



REPUBLIQUE DU MALI  
Un Peuple - Un But - Une Foi

SUMMARY NOTE OF THE TEN YEAR 2006-2015 PLAN FOR MEETING THE  
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)  
IN MALI

April 2008



## INTRODUCTION

Subsequent to the development and publication of its initial Report on the Monitoring of the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2004-2005, Mali is pursuing the process of finalization of its Ten year 2006-2015 Plan for Meeting the MDGs. This plan must fit into the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP), in coherence with the major consensual orientations proposed by the vision of the National Prospective Study (NPS) Mali 2025. In addition, the second generation PRSP called « Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction » (SFGPR), 2007-2011, must be the initial five-year portion of the ten year 2006-2015 of meeting the MDGs in Mali.

Under the development of this Plan, the costing for meeting the MDGs was conducted using sectoral models developed by UNDP and used by the Malian focal points in order to assess the cost of those needs related to meeting the MDGs in the following areas : (i) agriculture and the fight against hunger, (ii) basic education, (iii) gender and women's empowerment, (iv) health and control of HIV/AIDS, (v) water and sanitation, (vi) energy, and (vii) roads and transport.

The logic of the models used and the major phases of the costing exercise can be summarized as follows: (i) identification of the list of required interventions, (ii) specification of targets for each set of interventions to be carried out at the sectoral level, (iii) needs assessment in terms of (human, material, financial) resources necessary, and (iv) verification, arbitration and analysis of results achieved.

The Ten Year Plan document presents the major results stemming from this long and complex costing exercise. It is structured around four (4) major components.

The first Section titled « SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND », presents the development context and the social and economic framework of the country and outlines, briefly, the progress made in the implementation of the MDGs in Mali.

The second Section deals with the «LONG TERME DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY BASED ON THE MDGs », carries out a diagnostic analysis of the MDG sectors involved, in the definition of strategic areas of intervention and the assessment of needs related to reaching the MDGs by the year 2015.

The third Section relative to the « FUNDING AND PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY », describes the current funding structure for interventions in those sectors concerned by the MDGs, formulates the various hypotheses on its desired evolution by 2015, and puts a stress on the major challenges to meet, notably for the mobilization of resources required to the fulfillment of the MDGs.

As for the fourth Section dealing with « IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING – EVALUATION », it focuses on essential measures for capacity building of the actors, the guiding principles of the architecture of the monitoring-evaluation arrangement of the Ten-Year MDG Plan as well as the action matrix for its operationalization.

## 1st SECTION: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

### I. General presentation of Mali and its development context

Mali is a vast country with an area of 1,241,238 km<sup>2</sup> located at the heart of West Africa and sharing over 7000 km of border with 7 countries. This position makes Mali a transit point between the Arabo-berber north and black sub Saharan Africa.

Since 1992, Mali has started a major decentralization process that marks the irreversible commitment of the country's authorities to empower their populations as regards the management of their own development. This process allowed to remodel the administrative map of Mali into 703 Communes (of which 607 are rural and 96 urban), 49 Districts, 8 Regions and one District (Bamako).

According to forecasts based on data from the last census carried out in 1998, Mali had a population of 12.051 million inhabitants in 2006 and was expected to reach 13.415 million in 2010 and 15.374 million in 2015. This demographic growth gives an idea as to the importance of the needs to be met in the area of food, health, potable water, education and employment, among others.

The political and social situation in the country slightly improved over the last decade. Hence, since 1992, the country has been organizing democratic elections (presidential, legislative and communal) in a consensual and peaceful political atmosphere. This allows to ensure power change in a situation of socio-political stability.

As regards the economy and finances, Mali undertook in 1982, with the support of the Breton Woods institutions, structural adjustment programs (SAP) aimed at restoring macro-economic balances and the viability of public finances. Thus, Mali has averaged a 5.1% economic growth rate over the 2002 to 2006 period against 3% in the rest of the WAEMU zone.

Over the past few years, the Government of Mali expressed its commitment to prioritize poverty reduction over all other development priorities. Hence, the Government developed and adopted in 2002 the 2002-2006 Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (PRSF). At the end of the implementation of the first generation of PRSF, a new or second generation PRSF, called "Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework" (GPRSF) 2007-2011, was adopted by the Mali Government on 20 December 2006.

