

Mali: Poverty Reduction and Strategy Paper—2010 Progress Report

This 2010 Progress Report on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was prepared by the member country in broad consultation with stakeholders and development partners, including the staffs of the World Bank and the IMF. PRSPs describe the country's macroeconomic, structural, and social policies in support of growth and poverty reduction, as well as associated external financing needs and major sources of financing. This country document for Mali, dated September 2011, is being made available on the IMF website, by agreement with the member country as a service to users of the IMF website.

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GENERAL SECRETARIAT



REPUBLIC OF MALI



**PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT ON THE 2010
REVIEW OF THE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK FOR
GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION
(G-PRSP)**

September 2011

I. INTRODUCTION

The fourth review of the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework (G-PRSP), chaired by Mr. Sambou Wague, junior minister with responsibility for the budget in the Ministry of Economy and Finance, was conducted on June 5, 2011, in the Fanta Damba room of the Bamako International Conference Center (CICB). This fourth review is particularly important. Although institutionally focused on 2010, it assessed four years of G-PRSP implementation and allowed preparation of the next national poverty reduction strategy, called G-PRSP 2012-2017.

It brought together all the players, both from the national level and from the decentralised level:

- The members of the Government: Minister for Justice, Minister for Mines, Minister for Handicrafts and Tourism, Minister for Livestock and Fisheries, Minister for Internal Security and Civil Protection,
- The representatives of the institutions of the Republic,
- The representatives of civil society,
- The representatives of the private sector,
- The representatives of trade unions,
- The representatives of the Governors of the regions,
- The Presidents of the Regional Assemblies,
- The representatives of national and regional technical services,
- The technical and financial partners.

The review work was based essentially on examination of the summary report of the 2010 review of the G-PRSP.

II. RESULTS

1. Poverty

The incidence of poverty (measured as the proportion of the population defined as poor) in Mali fell from 55.6 percent in 2001 to 47.4 percent in 2006 and to 43.6 percent in 2010 on the basis of a poverty threshold in real terms of CFA 165,431 in 2010. Thus, there was a 12 percentage point reduction in national poverty between 2001 and 2010, and a 3.8 percentage point reduction between 2006 and 2010.

Over the past decade, poverty has fallen in rural areas (from 65 percent to 51 percent or 14 percentage points), in Bamako (from 18 percent to 10 percent or 8 percentage points), and in other urban areas (from 35 percent to 31 percent or 4 percentage points). However, it increased in Bamako and in other urban areas between 2006 and 2010.

Structurally, poverty affects rural areas in particular: 91 percent of poor people live in rural areas.

From 2001 to 2010, inequalities declined: the poorest 10 percent of the population increased their consumption by more than 40 percent while the consumption of the richest households remained stable.

If inequalities had not decreased by 5.9 percent ("redistributive growth" effect), poverty would have fallen by only 6.0 percent ("growth" effect) instead of the 12 percent observed.

2. Economic growth

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
G-PRSP forecasts (%)	7.0	6.4	6.5	7.8	7.1	7.0
Result (%)	4.3	5.0	4.5	5.8		5.0
WAEMU zone (%)	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9		3.4

Source: INSTAT

Since 2007, GDP growth has been below the 7 percent target every year.

There are various reasons for these results below expectations:

- The Malian economy experienced exogenous shocks, in particular the effects of the international crisis.
- Implementation of the Accelerated Growth Strategy (AGS) was delayed in a number of key sectors such as the development of basic infrastructures and production sectors.
- In some sectors, the effects of the AGS will only be felt over the medium-term.

However, since 2007 growth in Mali has been consistently at least 1.2 percent higher than in the WAEMU zone, especially in 2010: 5.8 percent compared with 3.9 percent. Moreover, it is encouraging to note that from 2009 to 2010 the increase was higher in Mali than in the entire zone (1.3 percentage points compared with 0.9).

Analysis by sector

Primary sector

In 2010, primary sector grew at a sustained rate : +11.5 percent in 2010 (+5.6 percent in 2009; +13.2 percent in 2008). That increase can be attributed principally to agricultural production (+16 percent), which is in turn driven by rice growing (+26 percent). The increase is especially remarkable given that the areas farmed

decreased compared with the 2009/2010 growing year (-5.5 percent).

- The production of food crops except for rice, of industrial agriculture except for cotton, and of cotton grew markedly (by 12.0 percent, 9.5 percent, and 14.0 percent respectively).
- Cereals production reached 6,418,091 metric tons in 2010 (+17.4 percent). Rice accounted for 36.0 percent of the increase (33.5 percent in 2009; 33.8 percent in 2008), which is due in large part to the *Rice Initiative*.
- Livestock rearing, fisheries, and forestry recorded lower growth rates (4.3 percent, 4.0 percent, and 4.6 percent respectively in 2010).

Secondary sector

The secondary sector again experienced a recession in 2010 (-2.1 percent). Growth in this sector was 3.5 percent in 2009. Although less pronounced than the 2007 and 2008 recessions, the fear is that there is an underlying trend, the reversal of which requires two necessary (but not sufficient) conditions:

- an improved business climate,
- a reduction in the cost of the factors of production.

The 2010 recession stems from a fall in mining (14.3 percent) and manufacturing (8.4 percent) production.

In contrast, the construction and public works sector (BTP) experienced a marked increase (+7.0 percent), as did the water and electricity sectors (+10 percent). The increases were partly driven by the major projects started by government.

Tertiary sector:

The tertiary sector grew from +3.5 percent in 2009 to +4.5 percent in 2010. Since 2009, this sector is no longer being led by the transport and telecommunications sector (5.0 percent in 2010; 1.9 percent in 2009; 10.0 percent in 2008; 20.9 percent in 2007).

Analysis of the period 2007-2010

Over the period 2007-2010, Malian economic growth reached 5 percent despite the international crises. This shows the stability of growth and the positive impact of the measures taken by the Government to tackle the crises.

The G-PRSP 2007-2011 envisaged growth led by the tertiary sector (+2.7 percent of the +7 percent target) and to a lesser extent by the primary sector (+2.1 percent of the +7 percent). The opposite occurred: the contribution of the primary sector to growth was slightly higher than that of the tertiary sector (+2.9 percent as against +2.1 percent).

However, the contribution of the tertiary sector turned out to be more stable than that of the primary sector. In the end, the full difference between the rate of growth planned for the period (+7 percent) and the actual rate (+5 percent) is due to the recession in the secondary sector (-0.4 percent over 2007-2010 as against a forecast of +1.6 percent).

Among sectors having contributed most to overall growth from 2007 to 2010

- In the primary sector, non-rice food crops (1.4 percent) and rice (.9 percent)
- In the secondary sector, construction and public works (0.3 percent)
- In the tertiary sector, Trade (1.0 percent) and Transport and Telecommunications (0.7 percent).

Owing to those developments, the share of the primary sector in GDP increased (38.5 percent in 2010; 33.4 percent in 2007) while the share of the secondary sector shrank (16.9 percent in 2010; 20.4 percent in

2007). The share of the tertiary sector fell slightly (37.6 percent in 2010 to 38.6 percent in 2007). In the end, the primary and tertiary sectors have, since 2008, had similar shares of the economy.

Inflation went from 2.2 percent in 2009 to 1.2 percent in 2010, i.e. the same rate as for the entire WAEMU zone thanks to proactive public policies seeking to make basic goods and services accessible to the greatest number, namely in 2010:

- Water, gas, electricity and other fuels,
- Household equipment and routine household maintenance,
- Basic health services,
- Road transport,
- Communication services.

3. Improving living conditions

Nutrition: In 2010, the proportion of the population with unsatisfied nutritional needs remains high (22 percent). It has decreased little since 2006 (-2 percentage points). The reduction was more pronounced from 2001 to 2006 (-8 percentage points).

In 2010, the region of Sikasso has the most seriously affected population (57 percent) whereas the problem is of limited extent in Bamako (3 percent).

Education: The **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)** in the 1st cycle of basic education increased from 82 percent in the 2008/09 school year to 83.4 percent in the 2009/10 school year, the target being 84.6 percent. The GER was 75.0 percent in the 2005/06 school year. The trend slowed down from 2008/09 to 2009/10 (+1.4 percent compared with +2.0 to +2.5 percent between 2005 and 2009).

The gross admission rate (GAR) in 1st year of the 1st cycle of basic education increased from 77.7 percent in the 2008/09 school year to 78.4 percent in the 2009/10 school year. This result falls short of the target set by PISE III (85.3 percent). Nevertheless, the GAR increased sharply between the school years 2005/06 and 2009/10 (14 points).

The Completion Rate (CR) for the 1st cycle increases from 55.7 percent in the 2008/09 school year to 59.1 percent in the 2009/10 school year. This increase almost allows the PISE III target (60.2 percent) to be met. However, the target set by the G-PRSP (63.9 percent) is not met.

The lowest rates are to be found in the regions of Kidal (26 percent), Timbuktu (37 percent), Mopti (41 percent), and Goa (44 percent).

The pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) in the 1st cycle of basic education has been gradually improving since 2005, despite the sharp rise in the number of pupils. However, from 2009 to 2010, it remained stable at 50. The PTR is not as good in public schools as it is in private schools.

The gap between boys and girls is gradually closing. However, it remains wide. Thus, for the GER in the first cycle, the gap went from 20 to 17.3 points from 2006 to 2010. The most marked difference between the schooling of girls and of boys is in Kayes.

Health: The proportion of the population situated less than 5 km from a health facility providing a minimum package of activities (MPA) increased from 51 percent to 59 percent between 2006 and 2010. The proportion varies from 38 percent in the Kidal region to 95 percent in the Bamako District.

Coverage within a radius of 15 km has increased over the years (from 76 percent in 2006 to 90 percent in 2010).

Penta 3 immunization coverage of infants under 12 increased in all regions. Except for Kidal, all regions

exceed the 80 percent threshold above which the risks of epidemics are very low.

The **rate of access to safe drinking water** remained almost static from 2009 (73 percent) to 2010 (73.1 percent) due in part to the low rate of creation and rehabilitation of improved water point equivalents compared to the targets originally set (around 40 percent less).

The **rate of access to electricity** has been regularly improving for almost a decade. It grew from 9 percent in 2001 to 27.08 percent in 2010. This increase is much more marked in urban areas (28 percent in 2001 as against 55.27 percent in 2010) than in rural areas (2 percent in 2001 as against 14.89 percent in 2010).

The **creation of salaried posts** steadily increased from 2007 to 2009 (+66 percent from 2007 to 2008 and +33.54 percent from 2008 to 2009). There was a steep fall from 2009 to 2010 (37.97 percent or 23,828 posts created in 2010). In 2010, 12.5 percent of posts were created by the public sector.

The **unemployment rate** of the overall active population of Mali is 8.3 percent in 2010 compared with 9.6 percent in 2007. Unemployment remains very high in Bamako even if there has been a fall (27.3 percent in 2007 to 24.9 percent in 2010). The other towns experienced the same trend (16.1 percent to 14 percent). In rural areas, there was a degree of stagnation (from 5.9 percent to 4.7 percent).

4. Governance and structural reforms

Combating corruption: the main achievements in 2010 were:

- ✓ adoption by the Government (July 2010) of the Operational Plan 2010-2014 of the Ten-year justice development program,
- ✓ adoption (February 2010) of the National Plan of Actions stemming from the Anti-Corruption Forum. A monitoring committee composed of representatives of civil society, the private sector and government was set up to monitor the implementation of the plan,
- ✓ making available to the courts a number of cases of economic crime resulting from the work of inspectorates,
- ✓ increase in the number of members of the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court to audit and deliver opinions on public accounts,
- ✓ operational implementation of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority,
- ✓ preparation of a national internal control strategy.

In the area of decentralisation, in 2010 significant progress was made on transferring resources:

- Transfers to the supervisory structures of local authorities amounted to CFAF 734 million against a forecast of CFAF 660 million.
- Transfers to local authorities amounted to CFAF 1.51 billion, which corresponds exactly to the forecast.

Nevertheless, local authorities face two dangers:

- They struggle to mobilise the funds available from the National Agency for Local Authority Investment (ANICT).
- They struggle to collect own resources.

In relation to financing, the distribution among the three pillars of the G-PRSP is favourable to Pillar 3 "Strengthening the social sector" (36 percent). As regards Pillars 2 "Continuation of structural reforms" and 1 "Development of infrastructures and production sectors", they received, respectively, 26 percent and 21 percent of total financing.

- External financing: The aid envisaged by the technical and financial partners (TFPs), members of the OECD, for year n is taken to be around 60 percent in the Budget Law. However, that percentage has been trending downward since 2007 (66 percent in 2007, 60 percent in 2009 and 56 percent in 2010).

Nevertheless, in absolute terms, the amounts are constantly rising (660 billion in 2010 compared with 561 billion in 2007).

- Domestic financing: despite the efforts of the assessment and collection services, the tax-to-GDP ratio remains below the community norm of 17 percent. The ratio was 14.7 percent in 2010 compared with 14.9 percent in 2009, 13.5 percent in 2008, and 14.7 percent in 2007. The implementation of the fiscal transition program should allow the ratio to reach 17 percent in 2014.

In relation to structural reforms, we note the following in 2010:

- the adoption of compulsory health assistance (AMO) and the medical assistance scheme (RAMED);
- significant progress made in reforming the cotton sector;
- adoption of the national gender policy.

In relation to public financial management

- adoption of PAGAM/GFP II

III. THE MAIN SUCCESSES

In addition to the high level of growth and the results achieved in reducing poverty and inequalities, other major successes have been achieved:

- **Maintenance of political stability and of the macroeconomic framework**
- **Improvement of infrastructures - extension of the road network** (85 percent of the program implemented).
- **Implementation of the "Rice Initiative"**, extended to other crops (wheat, maize and cotton), which reflects the Government's desire to make Mali an agricultural power.
- **Better public financial management**, due to implementation of PAGAM-GFP.
- **Improved participation of civil society and the private sector.**

IV. THE MAIN CHALLENGES

- ✓ Maintenance of peace and security, particularly in the Sahel-Saharan strip.
- ✓ Diversification of the economy and acceleration of growth.
- ✓ Controlling demographic growth.
- ✓ The environment and climate change.
- ✓ Youth employment: Each year, approximately 300,000 young people enter the labor market, the majority without qualifications.
- ✓ Improving the quality of basic social services, particularly education.
- ✓ Reducing gender inequalities and regional inequalities;
- ✓ Achieving the MDGs in 2015.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Government reaffirms its commitment to accelerate economic growth, to make Mali an agricultural power by 2015 and to combat poverty effectively. It thanks all the stakeholders involved in implementing the G-PRSP (local authorities, civil society, private sector, social partners and the TFPs) and it is counting on their support to accelerate the attainment of our goals. Finally, the Government recommends:

- ✓ Strengthening existing arrangements for promoting peace and security,
- ✓ Combating corruption effectively by strengthening internal control and external control,
- ✓ Integrating the gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) approach in the process for the preparation of the Budget Law as of 2012,

- ✓ Accelerating implementation of the national gender policy,
- ✓ strengthening the capacities of local authorities by transferring resources and powers,
- ✓ Accelerating implementation of the Framework Law on Agriculture (LOA),
- ✓ Developing agri-food industries and export sectors that have a direct impact on the incomes of producers,
- ✓ Improving the quality of basic education,
- ✓ Developing vocational training in the sectors with capacity for growth,
- ✓ Developing quality general secondary education (GSE) and higher education (HE), particularly through better control of flows and appropriate reform of curricula and majors/fields,
- ✓ Complying with environmental protection regulations, making the population more aware of the importance of protecting the environment, and accelerating implementation of the sustainable land management program,
- ✓ Continuing to improve the business climate,
- ✓ Continuing to improve internal and external integration,
- ✓ Reducing regional disparities of all types,
- ✓ Improving access to basic health care in rural areas,
- ✓ Developing a results-based culture,
- ✓ Accelerating implementation of the national population policy and the action and priority investment program on population.

Bamako, September 15, 2011

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
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PRSP Technical Unit



REPUBLIC OF MALI
Un People - Un But - Une Foi

2007-2011 G-PRSP Implementation Report 2010

September 2011

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGS	Accelerated Growth Strategy
APEX	<i>Agence pour la Promotion des Exportations</i> /Export Promotion Agency
API	<i>Agence pour la Promotion des Investissements</i> /Investment Promotion Agency
BOP	Balance of payments
BTP	<i>Bâtiments et Travaux Publics</i> /Construction and public works
CADB	<i>Cellule d'appui au Développement à la Base</i> /Grassroots Development Support Unit
CEDAW	<i>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>
CFAF	African Financial Community franc
CPM	<i>Comité de Préviation et de Modélisation</i> /Forecasting and Modeling Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DGI	<i>Direction Générale des Impôts</i> /General Directorate of Taxes
DNPD	<i>Direction Nationale de la Planification du Développement</i> /National Directorate of Development Planning
DNGM	<i>Direction Nationale de la Géologie et des Mines</i> /National Directorate of Geology and Mines
DNTCP	<i>Direction Nationale du Trésor et de la Comptabilité Publique</i> /National Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounting
EAC	<i>Enquête Agricole et de Conjoncture</i> /Agricultural Situation Report
EDF	European Development Fund
EMEP	<i>Enquête Malienne d'Evaluation de la Pauvreté</i> /Mali Poverty Assessment Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GPHC	General Population and Housing Census
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IDP	Institutional Development Program
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IWPE	Improved Water Point Equivalent
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MFI	Microfinance institution
INSTAT	National Statistics Institute
LIHS	Limited Integrated Household Survey
LOA	<i>Loi d'Orientation Agricole</i> /Agricultural Framework Law
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGP	Net government position
PACD	<i>Projet d'Appui aux Commerçants Détaillants</i> /Retail Traders Support Project
PAGAM/GFP	<i>Plan d'Action Gouvernemental d'amélioration et de modernisation de la Gestion des Finances Publiques</i> /Government Action Plan for Improvement and Modernization of Public Finance Management
PAGS	Plans d'Aménagement et de Gestion Simplifiée de forêts villageoises/Simplified management and development plans for village forest
PNAT	<i>Politique Nationale de l'Aménagement du Territoire</i> /National Land Management Policy
G-PRSPG-PRSP	Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RBM	Results-based management
SIB	Special Investment Budget
TFP	Technical and financial partner
SWOL ¹	Strengths - weaknesses - opportunities - limitations
TVE	Technical and Vocational Education
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
TOFE	<i>Tableau des Opérations Financières de l'État</i> /Government flow of funds table
TRBF	Table Ronde des Bailleurs de Fonds/Donors Round Table
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

¹ Mnemonic relating to the qualitative assessment of an action.

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1. The G-PRSP: a unifying framework for national policies

1. For a decade, Mali has accorded priority to poverty reduction. This commitment manifests itself in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002-2006 PRSP), extended by the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework (2007-2011 GPRSF). Each of those two documents was established, for the lifetime of the paper, as a single framework for public policies. This framework unifies all the development policies, strategies, projects and programs conducted by government. It not only guarantees their overall coherence; it requires real coordination to ensure their implementation.

1.1. Objective of the G-PRSP: growth that benefits everyone

2. The 2002-2006 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was focused essentially on social policies. In 2006, based on the finding that reducing poverty requires strong, sustainable growth, the Government of Mali decided to link up social and economic issues by adopting a Strategic framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction .
3. The aim of the 2007-2011 G-PRSP is therefore to stimulate growth and to harness it for the benefit of the most disadvantaged. Three main strategic pillars were defined:
 - Pillar 1: "Developing infrastructure and the productive sector"
 - Pillar 2: "Pursuing and consolidating the structural reforms"
 - Pillar 3: "Strengthening the social sector"
4. A degree of macroeconomic stability and efficient public financial management are necessary to attain those objectives. Consequently, the 2007-2011 Strategic framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction is based on a macroeconomic and fiscal framework covering the term of the paper.
5. This framework is based on the ambitious choice of an average annual GDP growth rate of 7 percent and on the assumption of better mobilization of domestic resources aiming at a tax-to-GDP ratio of 17 percent in 2008, while it stands at 14.9 percent in 2010. In such a scenario, the incidence of poverty would decrease from 56 percent in 2006 to 51 percent in 2011.

1.2. Annual G-PRSP review: the monitoring of public policies

6. Each year, the G-PRSP review takes place. It is a formal and public manifestation of the will of the Government of Mali and of its technical and financial partners to continue their efforts along the path marked out:
 - to analyze and implement the planned policies, strategies, and actions,
 - to verify whether the planned financial and human resources have been mobilized,
 - to verify with the respect of mutual commitments under the National Prospective Study for Mali 2025, WAEMU, ECOWAS, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
 - to identify the constraints that hampered implementation of the G-PRSP,
 - to make recommendations to eliminate those constraints,
 - to contribute to preparation of the following year's Budget Law.
7. As in previous years, the 2007-2011 G-PRSP Review for 2010 was conducted according to the institutional mechanisms of the G-PRSP:
 - Policy Committee,
 - Steering Committee (including its thematic groups),
 - Technical Secretariat,
 - Regional Committees,
 - Government-TFP Joint Committee.

8. The various players involved in the country's development were thus mobilized: central and deconcentrated government, decentralized local government, civil society organizations (CSO), private sector, technical and financial partners (TFPs), etc.
9. Between March and June 2011, the Regional Committees and the thematic groups dealt with three themes:
 - Redistributive¹ and sustainable economic growth
 - Institutional development and governance,
 - Human development and reduction of inequalities
 The question of the macroeconomic and fiscal framework was the subject of a specific approach.
10. The thematic groups were chaired by the Directors of ministerial departments or of the Planning and Statistics Units concerned. The PRSP Technical Unit provided the secretariat for each group. This report represents a summary of the reports of those groups.
11. Moreover, the 2007-2011 G-PRSP is coming to an end. The Government of Mali has expressed its desire to prepare a new document extending the previous one and adapting it to reflect changes in economic and social circumstances. Accordingly, the 2007-2011 G-PRSP Review for 2010 is an opportunity for collective reflection on the priorities to be defined for the coming years, and it links in with the process for preparation of the 2012-2017 G-PRSP.
12. This work began in September 2010. However, a number of pressing matters delayed it, including:
 - the search for and mobilization of the necessary financing,
 - the organization and holding of consultations with the regions,
 - the launch and supervision of the many indispensable studies.
13. Other factors have also slowed preparation of the review, for example:
 - the delay in organizing certain sectoral reviews, which has to do with the issue of the harmonization of the review schedule, which is being resolved,
 - constraints in exploiting the results of the GHPC 2009.

1.3. Results of the G-PRSP: sustained growth and better distribution of the benefits of growth

14. In 2010, the incidence of income poverty is estimated at 43.6 percent (47.4 percent percent in 2006; 55.6 percent in 2001). The rate at which poverty is declining slowed down: annual reduction of 1.6 percentage points on average between 2001 and 2006 versus 1 percent between 2006 and 2010.
15. This reduction in poverty is, nonetheless, linked to a better distribution of the benefits of growth. Between 2001 and 2010, the incidence of income poverty fell by 12 percentage points. That reduction would have been only 6.0 percent if disparities in monetary income had not declined by 5.9 percent. The decline in inequalities was particularly marked between 2006 and 2011, mainly as result of two concomitant trends: a net reduction in income poverty in rural areas combined with a slight rise in urban areas over the period 2006-2010, probably due to the exodus of the very poor from rural areas. In spite of those encouraging results, it will be difficult to meet the target of reducing the incidence of poverty by one half between 2000 and 2015 for two main reasons:
 - GDP growth has not been as strong as envisaged.
Since 2006, it has been relatively strong, but below the target of 7 percent a year. In 2010, it reached 5.8 percent, which is the rate closest to the target. This growth remains

¹ In Mali, the term "redistributive economic growth" (*croissance économique redistributive*) covers the concept of "pro-poor growth." It means to establish economic growth for the benefit of everyone, starting with the poorest. Direct Government support for individuals or families (various allowances, in money or in kind) constitutes only one part of the redistribution mechanisms.

fragile, volatile and highly subject to exogenous shocks (vagaries of the climate, fluctuations in world prices, and international crises).

- Population growth is faster than forecast.
It is estimated at 3.6 percent over the period 1998-2009 compared with 2.2 percent over the period 1987-1998. The rise is due in part to a high fertility rate, which remains high (Mali has not yet reached the so-called "demographic transition" threshold) and in part to a reversal of migration flows (influx of migrants into Mali and a slow-down in emigration). This last point shows the attractiveness of Mali as a result of its efforts to ensure good governance and maintain civil peace. Nevertheless, the increase in the population constitutes a constraint in terms of poverty reduction.
 - Monetary income per inhabitant automatically falls if the rate of population growth is higher than the rate of GDP growth.
 - Moreover, the increase in the number of dependents dictates a transfer of funds towards the social sectors (education, health, etc.) to the detriment of investment in economic sectors that form the basis of lasting GDP growth.

16. The main challenge for Mali is population growth. It will have to cope with a probable doubling of the population within several decades. This challenge leads to a multitude of consequences, four of which appear to be priorities: enhanced opportunities for young people, the promotion of gender equality, environmental protection, and the reduction of inequalities.

