



REPUBLIC OF MALI  
One People – One Goal – One Faith

**SUMMARY PAPER  
FOR THE DONOR ROUND TABLE OF MALI**

**March 2008**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	4
<b>I. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE LAST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE: Major Achievements</b> .....	4
1.1.PRSP I and GPRSP: Implementation and Outputs.....	4
1.2.Organization of six sector consultations .....	5
1.3. Political and Social Developments.....	6
1.4. Trend of Official Development Assistance to Mali.....	7
1.5. Implementation of the Paris Declaration.....	8
<b>II. ACCELERATION OF GROWTH AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGs</b> .....	9
2.1. Accelerated Growth Strategy.....	9
2.2. Progress towards the MDGs and Prospects for 2015.....	9
The Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan in Mali.....	9
The Initiative to localize the MDGs in 166 Councils in Mali.....	12
2.3. The Monitoring System for the GPRSP and Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan.....	12
<b>III. FINANCING REQUIREMENTS AND ROLE OF PARTNERS</b> .....	13
3.1. The Financing Plan of the GPRSP and Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan 2007-2011.....	13
3.2. Financing Prospects .....	14
<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	15
<b>ANNEXES</b> .....	16

## INTRODUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Mali has decided to organize a Donor Round Table Conference (DRTC) during the first half of 2008 on 12 and 13 June 2008 in Bamako.

The Round Table Conference has **four basic objectives**:

- Strengthen consultation and partnership between the Government and its Technical and Financial Partners (TFP) on the development policies and strategies of the country;
- Identify the ways and means of accelerating growth and progress towards the MDGs;
- Develop relevant measuring and monitoring instruments (statistics) of economic and social development policies and strategies;
- Request, for the implementation of these policies and strategies, strong assistance from the donor community.

Consequently, a fruitful dialogue will be developed during this round table around some basic development and cooperation instruments recently formulated, such as the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (**GPRSP**), the Ten-Year Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Achievement Plan, the National Action Plan for implementing the Paris Declaration and the Economic and Social Development Programme (**PDES**)<sup>3</sup> of the President of the Republic.

Similarly, some crucial issues of common interest such as the fight against corruption, transparency in the management of public affairs, and more generally good governance, will be discussed and common decisions taken to improve the Government's performance and move towards economic growth and poverty reduction.

**The results expected** from this Round Table are mainly:

- Agreement on the policies to be implemented to accelerate growth in Mali and achieve the MDGs;
- Commitment by the Malian Government to a programme of appropriate measures to be taken to that end;
- Decisions on the establishment of a statistics and indicators system, which will facilitate the implementation of results-based policies;
- Commitments for additional support by technical and financial partners for the implementation of the overall development programme of Mali.

The results of this Round Table Conference will enable the Government to embark on a comprehensive development action that is more intense, better structured and more effective, as well as capable of accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty in a significant and sustainable manner.

It should be noted that this Round Table Conference is organized in compliance with the recommendations of the previous Conference held in March 2004 in Geneva. Organized with UNDP support, its main objective was to initiate dialogue between the Government and its partners on the implementation of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP). It was also intended to mobilize resources and offer an opportunity to agree on specific commitments.

---

<sup>3</sup> For all the documents quoted in this paper and details of some specific issues, consult the Website specially created for this Round table Conference: <http://www.tablerondemali2008.org>

## **I. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE LAST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE: Major Achievements.**

In Geneva, the conclusions of the Round Table Conference concerned mainly the principle of direct budgetary aid, the creation of a single window to facilitate aid coordination and harmonization, the revision of the PRSP, the selection of more relevant monitoring indicators, the identification of new sources of growth, the organization of six sector consultations, and the organization of a Round Table Conference in 2006.

Three years later, the situation is that the Government of Mali has made progress in the implementation of the Paris Declaration. It has, in particular, made budget support a priority instrument of its financial cooperation. Furthermore, it has organized the six sector consultations recommended by the Conference of Geneva and prepared a second generation PRSP.

### **1.1. PRSP I and GPRS II: Implementation and Outputs**

**PRSP I 2002-2006**, the single reference framework for medium-term development policies and strategies in Mali, was based on three priority strategic areas:

- Ensure institutional development, improvement of governance and participation ;
- Develop human resources and access to basic social services;
- Develop basic infrastructures and productive sectors.

PRSP I sought to promote a GDP growth rate of 6.7% per year and reduce poverty from 63.8% to 47.5% in 2006.

Its implementation strategy was based on significant increase in domestic financing through large-scale mobilization of domestic resources. The domestic financing was estimated at CFAF 1664 billion, while external financing expected from development partners was CFAF 1043.6 billion, comprising CFAF 793.1 billion programmed financing, and CFAF 250.5 billion additional financing corresponding to financing gap of the Government Financial Operations Table (GFOT).