GPRSF 2007-2011 drew heavily, in its preparation, on lessons learnt from the assessment of PRSF 2002-2006 and aims at two main objectives, namely: (i) the promotion of strong annual average growth rate of +7% through wealth generation and job creation from promising sectors of the national economy such as the rural production sectors (agriculture, livestock, fishing, agro-forestry, fruits and vegetables), the sector of the mines and energy and the sector of goods and services (trade, tourism, culture and NTIC), and (ii) the improvement of the operations of public administrations by pursuing, consolidating and deepening reforms.

## II. Socio-economic framework of the MDG ten year plan

In 2006, the secondary and tertiary sectors boosted economic growth, while the primary sector was undergoing deceleration. True GDP growth was 5.3% in 2006 against 6.1% in 2005 and 2.3% in 2004. This shows the erratic nature of economic growth in Mali.

Inflation as measured against the WAEMU convergence indicator, which is the average inflation rate over twelve (12) months, was 1.5% in 2006 against 6.4% in 2005. This rate was kept under level below community maximum norm of 3.0%. A real effort to keep prices under control allowed the realization of this rate.

As regards public finances, one of the key axes of the governmental strategy pertaining to economic and financial reforms remains the viability of the financial operations of the State. State policy in that area aims to stabilize public finances by bringing under control all current spending and by widening the tax base.

As of 31 December 2006, the country's total external debt amounted to 629.0 billion CFAF in 2006 against FCFA 1,617 billion in 2005, or a reduction of 61.1%. Overall outstanding multilateral debt went from FCFA 1,304 billion CFAF in 2005 to 383 billion in 2006, or a reduction of 70.6%. This significant reduction of the outstanding debt at the end of 2006 is due to the cancellation of the stock of the debt under the Multilateral Debt Cancellation Initiative (MDCI). Thus, the ratio of outstanding external public debt improved, going from 57.8% in 2005 to 20.3% in 2006.

The balance of payments of Mali is characterized by improvement of the deficit of the current transactions account between 2005 and 2006, going from 230.9 billion CFAF to 149.0 billion CFAF, thanks to the trade surplus realized in 2006.

The monetary situation of Mali was characterized at the end of December 2006 by improvement of net external assets (+95.6 billion CFAF or 22.5%), slight reduction of internal credit (-48.3 billion CFAF or -9.9%), hence the increase of monetary mass from +47.1 billion CFAF (or 5.2%).

The efforts of the State in the area of budget management and the implementation of prudent monetary policy by CBWAS have allowed Mali to be in compliance with six of the eight WAEMU criteria in 2006, including the key criteria relative to the base budget balance ratio over GDP.

According to the main findings of the First MDG Implementation Monitoring Report in Mali (2005), at the current pace of policy and strategy implementation, of development programs and projects implementation, the chances of the country to achieve all the MDG by 2015 are low. However, in some areas (hunger and malnutrition control, universal primary education, access to potable water), there is hope if the efforts already made were to be maintained, if not intensified.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> PART: MGD BASE LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

### I. Agriculture and hunger control

In terms of advantages, Mali has huge agricultural, forestry and pastoral development potentialities and vast areas of arable lands estimated at almost 30 million ha. The irrigable potential is estimated at almost 2.2 million ha and developed areas are only 120,000 ha with full control over water flow.

However, despite these potentialities, the diagnostic survey reveals also that there are serious hindrances to the development of the rural sector in Mali. In effect, the rural sector is characterized institutionally by the multiplicity of its management poles. This multiplicity is source of serious problems that can be mainly summarized as follow: (i) real insufficiency of coordination and consultation among the sub sectors and (ii) lack of communication between the structures at all levels with as corollary the development of conflicts of competence.

The strategies to achieve the MDG in the rural development sector aim to increase and diversify agricultural production, improve people's incomes through better organization of the basic food market (grains, fruits and legumes, animal and water products, etc.) and develop the processing of local products. These strategies, defined according to the stakes and challenges of the rural sector, will impact food poverty by 38%<sup>1</sup> in Mali in 2015. The strategies articulate around four intervention axes, namely: (i) the improvement of agricultural productivity in rural area, (ii) the development of "Other Income Generating Activities (OIGA)" in rural areas, (iii) direct interventions in the area of nutrition and, (iv) mass media sensitization.

Furthermore, an intervention titled « Capacities » is planned to take into account capacity building needs with human and material resources, the demand for infrastructures, the monitoring of the sector, and the monitoring and evaluation system and incentives, which are all indispensable for better implementation of the strategies retained but not evaluated in the direct needs.

To reduce by 2015 at 38% the rate of the Malian population suffering from hunger and malnutrition in the rural sector, the necessary interventions cost overall 1 498.214 billion CFAF, or an annual average amount of 149.821 up until 2015.

