28 main entry points, with the support of the interagency protection monitoring project - P21 implemented at the regional level. We also note Mali's participation in regional coordination activities related to expulsions of Malians from Algeria, and in various forums related to mixed movements.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Empowerment of all affected populations to achieve progress in community mechanisms, gender equality and livelihoods

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	IDPs	40.14%	43.00%
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38.07%	42.00%
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Returnees	35.33%	42.00%
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Stateless Persons	36.59%	42.00%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.32%	64.00%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.70%	64.99%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	IDPs	42.86%	43.00%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.58%	25.00%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Returnees	24.00%	24.00%

UNHCR placed particular emphasis on community-based protection approach, aiming at enhancing community participation in all phases of the programme cycle, from planning to implementing and monitoring. This responds in part to the concern for accountability in a mixed context where refugees, Internal Displaced Persons, and returnees often live in the same sites, as well as to the problem of difficult access and accountability issues of the various protection and assistance actors. It is in this context, and to enhance a two way communications the following initiatives were initiated and consolidates: that a broad connectivity (connect fields and branch office with videos systems) cluster with communities including a Hot line called the Blue Line for strengthening complaint mechanisms and communication structures, the One Household/One Phone Project, facilitating two-way communication with a renewable energy aspect for households; the Connected Community Rooms and the C4C Project (Connectivity for Communication with Communities, Community engagement and Consultative processes). The signing of a partnership agreement with the company VIAMO for technical assistance in the management of data from the connectivity projects has made it possible to regularly highlight major protection issues and to respond in real time to protection questions raised by the community. Also, a capacity-building program on fraud management was set up for staff and communities. At the purely operational level, UNHCR has supported the participation of women's associations, particularly in environmental protection activities and empowerment projects. Initiatives aimed at community participation in the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) have been supported, especially those that involve the participation of persons UNHCR serves and host community leaders. The office also supported the capacity building of women's associations in GBV, governance and financial management.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

The durable solutions for the PoCs are improved to facilitate the return in dignity, the reintegration and the integration in the community or in the countries of resettlement.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	945	383
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50	12
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.3a Number of stateless persons for whom nationality is granted or confirmed.	Stateless Persons	555	167
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45	0

Regarding durable solutions and complementary Pathways, considerable progress was made. Regarding legal integration, taking advantage of the inter-ministerial meeting to validate the Decree implementing Law No. 2011/080-AN-RM of December 2, 2011 on the Individual and Family Code, specifically Title V on nationality, to revitalize the naturalization process for refugees of Mauritanian origin who are at risk of statelessness. By the end of the period, over 3,000 naturalization applications had been approved. UNHCR also provided support to police stations in the Kayes region with the provision of vehicles and office equipment, as well as support to the mechanisms in charge of naturalization files in Bamako, namely the Ministry of Justice.

On repatriation issues, particular emphasis was placed on following up on the regional roadmap for solutions to the situation of Ivorian refugees, which resulted in the declaration of the cessation clause which came into effect in June 2022. The repatriation process was also supported for candidates for voluntary repatriation to the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Since the socio-political context did not allow for regular tripartite sessions with Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso, a schedule of internal UNHCR cross-border meetings was drawn up and followed between the field offices and the representations of the various operations. It should be noted that the return of Malian refugees continued, but at a slower pace given the deterioration of the political and security situation. The office has nevertheless continued its efforts to update the information on the country of origin, including an update on the situation in the 20 priority communes of return.

It should be noted that the activation of the resettlement activity and the recruitment of dedicated staff, as well as the training of UNHCR staff and partners, have enabled the use of resettlement as a protection tool. The process of identification, profiling and submission of cases during the period allowed the Mali operation to complete the submissions for the U.S. quota of about 100 people.

During the period, the office followed the DAFI scholarship applicant enrollment process and strengthened the partnership with local universities for better access to higher education for refugee students. At the same time, a smaller participation of refugees in digital training, as well as in a training offered by the humanitarian training centre Bioforce was recorded.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Despite the significant operational presence of UNHCR and its implementing partners, UNHCR's activities were affected by greater access constraints, as were those of all humanitarian actors. These constraints are multiple and are either linked to the takeover of certain areas by non-state armed groups, such as in the Menaka situation where, since March, and other administrative cercles such as Inchenanane, Anderamboukane, and Inekar that have remained difficult to access, and where many people, particularly children and women, are in great need of assistance. The situation in some cercles in the Gao region, such as Tessit and N'tilit, is becoming increasingly worse. The situation in the cercles of the Kidal region remains unclear because of the very limited presence of humanitarian actors who are reluctant to implement activities there due to extensive control of the area by non-state armed groups. Access to many of the central cercles has been restricted due to increased clashes between armed forces and NSAGs. This situation has led to increased forced displacement and the need for assistance to affected populations, which UNHCR and its partners are having difficulties in meeting. The issue of access must also be seen in the light of an increased

threat of explosive devices, as the contamination of main and some secondary roads limits the possibility of delivering humanitarian aid and access to goods and services. Mali has also experienced more than seven months of economic sanctions imposed by ECOWAS, which have also degraded the coping capacities of populations and increased negative coping mechanisms affecting the most vulnerable such as children and women and requiring more resources to provide an adequate protection response.

The operational capacities of humanitarian actors have also been affected. Numerous security incidents targeting them have been reported. Several humanitarian staff have been killed, injured, and kidnapped in addition to attacks on their property. These incidents have forced many actors to reorganize their teams and movements.

