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Mali



802732 9-77 (842184)
 Lambert Conformal Projection
 Standard parallels 8° and 22°
 Scale 1:1,000,000
 Boundary representation is
 not necessarily authoritative

— Railroad
 — Road
 ✈ Airport

USAID MALI OBLIGATION PLAN (\$000)

SECTOR	Life of Project Funding	Project Completion Date	1992 Actual	1993 Scheduled	1994 Planned
AGRICULTURE					
Farming Systems Research & Extension	20,793	9/30/95	3,990	800	500
Development of the Haute Vallee	17,500	9/30/93	3,985	1,730	1,800
Animal Production for Export	18,820	6/30/99	2,000	4,000	3,855
Foods & Agricultural Policy Support	2,000	9/30/95	1,000	300	0
Strengthening Planning & Research on Commodities	19,466	6/30/99	2,300	3,200	4,700
Mali Forestry	12,500	6/1/99	0	0	1,700
Village Reforestation	2,766	5/31/93	445	0	0
African Emergency Grasshopper & Locust	2,014	12/31/93	300	0	0
Sub-total			14,020	10,030	12,555
HEALTH & POPULATION					
Community Health & Population Services	15,700	9/30/98	0	4,755	3,845
Integrated Family Health Services	8,000	12/31/93	1,530	0	0
African Child Survival Initiative	1,525	9/30/93	475	0	0
HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa	425	9/30/98	225	250	0
Family Health Initiatives II	3,000	9/30/94			
Malaria Research	1,225	9/30/93		500	
Doro Child Survival	1,281	12/31/92	300	0	0
Nutrition Communication Project			0	350	0
BASICS			0	500	0
Futures Group			0	200	0
Contraceptives Procurement			0	745	0
Sub-total	29,875		2,530	7,300	3,845
EDUCATION					
Basic Education Expansion	20,000	9/30/95	0	6,000	3,000
African Training for Leadership and Skills	200	9/30/05	400	400	400
Human Resources Development Activities	5,160	9/30/95	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sub-total			1,400	7,400	4,400
OTHER					
Manantali Resettlement	18,835	6/30/94	500	0	0
PVO Co-Financing	50,000	9/30/99	3,820	8,800	3,800
Financial Management & Training	2,000	9/30/95	1,130	370	0
Policy Reform for Economic Development (PA)	9,000	8/31/97	2,000	1,000	1,000
Policy Reform for Economic Development (NPA)	1,400	9/30/97	7,000	0	4,000
Project Development & Support	2,242	9/30/93	600	100	400
Sub-total	83,477		15,050	10,270	9,200
GRAND TOTAL	113,352		33,000	35,000	30,000

**USAID ASSISTANCE BY REGION
TOTAL LIFE OF PROJECT FUNDING**

PROJECTS	Project Period		\$000 BY REGION								Bamako	National	Total	
	Start	End	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
AGRICULTURE														
Farming Systems Research & Extension	9/30/85	9/30/95	0	12,978	0	0	6,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,493
Development of the Haute Vallee	8/30/88	9/30/93	0	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,500
Animal Production for Export	3/31/92	6/30/99	5,006	5,006	0	5,006	0	0	0	0	3,802	0	0	18,820
Food & Agricultural Policy Support	6/1/91	9/30/95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Strengthening Agricultural Research on Commodities	3/32/92	6/30/99		7,786	3,893	3,893	3,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,466
Mali Forestry		6/01/99												
Village Reforestation	9/26/80	5/31/93	0	0	0	0	2,766	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,766
Cereals Market Restructuring	6/4/87	3/31/93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	0	1,600
	Sub-total		5,006	43,271	3,893	8,899	13,174	0	0	0	3,802	3,600	0	81,645
HEALTH & POPULATION														
Community Health & Population Services	8/30/91	9/30/98	2,630	2,630	2,630	1,295	2,630	0	0	0	3,885	0	0	15,700
Integrated Family Health Services	7/30/86	12/31/93	1,225	1,225	1,225	700	1,225	0	0	0	2,400	0	0	8,000
Family Health Initiatives II	03/01/89	09/30/94												3,000
	Sub-total		3,855	3,855	3,855	1,995	3,855	0	0	0	6,285	0	0	26,700
EDUCATION														
Basic Education Expansion	8/30/89	9/30/95	0	6,600	4,466	4,466	0	0	0	0	4,468	0	0	20,000
African Training for Leadership & Skills	10/01/89	9/30/05												200
Human Resources Development Assistance	6/8/88	9/30/95									5,160			5,160
African Graduate Fellowship Program III	8/4/88	9/30/94												480
	Sub-total		0	6,600	4,466	4,466	0	0	0	0	9,628	0	0	25,360
OTHER														
Manamali Resettlement	8/31/84	6/30/94	18,835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,835
PVO Co-Financing	9/1/89	9/30/99	0	320	1,760	480	960	3,402	1,750	1,750	5,578	0	0	10,622
Financial Management & Training	7/23/91	9/30/95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Policy Reform for Economic Development (PA)	8/27/91	8/31/97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	0	9,000
Policy Reform for Economic Development (NPA)	8/27/91	9/30/97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	0	14,000
Project Development & Support	5/31/88	9/30/93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,242	0	2,242
	Sub-total		18,835	320	1,760	480	960	3,402	1,750	1,750	5,578	27,242	0	56,499
REGIONALLY OR CENTRALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES														
Sahel Policy Analysis	6/3/86	6/30/95										1,595	0	1,595
African Emergency Grasshopper & Locust	6/8/88	12/31/93										2,015	0	2,015
Democratization Support: Civic Education	9/18/92	9/30/94										55	0	55
Sahel Human Resources	8/30/86	6/30/93										2,300	0	2,300
Promoting Population Policy Development	8/30/88	4/30/94										8,000	0	8,000
African Child Survival Initiative	7/5/88	9/30/93										1,525	0	1,525
Applied Development Research in the Sahel	9/30/92	9/30/98										8,500	0	8,500
HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa	6/1/89	9/30/98											0	425,000
	Sub-total											23,990	0	448,990
P.L. 480 - Food Aid	1989	1994							1,280	3,850	3,850	3,850	4,590	17,424
GRAND TOTAL			27,896	54,846	13,974	15,840	17,989	4,662	7,400	5,200	29,143	39,422	0	456,618

Notes:

1. Annual average - given the potential distortions when utilizing yearly obligation amounts, this estimate assumes that annual project expenditures are equivalent to the life-of-project funding divided by the length of the project (in years).
2. Regional distribution of project resources are based on estimates provided by the respective USAID Project Officer.
3. Bamako is considered as a distinct region for most USAID projects for resource allocation purposes.
4. Projects which have a nationwide policy or training focus are categorized as "National".
5. Population figure and Assistance per capita for regions 7 and 8 are combined as they constituted one region during the last census in 1987.
6. To obtain total project assistance in any given region multiply length of project (# of years) X yearly assistance level.