An analysis of the cost structure per intervention axe shows that agricultural productivity represents 45.4% of all costs, followed by the other income generating activities (28.8%), nutrition at 13.5%, costs linked to capacity building (11.9%) and sensitization through mass media (0.5%).

### II. Education

---

<sup>1</sup> The 38% represent half the incidence of poverty in rural area, namely in the households of unsupervised rural farmers, which was estimated at about 76%. Therefore, it is a rural sector specific objective that was retained as target level in 2015 and the costing of the "hunger model" was based on that target level.

In the area of education, the educational policy of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Republic is implemented through the Education Development Ten Year Program (EDTYP) which was developed according to a participatory approach involving populations and the technical and financial partners. EDTYP is implemented through the Education Sector Investment Program (ESIP) funded jointly by the State Budget and the technical and financial partners. The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of ESIP occurred over the 2001-2004 period and the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase (2005-2009) is ongoing.

The Mali Educational Policy Document published in April 2006, defines the priorities of the Government for the Malian educational system for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of ESIP, namely: (i) the priority given to basic education, (ii) the development of technical and professional education and of high performance vocational training adapted to the needs of local and national economies and mindful of the sub regional context; (iii) the development of quality general secondary education and higher education; (iv) the promotion of scientific and technological research for purposes of development; (v) decentralized and devolved management and transparent planning of education in consultation with all the partners of the school, and (vi) the allocation of more and sustained resources to the education sector that allow it to achieve its development objectives.

The diagnostics reveals that a child entering school today in 1st grade of the fundamental cycle, has about 75% chance of reaching 6th grade, 47% chance to reach 9th grade and only 15% chance to complete general secondary education. For the 1st cycle, the 75% rate remains low given the objective of universal primary education. One can also notice that 15% of the 75% of the group reaching 6th grade drop out between 6th and 7th grades. This shows the weakness of the internal products of the Malian educational system.

The achievement of the MDG by 2015 requires that the expected development of the Malian educational system, namely that of the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle of fundamental school, be accompanied during intermediate years by steps aimed at improving the management of the system in all its dimensions.

Hence, actions seeking to increase significantly the number of teachers, manuals, furniture, boards, classrooms, etc., should be implemented. The number of pedagogical inputs will be directly proportional to the needs, in each school. Similarly, other necessary incentives for the improvement of both quality and quantity should also be taken into account especially for primary education.

The assessment of basic education needs in Mali for the achievement of MDG, forecasts overall cost of 2 515.890 billion CFAF over the 2006-15 period, or average annual spending of 251.589 billion CFAF.

This overall cost is variously allocated according to the different components of Basic Education: Pre-school education (11% of the Basic Education sector overall cost), Fundamental Education 1<sup>st</sup> cycle (62%), Fundamental Education 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle (26%) and Non Formal Education (1% of Basic Education overall cost).

### III. Gender and empowerment of women

The conceptual and political framework of actions carried out relatively to the promotion of women was at first the Women Promotion Action Plan (1996-2000), developed on the basis of the findings of the 4<sup>th</sup> Global Conference on Women in Beijing (in 1995).

The situational analysis and the various evaluations carried out show that, despite the efforts made and the results achieved, the following problems are persisting:

- Illiteracy of the majority of women remains an obstacle for the socio-economic promotion of women and girls, which translates into poor use of existing opportunities;
- The health of women remains source of preoccupation due to poor use of basic social services, despite the extension of the reach and the efforts made to improve the quality of the service;
- The legal and social status of women remains unchanged. Two main obstacles are persisting regarding the change of the legal status of women: the passivity of the majority of women due to illiteracy and low level of legal education on one hand, and on the other the weigh of socio-cultural constraints that make Mali a gerontocratic and patriarchal society;
- The low level of involvement by women in decision making regarding environmental management remains a serious handicap;

Hence an Action Plan for the Promotion of Woman, the Child and Family was developed and implemented over the 2002-2006 period. This plan retained two strategic orientations regarding the promotion of women, namely:

- Actions aimed at improving the status of women, i.e. those falling under strategic interests;
- Actions aimed at improving the livelihood of women, or those falling under practical needs.

The evaluation of cross cutting interventions that enter inside the MDG field of action estimates the cumulated needs over the 2006-15 period at 99.117 billion CFAF, or an annual average of 9.912 billion representing a per capita spending of 702 CFAF (or almost 1.4\$US). Capital spending constitute in average 64% of all spending linked to gender and the empowerment of women against 36% for recurrent fees.

