

## Mali

**The Development Challenge:** In May and July 2002, respectively, Mali held peaceful elections for the presidency and legislature. These elections marked another milestone in the consolidation of Mali's young democracy since the 1991 collapse of the longtime dictatorship. Although corruption in Mali is not as severe as in many sub-Saharan African countries, Mali's new president has made anti-corruption a major focus of his new government. Notwithstanding its democratic credentials, Mali's progress towards sustainable economic development remains fragile. The largely agriculture-based economy does not as yet provide an adequate platform for reducing endemic poverty and improving the quality of life for the majority of the country's people. Although the last decade was witness to significant economic liberalization and structural reforms, Mali is severely indebted, subject to cyclical drought, and heavily dependent on the export of a limited range of primary commodities.

In recent years, Mali's macroeconomic performance improved significantly despite the negative influence of factors such as irregular rainfall and fluctuations in the prices of its primary exports on world markets. Political unrest in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire since the September 2002 mutiny has further highlighted Mali's economic and social vulnerability. In this regard, the period 1994-2000 was most remarkable, with GDP growth averaging 5% per annum and inflation limited to 2% to 3%. Despite these positive trends, 72% of Mali's population live below the poverty line, and unemployment and underemployment, especially among youth, are high.

Mali's social indicators are abysmal. Life expectancy at birth is 51 years; infant mortality is 113 per 1,000 live births; maternal mortality is 582 per 100,000 live births; fertility is almost seven children per woman; only 54% of the population has access to potable water; the rate of chronic malnutrition is 38.2%; the school gross enrollment rate is 66%; and the illiteracy rate is 58%. Thankfully, the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence within the general population is among the lowest in the West African region.

Mali is one of the few predominantly Muslim countries that have vocally supported the U.S. war on terrorism. The number-one priority for the United States in Mali is to support Mali's efforts to combat terrorism. Furthermore, thanks to its political stability and the commitment of its leadership to regional integration, Mali plays an indispensable role as a stabilizing force in volatile West Africa. Therefore, it is in the U.S. national interests to support programs that will consolidate democratic systems and practices, expand economic development, and improve the health and educational levels of the Malian people.

**The USAID Program:** In FY 2003, USAID will begin to implement its new ten-year strategy aimed at expanding economic opportunities, particularly for the rural poor; providing high impact health services to improve the health and welfare of women and children, and to prevent an HIV/AIDS epidemic; improving the quality of basic education for boys and girls; consolidating democracy through decentralization; and accelerating overall development by making information more widely accessible. This new strategy differs from the prior one in several significant ways. There is greater emphasis on economic growth, in particular the expansion of irrigated agriculture (mostly rice), which will help Mali to become less dependent on the annual amount of rainfall. Health efforts will focus on high impact interventions such as child vaccinations, provision of Vitamin A, and distribution of bednets to fight malaria. These activities were selected because they have been proven to reduce child and maternal mortality. The focus of education activities will be on quality. Under the prior strategy, USAID helped to build 1,745 schools that educate approximately 15% of the children attending primary school. However, teachers are not trained and schools are not well equipped. Most new education efforts will be targeted to upgrading teachers' skills. The health and education portfolios have been separated so that results can be better managed and tracked. Finally, to make sure that maximum impact is achieved, USAID has carefully selected "communes" in which to co-locate 70% of activities in a bold experiment in synergy.

The Data Sheets presented below describe the five objectives for which USAID plans to use FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds. The objectives closely support the Malian government's strategy for achieving systemic poverty reduction. The government has put in place long-term sector plans for education and health, supported by all major donors including USAID, to directly improve the quality of life for all Malians.

Notably, it has also acknowledged the critical role of good governance and transparency in poverty reduction efforts and has developed a long-term program for judicial reform. Non-governmental organizations both domestic and international are key to USAID's program effectiveness, serving as reliable partners capable of delivering essential services. Increasingly, private activity is driving economic development in Mali, and USAID is working to bolster the capacity of and to provide opportunities for the small but dynamic local business sector.

Without economic growth, long-term poverty reduction in Mali will not be attainable. Therefore, USAID's main strategic axis is an expansion of sustainable economic opportunities. Raising rural incomes enables Malians, especially women and children, to enjoy better health and leads to improved life skills education. USAID is committed to ensuring that its economic growth activities fuel progress in other program areas, such as health and education, where the population is chronically under-served. USAID is at the forefront of efforts to reinforce human and institutional capacities to make decentralization a reality by equipping civil society, local government, and the private sector with the means to develop partnerships to effectively manage local social and economic affairs.