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**USAID ASSISTANCE BY REGION
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1989 - 1993**

\$000 BY REGION

PROJECTS			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Bamako	National	Total
AGRICULTURE	Life of Project Total Funding	Project Length											
Farming Systems Research & Extension	20,793	10	0	1,342	0	0	737	0	0	0	0	0	2,079
Development of the Haute Vallee	17,500	5	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500
Animal Production for Export	18,820	7	715	715	0	715	0	0	0	0	543	0	2,689
Food & Agricultural Policy Support	2,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
Strengthening Agricultural Research	19,466	7	0	1,112	556	556	556	0	0	0	0	0	2,781
Village Reforestation	2,766	10	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	276
Cereals Market Restructuring	1,600	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	267
Sub-total	82,945		715	6,670	556	1,271	1,569	0	0	0	543	767	12,091
HEALTH & POPULATION													
Community Health & Population Services	15,700	7	376	376	376	185	376	0	0	0	1,098	0	2,786
Integrating Family Health Services	8,000	7	175	175	175	100	175	0	0	0	342	0	1,142
Family Health Initiatives II	3,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
Sub-total	23,700		551	551	551	285	551	0	0	0	1,440	0	3,928
EDUCATION													
Basic Education Expansion	20,000	6	0	1,320	800	800	0	0	0	0	800	0	3,720
African Training for Leadership & Skills	200	15									200		200
Human Resources Development Assistance	5,160	7									1,000		1,000
African Graduate Fellowship Program III	480	6											60
Sub-total	25,360		0	1,320	800	800	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	4,920
OTHER													
Manantali Resettlement	18,835	10	1,883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,883
PVO Co-Financing	50,000	10	0	40	220	60	120	486	250	250	860	0	2,286
Financial Management & Training	2,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
Policy Reform for Economic Development (PA)	9,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
Policy Reform for Economic Development (NPA)	14,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,333	2,333
Project Development & Support	2,242	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	400
Sub-total	96,077		1,883	40	220	60	120	486	250	250	860	4,333	8,502
REGIONALLY OR CENTRALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES													
Sahel Policy Analysis	1,595	9										177	177
African Emergency Grasshopper & Locust	2,014	5										448	448
Democratization Support: Civic Education	55	2										27	27
Sahel Human Resources	2,300	7										329	329
Promoting Population Policy Development	8,000	6										1,455	1,455
African Child Survival Initiative	1,525	5										305	305
Applied Development Research in the Sahel	8,500	6										1,417	1,417
HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa	425	9										425	425
Sub-total	24,414	9										4,157	4,157
P.L. 480 - Food Aid	17,424	5						256	770	770	770	918	3,484
GRAND TOTAL	309,928	7	1,149	8,389	2,127	2,416	1,169	742	1,820	1,820	3,413	10,175	37,082

Notes:

1. Annual average - given the potential distortions when utilizing yearly obligation amounts, this estimate assumes that annual project expenditures are equivalent to the life-of-project funding divided by the length of the project (in years).
2. Regional distribution of project resources are based on estimates provided by the respective USAID Project Officer.
3. Bamako is considered as a distinct region for most USAID projects for resource allocation purposes.
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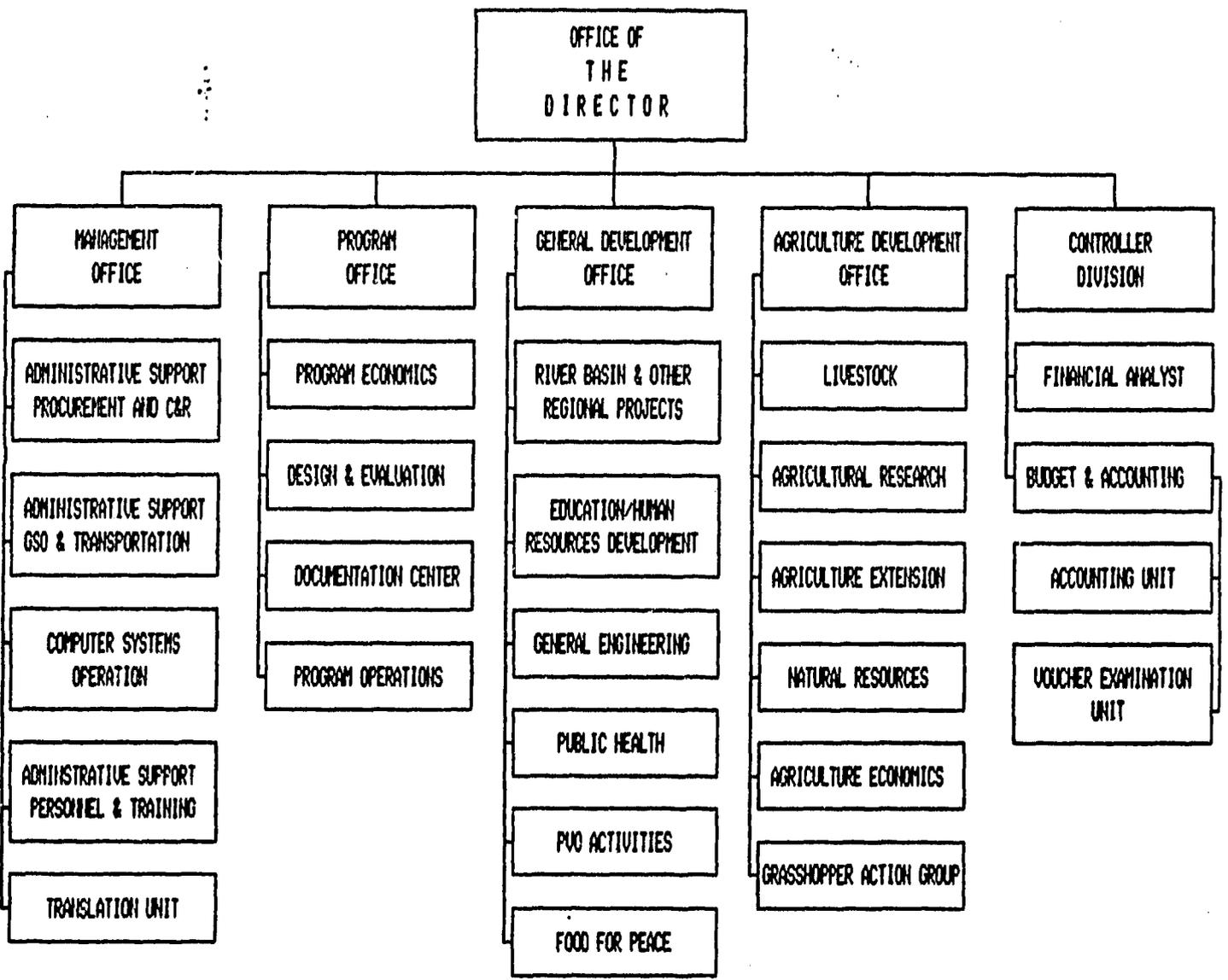
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United States Assistance to Mali
1961 - 1993
(\$US 000)

USAID Development Program										
Fiscal Year	Bilateral Program	Loans	Regionally & Centrally Funded Activities	P.L. 480 Food Assistance	Sub-Total	U.S. Ambassador's Self Help Program	Peace Corps	Military	USIS	Total
'61-'76	30783	3219	9912	28713	72627	296				72923
'62-'78					0		4600	1900		
1976	3245	3250	137		6632	72				6704
1977	9222		1086		10308	62				10370
1978	9678		1284	3558	14530	64				14594
1979	16100		930		17030	75				17105
1980	15498		2321		17820	75	120	100		18115
1981	14453		1188		15641	48	140	100		15929
1982	9611		1890		11501	85	150	100		11036
1983	9882		6167	4830	20879	100	120	100		21199
1984	11200		19233	9580	40013	120	160	100		40393
1985	28458		3172	33819	65449	124	190	200		65963
1986	9500		2943	9515	21958	113	220	200		22491
1987	7395		4754		12149	85	320	200		12754
1988	14533		3250	7000	24783	105	400	200		25488
1989	22081		4619	3450	30150	100	420	200	466	31336
1990	16831		3445	7704	27980	103	370	100	532	29086
1991	24560		4573	7622	36755	135	430	100	523	37943
1992	30000		1439	3350	34789	117	430	200	547	36083
1993	35000		3500	3300	41800	125	450	200	663	43238
TOTAL	318031	6469	75853	122441	522794	2004	8520	4000	2732	533550

HALI
RAM



	TOTAL POSITION RECAPITULATION						FUNDING		
	DIR	MGT	PROG	GOO	ADO	CONT	TOTAL	OE	PROJ
USOH	2	1	4	3	4	2	16	16	0
FNDH	1	1	1	4	2	4	13	13	0
USPSC	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	4
FNPSC	2	40	6	19	11	12	90	70	20
OTHER	0	6	0	1	2	0	9	7	2
VACANT	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4)	(4)	(0)	(8)	(2)	(6)
TOTAL	5	48	11	33	25	18	140	108	32

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USAID MALI - 1993

In 1993, USAID assistance to Mali will consist of \$35 million in development assistance through the Development Fund for Africa, and approximately \$3.3 million in food aid. About 80 percent of the portfolio is implemented bilaterally with the Government of the Republic of Mali, and the remaining 20 percent through direct grants with U.S. private voluntary organizations like CARE, AFRICARE, Save the Children Federation and World Vision, and several local non-governmental organizations. Most AID projects are in Bamako and its five surrounding regions, though numerous private voluntary and non-governmental organizations work in more remote areas, too. USAID's core program focuses on policy reform, agricultural, population, and health and education. It has also provided considerable food aid during drought years.