#### IV. Health

In the health and social sector, the 1998/2007 health and social development ten year plan (HSDTYP) and the health and social development five year program (HSDFYP) serve as reference framework for the implementation of the health and social development sectoral policy in Mali. The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of HSDFYP (1998-2003) was completed and the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase (2005-2009), after a transitional year (2004), is being implemented.

The health situation in the country is characterized by the persistence of high morbidity and mortality, especially those of the mother and child. Infectious and parasite diseases,

nutritional deficiencies among children and pregnant women, poor hygiene and health education, constitute the determiners at the origin of the low level of health among the population. In addition, sexually transmitted infections are persisting, namely the HIV/AIDS pandemics. One can notice the emergence of non transmissible diseases called generation (cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, mental disorders, etc.).

In the framework of the need evaluation relatively to the MDG, the interventions retained in the health sector concern mainly: (i) maternal and child health; (ii) HIV/AIDS control; (iii) malaria control; (iv) tuberculosis control; and (v) the health system needs regarding human resources (hiring and training).

The overall cost of the needs of the health system (direct costs + systemic costs) is estimated at 1 820.864 billion CFAF over the 2006-15 period, or 182.086 billion CFAF per year. This amount seems high due namely to the systemic costs (68% of the total) made up of investments and recurring charges, supported mostly by the State and a limited number of development partners. As regards direct costs, they represent 32% of the overall cost and are made up mostly of interventions linked to child health (44% of direct costs), HIV/AIDS control (30%) and maternal health (14%), among others. Therefore, there is need for an average of 13.345 CFAF per inhabitant and per year to achieve the health component of the MDG in Mali by 2015.

#### V. Water and sanitation

##### (i) – Water sub-sector:

Over the last two decades, priority was rightly granted by the water administration to the multiplication of modern water harnessing infrastructures, at first to counter crisis situations caused by the successive draughts that destabilized Sahel areas, and then to improve access by rural populations to potable water.

Over the period up to 2015, new projects for the creation of water points and the rehabilitation of existing works, should be pursued to improve potable water supply. But it is also indispensable to build over the same period, knowledge base and to put in place analysis and monitoring tools for rational management of hydraulic resources.

The National Water Policy , adopted in 2006, does not define an order of priority between the various uses of water. However, “potable water” use corresponding to the satisfaction of vital needs of populations and to the respect of their dignity has, whatever the case, the priority over other uses. The exercise of this use and of the other uses and their development should take into account the biological balance of the ecosystem.

To achieve the MDG by 2015, the Potable Water Access National Plan (PWANP) provides for:

- the realization/rehabilitation/optimization of modern water points;
- the implementation of accompaniment measures to ensure sustainable management of infrastructures;
- the implementation of water resources monitoring and control measures;
- the strengthening of the decentralized technical services.

One of the recommendations of the sectoral consultation on potable water and sanitation held in Bamako in December 2004 was the development and implementation of a "Water and Sanitation Sectoral Program - WSSP", that takes into account the aspects of integrated water resources management (IWRM).

(ii) – Sanitation sub-sector:

According to the findings of the multiple indicators survey carried out in 1996, only 19% of households in urban area had hygienic waste water and excrements disposal systems, while 75% of them had rudimentary latrines. In rural area, the rates were 4% and 56% respectively.

According to data from MDHS-III, the rate of coverage of sanitation works was 33% in urban area against only 9% in rural area in 2001.

The technical services in charge of this sub-sector are working to develop Sanitation Strategic Plans (SSP) for cities that constitute for the municipalities concerned actual reference frameworks for actions aimed at improving the living environment of the beneficiary populations in a sustainable manner. To date, 12 cities (including 8 regional capital cities, and 4 district chief towns) are endowed with SSP. These actions will soon fall within the scope of a National Sanitation Policy accompanied by five (5) implementation strategies currently being developed.

For the Water – Sanitation Investment group, all the needs estimated for the 2006-2015 period amount to 672.633 billion CFAF, or in average 67.263 billion per year. This amount is equivalent to average spending of 5000 CFAF per inhabitant (or almost \$10) per year. The needs for capital are a proportion of 73.7% in average against 6.3% for operational costs.

VI. Basic infrastructures

(i) - Energy

The Mali Government has defined, in its Electricity and Potable Water Sectoral Policy Document adopted on 10 November 1999, the outlines of its policy as regards the restructuring of the electricity and potable water sectors as well as the privatization of the Energie du Mali (EDM) company.

