



REPUBLIC OF MALI

One People – One Goal – One Faith

ACCELERATED GROWTH STRATEGY PAPER OF MALI  
OVER THE 2008-2012 PERIOD

April 2008

## INTRODUCTION

1. Mali has, over the past few years, taken important measures to establish a political multi-party system, the rule of law and a market-oriented economic system. Consequently, the planned economy State has gradually been replaced by a State with an economic role redefined and focused on the development of market mechanisms, and allowing for the effective allocation of resources, maintenance of macro-economic balances, and mass poverty reduction.
2. The Government of Mali has intensified reforms focused mainly on the difficult adoption of the public enterprises privatization programme, the devaluation of the CFA Franc in 1994, adherence to the convergence criteria (economic policies) of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), and the introduction of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).
3. After an evaluation of the implementation of the first generation PRSP (2002 -2006), the Government adopted the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP) for the 2007-2011 period, which seeks to achieve an average annual growth rate of 7%, so as to reduce poverty and accelerate progress towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). This objective is reaffirmed in the Economic and Social Development Project (PDES) of the President of the Republic, which underscores the political will and commitment to operationalize the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.
4. To achieve this growth objective, the Government intends to make Mali an agro-pastoral power by: (i) increasing and diversifying agricultural production, (ii) promoting rational human resource management, (iii) development the planning of sustainable management of the sector, (iv) developing infrastructures to open up production areas, and (v) organizing the sectors and developing irrigation areas. All these measures are contained in the document **“Investing in agriculture for sustainable and sustained growth over the 2008 -2012 period”**. The implementation of this strategy will be consistent with the preservation of macro-economic balances, the modernization of public finance management and the acceleration of structural reforms required for consolidating economic growth.
5. The quality of governance remains a guarantee for the success of development policies and programmes. Consequently, the Government will embark on the revival of Government action, which while consolidating the actions already initiated, will intensify the fight against corruption, strengthen the justice system, and consolidate the decentralization process.
6. The implementation of measures to accelerate growth, leveraged by the improvement of primary production and strengthening of food security, will help to reduce poverty significantly, especially in rural areas, and initiate the socio-economic take-off of the country.
7. This paper, which presents a summary of the key measures in the GPRSP, the Economic and Social Development Project (PDES) of the President of the Republic, and various studies on growth in Mali, centres on the following points: (1) an analysis of recent macro-economic performance, (2) measures required for accelerating growth, (3) the financing requirements, and lastly (4) the monitoring mechanisms.

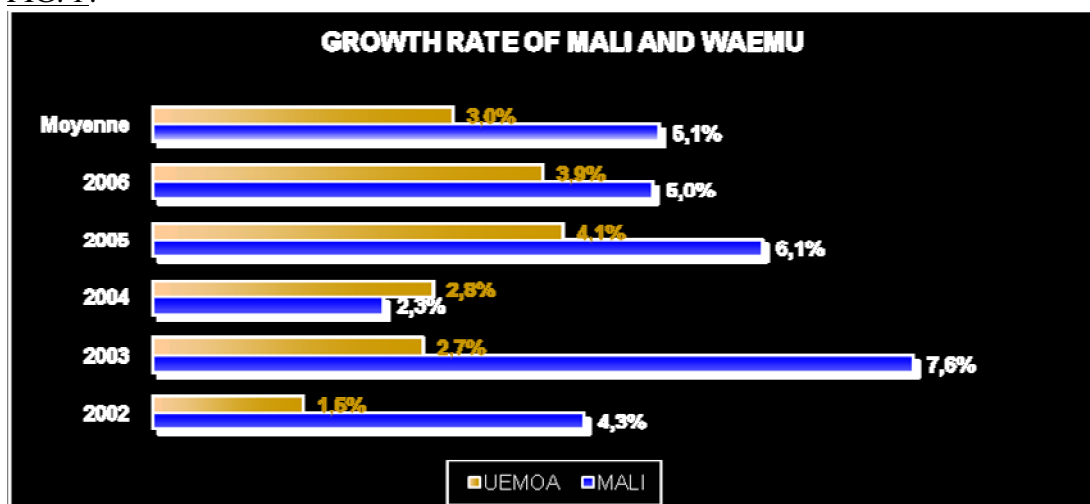
### 1 RECENT MACRO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

8. Recently, Mali implemented, with the support of Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs), a series of reform programmes which helped to: (i) achieve an average growth rate of 5%, (ii) contain inflation at less than 3%, and (iii) make progress in stabilizing public finance. These

results enabled the country to reach the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) in 2003 and benefit from the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) in 2006.