**Other Program Elements:** In addition to the bilateral assistance to the Government of Mali, USAID has other on-going programs in Mali directly funded and/or managed by USAID's Washington-based pillar bureaus, the regional bureau, and the West African Regional Program (WARP). The Famine Early Warning System focuses on improving the quality and effectiveness of information/response planning systems that contribute directly to drought preparedness and the adoption of response plans. The West Africa InterCRSP Natural Resource Management Project aims to increase the availability of and access to knowledge, techniques and technologies to improve performance and people-level impact of natural resources management efforts in West Africa. The Agribusiness Association Development activity supports sub-regional agribusiness associations desiring assistance in policy formulation, market development and analysis, and commercialization of applied technologies. The Malaria Research and Training Center established in Bamako in 1990 contributes to the improvement of the Malian National Malaria Control Program by updating staff skills in technical and operational aspects of malaria control. Food for Peace P.L. 480 resources are monetized in other countries to generate local currency that is used for development activities in the harsh environmental conditions of northern Mali and in neighboring countries under a regional food security program.

**Other Donors:** Mali relies a great deal on the presence of a strong community of development partners. A well-established coordination mechanism exists among donors with a monthly meeting held to discuss and analyze technical and political constraints facing the efficient implementation of development activities. The United States ranks third among Mali's bilateral partners, and provides approximately 10% of overall assistance, which totals roughly \$380 million per year, excluding debt relief. France and the Netherlands are the leading bilateral donors. Both are active in the areas of education, health, rural development and food security. In addition, France works in the governance arena and, alongside Canada, is helping to reform the judiciary. Other than USAID, France is the main bilateral partner supporting information technologies. Other important bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus in common with USAID include Germany (health, education, governance, rural development and food security), Japan (education); Canada (health, education, rural development and food security), Switzerland (health, rural development and food security), and Belgium (health and education). Multilateral donors present in Mali include the World Bank (health, education, governance, rural development and food security), the European Union (health, governance, rural development and food security), the UN agencies (health, education, and governance), and the World Food Program (rural development and food security).

## Mali PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	12,433	14,488	13,288	12,659
Development Assistance	22,054	21,688	21,340	17,027
Development Credit Authority	99	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	750	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	2,372	1,355	0	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>37,708</b>	<b>37,531</b>	<b>34,628</b>	<b>29,686</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

688-001 Youth				
CSH	12,433	6,000	0	0
DA	5,995	3,550	0	0
688-002 Sustainable Economic Growth				
DA	5,782	3,330	0	0
DCA	99	0	0	0
688-003 Democratic Governance				
DA	4,687	2,300	0	0
ESF	750	0	0	0
688-004 Information and Communication				
DA	1,500	450	0	0
688-005 Development in the North				
DA	4,090	810	0	0
688-006 High Impact Health Services				
CSH	0	8,488	13,288	12,459
688-007 Improving Quality of Basic Education				
DA	0	3,540	6,050	4,511
688-008 Shared Governance Through Decentralization				
DA	0	1,636	4,692	3,766
688-009 Accelerated Economic Growth				
DA	0	5,222	9,598	7,850
688-010 Communications for Development				
CSH	0	0	0	200
DA	0	850	1,000	900

\* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$300,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

**Data Sheet**

**688-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Mali

688-001 Youth	CSH	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	52,956	30,460	57,935
Expenditures	33,460	24,107	57,447
Unliquidated	19,496	6,353	488
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	4,690	3,550	0
Expenditures	12,826	5,667	486
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	57,646	34,010	57,935
Expenditures	46,286	29,774	57,933
Unliquidated	11,360	4,236	2
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	57,646	34,010	57,935

**Data Sheet**

**688-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Mali

688-002 Sustainable Economic Growth	CSH	DA	DCA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>				
Obligations	2,300	65,870	99	78,478
Expenditures	2,300	46,586	0	77,536
Unliquidated	0	19,284	99	942
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>				
Obligations	0	3,303	0	0
Expenditures	0	11,868	0	904
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>				
Obligations	2,300	69,173	99	78,478
Expenditures	2,300	58,454	0	78,440
Unliquidated	0	10,719	99	38
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,300	69,173	99	78,478

**Data Sheet**

**688-003: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Mali

688-003 Democratic Governance	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	14,906	1,993	1,050
Expenditures	6,702	1,993	222
Unliquidated	8,204	0	828
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	2,300	0	0
Expenditures	5,323	0	666
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	17,206	1,993	1,050
Expenditures	12,025	1,993	888
Unliquidated	5,181	0	162
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	17,206	1,993	1,050