All in all, the 2007 review of PRSP I confirmed that the monetary poverty level in Mali was reduced from 68.3% in 2001 on the basis of a threshold estimated at CFAF 144,022 to 56% in 2006 on a threshold estimated at CFAF 156,195. The objective of reducing poverty to 47.5% in 2006 was therefore not achieved. However, poverty in urban areas reduced, since the incidence of poverty dropped from 26.2% in 2001 to 20.1% in 2005. On the other hand, in rural areas, it stabilized at 73.0% in 2005. Poverty in Mali is therefore mainly a rural phenomenon. Lastly, the depth of poverty was 24.1% in 2005 as against 31.4 % in 2001, which indicates that the gap between the incomes of the poor and the poverty line narrowed.

These results are, of course, good, but not as expected. This is mainly due to an unfavourable international and national environment marked particularly by the rise in fuel prices, the impacts of crises and wars in the sub-region, inadequate external financing, unstable climatic conditions, natural disasters, the landlocked position of the country and the high cost of production factors, and the decline in the world prices of some national products such as cotton. There is also the poor control of population growth, socio-cultural specificities, inadequacies in governance and public management, the lack of economic opportunities, the weak social security mechanisms, as well as inadequate and unstable economic growth.

Based on the lessons drawn from the experience of PRSP I and the recommendations of the Round Table of Geneva 2004, the Government of Mali prepared a second generation strategic paper.

**PRSP II** or “**Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper**” (**GPRSP**), which covers the 2007-2011 period, was adopted by the Government on 20 December 2006. It is based on three mutually strengthening strategic orientations: the development of infrastructures and the productive sector, pursuance of structural reforms and strengthening of the social sector. It has two major objectives:

- Promote annual growth of 7% by generating wealth and creating jobs through growth-oriented sectors of the national economy such as rural productions, mining, energy, goods and services, alternative forms of energy, control of population growth and better redistribution of wealth to reduce inequalities and social distortions;
- Improve the functioning of the public administration by consolidating the reforms undertaken at the institutional level (decentralization), democratic governance (rule of law, fight against corruption, justice, human security, parliament), at the economic level (micro-finance, support to private sector) and at the social level (education, health).

The GPRSP seeks to take up three challenges, namely: (i) reduce poverty, particularly through strong involvement of the poor in their own economic and social advancement, (ii) ensure strong and sustained growth by exploiting new poles of wealth, and (iii) place the country on the path to sustainable development.

To reduce poverty significantly, the GPRSP intends to anchor development at the grassroots embracing the aspects of decentralization, improve production conditions in rural areas and create new development poles in local economies.

In this light, specific attention will be paid to the redistribution of wealth, in terms of social and spatial category, to reduce social inequalities. The competitiveness of the economy will be improved, the capacities of the private sector will be strengthened to make it the main vector of growth, human resources developed, the wealth poles diversified and new sources of growth identified and used.

To that end, the Government organized six sector consultations which ensured better harmonization of the points of view of the Malian Government with its partners and the initiation of a number of sector activities that could accelerate growth and fight more effectively against poverty.

## **1.2. Organization of six sector consultations**

The six sector consultations recommended by the Geneva Conference were effectively conducted between 2004 and 2006. During these consultations on “Drinking water and sanitation”, “Decentralization”, “Rural development and irrigated agriculture”, “Development of infrastructures”, “Institutional development and capacity building”, as well as during the “Investors Forum” it was noted that poverty remains a persistent problem in Mali.

To effectively fight against poverty, the sector consultations suggested a synergy of actions that can contribute in terms of quality to the achievement of the millennium development goals. They noted that under the current circumstances strong growth could be made to fight against poverty; however, even if the growth is strong it may benefit the poor only through corrective actions on the distribution of its fruits and by financing specific actions with direct impact on the poor. Hence the need to undertake specific actions to integrate the poor into the development process as shareholders, and significantly reduce social inequalities as well as disparities between the regions, councils and genders.

The action plans, programmes and projects presented by the sector consultations will contribute, in their implementation, to meeting the deep aspirations of the Malian populations, particularly the most destitute groups, and improving the quality of life in a significant manner.

Indeed, the four years since the Round Table Conference in Geneva have been marked in Mali by significant developments in political, social, institutional and economic life. Relevant initiatives have been taken and sometimes implemented that need to be shared with the donor community in an open manner.

## **1.3. Political and Social Trends**

The year 2007, in particular, was marked by the Presidential and legislative elections that were peaceful, transparent, fair and credible. The Presidential elections (April 2007) were won by the candidate Amadou Toumani Touré, with more than 70% of the votes cast.

In July 2007, Mali had a new National Assembly with 80% new members. A parliamentary opposition appeared, thereby putting an end to “consensus” which dominated the first term of office of the President of the Republic. Furthermore, a new Prime Minister was appointed in September 2007 and a new Government formed in October.

The proper conduct of the elections and peaceful installation of subsequent structures strengthened the democratic experience in Mali, and placed the country in the best conditions of stability to attract investments for economic and social development.

