

Mali
Child Protection Sectoral and Thematic Report
January – December 2018



© UNICEF Mali/2017/Gao

Prepared by:
UNICEF Mali
March 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	3
Executive Summary	4
Strategic Context of 2018.....	5
Results in the Outcome area.....	6
Financial Analysis	13
Future Workplan	17
Expression of Thanks.....	18
Annex: Human Interest stories	20
Annex: Report Feedback Form	20

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMM:	Associations des Municipalités des Mali
CM:	Child Marriage
CRSV:	Conflict Related Sexual Violence
CTO:	Centre de Transit et d'Orientation
DNEC:	Direction Nationale de l'Etat Civil
DNPEF:	Direction Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Enfant et de la Famille
DNS:	Direction Nationale de la Santé
DRPFEF	Direction Regionale Promotion Femme Enfant Famille
DRPFEF	Direction Regionale pour la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille
EAFGA:	Enfant Associe aux Forces et Groupes Armes
ENA:	Enfant Non Accompagne
FAT:	Famille d'Accueil Transitoire
FENASCO:	Federation Nationale des Associations de Santé Communautaires
FGM/C :	Female Mutilation Genitale/Cutting
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MPFEF:	Ministere Promotion Femme Enfant Famille
MRM:	Monitoring Reporting Mechanism
NGO :	Non Governmental Organisation
PNLE:	Programme National de Lutte contre l'Excision
PSEA:	prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse
RECOPE:	Reseau Communautaire de Protection de l'Enfant
UASC:	Unacompanied and Separated Children

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present report presents the results of the child protection programme in Mali for 2018, which was implemented with the support of the Swedish thematic funds and *UNICEF* other funds. Thanks to these funds the main results achieved in the year 2018 include:

- **Enabling Child Protection Environment:** The Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and Family (MPFEF), through its “Programme National de Lutte contre l’Excision (PNLE)”, took the leadership for the development of the national strategy to end GBV including Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV). As result, a comprehensive national strategy on GBV was validated by the Government of Mali with the contribution of all key stakeholders. Despite actor’s advocacy efforts at national, regional and local levels, the Child Protection Code, discussed and approved by Government since 2014, hasn’t yet been submitted for the adoption by Parliament. The 2011 Persons and Family Code still allows girls to be married at 16, and the GBV law (including criminalization of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and child marriage) validated since July 2017 hasn’t been adopted yet at the political level. Stronger efforts still need to be put in place in partnership with other key agencies (UNFPA, UNWOMEN) and the donor community to advocate for the adoption and implementation of national laws regarding social normes changes like FGM/C and child marriage.
- **Social norms changes:** UNICEF has been continuing its efforts towards the abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and child marriage. Intensive social mobilization and awareness raising for the elimination of harmful practices took place thanks to the partnership with civil society and the government: geographic coverage for social mobilisation was extended to 460 villages/districts (including 150 new villages in Kolokani District and 36 new districts in Sikasso urban commune) in the areas of Kayes (West), Sikasso and Koulikoro (south), Mopti (centre) and District of Bamako. In 2018, 349,690 persons (40% women and girls) including local leaders and authorities were reached by UNICEF sensitization activities on GBV, child marriage and FGM/C. A total of 60,016 adolescent girls were reached through prevention and care interventions against child marriage and FGM/C through focus groupe discussion, small groups therapy, educational dialogue, and socio-educational events.
- **In terms of services delivery,** a total of 3,877 survivors of FGM/C (1,265), child marriage (293 girls) and forced marriage (24 women from 19 to 21), and 2,295 cases of other gender violence’s benefited from at least one service among psychosocial support, medical service, legal assistance and support on income generating activities through UNICEF supported local NGOs and decentralized social services.
- **Response to Children affected by crisis/emergencies:** 14,481 children affected by conflict (143 children associated with armed groups, 178 unaccompanied and separated children, 73 GBV / Sexual Gender Based Violence survivors, 21 released from detention, and 14,046 other vulnerable children) received response services, including psychosocial care and reintegration provided by UNICEF and implementing partners.

