

USAID/Mali
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/13/2003

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background

In 1991 Mali's longtime dictatorship collapsed leading to a ten-year transition to democratic rule dominated by one political party. In 2002 Mali held peaceful elections for the presidency and legislature, a milestone in consolidating Mali's young democracy. Representation in the 2002 National Assembly is much more diverse than previously. Freedom of expression is well entrenched; Malians from all walks of life are fond of political debate. Despite widespread poverty, Mali's democracy is making steady steps to reinforce domestic stability in the midst of the troubled West African region.

In recent years macroeconomic performance improved significantly despite factors beyond Mali's control: irregular rainfall, price fluctuations of its primary exports on world markets, and political unrest in neighboring Ivory Coast. From 1994-2000 GDP growth averaged 5% per annum and inflation was limited to 2% to 3%. Recent estimates suggest economic growth has increased to approximately 8.5% in 2002 - due mostly to higher gold prices. Malian authorities now anticipate year on year inflation of 5% compared to 4% expected before the Ivory Coast crisis and a budget deficit of 8.1% of GDP compared to a pre-crisis projection of 7.9%.

The Malian Government remains strongly committed to structural reform. In 2000 Mali privatized its electric company and liberalized the energy and water sectors. It has also liberalized the telecommunications sector, and in February 2002, sold a second telecommunications operator's license to a French investor. Most notable, the launching in September of the privatization process for the state-owned cotton company.

Mali is considered a Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC). The Bretton Woods institutions have targeted it for \$870 million in debt relief over a thirty-year period (equivalent to one third of its external debt), subject to the completion of a final Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); approval is expected in early 2003. The importance of the PRSP for Mali is unquestionable, both as a unified framework for all development programs in the country, and in accelerating the effective application of the HIPC program. Efforts complementary to the HIPC initiative are underway, such as France's recent decision to cancel approximately \$91 million of bilateral debt.

Poverty is alarming in Mali: per capita income is only \$250 per year and almost 70% of the population lives below the Malian poverty line. Social indicators are among the worst in the world; according to the UN classification system Mali is ranked 164 out of a total of 173 countries. Life expectancy at birth is 50.9 years. Child mortality is the fifth highest in the world. Fertility is 6.7. Only 54% of the population has access to potable water. The rate of chronic malnutrition is 38.2% (height for age), and the illiteracy rate is 58%. Thankfully, the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence within the general population (1.7%) is among the lowest in Africa.

U.S. Interests and Goals

Mali's leadership has placed it firmly within the ranks of those countries opposed to terrorism and is cooperating with the United States in the war on terrorism. Although largely Muslim (80%) and home to a small but influential fundamentalist coalition, Mali is a secular state whose people are not inclined to embrace extremist messages disseminated in the name of Islam. Nonetheless, the country is vulnerable to outside influences due to its extreme poverty, relative isolation, porous borders, and unstable neighbors. The USG recognizes that it is vital to encourage and reinforce Mali's positive tendencies by equipping the country to combat terrorism through a combination of diplomatic, military, and economic means. Furthermore, thanks to its political stability and the commitment of its leadership to regional integration, Mali can play an indispensable role as a stabilizing force in volatile West Africa.

Besides the Department of State and USAID, the other agencies working together to achieve USG goals are the Department of Defense, Peace Corps, the National Institutes of Health, and the Centers for Disease Control.