Furthermore, over the past five years at least, the social climate has been calm because special attention has been paid to the world of labour, particularly teachers, the judicial system, security services and retired persons. Salaries have been increased substantially, the rules and regulations of the public service and some special corps have been improved, the retirement age increased, pensions increased and their payments made monthly. Significant progress has been made in low-cost housing for people with low incomes, with the construction of 4,060 housing units between 2002 and 2007, thanks mainly to fruitful partnership between the State and private real estate developers. An ambitious programme for the construction of several thousands of low-cost housing is under way.

Admittedly, the country in May 2006 experienced instability due to the resurgence of violence in the North, mainly in Kidal region, but the situation was remedied through republican dialogue and consultation, and a peace agreement was signed in July 2006 with the insurgents. In order to consolidate peace and security, the Government has initiated development actions in the Northern regions which are among the most unfavoured by nature. These actions are carried out under the Investment and Rural Development Programme for Gao and Tombouctou regions, and extended to Kidal region. The actions are also the objective of the Ten-Year Development Programme for the North Mali regions initiated by the National North Development Forum, held in Kidal in March 2007.

For the rest, the private sector was strengthened by some promotion measures: construction of markets, transport infrastructures, public support services for developers and enterprises, tax relief, protection of rights, patents and intellectual property. An online information system has been created to simplify and make the rules applicable to the various investment operations fluid and transparent. In micro-finance, more than 520 institutions each day offer local financial services and access to credit, particularly to the most destitute. In the communication sector, the number of subscribers to the telephone – fixed and mobile – virtually exploded in two years, from 472 695 in 2004 to 1 597 582 in 2006.

Along with these incentive measures, the monitoring-evaluation and audit of public services have been strengthened, particularly through the establishment of a Presidential Investment Council and the Office of the Auditor-General.

All in all, Mali is today witnessing considerable development of business and is increasingly attracting investors. The average private direct investments stood at CFAF 109 billion per year over the past five years. The overall investment rate increased from 16.4% of GDP in 2002 to 20.4% in 2006, with an average level of 10.0% for private investment. These results could not have been achieved without the support of technical and financial partners. However, while official development assistance to Mali has recorded a sharp increase over the past five years, it remains inadequate in comparison to the needs of the country.

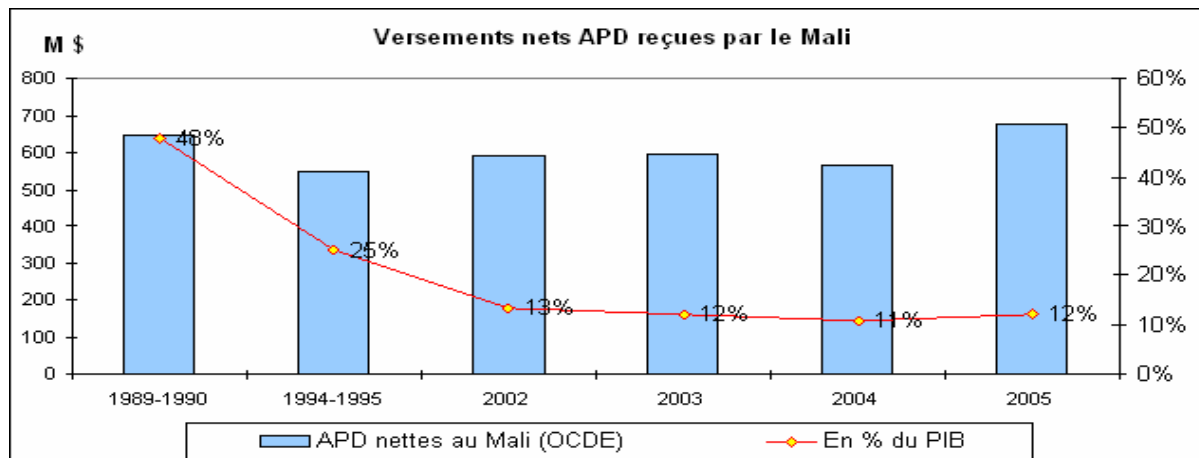
#### **1.4. Trend of Official Development Assistance to Mali**

OECD statistics between 2002 and 2005 show that the volume of official development assistance to Mali rose from 593 to 677 million American dollars. In other words, over the PRSP I period, external aid increased by 14%. However, this trend conceals disparities from one year to another.

In real terms, over the same period, the volume of assistance received by Mali in dollars at constant prices was an average of 608 million. This is on average lower than the volume of aid received in 1989-1990, which amounted to 646 million dollars. Yet between 1990 and 2005, the population of Mali increased, the GDP of the donor countries increased, and Mali improved its economic performance, institutional policies, development strategies and overall democratic governance.