The spaced out development of potential hydro-electrical sites and the realization of inter-connection lines with neighbouring countries, will contribute a lot to the balanced and sustainable development of the electricity sector in Mali. Significant progresses are also expected in the short and mid terms in the area of rural electrification, thanks in particular to the implementation of the rural electrification section of the Electrification and Basic Social Services Access Project (EBSSAP) and of the New and Renewable Energies Equipment Project (NARE) of the National Solar and Renewable Energies Center. (NSREC).

Power consumed in Mali comes mainly from biomass, oil products and electricity. Biomass, mostly made up of wood and charcoal, occupies excessive place (81%) in the national energy consumption, followed by oil products (16%) and electricity (3%).

The current level of use of the renewable energies (solar, wind, micro/mini hydro-electricity, etc.) is insignificant.

The Government adopted on 29 March 2006 the National Energy Policy (NEP) with as main objective to contribute to the sustainable development of the country, through the supply of accessible energetic services for the greatest part of the population at lower cost and to foster the promotion of socio-economic activities.

The cost evaluation of the needs for energy for the achievement of the MDG by 2015 forecasts overall cost of 1 429.781 billion CFAF, or average annual spending of 142.98 billion CFAF (or about 285.9 million US dollars). According to the nature of the forecasted spending, this overall cost is divided between investments for up to 47%, and various operational costs for 53%. The per inhabitant contribution in this frame, would average about 9.708 CFAF per year. Hence, from 5.179 CFAF in 2006, the cost per inhabitant would amount to about 12.202 CFAF by 2015.

#### (ii) – Roads and transportation

Regarding basic infrastructures, the Government of Mali, in collaboration with the technical and financial partners, implemented between 1995 and 2004 the 1<sup>st</sup> Transportation Sectoral Project (TSP I). At the end of this project on 31 December 2004, there remained important financial needs to improve the status of transportation infrastructures which required urgent intervention. They are namely sensitive spots for the national economy such as the Sévaré – Gao, Bamako – Bougouni roads and some sections of the Bamako – Diboli railroad.

The Government of Mali undertook, again with the support of the technical and financial partners of the sector, the preparation of a new project titled Transportation Corridors Improvement Project (TCIP), planned over 4 years (2004-2007) to handle these concerns until the preparation and implementation of the second Transportation Sectoral Project (TSP II).

The Transportation Sector Policy Document in the framework of TSP II 2008-2012, adopted by the Government in April 2007, comes with an investment program that takes into account the following aspects: (i) the current and periodical maintenance of the priority network, (ii) the development and modernization of the road system, (iii) the upgrading of rail infrastructures and the modernization of transportation equipments, (iv) the development of the infrastructures and the modernization of the equipments of the Bamako –Senou international airport and of domestic airports, (v) the dredging of navigable channels and the acquisition of adequate fluvial transportation equipments as well as the construction of river platforms and ports, and (vi) the development of urban roads.

The needs assessment in the area of road infrastructures and of additional interventions related to transportation for the achievement of MDG by 2015, led to overall amount of 812.163 billion CFAF over the 2006-2015 period. This amount divides between the construction and maintenance of roads for 767.687 billion CFAF, or 95% against 5% (44.477 billion CFAF) devoted to the construction of platforms and the acquisition of flat bottom boats. The overall amount of 812.163 billion CFAF corresponds to annual average

of 81.216 billion CFAF, or spending per inhabitant estimated at 5.952 CFAF over the 2006-201

### 3rd SECTION : FUNDING AND PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

#### I. Global cost and funding of MDG

##### 1.1. Global cost of assessed needs

The meeting of the MDGs by 2015 requires an overall amount of FCFA billion 8, 848,662, which corresponds to an average annual need of FCFA billion 884,866.

The expenditures, which amounted to FCFA 519,527 billion in 2006 (i.e., 6% of the overall total), will reach nearly FCFA 1, 238,033 billion (i.e., 14%) in 2015 in order to achieve the MDGs.

On the average, up to FCFA 64 850 F (i.e., approximately \$ 130) per year will be necessary for every Malian in the effective movement toward meeting the MDGs by the year 2015.

Two types of costs are identified, namely: the capital costs and the operating costs. As a matter of fact, the capital costs (infrastructure, training) represent on the average 56% of the overall costs, against 44% for the operating costs.