USAID's Role

For the past six years, USAID has supported USG goals and poverty reduction in Mali through three strategic objectives -- Youth, Sustainable Economic Growth, Democratic Governance -- and two special objectives -- Information and Communications, and Development in the North. USAID has operated effectively: engaging in policy dialogue; supporting macro-economic liberalization and private sector investment; equipping small agricultural producers to boost incomes and use resources efficiently; and improving access and quality in health care and education. USAID has been at the forefront of USG efforts to reinforce Mali's democracy by supporting the electoral process and promoting transparent, accountable, and responsive government at all levels. In particular, USAID is a major champion of decentralization and has been extremely successful in helping communities to organize and advocate for positive changes within the context of its broader poverty reduction efforts. Activities have focused on strengthening community-level decision-making and the enabling environment, working with grassroots organizations and local governments. In this way, USAID activities have had direct impact on the lives of hundreds of thousands of Malians. For example, USAID and its partners have helped farmers' groups to increase rural incomes and communities to adopt environmentally sound natural resource management practices; they have mobilized community groups to create new schools in under-served areas and trained local leaders to manage their schools more effectively; they have reinforced the capacity of health providers to improve the availability and quality of service delivery in rural areas; they have expanded community access to information and use of new technologies; they have reduced the sense of isolation and neglect felt by communities in the harsh environment of the north of Mali thereby helping to maintain peace and stability.

In addition to its path-breaking decentralization efforts, USAID stands almost alone among bilateral donors in its efforts to reduce Mali's high fertility level. USAID is able to use its clout as the number one donor to the health sector to push for reduction of fertility, which at 6.7 retards the gains that could be realized from positive economic growth and threatens to condemn Malians to perpetual poverty. In the health sector, USAID stands out for its acumen in using technology to affect development outcomes, for example, by creating radio programming on HIV/AIDS and family planning matters. Indeed, USAID's work in information and communications, such as bringing the Internet to Mali and experimenting with innovative technologies is truly pioneering; it has led the way for other donors such as France, and soon the UNDP, to become active in this area.

USAID's new strategy (FY 2003-2012) builds on the current strategy and aims to: expand economic opportunities, particularly for rural poor; provide high impact health services, especially for women and children and to prevent an HIV/AIDS epidemic; improve the quality of basic education; consolidate democracy through decentralization; and accelerate development by making information more widely accessible. Using Geographic Information Systems technology, USAID carefully identified communities in which to co-locate 70% of its activities in a bold experiment in synergy, closely linking all five sectors through mutually reinforcing efforts.

Donor Relations

Mali relies greatly on its development partners. While the exact level of donor assistance is difficult to determine due to varied payment and reporting practices, by whatever method the level of support is shown, the United States is a major donor in Mali. It ranks third bilaterally and provides about 10% of Mali's total multilateral and bilateral assistance. Bilateral donors in order of importance include France, the Netherlands, USA, Germany, Japan, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, and Belgium; they collectively contributed almost 60% of assistance provided to Mali in 2000 (latest comparative data available). Multilaterally, the World Bank, UN agencies, European Union, the International Monetary Fund, and the West African Development Bank contribute most of the remaining assistance. According to a recent UNDP survey, USAID could emerge as the leading bilateral donor for the period 2001-2005, based on

anticipated resource flows. Donor coordination is achieved largely through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Challenges

Economic growth was slowed due to disruption of trade and reduced flow of remittances from Malians residing in the Ivory Coast. Landlocked Mali has had a historic trade and transit dependency on its more prosperous neighbor: over 70% of Malian imports (construction materials; petroleum products; and agricultural inputs, particularly for cotton) and exports (especially cotton and cattle) were with Ivory Coast. Abidjan was Mali's port of choice. Alternates are farther away with higher associated transport costs. Though Mali moved adroitly to secure alternate routes, the loss of such an important source of imports and exports will surely have a high negative impact.

The Malian economy is highly dependent on climatic conditions. Another challenge has been disappointing rainfall. A 25% drop in cotton output from the previous season is projected. Some cereal production will be as much as 40% less. Pockets of food insecurity have emerged, particularly in the Koulikoro and Kayes regions. USAID has spurred the government and donors to release food from the jointly-managed food security stock.

In 2002, Mali hosted the African-wide soccer championships and held national elections. Although both were successes, they consumed large amounts of human and fiscal resources. No doubt the diverted resources caused some development activities to progress more slowly.

Key Achievements

Overall, 2002 was a year of mixed results. The new Country Strategic Plan incorporates lessons learned from the current strategy. As a result USAID/Mali expects more consistent achievement in the future.