**Data Sheet**

**688-004: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Mali**

688-004 Information and Communication	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>	
Obligations	4,750
Expenditures	2,316
Unliquidated	2,434
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>	
Obligations	450
Expenditures	983
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	5,200
Expenditures	3,299
Unliquidated	1,901
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	5,200

**Data Sheet**

**688-005: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Mali

	CSH	DA
688-005 Development in the North		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	2,700	11,490
Expenditures	2,581	7,200
Unliquidated	119	4,290
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	810
Expenditures	13	2,659
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	2,700	12,300
Expenditures	2,594	9,859
Unliquidated	106	2,441
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,700	12,300

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Mali
<b>Program Title:</b>	High Impact Health Services
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	688-006
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$13,288,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$12,459,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2002
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2012

**Summary:** USAID's health program will increase access to and use of key health services in three areas: child survival, family planning/reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS. Funding will be used to expand access to HIV/AIDS prevention and testing services, to further consolidate HIV/AIDS surveillance activities, to expand malaria prevention and treatment programs, to reduce Vitamin A and iron deficiency, to increase immunization coverage, to prevent and treat diarrheal diseases, and to expand access to family planning and reproductive health services.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Improve child survival and maternal health (\$4,300,000 CSH). To address child mortality, USAID will target malaria, diarrheal disease, vaccine preventable deaths and nutrition. Malaria is the number one killer of children in Mali and bed nets have been shown to be the most cost-effective way to reduce malaria incidence. USAID will launch a nationwide campaign to market insecticide-treated bed nets to the general public and subsidized nets to vulnerable populations (e.g., pregnant women and children). Technical assistance through a full-time advisor to the National Malaria Control Program and the expansion of services to rural areas will improve malaria treatment for pregnant women and children. USAID will launch a nation-wide campaign to promote oral rehydration salts to counter the dehydrating effects of diarrhea, and will improve diarrhea treatment at the clinic and community level. To improve nutritional status, USAID will support national-level Vitamin A distribution expected to reach 80% of Malian children with two doses yearly. To increase immunization rates to 80%, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to the Malian National Immunization Program and will increase access through outreach services. Innovative nationwide communication programs through community radio and other media will promote healthy behaviors for the prevention and treatment of illness. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve family planning and reproductive health (\$5,821,000 CSH). USAID/Mali will expand access to family planning and integrated reproductive health through social marketing of contraceptives; expanding community based services; improving training of health workers; providing information, education and communication; and promoting key policies, such as a long-term contraceptive security plan. Training for approximately 50 health workers will focus on counseling skills, method selection, and infection prevention. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Control HIV/AIDS (\$3,167,000 CSH). To prevent the HIV/AIDS epidemic from escalating, USAID/Mali will support interventions targeted at populations that engage in high-risk behaviors and will continue surveillance activities in order to monitor HIV trends and allow timely warning of any changes in prevalence. Funding will be used to conduct behavior change campaigns; market condoms; improve treatment of sexually transmitted infections; expand voluntary testing and counseling services; and encourage policy development. Youth will be targeted with prevention messages through a network of approximately 2,000 peer educators, reaching approximately 1,000,000 persons annually. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Improve child survival and maternal health (\$4,392,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue activities initiated in the previous year, but intends to scale up service delivery activities in twelve selected intervention zones. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve family planning and reproductive health (\$4,950,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue activities initiated the previous year, but anticipates intensifying activities at the local level in twelve selected intervention zones. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Control HIV/AIDS (\$3,117,000 CSH). USAID intends to continue to focus on prevention in high-risk groups and surveillance, but activities may expand to provide more communication programs aimed at the general population and support to local indigenous organizations for care and support. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** In 2002, USAID/Mali transitioned from its previous FY 1996-2003 Youth Strategic Objective 688-001 to its new FY 2003-2012 Strategic Objective 688-006: Increased Use of High Impact Health Services. Given the relatively disappointing health impact of the Youth Strategic Objective 688-001, as evidenced by the Demographic and Health Survey 2001, the new strategy represents a significant change in approach, and was developed in close collaboration with USAID/Washington. The strategy focuses on proven, cost-effective, "high-impact" approaches that have been shown to reduce infant mortality.