9. Over the 1987-1993 period, growth in Mali led mainly to the accumulation of factors of production (3.5 %) with a relatively low contribution of productivity (1.0 %). The post-CFA Franc devaluation period was marked by higher productivity (1.5%) and weaker role of public and private investments to support growth. The key factors of the progress in productivity were: (i) improvement of the budget policy, (ii) improvement of resource allocation between public and private sectors, (iii) adequate rainfall, and (iv) development of the financial sector.
10. The economic growth following the devaluation reflects the dynamism of the secondary sector driven by the mining sector, and the tertiary sector driven by services, particularly trade, telecommunications and financial services. Nevertheless, the primary sector is the leading component of the Malian economy (more than 40% of GDP), despite the slowdown of its growth.
11. Mali has complied with all the WAEMU convergence criteria, with the exception of the tax pressure rate, which remains below the target of 17% of GDP, and the external current account balance excluding grants, which reflects the limited diversification of the economy. These results were obtained within an unfavorable international environment marked mainly by the upsurge in oil prices and decline in cotton prices.
12. The average economic growth rate of Mali over the 2002 -2006 period was higher than the growth rate of 3% recorded in the rest of WAEMU zone.

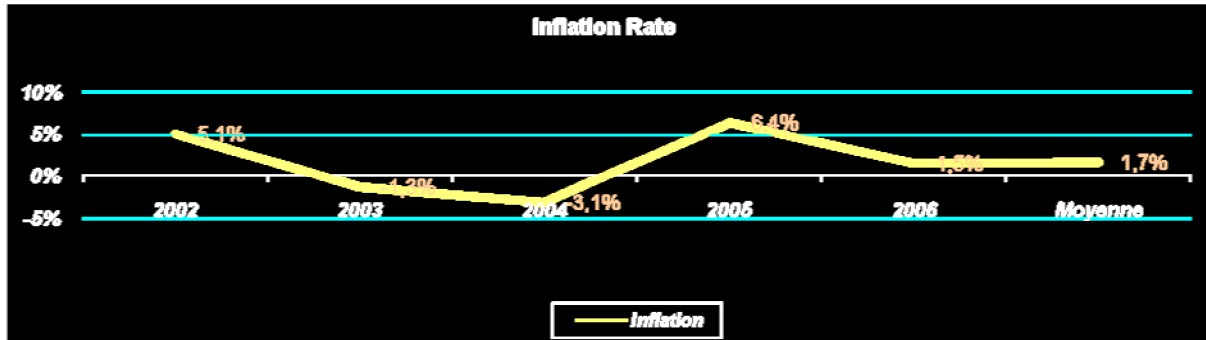
FIG. 1:



Sources: Economic Accounts of Mali (DNSI), Economic Prospects of WAEMU States for 2006 (BCEAO)

13. Strong efforts to control prices helped to achieve an average inflation rate (measured by the annual variation of the harmonized consumer price index – in Bamako) of 1.7% between 2002 and 2006.

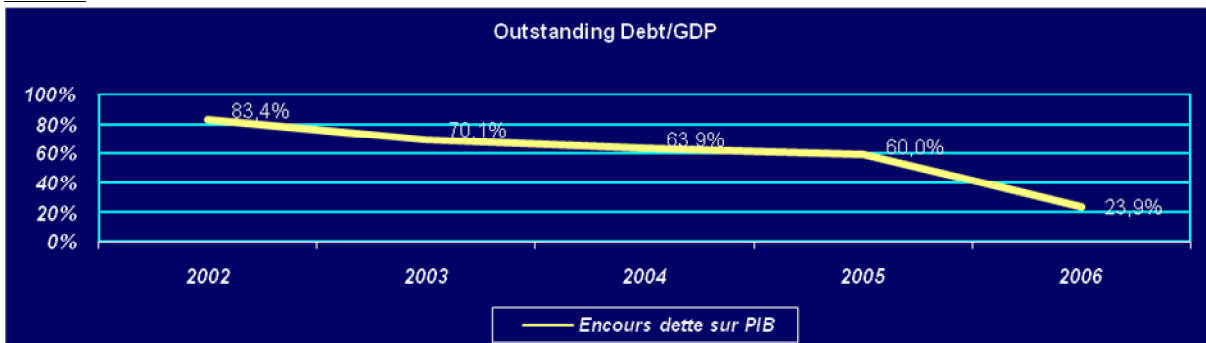
FIG. 2:



Sources: DNSI

14. The implementation of MDRI was effective in 2006. Thus, Mali benefited from the cancellation of the multilateral debt of CFAF 1085.2 billion, comprising CFAF 64.7 billion granted by the IMF, CFAF 314.5 billion by the ADB, and CFAF 706.0 billion by the World Bank.