- Environmental protection
Population growth inevitably leads to pressure on the environment.
 - As regards the rural environment, the need to feed the population results in more extensive or more intense farming, with the accompanying risks of degradation and pollution.
 - As regards urban environment, expansion of the capital risks making it unmanageable in the long term, which means that balancing regional conurbations will have to be established, offering everyone the work or employment opportunities to which they aspire and the benefit of the public services to which they are entitled.
- Enhanced Opportunities for Young People
Population growth can catalyze economic growth provided the position of young people is enhanced (health, education, work or employment, socio-political participation, etc.). In this case, enhancement must mitigate the lack of skilled manpower in subsectors with growth potentials, especially those that constitute the prime advantage of Mali, which is capable, in the medium term, of becoming an agricultural power (in the broad sense: agriculture, livestock farming, forestry, fisheries, agri-food industries, etc.).
- Promotion of gender equality
Throughout the world, controlling fertility and enhancing the standing of young people depends first on women. Thus, the demographic transition can be reached faster by reducing women's poverty (material and/or cultural poverty, income poverty, poverty of the socio-administrative environment, etc.).
- Reduction of disparities
In general, and for many reasons, fertility differentials depend on material and/or cultural living standards. Thus, reducing poverty is equivalent to promoting fertility control. However, this parameter combines with another: reducing poverty is equivalent to promoting a fair distribution of resources and to seeking to reduce inequalities of all kinds:
 - between urban and rural areas and between regions, which links up with the issue of the environment,
 - between generations, which links up with the issue of young people,
 - between the sexes, which links up with the issue of gender.

2. (Pillar 1): Increase economic growth by developing infrastructure and the productive sector

17. The 2007-2011 G-PRSP was devised on the basis of an ambitious choice of an annual GDP growth rate of 7 percent on average, because that proved to be the rate necessary to reduce poverty by one half between 2000 and 2015 and so meet the MDGs. This ambitious scenario appeared realistic in 2006, given the rates observed in the past when no specific strategy was being applied.

2.1. GDP growth

2.1.1. Overall GDP growth

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
G-PRSP forecasts	7.0 %	6.4 %	6.5 %	7.8 %	7.1 %	7.0 %
Result	4.3 %	5.0 %	4.5 %	5.8 %		5.0 %
WAEMU Zone	3.1 %	3.8 %	3.0 %	3.9 %		3.4 %

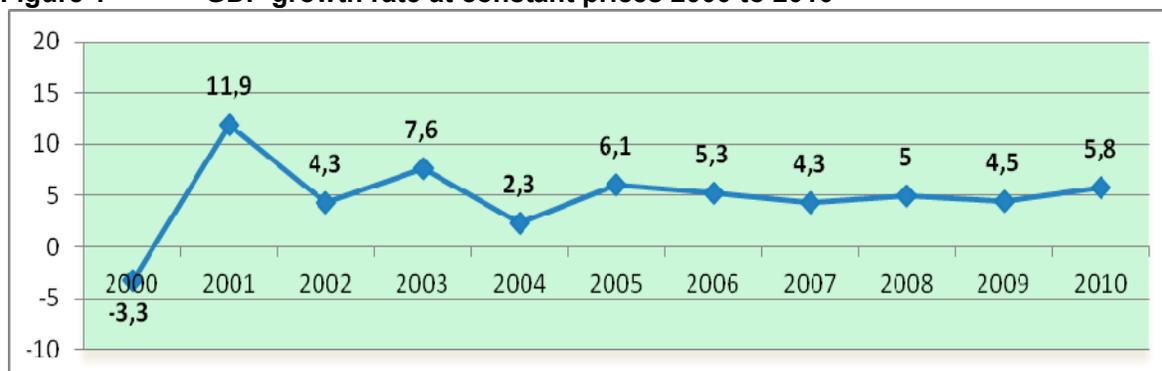
Source: INSTAT

18. Since 2007, GDP growth has been below the 7 percent target every year. There are various reasons why these results fall short of expectations:

- The Malian economy encountered exogenous shocks, in particular the effects of the international crisis.
- Implementation of the Accelerated Growth Strategy (AGS) was delayed in a number of key sectors, such as basic infrastructure development and the productive sectors.
- In some sectors, the effects of the AGS will be felt only in the medium-term.

19. However, since 2007 growth in Mali has been consistently at least 1.2 percent higher than in the WAEMU zone, especially in 2010: 5.8 percent compared with 3.9 percent. Moreover, it is encouraging to note that from 2009 to 2010 the increase was stronger in Mali than in the entire zone (1.3 percentage points compared with 0.9). Another encouraging pattern is that Malian growth has been holding steady since 2005.

Figure 1 GDP growth rate at constant prices 2000 to 2010



Source: DNPDI/INSTAT

2.1.2. GDP growth by sector

Primary sector: high level of growth

20. In 2010, primary sector growth remained high: +11.5 percent in 2010 (+5.6 percent in 2009; +13.2 percent in 2008). That increase can be attributed principally to agricultural production (+16 percent), which was in turn led by rice growing (+26 percent). The increase is all the more remarkable given that the areas farmed decreased compared with the 2009/2010 growing year (-5.5 percent).
- The production of food crops excluding rice, of industrial agriculture excluding cotton, and of cotton grew markedly (by 12.0 percent, 9.5 percent, and 14.0 percent, respectively).
 - Cereals production reached 6,418,091 metric tons in 2010 (+17.4 percent). Rice accounted for 36.0 percent of the increase (33.5 percent in 2009; 33.8 percent in 2008), which is due in large part to the *Rice Initiative*.
 - Livestock, fisheries, and forestry recorded lower growth rates (4.3 percent, 4.0 percent, and 4.6 percent respectively in 2010).

Secondary sector: recession mitigated by public investment

21. After experiencing a recovery in 2009 (+3.5 percent), the sector went through another recession in 2010 (-2.1 percent). Although less pronounced than the 2007 and 2008 recessions, the fear is that there is an underlying trend that can be reversed only if two conditions (which are necessary, but not sufficient in and of themselves) conditions are met:
- an improved business climate,
 - a reduction in the cost of the factors of production.
22. The 2010 recession stems from a fall in mining and manufacturing production (14.3 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively). In contrast, the construction and public works sector (BTP) experienced a marked increase (+7.0 percent), as did the water and electricity sectors (+10 percent). Those increases were partly driven by the major projects launched by the government.

Tertiary sector: slight acceleration of growth

23. Tertiary sector growth increased from +3.5 percent in 2009 to +4.5 percent in 2010. Since 2009, this sector is no longer being led by the transport and telecommunications sector (5.0 percent in 2010; 1.9 percent in 2009; 10.0 percent in 2008; 20.9 percent in 2007).

Comparison of the contributions of the sectors to growth

24. The 2007-2011 G-PRSP envisaged growth led by the tertiary sector (+2.7 percent for a target of +7 percent) and to a lesser extent by the primary sector (+2.1 percent of the +7 percent). The opposite occurred: the contribution of the primary sector to growth was slightly higher than that of the tertiary sector (+2.9 percent against +2.1 percent).

	2004	2005	2006	Average 2004/2009	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average 2007/2009
Primary sector	-1.5	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.9	4.4	2	4.2	2.9
<i>G-PRSP forecasts</i>					2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Secondary sector	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	-1	-0.9	0.7	-0.4	-0.4
<i>G-PRSP forecasts</i>					1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Tertiary sector	2.4	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.1
<i>G-PRSP forecasts</i>					2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7
Indirect taxes	0.8	0.4	-1.3	0.0	0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total = Rate of overall growth	2.3	6.1	5.3	4.6	4.3	5	4.5	5.8	5.0

Source: INSTAT Unit: % point in the rate of GDP growth

25. However, the contribution of the tertiary sector turned out to be more stable than that of the primary sector. In the end, the entire difference between the rate of growth forecast over the period (+7 percent) and the actual rate (+5 percent) is due to the recession in the secondary sector (-0.4 percent over 2007-2010 as against a forecast of +1.6 percent).
26. Subsectors having contributed most to overall growth from 2007 to 2010:
- In the primary sector, food crops excluding rice (1.4 percent) and rice (0.9 percent)
 - In the secondary sector, construction and public works (0.3 percent)
 - In the tertiary sector, Trade (1.0 percent) and Transport and Telecommunications (0.7 percent)
27. As a result of those developments, the share of the primary sector in GDP increased (38.5 percent in 2010; 33.4 percent in 2007) while the share of the secondary sector declined (16.9 percent in 2010; 20.4 percent in 2007). The share of the tertiary sector fell slightly (37.6 percent in 2010 to 38.6 percent in 2007). In the end, the primary and tertiary sectors have, since 2008, had similar shares of the economy ¹.
28. From 1994 to 2006, growth was led by the secondary sector (annual average +6.9 percent), while the primary sector's growth rate was relatively low (annual average +3.4 percent). Since 2007, the situation has been the reverse (-1.9 percent for the secondary sector compared to +8.2 percent for the primary sector), with the tertiary sector remaining relatively stable (annual average +5.2 percent between 1994 and 2007 and 5.7 percent between 2007 and 2010). That trend tends to support the idea that Mali's prime advantage is its capacity to become an agricultural power in the medium term.

	1994-2006	2007-2010
Primary sector	+3.4 %	+8.2 %
Secondary sector	+6.9 %	-1.9 %
Tertiary sector	+5.2 %	+5.7 %

Source: INSTAT

2.1.3. Growth outlook

29. For 2011, the growth forecast is 5.3 percent (for the record, the G-PRSP originally had set a 2011 target of 7.1 percent).
- Primary sector growth should be 6.4 percent owing to a strong upturn in cotton production following the implementation of the reforms introduced in the sector.
 - Secondary sector growth should reach 5.4 percent with the prospect of a resumption of growth in mining (+ 3.3 percent), following the sharp decline over the period 2007-2010, and a sharp rise in textile sector activities (+12.0 percent) after cotton production performed well.
 - As for the tertiary sector, it could grow by 4.4 percent.

2.1.4. Inflation

30. Inflation went from 2.2 percent in 2009 to 1.2 percent in 2010, which is identical to the rate for the whole WAEMU zone thanks to proactive public policies designed to make basic goods and services accessible to the largest number of Malians, namely in 2010:
- Water, gas, electricity and other fuels,
 - Household equipment and equipment for routine maintenance of the household,
 - Basic health services,
 - Road transport,
 - Communication services.

¹ In 2007, as in 2010, the total of the shares of the three sectors does not add up to 100 percent because national accounting includes "Indirect taxes minus subsidies" in the calculation of GDP.

2.2. Government action to stimulate redistributive growth

31. For growth to make an effective contribution to reducing poverty, it must be fairly distributed. Through its sectoral policies, and with the support of its technical and financial partners (TFPs), the Government of Mali is working towards that goal in two ways:
- by supporting labor-intensive activities to provide monetary income for the greatest number of malians,
 - by strengthening the process of formalizing the economy to increase government revenues and hence domestic financing of poverty reduction policies.

2.2.1. Agriculture

32. The Agricultural Framework Law (LOA), adopted in 2006, is being implemented through the Agricultural Development Policy (PDA) and the National Program for Investment in the Agricultural Sector (PNISA).
33. Main legislation adopted in 2010:
- Creation of the National Fund in Support of Agriculture
 - Law on the status of farmers and farms
 - Policy on agricultural seeds of plant origin
 - Government program for the development of 103,000 hectares
34. At the same time, the artificial rain program was continued, and localized areas of drought have been reduced in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, Sikasso, and Koulikoro, with the number of days of rain increasing by 20 percent, and by up to 50 percent in places. However, it is difficult to establish with any accuracy the extent to which the increase in the number of days of rain is attributable to the program.

Cereal production

35. In view of the success of the Rice Initiative, the Government prolonged it and extended it to other cereals (for example maize, wheat and sorghum).
36. Essential aspects of the Rice Initiative and of its extension to other grains:
- Input subsidy (fertilizer, crop protection products, quality seeds)
 - Supply of farming equipment
 - Provision of advisory support and technical guides.
37. Mali is capable of becoming the bread basket of West Africa by taking a two-track approach:
- sustainable exploitation of its immense irrigable land potential (for example, nearly 1 million hectares in the Office du Niger zone),
 - intensification of cereal production systems.

Fruits and vegetables

38. This subsector has been expanding rapidly for more than a decade. It remains promising because of its important and varied export possibilities.

Mali produces several out-of-season exotic fruits and vegetables for which there is considerable demand in Europe and the Middle East (in particular mangos, green beans, etc.). However, it is not the only country that offers such products, and to be able to export, it has to meet the regulatory and trade requirements of international markets.

To strengthen the subsector, training and support programs have been introduced. These efforts have without doubt made a major contribution to the increase in mango exports over recent years (10,410 metric tons in 2010; 6,857 metric tons in 2009, i.e. an increase of 51.8 percent, which exceeds the annual target set).

Gum arabic and shea nuts

39. Gum arabic is a harvestable wild product with an export potential that could be more effectively harnessed. With modern tapping techniques, the harvest could be increased ten-fold.
40. Shea nuts are a versatile product (food, pharmacy, cosmetics, soaps, lighting, etc.) and a significant source of income for farmers, who are primarily women. Potential output is 165,000 metric tons per year, compared with the 80,000 metric tons currently produced. Implementation of sectoral export strategies for gum arabic and shea nuts has started.

2.2.2. Fisheries and fish farming

41. Fisheries and fish farming contribute less than 1 percent to GDP (0.9 percent on average over the period 2006-2010). It is the main activity of approximately 120,000 people. In 2010, total fish production is estimated at 195,410 metric tons, which is an increase of 18.0 percent compared with 2009. 3 percent of total production was exported in 2010 (5,829 metric tons, which represents a 210 percent increase compared with 2009). To encourage production, fish farming, port and marketing infrastructures have been put in place (rural tracks, fish farm ponds, pond management, fish farming stations with breeding reservoirs, etc.), as well as processing and conservation equipment (cold chambers, smoking ovens, ice-making plant, etc.).

2.2.3. Livestock

42. Livestock contributes more than 12 percent to GDP. It is practiced by 80 percent of the labor force. Since 2009, controlled exports of live animals have been rising significantly. Livestock has become the 3rd biggest export product. Moreover, over recent years, the destinations of the exports have become more diversified (Togo, Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria), whereas previously they had been confined to bordering countries. However, the marketing of livestock constitutes needs to be improved. Malian meat enjoys a comparative advantage on coastal markets in comparison with meat from outside Africa. That advantage must be turned to good account if Mali is to fulfill its potential as an exporter of livestock products: investment is essential in processing, transportation, and storage facilities (modern abattoirs and refrigerated trucks).
43. For the moment, efforts are being directed essentially toward the processing of products other than meat. Thus, leather production stood at 2,507 metric tons in 2010 compared with an average of 1,962 metric tons over the period 2006-2009.
44. Main actions conducted in 2010:
 - Leather subsector: training for professionals, improvement of production and marketing infrastructure,
 - Untreated milk subsector: creation and equipping of four collection and processing centers as part of the strategy for the development of local untreated milk

2.2.4. Agri-food industries

45. Like livestock products, many agricultural products could be processed more. Appreciable progress had been made in the processing of fruit and vegetable and in sugar production:
 - A plant for transforming fruit into jam has been built at Yanfolila.
 - Sukala SA's third sugar refinery should come on line before the end of 2011. It will increase the company's production from 35 to 135,000 metric tons a year. The project also involves irrigation schemes, ethanol production, and electricity generation. It should create 6,500 to 8,000 direct jobs, including more than 5,500 in agriculture (which will make the new production unit the largest private employer in Mali), and nearly 30,000 indirect jobs.

2.2.5. Handicrafts

46. Handicrafts, in the broadest sense, provide employment for approximately 40 percent of the population and contribute 15 to 20 percent to GDP.
47. Main action conducted in 2010 in relation to handicrafts:
- Adoption of the National Policy Document on the Development of the Handicrafts Subsector (DPNDSA)
 - Implementation of a steering mechanism for the policy
 - Preparation and validation of the Document Codifying Artisanal Products
 - Participation in 10 trade fairs and expositions in Mali, Africa and the rest of the world.

2.2.6. Textile sector

48. The availability of high quality raw cotton is a potential advantage, but automation has eroded the comparative advantages of low-wage countries like Mali. It is therefore necessary to promote investment in textiles, particularly local industrial textiles and traditional textiles. The privatization of the Malian Textile Development Company (CMDT), which is under way, should help to strengthen the competitiveness of the Malian textile sector.

2.2.7. Industrial development

49. Main public investments made or being made in 2010 to develop new industrial zones in Bamako and in the regional capitals:
- Site preparation for the Ségou industrial zone 60 percent complete
 - Development work on the new Bamako industrial zone 95 percent complete
 - Development work for the Kayes industrial zone 50 percent complete
 - Feasibility study for the Sikasso industrial zone, completed
 - Feasibility study for the Mopti industrial zone, in progress

2.2.8. Transportation and facilities

50. In 2010, the share of construction and public works in GDP was 4.4 percent, due mainly to the implementation of transportation infrastructure projects.
51. Main investments made or being made during 2010 in transportation and facilities:
- Modernization of Bamako-Sénou airport
 - Rehabilitation of two river docks
 - Construction of 150 km of paved road (182 in 2009, 216 in 2008)
 - Construction of the third Bamako bridge
 - Construction of a multiple interchange at Bamako
 - Development of a ring road for SOTRAMA minibuses in Bamako city center, in progress
52. Public investment also went into construction projects with a social impact:
- Construction of 8 modern health care buildings.
 - Continuation of construction of the Yirimadio University Medical Center (CHU)
 - Construction of 2,100 social housing units (compared with an annual average of 1,202 over the period 2006-2009).

2.2.9. Mining

53. Mining production was one of the engines of Mali's economic growth until the mid-2000s. Since 2006, it has been in decline (-6.9 percent on average each year over the period 2007-2010) and it represents no more than 5.4 percent of GDP in 2010 (7.7 percent in 2007). In other words, at the present time, mining is not a real engine of growth in Mali. Until 2006, the sector's growth was led by gold production, which is declining, however, because of the late opening of certain mines and the depletion of old mines. At the current rate, production could run out in 5 years. However, in 2010, despite markedly lower production (-14.3 percent), gold's share of exports remained almost stable (67 percent in 2010; 69 percent in 2009) owing to the sharp rise in the international gold price (+22.5 percent).

54. In the coming years, gold production could stabilize, given the opening of the Syama mine in 2010 (which will increase the number of gold mines in the country from 6 to 7) and the imminent operations at the Goukoto mine.
55. Main actions conducted in 2010 to ensure that the mining sector once again becomes a source of growth and makes a sustainable contribution to it:
- Launch of new projects: for example, a part of the remainder of the SOTELMA funds allowed six new projects to be launched
 - Improvement in geological and mining knowledge: production of geological maps
 - Gathering and processing of geological information: 16,218 samples are currently being analyzed
 - Rational and sustainable exploitation of resources: regular monitoring and inspections are carried out to oblige companies to comply with the international standards in force
 - Improvement of the regulatory and institutional environment of the mining and oil sectors: a new Mining Code with major innovations is in the process of being adopted
 - Provision of equipment to artisan miners
 - Improved access to basic social services for populations living near to mining areas: all working mines finance the creation of the school, water, agricultural or health infrastructures. At Sadiola and Yatéla, foundations have been established to allow these activities to continue after the mines close.

2.2.10. Energy sector

56. Electricity production by Énergie du Mali SA (Malian Power Company) stood at 1,212 GWh in 2010 (1,097 GWh in 2009, i.e. an increase of 10.5 percent). The annual average was 977 GWh over the period 2006-2009.
57. Main actions conducted in 2010 to increase national electricity production and to make it more sustainable:
- Continuation of the Félou hydroelectric project on the Senegal River, which is due to come on line by 2012 (60 MW)
 - Launch of work on the Taoussa dam in February 2010 (25 MW)
 - Selection of an investor for the turnkey construction of the Kénié hydroelectric plant is under way
 - Signing of protocols for the construction of three solar power stations with capacities of 30 MW, 1 MW and 100 KW, respectively
 - Studies for the project to link up with the Guinean and Ivorian power grids
 - Discussions and negotiations with a view to creating hydrocarbon storage tanks at Kayes, Sikasso, Mopti, and Goa
 - Discussions and negotiations with a view to establishing new sources of supply from Algeria (gas for the Goa and Kidal regions) and Gambia (oil).

2.2.11. Trade

58. Each year from 2007 to 2010, trade represented 15.2 percent of GDP. Such a share of GDP reflects the fact that Mali is landlocked, shares borders with seven countries, and has a strong trading tradition.
59. Main actions conducted in 2010 to encourage trade:
- Creation of an Export Promotion Agency (APEX)
 - Continued implementation of the Retail Traders Support Project (PACD)
 - Participation in international negotiations on the elimination of cotton subsidies (which would increase the world cotton price and raise the income of producer households in West Africa by approximately 30 percent)
 - Implementation of export strategies for shea nuts, sesame, and gum arabic
 - Preparation of a draft Law regulating the production, trade in, and consumption of tobacco and tobacco products.

2.2.12. Tourism

60. The tourism sector experienced a rapid growth until 2006-2007. The growth rates of tourist arrivals and of tourism receipts have been slowing since 2008 (respectively 5.6 percent as compared to 14.7 percent in 2007, and 4.8 percent compared to 17.3 percent in 2007). The recession worsened in 2009 with the poor international economic climate and the kidnapping of tourists. In 2010, tourism in Mali recorded 205,124 arrivals and 354,606 overnight stays, compared with 204,006 arrivals and 448,093 overnight stays in 2009, i.e. a 21 percent fall in the number of overnight stays.
61. In spite of the sluggish economy and the probably bleak results in 2011, the National Strategy for the Development of Tourism was adopted in June 2010. In this connection, the capacities of 112 private operators were developed in 2010.

2.2.13. Culture

62. Main actions conducted in 2010 to promote Malian culture:
- Strengthening the holdings of the libraries in Koutiala *cercle*, the urban commune of Koutiala and the rural commune of Fana
 - Restoration of the Djingarey Ber and Djenné mosques
 - Laying out of 15 public parks and restoration of monuments in Bamako
 - Creation of four regional museums at Sikasso, Djenné, Bandiagara, and Gao
 - Digitization of 130 hours of video recording and 510 slides
 - Photographs and information sheets for 144 objects in the contemporary art collection

2.2.14. Information and communication technologies

63. The telecommunications sector is a source of growth in and of itself, but it is also a key production factor for all other sectors of the economy. For a landlocked country like Mali, investing in ICTs is undoubtedly a wise move. The example of Rwanda shows all the advantages that can flow from it. The vastness of Malian territory is also an argument in favor of better dissemination of ICTs.
64. Main actions conducted in 2010 in relation to ICTs:
- 9 new communes connected to the Internet (6 in 2009)
 - 9 new schools connected to the Internet (8 in 2009) as part of the Internet in School Project
 - 420 middle managers and staff received ICT training (300 in 2009)
 - 12 additional public services connected (43 in 2009)
 - 27 sites created under the Internet domain name ml (21 in 2009)

2.3. Consideration of gender in sectoral policies

65. The National Gender Policy adopted in November 2010 seeks "recognition of the contribution of women to economic development through their entry into productive jobs and also equal access to employment opportunities and to the factors of production."
66. The Agricultural Framework Law takes the gender issue into consideration, for example by aiming at providing women with better access to property rights and through implementation of programs on access to water and sanitation, and in particular the establishment of local water point management committees.
67. The action plans of the National Strategy for Rural Transport (SNTR) seeks in particular to improve women's access to transportation in rural areas. It is important, in particular, to reduce transportation costs for women who market products because such costs generally amount to 20 percent of the income derived from sales.
68. Little account is taken of the role of women in trade, handicrafts and mining, even though they make a major contribution to the dynamism of those sectors.

Strengths	Failures	Opportunities	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better access to land • Construction of 7 small shea nut processing units in 2009 • Adoption by the government of a strategy for the processing of local unpasteurized milk in 2009 (41 milking sheds) • Vocational training in techniques for fattening, tanning, livestock raising, and fish farming • Installation of groups of women in market gardening in 2009 (924 women were installed) • Educating women traders about product presentation and hygiene through the Retail Traders Support Project (PACD) • Adoption of a new action plan for the Retail Traders Support Project (PACD) gearing 60 percent of activities to women • Integrated trade framework support for participation in international trade fairs (training and supply of equipment). 	<p>Vulnerability of women and female children to violence</p> <p>Poor access to Credit</p>	<p>Clear political will</p> <p>Availability and support of TFPs in particular UN Women</p>	<p>Insufficient financing</p>

2.4. Consideration of the environment in sectoral policies

69. In the majority of sectoral policy documents, the environment is properly taken into consideration, however the declared principles are not always respected in practice. Notable progress has been made in the energy, rural development, transportation, and irrigation sectors. In the energy sector, an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) is carried out before any infrastructure or facilities project. Such assessments are carried out in the other three sectors referred to above, but not as systematically.

70. Principal actions conducted in 2010 to protect the environment:

- Preparation and validation of 48 simplified management and development plans for village forests (PAGS) in the regions of Kayes, Sikasso, and Ségou (out of the 50 planned)
- Implementation of the existing 160 PAGS in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, and Ségou
- Creation of 30 rural wood markets and monitoring of 363 existing markets (of 250 planned)
- Development of 87,554 ha of forest in the protected area at Kayes, Sikasso, and Gao out of the 100,000 ha planned, to ensure rational exploitation of the forests
- Reforestation of 60,732 ha in 2010 (against 13,363 on average each year over the period 2006-2009)
- Implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Biofuels (Atrophy oil) to provide access to a cheaper fuel in rural areas
- Progress on the Markala sugar complex project, which will allow annual production of 30 MW, as a result of agricultural residues
- Signing of protocols for the construction of three solar power stations: 30 MW, 1 MW and 100 KW
- Discussions in progress on the founding of a Renewable Energies Agency

71. A climate audit is planned, prior to the adoption of a National Climate Change Policy, which will be part of the National Sustainable Development Strategy now in preparation. It will be

possible for the audit to receive input from the Technology Transfer Needs Assessment for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, as Mali was chosen in 2010 as one of the four African countries in which this project is to be carried out.