As a result of its activities, USAID expects that utilization of key high impact services will be increased. USAID-supported research shows that Vitamin A supplementation can reduce mortality in children under five years of age by an average of 23%. As of 2001, 68% of Malian children less than five years of age were Vitamin A deficient. USAID anticipates reaching 80% coverage of Vitamin A by 2007 and sustaining this coverage through the end of the strategy. Although immunization is one of the most cost-effective strategies for reducing under-five mortality, in 2001 only 22 % of Malian children were fully immunized before their first birthday. By 2013, USAID anticipates increasing coverage to 80%. Other outcomes envisioned include the following: HIV/AIDS prevention services will be expanded and behaviors among high-risk groups will be safer. Prevention of and treatment for diseases that kill children, such as malaria and diarrheal disease will be expanded and improved. Women will have increased access to family planning and reproductive health services and use of modern contraceptives will increase. By targeting resources on the utilization of essential high-impact services, success in this strategy will mean that persistent high levels of under-five mortality will be diminished.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Mali

688-006 High Impact Health Services	<b>CSH</b>
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>	
Obligations	8,488
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	8,488
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	8,488
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>	
Obligations	13,288
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	13,288
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	12,459
Future Obligations	95,765
Est. Total Cost	130,000



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Mali
<b>Program Title:</b>	Improving Quality of Basic Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	688-007
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$6,050,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$4,511,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2002
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2012

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve the quality of basic education for boys and girls includes technical assistance and training to provide teacher training and learning opportunities; to develop an improved national curriculum for grades three through six; to mobilize communities to manage and advocate more effectively for public schools, community schools and Islamic schools; and to train decision-makers at the decentralized levels of the Ministry of Education in data analysis to link resource and budgetary allocations to desired results.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Improve school-based teacher education (\$1,950,000 DA). In order to increase the effectiveness of in-service teacher training, USAID will establish, in association with local offices of the Ministry of Education, a low-cost school-based training program in at least 400 public primary, community-owned and religious schools through which teachers will be trained to create "communities of learning." These communities of learning will decrease teacher isolation (a major problem in Mali due to the great distances between communities and poor infrastructure) and allow teachers to learn from each other, solve educational problems that are particular to their own context and to bring experts in on an as-needed basis. In addition, a national radio program will be developed focusing on challenges teachers face in the classroom. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Assist in establishment and implementation of a new curriculum for grades three and four (\$1,300,000 DA). In close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, USAID will provide expertise in mathematics, science and life skills with attention to the special learning needs of girls as well as boys for the development of a more relevant curriculum for grades three and four. The curriculum will encourage more active, student-centered teaching methods and draw on the Malian context for material. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase community and parent participation in schools (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will support the development of parent and community management associations in the 400 schools participating in the program to improve teacher learning. Income generation, transparent financial management, greater involvement of girls in school, adult literacy and advocacy for services from local levels of government will be the focus of training. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve ministry decision-making at the decentralized level (\$1,200,000 DA). The Ministry of Education, as with other Malian ministries, is in the process of the decentralization of financing and decision-making. Ministry personnel have been trained in how to make yearly action plans and implement a rigorous data collection system. Yet to date there is little relation between an analysis of school data, target setting and a plan of action; there is virtually no monitoring or evaluation of results. USAID will initiate a program to assist regional offices of the Ministry of Education in data analysis, target setting, monitoring and revision of targets and implementation of action plans based on results achieved. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Improve school-based teacher education (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID plans to consolidate the school-based teacher training program started in the previous year and to collect lessons learned for the further expansion of the program in year three. The radio education program may be expanded to include students as well as teachers as a target group. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Assist in establishment and implementation of a new curriculum for grades five and six (\$550,000 DA). USAID intends to support the development of a new national curriculum for grades five and six in the areas of science, mathematics and life skills with attention to gender considerations. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase community and parent participation in schools (\$1,200,000 DA). USAID may focus on teaching parent and community advocacy groups how to appeal to local Ministry of Education offices for services and how to petition elected local government officials for school financing. In addition, USAID may expand its adult literacy program and provide literacy training through radio education. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve ministry decision-making at the decentralized level (\$961,000 DA). USAID may expand its training beyond regional education offices to local teacher training centers to improve planning and monitoring/evaluation of results based on data analysis. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's education activities achieved three important results in 2002 through bridging activities from the FY 1996-2003 Youth Strategic Objective 688-001 to the FY 2003-2012 Education Strategic Objective 688-007: 1) the completion of a new national curriculum for grades one and two that is more relevant to the lives of students and their families and includes life skills, health and nutrition; 2) over 90% of community schools established with USAID support in high poverty areas are receiving at least 35% of their annual operating costs from the community, meeting the expectations of the decentralized system and demonstrating community commitment and demand for education and the potential for sustainability; and 3) the percentage of students in community schools succeeding on the seventh grade entrance exam increased by 15% from the year before and now keeps pace with the national average of 55%, even though community schools represent the poorest, under-served populations in Mali where success rates have been traditionally lower than the national average. Throughout the course of these strategies the goal has been to increase access to education by increasing demand and community ownership through the development of community schools which now serve over 15% of the Malian primary school-going population and make up one-third of all primary schools in Mali.