- **Birth Registration and delivery of birth certificates** were improved through the interoperability between health and civil registration to register newborn babies within the legal deadline and the support of birth registration for children who had missed the legal deadline, through supplementary judgements in conflict affected areas. As such, 25,877 vulnerable children, received their birth certificates in Gao and Timbuktu regions.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2018

Six years after the armed conflict broke out in northern Mali, and despite some significant progress made since the signing of the Algiers Peace Agreement in 2015, the country has experienced a rapidly deteriorating security situation, particularly in the center, and a series of severe humanitarian crises. Protracted conflict (armed and inter community) and displacement, adverse weather conditions, commodity price fluctuations, food and nutritional crisis, political tensions had a strong impact on children and women. In addition to the internal conflicts, Mali has also been affected by growing regional insecurity marked by the recent developments in neighboring Burkina Faso and Niger. Insecurity has spread rapidly across borders, resulting in banditry, forced displacement, the erosion of state authority, and the provision of basic social services.

In 2018, Mali was ranked 18th most insecure country out of 191 according to the Risk Management Index (INFORM). Most Malian regions are classified at very high risk (Gao, Timbuktu and Mopti) or high risk (Kidal, Ségou, Sikasso, Koulikoro). Only Kayes and Bamako regions are now considered at medium risk. The deteriorating security situation continued to have a negative impact on children and adolescent in Mali by exposing them to serious rights violations, causing enormous physical and psychosocial distress. Children are increasingly exposed to different forms of violence and exploitation, of which are rooted in the conflict, structural problems and social and gender norms. Child rights abuses perpetrated by parties to the conflict rose by 7 per cent, with 365 serious violations recorded in the first half of 2018 compared to 342 in the same period in 2017. Child recruitment and children being associated with armed groups remained a growing concern in Mali in 2018. In terms of gender-based violence, Mali has one of the highest rates of child marriage worldwide with 48,9 per cent of girls married before the age of 18, a major infringement of the rights of the girl child, with widespread consequences for future generations.

In 2018 the Government of Mali has been engaged in strategic political documents that impact children including The Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD), the Action Plan for Social Protection Policy, the Health and Social Development programme (PRODESS), the ten-year Education Programme (PRODEC II) as well as the the Plan Decennale for the Protection of Women and Promotion of Children and Families.

UNICEF has been advocating and providing technical support for the adoption of the law to prevent, punish and respond to of GBV, including FGM/C and child marriage by collaborating with national and local authorities, including members of parliament, governors, mayors, local leaders, women and youth movements. The law is still pending for adoption. Resistance within certain conservative Ministries specially in an electoral year, pressures from traditional and religious leaders, and the deeply rooted gender and cultural norms

remain barriers, as does the legal framework, which still authorizes marriage of girls at 16 and does not criminalize FGM/C.

UNICEF worked in close collaboration with UNFPA, including through the Joint Programme to accelerate abandonment of FGM/C, and UNWOMEN, for advocating law reform on GBV including child marriage and FGM/C, and sensitizing authorities in all regions to prevent, and respond to gender-based violence, and mobilise communities to abandon the practices.

Based on a MoU which was developed between the health and civil registration sectors related to the nomination of community health workers as civil registrar at village level, UNICEF health and Child Protection sections collaborated closely with government partners DNEC and DNS, civil society actors AMM and FENASCO to strengthen registration of birth at community level. In 2019, UNICEF will continue to strengthen the partnership to scall up birth registration.