Finally, funding levels for protection in an operation like Mali are still too often focused on prevention and do not allow for an adequate response to protection incidents that affect an increasingly traumatized and fragile civilian population. Finally, it is important to mention the expansion of the conflict to the southern zones of Sikasso, Koulikoro and Kayes where few actors, especially protection actors, are present, making the identification of cases at risk even more complex.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Within the framework of the strategic partnership, a collaborative synergy has been initiated with the UN agencies for the response to forced movements. This approach has led to WFP to take charge of food assistance for a six-month cycle for 100% of the refugees registered and identified on site:

UNICEF to build six water points on refugee sites: UNFPA to distribute dignity kits and MINUSMA to provide six water points in the areas of return of Malian refugees from Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

In addition to this operational partnership, UNHCR also maintains an implementation partnership with two international organizations including, namely CIAUD (International Committee for Aid and Development) and NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) ; with five national organizations, including Stop Sahel, AMSS (Association Malienne pour le Survie au Sahel), AMSODE (Association Malienne pour la Solidarité et le Développement), ACEF (Appui Conseil aux Enfants et aux Femmes) and AMRAD (Association Malien de Recherche - Action pour le Développement) ; with five governmental institutions including CNCR (Commission Nationales en Charge des Réfugiés), MSDS (Ministère de la Santé et du Développement Sociale), DNDS (Direction Nationale et du Développement Social), MJ (Ministère de la Justice) and MEE (Ministère des Maliens de l'Extérieur). Through its presence in the southwestern regions (Bamako, Sikasso and Kayes), in the central regions (Mopti and Timbuktu) and in the northern regions (Gao and Menaka), UNHCR also maintains good collaboration with all the other actors working in these areas.

Thanks to the good collaboration and strategic partnerships with all actors mentioned above and others present on the ground, UNHCR has managed to strengthen the response to meet the needs of the forcibly displaced persons in various regions of the country.

The Durable Solutions Action Plan was developed on the basis of the 20 priority communes by the government of Mali and its partners for better coordination of durable solutions activities.

- Collect data on the risks and vulnerabilities of populations by assessing needs, analyzing them and integrating the results into humanitarian and development programming
- Provide people in emergencies with coordinated and integrated assistance in live, not live and cash
- Ensure the socio-economic reintegration of IDPs and returnees by strengthening social cohesion through income-generating activities, small businesses and cash distribution
- Advocate for the return and implementation of public administration and the judicial system in the Northern and Central regions. Although this is not effective in all 20 priority communes, significant efforts have been made.

The Mali Operation continues to explore sources of funding for the benefit of persons UNHCR serves, particularly through embassies and cooperation agencies. At the end of 2022, fundraising made it possible to obtain funding, in particular CERF emergency funds for the situation in Menaka, and funds from Belgium to strengthen protection and assistance for refugees and vulnerable internal displaced persons in the context of conflict and climate change.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Access to the territory, reception conditions, infrastructure and management of reception / transit centers including basic assistance, identification, registration and profiling, legal identity and documentation is provided

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	82.05%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	IDPs	40.00%	55.00%	44.60%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.25%	55.00%	53.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Returnees	40.00%	55.00%	59.50%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Stateless Persons	40.00%	55.00%	53.02%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	IDPs	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Stateless Persons	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Registration activities in 2022 were characterized by the continuation of biometric registration exercises in both the northern and central parts of the country and in urban areas. As of January 1, 2022, the statistics for refugees and asylum seekers were 50,845 individuals (49,977 refugees and 868 asylum seekers) with a total of 11,571 households. As of December 31, 2022, the population had reached 61,534 individuals (60,639 refugees and 895 asylum seekers), of whom women represented 53% and men 47%, registered in ProGres V4, UNHCR's data base. Also, the biometric data of persons aged 5 years and older were captured. Thus, there was an increase of 17.4% of the population (10,689 individuals) resulting from two rounds of the registration exercise that were held jointly with the CNCR (government partner) in the regions and in urban areas, namely: Gao (Ansongo and Labbezanga), Ménaka ville, Mopti (Koro and surroundings), Timbuktu (Gossi and surroundings), Bamako and Sikasso. During this process, 15,407 biometric data were captured to prevent double registration and fraud. In terms of nationalities, Burkinabés represent 42%, Nigeriens 30% and other nationalities 28%. This population is settled in the host areas across the regions, communes, circles as well as in the urban areas, namely Kayes (Mauritians and some Central Africans: 14,913), Timbuktu (Burkinabe: 7,730), Gao (Burkinabe and Nigeriens: 13,178), Ménaka (Nigeriens and Burkinabe: 13,334), Mopti (Burkinabés and Nigeriens: 9,359), Sikasso (Central Africans and Burkinabés: 22), Segou (Burkinabés, COD and CAR: 229), Bamako (various nationalities: 2,769). As for the

documentation issued, 7,587 refugee certificates, 153 provisional certificates for asylum seekers and 2,804 refugee identity cards were issued in 2022.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In terms of challenges, the biggest challenge is the insecurity in the northern and central parts of the country, which prevents the registration team from going to the inaccessible reception areas where refugees are settled in order to register them. Also, the lack of registration staff in the Mopti, Timbuktu and Menaka offices to permanently monitor registration activities in the field. The weak physical presence of the government partner's (CNCR) field offices for the follow-up and efficient implementation of registration activities in the field.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Interventions for status determination, information sharing, organization of government process assistance programs, asylum system strengthening, and transfer of proceedings are facilitated.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During the reporting period influx of populations seeking international protection continued beyond the northern and central regions. In these regions, the declaration of refugee status of February 11, 2020, grants prima facie status to Burkinabè and Nigeriens. However, for other asylum seekers, who are not recognized on group basis, in order to have access to asylum procedures they need to approach the permanent secretariat of the National Commission for Refugees (CNCR) in Bamako. Efforts have been made to enhance the presence of the CNCR in the various regions, but the refugee status determinations interviews are only held in Bamako.

Also in 2022, 157 new asylum seekers including dependents of various nationalities were registered at the CNCR Secretariat. The asylum seekers are of Central African, Cameroonian, Congolese (DRC) and Congolese (Brazzaville) nationalities.