By mid-strategy (2007), USAID anticipates that over 4,800 teachers in public schools, community-owned schools and religious primary schools (medersas) will have received teacher training and support and that a radio education program for teachers will reach 85% of Malian primary school teachers. As a result, USAID expects that over 70% of sixth grade children going to USAID-supported schools will pass their seventh grade entrance exam. By 2007, USAID further expects that all fifteen of the Ministry of Education's regional offices will be using education data to set goals and targets and will be making financial decisions accordingly. USAID expects that in USAID supported schools by 2007, over 80% of the parents and communities will be shouldering a portion of the financial responsibility for operating primary schools and that at least 60% will be able to advocate effectively for goods and services for their schools, such as textbooks, training for teachers, or salary payments for teachers. By the end of 2012, USAID anticipates further expansion of the school-based teacher education program and its incorporation into the Ministry of Education's teacher training policy. In addition, USAID expects that at least 200,000 students will be receiving radio instruction in mathematics and science.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Mali**

688-007 Improving Quality of Basic Education	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>	
Obligations	3,540
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	3,540
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	3,540
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>	
Obligations	6,050
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	6,050
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	4,511
Future Obligations	48,399
Est. Total Cost	62,500

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Mali
<b>Program Title:</b>	Shared Governance Through Decentralization
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	688-008
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$4,692,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$3,766,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2002
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2012

**Summary:** Since 1991, the Government of Mali has been committed to moving more responsibility and money from the national government to local communities. USAID's new Democracy and Governance program will work primarily at the community level to help Malians better govern themselves. USAID will bring together local elected officials, business, and civic organizations to solve their own development problems. In 250 communities technical assistance and training will be provided to: a) create policies that help communities better govern themselves; b) increase communities' ability to collect and use tax revenue transparently; and c) increase participation of women in the democratic process.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Increase participation and partnership in local communities (\$1,430,000 DA). USAID will provide training to key civic associations, to local governments, to businesses and to at least 500 of their members in how to receive better services from their government, how to implement conflict prevention and how to encourage information dissemination on civic rights and responsibilities in newly established community centers. This training will allow these groups to work together to meet their own development challenges whether it be the need for clean drinking water and a better irrigation system for their cotton crop, or a new open air market to sell their goods, or keeping more children from dropping out of school. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve policies and finances of local government (\$2,313,000 DA). USAID will provide assistance to local governments to establish financial management and accounting systems. These systems will allow local elected officials more financial autonomy but will also guarantee that they are accountable to voters. Local governments will learn: fiscal planning and budgeting, fair and transparent contracting practices, accounting and auditing procedures, and anti-corruption awareness. Training will be provided to approximately 500 financial staff, national government representatives, and local elected officials. In addition, approximately forty computers with Internet capability and software for monitoring and evaluation will be provided to national institutions to assist them in making policies and monitoring progress as they shift responsibilities and finances to local communities. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase women's influence over community decision-making (\$551,000 DA). USAID will implement a pilot activity to increase women's participation in decision-making at the local level. Training and guidance will be provided to 200 women in targeted communities on how to develop small businesses from soap-making and cloth-dyeing to processing shea butter, an organic nut extract, for cosmetic products. The economic empowerment and leadership skills these women gain from these activities will allow them to participate more effectively in community decision-making and local governance. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support local government elections (\$398,000 DA). Local elections will be held nationwide in 2003 and 2004. USAID will provide the Malian government with logistical support and training for poll workers,