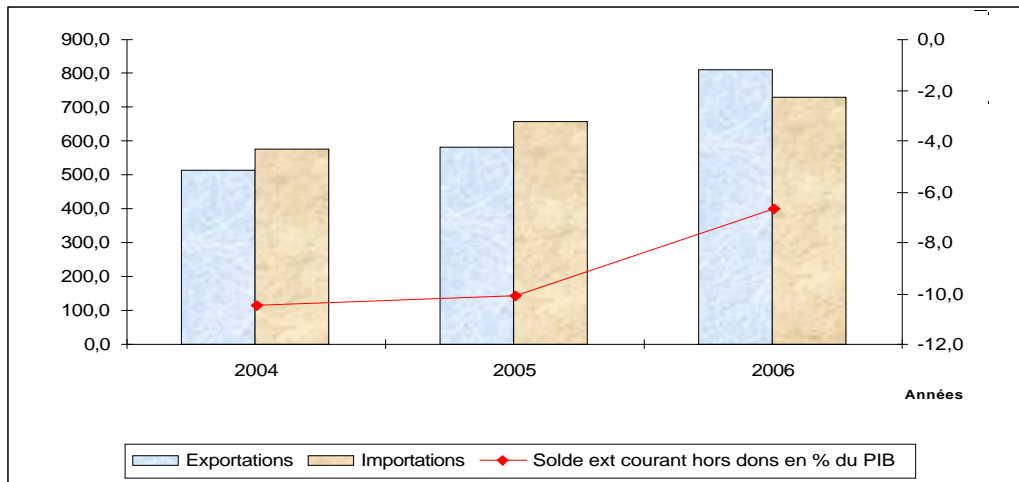
FIG. 3:



Sources: DGD, DNPD

15. The overall balance of payments showed a surplus in 2006, with an amount of CFAF 104.7 billion as against CFAF 47.1 billion in 2005, representing a 122.3% increase. This increase is due mainly to the good performance of current transactions and the impact of the MDRI.

**FIG. 4: Trend of External Trade Indicators from 2004 to 2006 (in CFAF billion)**



**Source: ECOWAS**

16. Notwithstanding these good results, the Malian economy has some persistent weaknesses of volatility of economic growth, which reflect its vulnerability to exogenous shocks and limited diversification of its economy.
17. Pending the final official data for 2007, estimates indicate a significant slowdown of the economy with a growth rate below the 2007 forecasts, due mainly to the decline in cotton production and the unfavorable trends of the international economic environment marked by the upsurge in the prices of oil and staple products, and the appreciation of the dollar against the Euro.
18. In efforts to reduce poverty, the situation in 2006 with 56% of people living below the poverty line (CFAF 153,310 per year) has improved in comparison to 2002 when the rate was 64%. Poverty remains an essentially rural phenomenon, and the disparity between the regions of Mali is still very wide. Progress needs to be made in the creation of jobs and income-generating activities.
19. This underscores the need to move towards strong growth so as to offer good opportunities to the populations to satisfy their most basic human rights. Despite the significant progress made in the achievement of the MDGs, only two MDGs – access to drinking water and reversal of the HIV/AIDS trend – could be achieved by 2015. The chances of achieving the other MDGs are very slim, if there is no additional funding.

## **2 MEASURES REQUIRED TO ACCELERATE GROWTH**

20. Mali is seeking to achieve an average growth rate of 7% over the 2008 -2012 period, with the objective of producing more so as to equitably distribute the fruits of such growth, as well as invest in the future and modernize the society.