Moreover, with the dismemberment of the eligibility committee due to the appointment of some members to other functions, only three (03) RSD sessions were organized at the CNCR Secretariat by the eligibility committee to rule on the files of 17 asylum seekers. No orders recognizing refugee status were signed in 2022. This contributed to an increase in the number of asylum seekers to 895.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The major challenge in terms of Refugee Status Determination (RSD) remains the mobility of the members of the eligibility committee who are frequently appointed to other functions, which has an impact on RSD activities. It is true that the end of the year saw the appointment by some ministerial departments of their representatives (eight in total) to the governmental partner (CNCR), but this did not allow for the holding of the meeting of the grand commission to rule on the cases of asylum seekers awaiting a final decision to grant them refugee status.

In addition, the lack of continuous training of members (due to limited resources), including former members, remains a challenge in terms of the quality of the work of the eligibility committee members.

Finally, it should also be noted that despite the signing of the decree creating the appeal committee within the Eligibility Committee, this appeal mechanism has still not been activated. A plea is being made to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization in charge of the matter

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

Administrative support to institutions, promotion of international and regional instruments, strategic advice on litigation, improvement of laws and policies, public attitude are put in place.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The integration into national and local plans of the various existing persons UNHCR serves strategies has remained a priority for the authorities with the creation of a framework encouraging initiatives such as the conclusions of the Regional Dialogue on Protection and Solutions in the Context of Forced Displacement in the Sahel, the UN Integrated Strategic Framework, among others. In this collaboration, UNHCR and the government have begun to develop new and flexible approaches to ensure the achievement of Global Refugee Forum/ Global Compact on Refugees objectives and make better use of combined humanitarian, development and peacebuilding capacities. From this momentum a number of results have been achieved:

- A workshop to validate the draft law on the protection and assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) was organized under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and Social Development, in charge of Humanitarian Action in March 2022. The validated draft law will soon be submitted to an inter-ministerial meeting;

- Law No. 2022-019 of June 24, 2022 on the electoral law was promulgated and published in June 2022. Article 49 chapter IV of the new electoral law, which formalizes the inclusion of refugees in the electoral process, is a major step forward thanks to UNHCR's advocacy activities;

- Four draft laws on civil status (including a law on electronic management of civil status and a derogatory law instituting a moratorium on the declaration of births during the 2012 crisis) are underway;

- A decree implementing the nationality law was signed in April 2022 to facilitate access to the naturalization process;

- Questions related to the risk of statelessness in the next general population census have been integrated into the census forms in collaboration with the national institute of statistics (INSTAT). It will provide quantitative and qualitative data on issues related to the risk of statelessness.

- During the period in question, the draft of the plan for the return and resettlement of internally displaced persons, refugees and the stabilization of return areas was established, as well as that relating to the operationalization of the Bamako process.

During the year 2022, asylum seekers had access to the territory, to the asylum procedure in place, despite the delicate security situation. The application of prima facie recognition to Burkinabe and Nigerien refugees facilitated this and their registration. No cases of refoulement were noted. These various advances have helped improve the protection environment and assist the government in ensuring access to Malian territory and international protection for persons UNHCR serves.

In terms of documentation, 100% of the indicator has been reached, thanks to awareness raising, the identification of children in need of documentation, the availability of services and referrals. However, there is a need for capacity building for state actors, border authorities, and access to basic social services through the various documents issued (refugee certificates, birth certificates for refugee children born in Mali).

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The volatile overall security situation, including the threat of terrorism, inter-communal conflict, both nationally and regionally, and persistent criminality, remained major constraints, requiring UNHCR to take specific risk reduction measures in the field and during travel.

Fragile inter-community relations were a major challenge. These tensions, along with the use of weapons of war, made it difficult to achieve lasting reconciliation. If the government fails to quickly provide basic social services and ensure equitable access to justice and security for all, there is a high risk that inter-communal violence will continue or sporadically reappear in some areas.

Facilitating access to documentation has had a significant impact on the people we serve. This benefit has been illustrated by the legal protection of refugees and others in need in terms of security, access to essential services.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

The prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, the mitigation of the risks associated with this violence and the response to sexual and gender-based violence are strengthened.

Promotion of gender equality and women empowerment.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	85.90%	100.00%	85.90%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.30%	100.00%	81.30%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Returnees	69.43%	100.00%	77.00%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Stateless Persons	66.78%	100.00%	81.00%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	IDPs	56.79%	100.00%	63.40%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.09%	100.00%	60.50%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In this sector, prevention activities (through radio broadcasts, micro sidewalks, focus groups, mass sensitization forums and capacity building of actors), sensitization sessions on GBV have reached 12,917 people in our intervention areas; the distribution of dignity kits, baby and hygiene kits, the reporting of cases through official channels are activities carried out by partners. We have also funded community initiatives to fight against GBV. Two women who practiced female circumcision have given up the practice and have received cash support in order to carry out economic conversion activities. As part of the March 8th celebration, UNHCR supported two women's groups through associations (SLPFEFs) in Koro and Douentza with 600,000 CFA francs (300,000 CFA francs per group). As part of the empowerment and support of women's associations, 13 women's associations (39 participants) received two days of capacity building in GBV, governance and financial management of associations and received cash support. In 2022, we provided medical care, psychosocial support and reintegration services to 196 GBV survivors, including 129 women, two men and 65 girls through our partners in the community-based protection project

and through the protection monitoring project. Of the people identified, 97 were referred to care services and 117 did not receive care because there are no care services in their areas and they refuse to move to other areas.