Partnerships between UNICEF and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for emergency and development activities contributed to 2018 achievements. In 2018, alongside to government services, UNICEF collaborated closely with COOPI, Terre des Hommes, Solidarité pour le Sahel (SOLISA), and KANUYA as implementing partners and Child protection sub cluster members (IRC, Save the Children, ENDA MALI, UNHCR, and IOM) so that children could receive adequate prevention and response services

RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA

In line with UNICEF's Country Programme Document 2015-2019 and UNDAF Plus 2015-2019, the Child Protection Outcome is dedicated to support the Government of Mali, to **better protect children especially girls against violence, abuse and exploitation.**

The Child Protection Outcome is underpinned by three outputs related to: **Output 1 (Policy Legislative Framework and Child Protection in emmergencies); Output 2 (Harmul Practices), Output 3 (Birth registration)**

Output 1: 6.1 By the end of 2019, functional services for prevention and response to violence against children are available in the programme targeted areas, with a focus on zones affected by humanitarian situations.

Thanks to the contribution of Sweden funding, UNICEF was able to continue its efforts in strengthening local NGOs and decentralised social services, in terms of services delivery to respond and prevent Gender based Violence. A total of 3,877 survivors of FGM/C (1,265), child marriage (293 girls) and forced marriage (24 women from 19 to 21), and 2,295 cases of other gender violence's benefited from at least one service among psychosocial support, medical service, legal assistance and support on income generating activities through UNICEF supported local NGOs and decentralized social services. Noted that 43% of reported GBV cases were perpetrated against children particularly girls. Only 57,89% have benefited of medical care due to the low access to health services and less than 2 % benefited to legal support du to survivor's stigmatization. All cases benefitted from pasychosocial support.

Sweden fundings were key in supporting technical services of DNPEF and DRPEF as well as National and Internal NGOs to provide prevention and response interventions for children affected by the conflict in Mali. In 2018, Unicef and its partners were able to achieve the following in Kidal, Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu in line with the 2018 Humanitarian response Plan:

➤ **Provision of interim care services in the CTO and FAT to 98 unaccompanied children:**

- 98 children (91 boys and 7 girls) released from armed groups benefited from holistic care in the transit and orientation centers/CTO (Psychosocial, health, clothing, food, education-literacy, family reunification). Among these children 42 (7F and 35G) were reunited with their families and communities
- 30 children released (among the 98) from armed groups (5 F and 25 G) benefited from socio-economic reintegration.
- 56 identified unaccompanied and vulnerable children in the community (25 girls and 31 boys) benefited from holistic services including psychosocial support, health care, food, clothing, family reunification and referral to other more specialized services (including GBV actors)
- 40 Fosters Families (FAT) were identified and trained on child protection issues in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions. These families were equipped with materials and received a total of 10 unaccompanied children for temporary care
- sensitization activities were conducted by local partners in the communities on the prevention of family separation and recruitment and use of children and its consequences

➤ **Community Based Psychosocial Support to 8,130 children in safe spaces including Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), CTO and FAT**

- 3,253 girls and 4,877 boys benefited from community-based psychosocial support in 22 child friendly and safe spaces established in the northern regions of Mali (Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal). These activities included basic counseling, structured games, sports, excursions; songs and dances, life skills discussion groups, family visits, literacy activities;

➤ **Strengthening 21 community child protection mechanisms**

- 21 community-based child protection networks/RECOPE (en français) composed of 215 members (150 men and 65 women) were established and revitalised in the Kidal, Timbuktu and Gao regions in the northern Mali, including 13 in the host communities and 8 in the IDP sites to facilitate the exchange and involvement of displaced communities in the activities
- Among these RECOPE, 95 members (25 women and 70 men) were trained together with 25 community leaders (16H and 9F) on child protection especially on prevention against the recruitment and use of children by the forces and armed groups. 120 additional members were trained in early 2019.
- The child protection committees (RECOPE) set up with the DRPFEF and TdH support in Tombouctou (35 members) and TdH/Gao-Tombouctou (120 members) could not yet demonstrate results.
- Only in Kidal, 4 Child Protection Committees (60 members) put in place with the SOLISA support were able to conduct community sensitization activities, identified and referred child protection cases including 36 children formerly associated with

armed groups auto-demobilized (CAAFAGs) and referred them to the local NGO SOLISA for appropriate care and reintegration.