Policy Reform

Policy reform has been the heart of the AID program since 1985. USAID's interventions work closely with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund's structural adjustment program by focusing on promoting economic liberalization, increasing private sector investment, and reducing the state's role in economic affairs. Its most recent set of reforms target improving the efficiency of Mali's commercial courts to foster business activity and the "rule of law" simultaneously. Also, the multi-donor Cereals Market Restructuring Program has worked since 1980 to free the cereal market from price controls, assure cereal producers of stable prices, and increase private traders' participation in marketing.

Agriculture and Natural Resources

Since Mali derives more than half of its income from agriculture and still has unrealized agricultural potential, USAID's focus in this sector is on privatization and technology development and transfer. The Development of the Haute Vallée project in Region II assists village associations with management, marketing, extension, and community development activities. USAID has also worked in the livestock sector since the 1960s, mostly on livestock health and production, and regional marketing and exports. These livestock activities, along with agricultural research projects like developing staple grains like millet and sorghum in the savannah zone, have helped privatize rural credit, finance agricultural supplies, sell agricultural produce, and sell veterinary drugs and services. In the natural resources management area, the Mission

is developing a new program that addresses problems and issues in the forestry sector. This planned activity will build upon previous reforestation efforts in Region V by combining both project and non-project assistance to develop and implement new revised national forestry codes and policies.

Literacy and Education

To address the discouragingly low 18 percent literacy and 25 percent primary school attendance rates, in 1989 USAID joined the World Bank and other donors in a major \$80 million basic education effort designed to improve the quality of Malian schools and level of student achievement. The Government of the Republic of Mali is committed to this goal and is addressing problems of resource allocation, availability of texts and other materials, pedagogical skills, and information management. The Ministry of Education also has an active adult literacy program throughout Mali that private voluntary and non-governmental organizations support through rural development activities.

Health and Population

With infant mortality at 165 per thousand and child mortality at nearly 250, the Mission allocates substantial funds to improve rural access to modern health practices. The goal is to provide basic family health services, particularly those affecting child survival, through district and village-based health centers. Much of the Mission's contribution is through technical assistance and training while other donors provide infrastructure and improve rural water supplies. Population activities include developing policy, providing family planning services, and promoting urban and community-based social (commercial) contraceptive marketing. USAID also launched the "Protector" and the oral contraceptive "Pilplan" in Mali. Following President Carter's initiative, this year it has moved into eradicating guinea worms.

Democratic Initiatives

USAID Mali has always carried out decentralized rural development activities vigorously, which now align with Mali's democratic aspirations. With support from the 116(e) appropriation, it will build upon last year's successful election assistance program and assist varied civic education activities. Media (television, print and radio) and adult literacy programs that can achieve results quickly and equitably will be a special focus.

USAID MALI PROGRAM HISTORY

Upon independence in 1960, the Government of the Republic of Mali embarked upon an ambitious program to modernize and develop its economy along socialist lines. The state assumed control of most of the country's banking activities and foreign trade, and introduced large industrial, comprehensive price controls.

The United States began providing economic assistance to the Government of the Republic of Mali in 1961, and managed it with a bilateral Mission. The USAID assistance program was small and limited in scope due to Mali's political uncertainties and substantial aid from other sources. Yet the United States maintained an effective presence by concentrating in three main areas: education and training; food production (with emphasis on improving livestock production for domestic consumption and export), and; rural infrastructure.

Pursuant to a 1966 reassessment of the United States' economic assistance policy in Africa, emphasis shifted to stressing the long-term nature of assistance; moving toward a multinational and regional project implementation framework; coordinating more with other external aid sources; placing greater emphasis on countries with viable development prospects, and; focusing country programs on strategic economic sectors.

During the Sahel drought years of 1973 to 1975, the United States provided large amounts of emergency food assistance to Mali and undertook relief and rehabilitation activities. In 1973, Congress legislated a fundamental change in the United States' foreign aid policy called the New Directions Mandate: AID development assistance was to focus on helping the rural poor rather than on providing general assistance aimed at increasing overall economic development.

This agreement gave rise to two institutions: 1) the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control, which was formed March in 1973 by six (now nine) Sahelian states to coordinate relief and recovery efforts, and; 2) the *Club des Amis du Sahel*, formed in March 1976. At that point, regional cooperation was a relatively new concept and experience in designing and implementing programs that required well-orchestrated coordination was limited.

AID's new policy direction was influenced by evolving political situations in Africa, a changing international economy, and a strong emphasis on using integrated approaches to address fundamental, multifaceted problems. Bilateral programs were designed to complement regional undertakings. It was hoped that production-oriented projects would promote continued agriculture sector growth, increase the land's carrying capacity for animals, and improve the health of herds. Research and extension, training, and integrated rural development projects were part of a comprehensive humanitarian and development package aimed at improving living standards for the poor majority.

During the late 1970's and early 1980's, USAID and other foreign donors encouraged efforts by the Government of the Republic of Mali to reduce its control of the economy and to promote greater private sector participation.

AID strategies to increase food security and long-term growth in the Sahel have included applying existing agriculture and livestock production technologies; conducting infrastructure studies and health care and training programs; building institutions; and integrating rural development activities. USAID also played a key role in creating and developing a specialized regional center for population research, *Centre d'Etude et de Recherche sur la Population pour le Développement*, which is one of the more important institutions in the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control.

USAID viewed this period as a transition from emphasizing program development to stressing project implementation and evaluation. The Mission came to recognize the shortcomings of complex rural integrated development project designs, and that extension efforts were not transferring appropriate technologies and systems to farmers. Progress was slower than anticipated for various reasons: administrative and accounting deficiencies; inadequate financial and personnel management; stifling food grain pricing and marketing systems; inadequate physical infrastructure, and; inefficient economic and institutional systems.

In the late 1980's and early 1990's, the Government of the Republic of Mali demonstrated its capacity to revitalize the economy and enhance the impact of development efforts by undertaking financial and economic policy reforms. Now, various bilateral and multilateral programs nurture a more dominant private sector role by eliminating the public sector monopoly on cereals marketing, redefining regional organizations, increasing economic incentives to farmers, reforming and privatizing state enterprises, and introducing structural and functional reform to rural development organizations.

The revised AID program has been reoriented to: create a better environment for development programs; improve quality of life in Mali through establishing and implementing policy reforms that affect rural producers, the private sector, agricultural extension institutions, research, and health and family planning programs, and; enhance project management and development planning through extensive training programs that are both consistent with the plans of the Government of the Republic of Mali and complement other donor efforts.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The USAID Mali 1990-1994 Country Development Strategy Statement states that its development goal is to promote economic growth and improve the quality of life of Malians. USAID is one of Mali's main partners in policy reform, agricultural and natural resources, education, and health and family planning. By encouraging private sector initiatives, the USAID program thereby increases private sector participation in the economy, augments income in high potential areas through more livestock exports and agricultural outputs, and improves health delivery and educational service. Mali's low per capita gross national income of \$270 justifies this programmatic orientation.

The strategies developed under the present country program build upon previous achievements in Mali with USAID and donor community assistance. The macroeconomic development outlook is positive, considering how fast policy reforms have occurred, which will support better public sector performance and an independent and flexible private sector in the agriculture, livestock veterinary services, agribusiness, transport, health, and banking sectors. USAID's Policy Reform Program for Economic Development and the multi-donor Cereal Market Restructuring Program address these policy and institutional constraints.