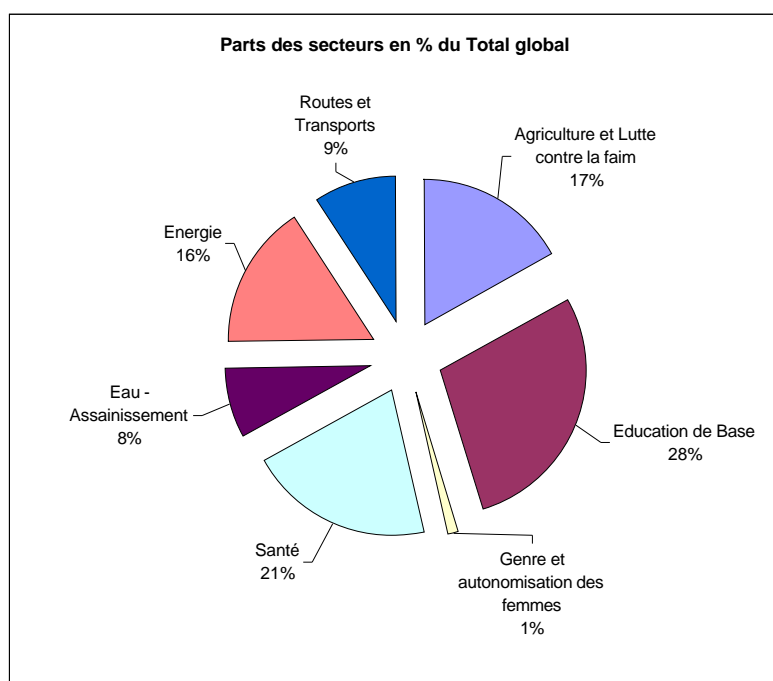
Summary table of costs per sector for meeting the MDGs in Mali  
(in Million F CFA) :

	2006	2010	2015	2006-2015	Average	%
Total population	12, 051	13 ,415	15, 374	/	13, 644	/
Agriculture and Fight against hunger	49 331	120 849	306 644	1 498 214	149 821	17%
Capital costs	32 626	87 547	220 135	1 074 027	107 403	
Operating costs	16 705	33 302	86 509	424 187	42 419	
Basic Education	148 634	227 959	308 304	2 515 890	251 589	28%
Capital costs	74 096	93 165	113 483	1 038 345	103 835	
Operating costs	74 538	134 794	194 821	1 477 545	147 754	
Gender and women's empowerment	3 920	7 903	22 238	99 117	9 912	1%
Capital costs	2 536	5 073	13 894	63 061	6 306	
Operating costs	1 384	2 830	8 343	36 056	3 606	
Health	138 426	206 656	228 846	1 820 864	182 086	21%
Capital costs	73 005	108 988	120 691	960 304	96 030	
Operating costs	65 422	97 668	108 155	860 560	86 056	
Water –Sanitation	51 673	64 872	84 692	672 633	67 263	8%
Capital costs	42 204	48 365	58 075	495 731	49 573	
Operating costs	9 469	16 507	26 617	176 901	17 690	
Energy	62 409	157 542	187 591	1 429 781	142 978	16%
Capital costs	34 691	84 324	66 983	675 912	67 591	
Operating costs	27 718	73 218	120 608	753 869	75 387	
Roads and Transports	65 134	78 531	99 718	812 163	81 216	9%
Capital costs	51 968	62 983	80 525	652 170	65 217	
Operating costs	13 165	15 548	19 192	159 993	15 999	
All sectors	519 527	864 313	1 238 033	8 848 662	884 866	100%
Capital costs	311 126	490 445	673 787	4 959 550	495 955	56%
Operating costs	208 401	373 868	564 246	3 889 112	388 911	44%
	6%	10%	14%	100%		
Total cost per capita in F CFA	43 111	64 428	80 527	/	64 850	/
Total cost per capita in US \$	86	129	161	/	130	/

The analysis of results per sector shows that basic education (28%), health (21%) agriculture and the fight against hunger (17%) and energy (16%) absorb the most resources required to meet the MDGs. In fact, they require interventions the costs of which (in investment and operation) represent nearly 82% of the overall cost. This is justified by the importance of efforts which remain to be made in these sectors in order to reach their "targets –MDGs" by the year 2015.

The road and transport infrastructures (9%) and water – sanitation (8%) represent the second most largest group of investments in terms of costs. The needs identified for this group are more related to infrastructure needs than to human resource needs. Gender represents only 1% of the total estimated resource needs necessary for meeting the MDGs in 2015.