In relative terms, the assistance/GDP ratio recorded a slight decline. Indeed, the ratio fell from 13% of GDP in 2002 to 12% in 2005 as indicated in the following graph:

**Graph 1: Net ODA Payments to Mali 2002-2005.**

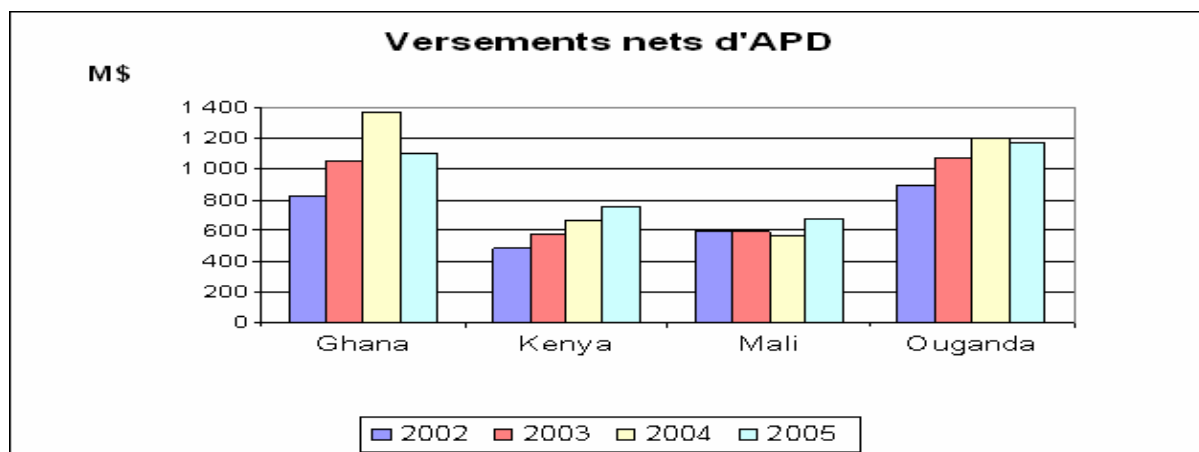


Source: OECD Statistics. [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

Admittedly, the official development assistance to Mali was significant over the PRSP I period (2002-2006); however, it was not enough to accelerate growth, reduce poverty significantly and the place the country on the path to achieving the MDGs by 2015.

Furthermore, this support is far below the amount granted to countries like Ghana or Uganda whose efforts towards good governance are comparable to those of Mali as shown by Graph 2 below:

**Graph 2: Net official assistance payments to Mali and some African countries 2002-2005.**



Source: OECD Statistics [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

To reverse the current trend and catch up in the achievement of the MDGs, Mali counts on a substantial increase in official development assistance. The assistance will be better coordinated and more efficient in its utilization with the implementation of the Paris Declaration.

### 1.5. Implementation of the Paris Declaration

Mali signed the Paris Declaration in 2005. Since then, the Government has taken measures to implement it. In order to further promote the alignment and harmonization process at the national level, the 12 indicators of progress of the Paris Declaration have been transformed into a national action plan that is being implemented, with the firm determination to achieve all the objectives by 2009. A Harmonization Secretariat has been created to play a key role in the programming, allocation and monitoring of assistance.

As regards the partners, a technical framework has been established to strengthen dialogue with the Government and support the joint preparation of development assistance tools such as collaboration and assistance strategies, joint financing agreements, studies and joint missions.

The two secretariats work in collaboration in the formulation and implementation of action plans to ensure aid harmonization. Direct budget assistance (9% of overall assistance in 2005-2006) is today a reality in Mali, even though it has not reached the level desired by the Malian authorities.

Following the Geneva Round Table Conference, fresh impetus was given to the coordination of the technical and financial partners of Mali. This first developed around the sector level (education, health, decentralization/institutional development) before covering other areas of economic and social development.

The preparation of the MDG Achievement Plan and the National Action Plan for the implementation of the Paris Declaration required a global and collective response of the donor community to Mali. This led to a Common Country Assistance Strategy (CCAS), to give fresh impetus to the aid alignment and harmonization process. Indeed, the CCAS is intended to be an adequate institutional framework for the exchange of information, dialogue, mutual apprenticeship and decision making. It has the following four main objectives:

- Support the implementation of the GPRSP, by aligning TFP support on the priorities defined in the GPRSP and Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan;
- Improve the overall effectiveness of aid to the Government of Mali ;
- Develop a framework for dialogue based on partnership, by improving the existing coordination/consultation frameworks and mechanisms;
- Develop a coordinated approach to national capacity building (systems/procedures).

The CCAS is long term and complies with the guiding principles of the GPRSP and Paris Declaration. Being participatory and inclusive, it reflects the shared responsibility of the Government, TFPs and civil society in efforts to accelerate growth and achievement of the MDGs.

## **II. ACCELERATION OF GROWTH AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGs**

### **2.1. The Accelerated Growth Strategy**

After considering several public investments and tax pressure assumptions, the Government developed a voluntarist scenario of stronger growth of 7% at least over the 2007-2011 period, which reflects its desire to accelerate the country's overall growth. Such a growth rate actually corresponds to the growth assumption that had been adopted for the formulation of the GPRSP. This is also the objective of the Economic and Social Development Programme (PDES), the electoral platform of the President of the Republic during the last presidential campaign.