1. Youth Strategic Objective (Health): In 2002, USAID, with the Centers for Disease Control and the Ministry of Health (MOH), established a new surveillance system to fight HIV/AIDS. The "Mali System" has become a worldwide model since its unveiling at Barcelona's international HIV/AIDS meeting in July 2002. In addition, 300 Muslim religious leaders attended an advocacy meeting, resulting in many Imams now openly discussing HIV/AIDS prevention in their weekly sermons. Also notable, reproductive health and family planning services were expanded; couple year protection and sales of socially marketed contraceptives are estimated to have increased significantly.

Youth Strategic Objective (Education): Two hundred and seventy-two new classrooms were built and over 198,000 children attended primary school who would not have without USAID support. Nearly 15% of primary school attendance is due to USAID support. Over 9,000 teachers received training and more than 84,000 text books were distributed. Fifty-four offices and teacher training centers received equipment, reference books and teaching materials. These activities contributed to a 20% increase in seventh grade entrance exam pass rates in community schools from 2001. In some of USAID's targeted areas girls' enrollment increased significantly from 34% in 2000 to 43% in 2002 and the number of girls passing the seventh grade entrance exam doubled from 2001 to 2002.

2. Sustainable Economic Growth Strategic Objective: For the past few years, USAID has been involved in infrastructure development in flood irrigation areas in Mali. In 2002, due to these investments, estimated rice production of 413,335 metric tons represents a 9% increase over the previous year's yield - a significant result since Mali has been dramatically affected by erratic, low rainfall. USAID's efforts in trade have resulted in an increase in private sector service providers and more bank financing for trade activities; new markets opening in West Africa for livestock exports; and strengthened regional commercial ties. In 2002, new USAID-supported market opportunities resulted in an estimated 700 metric tons of dried onions marketed compared to 630 metric tons the previous year. The volume of hides and skins processed and exported is expected to increase in 2002 as FY 2002 yielded 1,114 metric tons compared to 1,034 metric tons in 2001; approximately 40% were exported to the US, the rest went to Spain.

3. Democratic Governance Strategic Objective: The 2002 presidential elections marked the first peaceful transition from one civilian administration to another in Mali. USAID contributed to this historic success by training government and civil society organizations, voter education campaigns, and activities to encourage women's participation. In terms of decentralization, 558 local leaders were trained in financial management and transparency; USAID support led to three decrees related to the transfer of responsibilities in education, health and water supply. Another significant achievement was government revision of an out-dated, "colonial" law governing associations.

4. Information and Communications Special Objective: The most important achievement in 2002 was completion of University of Bamako's Internet connection. The University's 10 departments are scattered throughout Bamako. In 1995 when the University was created, it had virtually no library and no Internet access. Today, over 19,000 students and 600 teachers have Internet access and have at their disposal the resources of the world's largest "library." Another significant achievement was installation of a radio relay station in Mali's far north. Populated by nomadic Tuaregs, this remote area had no radio coverage. Now radio coverage reaches the Algerian border, playing an important role in maintaining peace and stability in the region. This relay station will also be significant for the newly launched Pan Sahelian Initiative for combating terrorism and enhancing regional stability. Also in 2002, 162 radio producers were trained to produce radio programs on HIV/AIDS, family planning, education, democracy and governance, market price information systems and natural resources management.

Gender

USAID/Mali has assured that gender considerations are well-integrated into its new strategy. As Diana Prieto, Gender Advisor for HIV/AIDS said, "USAID/Mali's efforts serve as a model for other Missions on what can be done to build commitment towards this important issue (gender)." In 2002, a Mission Gender Assessment was conducted with WIDTECH technical assistance. As a result specific steps have been taken in each sector to address gender issues. For example, all solicitation documents for the new strategy have been revised to emphasize gender. In addition, USAID provided assistance during 2002 legislative elections to promote women's candidacy and produced posters in local languages with specific messages encouraging both men and women to vote for women. USAID has oriented its program interventions towards involving men to a larger extent in promoting women's development because it realizes that program impact will be otherwise constrained.