21. The economic growth target of 7% for the 2008-2012 period, while maintaining economic stability and pursuing structural reforms, depends on: (i) the improvement of governance and revival of Government action, (ii) the development of productive sectors, particularly agriculture, (iii) pursuance of the programme to expand basic infrastructures, (iv) the development of the private sector, and (v) increased investment in human resources.
22. The growth target will be achieved by boosting public and private investments and improving economic efficiency. Policies will aim at increasing the rate of public investments financed with domestic resources from a rise in tax revenues from 21.4% in 2006 to 23.5% in 2012. The Government intends to gear public investments towards reducing constraints on private sector development, and thereby improve incentives for private investments. This will reinforce the trend over the 2002-2006 period marked by significant public and private investment flows relating mainly to the construction of gold mines, the development of mobile telephony, major road projects, real estate programmes and irrigation programmes.
23. The areas of concentration of public investments will in priority concern rural development and basic infrastructures. Accordingly, the contribution of growth factors will be increased to 4.5%. Improvement of productivity of factors will reach a level of 2.5%, as a result of implementation of structural reforms and pursuance of a sound and efficient budgetary policy, as well as the development of services and the business environment, will be a key element in the growth strategy. The labor factor will receive special attention through pursuance of the education and vocational training policy.
24. Vocational training, particularly for young job seekers, is one of the priorities of the Government. Despite efforts made to that end, the training of many youths does not meet the needs of the labor market. To remedy this situation, the Government will vigorously pursue a policy of vocational training in areas such as agricultural mechanization, the public works and construction sector (electricity, painting, masonry, tiling and plumbing), tourism and handicraft, transport, and information and communication technologies. The construction of vocational training institutes in the regions, as well as the implementation of the national employment action programme, will be accelerated so as to meet the skilled labor needs of sectors in which Mali has comparative advantages.

## **2.1. Macro-economic Framework and Budget Policy**

25. The Government is committed to maintaining the major macro-economic balances and pursuing its prudential budget policy. Macro-economic management will be strengthened through a mechanism for regular monitoring of reforms, and a close monitoring schedule for GPRSP implementation. The implementation of the Statistics Master Plan (SDS) will be accelerated so as to better manage economic and social policies through improvement of statistical standards and routine production, the conduct of agricultural surveys and other socio-economic surveys, general population census, and the development of institutional statistics indispensable for attracting and retaining competent staff.
26. Public finance management will be improved under the Government Action Plan for the Improvement and Modernization of Public Finance Management (PAGAM -GFP) so as to move to management for results. The overall Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF), as well as sector Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEF), will be prepared each year to ensure: (i) budget discipline, which consists in defining an overall package of expenditures consistent with economic stability objectives; (ii) resource allocation in line with policy

priorities, and (iii) effective and efficient use of resources in the implementation of these priorities. In order to mobilize more domestic resources, the efficiency of collection services will be reinforced to achieve a tax pressure rate of 17% as from 2008 (WAEMU convergence criterion).

27. The Government will lay emphasis on economic coordination so as to deepen discussions on the economic situation and ensure timely implementation and monitoring of the measures defined in the 2008-2012 Action Plan. This will be supported by the will to strengthen institutional capacities and ensure greater empowerment of the stakeholders.

## **2.2. Revival of Government Action for Growth and Development**

28. The President of the Republic, in his framework letter to the Prime Minister, laid emphasis on the need to better organize Government action so as to effectively support the other components of the PDES. It is therefore necessary to have a strong Government, an efficient administration, a cleaned-up justice system, and local authorities at the service of the citizens.

29. Good governance, of which the fight against corruption is the main component, is a priority for the Government. Mali adhered to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in 2003. The Government is committed to preparing a self-assessment report and a national action plan with the participation of all the stakeholders of the society, on the following components: (i) political and democratic governance, (ii) socio-economic governance, (iii) corporate governance and economic management. The measures to improve governance will focus mainly on:

- the restoration of authority and sense of responsibility in public services;
- the culture of merit, reward and sanction ;
- the implementation of the Institutional Development Programme;
- the strengthening of public management to improve services to users in terms of quantity and quality;
- the transfer of areas of competence and resources to local authorities;
- the development of genuine partnership with the private sector, social partners and the civil society;
- the systematic conduct of evaluations, controls and audits, and capacity building to establish and cultivate good practices of sound and transparent management;
- capacity building for the Accounts Section of the Supreme Court;
- implementation of the recommendations of the reports of the Auditor General and other audit structures of public services; and
- the organization of a General Conference on the fight against corruption.