Sustained economic growth cannot be realized without improving the crucial agricultural and livestock sectors. USAID's strategy aims at improving the policy environment, institutions and technologies that have the greatest potential to stimulate increases in food production, staple grain productivity through extended technologies, and agricultural productivity while impacting on rural income at a people-level.

Achieving strong economic growth and better quality of life cannot happen without improving education and health and lowering the population growth rate. Poor access to health services and education in Mali give it an average life expectancy of 47 years, infant mortality rates around 165 per 1000; and a literacy rate of 15 percent and low but increasing school enrollment rate (World Bank 1992). The Government of the Republic of Mali has renewed its commitments by revising its priorities and strategies in the health and education sectors to yield better quality and more efficient programs and services. USAID's strategy acknowledges this new Government of the Republic of Mali approach through two projects -- Basic Education Expansion, and Community Health and Population Services -- that are designed to redress key policy constraints, mobilize and use public and private resources rationally, and manage the health and education sectors more effectively via decentralized institutions.

The USAID Mali program is fully consistent with the objectives of the United States Congress as articulated through the Development Fund for Africa and other legislation.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

PROJECT TITLE:	Integrated Family Health Services
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0227
PROJECT OFFICER:	Lynn Gorton
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Health
STARTING DATE:	July 30, 1986
COMPLETION DATE:	December 31, 1993
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$8,000,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

In 1986, the Malian Government and USAID signed an agreement to implement the Integrated Family Health Services Project that was intended to strengthen the Ministry of Health's Division of Family Health Services and 15 clinics located in the Bamako District and the Koulikoro Region. By strengthening and integrating the delivery of maternal child health and family planning services, the project intended to have a favorable impact on maternal and child health and also to increase contraceptive prevalence. The four project components are: reinforcing services; constructing and renovating public health facilities; information, education and communication, and; special studies.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. Upgraded maternal and child health and family planning units providing full prenatal and post-natal services, voluntary family planning, well-child clinics with nutritional surveillance, oral rehydration therapy and vaccination;
- b. Knowledgeable and productive personnel, complimented by improved supervision and management skills that include reliable health services statistics and patient records, stock control systems for vaccines and contraceptives; and
- c. Increased use of maternal and child health and family planning services, and increased community knowledge and practice of preventive health and family planning.

A recently-completed evaluation of the Project showed that it has: supported the development of norms and procedures in maternal and child health and family planning; reorganized 20 health centers to better provide integrated maternal, child health and family planning services; trained 1,156 Ministry of Health personnel in family planning program management, family planning clinical methods, and better information, education and communication techniques in family planning and child survival; renovated 15 health centers and build the Malian Family Planning Association's headquarters; and that health centers that collected service statistics increased the utilization of their services after the reorganization.

PROJECT TITLE:	Community Health and Population Services
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0248
PROJECT OFFICER:	Lynn Gorton
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Health
STARTING DATE:	August 30, 1991
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1998
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$15,700,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

Within the policy reforms and strategic objectives elaborated under the World Bank's Health Development Project II, this Project's goal is to promote economic growth while improving quality of life; and its purpose is to increase the sustainability and effectiveness of Mali's health service delivery system. The activities developed under the project will contribute to four major results: 1) competent health care professionals providing quality maternal child health and family planning at district and community health centers, private clinics and pharmacies; 2) competent health care administrators providing quality supervision in planning and management to local health communities; 3) a management information system that is useful and functional at all health care system levels, and; 4) increased knowledge of, use of, and demand for modern contraceptive methods through public, private and commercial channels.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. Establishing 156 new village health centers, staffed with trained personnel and financed entirely from local community funds during the 1991-1995 period;
- b. Increasing the number of children under age one vaccinated against major childhood diseases from five percent in 1987 to 65 percent in 1995;
- c. Increasing the number of urban and rural women of reproductive age vaccinated with two doses of tetanus toxoid from 30 and seven percent in 1990 to 60 and 30 percent in 1995, respectively;
- d. Raising the national contraceptive prevalence rate from 1.3 to 8.5 percent from 1987 to 1995;
- e. Increasing the number of village pharmacies stocked fully with essential drugs and contraceptives in the project zone from zero to 100 percent, and 50 percent nationwide;
- f. Increasing the number of private health practitioners;
- g. Increasing the number of disease episodes treated through the public health system from 15 percent in 1990 to 52 percent in 1995; and
- h. Increasing the Ministry of Health's share of the Government of the Republic of Mali's central budget from 6.5 percent in 1990 to nine percent in 1995.

PROJECT TITLE:	AIDS Prevention Among Higher Risk Groups
PROJECT NUMBER:	936-5972
PROJECT OFFICER:	Dorothy Stephens
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	National AIDS Committee
STARTING DATE:	October 1, 1992
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1998
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$425,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

This project addresses the lack of knowledge of AIDS and AIDS prevention among higher risk groups. The HIV rate among prostitutes in Bamako and regional capitals measures from 55 to 86 percent. Although HIV prevalence rate within the general population (at approximately four percent) can be perceived as low when compared to African countries with the highest rates, i.e. Zambia, Uganda and Rwanda with rates of 30 percent, the rate among prostitutes in Mali is only slightly less than those of the highest countries. The purpose of this project is to limit the spread of HIV infection by training a selected group of women with multiple partners to be health educators and teach their peers about AIDS, and motivate them to use condoms regularly. To accomplish this, the project will engage in various activities: applied research; behavioral research; operational research; training; information, education and communication programs; technical assistance; commodities; and, data collection and analysis.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

The direct indicator of this intervention's success will be the reduced incidence of HIV infections. The target audience's knowledge, attitudes and practices related to HIV AIDS prevention will be an important impact consideration. The project will also measure data on the number of individuals counselled, the number of family planning and Maternal Child Health community workers trained, the number of sites where AIDS education is offered, and the number of HIV-positive women and couples counselled about the dangers of pregnancy.

As of March 1993, 200 prostitutes have participated in educational interactions with peer educators; condom distribution is improving with better management of stock and increasingly-frequent distribution with fewer bar managers; a condom distribution system has been established in Ségou and condoms are given out in Sikasso after "causeries"; 390,000 condoms have been distributed through Project outlets; and 10 prostitutes have received gynecological exams.

PROJECT TITLE:	Family Health Initiatives II
PROJECT NUMBER:	698-0462.88
PROJECT OFFICER:	Tata Sangare
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Health
STARTING DATE:	March 1, 1989
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1994
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$3,000,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The goal of this project is to reduce the rate of population growth to a level consistent with Mali's economic growth and enhance the freedom of individuals to choose the number and spacing of their children voluntarily.

The purpose of this project is to increase the awareness of, access to, and use of modern contraceptives in Mali. The project will furnish low-priced contraceptives to Malians through existing commercial and community infrastructure, and will use modern commercial marketing techniques to advertise and distribute contraceptive supplies to key towns throughout Mali. The project will also use community-based distribution techniques to extend contraceptive information and products to selected rural areas.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. Generating broad political and social support for contraceptive social marketing and community based distribution;
- b. Having tested models for expanding these models to other areas in Mali;
- c. Contraceptives being widely available at reasonable cost in all of Mali's major urban areas, 75 percent of its key towns, called *arrondissements*, and 25 percent of the very rural villages of the project area;
- d. 30 percent of the population of ages 14 to 44 knowing about family planning concepts and contraceptive products;
- e. Reaching an 8.5 percent contraceptive prevalence rate in project area;
- f. The Ministry of Health, the National Pharmacy being able to plan, execute, supervise and evaluate commercial social marketing and community-based distribution activities;
- g. Having appropriate management and supervision systems in place to ensure high standards of services delivery;
- h. Putting an appropriate information, education and communication program in place to build social support, encourage small family size, dispel myths and rumors about contraceptives, and explain availability and use of modern contraceptive methods; and
- i. Having 30 percent of population aged 15 to 44 informed of family planning concepts and contraceptive methods.