P.L. 480 Title II

P.L. 480 Title II resources do not contribute directly to any of USAID/Mali's objectives, but do provide important complementary support to USAID's program goals in the north of Mali. The Goundam Food Security Initiative was instrumental in providing ten metric tons of local cereals for food distribution following severe damage from unexpected floods in July 2002. The presence of this program enabled USAID to fund an emergency relief program for the flood disaster that provided housing material, medical equipment, and seed to the Goundam community.

Global Development Alliance

USAID/Mali is now entering the final stages of an alliance with the U.S. firm Schaffer and Associates and the Government of Mali to inaugurate sugar cane variety research trials in the Office du Niger. This activity is expected to spur international investor interest in the development of a proposed \$270 million sugar complex that will create 5,000 jobs (2,000 permanent and 3,000 seasonal) and provide income generating opportunities for at least 300 independent out-growers. This will enable Mali to become self-sufficient in sugar production, thereby conserving valuable foreign exchange and opening up potential for exports to the sub-region. The mission is in discussion with Ben and Jerry's/Unilever on an innovative radio soap opera program that will be devoted to child trafficking and child welfare issues. Finally, USAID/Mali is on the cutting-edge of incorporating public-private alliances in the way it does business, for example, by asking all offerors responding to solicitations to consider bringing non-federal dollars to the table; a new approach that has generated tremendous interest on the part of potential partners.

Environmental Compliance: Planned Activities

In FY 2003 USAID/Mali will begin implementation of its new ten-year Country Strategic Plan. Accordingly, its strategic objectives and special objective as well as a few selected activities warrant new Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) or Environmental Assessments (EAs). In December 2002, the Africa Bureau's Environmental Officer visited Mali to conduct site visits and to review draft IEEs. As of 12/31/02, the following IEEs had been cleared by USAID/Washington:

SO 688-007 (Improved Quality of Basic Education for Boys and Girls);
SO 688-008 (Shared Governance through Decentralization);
SpO 688-010 (Communications for Development);
SO 688-009 IR 3 (Access to Finance Increased).

As of 12/31/02, IEEs in the clearance process in USAID/W included:

SO 688-006 (Increased Use of High Impact Health Services);
SpO 688-010 managed multi-SO activity (Community Learning and Information Centers);
SO 688-009 IR 2 (Trade of Selected Agricultural Products Increased).

In addition, USAID/Mali is awaiting the findings of an EA of its planned alliance to conduct sugar cane variety trials in the Office du Niger. An IEE of planned irrigation work funded by SO 688-002 (Sustainable Economic Growth) in the Office du Niger is in the clearance process in USAID/W.

SO 688-009 IR1 (Sustainable Production of Selected Agricultural Products in Targeted Areas Increased) will require an IEE. Planned start date for activity implementation: July 2003.

Ongoing Activities

USAID/Mali reviewed its strategic objectives and special objectives and determined that all current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs, EAs and Categorical Exclusions. All required mitigations and conditions are being followed.

Country Closeout & Graduation: Not applicable.

D. Results Framework

688-001 Improved social and economic behaviors among youth

SO Level Indicator: DPT3 coverage, children less than 1 year old

SO Level Indicator: Gross access rate

SO Level Indicator: Gross enrollment rate

SO Level Indicator: Immunization coverage, children less than 1 year old

SO Level Indicator: Sixth grade attainment rate

SO Level Indicator: Sixth grade pass rate

SO Level Indicator: TT coverage, pregnant women

IR 1.1 Improved child survival services

IR 1.1.1 Increased access to child survival services

IR 1.1.2 Improved Quality of child survival services

IR 1.1.3 Increased Promotion of child survival services responsive to client needs