Consequently, in view of the various constraints, the Government formulated an accelerated growth strategy (for the 2008-2012 period) which will enable it to achieve the growth target of 7%. This strategy is mainly based on the development of agriculture to make Mali an agro-pastoral power, pursuance of the basic infrastructure expansion programme, private sector development and increased investment in human resources. It will be implemented while preserving macro-economic balances, the modernization of public finance management and the acceleration of structural reforms required for the consolidation of economic growth. It will also be implemented on the basis of a **renewal of public action, quality governance**, which will lead to the consolidation and intensification of ongoing good governance actions, particularly at the institutional level (PDI), in public administration (decentralization), education (PRODEC), health (PRODESS), justice (PRODEJ), peace and security (shared governance of security and peace, GPSP).

The implementation of these governance programmes coupled with special measures to accelerate growth, leveraged by the improvement of primary production and strengthening of food security, will certainly reduce poverty significantly, particularly in rural areas, and initiate the socio-economic take-off of Mali.

## **2.2. Progress towards the MDGs and Prospects for 2015**

Access to all basic services and the elimination of inequalities have always been a cause for concern for the Government of Mali. Consequently, it has taken several innovative initiatives and developed a Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan to guarantee significant improvement of the quality of life for the Malian populations by 2015.

### **2.2.1. The Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan in Mali**

The Ten-Year Plan for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in Mali 2006-2015, prepared with UNDP support, covers seven (7) areas: (1) basic education, (2) health/HIV-AIDS control, (3) agriculture/fight against hunger, (4) road/transport infrastructures, (5) water/sanitation, (6) energy, (7) gender/women's autonomy.

The operational implementation base of the plan is the GPRSP, at least during the next five years. The implementation strategy is based on the mobilization of all energies in Mali. This seems all the more necessary as the last PRSP review showed that at the current implementation rate of development projects and programmes, Mali could very well not achieve many of the MDGs by 2015.

Indeed, statistics on progress towards the MDGs<sup>4</sup> indicate that the country has achieved significant results in the drinking water, HIV/AIDS control, and primary education sectors. Of these three sectors, there is reason to be hopeful provided that the efforts already made will be maintained and intensified.

Based on the observation that if the current trends continue, all the MDGs will not be achieved by 2015, the Government has carried out a diagnostic analysis of the sectors concerned with the MDGs in Mali, and this has led to better understanding of the needs to be met and the types of challenges to be taken up. The assessment of needs and the costing were based on models designed by the Millennium Project and adapted to Malian realities.

- **In the basic education sector**, the implementation of the Ten-Year Education Programme (PRODEC) generated a gross enrolment rate of 75% in 2006 as against 64.4% in 2002. The literacy rate for children of 15 years and above increased from 22.8% in 2002 to 26.2% in 2006. The gross girls enrolment rate increased from 53.7% to 65.1%. More than 2,500 classrooms were constructed and more than 1,000 teachers were recruited per year over the past five years. Despite this progress, particularly in the enrolment of girls, the objective of primary education for all the children in Mali by 2015 still remains far. Current efforts should be strengthened and accelerated. The Government intends to make more efforts in the implementation of PRODEC to achieve better results, particularly the overall quality of the education system.
- **In the health/HIV-AIDS control sector**, the Ten-Year Health and Social Development Programme (PRODESS II 2005-2009) has helped to reduce neo-natal and infant mortality and mortality of children under 5 years of age, as well as maternal morbidity and mortality. Dietary deficiencies and infectious diseases also reduced significantly. The proportion of the population with access to basic health care within a radius of less than 5 km increased from 44% in 2002 to more than 51% in 2006. The proportion is 75% for a radius of less than 15 km. Community health centres have increased from 605 to more than 750. More than 75% of pregnant women currently benefit from prenatal consultations, whereas the proportion was only 54% in 2002. The assisted delivery rate increased from 40% to 55% and the DTCP3 vaccination rate for children under one year of age increased from 74% to 92%. The health sector is making efforts to cope with epidemiological surveillance, but

---

<sup>4</sup> For details on Mali's progress towards the MDGs, go to [www.mdgmonitor.org](http://www.mdgmonitor.org)

efforts towards the implementation of disease control policies and strategies are not yet of the desired level.