Access to justice for GBV survivors remains a problem because of socio-cultural constraints and the physical distance between the judicial structures and the communities.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The inadequacy between national legislation and the international conventions ratified by Mali in terms of the protection of women's rights, are factors that slow down community mobilization and women's empowerment. There are still several legislative provisions and policies that discriminate against women and girls in the legal system, including the Code of the Individual and the Family currently in force. For example, the national draft bill against gender-based violence passed in 2020 has not been adopted by government authorities.

Customary norms and traditional practices based on a patriarchal model of society, as well as the presence of radical religious movements associated with armed actors in some localities, contribute to perpetuating this situation.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Community structures for child protection, best interests determination, prevention and intervention services for adolescents and children associated with armed groups are established

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The establishment and revitalization of children's clubs, awareness-raising sessions on child protection, identification of children in need of protection during displacement, holistic care, support in baby kits, sleeping kits, etc., including unaccompanied children and alone children. 08 community protection committees have been set up. These committees are composed by 10 to 12 members in the intervention localities in order to follow up on incidents of abuse and to raise awareness among the communities about human rights, the different forms of risks and threats they face and how to minimize these risks. In particular, they provide information on available and accessible care services. The sensitizations have raised the awareness of women, girls, men and boys on child protection issues. Recreational activities have been carried out for the benefit of children to ensure their full development. Ten children's clubs supported in schools carry out activities around citizenship and disseminate messages on child protection services. An appropriate monitoring scheme for unaccompanied and separated children in the reception area of persons UNHCR serves in partnership with other actors. Training/capacity building for partner staff and members of local protection committees. In the project sites, particularly in the camps and other reception sites in Mopti, Douentza, Koro, Bankass and the sites selected in the Segou region, it has been noted that children are highly exposed to exploitation and sexual abuse within host families, transit families, adoptive families and in the communities. Refugee, returnee, and internally displaced children and women face additional protection problems related to the causes and consequences of their displacement. Refugee children separated from their parents or usual caregivers require special attention and immediate and long-term protection.

During the year in the Gourma Rharous, Gao, Ansongo, and Ménaka zones, 399 children received psychosocial support and 1,010 children participated in recreational activities.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Humanitarian access constraints, particularly related to security and the environment, reduce the possibility

of identifying unaccompanied children and other children at risk of protection, conducting assessments of their needs and deploying appropriate responses.

Malian law authorizes child marriage from the age of sixteen, while international standards stipulate the age of eighteen. Customary norms and traditional practices favor child marriage and child labor at an early age in some localities. The persistence of these standards despite awareness raising represents a major constraint

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Specific legal assistance needs / services provided to individuals and families, freedom of movement, alternatives to detention, security / crime interventions, trafficking and smuggling are promoted

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In terms of security and access to justice, the partnership with AMSODE/ Cabinet juridique AT Services in Bamako has made it possible to respond to refugees' requests for legal assistance. Thus, 13 refugees have benefited from legal assistance and 10 refugee children whose births were not declared by their parents have benefited from the firm's support in obtaining supplementary judgments.

In addition, the partnership with the National Directorate of Penitentiary Administration and Supervised Education (DNAPES) allowed for the monitoring of 20 prisons in Bamako, Kayes, Nioro du Sahel, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Bougouni, Kita and Gao in order to search for persons under warrant in detention and also to set up mechanisms to monitor persons under warrant. In the same order, 17 police stations and 16 gendarmerie brigades were monitored in the same localities mentioned above.

Also, 104 prison officers, police and gendarmerie officers benefited from capacity building in Kayes, Bamako and Mopti on the international protection of refugees and were sensitized to better recognize the documents of refugees and asylum seekers.

Finally, a draft memorandum of understanding with the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) was initiated to promote, protect and defend the rights of refugees, returnees, stateless persons or persons at risk of statelessness, as well as all persons under the mandate of the CNDH and UNHCR.

All of these activities have contributed significantly to the legal protection (freedom of movement with better documentation and access to justice) of mandated persons in the localities where they have been carried out.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

At this level, efforts still need to be made in terms of awareness-raising so that survivors of GBV and legal violations can go to court and work with communities to encourage denunciation while taking into account the rules and values of the society.

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

Community sensitization, peace education, peaceful coexistence projects, community complaints mechanism, community self-management and structures, interventions on gender equality and women's empowerment are improved

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	IDPs	40.00%	50.00%	33.95%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Returnees	12.60%	100.00%	12.60%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Mali operation has seen some very significant community engagement:

- Women are an essential part of all field activities and participate actively. They are involved in decision making and contribute to the improvement of their condition through the creation of the Village Savings and Credit Association, community initiatives for the protection of children and GBV, the participation in the 08 March activities, the JMR, the 16 days of activism (with exhibition of the products resulting from the activities of their groups and associations in collaboration with the host communities).
 - The participation of women on the hotline called the blue line which proves that they are involved in the accountability process and that they assert their rights. Out of 17,456 callers, 5,553 are women.
 - The selection of the Gouna Tiere association for the financing of the Innovation Fund by refugees. This association is composed solely of displaced women who are committed to protecting the environment, in particular by transforming plastic waste into garbage cans, paving stones and other art objects.
 - Involvement in community projects such as the One Household, One Phone project, for which 150/400 are women, and the Connected Community Rooms project, for which women have important roles to play.
- All these community commitments contribute to the efforts made by the operation in the process of emancipation of women.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The persistence of inter- and intra-community conflicts in some regions on the one hand, and on the other hand, the inadequacy between national legislation and the international conventions ratified by Mali in terms of the protection of women's rights, are factors that slow down community mobilization and women's empowerment. There are still several legislative provisions and policies that discriminate against women and girls in the legal system, including the Code of the Individual and the Family currently in force. For example, the national draft bill against gender-based violence passed in 2020 has not been adopted by government authorities.