2.5. Engines of growth

2.5.1. On the supply side

Institutional environment

72. The political will to improve the business was reflected in the adoption in 2010 of the Framework Law on the Private Sector (LOSP).
73. Establishment of two SME support funds in 2010
- Guarantee Fund to facilitate SMEs' access to credit from private banks (CFAF 5 billion)
 - National Fund for Investment to finance loans to SMEs directly (CFAF 5 billion).
74. Other reforms of an institutional and regulatory nature have allowed Mali to rise two places in the 2011 *Doing Business* rankings (to 153rd out of 183) compared with 2009 and to be ranked 9th among the reformer countries.
- *Starting a business*
With the one-stop shop becoming operational in April 2009, administrative procedures were streamlined, leading to a reduction (from 26 to 3) in the number of days needed to start a business and in the costs involved. Reforms have no doubt made a major contribution to the 25 percent rise in the number of business start-ups in 2010 and to the process of formalizing the economy.
 - *Dealing with construction permits*
The time needed to obtain a permit was reduced to 19 days and the costs were lowered. This explains to a large extent the appreciable rise in the number of permits granted in 2010.
Moreover, since 2009, the time required to obtain a connection to the Énergie du Mali SA water main has been reduced from 99 to 30 days.
 - *Trading across borders*
The simplification of procedures, the speed of operations and the creation of a framework for consultations between the players in trade have led to a significant reduction in administrative delays in cross-border trade.
 - *Protecting investors*
The requirements for companies to grant access to information to minority shareholders have continued to be improved.
 - *Improving the enforcement of contracts*
Judicial protection of the contractual relationship has been strengthened and court decisions are delivered more rapidly.
75. These reforms will soon be joined by the revision of the Investment Code that has been adopted by the Government and is currently being considered by the National Assembly.

Vocational Training

76. Technical and Vocational Education (TVE) is the Mali Government's second priority in education, after basic education.
77. In June 2010, 15,217 pupils who had gained their basic education diploma (DEF) entered technical and vocational education, bringing the total number of pupils to 44,255. They are equally distributed between public and private institutions (50.1 percent and 49.9 percent respectively). The capacity for admission in public institutions is much higher: in 2010 there were 17 public institutions and 229 private (i.e. a total of 246 institutions).

78. A comparison between Mali and other African countries shows that the vocational integration rate of TVE graduates in Mali is slightly above average (72 percent compared with 70 percent), but at a higher cost (200 percent of per-capita GDP, compared with an average of 141 percent)¹. Malawi, Burkina Faso and Benin, for example, achieve higher integration rates at a lower cost.
79. A better match needs to be found between the training on offer and the needs of businesses. In particular, the training offer related to the primary sector, which is the main source of employment in Mali, remains very weak.
80. Key sectors for vocational training (identified together with businesses):
- General commerce
 - Agri-business
 - Hotels – restaurants
 - Construction
 - Mechanic – electromecanic – electronics
 - Mining
 - Cutting, sewing, dyeing.
 - Health – sanitation
81. The National Vocational Training Program adopted in 2009 is leading to the construction and equipping of vocational training centers in all regions, towards which it will be possible to guide a larger number of young people.
82. Other main actions conducted in 2010 to improve vocational education:
- 1,509 young people started vocational training placements in a company or an NGO in 2010 (compared with a forecast of 1,500 young people placed)
 - 1,955 young people were placed in public services and similar or in NGOs under the Volunteer Program in 2010 (compared with a forecast of 2,000 young graduate volunteers)
 - 1,402 young people received training in starting a business, business management, and simplified management (compared with the 3,000 young people forecast)
 - 1,885 professional kits and 1,846 training vouchers were distributed in 2010 under the Employment and Vocational Training Fair program (including 1,000 agricultural kits and 500 cattle fattening kits)
 - 260 young people received vocational training as part of labor-intensive projects, totaling 2,260 days of work.

The financial system

83. In 2010, the financial system is still not fulfilling its role as engine of growth in a satisfactory manner.. Banks offer only medium-term loans (generally for 6 months, 5 years at the very most), demand collateral that is difficult to provide, and offer high interest rates.
84. This is due partly to the defaults on payment that they have had to cope with in the past. Be that as it may, it is almost impossible at present to initiate a large-scale activity locally, particularly an industrial activity.

Investment

85. Over recent years, the share of investment in GDP has increased slightly (19.3 percent in 2010; 18.5 percent in 2007).
86. Although this ratio has increased, it remains below the ratios of the fast-growing African countries (Ghana 23 percent, Mauritius 24 percent, and Botswana 25 percent) and well below the ratios in countries undergoing the transition from a developing economy to an emerging economy.

¹ World Bank - Development of Competencies for Economic Growth and Competitiveness in Mali - 2009.

2.5.2. On the demand side

Investment

87. The increase in the share of investment in GDP (0.8 percent) is almost entirely due to the growing importance of private investment (10.5 percent in 2010; 9.8 percent in 2007).
- The principal private investments focused on mining and the development of telecommunications--two sectors that do not particularly benefit the poorest.
 - At the same time, public investment's share remained almost stable (8.8 percent in 2010; 8.7 percent in 2007).
88. Main purposes of public investment in 2010:
- Support for agricultural production
 - Development of industrial zones
 - Development of transportation infrastructure
 - Increased electricity production

Consumption

89. In 2010, final consumption is up +4.5 percent (+3.1 percent in 2009), undoubtedly under the influence of slower inflation, faster growth, and fewer inequalities. The rise is attributable to private consumption (+4.4 percent) and to consumption by general government (+5 percent). However, households contribute more to growth than government does (+2.5 as against +0.9 percent), since they have much greater weight in the economy.

Exports

90. Exports grew by 21 percent (CFAF 1,105 in 2010; CFAF 914 in 2009), which is due in part to improved international conditions.

2.6. Constraints on Malian growth

91. Mali is faced with external constraints (unpredictable climatic conditions and price fluctuations for exports and imports) that are difficult for it to reduce. However, it can tackle other constraints.

2.6.1. Constraints that are gradually disappearing

92. *Some production costs are trending downward*, in particular transportation and telecommunications costs. Transportation costs have fallen as a result of infrastructure improvements, in particular the road network, and telecommunication costs have fallen owing to competition. Electricity should also become less expensive when Mali's power grid is connected with the Ivorian grid.
93. *The institutional environment has improved, notably* with the creation of the One-Stop Shop and the simplification of the *Tax Code* in 2009.

2.6.2. Constraints that remain

- Insufficient skilled labor in most sectors.
- Weakness of the financial system. Bank lending is predominantly short term (less than six months), they demand collateral that is difficult to provide, and they offer high interest rates.
- Limited diversification of production. The share of the primary sector in the national economy remains dominant. As this sector pays almost no taxes, there is no direct link between economic performance and government revenues.

3. Improving governance by pursuing and consolidating structural reforms (Pillar 2)

3.1. The Institutional Development Program

94. The Institutional Development Program (PDI) aims at modernizing the functioning of government to improve the quality of public services, to expand the range of those services, and to ensure that they are equitably distributed throughout the country.

3.1.1. Reorganization of Central Government

95. All audits have been validated. The recent draft legislation is in the process of being approved in the Council of Ministers. The Commission for Institutional Development (CDI) has granted the requisite endorsements to the reorganized services following the audits.

3.1.2. Improving public expenditure management

96. A National Results-Based Management Policy (RBM) is currently in preparation. Validation of the 2nd report is scheduled for July 2011. The policy seeks to reinforce the results-based culture by institutionalizing the RBM in government. In the mean time, work continues on preparing manuals of procedure rationalizing the functioning of services.

97. The efforts are also directed at disseminating information and communication technologies (ICTs) in government.

98. Main actions conducted in 2010 to boost the use of ICTs in government:

- ICT units were officially set up in the four Planning and Statistics Units (CPS), Education, Health, Rural Development and Industry, but only two of them are staffed
- five regional offices of the National Information and Communication Technologies Agency (AGETIC) have been set up: Ségou, Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, and Kidal

3.1.3. Communication and relations with users

99. Main actions conducted in 2010 to improve relations with users:

- Preparation and dissemination of the charter on receiving users in public services
- Training of support staff to receive and guide users
- Carrying out of a user satisfaction survey

Table 6

SWOL analysis on institutional development

Successes	Failures	Opportunities	Limitations
Carrying out of various strategic studies	Implementation of the reforms	Political will	Insufficient funds
Separation of the HR and finances functions	Assumption of ownership of sectoral departments	Continued support of the TFPs	Slow disbursement of funds
Establishment of the ENA (National School of Administration)		Road map for institutional development	Reduction of support funds
Reform of the DNFPF			

3.2. Decentralization and deconcentration

3.2.1. Decentralization

100. In 2010, under the National Decentralization Policy and the National Program in Support of Local Government, efforts were directed toward the following points:

Increasing local government resources and making them more predictable

101. Plans to transfer resources and powers to local government were prepared by five ministries:
- Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Energy and Water
 - Ministry of Industry, Investment, and Commerce
 - Ministry of Economy and Finance
 - Ministry of Education, Literacy, and National Languages.
102. In 2010, the targets set for the transfer of resources were exceeded.
- Transfers to the supervisory bodies of local authorities amounted to CFAF 734 million compared to a forecast of CFAF 660 million.
 - Transfers to local authorities amounted to CFAF 1.51 billion, which corresponds exactly to the forecast.
103. Nevertheless, local authorities face two handicaps:
- They are struggling to mobilize the funds available from the National Agency for Local Authority Investment (ANICT).
 - They are struggling to collect local level resources.

Improving relations between central government, local authorities, and citizens

104. To involve the population in the management of their communities, public presentations of PDSEC administrative accounts and annual balance sheets were organized in a number of communities.
105. A satisfaction survey was conducted on the support and advice provided by the Government's technical services to local government. The overall satisfaction rate was 83 percent.

Improving the internal functioning of local government

106. Main actions conducted in 2010:
- Training provided by the Local Government Training Center (CFCT) for newly elected officials and newly recruited staff of local government
 - Holding of a direct competition for the recruitment of 4,354 contract teachers to the local government civil service.
 - Reissuing of the statutory instruments governing the local government civil service.

Promoting regional economic development

107. Main actions conducted in 2010:
- A study on regional economic development and the feasibility of a one-stop shop for regional economic development
 - Continuation of the selection process for structural investment as part of regional economic development
 - Training of actors in the preparation and improvement of Regional Planning Programs (SRATs) and Strategic Regional Development Plans (PSDRs)
 - Improvement of the SRATs of Ségou and Koulikoro

- Improvement of the PSDRs of the regions of Kayes, Ségou, Sikasou, and Mopti

Ensuring better monitoring of local government by central government

108. Main actions conducted in 2010:
- A study on tools for monitoring local government
 - Training for members of the Decentralization Support Units of ministries
 - Definition of the framework for the annual inspection of local governments by central government
109. In 2010, the proportion of the budgets and administrative accounts of local governments that were approved by central government was 54 percent as against a forecast of 50 percent.

3.2.2. Deconcentration

110. The deconcentration of the staffs of the ministries is progressing. Some ministries are beating forecasts (Environment and Sanitation, Agriculture), others are falling behind (Economy and Finance and, in particular, Equipment and Transportation, Water and Energy).

	Ministry of the Environment and Sanitation	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Economy and Finance	Ministry of Equipment and Transportation	Ministry of Water and Energy
2010 target	72 %	74 %	60 %	61 %	35 %
Result	78 %	75 %	58 %	46 %	26 %

Source: DNFPP

111. In 2010, the staff of the deconcentrated services of eight regions and the Bamako District received training designed to improve the functioning of the Regional Steering Committees for the Coordination and Monitoring of Development Operations (CROCSADs), which are tasked with, among other things, monitoring the G-PRSP locally.
112. It should be pointed out that the Governors deplore not being involved in the implementation and monitoring of the operations mandated by central government, in particular the creation of infrastructure by companies under contract to the supervisory authorities.

3.3. Land management

113. The National Land Management Policy (PNAT) seeks to ensure a balanced distribution of populations and activities throughout the country and to guarantee the coherence of public and private economic development initiatives.
114. *A number of successes have been achieved since the adoption of the PNAT in 2006.*
- Today all regions have a land management plan (SRAT) while 20 *cercles* have prepared their local land management plans (SLATs).
 - 85 towns have urban development master plans (SDUs), 30 of which are subject to constant monitoring and periodic assessment. They are for the most part made operational in the sectoral urban development plans (PUSs).
 - A number of sectors and/or specific territories have prepared long-term land-use planning tools. For example, the Office du Niger zone has a development plan that must be revised to produce a genuine management and development plan.
 - The basins of the rivers Niger (ABN) and Senegal (OMVS) have master plans for

water development and management (SDAGs). The master plan for the Sourou is in preparation.

- Numerous cross-border initiative programs (PITs) are under way to strengthen subregional and regional integration, particularly as part of the WAEMU land management policy.
115. In the coming years, land management must meet three main challenges:
- Rebalance the process of urban development by creating "regional development hubs".
 - Develop territories in accordance with their specific characteristics. This is done by rating land and spaces on the basis of their bioecological characteristics, their accessibility, and local technical and socioeconomic capacities. This is to determine where these spaces belong in terms of the different areas and zones recognized by the law (agricultural area, pastureland, forest area, mining area, wetland zone, housing zone, industrial zone, etc.) and to facilitate their harmonious and sustainable management.
 - Ensure that local governments respect national land management guidelines so that decentralization does not accentuate regional disparities and does not create incoherence, firstly, between the policies of the different levels (central government, regions, and communes) and, secondly, between the policies of different local governments.
116. To meet those challenges, a number of institutional weaknesses must be remedied:
- Lack of a national land management plan (SNAT)
 - Lack of a permanent system for monitoring the occupation of the national territory
 - Lack of coherence between the economic, social, and cultural development programs (PDSEC) of the regions and those of the *cercles* and communes that make up the regions.

Successes	Failures	Opportunities	Limitations
Preparation by PNAT	Non-availability of the SNAT	The dynamism of local governments	Inadequate financial and human resources
Preparation by the SRATs and the SLATs	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation	Subregional integration	
Preparation and monitoring of the implementation of land use and sectoral planning tools		The existence of sectoral policies	

3.4. Public financial management

117. The first phase of the Government Action Plan for Improvement and Modernization of Public Finance Management (PAGAM/GFP) was completed in 2010. The second phase was launched on the heels of the first. The four challenges facing the PAGAM/GFP are:
- Transition from a taxation system based on customs duties toward one based on domestic resources
 - Development of an expenditure system based on budget and programs
 - Systematic reform of executive, legislative, and judicial controls
 - Transfer of powers and resources to local governments
118. An assessment of the implementation of the PAGAM/GFP shows the results obtained during the period 2005-2010.

3.4.1. Interconnecting of services

119. Status of the interconnecting of the expenditure services at end-2010:
- 48 sites of the Administrative and Financial Directorates (DAFs) of ministries and institutions of the Republic are fully interconnected in the expenditure chain

- The District of Bamako and the eight administrative regions are interconnected with the MEF
120. Those results allow the interconnected services to avoid re-entering data, they make information more reliable and more shared, reduce the time needed to process dossiers, and improve the quality of the production and presentation of budgetary documents. This is how the Budget Laws 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 and the Budget Review Laws 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 were produced and presented within the statutory time-limits.

3.4.2. Preparation of the budget

121. In 2010, 24 ministerial departments prepared a medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) whereas only 20 did so in 2009. In addition, the quality of MTEFs is improving each year.

3.4.3. Execution of the budget

122. Execution of the government budget (excluding external financing of the Special Investment Budget—SIB) was 91.2 percent in 2010. This rate is trending downward: 91.1 percent in 2006; 88.7 percent in 2007; 83.7 percent in 2008. The rises in 2009 and 2010 made it possible to return to the original level in 2010.
123. The rate of deconcentration of budget appropriations (share of the government budget executed by decentralized agencies) stood at 18.3 percent in 2010. In 2009, the rate was only 15.1 percent as against the target of 18 percent.

3.4.4. Internal taxation and customs-based taxation

124. In 2010, the tax collection rate (direct and indirect taxes) was very closely in line with forecasts: 100.1 percent. It is worth underlining that, for resources linked to property and the land registry, the rate was 134.4 percent. The forecasts were also exceeded for customs receipts (101.1 percent).
125. The overall tax-to-GDP ratio was 14.8 percent in 2010.
- Over the period 2006-2010, the ratio did not grow because its progress was erratic (14.7 percent in 2006, 14.2 in 2007, 13.3 percent in 2008, and 14.7 percent in 2009).
 - The G-PRSP budget framework had forecasted that the WAEMU community standard of 17 percent would be met as of 2008.

3.4.5. Public procurement procedures

126. The average length of public procurement procedures was 127 days in 2010 compared with 98 days in 2009. The increase is due to the entry into force of the new public procurement code, which imposes additional procedures designed to improve transparency in public procurement. The General Directorate for Public Procurement and Public Service Delegation is going to great lengths to ensure that the rise is only temporary and that transparency is not increased at the expense of procedural efficiency.
127. Main actions conducted in 2010:
- The Research Sub-directorate was made operational
 - Introduction of the new integrated information system for the management of public procurement,
 - Regular publication of the public procurement bulletin,
 - Strengthening of ex ante and ex post controls,
 - Eight regional directorates and the Directorate of the Bamako District were made operational,
 - Holding of information and awareness-raising days on public procurement,
 - The Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement and Public Service Delegation

became operational (which has ruled on more than 15 disputes in its several months of existence).

3.4.6. Internal control system

128. The process of preparing a National Internal Control Strategy was launched in July 2010. The report on the formulation of the strategy must be validated before July 2011. The strategy will support efforts already under way. Those efforts include for 2010:
- 47 control missions conducted by the General Comptroller of Public Services (CGSP), of the 65 planned. The missions systematically implemented appropriate corrective measures to resolve the shortcomings found to exist.
 - 61 inspection missions conducted by the Finance Inspectorate (of the 65 planned).

3.4.7. External control system

129. Main actions conducted in 2010:
- The Government has been questioned six times by the Finance Committee of the National Assembly (compared with three times in 2009 and twice in 2008, 2007, and 2006).
 - The staff of the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court was increased to audit and deliver opinions on public accounts (lifting the ceiling on staff numbers).
 - The action plan of the operational study on the appraisal and certification of public accounts was incorporated in the 2011 timetable of the PAGAM/GFP.
 - The Office of the Auditor General conducted 26 missions in 2010: 14 financial audit missions, 5 performance audit missions, 5 missions to follow up recommendations, and 2 on referral.
 - The 14 financial audit missions identified a loss of revenue for the government of CFAF 34.8 billion (52 percent of which was recovered). That corresponds to the additional amount that the Government would have collected if the audited organizations had done everything in strict compliance with the legislation and public accounting principles. The loss of revenue may result from embezzlement or from mismanagement. In 2010, nearly 40 percent of the loss of revenue was identified in the National Petroleum Products Office and 20 percent in the Centre National des Oeuvres Universitaires.
 - The 5 missions to follow up recommendations revealed that 46 percent of recommendations had been fully implemented by the organizations concerned, 20 percent had been partially implemented, while 34 percent had not been acted upon.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Limitations
Tax administrations performing better	Multitude of public institutions	Political will to reform government finances	Difficulties of an institutional nature at the level of the SC/CS
Public procurement procedures are more transparent	Lack of a single treasury account	Strengthening of the framework for consultation with civil society and the TFPs	Insufficient appropriations allocated to the PAGAM/GFP
The quality of budget preparation and execution has improved	Weak internal and external control	Existence of tax potential	Administrative delays in mobilizing these appropriations and in the performance of contracts

3.5. Justice and combating corruption

130. In July 2010, the Government adopted the 2010-2014 Operational Plan of the Ten-year justice development program. However, many actions were not implemented within the planned timeframe. As regards the draft law on judicial reorganization, it is currently before the National Assembly.
- The national action plan resulting from the Anti-Corruption Forum was adopted in February 2010 by the Government.
 - A Monitoring Committee was set up. Chaired by an independent figure, the Committee is composed of representatives of civil society, the private sector, and government.
 - Judgment was given in 12 cases during the January 2010 session of the Court of Assize devoted to cases of economic crime.
131. Moreover, the strengthening of external control under the PDI and the PAGAM/GFP contributed to the decline in corruption. Nevertheless, in his annual report covering the year 2010, the Auditor General mentions the uncertainties that persist as regards maintenance of the independence of the Office of Auditor General (BVG).

3.6. Aid effectiveness

132. Mali is one of the countries in which initiatives to improve aid effectiveness have been most consistent. Since the Paris Declaration of 2005, considerable progress has been made.
- Aid is more aligned with national priorities.
The TFPs that are members of the OECD are better coordinated, particularly as a result of the establishment of thematic groups and a Troika (a rolling presidency of the partner group). They increasingly have recourse to global and sectoral budget support.
 - Conditionality is better negotiated than previously. In particular, the two sides, the TFPs and the Government, validate the disbursement conditions for global budget support by mutual agreement. A Government-TFP Joint Commission meets regularly.
 - Civil society, the private sector, and local governments are increasingly better involved in the process.
133. On the Government side, in 2010:
- Assessment of Phase 2 of the implementation of the Paris Declaration
 - Study on implementation of a unified system for the management of assistance-related data
 - The Ministry of Economy and Finance took ownership of the Medium-Term Resource Framework (MTRF) provided by the TFPs.
 - Campaign among parliamentarians, local governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector to raise awareness of the principles of the Paris Declaration
 - Improvement, within the framework of the PAGAM/GFP, of public financial management.
134. On the TFP side, under their 2010 work program:
- Better structured sectoral dialogue
 - Designation of government interlocutors for the TFP thematic groups
 - The national CSOs (CSO Forum) and international CSOs (FONGIM) organized into thematic groups
 - Continuation of the division of labor/complementarity with the implementation of the Complementarity Matrix (Annex 3 to the JCAS) and of the global positioning table (Annex 4 to the JCAS), leading in 2010-2011 to 14 delegated cooperation

- arrangements and 65 withdrawals (compared with 12 withdrawals in 2008-2009)
 - Rise in overall budget support
 - Seven TFPs were providing budget support in 2006. Eleven now do so.
 - At the same time, the amounts of GBS are increasing regularly: 49 billion in 2007, 54 billion in 2008, 89 billion in 2009, and 102 billion in 2010). In contrast, the amounts of SBS are tending to stagnate (44 billion each year since 2007, except for 2008 when the figure was 50 billion).
 - Introduction of the SBS, with the signing of the arrangement specific to the Office du Niger by two TFPs, with another being planned for 2011. In regard to the water and sanitation sectors, the introduction of the SBS is scheduled for 2012 and 2015 respectively.
 - Launching of the joint fund for SCO capacity building (PAOSC I) financed by six (6) TFPs.
135. In spite of those efforts, recurrent obstacles remain to improving aid effectiveness.
- The national authorities' leadership on aid remains weak. The preparation of a national aid policy could help to strengthen it.
 - Certain special interests always tend to want to maintain the status quo, both on the side of donors and on the side of government.
 - Donors' internal reforms continue to act as a damper on implementation of the commitments made. Thus, the complexity and multiplicity of the procedures required by the TFPs persist, as does the disconnect between head offices and field offices.
 - The TFPs that are not members of the OECD do not participate in the coordination mechanisms.
 - Follow-up of the decisions taken is inadequate, as is political support for cases.
 - The multiplicity of initiatives often proves to be counterproductive.
 - Consensus is difficult to reach because of the large number of participants involved.
136. In the end, as is the case in many other countries, the results of the implementation of the Paris Declaration are mixed. One might even ask whether the efforts made to improve the coordination of aid (both by recipient countries and the TFPs) generate saving that are greater than the costs they involve (multiplication of monitoring and evaluation work, multiplication of meeting, etc. with the cost in terms of time and money that this entails). The evaluation of the implementation of the Paris Declaration, Phase 2, shows that:
- "There has been generally little reduction to date in those burdens where Declaration-style cooperation has been applied – and even increased loads are noted in a few cases. At the same time, many Declaration-style mechanisms and practices are allowing for a much better overview of aid by the partner country and donors. When matched by sufficiently robust country systems, they have increased the country ability to handle more strategic support, particularly at the sectoral level."*
137. For example, delegated cooperation arrangements, by which one donor has the power to act on behalf of other donors in relation to the administration of funds and dialogue with the partner government, require considerable effort to implement, sometimes taking almost as long as the life of the program that then has to be managed.
138. The Paris Declaration finds itself in a paradoxical situation: it was intended to reduce the cost of aid management, but its implementation has made it a factor in increasing the cost. That paradox is only too evident: certain reforms that are essential for success have not yet been implemented, by the donors as much as by the recipient countries.
139. For example: For donors operating in a recipient country using national public financial management procedures (in particular for their aid projects), as advocated

- by the Paris Declaration, two conditions apply:
- they must have reformed their own procedures,
 - the recipient countries must have improved their public financial management, failing which, numerous studies/missions/meetings will be organized to conduct monitoring and evaluation, and the cost of those efforts will add to the overall cost of aid management.
140. The evaluation of the Paris Declaration, Phase 2, highlights the special role of the TFPs in this regard:
"Except for some notable exceptions – the donors have demonstrated less commitment than partner countries to making the changes needed in their own systems. Some donors have been too uncoordinated and risk averse to play their expected proactive part in the relationship. Most donors have asked partner country compliance as preconditions for their own reforms rather than moving together reciprocally and managing and sharing risks realistically."
141. The obstacles to improving aid effectiveness are more political than technical. To overcome them, there are a number of initiatives in progress:
- The PAGAM/GFPPII is being implemented,
 - A national aid policy will lay down general rules governing the involvement of the TFPs-- traditional as well as emerging,
 - The new Joint Country Assistance Strategy of the TFPs will be aligned on the 2012-2017 G-PRSP both in terms of objectives and time-limits. It will incorporate the principles of improvement of aid delivery modalities and joint programming. It coordinates the support for implementation of 2012-2017 G-PRSP. One of the expected results of this process is creation of a single framework for action, managed jointly by the Government (MEF) and the lead agency for the TFPs.
 - Studies are being conducted on a unified aid data management system.
 - A harmonized timetable for monitoring and evaluation exercises is gradually being put in place on the basis of the recommendations of a study carried out in 2010.