- 45 sensitization sessions were conducted by the RECOPE members on prevention against children separation and recruitment and use of children. 2564 persons attended these activities including 1136 men, 812 women, 372 boys and 244 girls

➤ **Capacity building ok Key implementing partners on child protection**

- UNICEF has strengthened the capacity of partners (33 including 9 women and 24 men) in the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) to monitor and report incidents of child rights violation in the conflict affected areas. As a result, 500 incidents of grave child rights violations including recruitment and use, sexual violence, abduction, killing and maiming were documented in 2018 and reported through the Global Horizontal Note (GHN) and other relevant reports, which represents a significant increase compared to 2017.
- Six (6) staff from the CTO including 1 women were trained on the children age verification
- Twenty-six (26) staffs including 4 women were sensitized on the prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

As 2019 will mark the last year of the UNDAF and UNICEF Country Programme 2015-2019 Mali Country Office including the child protection program has started in 2018 the process of developing a the new Programme for 2020-2024. With the support of an International Consultant a Strategic Moment of Reflection has been conducted with key child Protection stakeholders including the Government, other UN agencies, NGOs, children and youth, to discuss and define strategic priorities, alternative solutions for a transformative agenda for children and young people. Thanks to this process the child protection priorities of the new country programme 2020-2024 were identified.

Output 2: By the end of 2019, communities in the programme targeted areas have acquired knowledge and skills to abandon FGM/C and child marriage, and the use of victims care services.

The Government of Mali has adopted the majority of international instruments for the protection of children's and women's rights, nevertheless discriminatory social and cultural beliefs and practices persist and continue to legitimize delays in the adoption of a legal framework that supports ending FGM/C, Child Marriage and other forms of Gender Based Violence in Mali.

In 2018, with Sweden fundings, UNICEF supported the National Programme for the prevention of FGM/C (PNLE) to elaborate a holistic costed strategy adopted by the Government of Mali in October to end GBV, which includes child marriage. The strategy has been developed through a participatory and inclusive process, under the lead of the PNLE, resulting in a 12 years national holistic strategy 2019-2030 to end GBV. The strategy was validated at regional and national levels. Its implementation through 3 quarterly budgeted action plans (2019-2022; 2023-2026; 2027-2030) should accelerate the elimination of gender-based violence in Mali.

With the support of Sweden fundings, 349,690 persons (67,218 men, 138,009 women, 61,163 boys and 83,300 girls) including local leaders and authorities were reached by UNICEF sensitization activities on GBV, child marriage and FGM/C in Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Mopti, Gao (Bourem) et les 6 communes du District de Bamako. Different approaches were used including age and gender sensitive focus group discussion and intergenerational dialogue, mobile cinema, community theatre, and public debates, to facilitate discussion about girl's and women's health issues as an entry point to tackle FGM/C, child marriage, and gender norms. National and local influential leaders (National Assembly; High Council of Local Governance; Association of Municipalities; Economic, Social and Cultural Council; National and Regional Council for Youth) were sensitized to strengthen their support resulting in the signature of formal 'Pacts' showing support for the abandonment of child marriage and FGM/C and adoption of the law.

As result of these advocacies sessions 86% of the 2.999 influents persons at regional levels and 3426 leaders at local levels sign the 'PACT' showing support for the abandonment of child marriage and FGM/C and adoption of the law

Furthermore, A total of 60,016 adolescent girls were reached through prevention and care interventions against child marriage and FGM/C through focus groupe discussion, small groups therapy, educational dialogue, and socio-educational events Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti, Gao/Bourem et le District de Bamako. At least 60% of these adolescent girls were subsequently able to conduct outreach sessions and lead discussions in their communities on child marriage, the consequences of FGM/C on their health and development and propose alternatives such as education and freedom of choice.

Trained village protection committees prevented 307 girls from FGM/C and 80 girls (13-15 years) from child marriage and referred identified cases to relevant service providers, including, health, psychosocial support, education, vocational training, income generating activities.