electoral agents and electoral commissions. USAID will also provide training to twenty civil society organizations at both the national and local levels in: the importance of voting, civic responsibilities in elections, voting procedures, elections monitoring, electoral fraud and political corruption. Special emphasis will be placed on women's participation. It is anticipated that this assistance will increase voter participation to at least 50 percent. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Increase participation and partnership in local communities (\$1,120,000 DA). USAID intends to continue helping elected officials, civic associations and businesses work together to solve the problems in their community. The training program may expand to include codes of ethical conduct; forming alliances between the national government, business and civic associations; fostering better conflict management; encouraging ways to involve the public in community planning and budgeting; and promoting information exchange between communities by funding four community learning and information centers. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve policies and finances of local government (\$1,960,000 DA). USAID plans to support an on-going program aimed at strengthening the financial management and accounting systems at the community level. Once management and accountability systems are established and functional, USAID intends to focus its effort on helping local governments to increase their financial resources through training in simplified and efficient tax collection systems; provision of equipment; anti-corruption awareness campaigns; and sensitization campaigns to encourage people to pay taxes. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase women's influence over community decision-making (\$586,000 DA). USAID anticipates building on the impact of the pilot program begun in FY 2003 to promote women's participation in decision-making at the local level. After assisting female associations or groups to start making money and become economically empowered, the next step will be to provide them with the necessary tools and skills to play an active public role. In that regard, training may be provided in leadership skills, public speaking, advocacy and lobbying, conflict resolution and negotiation techniques. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support local government elections (\$100,000 DA). USAID intends to follow-up on actions launched in FY 2003 that support the administration of the 2003-2004 local government elections. Special emphasis is expected to be placed on training of candidates, particularly women, in campaign strategies. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**Performance and Results:** In this new strategy, USAID will build on the work it has done during the past five years in helping over 1,200 civic associations participate in the democratic process. These associations have learned how to better organize themselves so that they could be a powerful advocate to government on behalf of their members for increased health services, more schools and greater economic opportunities. The logical next step is to forge partnerships between these associations with both the local government and businesses to better meet development needs.

USAID expects that the program will have noticeable impact in 75% of the 250 local governments targeted. In other words, approximately one third of the total population of Mali will directly or indirectly benefit from the program. It is anticipated that at the end of the program local governments will be able to: fully exercise their roles and responsibilities; design, in a participatory manner, their development plans and budgets; mobilize more local resources and manage them efficiently to meet local development needs; form alliances with business and civic associations at the local level to carry out joint development interventions; and establish mechanisms to resolve local conflicts peacefully. It is anticipated also that local elections will be open, fair and transparent; and that the number of women holding and retaining offices in local governments and civic associations will increase appreciably.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Mali**

688-008 Shared Governance Through Decentralization	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>	
Obligations	1,636
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	1,636
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	1,636
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>	
Obligations	4,692
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	4,692
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	3,766
Future Obligations	37,906
Est. Total Cost	48,000

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Mali
<b>Program Title:</b>	Accelerated Economic Growth
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	688-009
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$9,598,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$7,850,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2002
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2012

**Summary:** The program will strengthen Malian private sector competitiveness to take advantage of opportunities made possible through sectoral policy reforms, improved production, processing and trade of selected commodities, improved agro-enterprise management, agricultural resources and micro-finance institutions, and formation of beneficial regional and world trade agreements.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Increase sustainable production of selected agricultural products in targeted areas (\$2,900,000 DA). USAID will increase the production of rice, horticultural, and livestock feed products to increase producers' incomes, fostering economic growth and substantially reducing poverty. This objective will be achieved by making more irrigated land available for production, creating investment opportunities for the private sector in irrigation, creating private animal feed enterprises for quality least-cost rations for livestock producers, removing policy and regulatory constraints for private enterprise development, and promoting commercial networks. Approximately 1,000 hectares will be opened to irrigation in 2003, producing 6,000 metric tons of additional rice. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase trade of selected agricultural products (\$3,000,000 DA). USAID will support efforts to increase access to export markets for Malian products and to enhance the competitiveness of Mali's private sector. USAID will improve the policy and institutional environment for trade and investment to increase and diversify Malian exports and export markets. USAID will provide training in market analyses and trade policy advocacy to the Malian Government's Department of Commerce and Chamber of Commerce, and private sector trade organizations in the cereals, livestock, and horticulture sectors. Although many of the import/export tax laws in Mali have been revised to encourage trade, Malian traders are not aware of these changes. Therefore, USAID will support a nationwide public dissemination effort, including radio broadcasts, distribution of brochures, and participation in national workshops that will explain the revised export tax codes. This will enable traders to be better aware of illicit taxes when confronted by them. USAID will support at least five national broadcasts on trade in 2003. USAID will help fund training of local private investors and leaders of trade related institutions to improve their technical and negotiation skills. The training will be organized in five groups with participants chosen from government trade agencies, legislative authorities, non-governmental organizations, and private sector trade associations. To strengthen the competitiveness of Malian exports, USAID will support improvements of trade infrastructure including telecommunications systems to increase access to market information. USAID will also strengthen commercial systems for certifying quality, grades, and standard of merchandise for export. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase access to finance (\$3,698,000 DA). USAID will fund three activities that will strengthen the financial services sector in Mali, as necessary, to help Malian's improve access to credit and expand the Malian economy. USAID will support five workshops that will train private sector entrepreneurs to develop sound business development plans and expand access to finance for small and mid-sized businesses. USAID will support three training sessions for leaders of the Chamber of Commerce, Young