## **2.3. Structural Reforms**

30. Conscious of the fact that the difficulties encountered in the implementation of structural reforms have hampered the acceleration of growth, the Government of Mali intends to give fresh impetus to the implementation of these reforms.

31. In October 2006, the Cabinet Meeting approved the operational plan of the privatization of "Compagnie Malienne de Développement des Textiles" (CMDT), which will lead to : (i) the creation of subsidiary corporations in the intervention areas, and whose shares will subsequently be sold, (ii) the zoning system with the creation of four zones that will help to

create four subsidiary corporations, and (iii) sharing of the capital of each of these corporations as follows: 61% for the reference operator, 20% for the producers, 2% for the workers, and 17% for the State. This reform will be completed in 2008, and a new development strategy for the cotton sector will be formulated and implemented to restore the profitability of this crop.

32. Over and above the privatization of CMDT, efforts will be made to ensure agricultural diversification in the cotton zone, particularly the introduction of other varieties of cotton, cereals, and other crops and oil plants.
33. The privatization programme for SOTELMA will be accelerated, and a third mobile telephony licence will be granted. In this respect, the implementation status of the specifications of recently privatized enterprises will be assessed so as to better supervise the process.
34. In order to reduce electricity costs, "Société Energie du Mali" (EDM) will be restructured and the emergence of private operators in the sector will be promoted.
35. The reform of the financial sector will be pursued so as to increase the range of financial products and reinforce the surveillance of banks and micro -credit institutions, and thereby reduce fiduciary risks. In order to consolidate the efforts towards improving the "Banque de l'Habitat du Mali" (BHM), the Government will restructure the bank. Furthermore, the BIM will be privatized.
36. As regards non-banking financial institutions, the Government conducted an institutional and financial audit of two institutions, namely the "Caisse des Retraites du Mali" (CRM) and the "Institut National de Prévoyance Sociale" (INPS). In order to significantly improve the management of these institutions, the conclusions and recommendations of these audits will be implemented.

## **2.4 Development of Productive Sectors**

### **2.4.1. Development of the Agricultural Sector**

37. The development of the agro-pastoral potential, which is the vector of stronger growth and enhanced food security, will be the Government's priority in its accelerated growth strategy. The Agricultural Orientation Law aims at allocating 20% of the national budget each year to the rural sector. The objective is to enable Malian agriculture to achieve a production of 10 million tonnes of cereals per year by 2012, and thereby make Mali an agricultural power. The targeted annual growth rate of the primary sector should be 7.8% over the 2008 -2012 period. Furthermore, the soaring food prices confirms the relevance of the priority given to the agricultural development of the country.
38. The growth target of the primary sector will be achieved by developing the country's enormous agricultural and agro -food potential.
39. Consequently, in order to provide a structural response to the widespread cereal crisis and protect our populations against the ups and downs of international markets, the Government of Mali has decided to mobilize all the country's resources towards implementing an operational plan to achieve self -sufficiency for the country.
40. An analysis of demand for agricultural products shows that external demand for cereals (millet, maize, sorghum, fonio, etc.) currently comes from neighbouring countries. This makes

Mali a supply partner, rather than an import partner. For Mali, the sub -region is a real market and niche for Malian producers. Burkina Fa so, Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, and Ghana are the major importers of Malian rice. The development prospects for vegetables (groundnuts, cow pea, ground pea, and soya) will be consistent with the booming urban markets in the sub-region. There are considerable opportunities for the processing and marketing of fruits and vegetables. Mali is a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) with 73 million consumers and of ECOWAS with 220 million inhabitants, which offer greater export mark ets under favorable conditions specified in regional economic integration agreements.

41. Consequently, the production, processing and marketing of fruits and vegetables (mangoes, beans, etc.) and forest harvest products (shea, Arabic gum and sesame) for which Mali has significant comparative advantages and whose development has a direct impact on the incomes of producers, will be encouraged.
42. In order to increase production and improve yields, the Agricultural Orientation Law adopted on 16 August 2006 shows the determination of all the partners in the sector to move from subsistence agriculture to intensive and diversified agriculture that can satisfy the growing needs of the country, and can conquer sub -regional and international markets.

The Agricultural Orientation Law concerns not only agricultural activities in the broad sense of the word, but also activities upstream and downstream agriculture: registration of agricultural enterprises, land use, land issues, water control, vocational training, research, financing, inputs and equipment, labeling of agricultural products, organization of agricultural sectors, processing and marketing of products, implementation of the programme for increasing the competitiveness and diversification of ag ricultural products, with special emphasis on the development of the rice, wheat and maize sub -sectors.