80 communities in Kayes regions declared the abandonment of FGM/C and among them 68 declared the abandonment of child marriage. Public declarations of abandonment and "Pacts' of engagements signed by key community representatives demonstrate their real commitment and positive evolution of attitudes regarding traditional and social norms. Monitoring mechanisms are in place to monitor village compliance to their engagement and maintain of the new norm around the practice.

Output 3: By the end of 2019, appropriate and functional institutions and services for child justice and birth registration are available in the Bamako district and the regions of Kayes, Sikasso, Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu.

In 2018, UNICEF has been working to improve birth registration and the delivery of birth certificate through 2 different strategies: by strengthening interoperability between the health and civil registration systems to register new born babies within the legal deadline, and by supporting birth registration for those children out of legal deadline in the conflict affected areas. Along with funding from Canada, Sweden's support contributed to achieve meaningful results for children. Major results included:

- 25,877 vulnerable children out of 64.392 targeted in 2018 received their birth certificates in Gao and Timbuktu regions through UNICEF supported 'Jugement suppletif'. Security constraints and restricted accessibility to certain areas in the northern regions, and the heavy costs of judgment suppletif were the main bottlenecks toward the achievement of the planned target.
- registration of births that occurred out of health facilities increased from 54.7% in 2017 to 61,7% in 2018 in the targeted localities Sikasso, Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu. This as a result of (i) improved collaboration with the health sector through training of 6.740 birth declaration agents and 431 community's health workers as birth registrars to notify all births that occurred in health centres or in the communities and (ii) community awareness and public debates on the importance and procedures of birth registration in and

The RapidPro platform based on digital communication and transfer of civil registration statistics has been used in gathering and transmitting quality birth declaration and birth certification statistics in a timely manner from 86 communes of Sikasso, Mopti, Koulikoro and Bamako District to the National Directorate of Civil Status. Although the collaboration between health and civil registration services has shown positive results. The model approach implemented in the targeted districts needs to be scaled up and adopted as a national approach, with the strong engagement of National and district Offices of Civil Registration, local municipalities, ministries of Health and Justice and civil society organizations to ensure universal birth registration. Strong advocacy needs to continue in 2019 with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Ministry of Justice to support the registration of all children without imposing additional costs on families.

FUNDING

Sweden Thematic funds represented the highest contribution to the child protection programme in Mali. Together with UNICEF regular resources and other sources coming from different donors. They contributed greatly to achieving these results across all outputs (Output 1, Output 2 and Output 3)

RESULT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Outcome Protection	By 2019, children, especially girls, are better protected against violence, abuse and exploitation.		
Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2015)	Target (2019)	Progress (2018)
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.	87%	90%	No information at national level available for 2018 and is planned to be available through the EDS 2018 which results are not yet available. But in UNICEF's targeted areas the registration of births that occurred out of health facilities increased from 54.7% in 2017 to 61,7% in 2018
Percentage of women aged 15-49 subject to female genital mutilation/cutting	88.5%	86%	The EDS 2018 is ongoing and the results not available yet.
Women (15-49 yrs) married before age 18	49%	44%	The EDS 2018 is ongoing and the results not available yet.
Women (20-24 yrs) married before age 18	52%	47%	The EDS 2018 is ongoing and the results not available yet.
Output 1	6.1 By the end of 2019, functional services for prevention and response to violence against children are available in the programme priority areas, with a focus on zones affected by humanitarian situations.		
Output Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Target (2019)	Progress (2018)
Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys recruited and used by armed forces and groups that have been released and reintegrated with their families and provided with adequate care and services	100	100	UNICEF with the collaboration of the Gouvernement/DNPEF and NGOs supported a total number of 143 children formally associated with armed groups out of 580 targeted in 2018 (25% of achievement) with interim care and reintegration. This partial result is due to: (i) the unwillingness of armed groups to formally cooperate with child protection actors; (ii) the lack of civil documentation certifying their minority - though some children were suspected minors; (iii) the easy access to have fake birth certificate; (iv) and finally the security issue -limited access and logistical capacity for child protection actors
Number of Children victims of/or at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation who received	0	62 151	UNICEF with the collaboration of it's implementing partners (NGOs) provided 14,046 vulnerable children