3.7. Grassroots development

142. A Grassroots Development Support Unit (CADB) has the task of guiding, supporting, and evaluating the actions of the grassroots development partners, in particular the action of the CSOs. While more than 2,000 NGOs are officially listed, the CADB receives less than 500 activity reports a year. A large proportion of the CSOs listed are most probably inactive.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of activity reports received by the CADB	384	410	463	476	418
Total disbursements mentioned in the reports received (in billions)	63	71	86	77	

Source: CADB

143. From 2006 to 2009, the CADB received a growing number of activity reports. However, that does not necessarily mean better monitoring of CSOs because their numbers are continuing to grow.
144. The fall in the number of reports for 2010 is only apparent because the figure given is provisional. It corresponds to the number of reports received at May 20, 2011. On the other hand, the total disbursements mentioned in the reports received actually fell between 2008 and 2009, whereas the number of reports received continued to rise. That could be due to the impact of the international financial crisis on CSO resources.

3.8. Migration and the contribution of Malian expatriates

145. Mali has become a "host country," which explains in part the marked population growth between the two censuses of 1998 and 2009.
 - Fewer Malians emigrated to the subregion and to the rest of the world.
 - A number of expatriate Malians "returned to the country," especially those who had emigrated to the subregion.
 - Many nationals of countries of the subregion settled in Mali, both in the capital and in rural areas (in particular as laborers in the Office du Niger zone).
146. All this demonstrates the stability and peace sustainably established as well as the economic growth. However, this calls for administration of migratory flows.
147. Principal actions conducted in recent years in relation to migratory flows:
 - Preparation of the National Migration Policy
 - Promotion of legal migration
 - Design and implementation of a database on migration
148. As regards expatriate Malians, one important challenge is to better direct their remittances. The efforts that have been made for a number of years to achieve that objective are continuing.
149. Main actions conducted in 2010:
 - Studies on optimizing the impact of the remittances of expatriate Malians on the financing of the economy.
 - Study on the remittances of migrants, aimed at stabilizing the funds coming from the Malian diaspora, in particular by establishing Malian banks in a number of host countries.
 - Training in this subject for journalists and non-government players.

3.9. Consideration of gender in governance policies

150. In 2010, the Ministry of Economy and Finance prepared a National Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting Strategy (PBSG), which will allow sectoral policies to be monitored specifically from the viewpoint of gender issues. This represents major progress: although the majority of sectoral policies incorporate gender issues, the measures they provide for are not generally implemented owing to lack of ad hoc resources.
151. A number of actions were conducted in 2010 aimed at taking account of gender issues in governance policies, in particular the PAGAM/GFP II action plan.
152. Measures relating to gender issues in the PAGAM/GFP action plan:
 - Raising women's awareness of their place in the Malian economy and the importance of their participation in the Government's budgetary choices
 - Addition of data on gender to the budgetary and demographic statistics periodically sent to the MEF.
 - Setting of specific objectives relating to gender equity in contract plans negotiated between the MEF and local governments
 - Creation of spaces for women's dialogue on the financial issues affecting gender equity
 - Training of women in government finances.
153. The Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children, and the Family has prepared a Gender Equality Policy.

154. Gender issues are relatively well taken into account in the PDI. To respect the guidelines laid down for civil servants, a specialist unit was set up in the National Civil Service and Personnel Directorate.
155. The involvement of women in decision-making bodies is gradually improving. From 2008 to 2009, there was concrete progress.
 - The proportion of women in communal councils rose from 7 percent to 9 percent.
 - The proportion of women among the directors of central and connected services grew from 6 percent to 10 percent.
 - The proportion of women among the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Mali increased from 0 to 14 percent.
156. Beyond the institutional measures, inequality between the sexes is declining only slowly in the everyday life of the people of Mali, even though in 1985 Mali ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This is due to the coexistence of two sources of law.
 - First, national law emanating from the State and taking the form of the Constitution and national legislation. It remains neutral by according equal rights to all citizens.
 - Secondly, traditional law, based essentially on the customary and religious values marked by attitudes and practices that discriminate against women.
157. In 2010, this duality was highlighted when the new Family Code was rejected by the National Assembly at second reading following pressure from certain social groups, even though the same code had already been adopted by the Assembly in 2009. In this case, the law is in advance of custom, which only firm, long-term action by the public authorities will manage to change.

4. Reduce poverty and inequality by strengthening the social sector (Pillar 3)

4.1. Trends in poverty and inequality

158. In 2010, based on a threshold of CFAF 165,431, income poverty affected 43.6 percent of Malians (47.4 percent in 2006 and 55.6 percent in 2001)¹. A comparison of 2001 with 2010 shows that inequalities have declined: the poorest 10 percent of the population increased their consumption by more than 40 percent while the consumption of the richest households remained stable. If inequalities had not declined by 5.9 percent ("redistributive growth" effect), poverty would have fallen by only 6.0 percent ("growth" effect) instead of the 12 percent observed.

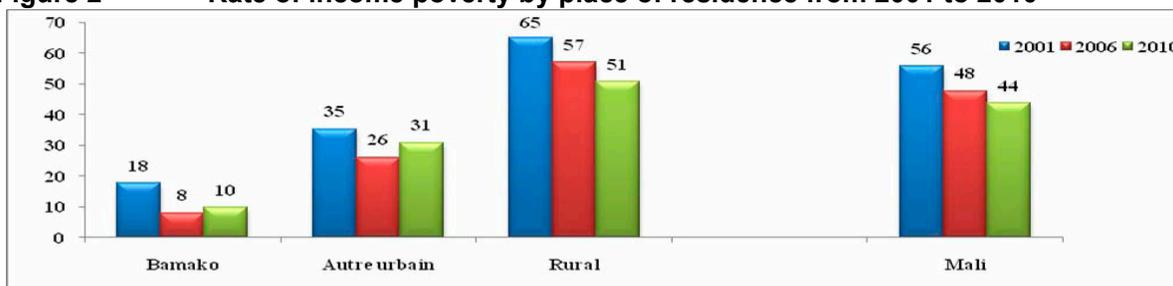
4.1.1. Income poverty is essentially rural

Over the past decade, the incidence of income poverty has fallen everywhere:

Area	Reduction	Change
Rural areas	from 65 % to 51 %	i.e. 14 percentage points
Bamako	from 18 % to 10 %	i.e. 8 percentage points
Other urban areas	from 35 % to 31 %	i.e. 4 percentage points

159. Income poverty affects primarily rural society but it has been falling in rural areas since 2001. In Bamako and other urban areas, it fell only between 2001 and 2006. Between 2006 and 2010, income poverty grew in those areas, probably because of the rural exodus of the poorest.

Figure 2 Rate of income poverty by place of residence from 2001 to 2010



Key: Autre urbain = Other urban

Source: INSTAT (for 2010 provisional ELIM results)

160. In urban areas, the decline in poverty is due mainly to the "redistribution" effect (-5.9 percent in Bamako and -4.0 percent in other urban areas, as against -2.1 percent and -0.5 percent for the "growth" effect).

161. In rural areas, it is the growth effect that was predominant (-8.1 percent compared with -6.1 percent for the "redistribution" effect). The impact of the rural exodus on this trend that differs between the different places of residence still has to be examined (on the basis of the results of the 2009 GPHC).

4.1.2. Income poverty affects farmers above all

162. The proportion of households the head of which is a poor farmer is 57 percent. The proportion does not exceed 28 percent for the other socioeconomic groups. In 2010, agricultural households account for 81 percent of the country's poverty whereas they represent 62 percent of the population. This concentration of poverty in rural and agricultural society justifies the Government's efforts to extend the Rice Initiative.

¹ The report "Preliminary Results of the ELIM Survey" indicates that the results obtained are robust to the choice of poverty threshold. In other words, if another threshold had been chosen, the trends would have been similar.

163. The other poorest socioprofessional categories are jobless households and the self-employed in the private sector (29 percent and 23 percent respectively), followed by private sector employees (19 percent).

Figure 3 Rate of income poverty by socioeconomic category in 2010

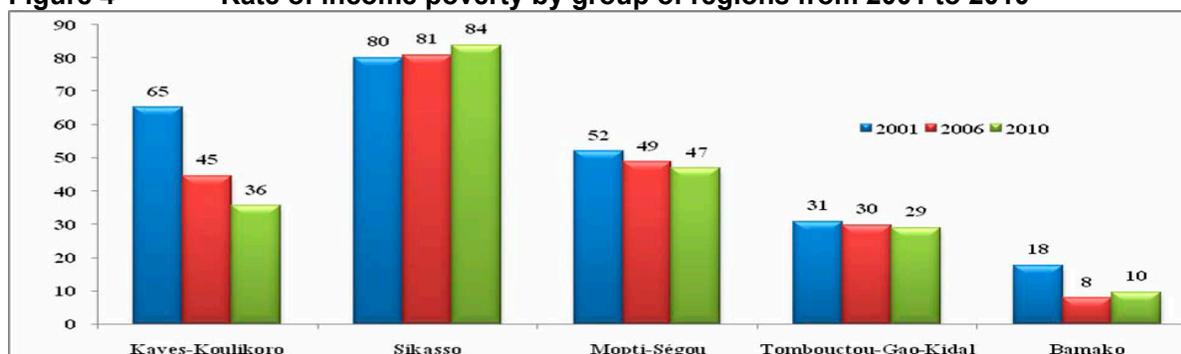


Key: Salarié public=Public employee; Salarié privé=Private employee; Employeur=Employer; Agriculteur=Farmer; Autre indépendant=Other independent; Sans emploi=Without employment
Source: INSTAT (for 2010 preliminary ELIM results)

4.1.3. Income poverty remains striking in the Sikasso region

164. The incidence of income poverty in the Sikasso region remains far higher than in the rest of the country, and the gap with the other regions is widening. However, the comparison between 2001 and 2010 must still take better account of on-farm consumption, which is most probably much higher than elsewhere given the agricultural potential, the impact of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis, the impact of the past cotton crisis, and the cultural habit of hoarding. Another important fact might be the level of foodstuff prices, which are relatively low in this region, hence the low level of consumption expenditure.

Figure 4 Rate of income poverty by group of regions from 2001 to 2010

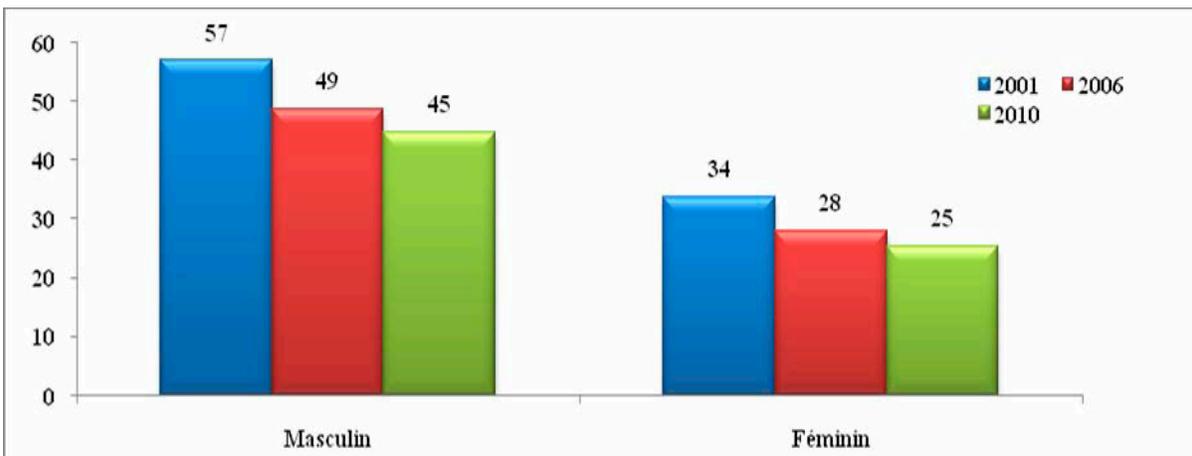


Source: INSTAT (for 2010 preliminary ELIM results)

4.1.4. Households headed by women are monetarily less poor than those headed by men

165. However, the share of household affected by poverty and headed by women is declining at a slightly slower rate. It should also be mentioned that such households are much less numerous than those headed by men. They are often the households that receive remittances from the city or from abroad (Kayes is a significant example).

Figure 5 Rate of income poverty by the sex of the head of the household from 2001 to 2010



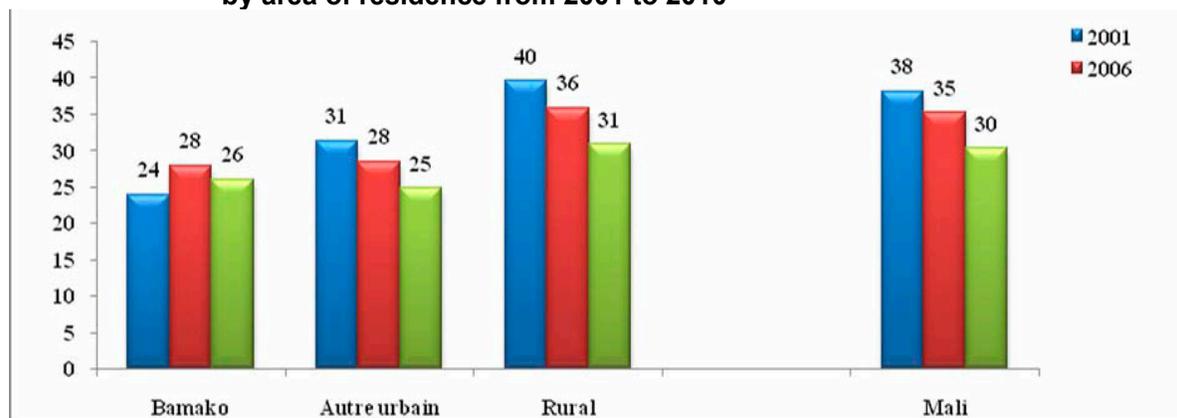
Key: Masculin=Male; Féminin=Female

Source: INSTAT (for 2010, provisional ELIM results)

4.1.5. The gap in terms of the income poverty threshold is closing

166. In 2010, the average consumption of the poorest in Mali is approximately 30 percent below the poverty threshold (compared with 35 percent in 2006 and 38 percent in 2001). In other words, *not only is the share of the population living below the poverty threshold going down, but also the poor are becoming increasingly less poor over the years*. This trend applies to the whole country, except for Bamako.

Figure 6 Income poverty gap in relation to the poverty threshold by area of residence from 2001 to 2010



Key: Autre urbain=Other urban

Source: INSTAT (for 2010, provisional ELIM results)

167. **Extreme poverty** is defined as the inability to meet the basic nutritional needs. In 2010, it affected 22 percent of the population of Mali (compared with 32 percent in 2001). In the Sikasso region, the rate is 57 percent (63 percent in 2001).

168. In 2010, there are 23 communes vulnerable to food security with an estimated population of 238,118. The rampant crisis in the Gao and Kidal regions affected a population of herdsmen in particular.

4.2. Government action in the social sectors

169. Government efforts to reduce poverty and inequality fall under three headings:
- Identification and development of sectors that exploit the comparative advantage of low-cost labor (in particular agriculture, livestock, fishing, and forestry)
 - Identification and implementation of optimal "collective redistribution" actions (roads intended to open up access to major irrigation projects, health centers, schools, etc.)
 - Identification and implementation of direct redistribution actions (various allowances, in money or in kind).
170. As regards the social sectors, the rate of coverage is gradually improving but still too often at the expense of quality; which in turn is improved by strengthening human resources in terms of numbers and skills.
- For example, according to estimates of the Human Resource Directorate of the Ministry of Health, health facilities should have 32,500 staff members, whereas they have only 13,664 at the present time (i.e. a shortfall of 58 percent).

4.2.1. Basic education

171. Basic education is the priority of the education policies conducted by the Government of Mali. Significant progress has been made and the MDG of universal education by 2015 is realistic.¹
172. **The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)** in the first cycle of basic education is the ratio of the number of children actually provided with schooling in the first cycle to the population of 7-12 year olds. The ratio may be higher than 100 percent if a large number of children below the age of 7 or above the age of 12 attend the first cycle.
173. The GER increased from 82 percent for the 2008/09 school year to 83.4 percent for the 2009/10 school year, with a target of 84.6 percent. The GER was 75.0 percent in the 2005/06 school year. The increase slowed between 2008/09 and 2009/10 (+1.4 percent). It fluctuated each year between +2.0 and +2.5 percent between 2005 and 2009,
174. **The Gross Admission Rate (GAR)** in year 1 of the first cycle of basic education is the ratio of the number of children actually entering year 1 of primary school to the population of 7 year-olds.
175. The GAR increased from 77.7 percent for the 2008/09 school year to 78.4 percent for the 2009/10 school year. This result falls short of the target set by G-PRSP (90 percent) and the one set by PISE III (85.3 percent). Nevertheless, the GAR increased sharply between the school years 2005/06 and 2009/10 (+14 points).
176. **The Completion Rate (CR)** for the 1st cycle is the ratio of new admissions to year 6 to the population of 12 year-olds. The CR for the 1st cycle increased from 55.7 percent for the 2008/09 school year to 59.1 percent for the 2009/10 school year. This increase allows the PISE III target (60.2 percent) almost to be met. However, the target set by the G-PRSP (63.9 percent) has not been met.
177. **The pupil-teacher ratio (PTR)** in the 1st cycle of basic education has been gradually improving since 2005, despite the sharp rise in the number of pupils. However, between the school years 2008/09 and 2009/10, the *national PTR*, which was 50 (all schools), remained stable.

¹ In the following, the demographic data used are those of the 1998 GPHC to ensure comparability with the results and goals presented in previous reviews.

178. This national PTR masks major disparities depending on the type of school (public, community, private or madrassa). In 2010, as in previous years, it is in the community schools that the PTR is lowest (36) and in public schools that it is highest (61).
179. Between the school years 2008/09 and 2009/10, the PTR for public and community schools stabilized at 53, hence the G-PRSP target for 2010 (56) was met.
180. This *PTR for public and community schools combines the relatively good performance of the community schools* and relatively less good performance of public schools. In future, in particular for the 2012-2017 G-PRSP, it would be better to take the PTR for public schools as the preferred indicator for monitoring results.

Disparities between regions

181. The GER in the 1st cycle of basic education is above 76 percent in all regions, except for Kidal (51.3 percent) and Mopti (63.9 percent). It is highest in Bamako and Gao (120.5 percent and 100.1 percent respectively).
182. The gap between Bamako (most advantaged region) and Kidal (the least advantaged) grew by 2.1 percentage points to 69.2 percentage points between the 2008/09 school year and the 2009/10 school year. The PISE target of reducing the gap to 50 percentage points is far from being attained.
183. The GAR in year 1 of the 1st cycle of basic education is higher than 66 percent in all regions. It is lowest in Kidal (65.9 percent), Sikasso (66.4 percent), and Mopti (66.8 percent) and highest in Bamako (114.5 percent). This situation is due essentially to the inadequate number of classrooms and of teachers recruited in recent years in those regions.
184. The CR for the 1st cycle is marked by the gap between Bamako and the rest of the country. The rate at Bamako (110.1 percent) is two to four times higher than the rate in the other regions. The CR is lowest in the regions of the North (25.8 percent in Kidal, 36.8 percent in Timbuktu, 40.7 percent in Mopti, and 43.7 percent in Goa). In the other regions, the CR for 1st cycle varies between 52 and 62 percent. This situation is probably due to a greater number of dropouts in those regions, linked to the school distribution (insufficient number of schools in remote areas), the difficult working conditions of teachers in some areas, and finally the sociocultural environment (early marriage, child labor, etc.).
185. The PTR in the 1st cycle of basic education is close to the national average in most regions (gaps of plus or minus 1 to 3 percentage points). The ratio stands at 36 in Kidal and 55 in Bamako, which is due in part to the proportion of children enrolled (GER) in those two regions, which is low in Kidal and high in Bamako.

The disparities between girls and boys

GER in the 1st cycle of basic education

186. The boy/girl parity index increased from 0.78 in 2007 to 0.80 in 2010. The gap between boys and girls is 17.3 percentage points in 2009/10 (compared with 18.2 in 2008/09).
187. The GER parity Index¹ is lowest in Kayes (0.7) and highest in Bamako, Mopti, and Timbuktu (1, 1, and 0.9 respectively). In Bamako, the GER for girls (121.6 percent) is higher than that for boys (119.5 percent), a situation that is not found in any other region.

¹ The parity index is the ratio of the rate for girls to the rate for boys (GER, GIR or CR).

GIR in the 1st cycle of basic education

188. The gap between boys and girls is 12.7 percentage points in 2009/10 (against 14.8 percentage points in 2008/09). The reduction is due to an increase in the GIR for girls (+1.7 percentage points) combined with a slight decline in the GIR for boys (-0.4 percentage points).
189. As with the GER, it is also in Bamako, Mopti, and Timbuktu that the parity index is highest (1, 1, and 0.9 respectively). The disparities are strongest in Kayes and Kidal (0.7 percentage points for each of the two regions).

CR in the 1st cycle

190. The gap between girls and boys remained almost stable from 2008/09 to 2009/10 (-0.1 percentage point). Previously, it had increased by 0.7 percentage points from 2005/06 to 2006/07 but fell sharply by 3.9 percentage points from 2006/07 to 2000/09. In 2009/10, the parity index remains low in Kayes while it is satisfactory in Bamako, Kidal, and Mopti (1, 0.9, and 0.9 respectively).
191. The Third Education Sector Investment Program (PISE III 2010-2012) was launched in 2010. It made it possible to tackle the two major challenges facing education: the quality of teaching, which still leaves a lot to be desired, and the reduction of disparities, which are declining too slowly (between girls and boys, between regions, between rural areas and urban areas).
192. Those challenges are linked to challenge of **decentralization**. Education is the sector in which this process is most advanced. As of now, in the area of education, the central and deconcentrated services play the role of support and advice structures for local authorities, which have primary responsibility for the management of schools. **It is vital that the transfer of powers goes hand-in-hand with a transfer of the corresponding resources.**

4.2.2. Health ¹***Health facilities***

193. In 1990, the Government of Mali adopted the health sector policy, implemented through ten-year development plans. Those plans are translated into five-year programs. Thus, PRODESS II (2005-2009) was extended until 2011 to align it with the cycle of the 2007-2011 G-PRSP.
194. **The number of functional CSCOMs** increased from 785 in 2006 to 1,050 in 2010, against a forecast of 1,070 CSCOMs in the PDSECs.
- In 2010, 57 new centers have been created, which exceeds the figure for 2007 (41) and 2008 (32) but is far below the 135 created in 2009.
195. **The proportion of the population situated less than 5 km from a health facility** providing a minimum package of activities (MPA) increased from 51 to 59 percent between 2006 and 2010. It increased by 2 percentage points from 2009 to 2010. The proportion varies from 45 percent in the Kidal region to 95 percent in the Bamako District.
196. Coverage within a radius of 15 km has increased each year (from 76 percent in 2006 to 90 percent in 2010). From 2009 to 2010, it increased by 2 percentage points.
197. **The average number of new consultants per inhabitant and per year** increased in 2010 (0.37 against 0.33 in 2009 and 0.29 in 2006). The level of regional disparity

¹ In the following, the demographic data used are those of the 1998 GPHC to ensure comparability with the results and goals presented in previous reviews.

in terms of curative consultation fell between 0.09 and 0.06 percentage points between 2009 and 2010. It stands at 0.61 for the Kidal region and 0.49 for Bamako, compared with 0.26 for the Mopti region. In the other regions, it varies from 0.32 to 0.39. This low utilization of health services could be due to geographical remoteness, insufficient and unstable skilled staff, poor quality of services, and inadequate implementation of mobile strategies, particularly in the regions of the North of the country.

198. **The prenatal clinic attendance rate** settled slightly from 90 percent in 2009 to 89 percent in 2010. There has been marked progress compared with 2007 (+11 percentage points). The level of regional disparity in terms of prenatal care fell sharply from 21.3 to 9.7 percentage points between 2009 and 2010. It reached 97 percent for Bamako. It is lowest in the regions of the north of the country (Gao: 79 percent; Timbuktu: 80 percent; Kidal: 80 percent). In the Kidal region, from 2009 to 2010, the utilization of prenatal care increased by 31 percentage points. This spectacular progress is the fruit of the efforts made to implement a versatile mobile strategy with the support of citizens (through the loan of private vehicles).

199. **The assisted delivery rate** is rising in 2010 compared with 2009 (65 percent against 64 percent). It was 58 percent in 2007. The level of regional disparity for assisted deliveries rose from 35 to 37 percentage points between 2009 and 2010, i.e. an increase of 3 (sic) percentage points.

The level increased markedly in the regions of Mopti and Timbuktu (+7 and +5 percentage points respectively), but it declined in Bamako (-2 percentage points) and in the regions of Kidal (-9 percentage points) and Gao (-1 percentage point). The highest rates remain those recorded in the Bamako District (95 percent). The lowest rates are found in the three regions of the North: Kidal (26 percent), Gao (23 percent), and Timbuktu (38 percent).

200. **The Penta 3 vaccination rate of children under 12** increased in all regions, except for the regions of Kidal (-3 percentage points), Ségou (-6 percentage points), and Bamako (-7 percentage points). The level of regional disparity for Penta 3 recorded a slight rise from 28 to 29 percentage points between 2009 and 2010. However, the national average reached 104 percent and all regions, except for Kidal, exceeded the 80 percent threshold above which the risk of epidemics is very low. The situation in the Kidal region is worrying because only 41 percent of children under 1 in the region are vaccinated.

201. As regards vaccination against measles, the national average is 99 percent in 2010 compared with 98 percent in 2009, so the national target of 92 percent has been attained. The three regions with the least coverage are those of Kidal (74 percent), Kayes (86 percent), and Bamako (86 percent). In 2010, the disparity rate for measles is 17 percentage points higher than the 2009 level.