Chamber of Commerce, and the National Center for Investment Promotion to improve their investment promotion skills. To expand credit access in Mali's rural communities, USAID will strengthen the capacity of three microfinance institutions to deliver rural credit. The training will also upgrade the management skills of Mali's private sector entrepreneurs. USAID will support efforts by microfinance institutions to enhance the development of credit and investment policies and to provide the critical information needed by government policy-making agencies to reinforce economic growth. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Increase sustainable production of selected agricultural products in targeted areas (\$4,150,000 DA). USAID plans to take stock of the results of the first year of implementation and intends to expand its efforts in areas showing results. In the rice sector, increased production potential will require increased processing capacity. This will be particularly critical for establishing and maintaining competitiveness of processed (polished) Malian rice in the region as compared to imported rice from Thailand that would reduce foreign exchange reserves. With progress in Mali's privatization and application of revised land tenure policies, USAID anticipates expansion of investments in irrigation infrastructure. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase trade of selected agricultural products (\$1,700,000 DA). USAID anticipates intensifying efforts begun in 2003, but recognizes that assistance to promote regional integration will become increasingly critical as the program grows. Therefore, USAID plans an increased focus on training and capacity building in market identification and contract negotiation for commodities where Mali has a regional comparative advantage. To further Mali's ability to identify marketing opportunities and participate in viable regional trade, USAID will encourage Malian entrepreneurs to participate in activities conducted under the Integrated Regional Trade Framework funded by USAID's West Africa Regional Program, as well as programs linked to other regional trade initiatives. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase access to finance (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue the expansion of credit access to Malian entrepreneurs. USAID's assistance will include provision of educational and advisory services focused on agricultural and non-agricultural risk analysis, medium and long-term credit analysis, and methods to improve the viable structuring of loan dossiers. USAID also intends to provide financial and technical resources to small and medium-sized financial institutions to expand their lending to agribusiness and to facilitate longer-term lending. USAID plans to expand the use of loan guarantees such as the Development Credit Authority and other credit guarantees or funds that may encourage longer-term financing of agricultural investments to meet special needs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**Performance and Results:** In an effort to identify further means to mitigate climatic production risks, due in part to erratic rainfall, USAID recently commissioned extensive assessments in the agricultural production sector, specifically targeting irrigation production systems. USAID used the results of these assessments to build the foundation of the agricultural component of its new ten-year USAID strategy. USAID plans to support development in the agricultural sector by strengthening both fully controlled and partially controlled flood-irrigation production systems, including vegetable and rice irrigation. In 2002, USAID supported the creation of a regional network of West African Market Information Systems and a West Africa Network of Traders of Agricultural Products that has set the stage for enhanced regional trade.

By the end of the program, Mali will have significantly increased its food product exports and expanded production of selected commodities using production systems that minimize risk, such as irrigated cropland. More agribusiness enterprises will be using private market information services as part of their growth and marketing plan. There also will be greater integration of Mali's national market information into regional market information services. More farmers will be using improved natural resource management practices and environmentally safe technologies for crop production and processing. As a result, at least 50% of Malian farmers will have increased incomes that will provide them a standard of living above the poverty threshold.



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Mali**

688-009 Accelerated Economic Growth	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>	
Obligations	5,222
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	5,222
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	5,222
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>	
Obligations	9,598
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	9,598
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	7,850
Future Obligations	91,830
Est. Total Cost	114,500

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Mali
<b>Program Title:</b>	Communications for Development
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	688-010
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$1,000,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$200,000 CSH; \$900,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2002
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** This Special Objective is designed to make it easier for Malians to get access to information that will enable them to improve the quality of their lives. The program will be accomplished by enhancing the quality and quantity of available information on development-related topics; by facilitating partnerships between Malian institutions and information technology firms; and by reducing regulatory and policy constraints on information access. The program will build upon the achievements from the FY 1996-2003 Information and Communications Special Objective 688-005. While the former program focused on the technological aspects of gaining access to information, the new one will take advantage of the technology by concentrating on content that will directly benefit students, teachers, entrepreneurs, farmers, families, health workers and government employees (especially those outside of the capital city).