Customary norms and traditional practices based on a patriarchal model of society, as well as the presence of radical religious movements associated with armed actors in some localities, contribute to perpetuating this situation.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Multipurpose cash assistance, food security and food assistance, in-kind aid and basic necessities including cooking fuels are provided

Multipurpose cash assistance, food security and food assistance, in-kind aid and basic necessities, including cooking fuel

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	IDPs	37.60%	100.00%	31.91%
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.60%	100.00%	28.00%
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Returnees	4.20%	100.00%	4.20%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Significant achievements have been made in assisting and strengthening the welfare of persons UNHCR serves through assistance with cash transfers and the provision of essential non-food items. Based on the PDMs, we can report

- 75% of households indicate an improvement in their living conditions.
- 84% of households report less stress,
- 100% of respondents report being able to find essential items in the market when needed,
- 100% of respondents report being able to find items of sufficient quality in the markets,
- 1.6% of respondents report feeling at risk (unsafe) when receiving, holding or spending cash assistance.
- 0% of respondents report having experienced one or more problems when receiving, holding, or spending cash assistance.

However, a number of challenges remain, including

- Coverage of household food needs in order to allow for a more relevant use of Core Relief Items and avoid the risks of selling off items.
- Security in the intervention areas, which does not facilitate access to beneficiaries and the decentralization of financial services.
- Price volatility due to security risks and transport blockades.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Significant achievements have been made in assisting and strengthening the welfare of persons UNHCR serves through assistance with cash transfers and the provision of essential non-food items. However, a number of challenges remain to be overcome, in particular:

- Ensure that household food needs are well assessed and non-relevant Core Relief Items are provided, to avoid the risk of selling off items.
- Security in the areas of intervention which does not facilitate access to beneficiaries and the decentralization of financial services.
- Price volatility due to security risks and blockades of transport routes.
- Possible solutions to improve the well-being framework of persons UNHCR serves.
- Strengthen advocacy with other partners (WFP for food needs) to increase assistance.
- Strengthen multi-sectoral assistance to fill the gap in needs.
- Combine cash and in kind assistance with Core Relief Items.
- Advocacy for quality hygiene kits for refugee and returnee girls and women.
- Further assist refugee households in Income Generating Activities and empowerment.
- Diversify assistance models to best meet the needs of refugee households.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Housing, emergency shelter, temporary and permanent housing, installation and urban planning, management of energy and environmental and natural resources are improved

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	28.00%	100.00%	28.00%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.10%	100.00%	25.70%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	IDPs	92.30%	100.00%	78.34%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.80%	100.00%	73.37%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Malian government's provision of two 10-hectare reception sites in Gao and Ménaka respectively, called "Cité Naata" for the one in Gao, which means "city of hope", and with a reception capacity of 500 households each, will ensure efficient coverage of needs in terms of sustainable housing and adequate infrastructure for essential basic services, access to means of subsistence thanks to the development of integrated market gardening areas, and the response to energy needs including environmental protection thanks to the reforestation and waste management component. Based on the site development plans, 226 sustainable housing units are built with hydraform bricks with latrines/showers also in sustainable structure. Among the basic service infrastructures, a dispensary and maternity ward, a classroom block with a block of 6 latrines, a community market with four sheds, and a community center for women equipped with a 5KVA generator and a millet mill, were built on the Gao site. Development of the 10-hectare Ménaka site is also continuing with the construction of 105 refugee housing units (RHU) on concrete platforms. In addition, 385 traditional huts adapted to the local context were built on the Djénne and Segou sites to strengthen the capacity to receive and settle vulnerable people in more decent conditions and to protect them from the external physical elements.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

11. Outcome Area: Education

Refugees children are enrolled in primary and secondary schools and their education infrastructures are improved

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.30%	100.00%	53.13%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Education activities for the children of people under mandate are essentially based on three activities promoting the full inclusion of children in the formal system:

1st activity is related to children's access to education: this year 2022, the operation has built infrastructure including (6 classrooms in Gao, 10 improved hangars as part of the Accelerated Schooling Program/Gateway (SSA/P) in Gao and Ménaka, 17 latrine blocks and 40 SSA/P centers). These actions have increased the capacity of the schools to create space for the children of those under mandate enrolled in the host schools. The 40 SSA/P centers have made it possible to recover 1,194 children of persons under mandate who were not in school or who left school early as a result of forced displacement.

The 2nd activity is related to the quality of education for children of people under mandate. Funding from Education Cannot Wait (ECW) has allowed us to provide 24 volunteer teachers to schools serving children of people under mandate. 254 teachers and school directors have been trained on inclusive education, education in emergencies, child protection in schools, and the protected environment. 15,000 school kits have been distributed to children of people under mandate and even those from the host community have benefited.

The third activity is related to education governance: 1,063 households composed of children of persons under mandate have benefited from cash transfers to meet the needs of learners in SSA/P centers. 350 CGS members, including some parents of people under mandate, have been trained on community mobilization, particularly on the maintenance and continuity of refugee children in the formal system. To achieve the goal of 15% of young refugees in higher education by 2030, UNHCR through the DAFI scholarship to promote access 21 young refugees to universities for the continuity of their studies. In addition, a young refugee in the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation program received a Bioforce training for six months in Dakar, Senegal. Education activities are based on the ECW and partly on community-based protection. All these achievements will contribute to the achievement of the results of the ODD04 which is the quality education by 2030.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

One of the major challenges remains the availability of space for children in host schools. Generally, there is a high concentration of displaced populations in the areas of concentration. Schools are overcrowded with up to 200 students per class due to lack of fundings to build more classrooms.

Challenges related to the lack of teachers is also very common in areas of high concentration of refugee children. The mass departure of teachers due to insecurity, has created a teacher shortage;

The lack of school kits and learning materials also remains a major challenge.

The lack of certain minimum living conditions remains a challenge for the maintenance and continuity of studies, particularly the lack of school food.