The law is reinforced by other regulations such as:

- the Land and State Property Code of 22 March 2000 which recognizes land ownership right for every natural person or corporate body, and institutes registries in all the municipal councils of Mali;
  - The Water Code of 31 January 2002 which defines the rules for the use, conservation, protection and management of water resources, particularly as concerns irr igation for agriculture and the obligations of industrial plants;
  - The Pastoral Charter of 27 February 2001 which defines the basic principles governing the exercise of pastoral activities, and organizes the management of pasture lands;
  - the Investment Code of 26 February 1991 which introduces a preferential tax and custom duties system for capital investments in production and service activities, and offers guarantees required for securing the investments made.
43. Furthermore, irrigation schemes will be devel oped and will cover 100,000 hectares, including 60,000 hectares in the Niger Authority, 5000 ha in Manantali, 3500 ha in Taoussa, and 1,700 ha in Sélingué, as well as 30,000 ha in lowlands.
  44. To ensure security for farmers, the policy of allotment of lands t o big investors and small farmers provides for access to land ownership, particularly for women and youths.
  45. **The production and marketing of livestock and fishery products** will be increased by: (i) improving the competitiveness of livestock sectors, (ii) de veloping pasturelands, (iii) promoting investments in the processing of hides and skins, and (iv) accelerating the implementation of fishery programmes.

46. **Livestock** plays a key role in the Malian economy. The Government of Mali has initiated the Livestock Development Policy Orientation Framework which is also in line with the guidelines specified in the PRGSP and PDES of the President of the Republic, and in the Rural Development Sector Master Plan. These measures taken by the Government are intended to eliminate the constraints on stockbreeding and make the sector a key factor of development and economic growth. To that end, the measures aim at: (i) improving the feeding of livestock, (ii) improving the health of animals by preventing and controlling animal epidemics; (iii) increasing the yields of products, particularly through the promotion of ranching, (iv) developing infrastructures and equipment for the marketing and processing of livestock products through the creation or modernization of slaughter infrastructure and processing plants for slaughter byproducts, (v) building the capacities of stakeholders through training and access to guarantee funds and lines of credit, (vi) managing natural resources rationally through the preparation and implementation of development plans.
47. Furthermore, the red meat sub-sector has enormous potential, which is not adequately exploited mainly because of deficiencies in the cold chain and bulk transportation, and because of extensive production and the lack of health follow-up. Mali therefore exports cattle on the hoof, which generates a significant shortfall for the country which the Government will reduce to the minimum through the measures specified in the Agricultural Orientation Law (LOA) and in the Pastoral Charter. The same measures will be taken for the milk sub-sector and the hides and skins sub-sector which are growth-oriented and are currently not adequately exploited.
48. As regards fisheries, Mali has one of the largest fishing grounds in the Sahel and provides more than 40% of the fresh water fish production in the West African sub-region thanks to the Niger and Senegal Rivers. The fisheries sector has more than 200 000 stakeholders at different levels. However, the sub-sector faces constraints due to inadequate rainfall, poor organization of production and low level of financing and guidance. There is no industrial plant in the sub-sector. Processing is still on a very small scale. These constraints and difficulties will be corrected to make the fisheries sub-sector growth-oriented so as to ensure economic growth and reduce poverty.
49. With respect to the strengthening food security, the Government has prepared the MDG Acceleration Initiative in 166 most vulnerable councils under the National Food Security Programme (PNSA), which will consolidate the envisaged actions. This consists in an initiative targeting councils that have structural food security problems and in accelerating MDG achievement in Mali by carrying out activities based on the identification of the material needs of the populations concerned. The councils concerned with the initiative are rural, and comprise 2,855 villages with a population of nearly two million inhabitants. This initiative, which builds on the experience of many activities already carried out in Mali under the MDGs, will mainly apply the concrete and cross-cutting approach of poverty reduction, implemented by the PNSA and the Millennium Villages Project.