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Enhance the quality and quantity of development information (\$750,000 DA). To take full advantage of Mali's progress in the development of its community radio network (which now includes 144 private FM radio stations, the largest number of any African nation), USAID will fund over 250 radio programs on a wide range of development-related topics, such as how to meet health specific care needs, how to improve child nutrition, how to assess the risks of trafficking in persons, how to expand access to microfinance, how to identify regional trade opportunities, how to identify environmental practices that protect natural resources from degradation, and how to better understand women rights. The activity will train at least 100 radio producers in the design and production of more effective radio messages to ensure greater audience participation. The program will also design twelve pilot Community Learning and Information Centers that will expand access to the Internet, email, CD-ROMs, video programming and general computer use to over 450,000 Malians in local communities. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve the well-being of children (\$150,000 DA). USAID will produce and broadcast a weekly thirty-minute radio program in local languages (in the form of a soap opera) devoted to child trafficking and child welfare issues such as nutrition, immunization, malaria prevention, family planning, HIV/AIDS and other related topics. It is anticipated that this activity, which will reach over eight million Malians, will result in a reduction of child trafficking between Mali and neighboring Côte d'Ivoire, and will result in an overall increased awareness and knowledge of children's health and welfare issues. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support telecommunications regulatory and policy reform (\$100,000 DA). This activity will provide technical guidance and training to the newly created Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Mali. Mali has recently experienced an exponential increase in the use of telecommunications technology. While impressive, this proliferation of technology has not always been accompanied by appropriate policy and regulatory measures that ensure proper utilization of the technologies and make effective use of the frequency spectrum. To respond to the growing need for policy and regulatory mechanisms that will address these and other concerns, USAID will provide technical advice and training to this recently

created policy and regulatory authority in order to enable it to accomplish its mandate. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Enhance the quality and quantity of development information (\$800,000 DA; \$50,000 CSH). USAID anticipates funding the continued production of information content and materials for development purposes. USAID plans to broadcast radio messages on health, education, democratic governance, and economic growth issues, and to measure their impact through surveys. Selected radio stations may be connected to the Internet, allowing them to include information taken from the web in their programs (and thus providing access to this information for people who would not otherwise have access). In addition, USAID intends to develop more programming on women's issues. All of these activities will be adjusted (based on the previous year's experience) to respond to evolving information needs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve the well-being of children (\$150,000 CSH). USAID plans to have the radio soap opera continue to address child trafficking and child welfare issues, but in a modified format based on listener reactions to the first year of programming, perhaps to include interactive segments and audience participation. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support telecommunications regulatory and policy reform (\$100,000 DA). This activity may be expanded to include professional training for staff of the telecommunications policy and regulatory authority. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

**Performance and Results:** Several activities that were started under the previous Information and Communications objective 688-005 and will continue under the Communications for Development objective. For example, the HIV/AIDS radio campaign involving sixty radio stations that targets high-risk groups, is paving the way for the successful launching of additional activities, such as the design, construction and implementation of twelve Community Learning and Information Centers. Also in the radio sector, USAID recently awarded a small grant to the association of private radio stations in Mali to fund training of radio staff in production of more effective radio messages on a wide range of development topics to ensure expansion of participation of the rural audiences.

USAID anticipates that by the end of the objective's five-year period, over 1,000 radio programs and campaigns will have been broadcast, on topics in health, child trafficking, education, democratic governance, microfinance and trade opportunities, sound environmental practices, women's issues, and a host of other topics. At least 400 radio producers will be trained in the production of radio programs on development-related topics. At least 20% of Mali's private radio stations will have access to the Internet. A minimum of twenty Community Learning and Information Centers will be providing a wealth of information to over 750,000 people, and will be generating sufficient revenue to cover all of their operating and administrative costs. Over 800 people through Mali's eight regions will have been trained in how to use the Internet, and Internet access points will be available in most of Mali's cities and towns having a population of over 5,000 people. Mali's telecommunications policy environment will be favorable to private-sector investments and consumer friendly, allowing full and open access to information to continue in a regulated but non-restrictive manner. This will allow new radio stations and Internet service providers to proliferate without governmental constraints.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Mali

	CSH	DA
688-010 Communications for Development		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	850
Expenditures	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	850
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	850
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	1,000
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	1,000
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	200	900
Future Obligations	200	2,250
Est. Total Cost	400	5,000