psychosocial support			out of 40000 targeted in 2018 (35% of achievement) with community based psychosocial support. This partial result is attributed to the limited access of some areas for security reasons; logistical capacity for child protection actors and lack of funding.
percentage of UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys registered with family tracing and reunification services and family-based care or appropriate alternative services	0	100	UNICEF with the collaboration of its implementing partners (NGOs and Government) provided 178 unaccompanied and separated children with care and family reunification, out of 300 targeted (59% of achievement). This partially result is attributed to the security issue -limited access and logistical capacity for child protection actors.
Output 2	6.2 By the end of 2019, communities in the programme priority areas have acquired knowledge and skills to abandon FGM/C and child marriage, and the use of victims' care services		
Output Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Target (2019)	Progress (2018)
Communities that have participated in a public declaration of support for the abandonment of FGM/C	77	100	80
Number of girls, boys, women and men benefitting from awareness activities to promote access to services to respond to incidents of GBV (e.g. how, where and why to access services for GBV)	3,505	5800	11,150
Number of individuals in programme areas who regularly participate in dialogues promoting gender equitable norms including delaying child marriage	201,251	205,000	349,690 reached through Mass communication activity conducted as part of awareness programs (numeric cinema - road movies and participatory theatre in schools, public places
Output 3.	By the end of 2019, appropriate and functional institutions and services for child justice and birth registration are available in the Bamako district and the regions of Kayes, Sikasso, Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu.		
Output Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Target (2019)	Progress (2018)
% of children who had their birth's registered and who received a legal identity document (0-17) from vulnerable or marginalized populations.	Not available	80%	N/A

Number of children who had their birth's registered in the reporting year through UNICEF supported programmes	N/A	62170	25,877
---	-----	-------	--------

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

In 2018, protection thematic funds SC149906 from Sweden together with UNICEF Regular Resources, Belgium funds, French Natcom, Canadian funding contributed greatly to achieving the results across all outputs: i) Output 1 (**service delivery**); Output 2 (**prevention of Harmful Practices**); Output 3 (**Birth registration**). The thematic funds largely supported implementation of Child Protection activities at national, regional and communities' level in Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Segou, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao regions and Bamako District. The flexibility of the Swedish thematic funds allowed UNICEF Child Protection programs to further support emergency interventions and thus contribute to meet the vulnerable population's needs especially in terms of GBV and CPIE areas in Mali.

Table 1 Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2018 (in US Dollar)

Intermediate Results	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
OUTPUT 1 OLD [POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAME]	RR	71,111
	ORR	12,139
	ORE	1,441
OUTPUT 1 [POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAME]	RR	937,138
	ORR	1,087,248
	ORE	348,933
OUTPUT 2 OLD [CAPACITY BUILDING]	RR	1,453
	ORR	16,868
	ORE	
OUTPUT 2 [CAPACITY BUILDING]	RR	218,266
	ORR	567,318
	ORE	
OUTPUT 3 OLD [POSITIVE SOCIAL CHANGE]	RR	5,187
	ORR	51,181
	ORE	
OUTPUT 3 [POSITIVE SOCIAL CHANGE]	RR	415,674
	ORR	620,990
	ORE	
OUTPUT 4 OLD [CHILD PROTECTION IN EMERGENCY]	RR	23,236
	ORR	
	ORE	8,332
Total Budget		4,386,514

Table 2

**Outcome 6: Protection Thematic
Contributions Received
for Outcome Area 6 (Protection) by
UNICEF Mali in 2017
(in US Dollars)**

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
SIDA - Sweden (Mali: Support to Child Protection)	SC1499060094	1,724,138	1,603,448
Total		1,724,138	1,603,448