- **In the agriculture/fight against hunger sector**, an agricultural orientation law has made agriculture one of the economic development priorities, and incentive measures have been taken to attract investors to the sector, to modernize it and make it efficient. To progress towards the MDGs in this area, the Government intends to take special support measures to increase and diversify agricultural production (targeting rural farmer households), increase the incomes of the rural populations through better organization of the market for staple foods (breeding of small livestock, poultry farming, fish farming, bee keeping, silviculture) as well as process local products and strengthen the capacities of human and material resources.
- **In the water/sanitation sector**, access to drinking water increased from 57% in 2002 to 67.4% in 2006. The strategic nature of water has made the Government adopt a water resources development policy and strategy, with an action plan, which will establish a national information system on water to facilitate an evaluation of the resources that can be mobilized, as well as plan and better manage its use. The National Drinking Water Access Plan (PNAEP) provides for the construction, rehabilitation or optimization of modern water points, sustainable management of infrastructures, measures to monitor and control water resources, as well as the strengthening of decentralized technical services. The special support strategies and measures taken in this water and sanitation sector have made it possible to achieve this objective by 2015.
- **In the energy sector**, the Government in March 2006 adopted a National Energy Policy (PEN) paper aimed primarily at contributing to the sustainable development of the country through the supply of services accessible to the greatest number of the population at the least cost; the services will also promote socio-economic activities. To that end, the Government intends, in particular, to strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework of the energy sector, establish and implement an efficient energy planning system, develop domestic energy and rural electrification, promote renewable energies and alternative energies to traditional fuels, develop the national interconnected network, and ensure electricity interconnection with the countries of the sub-region. As regards supply of petroleum productions to the country, the Government is making efforts to diversify its sources of supply and better organize operators to ensure steady reduction of fuel costs.
- **In the transport sector**, “the Transport sector Policy letter, within the PST II 2008-2012 framework”, adopted by the Government in April 2007, is matched with an investment plan taking into account the following aspects: (I) priority road network periodical maintenance, (II) road network development and modernization, (III) railway infrastructures fixing and the modernization of transport facilities, (iv) Bamako Sénou international airport as well as Regional airports infrastructures development and equipments modernization, (v) dredging of the navigable channels and acquisition of adapted river transport equipments and river ports and quays construction (VI) urban area ways building
- **In the Gender/women’s autonomy sector**, some progress has been made. However, efforts still need to be made to further improve the situation. The Government is planning to carry out a series of activities to develop the sector. The activities include sensitization campaigns on gender and its inclusion in development policies and projects, the inclusion of gender issues in primary and secondary education programmes, the special assistance programme for young women for their integration into the labour market, support for participation in political life (for example, for female candidates to elective functions and elected female officers), the opening of “green lines” for battered women, the allocation of low-cost housing to women in distress, capacity building for women (initial and vocational training), support for women’s entrepreneurship programme, etc.

To strengthen the synergy and efficiency of the overall economic and social development programme of Mali, the Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan is included in the operational process of the implementation of development actions at the level of sector Ministries directly concerned with the MDGs and in cross-cutting departments. This requires certain support measures such as:

- consideration of medium and long-term objectives that contribute to MDG achievement in sector policies and strategies;
- preparation of medium term expenditure frameworks (MTEF) in all sectors concerned with the MDGs;
- the inclusion of additional financing requirements for MDG achievement in macroeconomic frameworks and medium term budgetary framework (MTBF) and MTEFs;
- the establishment of an information system used for the monitoring and evaluation indicators of PRSP II and MDGs, contained in the Common MDG-PRSP II Minimum Reference and Methodological Support Framework of Mali (CRESMIC Mali) ;
- capacity building for development stakeholders, especially those directly involved in MDG implementation;
- the preparation and implementation of an intense advocacy and communication campaign for the mobilization of resources required for implementing the Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan in Mali by 2015.

The sector results show that basic education (28%), health (21%), agriculture/fight against hunger (17%) and energy (16%) absorb most of the resources required for achieving the MDGs. Infrastructure/transport (9%) and water/sanitation (8%) constitute the second group of significant investments in terms of cost. The requirements of this group are linked more to infrastructure than to human resources. Gender accounts for 1% of the total estimated resource requirements for MDG achievement by 2015.

The approach to MDG achievement in Mali will be participatory and joint. The overall financing strategy defined three categories of contributing actors: (i) households/beneficiaries who will provide an average annual contribution of 23% of the overall cost, (ii) the central Government which will provide 32% of the financing from its own funds, and (iii) development partners who will be requested to provide assistance (in the form of loans or grants) amounting to 45% of the overall cost.

### **2.2.2. Initiative to localize MDGs in 166 Councils in Mali**

In order to ensure that the MDGs are achieved by 2015, the Government initiated an innovative project to localize the MDGs in the 166 councils most vulnerable to food crises. These councils, which comprise 2,855 villages throughout Mali and which have more than 2 million inhabitants, could make MDG achievement a grassroots development ideal, in accordance with the national decentralization policy. In view of the importance of this innovative initiative, the Government of Mali deemed it useful to bring it more especially to the attention of its partners.

This initiative is consistent with the Economic and Social Development Programme (PDES) of the President of the Republic. It is fully in line with the GPRSP, the millennium goals, the decentralization and grassroots development process, and the key principles of the Paris Declaration. It will help to remedy the delays in the achievement of the MDGs. Furthermore, since all the councils of Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal regions are concerned, it should contribute qualitatively to poverty reduction and consolidation of peace and security in North Mali. It could accelerate the implementation and ownership efforts of the MDGs by the beneficiary populations.