PROJECT TITLE:	Promoting Population Policy Development
PROJECT NUMBER:	625-0978
PROJECT OFFICER:	George Thompson
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Center for Population Research and Study for Development
STARTING DATE:	August 30, 1988
COMPLETION DATE:	April 30, 1994
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$8,000,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The purpose of this project is to promote the development of appropriate national population policies, strategies and programs within the nine countries of the Sahel. Appropriate population policies concern themselves with rapid population growth, high fertility, and infant and maternal health. Progress indicators in achieving this will be: 1) the growth and development of private and public institutions addressing population policies, programs and family planning services; 2) the increased prevalence of contraceptive use, and; 3) lowered infant and maternal mortality ratios, fertility, and population growth.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

The impact of this regional project will vary between countries. Achieving these results will be a significant step toward realizing better maternal and child care, population growth rates consistent with economic development, and a more balanced population distribution.

- a. Broadening the expertise of the Center for Population Research and Study for Development and solidifying its reputation as an effective actor in population and development arena;
- b. National development planners integrating population variables into national development processes increasingly;
- c. Making a broad spectrum of national leadership groups aware of the pivotal role of population factors in achieving national development objectives;
- d. Top leaders and other influential people demonstrating increased public commitment to promulgating population policies and programs;
- e. Allocating greater resources to policy and program development and implementation;
- f. Sahelians, and especially women, having improved access to family planning and health services.

PROJECT TITLE:	African Child Survival Initiative
PROJECT NUMBER:	698-0421.88
PROJECT OFFICER:	Dorothy Stephens
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Health
STARTING DATE:	July 5, 1988
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1993
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$1,525,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

In Mali, diarrheal disease is the second most problematic disease for children under five years of age. Relatively simple interventions like oral rehydration therapy, supplemental feeding during diarrheal episodes and continued breastfeeding can make a dramatic impact upon children's lives. In order to reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease, the project assists the Ministry of Health's National Diarrhea Disease Control Program, in collaboration with UNICEF and the Academy for Educational Development, by providing technical assistance to develop nutrition education activities in Mali. Pritech assists the Ministry of Health by training health professionals on diarrheal case management and introducing oral rehydration therapy. Project components include: training; operational research; health information system development; and, educational materials development.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

Using 1988 as the baseline year, the project expects to:

- a. Decrease infant mortality rate by 25 percent (from 100-200 per 1,000);
- b. Decrease under-five mortality by 25 percent (from 10-20 per 1,000 per year);
- c. Increase health facility prescriptions for using oral rehydration therapy from one percent to 50 percent; and
- d. Increase community use of oral rehydration therapy from one percent to 20 percent.

PROJECT TITLE:	Private Voluntary Organization Co-Financing
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0247
PROJECT OFFICER:	George Thompson
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Various U.S. Voluntary Organizations
STARTING DATE:	September 1, 1989
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1999
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$50,000,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The project purpose is to realize sustainable increases in the non-profit sector's capacity to promote Mali's social and economic development. The Mission has strongly supported participation by rural and urban poor, including women, in an equitable, participatory and environmentally-sustainable development process. The most direct and largest mechanism to do this is the Private Voluntary Organization Co-Financing Project, as amended, which was authorized in Fiscal Year 1989, has an authorized life-of-project funding level of \$50 million and Project Assistance Completion Date of 1999. It tackles fundamental development problems in rural Mali. The Project will enable more effective long-range planning, better implementation, and more impact. The Mission has made Family Planning its highest overall priority, mandating its consideration in all project activities and aiming at high, rapid impact. It also makes considering Basic Education and Literacy paramount in the project review process. The Project will focus more sharply to reach the target population -- the local people themselves -- by working more directly with local non-governmental organizations, village associations, civic groups, and associations and federations thereof.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

Through developing grassroots organizations and providing them with the skills they themselves seek to improve their lives, the Project will contribute to significant impacts in the areas of Natural Resource Management, Child Survival and Family Planning, Basic Education and Literacy, and Microenterprise Development.

- a. Decrease the number of people highly vulnerable to famine from 400,000 in 1992 to 250,000 by 1999;
- b. Decrease the percentage of infants between three and 36 months old who are severely malnourished, as measured in height-for-weight, from 24.4 percent in 1987 to 15 percent by 1999.
- c. Decrease the national infant mortality rates from 108 per 1,000 in 1987 to 80 per 1,000 by 1999;
- d. Increase the national contraceptive prevalence rate from 1.3 percent in 1987 to 15 percent by 1999;
- e. Increase the national adult literacy rate from 23 percent in 1989 to 35 percent by 1999; and
- f. Increase the number of operational non-farm private enterprises by 1,000 by the year 1999.

PROJECT TITLE:	Democratization
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0265
PROJECT OFFICER:	Boubacar Daou
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
STARTING DATE:	September 30, 1992
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1993
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$1,100,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The project purpose is to assist Mali in its transition to a democratic government, to build the capacity of Government of the Republic of Mali's transitional government and the *Comité de Transition pour le Salut du Peuple* to implement democratic activities like national conferences, referenda, municipal, legislative and presidential elections, in a timely manner.

ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Mali made positive steps towards a stable democracy due to total freedom of association, a freedom of assembly and a free press (e.g. many private newspapers and several private radio stations). However, democracy in Mali is still fledgling and needs strengthening. The citizens in general need to be educated and sensitized in democratic behavior. The Government and the political parties do not seem to have much constituency and the authority of the Central power and its representatives throughout the country is very weak;

- a. The technical assistance helped develop a viable electoral system, an essential element to guarantee equity and neutrality in a democracy, which is just beginning to exist in Mali. The electoral system is managed by the Government's Ministry of Territorial Affairs and its representative branches in the Regions;
- b. Technical assistance educated citizens in knowing their rights and responsibilities in a democracy by training heads of political parties, associations, newspapers, unions and civic groups. USAID followed on to this by supporting a civic education project that will fund training of trainers in municipalities, and address civic education in decentralized administrative structures;
- c. Technical assistance trained election officials in the periods between elections. Its results were significant, and noted as such by election observers. Election officials in later elections were much more confident and knew how to deal with problems; and
- d. Contribute to implementing successfully the first-ever multiparty democratic elections since independence at both the municipal and national levels.

PROJECT TITLE:	Democratization Support: Civic Education
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0541.88
PROJECT OFFICER:	Boubacar Daou
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Territorial Affairs
STARTING DATE:	September 18, 1992
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1994
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$55,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The project purpose is to assist the Government of the Republic of Mali to conduct civic education activities necessary to strengthen the democratic and multiparty system in Mali, especially decentralized institutions. This evolved from a desire to promote a grassroots understanding of democratic society and government. The objective is to provide civic education training to influential local leaders, especially recently-elected mayors and municipality councilors. They are among the first officials elected in multiparty elections and are the closest to the concerns of their constituencies. After training, these officials will be able to educate and inform their constituencies about their rights and responsibilities in a democracy. This includes information about basic documents such as the constitution; the functioning of political parties; national institutions such as the presidency, the national assembly, and the judiciary; and new local institutions such as elected city councils. The training will also address democratic rights such as the freedoms of expression and assembly and other legal protections; and responsibilities such as respect for the rights of others and the duty to pay taxes and abide by the laws.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

So far, the Mission has begun to support the decentralization process by contracting services for data collection and information gathering services for all the existing municipalities in Mali. The contractors should be ready to develop the seminar training modules soon. They should already have an idea about what the town councilors and mayors know and don't know about civic rights and responsibilities, and how much they need to emphasis trainer training for these elected officials. They should have already determined whether to use French or local languages as the training medium in each municipality. By the Project Assistance Completion Date: September 30, 1994.

- a. Mayors and town councilors in Bamako and other cities will be trained in rights, responsibilities and administrative procedures relevant to the municipal code and municipal administration;
- b. Mayors will be trained in how to run town meetings; and
- c. Citizens of municipalities will be informed of rights and responsibilities as well as municipality activities and projects during town meetings.