**Table 3: Expense by Results Area in Thematic Sector 2018
Outcome Area 6: Protection**

2017 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	335,638	1,427,805	1,832,069	3,595,512
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	18,977	1,481,954	389,336	1,890,267
23-03 Access to justice	17,673	1,258,050	554,018	1,829,741
Total	372,288	4,167,809	2,775,423	7,315,520

1) Expense by Results Area in Thematic Sector 2018

Row Labels	Expense
Other Resources - Emergency	372,288
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	335,638
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	18,977
23-03 Access to justice	17,673
Other Resources - Regular	4,167,809
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	1,427,805
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	1,481,954
23-03 Access to justice	1,258,050
Regular Resources	2,775,423
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	1,832,069
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	389,336
23-03 Access to justice	554,018
Grand Total	7,315,520

Table 4

1) Thematic expense by Results Area 2018

Outcome Area 6: Protection

Row Labels	Expense
Other Resources - Emergency	576
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	263
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	164
23-03 Access to justice	150
Other Resources - Regular	2,960,865
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	820,284
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	1,092,571
23-03 Access to justice	1,048,010
Grand Total	2,961,441

Table 5**Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes (SIC)****Outcome Area 6: Protection**

Row Labels	Expense
23-01-01 Legal and policy framework related to violence, exploitation and abuse	73,324
23-01-02 Services to prevent or respond to violence, exploitation and abuse	303,856
23-01-03 Services to prevent or respond to gender-based violence in emergencies	55,932
23-01-04 Psycho-social support in emergencies	117,063
23-01-05 Social welfare workforce systems strengthening (accreditation, staffing and supervision)	594,524
23-01-07 Administrative data and Information Management System (IMS)including CPIMS+, GBVIMS+, MRMIMS+	23,207
23-01-08 Family reunification in emergencies - prevention and response	2,367
23-01-09 Child labour	594
23-01-10 Children associated with armed forces and armed groups - prevention and response	391,906
23-01-11 Landmines and explosive weapons - prevention and assistance	4,938
23-01-12 MRM - Child protection monitoring and reporting of grave violations in armed conflict (Security Council Resolutions 1612, 1882, 1888 and 1960)	101,981
23-01-13 Child Protection - Emergency Preparedness	1,459
23-01-20 Protective services for children on the move	18,009
23-01-22 Inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration on violence, exploitation and abuse	6,398
23-01-23 Child Protection humanitarian AoR/humanitarian sector coordination	4,850
23-01-99 Technical assistance - Prevention and response services for violence against children	794,674
23-02-01 Services related to child marriage	132,419
23-02-03 Social and behaviour change communication for child marriage	218,442
23-02-07 Services related to FGM/C	605,084
23-02-09 Social and behaviour change communication related to FGM/C	584,803

23-02-98 Technical assistance - Child marriage	3,800
23-02-99 Technical assistance - FGM/C	10,443
23-03-02 Justice sector workforce strengthening and capacity building (including police)	2,614
23-03-04 Birth Registration/Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems	1,097,619
23-03-99 Technical assistance - Access to justice	325,750
Grand Total	5,476,055

FUTURE WORKPLAN

Despite efforts made over the past four years, child protection issues severe and need increased efforts. Child rights violations are increasing due to the armed conflict and intercommunity clashes affecting the northern and central regions. The persistence of social and gender norms perpetuating traditional practices, namely child marriage and FGM/C continue to affect girls,

As for the emergency component of the programme UNICEF in partnership with the Government and civil society will make available prevention and response services for children affected by humanitarian situations in line with the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan and UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children.

Unicef will continue to provide support to key stakeholders at national and regional levels to ensure the implementation of this strategy resulting in a more efficient and effective response as well as coordination and joint planning between the development, humanitarian and peacekeeping actors within the UN system in Mali.