The initiative, which is concrete, spatial and trans-sectoral, will be implemented in accordance with the systems and procedures of the National Food Security Programme (PNSA), a national spatial programme integrated into the GPRSP. The PNSA actions aim at social justice, while paying special attention to the livelihood of women and poor rural households. It could also draw on the experience of the millennium villages as the experience develops positively.

The actions to be carried out by each village over the five years of the initiative will be scheduled through the council, which is the basic development planning unit in Mali. The stakeholders of the initiative will be the farmers. Professional organizations or village communities will express their needs and priorities to the council to include them in the local economic and social development plan.

The financing requirement of the initiative amounts to CFAF 775 billion (1.550 billion American dollars).

### **2.3. The Monitoring System of GPRSP and Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan**

The institutional mechanisms of GPRSP-MDG comprise in particular: (i) a Policy Committee, (ii) a Mali-Development Partners Joint Commission, (iii) a National Steering Committee, and (iv) a Technical Secretariat.

To strengthen these coordination and monitoring-evaluation mechanisms, the Government decided to enhance the national statistics system with the preparation and the implementation of a statistics master plan.

The Statistics Master Plan<sup>5</sup> (SDS) 2006-2010 aims at making the national statistics system sustainably capable of producing statistical information required for formulating and monitoring-evaluating development policies and strategies, in particular the GPRSP and the MDG Achievement Plan. It focuses on five (5) strategic objectives:

- produce statistics required for complying with the defined quality standards;
- share statistical information for development and dissemination in accordance with the appropriate vectors to guarantee better accessibility;
- strengthen the national statistical system at the institutional level;
- formulate and put in place a human resource management policy;
- formulate and put in place a rational financing policy for the National Statistics System.

To achieve these objectives, some important activities are envisaged, namely:

- the formulation of procedures manuals for the processing and management of administrative statistics as well as current and special statistical operations;
- the establishment of information systems in various areas (economic, social, agro-pastoral, environmental, gender, etc.);
- the creation of functional digital libraries in each statistics production structure;
- capacity building for documentation services in statistics production structures;
- technical guidance for statistics sector structures.

The SDS will be supervised by the Statistics and Information Technology Coordination Committee (CCSI), which will monitor implementation through its target Permanent Secretariat and implementation structures. The structures are supported in their spheres of influence by the National Statistics and Information Technology Directorate through four working sub-committees and regional development planning committees.

To date, the Statistics Master Plan has been widely disseminated to stakeholders of the National Statistics System and development partners in Mali. At the request of some partners, the SDS action plan has been revised, providing as much detail as possible to facilitate comprehension. The revised action plan showed a financing requirement of CFAF 18.9 billion (37.8 million dollars). In view of the basic role of the statistical information instrument in the economic and social development process, the Government is determined to implement it as soon as possible.

## **III. FINANCING REQUIREMENTS AND ROLE OF PARTNERS**

### **3.1. Financing Plan of the GPRSP and Ten-Year MDG Achievement Plan 2007-2011<sup>6</sup>**

In order to ensure consistency, harmony and transparency of costs and expenses, a link was created between all the financing plans (GPRSP, MDG, PDES) for the same sectors concerned, at least over the 2007-2011 five year period.

---

<sup>5</sup> For financing details, consult the Website of the Round Table: <http://www.table rondemali2008.org>

<sup>6</sup> For financing details, consult the Website of the Round Table: <http://www.table rondemali2008.org>

This consolidation exercise gave an overall amount of CFAF 8,676 billion, equivalent to 17.772 billion American dollars,<sup>7</sup> for the implementation of the overall financing plan of the MDGs and GPRSP over the 2007-2011 period, representing an average annual requirement of CFAF 1,735 billion (3.470 billion dollars). This overall amount includes all the requirements and policies presented above, as well as additional policies relating to growth acceleration, MDG achievement and MDG localization in 166 councils.

Of this overall amount, CFAF 5,865 billion (11.730 billion dollars) have already been acquired. The amount of CFAF 2,810 billion (5.620 billion dollars) is still required to cover the financing requirements relating to the MDGs, GPRSP and PDES over the 2007-2011 period.

The Government will provide CFAF 911.822 billion (1.823 billion dollars), representing 32% of the remaining financing to be covered.

The beneficiaries (households, communities, etc.) will provide CFAF 605 billion (1.210 billion dollars), representing 22%.

The rest, amounting to CFAF 1293.857 billion (2.587 billion dollars) and representing 46%, will be sought mainly from the donor community.

The breakdown of the overall cost of the GPRSP is as follows:

**PILLAR I (Development of infrastructures and productive sectors) :** 45% or CFAF 3,863.516 billion (7.727 billion dollars);

**PILLAR II (Pursuance and consolidation of structural reforms):** 23% or CFAF 2,003.507 billion (4.007 billion dollars);

**PILLAR III (Strengthening of the social sector):** 32% or CFAF 2,809.359 billion (5.618 billion dollars).

### 3.2. Financing Prospects

Convinced of the need to accelerate growth and progress towards the MDGs, the Government of Mali is determined to implement a series of measures to that end. However, implementation of the said measures will depend on the availability of additional resources for the purpose.