Among other challenges:

- The delay in the signing of the ECW PPA which has caused a delay in the start of construction activities.
- The delay in the equipment of the rooms built
- The loss of JEG funding with which we were able to make more achievements in 2021
- The non-flexibility of the SSAP to be able to open centers at any time of the year in case of forced displacement movements
- Insufficient training of SSAP actors (state services and partner NGOs, UNHCR), hence the lack of mastery of the concept.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water systems, sanitation, including toilets, bathing areas, hygiene promotion are improved

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.70%	100.00%	58.42%
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Returnees	75.36%	100.00%	63.96%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	IDPs	69.20%	100.00%	58.73%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.30%	100.00%	41.56%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Twenty nine villages have access to drinking water through the rehabilitation of 29 hydraulic works including 24 human powered pumps, 1 modern well and 4 Improved Village Hydraulic Systems as part of the implementation of Component 2 of the AFDB/ADB project on the resilience of vulnerable communities to the negative effects of Covid19 in the regions of Segou, Kayes, Gao and Mopti, and 24 sanitation facilities reduced protection and health risks for over 217,500 people of whom 59% of women, and 41% of men. The availability of clean water has resulted in a substantial decrease in the incidence of waterborne diseases. In addition, the risk of violence against women and girls has been mitigated because female household members no longer have to travel long distances to access water. The interventions also improved the general well-being of the target population by reducing the need to spend their income on buying or carrying water and by promoting better household hygiene. The water points constructed by UNHCR in Mali benefit both people and animals and help strengthen social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the investments made to improve the supply of drinking water in 2022, the needs are still enormous in areas with higher concentration at approximately 95 % of IDPs (source Wash Cluster). Presumably, less than one person out of two have access to safe drinking water. Statistically, this represents respectively 25.1% in Taoudenit, 35.3% in Gao, 33.6% in Timbuktu, 47.2 % in Sikasso. In other regions access to drinking is still weak like Kidal (54.2%), Segou (57.9%), and Mopti (59.5%) against the 66.8% at national level.

Moreover, the Displacement Tracking Matrix highlighted on its august 2022 report, that Malian refugees (returnees) remain strongly dependent to humanitarian aid during the transition phase and relatively 60 % of households face challenges having access in safe drinking water. Main reasons are due to the longer distance between dwellings and water points, scarcity and poor water quality.

Not to mention the lack of funding in this sector, there are many water points that need to be rehabilitated and new ones built to protect the most vulnerable populations and reduce waterborne diseases.

In terms of sanitation, only 42% of households at national scale, use unimproved latrines or practice open defecation (estimated around 3%). Recourse to open defecation is widespread in the following regions: Kidal (11%), Menaka (10%), Gao and Timbuktu (9%), and Kayes (8%). More than 75% of households using latrines indicate facing challenges for according 45% among them, to unseparated latrines for women and men, raising protection, dignity and privacy barriers.

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

Self-employment (business), salaried employment, agriculture, fishing, promotion of economic opportunities, job creation, entrepreneurship programs, resilience programs are promoted

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.00%	100.00%	17.00%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	IDPs	15.80%	100.00%	13.41%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.60%	100.00%	31.00%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	IDPs	42.80%	100.00%	36.33%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.60%	100.00%	40.60%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Within the framework of improving self-sufficiency and livelihoods, major activities were carried out in 2022 by UNHCR and its Partners (Stop Sahel and Association Malienne pour la Solidarite et le Development). Indeed, support for the economic empowerment of beneficiaries has involved youth groups, women and girls (2 groups), and village associations (Segou, Koro/Mopti). This objective towards empowerment was done through sixty (60) IGAs, trainings of 59 beneficiaries, support in materials, credit offers to thirty-nine (39) village associations.

Also, in order to ensure the smooth running of the assistance for a better access to livelihoods, one hundred and fifty (150) former beneficiaries were monitored in the implementation of their projects. Forty (40) young beneficiaries of CBI in 2021 have been followed up. More specifically, through the community approach, the IGAs realized meet the needs of the beneficiaries, it is the case of the apprenticeship in the making of improved fireplaces for the preservation of the environment by the persons UNHCR serves and the creation and the revitalization of the Village Savings and Credit Association for the empowerment of women and young girls. Also, the IGA groups have seen their capacities reinforced in terms of associative and financial management.

In addition, in terms of support to youth entrepreneurship, a particular emphasis was put on the training of 25 young entrepreneurs who received cash transfers, and their performance in terms of operating accounts and financial management improved. In addition, the activities carried out by these young people have also enabled them to better integrate into the local community. Indeed, targeted training and a good integration of forty-five (45) young people in certain trades have enabled them to be economically more active in rural communities. In addition, the community-based protection, and solutions (co_PROSPER) and area-based programming initiatives link IDPs and returnees to other essential services to ensure sustainable reintegration and prevent secondary displacement. To further support these efforts, UNHCR conducted neighborhood mapping to identify service gaps and partner with other organizations to improve absorption capacity and promote community resilience.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the overall positive results, there are some challenges that need to be addressed for a better roll-out of livelihoods interventions in the future:

- The management committees of the achievements with internal documents and resources are established but will eventually need to be able to refinance their own investments;

- The establishment or revitalization of management committees within the IGAs (infrastructure, goods and equipment provided) is effective, however, these committees should be definitively operational for increasingly autonomous projects;
- Direct collaboration with the State's technical services (DRDS/Regional Directorate of Social Development, Academy of Education, Regional Directorate of Water and Forests, DRACPN...) is effective. However, this collaboration must be consolidated on a permanent basis, and exchanges and information sharing must be more regular;

Although this support does not fully cover the needs (because the activities are underfunded), some persons UNHCR serves take charge of their own activities through the Village Savings and Credit Association and others (sewing, motorcycle mechanics, nurseryman, etc.). This support has allowed women and girls to be autonomous, to reduce the number of cases of GBV, to keep their children in school due to the financial stability of the household and to reduce the pressure on their resources.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Preparations for voluntary returns, organization / assistance for voluntary return, work in the country / region of origin to create the conditions for return and sustainable reintegration are ensured