#### **2.4.2. Development of other Productive Sectors**

50. The Government will pay special attention to the mining sector because of the foreseeable decline in gold production. In this respect, the exploration and exploitation of other minerals will be intensified and mining SMEs will be promoted. Furthermore, oil exploration will be promoted. The growth potential of tourism, handicraft and culture sectors will be developed, mainly through better assistance to stakeholders and construction of adequate infrastructures.
51. In order to better develop public and private investments, the Government will pay special

emphasis on vocational training by creating training centres in all the regions. The curricula will be adapted to the needs of the market.

## **2.5 Private Sector Development**

52. The private sector will be the key growth vector. Government actions aim at improving the legal and statutory framework of business (review of the Labor Code, functioning of commercial courts and the arbitration chamber, simplification and harmonization of transit documents for international trade, and reduction of property transfer charges). The implementation of an SME Charter and a strategy for their promotion will facilitate the creation of businesses. The creation of the Exports Development Agency will facilitate access to external markets. Lastly, the preparation and implementation of the Private Sector Orientation Law (LOSP) will support and promote all the efforts to develop the sector. All these measures will support the political will of the authorities of Mali to give priority to the transition to an agro-industrial economy in its investment promotion programme. Several initiatives show the Government's will:

- the Presidential Investment Council which aims at regularly taking stock of activities in the Malian private sector and reviewing the existing investment potentials in Mali;
- the Private Sector Development Policy Letter (LPDSP) which defines the objectives and priority actions for accelerating growth and attracting foreign investors;
- the Growth Sources Support Project (PASC) which aims at significantly increasing the amount of national and foreign private investments, and promoting the development of small and medium-size enterprises in Mali by improving the legal framework and investment climate and developing infrastructures and financial services.

53. The development of Public-Private Partnership will be a key instrument for private sector development. This will include:

- developing a communication strategy for this political will to be better perceived by the investors;
- ensuring that representative stakeholders of the private sector are more involved in the preparation and implementation of strategies for solving structural problems (improvement of the investment climate, infrastructures, electricity, etc.) ;
- supporting the development of formal enterprises in some priority sectors that promote growth, particularly by reducing time frames for Treasury payments;
- freeing enterprises from constraints that affect their cash flows;
- organizing strategic prospective workshops on SME promotion in Mali on themes such as coupling of financing systems and contract implementation, fraud, unfair competition by the informal sector that is constantly growing, illegal imports or counterfeit goods;
- providing the private sector and the administration with human, methodological and financial resources to enable them prepare their strategies; and
- fighting against practices linked to bad governance (non-enforcement of the law, corruption, fraud, administrative red tape and delays, administrative red tape in the implementation of contracts with the State).

54. To improve access by the private sector to financing, the banking sector and capital markets will be reinforced through: (i) the development of new financial products, particularly financial lease, (ii) the establishment of an investment fund for the financing in question, (iii) the creation of a venture capital company and/or equity capital investment company, (iv) the

development of mechanisms to facilitate access by SMEs to credit, and (v) the extension of banking services and modernization of payment instruments.

55. Microfinance will be developed so as to bring the services offered by the decentralized financial systems closer to potential beneficiaries through better networking on the territory . Furthermore, the link between the decentralized financial systems (SFD) and the banking and insurance sector will be strengthened through micro -finance development. The guiding principle will be the diversification of financial services through creation of institutions specialized in SME financing , provision of lines of credit for financing and guarantee, and updating of the national micro -finance action plan.
56. The integration of the Malian economy into the Multilateral Trade System will be reinforced as indicated in the GPRSP (of which it is the fourteenth priority area of intervention).

## 2.6. Development of Infrastructures

57. In order to support the development of productive sectors, the key measures will concern:
- the development of energy supply;
  - the construction of 4,600 kilometres of roads ;
  - facilitation of the renewal of the vehicle pool;
  - the construction and rehabilitation of airports, the extension of the landing strip of Bamako - Sénou airport;
  - the development of industrial zones, including 200 hectares of the industrial zone of Bamako-Sénou airport;
  - the extension of the telephone and Internet network to rural areas under the public -private partnership; and
  - continued TV/FM coverage of areas not yet covered.

## 3 FINANCING REQUIREMENTS

58. The implementation of the GPRSP -PDES and MDG programmes over the 2008- 2012 period, requires about CFAF 8,676 billion, including 51% for investments. It will therefore be necessary to mobilize nearly CFAF 1,735 billion of domestic and external resources each year. On average, 45% (or CFAF 3,863 billion) of the resources will be allocated to the productive sectors, 23% (or about CFAF 2,003 billion) will go to structural reforms, stabilization of the macroeconomic framework and governance, and 32 % (or CFAF 2,809 billion) will be invested in the social sectors.
59. Out of the total financing, CFAF 5,865 billion will be mobilized under the national budget, projects and programmes financed by Technical and Financial Partners. The financing gap amounts to CFAF 2 810 billion (about US\$ 5.7 billion).