Distribution of estimated costs per sector(in %) :



Proportion of sectors in the Overall Total

Roads and Transports: 9%; Agriculture and Fight against Hunger: 17%; Basic Education: 28%; Gender and Women's Empowerment: 1%; Health: 21%; Water and Sanitation: 8%; Energy : 16%

## 1.2 Funding strategy

The realization of the MDGs must be carried out in a participatory manner, given the importance of funding requirements that the cost estimate has revealed. Thus the cost distribution strategy involves three (3) categories of actors, namely : (i) beneficiary

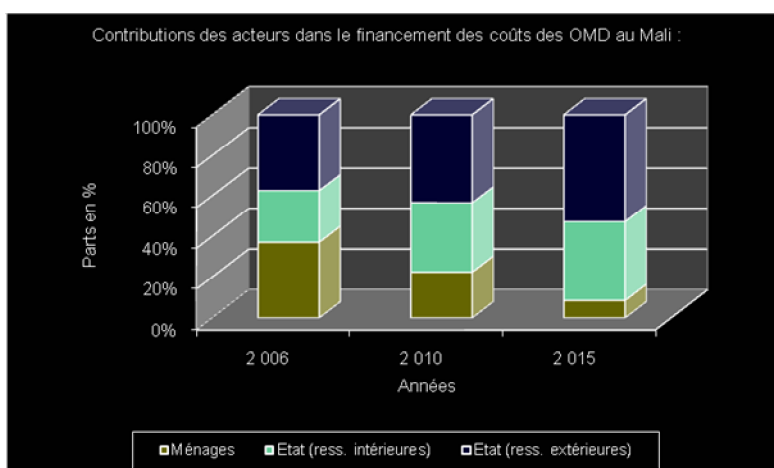
households for the interventions, (ii) the Central Government, and (iii) development partners (TFPs).

The combination of the different hypotheses made in the sectors concerning the changes in the contribution of each of these sectors between from 2006 to 2010 and 2015, has led to the following overall funding strategy:

Overall funding strategy of needs related to the MDGs in Mali :

	2006	2010	2015	Average 2006-15
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Households	<u>37%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>23%</u>
State	<u>63%</u>	<u>78%</u>	<u>91%</u>	<u>77%</u>
Internal resources	26%	34%	38%	32%
External resources (TFP)	37%	44%	53%	45%

Evolution of the contribution of actors to the funding of the MDGs between 2006 and 2015:



## II. Major challenges to be met

Based on cost estimates for the achievement of MDGs, it appears that the needs require annual fundings equivalent to approximately twice the Government Budget, all fundings included. On the other hand, it is evident that these interventions must take place while preserving major macro-economic balances.

Henceforth, the most important issues that need to be addressed are raised in the following terms: (i) Can Mali mobilize enough internal resources (both at the level of the Government and that of other actors) and external resource in order to meet the identified needs? (ii) Can the institutional and human capacities help absorb the resources that will be mobilized? And (iii) Will the management of public finances help assure maximum

efficiency of the expenses in order to have maximum impact on the beneficiaries and bring the TFPs to get in line with the national budgetary procedures ?

#### 4th SECTION : IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING - EVALUATION

##### I- Essential measures for the implementation of the Ten Year MDG Plan

The assessment reveals two basic issues : (i) the poor qualification and the scarcity of human resources, and (ii) the unfavorable institutional and social environment for capacity development.

Thus five (5) strategic objectives are in order to plan those initiatives indispensable for capacity building : (i) strengthening the strategic institutions for the achievement of MDGs and economic revival ; (ii) improve (or rehabilitate) the key functions of economic governance ; (iii) promote interaction between Government and Civil Society for stronger community participation/involvement ; (iv) promote public/private partnership ; and (v) assure the prevention and constructive management of conflicts.

The implementation of these strategic measures will be based on those reforms to be undertaken in areas such as public administration, development planning and steering the economy, public finance, human capital development, stakeholder capacity building notably civil society, and good governance.

##### II- Monitoring and evaluation arrangement of the MDG ten year plan

The guiding principles which will govern the monitoring –evaluation of the MDG Ten Year Plan will have to rest on : (i) the linking of the arrangement with existing administrative structures, (ii) the empowerment of technical ministries in the implementation and monitoring of the different priority actions in their domains , (iii) the importance to be given to the revitalization en reinforcement process of the machinery both at the central and sectoral and decentralized levels ; (iv) the involvement of all non –governmental actors, particularly civil society actors, in the monitoring-evaluation process, (v) the staged development of activities and monitoring-evaluation products, the first priority being the establishment of a minimal and harmonized set of regular monitoring data for recording progress achieved in the implementation of the PRSP and the MDGs, and (vi) the progressive adoption of the RBM (results based management) approach at the national and sectoral levels.