Table 12 Summary of coverage indicators 2006-2010

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	PRODESS targets	
						2005 2009	2010 2011
Number of CSCOMs	785	826	873	993	1,050	1,070	
MPA < 5 km (%)	51 %	53 %	58 %	57 %	59 %	56.0 %	64 %
MPA < 15 km (%)	76 %	79 %	80 %	85 %	90 %		85 %
Number of consultations/inhabitant /year						0.35	0.34
Prenatal consultation rate	75 %	78 %	82 %	90 %	89 %	94 %	90 %
Assisted delivery rate	55 %	58 %	61%	64 %	65 %	80 %	86 %
DTCP3 vaccination rate	92 %	94 %	94 %	101 %	104 %	94 %	90 %
Rate of use of FP services	3.76 %	4.17 %	4.05 %	4.55 %	5.5 %	15 %	10 %
Measles vaccination rate				98 %	99 %	92 %	90 %
Rate of caesarean sections		2.07 %	2.17 %	2.33 %	2.14 %	4 %	
Number of comprehensive emergency obstetrics care facilities		55	55	56	76	95	

Source: 2010 DNS report (supplemented by CPS)

202. Overall, the trend in coverage indicators was positive from 2007 to 2010.

- The child mortality rate (MDG 4) is falling faster in Mali than in the majority of other countries in the subregion (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, and Senegal). That could be due to the fact that Mali had a higher child mortality rate than the other countries at the start of the period: progress is therefore more marked.
- The assisted delivery rate is rising less rapidly in Mali than in the majority of other countries, and it is closely linked to maternal mortality (MDG 5).

203. Main obstacles to better access to health care that PRODESS 2012-2016 must tackle:

- Low involvement of local governments in the management of referral health centers (CSREF), and even Community Health Centers (CSCOM).
- Lack of skilled labor, especially in outlying areas. For example, in 2010 in the Kayes and Timbuktu regions, 16.1 percent and 25.5 percent respectively of CSCOMs are still run by health auxiliaries.
- Increased pressure on health facilities due to rapid population growth, which risks leading to a deterioration in rates of medical coverage.
- Non-fulfillment of some commitments made by the Government and its TFPs, which leads to delays in the mobilization of financial resources.
- Weak purchasing power of populations. In 20.5 percent of cases, the medicines prescribed during consultations are not purchased or are purchased only in part.
- Marked reduction in resources (especially financial resources).

Priority programs: HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis

204. Considerable progress has been made in combating these three diseases (MDG 6) in recent years. However, the rate of progress could slow down in the short term if the Global Fund was suspended.

205. The **HIV/AIDS prevalence** rate fell 0.4 percentage points between 2001 and 2006 (from 1.7 percent to 1.3 percent). In 2010, efforts were geared to **prevention** by:

- stepping up awareness raising campaigns,
- strengthening advice and voluntary screening through 265 health facilities, including 183 at the community and private levels,
- setting up of 307 mother-to-child transmission prevention sites (78 sites set up in 2010),
- improving blood safety by testing 48,645 bags for the four infectious markers (HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and syphilis) in Bamako and the regional capitals,
- improving hygiene in care settings.

206. Those efforts also made it possible to improve **access to care** at 74 sites (including 68 that also provide pediatric care), which made it possible to increase the number of

patients started on ARV treatment from 9,750 in 2007 to 31,000 in 2010 (i.e. 87 percent of the target set). Thanks to this leap, Mali is now a front runner among African countries in terms of access to ARV. However, access to care cannot yet be considered satisfactory, as the data for 2010 show.

- 22.1 percent of pregnant women were made aware of the risk of mother-to-child transmission and screened (more access to antiretrovirals if they are infected, and offer of care for newly born children--healthy or contaminated--after delivery),
- an estimated 25.4 percent of HIV cases are known from health facilities,
- 62.60 percent of people living with HIV considered eligible have received ARVs in 2010,
- 25.7 percent of the population received advice and/or screening on a voluntary basis.

207. As part of the **efforts to stamp out tuberculosis**, the screening rate increased steadily between 2004 and 2009 (18 percent in 2004, 26 percent in 2008, and 29 percent in 2009) only to fall back in 2010 (20 percent). The number of cases detected in 2010 was 5,299 compared with 6,840 in 2009, i.e. 29 percent of cases expected in 2010 compared with 43 percent in 2009. Despite the progress made, the screening rate remains low. The screening and care-related difficulties are marked in the three regions in the North, and especially in Kidal. However, the Bamako District recorded a higher detection rate, because of easier access to health care institutions, to higher living standards among the population, and to better awareness-raising.

208. As regards **combating malaria**, the coverage indicators were not achieved.

Main results of the anti-malaria measures in 2010:

- 85 percent of households have at least one long-lasting insecticidal mosquito net (LLIN) and on average each household has 1.9 LLINs.
- 70 percent of children under five sleep under LLINs
- 63 percent of pregnant women sleep under LLINs
- 130,459 cases of malaria in children under five were cared for compared with the 92,464 planned, i.e. an execution rate of 141 percent
- 19 percent of malaria cases were diagnosed biologically (microscopy or rapid diagnostic test) because of the shortage of RDTs and the inadequate number of trained staff
- only 23 percent of malaria cases among the under-fives were treated within 24 hours

209. A number of programs are experiencing delays in their implementation.

- The program to extend community treatment throughout the country, especially the most populated regions (Sikasso, Koulikoro, and Ségou), aims at universal treatment within 24 hours.
- An indoor spraying program has been implemented as part of vector control efforts. For the moment, it has been implemented only in the experimental health districts of Bla and Koulikoro, where 99 percent of households have benefited.

210. Finally, the efforts under way have allowed the malaria case fatality rate to be kept relatively low (0.14 percent in 2007, 0.11 percent in 2008, and 0.14 percent in 2009).

4.2.3. Social development and the solidarity economy

211. There have been substantial improvements in the extension of social and solidarity-type medical insurance systems and in the provision of assistance to the very poor.

- 3.3 percent of Malians are covered by a mutual association in 2010 against 2.8 percent in 2009. This represents an acceleration compared with previous years (2.4 percent in 2007 and 2.6 percent in 2008). 80 percent of affiliations are affiliations to mutual health associations.
- Among the 3.3 percent who are members of mutual associations, 2.7 percent are covered by a mutual health organization in 2010 against 2.1 percent in 2009 and 1.7 percent in 2007.
- 23 new mutual associations were created in 2010 (target for 2010: 60), which brings the total

number of mutual associations to 151 (including 143 mutual health organizations). At the same time, 7,002 cooperatives are operational (target of 6,466 for 2010).

212. Actions conducted in 2010 on social development and the solidarity economy:

Social protection

- Introduction of mandatory health insurance (AMO) and medical assistance (RAMED) plans
- Creation of the National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM) and the National Health Assistance Agency (ANAM)
- Review of the laws creating and organizing the social security institutions
- Raising of family allowances and pensions
- Finalization of the National Action Plan on Social Protection 2011-2015

Solidarity economy

- Adoption of the strategy to extend health insurance coverage through mutual health organizations in the 2011-2015 five-year program, "one Commune, one Mutual Association"
- Development and implementation of a program in support of the development of mutual assistance plans
- Review of the laws governing mutual assistance plans
- Finalization of the paper Policy on Promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy

Cooperatives and Associations

- Promotion of cooperatives
- Review of the law governing cooperatives
- Adoption of the decree organizing the National Cooperatives Council (CNC)
- Support for the National Cooperatives Council (CNC)

Results obtained:

- Building of communities' capacities in the self-help process
- Progressive extension of the fields of social security system
- Improvement of the management capacities of social security institutions (INPS and CRM)
- Development of specific social protection mechanisms
- Development of mutual associations and other forms of social protection based on solidarity
- Improvement in the quality of the services of the pension fund and the INPS

Successes	Failures	Opportunities	Limitations
Creation of 17,090 cooperative societies, of which 7,002 are functional Creation of 151 mutual associations, all functional Establishment of the AMO and the RAMED and their implementing agencies, CANAM and ANAM Adoption, in February 2011, of the Strategy document on the extension of health insurance coverage through mutual health organizations Five year program 2011-2015	Limited capacity of cooperative societies to function properly Lack of financial support for mutual associations and cooperative societies Lack of communication in the implementation of the AMO and RAMED Difficulties in mobilizing resources Voluntary health insurance little known among private health insurance companies and of limited scope in terms of policy holders	Enhancement of the institutional capacities of the SPA and its partner institutions Development of the institutional capacities of solidarity economy organizations Consolidation of the planning system Creation of the Decentralization and Deconcentration Support Unit (CADD).	Poor services offered by the mutual health organizations Limited involvement of the population in mutual associations Weak protection for the most vulnerable

4.2.4. Access to water, electricity and housing

213. After the disappointing results of 2009, the rate at which Improved Water Point Equivalents (IWPE) were created and rehabilitated picked up in 2010. However, it still falls approximately 40 percent short of the targets for those two years:

- 978 IWPEs created in 2010 against an average of 752 a year over the period 2006-2009
- 508 IWPEs rehabilitated in 2010 compared with 253 over the period 2006-2009

214. The rate of access to safe drinking water rose from 70 percent in 2007 to 75.5 percent in 2010 (target of 73.9 percent met). In relative terms, the rate is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, where the rate of infrastructure completion was weaker than population growth.

215. The results achieved in terms of sanitation are also poor. The completion of projects (culverts, drains, and latrines) is below target: little account taken of sanitation in sectoral policies, low level of financing, and inadequate human resources.

216. The national **electrification** rate increased from 22.5 percent in 2007 to 27.1 percent in 2010, compared with a target of 28.3 percent. This increase is much more marked in urban areas (55.3 percent in 2010) than in rural areas (14.9 percent in 2010). However, the rate has stagnated in urban areas since 2007 while it has increased in rural areas.

217. The target of 15 percent in rural areas has almost been met (basic street lighting). To ensure that the access rate continues to rise, the installation of a high-voltage line (63 kV) between Ségou and Niono (via the Markala dam) began in October 2010. Those efforts are part of the Rural Electrification Master Plan 2007-2020) and the Energy Sector Support Project (PASE).

218. Public investment has also been made in construction projects with a social impact, for example 2,100 subsidized housing units in 2010 against an annual average of 1,202 over the period 2006-2009.

4.2.5. Microfinance

219. In 2010, 1,074,497 people belong to a microfinance institution (MFI), which represents an increase of 22 percent since 2006, but the growth rate is slowing each year. !

	2006	2007	2,008	2009	2010
Rate of increase in the number members of a MFI		12 %	8 %	4 %	2 %
Share of the labor force belonging to an MFI	16.2 %	17.8 %	18.7 %	19.1 %	19.1 %
Source: CCS/DFS					

220. The distribution of MFIs in the country is evolving unevenly. The concentration of institutions in Bamako is becoming more marked (30 percent of MFIs in 2009) while the share of MFIs established in the regions of the North is increasing only slightly. Although the share of MFIs established in the other regions is declining, it remains higher than in the four regions of the North.

221. Microfinance is helping household consumption expenditure. It is also contributing to the development of microenterprises. In 2006, 71 percent of microfinance credit was earmarked to finance economic activities.

222. As regards those economic activities:

- Members in urban areas devoted a larger share of the amounts borrowed to the activities

than did members in rural areas: 76 percent compared with 63 percent.

- The proportion of the amounts used by women members is significantly higher than the proportion of the amounts used by male members: 83 percent compared with 68 percent.

223. A National Microfinance Development Strategy was prepared in 2010 accompanied by an action plan. The main challenge for the sector is its professionalization, since many legal MFIs operate outside the regulations. With the support of the Control and Surveillance Unit for Decentralized Financial Systems (CCS/DFS), the MFIs are stepping up their professionalization efforts.

224. Main actions in 2010:

- Building the management capacities of MFIs (mainly through training)
- Strengthening control of MFIs (30 missions conducted to audit the main SFD networks, which led to penalties against 14 MFIs, 13 of which had to pay a fine while a 14th was placed under temporary administration)
- Study on the diversification of the supply of MFI financial services (in particular savings services, for which there is strong demand but little supply)
- Study on capacity building for MFIs on preparation and implementation of business plans
- Study on in the introduction of management information systems

Success	Failures	Opportunities	Limitations
Number of persons affected	Number of institutions in difficulty	Possibilities for extending geographic coverage	Limits on protection of depositors
Number of agencies (DFSs)	Deposits withheld without depositor's consent	Possibilities for diversifying the supply of services through innovative and more suited products	Difficulties in accessing refinancing
		Possibilities for involving new financial partners	

4.2.6. Employment

225. **The creation of salaried posts** steadily increased from 2007 to 2009 (+66 percent from 2007 to 2008 and +34 percent from 2008 to 2009). There was a steep fall from 2009 to 2010 (38 percent or 23,828 posts created in 2010). In 2010, on the basis of provisional results, 11 percent of posts were created by the public sector.

226. **The unemployment rate** of the overall active population of Mali (15 to 64 years) declined from 9.6 percent in 2007 to 8.3 percent in 2010. The fall is less sharp in rural areas (from 5.9 percent to 4.7 percent) than in Bamako (from 27.3 percent to 24.9 percent) and in other urban areas (from 16.1 percent to 14.0 percent).

227. Unemployment is affecting women more than men. From 2007 to 2010, at the national level, the unemployment rate for women remained stable at around 11 percent, while among men it fell from 8.2 percent in 2007 to 6.2 percent in 2010. This trend was observed for all places of residence.

228. **Improving public employment services** involves finding solutions to two problems:

- The synergy between agencies producing information on employment (in particular between central and regional services) must be strengthened.
- Adequate human and financial resources must be mobilized to monitor activities, gather and process statistics, and to conduct targeted studies.

4.2.7. Family planning

229. The future demographic trend will depend on the implementation of a proactive population policy. A short-term lowering of the fertility rate appears possible since about 30 percent of women want to use family planning (FP) and deplore the fact that they do not have easy access to it.

230. Measures laid down in the National Population Policy of Mali and its 3rd Program of Priority Population Actions and Investments 2010-2014:

- Acceleration and strengthening of female education and literacy
- Development of programs to promote the empowerment of women
- Mass, repeated broadcasting of messages on demographic and family planning issues, firstly to decision-makers and religious leaders and, secondly, to the entire population and women in particular
- Increase the use of family planning at a rate of 1.5 percent of the number of users a year (the current rate being 0.2 percent). This acceleration will be achieved through community-based distribution of family planning in all high-fertility localities. The priority is to meet unmet family planning needs and to counter the lack of affordability despite subsidized products and the denial of the right of women to decide themselves on their own reproductive health.

4.3. Consideration of gender in social policies

231. Gender issues are well integrated in education and health policies. As an extension of sectoral policies, specific action plans have been drawn up with reference to the National Gender Policy adopted in 2010.

232. Main objectives:

- Stopping female circumcision
- Eradication of violence against women
- Suppression of trafficking in women and girls

233. Main actions conducted in 2010:

- Setting up of women's self-help centers, of which 23 were built in 2010
- Construction of Maisons de la Femme et de l'Enfant (welfare centers for women and children), of which 10 were built in 2010

234. Progress has been made in terms of the advancement of women, but certain gender disparities persist, in particular in the representation of women in decision-making bodies.

- In 2010, women represented: 1 percent of mayors, 9 percent of local counselors, 10 percent of members of parliament, 13 percent of ministers, and 3 of the 124 political party chairpersons.
- Moreover, women were appointed to the following offices: Secretary General of the Government, Ombudsperson of the Republic, General Secretaries of ministerial departments, etc.

235. The main problem is that the implementation of sectoral policies is not followed by specific actions and adequate allocation of resources nor translated into operational measures to take gender into account.

236. The adoption of the NGP and the ongoing preparation of the policy on the promotion and protection of the rights of children provide an opportunity for better account to be taken of gender in policies and programs.

4.4. Consideration of the environment in social policies

237. Environmental issues are to be taken more into consideration in sectoral poverty reduction policies.

- *In basic education*, an effort has been made to include awareness of environmental protection in curricula.
- *In health*, the objectives set and activities conducted do not take sufficient account of the environment, although a number of gains have been made.

238. Principal gains in 2010:

- Existence of a public hygiene and sanitation division in the National Health Directorate, one of whose flagship activities is management of biomedical waste
- Preparation of a situation analysis and needs assessment document (ASEB) on health and the environment
- Preparation (in progress) of the national plan for joint action on health and environment issues
- Preparation (in progress) of a plan to adapt the health sector to the adverse effects of climate change
- Preparation of a biomedical waste management plan for all CSREF hospitals
- Training of staff at all levels in biomedical waste management
- Allocation of equipment (waste bins, boots, gloves, wheelbarrows, etc.)
- Construction of incinerators for waste disposal

239. Difficulties encountered in linking health and the environment

- Weakness of the institutional framework
- Absence of a specialized research institute
- Lack of specialized human resources. To ensure that better account is taken of the environment in health policies, PRODESS III (2012-2016) envisages the establishment of a thematic group on "public hygiene and environmental health."

240. Specific initiatives in sectoral policies:

- Support for the creation of the three planned conservation areas (Banzena, Gossi, and Séno mango)
- Increased awareness of the protection of protected zones (through guided visits, national supervision, and the broadcasting of radio programs and documentaries on each of those types of action, the actual number is higher than the number planned)
- Adoption by the Government of a draft law prohibiting the production, import, marketing, possession, and use of plastic bags

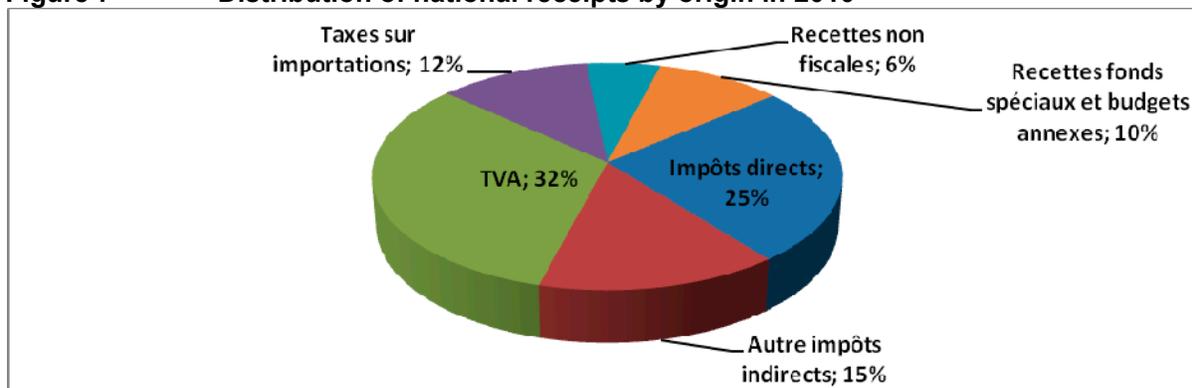
5. Optimizing financial resources by monitoring the G-PRSP budget framework ¹

5.1. Government budget

5.1.1. The Government revenues

241. While the G-PRSP envisaged that VAT would contribute 41 percent of **national receipts** (total resources, excluding grants), in 2010 it contributed only 32 percent. However, direct taxes contributed 25 percent compared with a forecast of 16 percent.

Figure 7 Distribution of national receipts by origin in 2010



Key: Taxes sur importations=Taxe on imports; Recettes non fiscales=Nontax revenue; TVA=VAT; Impôts directs=Direct taxes; Recettes fonds spéciaux et budgets annexes=Revenues special funds and annexed budgets
Source: DNTCP (preliminary data)

242. The annual average over the period 2007-2010 corroborates the observation that the framework underestimates indirect taxes and import taxes (134 percent and 102 percent respectively) and overestimates revenue from VAT (86 percent of execution).

CFAF billion	2007		2008		2,009		2010			2007-2010
	Result	%	Result	%	Result	%	Forecast	Result	%	
Total receipts and grants	768	103	742	84	897	96	1008	940	93	94
National receipts	587	101	607	85	725	94	829	806	97	94
• Fiscal revenue	540	101	541	82	653	92	766	728	95	92
- Net tax revenue	537	105	542	87	624	94	714	682	96	96
Direct taxes	107	100	150	133	177	145	131	205	156	134
Net indirect taxes	430	107	392	88	447	91	576	477	83	92
of which VAT	239	100	201	78	247	88	341	262	77	86
of which taxes on imports	87	116	64	81	90	107	92	95	103	102
- Nontax revenue	30	117	21	50	29	62	52	46	-11	54
• Revenue, special funds and annexed budgets	47	100	67	121	72	120	63	79	126	117
Grants	181	109	134	82	172	103	180	134	74	92
• Projects	90	97	55	53	74	67	120	57	48	66
• Global budget support (GBS)	49	198	25	100	52	206	25	55	217	180
• Sectoral budget support (SBS)	40	81	55	154	46	143	35	22	62	110
• Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: DNTCP (preliminary data for 2010)

243. From 2009 to 2010, the resources entered in the Government budget increased from 897 to 940 billion (+5 percent). The forecast of 1,008 billion in the G-PRSP was

¹ The forecasts mentioned in this part are not the forecasts of the initial budget laws but those of the 2007-2011 G-PRSP budget framework prepared in 2006.

93 percent achieved.

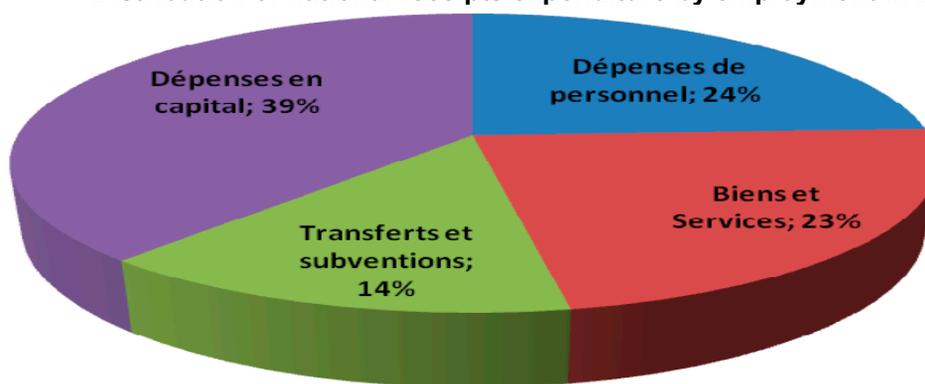
244. The increase was particularly marked for direct taxes (+16 percent), which were higher than forecast (205 billion against 131 billion). All categories of indirect taxes (in particular VAT) brought in less than expected. Taxes on imports were the only indirect tax to exceed forecasts (103 percent attainment).
245. With regard to **grants**, global budget support (GBS) was much higher than the sums expected in the G-PRSP (217 percent attainment). That was also the case in 2009 (206 percent attainment). However, sectoral budget support (SBS) did not reach the planned level (62 percent attainment).
246. Overall, from 2009 to 2010 the amount of grants recorded by the DNTCP fell from 172 billion to 134 billion owing to a reduction in sector budget support (24 billion) and aid projects (17 billion). Global budget support increased slightly (+3 billion). Those figures are lower than the total amounts disbursed by donors for two reasons:
- They relate only to grants and do not include loans at concessional rates by way of budget support or project financing. For example, in the case of budget support, the figures exclude support from multilateral development banks.
 - Those figures do not include all project support grants, which are not all declared the DNTCP. For that reason, the reduction in project support mentioned above could be only apparent.
247. To obtain figures that are closer to the actual disbursements of donors, it is possible to refer to the Medium-Term Resource Framework. The gap between the DNTCP figures and those of donors highlights the need to introduce a unified system for the management of aid-related data. A preliminary study has already been conducted for this purpose.

5.1.2. Government expenditures

Analysis by type of expenditure

248. While the G-PRSP envisaged that in 2010, current expenditure and capital expenditure would have almost equal weight (52 and 48 percent respectively of budgetary expenditure), current expenditure was much higher than capital expenditure (61 percent and 39 percent of budgetary expenditure, respectively).

Figure 8 Distribution of national receipts expenditure by employment in 2010



Key: Dépenses en capital=Capital expenditure; Dépenses de personnel=Staff costs; Transferts et subventions=Transfers and subsidies; Biens et Services=Goods and Services
Source: DNTCP (provisional data)

249. The G-PRSP forecast that expenditure would reach 1,128 billion in 2010 (94 percent attainment). Current expenditure was much higher than forecast (108 percent), in particular transfers and subsidies (117 percent) and staff costs (113 percent). On the other hand, capital expenditure did not reach the level forecast in the G-PRSP

framework (71 percent), whether financed from domestic resources (46 percent) or external resources (53 percent).

250. Since 2008, capital expenditure has never reached the level forecast by the G-PRSP. The deviation from the forecasts has always been marked (66 percent in 2008, 79 percent in 2009, and 71 percent in 2010). The current expenditure overshoot is also recurrent. On annual average over the period 2007-2010, capital expenditure was markedly below forecast (79 percent) whereas current expenditure slightly above (103 percent).