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Returnees	84.30%	100.00%	84.30%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During the year, a timid return was observed in the Gao and Ménaka regions, which could be explained by the resurgence of violence and insecurity in the areas where Malian refugees returned from their countries of asylum. It is also important to note the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic associated with the international crises between Mali and the sub-region and that of Ukraine, which have had a strong impact on the social and economic life of the populations. In all, 199 households of 645 returnees were registered. As part of the reintegration process, 32 returnees received solar kits, including 12 in Gao and 20 in Ménaka, and 30 banco houses were rehabilitated in Ménaka. To strengthen resilience, 246 returnees received support for the establishment of village savings and loan associations, including 100 returnees in Gao and 146 in Ménaka. The political and social situation in Mali as well as the ECOWAS sanctions did not allow for tripartite meetings to be held during the year, however, training and reflection workshops on tripartite with the Technical Working Group were held in Segou and at DIAMCIS in Bamako. Also, 550 suppletive judgments were issued to repatriated children in the Segou region.

The repatriation of refugees to Mali, mainly Ivorian and Central African refugees, was marked by the cessation clause for Ivorian refugees in Mali on June 24, 2022. 357 persons repatriated on August 4 and 11, 2022 by road. 383 refugees in Mali were repatriated to their countries of origin, including 357 Ivorian refugees before the cessation clause came not effect and 26 Central African refugees.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Indeed, the growing insecurity in the areas of return and on the priority axes of return are and remain the greatest challenges. It should be noted that the return of refugees is strongly linked to security in the areas of return. It is also necessary to point out the reduction in the resources allocated to the repatriation component. To this must be added the impact of ECOWAS sanctions against Mali, hampering the repatriation process and tripartite meetings. The continuation of facilitation in the countries of asylum will make it possible to avoid the massive flow of spontaneous and pendulum movements.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Preparation and management of resettlement, emergency resettlement, transfer, private or community sponsorship programs, family reunification are explored

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	150	150	99
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.00	6.00	6.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0	8

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As part of the resettlement activities for the year 2022, the Resettlement Section conducted 6 capacity building sessions for UNHCR colleagues in Bamako, Mopti, Gao, Ménaka and implementing partners such as CNCR, AMSODE, AMSS, CIAUD- CANADA, ACEF, STOP SAHEL on case identification and referral, fraud and its prevention. The section also conducted a series of information and awareness sessions for urban refugees in Bamako and in the field offices on the resettlement process and fraud. In terms of achievements for the year 2022, 01 medical case of 06 persons was resettled to Sweden in June 2022 and also among the old resettlement files, 04 households of 21 persons were resettled to Canada in 2022. Regarding this quota allocated to Mali, 25 Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) of 91 persons were approved by Dakar and submitted to the USA; in addition to this quota for the USA, two Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) of six persons were approved by Dakar and submitted to France as part of the family reunification process.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

- The security situation in Mali sometimes makes it difficult to care for refugees in remote locations.
- The lack of translators in some of the languages spoken by the refugees is also a challenge.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2022, the Mali operation paid particular attention to the implementation of the 2018 UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity Policy through several aspects:

CNCR and DNDS registration data of persons of concern is disaggregated by age, gender, and diversity including disability, sexual orientation, and gender identity for analysis and programming purposes. A total of 25,658 refugees were registered, of whom 54% were women and 27% were children, and 645 returnees, of whom 28,68% were women and 40,15% were children.

A participatory assessment at the national level was conducted in Bamako, Kayes, Mopti, Segou, Gao, Menaka and Timbuktu. Through 227 focus group discussions with persons UNHCR serves of different profiles, protection needs, priorities, solutions and available resources within the community were captured for use in programming operations.

On February 15, 2022, UNHCR launched a toll-free phone line with automated messages via the IVR system, available in five languages. The "blue line" allows persons UNHCR serves to make requests for assistance, possible complaints, expressions of satisfaction, reports of non-appropriate behavior and other feedback. More than 13,296 calls were received in 2022 from different profiles of persons UNHCR serves from different intervention areas.

Moreover, innovative projects, mainly the "One Household, One Phone" pilot project and Connected Community Spaces in Kayes, Mopti, Gao and Menaka have improved two ways Communication with Communities.

Assessment of partners' capacity to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) was conducted in 2022. UNHCR participates in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) focal point network under the leadership of UNFPA. Complaint mechanisms set up by this network are available in IDP and refugee reception areas.

AGD guided the selection of people for core relief items (CRIs) or cash assistance, inclusion in vocational training and livelihoods, and inclusion in participatory assessments, among other activities. UNHCR's accountability to affected populations (AAP) is central to UNHCR's operations. In 2022, the operation identified two focal points who were trained and will support to roll out a more effective AAP throughout the country in 2023