The scope of the GPRSP-MDG financing plan and its positive impact on the well-being of the populations, the performance of institutions, social peace, security, the democratic process, good governance and sustainable development necessarily require the assistance of the international community.

The MDGs have projected a common vision of progressing “**towards a better world by 2015**”.

In Monterrey, the international development community reached a general consensus on the need to mobilize more financial resources to create conditions for sustainable development throughout the world. In Paris, it formulated the Paris Declaration, an initiative intended to harmonize policies and procedures. In Gleneagles, the richest countries undertook to double assistance to the African continent by 2010 to enable it to cover part of its economic and social lag.

In accordance with the commitments made by the international community, it appears vital today that Mali should benefit from a significant increase in the assistance it receives, particularly in the form of budget support.

By supporting the Government in its efforts to implement its overall development programme, the technical and financial partners will contribute to building a democratic and prosperous Malian nation.

---

<sup>7</sup> At the rate of US\$ 1 = CFAF 500.

## CONCLUSION

Mali has, for the past several years, undertaken reforms which have sometimes been courageous, so as to strengthen good governance, maximize good management and transparency. Today, it has policies and strategies that can finally place it on the path to strong and sustained growth, and thereby reduce poverty significantly.

Over the past three years, the country has recorded good results that have enabled it to benefit from the confidence and support of its technical and financial partners. The coming years promise to be positive. The prospects of strong growth in the world and appreciation of the terms of trade, coupled with the reduction of the Malian debt service, constitute an external environment that is particularly favourable to the country.

The Government will take advantage of this situation to consolidate ongoing structural reforms and make a qualitative leap to a new path to growth so as to progress irreversibly towards achievement of the MDGs.

In this light, the Government has already identified new sources of growth, which will be used judiciously. Growth will be strong and sustainable. The fruits of this growth will be equitably distributed, and poverty will be significantly reduced. The populations will benefit from services required for their well-being, foremost among which are drinking water, health services and education.

Public infrastructures will be reinforced and diversified, particularly in the energy and transport sectors. The business environment will be improved in order to promote investment, generate wealth, create jobs and reduce unemployment. In addition, Government structures will refocus on regalian functions, and will be strengthened and made more efficient.

As regards achievement of the ambitious GPRSP, PDES and MDG goals, Mali counts primarily on its own efforts. However, it will also count on the support of its partners because the GPRSP, the PDES and MDG implementation imposes shared responsibility, an involvement of the Government of Mali, the Malian people and the international community.

All in all, the expected spirit of international solidarity would lead to the doubling of official development assistance, which would be in line with the commitment of the international community and enable Mali and its partners to work together in solidarity towards the advent of a “better world for all by 2015”.

# **ANNEXES**

**CONTRIBUTIONS ANNOUNCED DURING THE GENEVA ROUND TABLE IN 2004  
AND EFFECTIVE DISBURSEMENTS**

Donors	Amounts in millions	Currency	Amounts in US\$ million	Amounts in CFAF million	Disbursements since 2004 in CFAF million	
					Grants	Loans
ACBF	8	\$	8	4 219.112	3 700.000	
Germany	70,7	€	87.93666	46 376.82718	37 400.000	
ADB	102,3	UA	143.22	75 532.65258		26 800.000
World Bank	400	\$	400	210 955.6	450 000.000	0.143 460
EIB	56	€	69.6528	36 734.12054	29 600.000	
Belgium	14952	CFAF	28.37191651	14 963.03668	2 623.828	
IDB	269,4	\$	269.4	142 078.5966	2 761.287	0.017 672
BOAD	75000	CFAF	142.3149905	75 055.36053		0.018 315
Canada	134	\$c	100	52 738.9	6 155.467	
European Commission	352,4	€	438.31512	231 162.5728	66 100.000	
IFAD	15	\$	15	7910.835		0.015 016
Kuwaiti Fund	34,3	\$	34.3	18 089.4427		0.009 657
Saudi Fund	23,3	\$	23.3	12 288.1637		0.031 363
France	198	€	246.2724	129 881.3548	18 300.000	
Italy	5	€	6.219	3 279.832191	2 100.000	
Japan	8330	Yen	76.42201835	40 304.13183	27 900.000	
Luxembourg	15	€	18.657	9 839.496573	7 800.000	
Norway	22,5	\$	22.5	11 866.2525	8 300.000	
WHO	12	\$	12	6 328.668	5 400.000	
Netherlands	90,7	€	112.81266	59 496.15594	55 600.000	0.003 390
Sweden	415	SEK	56.00539811	29 536.6309	31 896.065	43 384.490 800
USA	107,9	\$	107.9	56 905.2731	51 500.000	
<b>TOTAL</b>			2418.599963	1 275 543.016	<b>807 136. 647</b>	<b>43 384.729 673</b>