CFAF billion	2007		2008		2009		2010			2007-2010
	a real	% real	a real	% real	real	% real	Forecast	real	% real	% real
Expenditure and Net Lending (commitment basis)	954	96	828	84	1,016	97	1,128	1,061	94	93
Fiscal expenditure	894	100	754	81	925	93	1,069	968	91	91
• Current expenditure	462	101	459	95	549	107	555	601	108	103
- Staff	160	100	186	107	214	115	205	232	113	109
- Goods and services	182	100	165	87	190	93	222	213	96	94
- Transfers and subsidies	106	102	94	87	130	115	117	137	117	105
• Capital expenditure	431	100	295	66	376	79	514	367	71	79
- External financing	268	91	173	57	224	70	352	188	53	68
Borrowing	129	84	71	43	104	58	198	109	55	60
Grants	90	97	55	53	74	67	120	134	112	82
Budget support	49	100	47	134	46	143	35	77	220	149
- Domestic financing	163	120	122	84	152	98	162	74	46	87
• Interest due	14	104	14	122	16	137	11	19	177	135
- External debt	3	23	13	125	12	127	9	13	138	103
- Internal debt	11	665	2	100	3	207	1	6	436	352
Expenditure, special funds and annexed budgets	47	100	67	121	72	120	63	79	126	117
Net lending	-49	880	8	-190	19	-430	-4	16	-372	-28

Source: DNTCP (preliminary data for 2010)

251. Expenditure and net lending stood at 1,061 billion (1,016 billion in 2009, i.e. an increase of +4 percent).

252. Current expenditure increased (+10 percent) while capital expenditure fell (3 percent).

- All items of current expenditure increased (purchase of goods and services +12 percent, staff costs +9 percent, and transfers and subsidies +6 percent).
- The capital expenditure trend differs according to the origin of the expenditure:
 - capital expenditure from domestic financing is increasing (+18 percent),
 - expenditure from external financing is declining (-16 percent).

Analysis of the sectoral distribution of expenditure

253. Sectors where allocations were almost in line with the amounts foreseen by the G-PRSP for 2010:

- Defense and domestic security: 106 percent
- Social development 96 percent
- Diplomacy and foreign affairs 91 percent

254. Sectors where allocations were much lower than the G-PRSP targets for 2010:

- Agriculture 53 percent
- Mining, Water Resources, and Industry 34 percent

- Urban Planning and Public Works 32 percent
255. The implementation rate of the other sectors fluctuates between 71 percent and 81 percent, except for secondary and higher education, which reached 141 percent. Such an overshoot creates a problem because it is necessarily to the detriment of the other sectors.

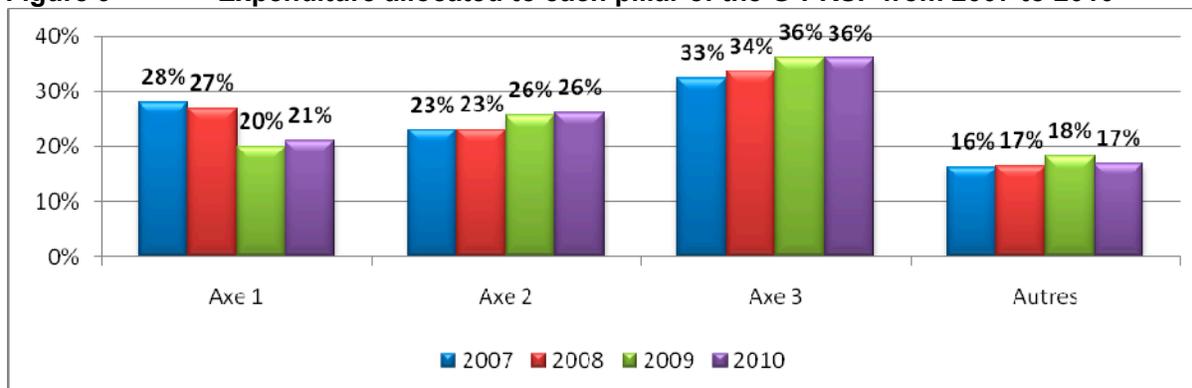
**Table 18 G-PRSP - Expenditure by sector 2007 to 2010
excluding external financing of the SIB**

CFAF billion	Result				Target 2010	% Result 2010	% in the overall budget 2010
	2007	2008	2009	2010			
Pillar 1: Infrastructure development and productive sectors	251	240	167	185	415	45 %	21 %
Agriculture	97	95	65	84	158	53 %	9 %
Mining, Water Resources, and Industry	45	51	31	29	85	34 %	3 %
Urban Planning and Public Works	86	71	42	44	140	32 %	5 %
Transportation	12	11	16	16	18	89 %	2 %
Communications	12	13	12	11	14	84 %	1 %
Pillar 2: Continuation and consolidation of structural reforms	203	206	214	229	236	97 %	26 %
Public authority and general administration	108	101	98	107	142	75 %	12 %
Diplomacy and foreign affairs	19	20	20	22	24	91 %	2 %
Defense, domestic security	75	85	96	100	94	106 %	11 %
Pillar 3: Strengthening the social sector	288	300	302	324	344	94 %	36 %
Basic education	129	119	116	119	145	81 %	13 %
Secondary and higher education	40	52	61	73	52	141 %	8 %
Culture, youth, and sports	14	15	16	16	17	94 %	2 %
Health	63	75	67	70	80	87 %	8 %
Social sectors	35	30	35	39	41	96 %	4 %
Employment	7	10	8	7	8	85 %	1 %
Others	144	147	152	156	132	117 %	17 %
Total	886	894	834	893	1,128	79 %	100 %

Source: DGB (preliminary data for 2010)

The totals in this table taken from the DNTCP differ from those in the above table on expenditure supplied by the DGB.

Figure 9 Expenditure allocated to each pillar of the G-PRSP from 2007 to 2010



Key: Axe=Pillar; Autres=Others

Source: DGB (provisional data for 2010)

256. Sectors receiving the most financing in 2010:
- Basic education, 13 percent
 - Public authorities and general administration, 12 percent
 - Defense and domestic security, 11 percent
 - Agriculture, 9 percent
 - Health, 8 percent
 - Secondary and higher education, 8 percent

257. The distribution between the three pillars of the G-PRSP stayed practically the same from 2009 to 2010. "Strengthening the social sector" continues to receive the lion's share of financing (36 percent), ahead of "Pursuing structural reforms" (26 percent) and "Developing Infrastructure and Productive Sectors" (21 percent).

5.1.3. The deficit and public debt

258. The annual basic deficit ¹ is 67.4 billion against 66.9 billion in 2009, i.e. 1.3 percent of GDP in 2010 compared with 1.6 percent in 2009.
259. *Excluding grants*, the annual overall deficit (commitment base) went from 291 billion in 2009 to 255 billion in 2010, which is markedly higher than the G-PRSP forecasts (44 billion). It represents 5.5 percent of GDP in 2010; 7.0 percent in 2009.
260. *Including grants*, it stands at -121 billion CFAF in 2010 against -119 billion in 2009, overshooting very slightly the G-PRSP forecast (+2 billion). It stands at 2.6 percent of GDP in 2010; 1.6 percent in 2009.
261. Mali's cumulated public debt at end-2010 is estimated at 1,225 billion, or 26 percent of GDP. Debt servicing increased from 47 billion in 2009 to 49 billion in 2010, which is an increase of 6 percent. Debt servicing includes CFAF 35 billion in principal and 14 billion in interest.
262. Eighty-nine percent of the debt was contracted from external financiers and 11 percent from domestic financiers. At December 31, 2010, Mali's total outstanding external debt stood at CFAF 1,092 billion against CFAF 908 billion in 2009, which constitutes an increase of 20 percent. It represents 23.5 percent of GDP in 2010 against 21.5 percent in 2009. Multilateral debt within the total outstanding increased from CFAF 740.1 billion in 2009 to CFAF 891.6 billion in 2010, which means an increase of 20.5 percent.
263. The stock of outstanding bilateral debt increased from CFAF 167.6 billion in 2009 to CFAF 200.4 billion in 2010, representing an increase of 19.6 percent.

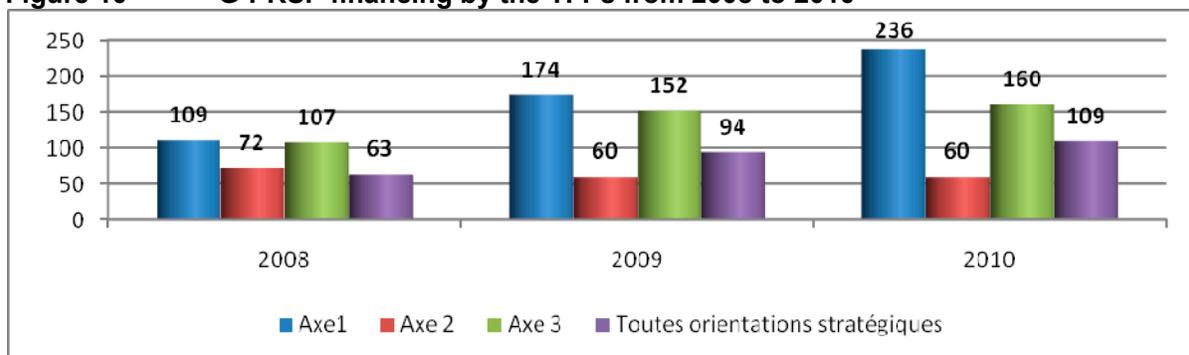
5.2. Financing by the technical and financial partners

264. From one year to the next, international public assistance contributes approximately 12 percent of GDP, 35 percent of the national budget, and more than 60 percent of public investment. For various reasons, not all TFP financing is included in the government budget. To have as full a picture as possible of TFP financing, it is possible to refer to the Medium-Term Resource Framework (MTRF), which lists all financing by the 26 traditional TFPs and some of the financing of the six emerging TFPs.

5.2.1. TFP support for the G-PRSP from 2008 to 2010

265. In 2010, the 32 TFPs listed disbursed 567 billion, against 483 billion in 2009 (+17 percent) and 355 billion in 2008. Each year, the bulk of financing goes to "Developing Infrastructure and Productive Sectors" (Pillar 1).

¹ Difference between total receipts excluding grants and total current expenditure including interest on public debt plus capital expenditure financed from internal resources.

Figure 10 G-PRSP financing by the TFPs from 2008 to 2010¹

Key: Axe=Pillar; Toutes orientations stratégiques=All strategic policies
Source: SHA/MTRF (provisional data 2010) unit: CFAF billion

266. *Pillar 1 "Infrastructure development"* receives an increasingly large share of TFP financing (31 percent in 2008, 32 percent in 2009, and 42 percent in 2010).
267. The share earmarked for Pillar 2, "Pursuing and Consolidating the Structural Reforms," tends to decline (20 percent in 2008, 12 percent in 2009, and 11 percent in 2010). The amounts devoted to this pillar have declined even in absolute terms (from 72 billion in 2008 to 60 billion in 2009 and 2010).
268. The share of Pillar 3, "Strengthening the Social Sector," remained almost steady (30 percent in 2008, 31 percent in 2009, and 28 percent in 2010).

Table 17 Trend in the distribution of TFP support for the G-PRSP from 2008 to 2010

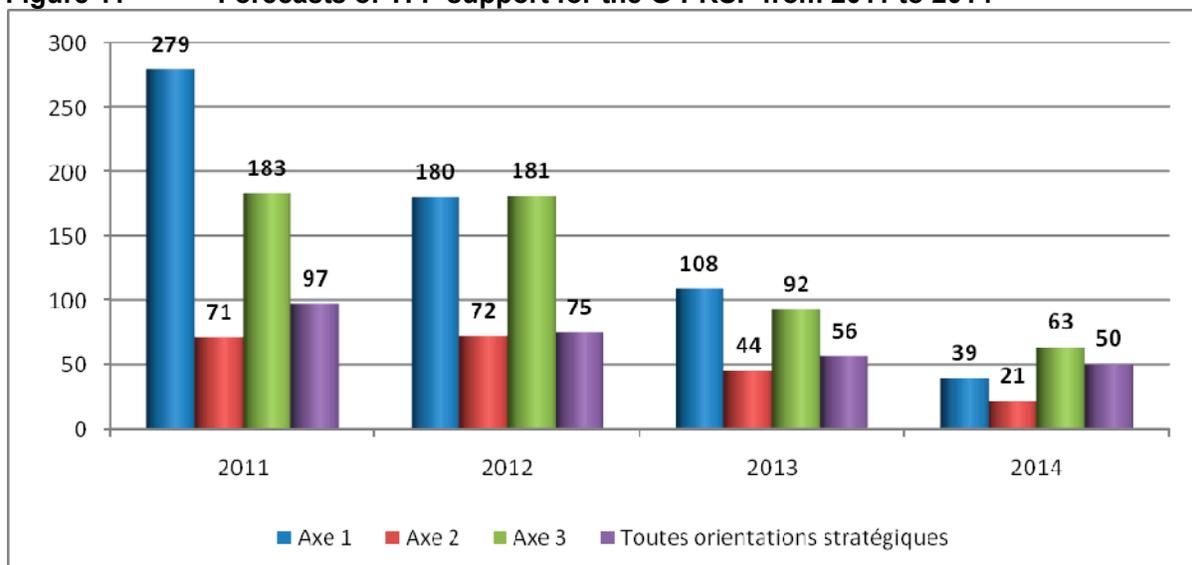
	2008	2009	2010
Pillar 1:	31 %	36 %	42 %
Pillar 2:	20 %	12 %	11 %
Pillar 3:	30 %	31 %	28 %
Other strategic policies	18 %	19 %	19 %
Transversal themes	1 %	1 %	0 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

Source: SHA/MTRF (preliminary data for 2010)

5.2.2. Forecasts of TFP support for the G-PRSP from 2011 to 2014

269. In 2011, the TFPs envisage disbursing 633 billion to support the implementation of the G-PRSP, which represents an increase of 11 percent compared with 2010. For the following years, the forecasts are not as high. That does not mean that the TFPs will reduce their support, but that at that present time, they are not capable of providing reliable forecasts beyond the year n+1.
270. In 2011, the bulk of the assistance will continue to support the "Developing infrastructure and productive sector" (44 percent). The share devoted to each of the sectors will vary little:
- Pillar 1: +2 %
 - Pillar 2: -1 %
 - Pillar 3: +1 %

¹ The slight difference between the totals in this figure for each year and those in the table below is due to the fact that the figure does not take account of financing that goes to cross-cutting issues, for the sake of clarity, since such financing represents less than 1 percent of the overall support of the TFPs.

Figure 11 Forecasts of TFP support for the G-PRSP from 2011 to 2014

Key: Axe=Pillar; Toutes orientations stratégiques=All strategic policies
Source: SHA/MTRF (provisional data) unit: **CFAF billion**

271. From 2012, however, forecasts indicate a decline in the share of financing devoted to Pillar 1. Forecasts suggest a 99 billion reduction from 2011 to 2012 for Pillar 1, whereas the forecasts for Pillars 2 and 3 show almost stable financing (+1 billion and -2 billion respectively).
272. It is difficult to determine whether the TFPs actually envisage devoting a smaller share of their financing to "Developing infrastructure and productive sector" or whether it is more difficult for them to determine in advance the amounts that they will allocate to this pillar. Very probably, the latter hypothesis is the most plausible.

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pillar 1:	44 %	35 %	36 %	22 %
Pillar 2:	11 %	14 %	15 %	12 %
Pillar 3:	29 %	36 %	31 %	36 %
Other strategic directions	15 %	15 %	19 %	29 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Source: SHA/MTRF (provisional data for 2011 to 2014)

5.3. Other elements of the macroeconomic and fiscal framework

5.3.1. WAEMU convergence criteria

273. In 2010, Mali complied with five of the eight convergence criteria, including three of the four first-tier criteria. The criteria met and those not met were exactly the same as in 2009.
274. The key criterion relating to the ratio of the basic fiscal balance to nominal GDP was not met either in 2009 or in 2010. However, by adopting the WAEMU correction method, this key criterion will probably be met with a level of 2.4 percent, which would bring the number of criteria met by Mali in 2010 to six.

	WAEMU Norm	2009	2010	2011	Compliance in 2010
First-tier criteria					
Basic fiscal balance (excluding HIPC) to nominal GDP	$\geq 0\%$	-1.6 %	-1.2 %	-1.9 %	No
Average annual rate of inflation	$\leq 3\%$	2.2 %	1.2 %	3.5 %	Yes
Outstanding public debt to nominal GDP	$\leq 70\%$	21.3 %	26.4 %	24.1 %	Yes
Change in domestic or external payment arrears	0	0	0	0	Yes
Second-tier criteria					
Wage bill to tax revenue (%)	$\leq 35\%$	34.2 %	33.9 %	37.3 %	Yes
Investment financed from domestic resources to tax revenue	$\geq 20\%$	24.4 %	26.3 %	25.8 %	Yes
Current external deficit excluding grants to nominal GDP	$\geq -5\%$	-9.3 %	-9.7 %	-10.7 %	No
Tax rate	$\geq 17\%$	14.0 %	14.8 %	14.3 %	No

Source: INSTAT/DNPD/CNPE/BCEAO/WAEMU (Forecasts for 2011)

5.3.2. The external position

275. Mali's **balance of payments position** is estimated at -20 billion CFAF in 2010, which is a fall of 272 billion compared with the previous year.

It should be mentioned that the fall in the balance of payments comes after an exceptional 2009, marked by the privatization of SOTELMA, which generated the equivalent of CFAF 180 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI).

276. **The current account balance** is the main component of the overall balance of payments position. The deficit is growing. CFAF 361 billion in 2010 against 309 billion in 2009.

277. **The current balance net of official transfers** stands at -439.1 billion, which is a deterioration of CFAF 47.5 billion compared with 2009, owing to the widening of the trade deficit and the services deficit.

278. **The capital and financial operations account** stands at CFAF 324.4 billion, down CFAF 271.9 billion compared with the 2009 level.

- The balance of the capital account stood at CFAF 123.4 billion after being 181.3 billion in 2009, owing to the reduction in budgetary grants.
- The balance of the financial operations account stands at CFAF 201.0 billion against CFAF 414.9 billion in 2009. That exceptional situation in 2009 is the result of the privatization of SOTELMA.

279. **Net direct investment** should stand at 91.1 billion while net public capital should fall by 37.1 billion in 2010 with drawings of 152.6 billion after 200.8 billion in 2009.

5.3.3. Monetary survey

280. Characteristics of the monetary survey at end-December 2010:

- Net foreign assets contracted by CFAF 16.3 billion (-2.2 percent)
- Outstanding domestic credit grew by +129.4 billion (+29 percent)
- The money supply grew by CFAF 106 billion (+8.9 percent)

Standing at 726 billion, the net foreign assets of monetary institutions fell 16.3 billion compared with 2009. That fall is attributable to the Central Bank, whose credit position weakened by 86 billion in 2010. That situation is related to low mobilization of external resources.

281. Outstanding domestic credit stood at 575 billion, 129 billion up on 2009, when it stood at 446 billion. This development is linked essentially to the rise in credits to the economy and the deterioration in the Government Net Position.
282. The money supply stands at 1,294 billion against 1,188 billion in 2009 (+9 percent). This increase in the level of overall liquidity is reflected in currency in circulation and in bank deposits, which increased by 10 billion and 97 billion respectively in 2010.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The Government reaffirms its commitment to accelerating economic growth, to make Mali an agricultural power by 2015, and to combat poverty effectively. It thanks all the stakeholders involved in implementing the G-PRSP (local authorities, civil society, private sector, social partners and the TFPs) and it is counting on their support to accelerate the attainment of our goals. The Government finally recommends:

- ✓ Strengthening existing arrangements for promoting peace and security,
- ✓ Combating corruption effectively by strengthening internal control and external control,
- ✓ Integrating the gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) approach in the process for the preparation of the Budget Law as from 2012,
- ✓ Accelerating implementation of the national gender policy,
- ✓ Building the capacities of local authorities by transferring resources and powers,
- ✓ Accelerating implementation of the Framework Law on Agriculture (LOA),
- ✓ Developing agri-food industries and export subsectors that have a direct impact on the income of producers,
- ✓ Developing vocational training in buoyant sectors,
- ✓ Improving the quality of basic education,
- ✓ Developing quality general secondary education (GSE) and higher education (HE), particularly through better control of flows and appropriate reform of curricula and pathways/series,
- ✓ Complying with environmental protection regulations, making the population more aware of the importance of environmental protection and accelerating implementation of the sustainable land management program,
- ✓ Continuing to improve the business climate,
- ✓ Developing a results-based culture,
- ✓ Continuing to improve internal and external communications,
- ✓ Reducing regional disparities of all types,
- ✓ Improving access to basic health care in rural areas,
- ✓ Accelerating implementation of the national population policy and the action and priority investment program on population.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Matrix of Results 2010

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
Poverty and Food Security																
Poverty																
The poverty rate has declined	1. Incidence of poverty	I	34.40%	47.40%	-	-	43.70%	43.60%	42.60%	41.40%	ODHD/INSTAT	Surveys	Five years	ODHD/INSTAT	ODHD/INSTAT	
Food security																
Fewer persons are facing serious food insecurity	2. Proportion of persons facing food insecurity who receive benefits	R	-	1.17	0	0	0	0.171	0.41	0.22	SAP report on food and nutritional situation	Reporting	Annual	SAP	SAP	
National grain stocks have increased	3. National grain stocks, consisting of the National Security Stock and the State Intervention Stock (cereal banks) in metric tons	A	-	-	59,600	76,944	46,777	85,384	89,900	100,000	OPAM/SAP	Reporting	Annual	CSA	CSA	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
The food situation of children under five has improved	4. Rate of acute child malnutrition (%)	I	-	14.40%	10%	6.10%	6.20%	-	-	-	Results of EVSS conducted by the SAP, in cooperation with UNICEF, PAM, INSTAT, INRSP, FEWS Net, and CPSs of the Ministries of Health and Agriculture	Survey by sampling	Annual	SAP	SAP	
Macroeconomic and budgetary framework																
GDP growth averages 7 percent	5. Real GDP growth (%)	R	5.8	5.3	4.3	5	4.5	5.8	7.8	7.1	INSTAT/DNPD	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	INSTAT /DNPD	INSTAT /DNPD	
Promote accelerated, sustained growth and significantly reduce poverty	6. Ratio of outstanding debt/GDP	R	-	21%	20.40%	22.60%	25.30%	26.40%	21.10%	18.20%	DNPD/DGDP	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	DGDP	DGDP/ CPM	
	7. Total real expenditures in proportion to budget initially	R	AA	B				A	A	A	DGB	PEFA method	Every 3 years	DGB	DGB	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
	approved															
Public financial management meets Community standards	8. Tax rate (%)	I	17.2	14.7	14.2	13.3	14.7	14.8	17	17	INSTAT / DNPDP	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	INSTAT / DNPDP	INSTAT / DNPDP	
	9. Average annual rate of inflation (%)	I	0.2	1.5	1.5	9.2	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	INSTAT/DNPDP	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	INSTAT /DNPDP	INSTAT /DNPDP	
	10. Percentage of investment expenditures domestically financed (%)	R	22.5	25.8	22.5	23.5	24.4	26.3	22.5	22.5	DGB/DNTCP	TOFE	Annual	DGB/D NTCP	DGB/D NTCP	
Developing basic infrastructure and the productive sectors																
Rural development																
Grain production has increased	11. Total cereals production (1,000 metric tons)	R	-	3,693	3,885	4,815	5,090 (5,467)	6,418	5,262	5,683	CPS SDR/ DNA	Agriculture market surveys	Annual	CPS SDR/ DNA	CPS SDR/ DNA	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
Access to irrigated farming has improved	12. Additional fully irrigated areas developed (hectares)	R	12,000	10,166	3,314	3,414	4,343	3,085		10,000	10,000	CPS SDR/ DNGR	PGA data and inventory of improved sites	Quarterly	DRGR, PGA Coordination	DRGR, PGA Coordination
Production of cotton (main export crop) has increased	13. Cotton seed production (in metric tons)	R	620,000	414,965	242,233	202,397	236,000	243,863		570,000	578,000	CPS SDR/CMDT	Inventory of areas and production estimate	Annual	CMDT (DPA)	DPA/CMDT
	14. Cotton fiber production (metric tons)	R	266,600	175,797	100,941	85,654	85,171	103,000		239,400	242,800	CPS SDR/CMDT	Estimate based on agricultural production	Annual	CMDT (DPI)	DPI/CMDT
Animal production improved	15. Livestock population (in head)															
	Cows	R	10,233,913	7,843,442	8,141,000	8,385,700	8,896,300	9,163,000		8,827,863	9,092,699	DNPIA/Annual Reports	1991 national census data, to which annual growth rates have been applied	Annual	DRPIA	DSEI
	Sheep (head)	R	#####	8,870,735	9,761,000	10,249,600	11,300,200	11,865,000		10,782,434	11,321,556	"	"	"	"	"