The 2019 UNICEF child protection humanitarian interventions will focus on the following activities:

- Child recruitment and other grave violations prevention interventions
- Support to interim care, family reunification and community reintegration (socioeconomic reintegration) interventions for children released from forces and armed groups
- Support to interim or alternative care and family reunification and reintegration of unaccompanied and separated children
- Psychosocial and gender sensitive support for children affected by conflict
- Multisectoral interventions for victims of gender-based violence, including cases of sexual exploitation and abuse
- Reinforce the monitoring and communication on serious child rights grave violations (MRM)
- Facilitate children affected by the conflict beyond the deadline to access birth certificates including using innovative durable solutions
- Strengthen community child protection committees to identify, respond and make referrals of child protection cases in areas affected by conflict
- Strengthen the capacity of justice actors and national and international security services to ensure the protection and the best interest of children associated or suspected of association with armed groups
- Reinforce the child protection coordination mechanism including information management to orient and for effective child protection interventions (for both humanitarian and development)

- Facilitate access to civil registration documents by vulnerable children in conflict areas by providing them birth certificate through simplified judgment

As for the prevention and response to gender-based violence, UNICEF will strengthen its efforts in supporting the Government and the civil society for the abandonment of child marriage and MGF/C with the focus on adolescent girls as actors of social change. The Program will support also the government to: i) develop a costed plan to eliminate child marriage and ii) implement the national gender based violence strategy and its 2019-2022 costed action plan at national, regional and local levels.

UNICEF will further develop its interventions, started in 2018 on the issue of children on the move in line with the new UNICEF Regional Child Protection Strategy which is a new area of engagement for the Mali Country Office. The specific strategy that has been developed in 2018 with government and key stakeholders will be fully implemented starting in 2019 and will foster Malian Government leadership on the protection of children on the move in line with the '**Global Compact for Safe, orderly and regular migration**' adopted by Malian Government in Marrakech on December 11 2018. In partnership with Malian Government and civil society UNICEF will address vulnerabilities of Children on the Move through an inclusive approach, providing every child in mobility in need of protection with a continuum of care from community-based protection networks to formal social services with the aim to prevent and respond to abuse, violence and exploitation along the migratory road.

To do so, the program will support the development of government led case management frameworks including national case management standard operating procedures (SOPs) and information sharing protocols, development of minimum package of response services as part of the inter-agency service provision framework. Through this process, UNICEF will lead the trainings and mentoring sessions of front line service providers and social workforce on case management and referral pathway, alternative care, provision of integrated services for children and other relevant themes.

As far as birth registration UNICEF will focus its effort on strengthening the already collaboration between the health and the civil registration system to ensure that new born babies are declared, registered at birth and receive birth certificate. UNICEF will support the different government partners (civil registration and health) as well as the community-based health workers in scaling-up interoperability model between the health and civil registration systems the registration of new born babies within the legal deadline in other areas. The program will, also focus on the extension of effective tracking birth certificate through RapidPro data collection system with the purpose to generate quality monthly data on birth certification report.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

UNICEF in Mali would like to thank all partners who have contributed to the implementation and on-going execution of the Child Protection program.

In particular, our acknowledgements go to:

- The Government of Sweden whose continuing support has made this Initiative possible and is allowing UNICEF in Mali and partners to improve the Child Protection issues in Mali;
- The national partners and counterparts who have facilitated and actively participated in various aspects of the programme, notably the Ministry of Women Children and Family and its decentralized technical services from central and local levels,

- The Civil Society Organisation partners of UNICEF for their active and productive contribution
- Our UNICEF colleagues at the Regional level as well as at Headquarters for their invaluable support

UNICEF in Mali would like to highlight the flexibility that the thematic contributions provide. These funds have made it possible to address Child Protection needs in Mali implementing various strategies and approaches such as focused institutional support, capacity building and service-delivery, enhanced coordination, and advocacy.

ANNEX 1: HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

See attached document

ANNEX 2: REPORT FEEDBACK FORM

**Title of report: Child Protection Sectoral and Thematic Report
PBA 300319**

UNICEF office: Mali

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report and return to our office as indicated below. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

**Felix Ackebo, Deputy Representative
E-mail: fackebo@unicef.org**

Online donor feedback form:

[English version](#)