PROJECT TITLE:	Development of the Haute Vallée
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0233
PROJECT OFFICER:	Catherine McIntyre
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Office of the Haute Vallée of Niger
STARTING DATE:	August 30, 1988
COMPLETION DATE:	December 31, 1997
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$29,500,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The Development of the Haute Vallée project takes an integrated approach to rural development by providing village cooperatives with the skills they need to manage small business activities. The project's purpose is to increase farmer income, production and productivity in the Haute Vallée region of Mali by strengthening public and private sector support of agricultural marketing, credit and extension services. Project components consist of functional literacy and management training for village cooperative members, a rural credit guarantee program, construction and maintenance of farm access roads, agricultural extension and natural resource management services, and the privatization of agricultural transport and marketing functions. An amendment to the project approved in August 1993 will add an agribusiness and marketing program and family planning component to the project.

This project addresses all four of the major Agency objectives: democracy (through the development of independent and decentralized village associations); economic growth (by increasing agricultural production via an extension service); population and health (by providing a distribution channel for contraceptives and family planning and AIDS prevention information); and environment (through improved natural resource management techniques and an integrated pest management program).

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

The most significant achievement to date has been the successful introduction of the concept of independent village associations that are capable of planning, negotiating for loans and implementing small business activities. Specific accomplishments include:

- creation of 240 village self-managed cooperatives and training of over 7,500 members, with a goal of 350 cooperatives by end of project;
- over 60,000 people (26 percent women) have been trained in functional literacy in 600 literacy centers, with a goal of an additional 50,000 trainees;
- 308 commercial loans made to date to village cooperatives totalling \$2.2 million, with an end-of-project goal of \$4 million; and
- 559 kilometers of farm access roads have been built and maintained to date, with another 100 kilometers planned for construction.

PROJECT TITLE:	African Emergency Locust and Grasshopper
PROJECT NUMBER:	698-0517.88
PROJECT OFFICER:	Doral Watts
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	National Crop Protection Service
STARTING DATE:	June 8, 1988
COMPLETION DATE:	December 31, 1993
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$2,014,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

Mali and the Sahel are threatened continuously by devastation from desert locust and grasshoppers. The African Emergency Locust and Grasshopper project supports the Government of the Republic of Mali's grasshopper and locust program. Its activities in Mali to control infestations are essential maintaining adequate food security for the people of Mali. Because desert locust and grasshoppers threats grow and move quickly, the Project supports rapid intervention strategies based upon field surveillance and ecological soundness. Likewise, to assure regional stability, the Project encourages regional coordination and dialogue on infestation control operations.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

Project success will be measured in terms of increased pest management and control capabilities. This project expects to produce safe and effective alternatives to chemical-pesticides usage; improved environmental and crop protection; reduced public health risks, and; improved food security.

PROJECT TITLE:	Animal Production and Export
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0244
PROJECT OFFICER:	Doral Watts
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Rural Development
STARTING DATE:	March 31, 1992
COMPLETION DATE:	June 30, 1999
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$18,820,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

In Mali, there are more animals than people. Mali depends upon the Livestock Sector to generate employment, income, and food for a majority of its people. Thus, the Project goal to promote sustainable economic growth means that the livestock sector must be productive. The Ministry of Rural Development considers the project purpose, to increase productivity and income in the animal and livestock sector on a sustainable basis, as critical to the well-being of the people of Mali. The Project focuses upon improved commercialization of animal-related enterprises, and increased animal and livestock productivity.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS:

- a. Viable new commercial ventures will provide inputs, services and products while Malian animal producers and intermediaries increase access to market system information, emphasizing both Malian and West African market conditions and regulatory information. Likewise, Malian producers, traders and processor associations and extension agents will improve access to capital inputs, credit and marketing outlets, thus can function better in the marketplace. These producers also will adopt new technologies like improved nutritional packages for large and small ruminants;
- b. Central Veterinary Laboratory will use improved vaccine production and employs cost-recovery marketing strategies that will enhance private sector animal health delivery such that producers can access private animal health services and medicines in Mali;
- c. Private sector groups and the Malian government will establish an operational consultative process on livestock commercial regulations and export promotion while livestock exporting agents use revised policies and regulations to increase competitiveness of Malian livestock exports;
- d. Policies and practices that encourage natural resource improvements in association with livestock-related enterprises will be adopted locally and regionally such that applied community land management with farmers and mixed crop and livestock will yield more sustainable, productive land use management systems; and
- e. Marketing reforms will be completed, thus encouraging production and marketing decision-makers to apply pricing and marketing information to commodities sold in the markets, which will improve their resource allocations and production efficiency.

PROJECT TITLE:	Farming Systems Research and Extension
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0232
PROJECT OFFICER:	Catherine McIntyre
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Institute of Rural Economy (Ministry of Rural Development)
STARTING DATE:	March 6, 1985 (Authorization date)
COMPLETION DATE:	March 5, 1995
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$20,793,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The project purpose is to provide institutional support to the Institute of Rural Economy, the national agricultural research institute, to enable it to expand and increase the effectiveness of its farming systems research program in Mali, in order to develop agricultural technology that is relevant to farmers' needs and circumstances, and to promote their effective transfer to clients. The project provides technical assistance, training, research facilities and equipment to the Institute of Rural Economy. This support increased the capacity of the Institute to generate and extend appropriate technologies to farmers in Region II (Niger Upper Valley Zone) since 1986; and pursue similar work in Region V (Mopti area) since 1991.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. The Institute has extended its Farming Systems Research and Extension program to Region II since 1986 and to Region V since 1991. The program headquarters, established under the project, is providing research leadership and support to three regional field teams, including an older team in Region III, which the Project does not fund. The headquarters can provide adequate support to two more regional (Regions IV and I) teams planned by the Institute;
- b. Malian staff trained by the Project are assuming responsibilities for research programs in the two regional teams;
- c. The Institute has published results of project-conducted research and presented them in international research meetings;
- d. Institute-generated and Project staff field-tested appropriate technologies have been communicated to the extension service in the Upper Niger Valley. An Impact Monitoring study conducted by Project staff indicated that Region II farmers are adopting several of these technologies, and are increasing their agricultural productivity and production as a result;
- e. The Project has established good collaborative linkages and regular communication channels with researchers, extension services, training institutions and farmers. Collaborative research programs conducted jointly by the Project and subject matter specialists on-station; and with extension services (on-farm) improved researchers' and extension's staff understanding of technology generation and adoption process; and
- f. 15 graduate students trained in the U.S.A. have graduated (five Ph.D., ten M.Sc.) and resumed their posts in Mali, four others will graduate this year. The Project has provided short-term technical training in key fields like financial management.

PROJECT TITLE:	Cereal Policy and Development Program
PROJECT NUMBER:	Cereal Policy and Development Program -- P.L. 480, Title III Program
PROJECT OFFICER:	Catherine McIntyre
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning
STARTING DATE:	April 24, 1989
COMPLETION DATE:	December 31, 1994
LIFE OF PROJECT:	24,893 metric tons, valued at \$12.6 million

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The purpose of the project is to help Mali achieve the objectives it has set for itself in its Food Strategy, principally to reach food self-sufficiency. Cereals comprise nearly 90 percent of the average Malian diet, but their production is vulnerable to periodic droughts. The Title III program builds earlier policy reform successes using P.L. 480 Title II. In collaboration other food aid donors, USAID Mali has helped Mali to maintain food security. At the same time, it has used food aid to leverage increased private sector participation in cereal markets, and free market cereals pricing. Reformed cereals policies balance the interests of (1) cereal producers, who grow more grain in response to better prices and better market information; (2) the Malian government, whose budget had been strained by cereal subsidies; and (3) consumers. The multi-donor coordination also functions to program food aid imports so as to avoid adverse effects on Malian production and prices. Local currency generated by sales of imported P.L. 480 wheat and rice has been used for such activities as monitoring food emergencies, distributing food to needy populations, improving market communications, and strengthening private cereals transport and handling.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

The Cereal Policy and Development program aims to alleviate both sides of Mali's food security problem--production and consumption--by increasing both availability of food and access to food. The program is following three paths to achieve its aims:

- a. P.L. 480 Title III imports ensure adequate supplies and consumption of commodities not available locally. Wheat imports are consumed mostly by those who are economically better off; the effect of wheat sales is then to underwrite food security programs directed to the poor.
- b. Further improvements in grain marketing and distribution will create a better environment for food production incentives, efficient private sector grain distribution, and overall household access to food; and
- c. Local currency generated from Title III commodity sales will improve private sector-based grain market stability and help to increase food production directly. Better market stability will assist farmers to make better production decisions because grain prices will be more predictable, and private transporters and handlers will serve the cereals market more efficiently.