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
	Goats (head)	R	19,620,368	12,647,464	13,593,000	14,272,700	15,735,600	16,522,000	15,373,072	16,141,725	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dairy and meat production are developed	Milk (T)	R	#####	1,815,579	1,798,502	1,187,992	1,944,202	2,021,555	2,033,530	2,094,536	DNPIA/2006 Annual Report	Estimated production based on bio-economic parameters	Annual	DRPIA	DSEI	
	Meat (T)	R	49,515	39,648	44,921	47,963	43,421	52,006	44,408	45,740	DNPIA/2006 Annual Report	Controlled slaughter statistics	Annual	DRPIA	DSEI	
The leather and hide sectors are more competitive	Exports of hides (T)	R	1,806	1,446.00	1,421.00	986	1,301.92	1,119	1,619.58	1,668.17	DNPIA/Annual and monthly reports	Controlled exports of pelts	Weekly, monthly, and annual	DRPIA	DSEI	
	Leather exports (T)	R	10,808	8,654.51	2,047.00	1,579	2,133.71	2,507	9,693.44	9,984.25	DNPIA/Annual and monthly reports	Controlled exports of leather	Weekly, monthly, and annual	DRPIA	DSEI	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
Implementation of the national environmental protection policy has increased the number of forested areas	16. Reforested surfaces (ha)	R	-	7,530	9,079.37	10,390.00	16,335.10	60,732	10,000	12,000	Periodic and annual reports of the DNCN and DRCN	Document analysis grid, interview guide, questionnaire, interview guide for target area	Quarterly and annual	CPS SEEUD/ DNCN	CPS SEEUD/ DNCN	
	17. Number of simplified management plans prepared and implemented	R	-	150	50	220	186	160	322	342	Available studies and dossiers, periodic and annual reports of the DNCN and DRCN	Document analysis grid, interview guide, questionnaire, interview guide for target area	Quarterly and annual	CPS SEEUD/ DNCN	CPS SEEUD/ DNCN	
Purification or decontamination stations are established in principal cities to treat liquid, solid, and	18. Percentage of the population with adequate access to sanitation systems (%)	R	50	19	21	23	24	Not available (NA)	33	35	DNACPN, Municipalities, Projects	Census	Annual	CPS SEEUD/ DNACPN	CPS SEEUD/ DNACPN	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
gaseous waste from industrial and artisanal production units	19. Reduction of watercourse infestation by proliferating aquatic plants (%)	R	100	-	-	-	-	Rate NA Weight: 2,394.98 metric tons or Area: 852.35 ha	30	40	ABFN, IER, ON documents, drafts	Reporting	Annual	Regional branch	ABFN	
Transport infrastructures																
The road network size and quality of management have improved road transportation	20.a. Number of km of paved roads maintained	A	7,301	3,773	3,773	3,569	3,619	4,320	4,376	4,601	CPS/MET-DNR-SDR	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	CPS/ME T-DNR-SDR	CPS/ME T-DNR-SDR	
	20.b. Number of km of modern dirt roads maintained	A	9,420	5,825	8,700	8,941	5,772	7,880	6,277	6,960	CPS/MET-DNR-SDR	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	CPS/ME T-DNR-SDR	CPS/ME T-DNR-SDR	
	21.a. Kilometers of paved roads in good condition	A	4,413	1,675	2,793	2,880	3,619	4,320	2,555	2,781	CPS/MET	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	CPS/ME T-DNR-SDR	CPS/ME T-DNR-SDR	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
	21.b. Kilometers of dirt roads in good condition	A	3,769	1,675	5,220	3,595	5,772	7,880		2,096	2,425	CPS/MET	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	CPS/MET-DNR-SDR	CPS/MET-DNR-SDR
	22. Kilometers of lanes constructed	A	1,800	-	263.38	76	718.9	1,101				CPS/MET-DNR-SDR	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	CPS/MET-DNR-SDR	CPS/MET-DNR-SDR
Communication infrastructure																
Citizens have increased access to telephone service	23. Percentage of communes with telephone service (landline and mobile)	R	70	-	45	53	65	68		45	50	CPS-MET/CRT, SOTELMA, ORANGE	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	CPS-MET/CRT, SOTELMA, ORANGE	CPS-MET/CRT, SOTELMA, ORANGE
Energy and Mines																
Citizens have improved access to electricity	24. Rate of access to electricity by category:	R	National: 64.6% Urban: 86.90% Rural: 55.00%	National: 16.9% Urban: 52.90% Rural: 1.30%	National: 22.53% Urban: 55.58% Rural: 8.23%	National: 25.41% Urban: 58.19% Rural: 11.23%	National: 25.27% Urban: 53.00% Rural: 13.29%	National: 27.08% Urban: 55.27% Rural: 14.89%	National: 28.30% Urban: 65.90% Rural: 12.00%	National: 31.50% Urban: 69.70% Rural: 15.00%	69.70% Rural:	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	CPS/ME	CPS/ME	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
The mining sector has improved and gold production is maintained at a satisfactory level	25. Industrial gold exports (in metric tons)	R	47	62.024	56.7	52.8	53.726	46.033		47.9	47.9	CPS/ME compilation of statistics	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	CPS/ME	CPS/ME
Industry and Commerce																
The business climate has improved	26. Number of procedures required to create a company	R	-	13	11	11	7	7				"Doing Business" Report	Surveys and polls	Annual	Doing Business team (World Bank Group)	Doing Business team (World Bank Group)
	27. Number of days required to create a company	R	-	42	26	26	3	3				"Doing Business" Report	Surveys and polls	Annual	Doing Business team (World Bank Group)	Doing Business team (World Bank Group)
Culture, Artisanal Trades, Tourism																
Develop small and medium-sized enterprises and industries in the Culture, Artisanal Trades, and Tourism sectors	28. Number of arrivals at hotels	R	-	200,003	221,328	234,490	204,006	205,124		300,000	321,000	OMATHO	Monitoring of hotel and accommodation statistics	Months	OMATHO	OMATHO

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
	29. Value of artisanal product exports (CFAF thousands)	R	-	506,970	1,168,352	860,315	3,733,886	5,346,793		548,761	559,736	CNPA	Statistical monitoring of certificates of origin/participant records from conferences, forums, and festivals	Months	CNPA	CNPA
Institutional Development, Governance, and Participation																
Central Government involvement in decentralization	30. Percentage of national budget effectively transferred to local governments in proportion to budgeted amount (%)	A	-	-	100	100	100			100	100	DGB/DNCT/CAD B	Reporting	Annual	CDI/UE	CDI/UE
Local governance	31. Percentage of minutes of ordinary sessions prepared and transmitted to	A	-	60	99.15	89.08	99.49%					OISE/DNCT/HCCT database	Reporting	Annual	DNCT	DNCT

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
	oversight agencies (%)								Program in Support of Administrative Reform and Decentralization (PARAD).							
Mobilization of local government resources	32. Amount of local government resources per capita (CFAF)	A	-	892	765.58	1,012	1,083				OISE/DNCT/HCCT database	Reporting	Annual	DNCTP/DNP/DNCT/CDI	DNCTP/DNP/DNCT/CDI	
Technical support to local governments	33. Percentage of local governments receiving assistance (%)	A	-	100	100 (59.11 OISE base)	100		100		100	OISE/DNCT/HCCT database	Reporting	Annual	DNCT/CDI/ANICT/CNN	DNCT/CDI/ANICT	
Improvement in the functioning of central and deconcentrated government	34. New revenue – collection centers implemented	A	-	11	11	9		-			CDI/DNCTP	Reporting	Annual	DNCTP	CDI/DNCTP	
	35. Number of operational units automated and connected via intranet	A	-	24	30	36	43	-			AGETIC/CDI	Reporting	Annual	AGETIC/CDI	AGETIC/CDI	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
	36. Change in average time to sign DGMP contracts (days)	R	-	129	119	109.68	98.50	127 days (increase compared with 2009 owing to the application of the new public procurement code) provisional data			DGMP	Reporting	Annual	DGMP/ CDI	DGMP/ CDI	
Capacity building for civil society	37. Number of alternative G-PRSP monitoring and evaluation reports produced by civil society	A	-	2	4	5	7	-	1	1	Alternative reports produced by civil society: CNSC CONACIPAL, FOSCAO, GSB and AMDH	Surveys, document reviews	Annual	CNSC	CNSC	
	38. Number of civil society strengthening programs implemented and receiving technical and financial support from the government	A	-	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	CNSC and other civil society organizations	Survey of civil society organizations, ministries, and TFPs	Annual	CNSC	CNSC	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
	39. Number of civil society proposals and/or opinions considered by the government in the context of policies or issues of national interest	A	-	2	2	3	3	3		1	1	CNSC and other civil society organizations	Survey of civil society organizations and ministries	Annual	CNSC	CNSC
	40. Percentage of NGO and association signatories of framework agreements with the government that have filed annual reports	A	-	19%	39.37%	19.00%	49.22%	34%		23%	24%	CADB/ MATCL	Reporting	Annual	CADB	CADB/ MATCL
Justice	41. Number of judges per capita	R	-	1/30,000	1/25,000	1/27,203	1/33,642	1/30,000		1/22,318	1/21,174	National Directorate of Judicial Administration	Reporting	Annual	National Directorate of Judicial Administration	National Directorate of Judicial Administration
	42. Number of judiciary buildings built or rehabilitated	A		25	12	5	5	5		5	7	Ministry of Justice, DAF	Reporting	Annual	Ministry of Justice, DAF	Ministry of Justice, DAF
	43. Mali's ranking in the Corruption Perceptions Index	R	-	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.7		4.2	4.6	TI/ODHD	Transparency International report	Annual	TI/ODHD	TI/ODHD
Strengthening of the social sector																
Education																

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)		
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis	
The primary school disparity between girls and boys has been eliminated	44 Gross enrollment ratio in 1st cycle of basic education (all schools)	R										Annual Statistical Report CPS/Education	Reporting	Annual	CPS Education	CPS Education	
	a. Overall GAR		91%	75.0 % (G=65.1%) (B=85.1%)	77.6% (G=68%) (B=87.8%)	80% (G=70.7%) (B=89.5%)	82% (G=73.0%) (B=91.2%)	83.4% (G=74.9%) (B=92.2%)	84.60%	87.20%							
	b. Boy/Girl GER parity index			0.76	0.77	0.79	0.8	0.81	b. Reduction of disparities	b. Reduction of disparities							
	45. Gross intake rate in 1st cycle (all schools)	R										Annual Statistical Report CPS/Education	Reporting	Annual	CPS Education	CPS Education	
	a. GAR		90%	74.20% (G=67.0%) (B=81.5%)	75.8% (G=68.9%) (B=82.9%)	79.4% (G=72.3%) (B=86.8%)	77.7% (G=70.4%) (B=85.2%)	78.4% (G=72.1%) (B=84.8%)	90.00%	90.00%							
	b. Boy/Girl GAR parity index			0.82	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.84	b. Reduction of disparities	b. Reduction of disparities							
The quality of teaching in primary school has improved	46. Completion rate in 1st cycle of basic education (all schools)	R										Annual Statistical Report CPS/Education	Reporting	Annual	CPS Education	CPS Education	
	a. CR		82.50%	48.50% (G=38.4%) (B=58.7%)	53.2% (G=42.9%) (B=63.9%)	54% (G=44.8%) (B=63.5%)	55.7% (G=47.2%) (B=64.4%)	59.1% (G=50.6%) (B=67.7%)	63.90%	67.60%							

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
	G/B CR parity index			0.65	0.67	0.70	0.73	0.75	b. Reduction of disparities	b. Reduction of disparities						
	47. Primary school pupil-teacher ratio (public and community schools)	R	50	56	55	55	53	53	56	55	Annual Statistical Report CPS/Education	Reporting	Annual	CPS Education	CPS Education	
Health and combating HIV/AIDS																
Citizens' access to health services has improved	48. Percentage of the population living within 5 kilometers of an operational health center	R	58%	51%	58%	58%	57%	59%	62%	64%	Annual Statistical Report CPS/Health	Reporting	Annual	CPS / Health	CPS / Health	
All children under age 1 are vaccinated	49.a. DTCP3 (Penta 3) vaccination rate for children under age 1	R	94%	92%	94%	94%	101%	92%	≥90%	≥90%	Annual Statistical Report CPS/Health	Reporting	Annual	CPS / Health	CPS / Health	
	49.b. Measles vaccination rate in children under age 1	R	-	82%	89%	91%	97%	104%	94%	96%	Annual Statistical Report (SLIS) CPS / Health	Reporting	Annual	CPS / Health	CPS / Health	
Women are guaranteed qualified	50. Rate of assisted delivery (including by ATR)	R	65%	55%	58%	61%	64%	65%	63%	65%	Annual Statistical Report CPS/Health	Reporting	Annual	CPS / Health	CPS / Health	

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
The level of prenatal clinic attendance has increased	51. PNC rate	R	80%	75%	78%	82%	90%	89%		83%	86%	Annual Statistical Report CPS/Health	Reporting	Annual	CPS / Health	CPS / Health
Utilization of health services has increased	52. Utilization rate for curative consultations	R	-	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.33	37%		0.35	0.36	Annual Statistical Report (SLIS and SIH) CPS / Health	Reporting	Annual	CPS / Health	CPS / Health
Efforts against HIV/AIDS are intensified	53. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among pregnant women	I	1.75%	3.50%	2.80%	-	2.70%	-		-	1.20%	CPS / Health, sentinel surveillance report	Reporting	Annual	CPS / Health	CPS / Health
Social development and solidarity																
The proportion of the population covered by social health insurance has increased	54a. Percentage of the population covered by mutual associations	R	-	1.70%	2.4%	2.60%	2.8% (revised figure)	3%		4.70%	4.80%	SISo report	Reporting	Annual	CDS/DN PSES	CDS/D NPSES
	54b. Percentage of the population covered by mutual health associations	R	-	1.50%	1.7	1.90%	2.1% (revised figure)	3%		3.50%	4.00%	SISo report	Reporting	Annual	CDS/DN PSES	CDS/D NPSES
Coverage for the poor has improved	55. Percentage of poor individuals with health coverage	R	-	35.40%	48%	53%	56.70%	-		50%	50%	SISo report	Reporting	Annual	CDS/DN DS	CDS/D NDS
Housing																

Results	Indicators	Type	MDG goal 2015:	Reference value	Result					Quantified G-PRSP Objectives		Sources of verification	Data collection method	Frequency	Responsible unit(s)	
					Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	2010	2011				Collection	Analysis
Low-income persons are provided with access to housing	56. Number of social housing units	R	12,000	880	1,087	1,027	1,700	2,100	875	875	MLAFU-DAF report	Reporting	Annual	DAF/MLAFU	DAF/MLAFU	
Employment																
Creation and promotion of sustainable employment	57. Number of new jobs created	R	-	23,019	17,277	28,764	38,413 (revised figure)	23,828	10,000	10,000	Annual report	Collection of data by administrative records	Annual	DNE/ANPE/DOEF	DNE/ANPE/DOEF	
Gender and equity																
Promotion of gender equality and equity in the population	58. Percentage of elected positions held by women	R	30	6.4	6.4	6.4	8	8	24	28	Data collection report/CNDIFE database on women and children	Data collection forms	Annual	CNDIFE / MATCL / Chambers of trade and industry	CNDIFE / MATCL / Chambers of trade and industry	
	59. Percentage of female agricultural operators	R	30	3.1	-	-	20	20	20	25	CPS Rural Development/ CNDIFE	Census	3 years	CPS SDR/ CNDIFE	CPS SDR/ CNDIFE	
Drinking Water																
Citizens have improved access to drinking water	60. Proportion of the population with sustainable access to improved source of water, by category:	R	National : 80.4% Semi-urban and urban: 90.7% Rural: 75.9%	National: 67.4% Semi-urban and urban: 76.6% Rural: 63.7%	National: 70.1% Semi-urban and urban: 75.9% Rural: 67.6%	National: 71.7% Semi-urban and urban: 76.3% Rural: 69.9%	National: 73.1% Semi-urban and urban: 77.4% Rural:	National: 75.5% Semi-urban and urban: 79.3% Rural:	National: 73.9% Semi-urban and urban: 76.50% Rural: 72.90%	National: 75.4% Semi-urban and urban: 77.80% Rural: 73.80%	CPS/SEEUDME compilation of statistics	Reporting (Administrative data collection method)	Annual	CPS/SEEUD	CPS/SEEUD	

Annex 2: State of implementation of the 2009 review of the G-PRSP

Tracking table (at June 20, 2011) of the recommendations of the 2009 review of the G-PRSP conducted in June 2010

Recommendations	Responsibilities	Level of execution	Comments
Recommendations to stimulate sustainable equitable growth			
1. Accelerating implementation of the Framework Law on Agriculture (LOA),	Government		
Finalization of the Agricultural Development Policy (PDA) and the National Program for Investment in the Agricultural Sector (PNISA) and mobilization of the resources necessary for their implementation		In progress	In 2010, the Government adopted, successively, the legislation creating the National Fund in Support of Agriculture, the Law on the status of farmers and farms, the policy on agricultural seeds of plant origin, and the Government program on the development of 103,000 hectares
2. Develop agricultural processing activities	Government		
Incentives to invest in the processing of agricultural products		In progress	The Industrial Development Policy was adopted by the Council of Ministers (March 10, 2010). Moreover, the implementation of the Markala sugar project is progressing (financing agreement signed in June 2011 and work is due to start by end-2011) and a unit for processing fruit into jam has been built at Yanfolila.
3. Develop the agricultural, forestry, and stockbreeding export subsectors	Government and private sector		
Development of contacts with a view to marketing of the products		In progress	The Export Promotion Agency (APEX) was established (draft Decree adopted by the Council of Ministers on October 27, 2010). It will provide support for entrepreneurs who want to export.
Making entrepreneurs more aware of the importance of international standards so that they can export.		Complete	This was implemented as part of the Integrated trade framework program.

4. Encourage Vocational Training	Government and private sector		
Mobilization of resources necessary to implement the National Vocational Training Program		In progress	Since the adoption of the National Vocational Training Program (July 2009), the National Directorate for Vocational Training (DNFP) has received financing only from PISE II and the Special Investment Budget. However, there are now vocational training institutes in all regions. But there is still insufficient equipment and a lack of human resources to lead and manage those centers.
Improved training provision in the eight key sectors identified in the national policy.		In progress	Training curricula are increasingly prepared in direct partnership with professional organizations. Approximately 80 percent of the graduates of training centers find employment within 12 months after obtaining their diplomas.
5. Alleviate red tape for companies	Government		
Reduction of controls and clarification of procedures and reduction of official and non-official start-up costs			The Investment Promotion Agency (API) is operational and has made it possible to reduce the number of days required to start up a business from 26 to 3 and to cut the number of stages from 11 to 4.
Redefinition of the mandates of MEF and MIIC institutions providing services to enterprises.			The draft legislation on the creation, organization, operating procedures, and structural framework of the National Directorate for Trade and Competition and its regional and subregional services were adopted by the Council of Ministers (October 27, 2010).
6. Ensure that environmental protection regulations are complied with and speed up implementation of the program for sustainable land management	Government		
Compliance with the regulations in force, thanks to increased resources for the supervisory authorities and awareness-raising campaigns		Not implemented	Regulations still inadequately applied and still little awareness among populations of environmental problems. Nevertheless, in basic education, an effort is being made to include environmental protection in school curricula.
Implementation of the Strategic Framework for Investment in Sustainable Land Management (CSI/GDT)		In progress	Implementation of the Strategic Framework for Investment has started.
Introduction of measures to encourage the various parties concerned to opt for production systems that respect the environment.		In progress	The Government has adopted a draft law prohibiting the production, import, marketing, possession, and use of plastic bags.

7. Facilitate private sector access to credit	Government and private sector		
Establishment of a CFAF 5 billion Guarantee Fund for SMEs		Implemented	The summary of the studies of the project to create those two funds was examined by the Interministerial Committee for the Monitoring of the Macroeconomic Framework (October 8, 2009). Allocations are assured (5 billion per fund) and remain to be mobilized.
Establishment of a CFAF 5 billion national investment fund for SMEs		Implemented	
Launch of discussions to determine whether this type of fund could be useful for large enterprises		In progress	Discussions took place.
Recommendations for accelerating poverty reduction			
8. Improve the productivity of the food crops sector	Government and TFPs		
Acceleration of the rate of execution of hydro-agricultural management projects to protect crops			In 2010, the number of hectares covered was markedly higher than during past years (12,570 ha against 4,332 ha in 2009, 7,642 ha in 2008, and 2,822 ha in 2007). Those figures relate to total water management schemes as well as other types of management.
Facilitate access to agricultural credit and equipment for farmers livestock herders, and fishermen		In progress	In view of the success of the Rice Initiative, the Government prolonged the initiative and extended it to other cereals (in particular maize, wheat and sorghum). The initiative consists essentially in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - subsidies for inputs (fertilizers, crop protection products, quality seeds) - providing agricultural equipment, - providing support and advice and recruiting coaches.
Maintaining price incentives for producers while protecting the purchasing power of consumers.		Not implemented	In February 2011, national weighted producer prices for the main cereals are approximately 10 percent lower than those of February 2010 (-7 percent for maize, -9 percent for sorghum, and -12 percent for millet). This helped to make inflation even more moderate than in 2010 than in 2009 (1.2 percent against 2.2 percent).

9. Continue to improve the supply of social services at the commune level by endeavoring to reduce regional disparities	Government and TFPs		
Increase in the number of basic infrastructures (health, education, and safe drinking water)		Implemented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of CSCOMs increased from 993 in 2009 to 1032 in 2010 (which is very close to the 1070 CSCOM envisaged for 2010 in the regional development programs, PDSEC). 2. The number of public basic schools increased from 4,482 in 2009 to 5,721 in 2010 (1,239 additional schools, which is an increase of 27.6 percent). This spectacular increase is due largely to the transformation of community schools into public schools. Thus, the number of community schools fell by 777 between 2009 and 2010. More generally, the construction of buildings is often very late and quality is uneven. Moreover, there are difficulties in applying the ANICT-MEALN convention. 3. The rate of the population's access to safe drinking water increased from 73.1 percent in 2009 to 75.7 percent in 2010. However, the creation of improved water point equivalents (IWPE) was not as high as planned (978 created in 2010 against 1,553 planned). The same is true for rehabilitated IWPEs (508 against 893 planned).
Increased human resources in health and education facilities.		Implemented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lack of skilled labor is a major problem in the health sector, in particular in areas that are remote from the major urban centers. For example, in 2010 in the Kayes and Timbuktu regions, 16.1 percent and 25.5 percent respectively of CSCOMs are still run by health auxiliaries. 2. The pupil-teacher ratio in public schools went from 61 in 2009/2010 to 56 in 2010/2011 (on the basis of the 2009 GPHC). For all schools, the ratio went from 50 to 44 during the same period (also on the basis of the 2009 GPHC).
10. Accelerate implementation of the National Population Policy	Government and TFPs		
Mobilization of the resources necessary to implement the Program of Priority Population Actions and Investments (PAIPP) 2010-2014		In progress	Implementation of the PAIPP has started.

11. Continue the actions undertaken for the development of microfinance	Government, TFPs, and private sector		
Development of a restructuring strategy for the sector		Implemented	A National Microfinance Development Strategy (SNDM) was developed in 2010. It is accompanied by an action plan.
Capacity building for promotion and oversight entities		In progress	A study has been carried out. The Control and Surveillance Unit for Decentralized Financial Systems has been given the task of implementing the study's recommendations.
Regularization of the status of all microfinance institutions operating outside the regulations		In progress	A study has been carried out. The Control and Surveillance Unit for Decentralized Financial Systems has been given the task of implementing the study's recommendations.
Capacity building for microfinance institutions in the preparation and implementation of business plans.		In progress	A study is under way under the supervision of the Promotion and Support Unit for Decentralized Financial Systems.
Capacity building for microfinance institutions in the introduction of effective management and information systems		In progress	A study is under way under the supervision of the Promotion and Support Unit for Decentralized Financial Systems.
Development of adaptive and innovative products for specific zones and target groups in order to reduce regional disparities		In progress	The distribution of microfinance institutions throughout the country is very mixed. The concentration of institutions in Bamako is becoming more marked (30 percent of MFIs in 2009), whereas the share of MFIs in the four regions in the North grew slightly. However, the share is declining in the other regions of the country.
Diversification of the supply of financial services of microfinance institutions (in particular savings services)		In progress	A study is being conducted
Increased linkages with the banking sector		In progress	A study is under way
Establishment of a guarantee fund that will improve the refinancing of microfinance institutions		Not implemented	This action is no longer considered useful by the Control and Surveillance Unit for Decentralized Financial Systems because a subregional fund has been launched.

Recommendations to increase the volume and effectiveness of financing			
12. Achieve a tax burden of 17 percent by expanding the tax base	Government		
Continuation of the institutional and organizational reforms undertaken in the tax administration		Implemented	<p>Of the 81 measures envisaged in the 2010 PAGAM/GFP to "Increase the effectiveness of tax and treasury administrations," 61 have been launched. The main measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - validation of the manual of internal procedures of the Treasury services; - establishment of a Treasury Technical Committee (October 2010) with a view to regulating government expenditure in accordance with the resources actually expected; - regularization of suspense and imprest accounts at the DNTCP; - adoption by the Government of the draft law instituting the property tax in Mali; - operational implementation of the Tax Policy Unit at the DGI; - continued expansion of the tax base, in particular by identifying new taxpayers working in the informal sector at the level of the DGI; - greater collection efforts on the part of the revenue services; - construction of the National Petroleum Products Office; - training of personnel at Customs; - opening of around twelve subregional offices of the property and land registry in Mali; - close monitoring of mining sites as part of DNDC revenue collection. <p>Activities not initiated include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - analysis of project funding, excluding budget support, with a view their inclusion in the general balance of the Treasury accounts; - electronic monitoring of activity on bank accounts belonging to the Government; - assessment of the weak enforcement of capital gains tax on the sale of property; - interconnection of the tax authorities, the customs authorities, and the Treasury.

Continued dialogue between the Government and its financial partners to ensure transparency in fiscal management		Implemented	<p>The Government and the TFPs have held a close dialogue on fiscal management. The dialogue took place mainly through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the PAGAM/GFP II validation workshop (June 2010); - the joint budget review (October 2010); - presentation of the preliminary and final PEFA reports (September 2010 and March 2011) - assessment of Phase 2 of the Paris Declaration (January 2010) - presentation of the preliminary report on the assessment of budget support operations (April 2011) - the Mali-PTF Joint Commission (June 2011) - the monthly MEF-Troika meetings.
13. Increase the share of capital expenditure in the government budget	Government		
Align capital expenditure on G-PRSP forecasts		Not implemented	In 2010, capital expenditure amounted to 367 billion, against 514 billion foreseen in the G-PRSP (i.e. an execution rate of 71 percent). Moreover, whereas the G-PRSP forecast that in 2010, current expenditure and capital expenditure would have almost equivalent weights (52 percent and 48 percent of budgetary expenditure respectively), current expenditure was much higher than capital expenditure (61 percent and 39 percent of budgetary expenditure respectively).
Increase the share of capital expenditure in the government budget		Not implemented	While in 2009, 41 percent of budgetary expenditure was capital expenditure, this proportion fell to 39 percent in 2010. At the same time, the share of current expenditure in budgetary expenditure increased from 59 percent to 61 percent.
Rise in the share of expenditure devoted to Pillar 1 of the G-PRSP "Developing Infrastructure and Productive Sectors"		Implemented	The share of expenditure devoted to "Developing Infrastructure and Productive Sectors" (Pillar 1 of the G-PRSP) increased from 20 percent to 21 percent from 2009 to 2010. It amounted to 28 percent and 27 percent respectively in 2007 and 2008.