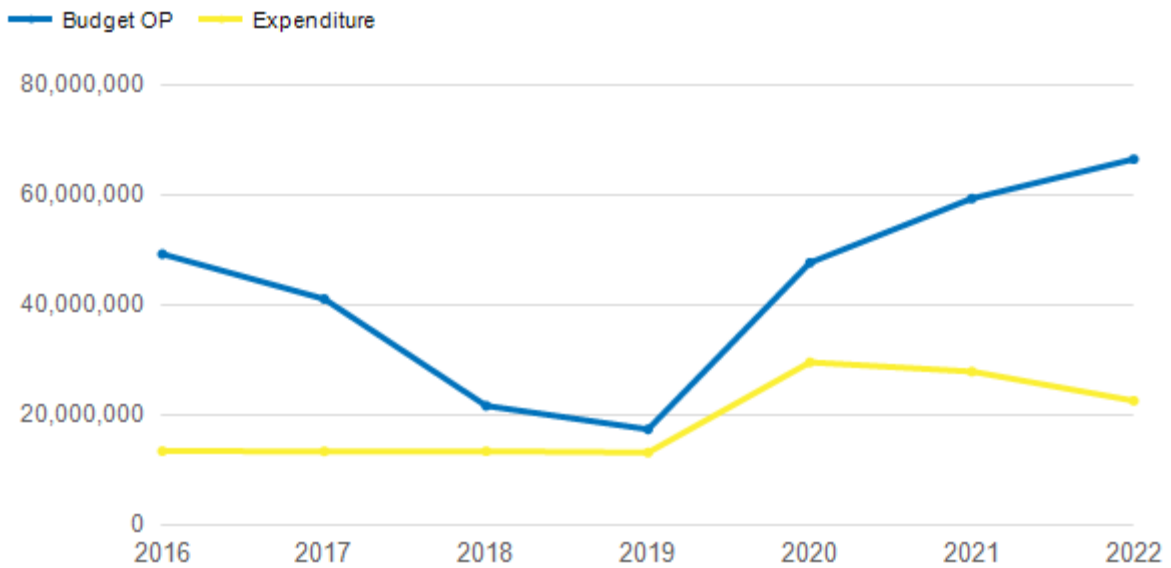
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

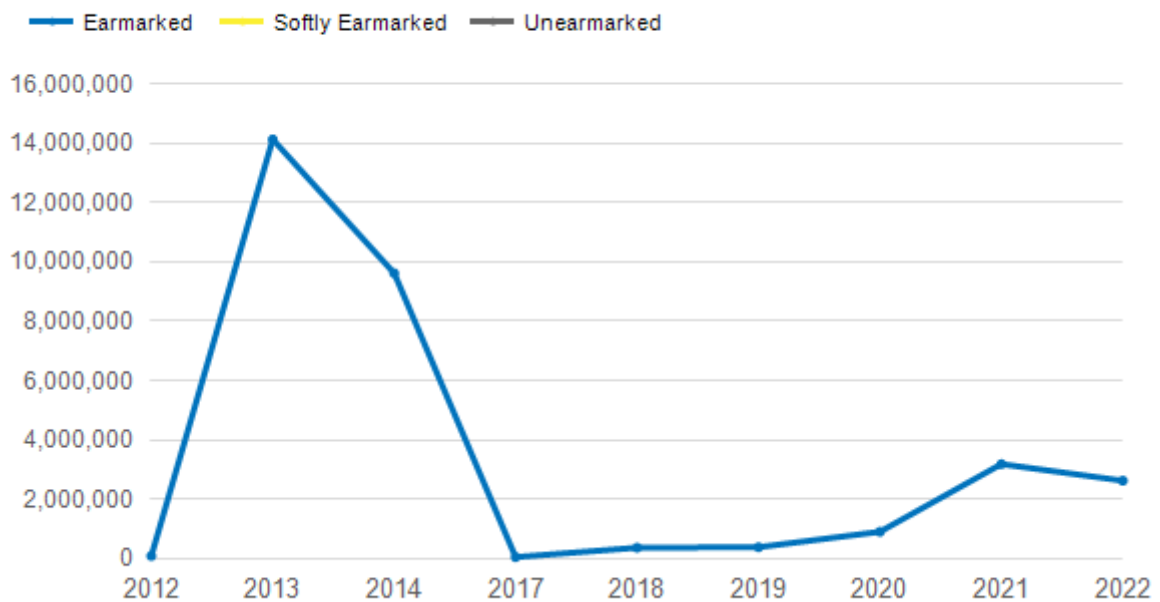
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	16,059,401	8,534,873	53.15%	8,248,226	96.64%
IA2: Respond	22,737,547	6,727,395	29.59%	6,300,947	93.66%
IA3: Empower	16,007,881	4,360,422	27.24%	3,758,617	86.20%
IA4: Solve	11,604,682	4,208,847	36.27%	4,208,847	100.00%
All Impact Areas		503,953	0.00%		0.00%
Total	66,409,510	24,335,491	36.64%	22,516,636	92.53%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	2,416,690	2,299,017	95.13%	2,299,017	100.00%
OA2: Status	829,841	167,816	20.22%	167,816	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	5,903,403	3,563,728	60.37%	3,617,728	101.52%
OA4: GBV	5,545,313	1,586,720	28.61%	1,586,374	99.98%
OA5: Children	1,926,929	391,977	20.34%	391,977	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,470,513	810,423	55.11%	810,423	100.00%
OA7: Community	2,119,556	666,015	31.42%	666,015	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	9,527,937	1,921,395	20.17%	1,171,740	60.98%
OA9: Housing	7,586,346	3,545,433	46.73%	2,943,628	83.03%
OA10: Health	2,818,414	861,396	30.56%	861,396	100.00%
OA11: Education	2,418,079	955,209	39.50%	929,964	97.36%
OA12: WASH	3,779,729	1,021,696	27.03%	1,021,696	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	8,269,419	1,699,376	20.55%	1,699,376	100.00%
OA14: Return	6,221,861	1,492,841	23.99%	1,492,841	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,301,219	937,787	40.75%	937,787	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	3,081,601	1,798,091	58.35%	1,798,091	100.00%
EA18: Support		100,301	0.00%		0.00%
EA19: People		240,000	0.00%		0.00%
EA20: External	192,659	120,770	62.69%	120,770	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		155,502	0.00%		0.00%
Total	66,409,510	24,335,491	36.64%	22,516,636	92.53%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR’s Mali operation had a needs-based budget of \$66.4 million in 2022, which was 37% funded by the end of the year. Expenditure amounted to \$22.5 million, or 34% of the assessed needs.



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