PROJECT TITLE:	Food and Agriculture Policy Support
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0260
PROJECT OFFICER:	Catherine McIntyre
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning
STARTING DATE:	June 1, 1991
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1995
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$2,000,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The project goal is to increase agricultural production, and particularly food production, which are both necessary conditions for economic growth and alleviating hunger. The project purpose is to promote efficiency and productivity in Mali's food sector.

The project supports the two key goals of Mali's current country strategy and the Africa Bureau's Development Fund for Africa: fostering economic growth and alleviating hunger. This project builds upon the success of an earlier project that provided technical assistance and policy analysis to a collaborative effort of all food aid donors. The program was called the *Programme de Restructuration du Marché Céréaliier*; it began in 1987. This project broadens the focus of the predecessor project, going beyond grain market concerns to embrace critical issues in food security. Analyses conducted under the project show that diversifying income sources and searching for new cash-earning opportunities for rural people is as important in generating food security as grain production and marketing alone. Thus, this project will collaborate with the other donors and the Government of the Republic of Mali through the *Programme de Restructuration du Marché Céréaliier* to promote efficiency and productivity in the food sector.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. Increased information available to various actors in the food and agriculture sector in order to promote better decision making, program planning, and policy formulation;
- b. Increased income and employment from agriculture, whether from increased commercialization, grain production, or participation in other agricultural activities like cash crop, market gardening, livestock production for sale; and
- c. Improved household access to food to improve health and nutritional status.

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PROJECT TITLE:	Strengthening Research Planning and Research on Commodities
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0250
PROJECT OFFICER:	Catherine McIntyre
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Institute of Rural Economy (Ministry of Rural Development)
STARTING DATE:	March 31, 1992
COMPLETION DATE:	June 30, 1999
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$19,466,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The project goal is to support sustainable economic growth in Mali through policy reforms, increased agricultural productivity, and private sector development to improve incomes, nutritional status, and Malians' well-being. Its purpose is to strengthen the capacity of the national agricultural research system to develop and disseminate sustainable, productive and income-generating technologies for use by small-scale farmers. The project provides technical assistance, training, and research equipment to the Institute of Rural Economy in order to implement the National Long-Term Research Plan. This will lead to research program outputs linked to cost and targeted to specific clients and agro-ecological zone.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

The expected achievements are:

- a. Realizing an operational and sustainable agricultural research system characterized by: improved research planning; efficient research programs; good management of resources (personnel, financial and capital) and increased ability to monitor research performance. Some indicators of this are planning and executing research programs in a timely manner, retaining quality scientific staff, and having adequate financial resources linked to priority research programs available on a timely basis;
- b. Obtaining increases in on-farm yields, production and farm income as a result of farmers adopting technologies developed by the Institute. Some indicators of this achievement are: release and adoption of four or five environmentally-sound innovative technologies across ecological zones (e.g. crop varieties resistant to stress and Striga, improved natural resources management and food processing practices); increased consumption of processed food or feed products developed by research; and applied economic analyses generating market information for value added technologies;
- c. Increasing progressively the number of suitable technologies and recommendations developed by the research system as indicated by the Project monitoring system; and
- d. Measuring indications of declining on-farm soil degradation and erosion as a result of adoption of technologies released by the Institute.

PROJECT TITLE:	Manantali Resettlement
PROJECT NUMBER:	625-0955
PROJECT OFFICER:	George Thompson
IMPLEMENTING AGENTS:	National Hydraulic and Energy Services, Peace Corps
STARTING DATE:	August 31, 1984
COMPLETION DATE:	June 30, 1994
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$18,835,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The Project purpose is to resettle 10,000 people from 46 villages, minimizing their hardship and seeking to at least sustain their current standard of living. These villagers were forced to move because of the impoundment of water created by the Manantali Dam. The project was extended for two years to allow for the completion of construction activities and the initiation of a community development component. A further one-year extension enabled the community development component to be expanded. The project has been successful in achieving its objectives to date. Housing and access to water has been provided, compensation has been awarded for lost infrastructure and resources, there have been no major negative health impacts attributable to the move, and the resettled communities have largely returned to their previous productive activities.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. 10,000 villagers resettled;
- b. Acceptable dwellings and other household structures rebuilt;
- c. Potable water supplied in adequate amount;
- d. Fields cleared;
- e. Village infrastructures rebuilt;
- f. Government services operating;
- g. Losses compensated;
- h. Grassroots community development activities.

PROJECT TITLE:	Financial Management and Training
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0261
PROJECT OFFICER:	Jim Duvall
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	<i>Contrôle Général d'Etat</i>
STARTING DATE:	July 23, 1991
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1995
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$2,000,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The Financial Management and Training Project is an excellent example of USAID Mali's ability to quickly respond to events and initiate programs of lasting importance. Following the downfall of Moussa Traoré's government in March 1991, the transitional government turned its attention to improving government accountability and increasing transparency of government operations.

The project's goal is identical to the Mission's program goal, namely to promote economic growth. The applicable strategic objective is to increase private sector participation in the economy. This will occur through improved public sector funds management improving the investment climate and eventually resulting in fewer and more efficient government controls over the productive sectors of the economy.

To achieve this ambitious agenda, the project seeks to improve the Government of the Republic of Mali's ability to manage and monitor the use of financial resources, including those provided by AID-funded projects.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

Of the three outputs to be achieved during the life of the project, one has been surpassed significantly, a second has been accomplished fully, and the third is well underway - all within the first two years of a five-year project;

- a. To fulfill a Government of the Republic of Mali decree that all governmental agencies must maintain complete and accurate physical inventory records, the Government Accounting Office (*Contrôle Général d'Etat*) initiated an ambitious accounting system improvement program to not only make available a computerized control system, but also to train accounting personnel in accounting and internal control systems for inventory management;
- b. The comprehensive training program developed and being implemented by the Project will give the Government Accounting Office staff the skills and expertise necessary to perform their assigned duties effectively;
- c. Perform at least three audits to verify satisfaction of the indicated output objectively. The impact of providing modern office equipment to the Government Accounting Office, including computers, photocopiers, and report binders, has yielded over 70 audits being completed in the last twelve months.

PROJECT TITLE:	Policy Reform for Economic Development
PROJECT NUMBERS:	
Technical Assistance	688-0245
Non-Project Assistance	688-0246
PROJECT OFFICER:	David Atteberry
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning
STARTING DATE:	August 27, 1991
COMPLETION DATES:	
Technical Assistance	August 31, 1997
Non-Project Assistance	September 30, 1997
LIFE OF PROJECT:	
Technical Assistance	\$ 9,000,000
Non-Project Assistance	\$14,000,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The USAID Mali program for economic policy reform began in 1985 under the Africa Bureau's Economic Policy Reform Program. Over a six-year period (1985-1991), the Project, working closely with the Government of the Republic of Mali and other donors in the context of Mali's policy reform framework, brought about several reforms that liberalized the economy and promoted private sector development. This effort continues with the Policy Reform for Economic Development program, whose purpose is to promote economic growth by increasing private sector participation in the economy and improving the efficiency of public sector management. The Project's first reform initiative, eliminating export taxes, culminated in November 1991 with the disbursement of \$7 million in non-project assistance. With this accomplished, and with efforts by USAID and the Government of the Republic of Mali on advancing democratic initiatives, the Policy Reform for Economic Development program has identified additional reforms within the Ministry of Justice that target the Commercial Courts system to both promote private sector growth and the rule of law. To date, an additional \$4 million of non-project assistance has been disbursed for reforms related to the institutions and mechanisms that lend themselves to the efficient, fair, and reliable resolution of commercial disputes.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

Improved macroeconomic performance and the impact of policy reforms established under the program will result in:

- a. Promoting and diversifying production and increasing food security;
- b. Pricing and trade policies that promote market-oriented pricing policies and the growth of private sector activities;
- c. Public enterprises improving public sector efficiency and reducing its size;
- d. Reforming public financial management and simplifying the tax system, increasing revenues, recovering more economic and social services costs, and improving the structure of current expenditures; and
- e. Monetary policy that mobilize domestic savings, improving resource allocation, and improving banking system efficiency.