14. Improving Public Expenditure Management	Government and TFPs		
Greater transparency in the expenditure cycle (in particular as a result of the implementation of PAGAM/GFP I and II)		In progress	<p>At December 31, 2010, the situation as regards the interconnection of the expenditure services is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 40 sites comprising ministry DAFs and national institutions are fully interconnected by optical fiber, (ii) eight DAFs housed in leased buildings are interconnected by leased line, (iii) Bamako District and the eight administrative regions are also interconnected with the MEF. <p>As a result of this interconnection, since 2008 it has been possible to determine in real time the overall execution status of the government budget or of each of the connected sites (DAF or regions). Moreover, numerous documents are disseminated over the MEF website: the 2010 Budget Law and its annexes, the quarterly and annual reports on the state of execution of the 2009 and 2010 government budgets, the 2006 and 2010 PAGAM/GFP reports and their annexes, the quarterly circulars of the Minister of Economy and Finance in 2009 and 2010, etc.</p>
15. Continue efforts to improve aid effectiveness	Government and TFPs		
Improve the predictability of aid by providing timely, comprehensive data		Implemented	<p>The forecasts of the TFPs, members of the OECD, are now collected each year by the SHA to prepare the Medium-Term Resource Framework (MTRF). In 2011, they were collected during the second quarter. From 2012 on, the exercise will be further improved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ greater involvement of the TFPs that are not members of the OECD 2/ a data collection during the first quarter to allow publication of the 2013-2015 MTRF Report before July 1, 2012.
Strengthen the sectoral approach and introduce it in new sectors		In progress	<p>In 2010, the sectoral approach was strengthened in those sectors in which it was already in place (health, education, decentralization, institutional development, government finances, statistics, safe drinking water and irrigation, etc.). For example, as regards education, PISE III was launched in April 2010 and in government finances, PAGAM/GFP II was launched in January 2011. Discussions are taking place with a view to extending the program approach to other sectors, in particular rural development.</p>

Increased use of budget support by aligning it on the budgetary cycle, in particular for payments		Implemented	In 2010, a new TFP joined the global budget support system (Switzerland), which brings the number of TFPs involved in the system to 11 (against 9 in 2009 and 7 in 2006). At the same time, the GBS increased regularly (49 billion in 2007, 54 billion in 2008, 89 billion in 2009, and 102 billion in 2010). The SBSs, on the other hand, are tending to stagnate (44 billion each year since 2007, except 2008 when the figure was 50 billion).
Use the national fiscal and public procurement systems		Implemented	The volume of assistance from OECD-member TFPs that respect the national fiscal management systems is increasing steadily (295 billion in 2010 against 282 billion in 2009 and 153 billion in 2005) as is the volume of assistance provided by those TFPs that respect the national public procurement systems (371 billion in 2010 against 342 billion in 2009 and 249 billion in 2005). However, those volumes are not growing as fast as the overall volume of assistance and in the end, the share of the assistance aligned on the national systems is decreasing (from 34 percent in 2007 and 2009 to 30 percent in 2010 for fiscal management systems; from 45 percent in 2005 to 40 percent in 2009 and 37 percent in 2010 for public procurement systems).
Continue to harmonize the triggers for budget support		Implemented	In accordance with the recommendations of the 2010 RBC, a budget support mobilization committee was set up to ensure harmonization of the triggers of budget support. The committee meets regularly to create a matrix of the triggers for budget support which i) is really a common matrix (PTF/Government) and no longer a compilation of the triggers of the various TFPs, and ii) has fewer triggers. The matrix validated by the MEF was sent to the TFPs end-May. Only triggers linked to a TFP must still be included.
Harmonize TFP procedures and coordinate interventions by developing joint analytical studies and missions		Not implemented	The TFPs' thematic groups have not drawn up guiding principles and a provisional timetable for the joint analytical studies and missions.
Improve the distribution of tasks between TFPs and search for complementarities		In progress	It was decided in 2010 that a better division of labor would be the main objective for the preparation of the next Joint Country Assistance Strategy (JCAS). Moreover, efforts have been made to achieve a better division of labor and complementarity among TFPs by updating the TFP Complementarity Matrix and the TFP global positioning table. Beyond the quantitative results of the updating exercise, the leadership of the national group on the guidelines for the division of labor must be strengthened.
Continuation of the process of implementing the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF)		Implemented	In 2010, 24 ministries have prepared a MTEF compared with 20 in 2009. Efforts must still be made to arrive at a harmonized format for MTEFs.
Mutual responsibility by ensuring that the existing consultation frameworks create genuine reciprocal accountability		In progress	As the years go by, the RBC is becoming a genuine space for reciprocal accountability, as is the Mali-PTF Joint Commission. Although it met only once in 2010, it will meet more regularly, starting from the CM on June 16, 2011.

16. Convince the TFPs that have been reluctant thus far to join in the existing coordination mechanisms	Government and TFPs		
Increase the number of 'emerging' TFPs in the TFPs' thematic and cross-cutting groups.		Not implemented	The 'emerging' TFPs did not participate more in the TFPs' thematic groups during 2010.
17. Strengthen the investment capacities of the local governments with a view to remedying regional disparities	Government		
Strengthening information systems on the needs of local government (on the basis of the population census and poverty indicators)		Not implemented	The final detailed results of the GPHC and the MICS and LIHS surveys were not available in May 2011. This prevented the recommendation from being implemented.
Implementation of long-term investment projects and development schemes.		In progress	The economic, social and cultural development programs (PDSEC) of the regions and the regional land management schemes (SRATs) have been partially implemented. The regions are seeking to improve them. Efforts must also be made to ensure that they take more account of one another and of national policies.
18. Increase the tracking of the resources of the local governments	Government		
Capacity building for the DNTCP in monitoring resources allocated to local governments.		Not implemented	This recommendation was not really implemented in 2010, but the 2011 action plan of the PAGAM/GFP II envisages strengthening the DNTCP so that it can prepare the management accounts for examination and forward to the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court management accounts and a comprehensive and usable budget review law.
Strengthen the Government's institutional mandate to monitor local government, and in particular conduct inspections and/or audits		Implemented	In 2010, the following actions were conducted to improve government monitoring of local government: -a study on tools for monitoring local governments; -training for members of Decentralization Support Units of ministries; -definition of the framework for the annual inspection of local governments by the central government.
Increase their human and material resources		In progress	In 2010, the objectives set for the transfer of resources were exceeded or met: - Grants to the supervisory bodies of local authorities amounted to CFAF 734 million against a forecast of CFAF 660 million. - Grants to local authorities amounted to CFAF 1.51 billion, which corresponds exactly to the forecast. Moreover, staffs recruited by local governments receive training at the Local Government Training Center.

19. Continue implementation of the measures taken to stimulate foreign investment	Government		
Accelerate implementation of the Action Plan to improve the business environment		In progress	<p>Mali is now placed 9th among the reformer countries in the Doing Business ranking. The 2010 reforms concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Starting a business: The one-stop shop, which became operation in April 2009, made it possible to simplify administrative procedure, reduce the number of days needed to start a business from 26 to 3, and to reduce the cost of starting a business. Those reforms have undoubtedly made a major contribution to the 25 percent increase in the number of businesses started in 2010. - Dealing with construction permits: The number of days needed to obtain a construction permit has been reduced to 19 and the cost has been lowered. The efforts largely explain the appreciable rise in the number of permits issued in 2010. - Making it easy to trade across borders: In 2010, the streamlining of procedures, the speed of operations, and the creation of a framework for dialogue between the players in trade made it possible to reduce the time needed for cross-border trade. - Improving protection for investors: In 2010, the conditions for the disclosure of information by companies for the benefit of minority shareholders continued to be improved. - Improving the enforcement of contracts: Judicial protection of the contractual relationship has been strengthened and court decisions are issued more rapidly.
Review of the Investment Code		In progress	The revised Investment Code was adopted by the Government. It is currently being examined by the National Assembly.
20. Design and implement a consistent set of measures to better direct transfers by Malian expatriates	Government and private sector		
Promote financial products that are better adapted to the expectations of migrants to safeguard the savings that they invest in Mali		In progress	A study is under way with a view to stabilizing funds coming from the Malian diaspora, in particular by establishing Malian banks in a number of host countries.
Development of mechanisms to encourage the use of these funds for social or productive investments		In progress	A study is under way on optimizing the impact of the remittances of Malian expatriates on the financing of the economy

21. Starting in September 2010, prepare the 4th Review of the G-PRSP and the 2012-2017 G-PRSP	Government		
Operationalization of the institutional mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the G-PRSP throughout the year		In progress	The Mali-PTF Joint Commission (CM) met on July 16, 2011. The G-PRSP working groups have been meeting regularly since April. The Steering Committee will meet in September and the Policy Committee in November. The CM will meet again in November.
Close cooperation with all the parties concerned (central government, decentralized and deconcentrated levels of governments, private sector, and civil society).		Implemented	<p>Nine consultations with the regions on preparation of the 2012-2017 RGSP were organized by the PRSP Technical Unit between April 30 and June 30, 2011. Those consultations allowed central government to hear the opinions of decentralized and deconcentrated agencies and of the Civil Society Organizations in the regions. At the same time, civil society has organized its own regional consultations to prepare the 2012-2017 G-PRSP.</p> <p>Moreover, the sectoral ministries, civil society, and the private sector have participated in the work of G-PRSP working groups. Efforts must be made over the coming months to involve representatives of the private sector and parliamentarians more in the preparation of the 2012-2017 G-PRSP.</p>
Establishment of a genuinely harmonized timetable, which will allow the data required to be collected in good time.		In progress	<p>The conclusions of the study on the implementation of a genuinely harmonized timetable are available. To implement that timetable, plans are in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to inform the Council of Ministers of the implementation of a timetable of reviews and their alignment on the budgetary process, in the form of a verbal communication in July 2011 at the latest; • to propose a standard review framework for the sectoral departments to ensure overall consistency and better use of the sector review reports by the Technical Unit of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP Technical Unit) and the General Directorate of the Budget (DGB); • to make an MEF circular for the ministries to require them to hold their reviews by a deadline before the review of the G-PRSP (scheduled each year for early June); • to provide for a budget allocation consistent with the level of each department to ensure financing for the activities linked to the sector reviews and to the review of projects and programs.

Annex 3: Real GDP growth

Table 20 Real GDP growth 2007-2011							
REAL GROWTH		2007	2008	2009	2010	2007-2010	2011
<i>Primary sector GDP</i>		2.5 %	13.2 %	5.6 %	11.5 %	8.2 %	6.4 %
Agriculture GDP		1.0 %	20.2 %	6.4 %	16.0 %	10.9 %	8.2 %
Food crops sector GDP excluding rice		6.4 %	14.4 %	5.6 %	14.0 %	10.1 %	6.3 %
Consolidated rice sector GDP		2.6 %	48.5 %	6.0 %	24.0 %	20.3 %	5.5 %
Industrial farming GDP excluding cotton		8.0 %	22.0 %	9.0 %	9.5 %	12.1 %	5.0 %
Consolidated cotton sector GDP		-41.1 %	-16.8 %	16.8 %	7.0 %	-8.5 %	60.0 %
Livestock farming GDP		4.6 %	4.0 %	4.2 %	4.3 %	4.3 %	2.8 %
Fisheries GDP		4.3 %	3.0 %	3.8 %	4.0 %	3.8 %	4.6 %
Forestry GDP		4.5 %	3.9 %	5.6 %	4.6 %	4.7 %	4.6 %
<i>Secondary sector GDP</i>		-4.6 %	-4.6 %	3.5 %	-2.1 %	-1.9 %	5.4 %
Mining products GDP		-8.4 %	-6.4 %	1.5 %	-14.3 %	-6.9 %	3.3 %
Agri-food - drink - tobacco		0.7 %	-20.0 %	8.1 %	4.0 %	-1.8 %	4.0 %
Textile industries GDP		-19.9 %	-34.0 %	5.0 %	4.9 %	-11.0 %	12.0 %
Other manufacturing industries GDP		-19.1 %	16.2 %	-9.2 %	-8.4 %	-5.1 %	4.0 %
Electricity water GDP		9.7 %	10.0 %	10.0 %	10.0 %	9.9 %	9.0 %
Construction and Public Works GDP		8.7 %	4.5 %	6.0 %	7.0 %	6.6 %	5.0 %
<i>Tertiary sector GDP</i>		10.4 %	4.3 %	3.5 %	4.5 %	5.7 %	4.4 %
Trade GDP		12.0 %	4.4 %	4.5 %	5.5 %	6.6 %	4.5 %
Transport and telecommunications GDP		20.9 %	10.0 %	1.9 %	5.0 %	9.5 %	5.5 %
Other non-financial market services GDP		8.0 %	1.0 %	5.3 %	4.0 %	4.6 %	5.0 %
Financial services GDP		5.0 %	2.0 %	3.5 %	3.5 %	3.5 %	3.0 %
Non-market services GDP		1.2 %	2.0 %	1.9 %	3.0 %	2.0 %	3.0 %
Imputed production of bank services (interest margin) GDP		-12.3 %	5.5 %	4.0 %	5.0 %	0.6 %	8.0 %
GDP at factor cost, 1987 prices		3.9 %	5.5 %	4.4 %	5.9 %	4.9 %	5.4 %
Indirect taxes (minus subsidies)		9.5 %	-2.0 %	5.9 %	4.2 %	4.4 %	4.3 %
<i>GDP at market prices, 1987 prices</i>		4.3 %	5.0 %	4.5 %	5.8 %	4.9 %	5.3 %
JOBS		2007	2008	2009	2010	2007-2010	2011
FINAL CONSUMPTION		4.4 %	3.3 %	3.1 %	4.5 %	3.8 %	4.2 %
HOUSEHOLDS		4.5 %	1.9 %	3.1 %	4.4 %	3.5 %	4.0 %

GOVERNMENT	4.3 %	8.0 %	3.0 %	5.0 %	5.1 %	5.0 %
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (Investments)	5.6 %	7.9 %	6.5 %	15.7 %	8.9 %	9.4 %
GFCF	15.2 %	-0.8 %	14.0 %	6.9 %	8.8 %	8.0 %
Private	12.9 %	3.7 %	10.5 %	7.7 %	8.7 %	8.9 %
Public	17.9 %	-5.9 %	18.4 %	6.0 %	9.1 %	7.0 %
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES	-75.8 %	359.9 %	-58.7 %	228.0 %	113.3 %	19.9 %
EXPORTS	0.5 %	-13.0 %	1.0 %	6.0 %	-1.4 %	8.0 %
IMPORTS	1.2 %	-19.1 %	-3.4 %	12.0 %	-2.3 %	9.0 %

Source: INSTAT

Annex 4

Sectoral contributions to GDP growth

REAL GROWTH	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007-2010	2011
<i>Primary sector GDP</i>	0.8 %	4.4 %	2.0 %	4.2 %	2.9 %	2.5 %
Agriculture GDP	0.2 %	3.9 %	1.4 %	3.6 %	2.3 %	2.0 %
Food crops sector GDP excluding rice	0.8 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	2.0 %	1.4 %	1.0 %
Consolidated rice sector GDP	0.1 %	1.9 %	0.3 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	0.4 %
Industrial farming GDP excluding cotton	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Consolidated cotton sector GDP	-0.8 %	-0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	-0.2 %	0.6 %
Livestock farming GDP	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.3 %
Fisheries GDP	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Forestry GDP	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
<i>Secondary sector GDP</i>	-1.0 %	-0.9 %	0.7 %	-0.4 %	-0.4 %	0.9 %
Mining products GDP	-0.7 %	-0.5 %	0.1 %	-1.0 %	-0.5 %	0.2 %
Agri-food - drink - tobacco	0.0 %	-0.5 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	-0.1 %	0.1 %
Textile industries GDP	-0.5 %	-0.6 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	-0.2 %	0.1 %
Other manufacturing industries GDP	-0.4 %	0.3 %	-0.2 %	-0.1 %	-0.1 %	0.1 %
Electricity water GDP	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Construction and Public Works GDP	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.2 %
<i>Tertiary sector GDP</i>	3.8 %	1.7 %	1.4 %	1.7 %	2.1 %	1.7 %
Trade GDP	1.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	0.7 %
Transport and telecommunications GDP	1.3 %	0.7 %	0.1 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	0.4 %
Other non-financial market services GDP	0.5 %	0.1 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
Financial services GDP	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Non-market services GDP	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Imputed production of bank services (interest margin) GDP	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
GDP at factor cost, 1987 prices	3.6 %	5.1 %	4.0 %	5.5 %	4.6 %	5.0 %
Indirect taxes (minus subsidies)	0.7 %	-0.1 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
<i>GDP at market prices, 1987 prices</i>	4.3 %	5.0 %	4.5 %	5.8 %	4.9 %	5.3 %
JOBS	2007	2008	2009	2010		2011
FINAL CONSUMPTION	3.4 %	2.5 %	2.3 %	3.4 %	2.9 %	3.1 %

HOUSEHOLDS	2.7 %	1.2 %	1.8 %	2.5 %	2.0 %	2.3 %
GOVERNMENT	0.7 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	0.9 %
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (Investment)	1.1 %	1.5 %	1.3 %	3.1 %	1.7 %	2.0 %
GFCF	2.5 %	-0.1 %	2.5 %	1.3 %	1.5 %	1.5 %
Private	1.2 %	0.4 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.9 %
Public	1.4 %	-0.5 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	0.7 %	0.6 %
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES	-1.5 %	1.6 %	-1.2 %	1.8 %	0.2 %	0.5 %
EXPORTS	0.1 %	-3.6 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	-0.5 %	1.8 %
IMPORTS	0.3 %	-4.6 %	-0.6 %	2.1 %	-0.7 %	1.6 %

Source: INSTAT

Annex 5 Principal social indicators

Table 21 Percentage of population living less than 5 km from health care by region from 2007 to 2010

Poverty zone	Regions	2007	2008	2009	2010
Zone I	Koulikoro	49	49	46	48
	Sikasso	59	59	45	52
	Ségou	56	56	50	55
	Mopti	46	46	49	52
	Subtotal I	46	53	47	52
Zone II	Kayes	49	51	51	61
	Timbuktu	39	39	38	51
	Gao	57	57	40	48
	Kidal	31	31	37	45
	Subtotal II	44	49	46	56
Zone III	Bamako (Subtotal III)	99	99	94	95
Total Mali		58	58	57	59

Source: DNS/LHIS (base GPHC 1998)

Table 22 Number of new consultants per inhabitant per year by region from 2007 to 2010

Regions	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kayes	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.39
Koulikoro	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.34
Sikasso	0.31	0.32	0.37	0.39
Ségou	0.30	0.29	0.35	0.36
Mopti	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.26
Timbuktu	0.31	0.25	0.28	0.37
Gao	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.32
Kidal	0.24	0.45	0.51	0.61
Bamako	0.38	0.38	0.44	0.49
Mali	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.37

Source: DNS/LHIS (base GPHC 1998)

Table 23 Rate of prenatal clinic attendances by region from 2007 to 2010

Poverty zone	Regions	2007	2008	2009	2010
Zone I	Koulikoro	77	82	87	89
	Sikasso	81	84	89	88
	Ségou	83	90	94	91
	Mopti	77	82	88	95
	Subtotal I	86	85	86	90
Zone II	Kayes	78	83	86	84
	Timbuktu	64	75	80	80
	Gao	60	58	76	79
	Kidal	26	48	49	80
	Subtotal II	74	76	83	82
Zone III	Bamako (Subtotal III)	97	101	102	97
Total Mali		78	82	90	89

Source: DNS/LHIS (base GPHC 1998)

Table 24 Assisted delivery rate by region from 2007 to 2010

Poverty zone	Regions	2007	2008	2009	2010
Zone I	Koulikoro	61	64	67	70
	Sikasso	63	66	66	69
	Ségou	60	61	63	64
	Mopti	37	42	44	51
	Subtotal I	58	59	62	64
<u>Zone II</u>	Kayes	50	57	58	58
	Timbuktu	35	41	33	38
	Gao	22	22	24	23
	Kidal	16	35	29	20
	Subtotal II	41	46	47	48
Zone III	Bamako (Subtotal III)	94	92	97	95
Total Mali		58	61	64	65

Source: DNS/LHIS (base GPHC 1998)

Table 25 Penta 3 vaccination rate for children under age 12
by region from 2007 to 2010

Poverty zone	Regions	2007	2008	2009	2010
Zone I	Koulikoro	92	91	98	102
	Sikasso	94	104	113	116
	Ségou	94	111	97	91
	Mopti	89	91	93	117
	Subtotal I	93	100	101	106
Zone II	Kayes	96	90	94	97
	Timbuktu	75	58	80	94
	Gao	94	90	100	102
	Kidal	32	39	44	41
	Subtotal II	88	82	91	96
Zone III	Bamako (Subtotal III)	99	89	115	108
Total Mali		94	94	101	104

Source: DNS/LHIS (base GPHC 1998)

Table 26 Unemployment rate by age group from 2007 to 2010

Age group	2007			2010		
	M	W	Total	M	W	T
15 - 19 years	16.6	13.3	14.7	5.3	11.33	8.01
20 - 24 years	16.4	14.8	15.4	10.8	18.61	14.39
25 - 29 years	10	13.4	12	8.4	20.03	13.89
30 - 34 years	6	9	7.6	6.76	7.95	7.25
35 - 39 years	3.1	13.2	8	5.92	7.9	6.69
40 - 44 years	4.9	7.2	6.1	4.1	6.66	5.01
45 - 49 years	7.1	6.5	6.9	5.82	5.89	5.85
50 - 54 years	3.6	4.7	4.1	4.86	5.8	5.16
55 - 59 years	4.8	6.6	5.5	1.47	7.33	3.13
60 - 64 years	2.8	0	1.7	3.38	2.87	3.21
Total	8.2	11	9.6	6.19	11.47	8.33

Source: ANPE/DOEF (Preliminary results 2010)

Annex 6 Table of financial trends

CFAF billion	2007 Result	% Growth 2007-08	2008 Result	% Growth 2008-09	2009 Result	% growth 2009-10	2010 Result
Total receipts and grants	768	-4	742	21	897	5	940
Total revenue	587	4	607	19	725	11	806
• Fiscal revenue	540	0	541	21	653	11	728
- Tax revenue	537	1	542	17	631	8	682
Direct taxes	107	40	150	18	177	16	205
Net indirect taxes	430	-9	392	16	454	5	477
Of which VAT	239	-16	201	23	247	6	262
Of which taxes on imports	87	-26	64	40	90	6	95
- Nontax revenue	30	-30	21	36	29	58	46
• Supplementary measures	0		0		0	-	0
• Revenue special funds and annexed budgets	47	42	67	8	72	10	79
Grants	181	-26	134	28	172	-22	134

Source: DNTCP (provisional data for 2010)

CFAF billion	2007 Result	% 2007/2008	2008 Result	% 2008/2009	2009 Result	% 2009/2010	2010 Result
Expenditure and Net Lending on a commitment basis	891	-7	828	23	1,016	4	1,061
Fiscal expenditure	894	-16	754	23	925	5	968
• Current expenditure	462	-1	459	20	549	10	601
- Staff	160	16	186	15	214	9	232
- Goods and services	182	-10	165	16	190	12	213
- Transfers and subsidies	106	-11	94	37	130	6	137
• Interest due	14	1	14	10	16	23	19
• Capital expenditure	431	-32	295	28	376	-3	367
- External financing	268	-36	173	30	224	-16	188
Borrowing	129	-45	71	47	104	4	109
Grants	90	-40	55	36	74	-23	57
Budget support	49	-4	47	-4	46	-52	22
- Domestic financing	163	-25	122	25	152	18	179
Expenditure special funds and annexed budgets	47	42	67	8	72	10	79
Net lending	-49	-115	8	149	19	-15	15

Source: DNTCP (provisional data for 2010)

Annex 7 CROCSAD and CLOCSAD

Regions	Number of meetings of CROCSAD and of CLOCSAD		Rate of execution Value achieved
	To be held	Held	
Kayes	30	2	7 %
Koulikoro	30	Not achieved	
Sikasso	30	16	53 %
Ségou	30	2	7 %
Mopti	34	22	65 %
Timbuktu	22	11	50 %
Gao	18	13	72 %
Kidal	18	12	67 %
Bamako	2	Not achieved	
Total	214	-	43 %*

Source: DNCT
The rate of 43 percent indicated above was calculated without taking account of the number of meeting planned for the region of Koulikoro and the Bamako District, since the figures for meetings held in those communities did not reach the DNCT.

The Regional Steering Committees for the Coordination and Monitoring of Development Operations (CROCSADs) and the Local Steering Committees for the Coordination and Monitoring of Development Operations (CLOCSAD) are the G-PRSP monitoring agencies at the regional and local levels.

Positions of Responsibility	2008			2009		
	Men	Women	% W	Men	Women	% W
<i>Elected positions</i>						
Presidents of political parties	110	3	3 %	121	3	2 %
Members of Parliament	132	15	10 %	132	15	10 %
National counselor	69	6	8 %	69	6	8 %
Mayors	695	7	1 %	695	8	1 %
Communal counselors	10054	720	7 %	9847	927	9%
Members of the CCIM	13	0	0 %	12	2	14 %
<i>Appointed positions</i>						
Prime Minister	1	0	0 %	1	0	0 %
Ministers	19	46	24 %	22	46	21 %
Members of the Constitutional Court	6	3	33 %	6	3	33 %
Members of the Supreme Court	6	1	14 %	6	1	14 %
Members of the CESC	51	7	12 %	56	2	3%
Ambassadors	19	3	14 %	26	4	13 %
Secretaries General	26	3	10%	na	na	na
Directors of central and attached services	95	6	6%	262	29	10 %
Source: CNDIFE						