The breakdown per stakeholder of the financing to be sought is as follows:

- TFPs : CFAF **2,069.863 billion** (about US\$ 4.1 billion), or 74% ;
- Government: CFAF **388.778 billion** (about US\$ 0.8 billion), or 32% ;
- Beneficiaries: CFAF **352.039 billion** (about US\$ 0.7 billion), or 22% of the total .

Tab. 3: Breakdown per Stakeholder of Financing to be sought

Period	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL	Average	Rate
<b>Gov't</b>	47 085	62 551	82 807	93 429	102 906	388 778	77 756	<b>14 %</b>
<b>TFPs</b>	329 598	375 304	431 778	437 947	495 236	2 069 863	413 973	<b>74 %</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	94 171	83 401	76 892	52 554	45 021	352 039	70 408	<b>13 %</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>470 854</b>	<b>521 256</b>	<b>591 476</b>	<b>583 930</b>	<b>643 163</b>	<b>2 810 679</b>	<b>562 136</b>	<b>100 %</b>

60. The above-mentioned mobilization of domestic and external resources is a prerequisite for achieving the MDGs, and therefore achievement of the poverty reduction goals through accelerated and sustained growth. The Government of Mali is determined to meet the challenge, and is committed to implementing, as soon as possible, the measures described in the action plan in the Annex.

61. Mali expects a strong commitment from the international community to support its development actions in line with the spirit of the Millennium Development Goals, the Monterrey Conference, the G8 Summit in Gleneagles, the Doha WTO Development Programme, and especially the Paris Declaration on Development Aid Effectiveness.

#### 4 MONITORING MECHANISMS

62. The strategy will be monitored and evaluated through the institutional mechanisms of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP). These mechanisms include a Policy Committee, a Mali-Development Partners Joint Commission, a Steering Committee, working groups, a Technical Secretariat, and regional and local PRSP committees.

63. The Policy Committee is the policy and decision-making organ of the preparation and monitoring of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Chaired by the Prime Minister, it is responsible for defining orientations for growth and poverty reduction, and for taking any decision relating to the preparation, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the GPRSP. It meets once every six months, and whenever necessary.

64. The Mali-Development Partners Joint Commission is a consultation organ which promotes policy dialogue between the Government and all the Technical and Financial Partners in the preparation, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the GPRSP. It is responsible for: (i) examining issues and proposals submitted to it by the Steering Committee for opinion; (ii) giving its opinion on the said issues and proposals before submission to the Policy Committee, and (iii) monitoring development cooperation in key areas to ensure better coordination of aid. The Mali-Development Partners Joint Commission is chaired by the Minister of the Economy, and meets once every quarter, and whenever necessary.

65. The Steering Committee is responsible for: (i) promoting synergies between the different stakeholders (Government, Civil Society, the private sector, and Technical and Financial Partners), (ii) carrying out technical works in the process of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, and (iii) promoting the GPRSP process. The Steering Committee is chaired by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Economy, and meets once each month, and whenever necessary. It is organized into four (4) thematic groups:

- Macroeconomic and budgetary framework group;
- Productive sector development group;
- Structural reforms and governance group;
- Social sectors group.

66. A Regional PRSP Committee is set up in each region and Bamako District. The committee is

chaired by the Governor, and comprises representatives of regional technical services, the Civil Society, the private sector and decentralized local authorities. Its secretarial services are provided by the Regional Directorate of Planning, Statistics, Information Technology, Territorial Development and Population (DRPSIAP). A Local PRSP Committee is also set up, like the regional committee, in each district and council.

67. The Technical Unit of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper is responsible for the technical secretariat of the institutional mechanisms of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.
68. The preparation, implementation and monitoring -evaluation and appraisal costs of the GPRSP will be borne by the National Budget and TFPs.
69. The monitoring and evaluation are conducted on the basis of a list of macroeconomic and sector/thematic indicators.
70. An annual overall review is organized to assess, through the various pillars of the GPRSP and reviews of sector programmes, the impact of activities that affect the living conditions of the populations.