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PROJECT TITLE:	Basic Education Expansion
PROJECT NUMBER:	688-0258
PROJECT OFFICER:	Freda White-Henry
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of National Education
STARTING DATE:	August 30, 1989
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1995
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$20,000,000
Project Assistance	\$17,000,000
Non-Project Assistance	\$ 3,000,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The project goal is to increase rural household production, productivity and incomes. It recognizes education as a key ingredient in a sustained national development program, therefore equips citizens with the education they need to produce better. The project purpose is to increase the efficiency of delivering the Government of the Republic of Mali's basic education system. This is the sector's critical constraint that is most amendable to improvement.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. The number of primary school children completing the sixth grade increases from 19,300 in 1989 to 82,600 (cumulative) in 1995.
- b. The number enrolled in grades one through six increases from 311,000 in 1989 to 528,000 in 1995;
- c. The number of girls enrolled in grades one through six increases from 115,000 in 1989 (less than 17 percent of all school-age girls) to 200,000 in 1995 (22 percent);
- d. The number of students repeating primary school grades decreases from 30 percent in 1988 to 15 percent in 1995;
- e. The student-teacher ratio decreases from 51:1 in 1989 to 35:1 in 1995;
- f. The number of teachers and other staff retrained in more efficient pedagogical and management skills increases from zero in 1989 to 5,500 in 1995;
- g. The number of textbooks per student increases from 0.3 in 1990 to two in 1995;
- h. The percentage of teachers using textbooks increases (from ten to 75 percent from 1991 to 1995), and the percentage of classrooms where students use textbooks increases (from six percent in 1992 to 50 percent in 1995);
- i. The number of classrooms increases by one-third from 7300 to 9450 in 1995; the number of "complete schools" rises from zero in 1992 to 370 in 1995; the number of rehabilitated classrooms increases from zero in 1990 to 1000 in 1995; and
- j. Performance scores of second and fifth grade students in core areas on standardized tests improve from a mean of 44.4 in 1992 to 75 in 1995.

PROJECT TITLE:	African Training for Leadership and Advanced Skills
PROJECT NUMBER:	698-0475.88
PROJECT OFFICER:	Freda White-Henry
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning
STARTING DATE:	October 1, 1989
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 2005
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$200,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

Africa's lack of technical skills and weak public and private institutions account more than anything else for the absence of an environment that creates the conditions for sustained growth. Increased African capacity to promote growth is therefore a sine qua non for Africa's sustained development. This Project is the fourth in a series of A.I.D. projects since 1963 that addresses the lack of human capacity to create an enabling environment for sustained growth. Like its predecessor, African Graduate Fellowship Program Phase III, this Project seeks cooperation among U.S. universities, A.I.D. missions and African countries to provide advanced academic and professional training to qualified African students in U.S. universities. It also proposes to provide professional enhancement to Project participants and former A.I.D.-sponsored participants through short-term post-graduate study and research in U.S. universities, and regional seminars and symposia on topics critical to African development.

The goal of this Project is to improve the performance of African institutions and organizations to plan and promote sustainable development in Africa. Its purpose is to strengthen leadership and technical abilities and enhance professional performance of individuals serving in African public and private sector entities, including universities, research centers and other key development institutions. Well-trained African decision makers and high-level technicians will guide their countries to manage efficient, productive and quality-oriented operations. Specifically, the project consists of long-term participant training programs, primarily at the graduate level in the U.S., as well as professional enhancement activities in priority development fields.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. Increased indigenous capacity among African countries to manage their economies;
- b. Increased human capacity to support the development of the private sector;
- c. Increased capacity among women to fill leadership and non-traditional roles;
- d. Expanded and improved human capacities in research institutions to conduct research relevant to African development, particularly for increasing agricultural productivity and technologies;
- e. Improved public sector equity and efficiency in providing key services; and
- f. Strengthened programs in education and training institutions, particularly in scientific, technical and economic fields.

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PROJECT TITLE:	African Graduate Fellowship Program Phase III
PROJECT NUMBER:	698-0455.88
PROJECT OFFICER:	Freda White-Henry
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning
STARTING DATE:	August 4, 1988
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1993
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$480,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

Africa's lack of technical skills and weak public and private institutions account more than anything else for the absence of an environment that creates the conditions for sustained growth. Increased African capacity to promote growth is therefore a sine qua non for the sustained development of the newly-independent African nations.

Since 1963, the three phases of this Project have addressed a major constraint to growth in Africa, i.e. the lack of human capacity to create an enabling environment for sustainable growth. It has built a mechanism of cooperation among U.S. universities, A.I.D. missions and African countries to provide advanced academic and professional training to qualified African students in U.S. universities.

It has also provided professional enhancement to selected trainees through short-term postgraduate study and research in U.S. universities. The project purpose is to provide qualified men and women to staff key African institutions in priority development fields.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. This project is scheduled to phase out in 1995. However, a one-year extension has been requested to allow for completion of ongoing training activities prior to the Project Agreement Completion Date. Under this phase III, 21 young Malian cadres holding degrees equivalent to the U.S. Bachelor Degree have been selected and enrolled in graduate programs in U.S. universities. Of the 21 Fellows, seven have completed their studies and returned to Mali, two have withdrawn, six have completed but not yet returned to Mali, and six are still in training.
- b. From 1963 to the last phase III intake, this Program as a whole has provided graduate training to 91 Malians, of whom six are still in training, 11 withdrew prior to degree completion, 14 have completed but not returned yet, 60 have completed and returned to Mali to serve in public, private or international development institutions in Mali or in Africa.

PROJECT TITLE:	Human Resources Development Assistance
PROJECT NUMBER:	698-0463.88
PROJECT OFFICER:	Freda White-Henry
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Economy Finance and Planning
STARTING DATE:	June 8, 1988
COMPLETION DATE:	September 30, 1995
LIFE OF PROJECT:	\$5,160,000

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The project goal is to strengthen the capabilities of African development institutions and private sector entities to promote economic growth in areas where the lack of adequately trained cadre has been identified as a primary constraint. The project purpose is to stimulate, facilitate and support national and regional training programs that will provide qualified technical, scientific and managerial personnel and policy planners to strengthen African development institutions, enhance private sector growth, and increase women's participation in development.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- a. Public and private institutions improve their policies and programs to achieve development objectives;
- b. African universities and training institutions improve abilities to train people;
- c. Private entrepreneurs show improved technical skills and management capabilities;
- d. Training institutions strengthen training in scientific, technical and planning fields;
- e. Number of female participants increases to 35 percent;
- f. Fifty percent of project participants undergo private sector training.

To date, returned participants have been assigned to responsible positions in the public and private sector. Currently, one is assigned to a field supervisory position in a forestry development project, one is serving as Tax Reform Division Chief, three have been assigned to management positions at the Department of Cooperatives, one has been assigned to the Energy Utilities Company, and three private sector participants are serving in responsible positions in the private sector.

The project trained 182 participants via the West African Management Training Center and the School of Applied Economics in Senegal, and used the African Management Training Center in the Ivory Coast. Local training institutions (e.g. Management Training Institute, Management Research and Consulting Bureau, Computer Training Center, Action Consulting Association) trained 793 participants in Mali.

Fourteen the agricultural and service sector entrepreneurs were trained under the Entrepreneurs International Program, and two have become partners of entrepreneurs in the U.S. The 1,131 people the project trained included 512 women and 833 private sector persons.