For better synergy and efficiency, the institutional arrangement for the monitoring – evaluation of the MDG Ten Year Plan must be the same as that of the PRSP process. In that respect, we need to remember that the PRSP's institutional mechanisms include: (i) an Orientation Committee, (ii) a Mixed Mali-Development Partners Commission, (iii) a National Steering Committee, and (iv) a Technical Secretariat.

The monitoring – evaluation indicators and the reporting mechanisms of the MDG and PRSP Ten Year Plan must also be harmonized. Thus, during the first methodological and launch workshop of the preparation of the first national report on the monitoring of MDGs in Mali (December 2003), the decision was made to develop such a report every two (2) years. However, it was recommended subsequently that, ultimately, the PRSP implementation report should also report on the progress achieved in the achievement of the MDGs in Mali.

III-

← - - - Mise en forme : Puces et numéros

#### IV- Action matrix for the operationalization of the MGD Ten Year Plan

The effective implementation of the MDG Ten Year Plan will take place through the use of planning-programming-budgeting and monitoring-evaluation tools currently used by the various development actors in the country.

This necessarily includes the following activities:

- ü Development and implementation of policies and sectoral strategies based on medium and long term goals and targets, leading to meeting the MDGs;
- ü Development of the CDMT in all sectors covered by the MDGs ;
- ü The inclusion of additional funding requirement to meeting the MDGs by the year 2015 in the macro-economic framework and in the CBMT/CDMT;
- ü The setting up a an information system helping inform PRSP II monitoring-evaluation indicators and MDGs selected in the CRESMIC-Mali (Framework and Common Minimum Methodological Support MDG – Mali PRSP II)<sup>2</sup> ;
- ü Development and dissemination of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Report on the Monitoring of the MDGs' Implementation in Mali ;
- ü The capacity building of development actors, notably those directly involved in MDG implementation in Mali, particularly through training and exchanges of experiences;
- ü The development and implementation of an intensive campaign of advocacy and communication of the mobilization of those resources required for implementation of the MDG ten year plan in Mali.

---

<sup>2</sup> See ODHD/LCPM : Cadre de référence et support méthodologique minimum commun (CRESMIC)\_Mali, OMD-CSLP II, mai 2007.

## CONCLUSION

Mali, which is a large country located in the Middle of West Africa, occupies a central position between the Arabic and Berber North Africa and Sub-Saharan black Africa. The country has engaged since 1991 in a major process of democratization, decentralization and transfer of power which expresses the irreversible will of Mali's authorities to make Mali a model of stability, democracy and good governance in Africa.

On the other hand, the Government of Mali, by expressing its will to make poverty alleviation the priority among all development priorities, through development and adoption of a Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (PRSP I and II), has created an environment favorable to implementation of the MDGs in Mali.

However, according to the major conclusions from the First Implementation Monitoring Report of the MDGs in Mali (2005), at the current pace of implementation of policies and strategies, of program implementation and development projects, the country is very unlikely to meet all the MDGs by the year 2015. However, in certain areas (food self-sufficiency, universal primary schooling, access to drinking water), there is room for hope that the efforts already undertaken will be maintained, or even intensified.

The development and implementation of the Ten Year 2006-2015 for meeting MDGs in Mali could therefore constitute the releasing mechanism for reversing the trends by the year 2015.

This plan requires important funding in the order of FCFA 8 848,662 billion (i.e., about 17,697 billion US dollars) to mobilize over the 2006-15 period, which is the equivalent of an average annual need for FCFA 884,866 billion. Thus, about FCFA 64 850 (i.e. about \$ 130) will need to be spent on the average per year and for every Malian for meeting the MDGs by the year 2015.

The achievement of MDGs in Mali must be carried out in a participatory manner on account of the importance of funding needs stemming from the cost assessments. Thus, the overall funding strategy includes three categories of contributing actors, namely: (i) households/beneficiaries which will participate on the average for up to 23% of the overall cost, (ii) the Central Government which will bring its own resources, 32% of the required funds, and (iii) development partners who will be helping the Government with external resources (in the form of loans and donations) for up to 45% of the overall cost.

Thus, it appears that the major challenges that Mali must face in the implementation of its MDG Ten Year Plan, are found particularly in the improvement of the strategic planning and steering functions of the economy, the mobilization and absorption of internal and external resources, the effectiveness and transparency in the management of public finances, as well as capacity building for all actors involved in the MDGs.

However, Mali cannot alone meet these huge challenges with the constant support of the International Community, whose role is crucial in the advent of a « better world for all » by the year 2015.