IR 1.1.4 Improved capacity to deliver quality child survival services

IR 1.2 Improved basic education

IR 1.2.1 Increased Access to basic education including life skills

IR 1.2.2 Improved quality of basic education

IR 1.2.3 Increased promotion of basic education responsive to client needs

- IR 1.2.4 Improved capacity to deliver quality basic education
- IR 1.3 Improved reproductive health services
 - IR 1.3.1 Increased access to reproductive health services, with focus on young adults
 - IR 1.3.2 Improved quality of reproductive health, with focus on young adults
 - IR 1.3.3 Increased promotion of reproductive health services, with focus on young adults
 - IR 1.3.4 Improved capacity to deliver quality reproductive services

Discussion:

688-002 Increased value-added of specific economic sectors to national income

SO Level Indicator: Absolute amount of savings generated by Malian microfinance institutions
 SO Level Indicator: Absolute value-added of cereals, livestock, and alternative commodities subsectors at the national level

- IR 2.1 Increased production in cereals, livestock, and alternative commodities subsectors in targeted areas
- IR 2.2 Increased processing of cereals, livestock and alternative commodities in targeted areas
- IR 2.3 Increased trade in cereals, livestock, and alternative commodities subsectors in targeted areas
- IR 2.4 Increased savings mobilized and credit provided by USAID supported MFIs in targeted areas
- IR 2.5 Increased sustainable agricultural and natural resource management practices

Discussion:

688-003 Community organizations in target communes are effective partners in democratic governance

SO Level Indicator: Percent of target community organizations expanding their development services and activities

SO Level Indicator: Percent of target community organizations forming good partnerships with local government in delivering public services

SO Level Indicator: Percent of target community organizations which have affected one or more development decisions

- IR 3.1 Target community organizations are engaged in democratic self-governance and civic action at the local level and beyond
 - IR 3.1.1 Target intermediary NGOs and federations support community organizations' democratic self-governance and civic action
 - IR 3.1.2 Target Intermediary NGOs and Federations Effectively aggregate and Represent COs Interest at the local level and beyond
- IR 3.2 Effective decentralization occurs by the end of 1999
- IR 3.3 Enabling environment empowers target community organizations, intermediary NGOs and Federations

Discussion:

688-004 Improved access to and facilitated use of information

SO Level Indicator: Percent of population covered by community radio

- IR 4.1.1 Establish national Internet gateway and provide Internet services to private-sector Internet Service providers (ISPs)
- IR 4.1.2 Connect selected partner institutions to the Internet
- IR 4.1.3 Promote Internet resources and use in Mali
- IR 4.2.1 Provide training to community radio staff
- IR 4.2.2 Supply targeted community organizations with broadcasting equipment
- IR 4.1.4 Train partners and colleagues in obtaining pertinent and timely information on development topics at the Information Resources Center (IRC), and provide outreach program for demonstrating and training in Internet resources

Discussion:

688-005 Development in the North

SO Level Indicator: New cases of armed rebellion reported

IR 5.1 Effective partnership between target community organizations and local authorities and development partners in targeted areas

IR 5.2 Expanded economic opportunities in targeted areas

IR 5.3 Increased access to basic social services in targeted areas

Discussion:

688-X10 Information Technology - 688-Y10 being used for now

Discussion:

688-XX6 Increased Use of High Impact Health Services

SO Level Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of children 6-59 months receiving 2 Vitamin A supplements/year

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of children 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea and received ORT

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of children fully vaccinated prior to first birthday

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of children under 12 months with DPT3 prior to first birthday

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of high risk population using condom with last non-regular partner

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of pregnant women using insecticide-treated bednets

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of women receiving intermittent presumptive treatment for malaria

IR 6.1 Policy environment for high impact health services established

IR 6.2 Demand for high impact health services increased

IR 6.3 Access to high impact health services increased

IR 6.4 Quality of high impact health services improved

Discussion:

688-XX7 Improved Quality of Basic Education for Boys and Girls

SO Level Indicator: Drop-out rate

SO Level Indicator: National enrollment rate

SO Level Indicator: Seventh grade entrance exam pass rate

IR 7.1 School-based teacher training improved

IR 7.2 Relevant curriculum for grades 1-6 established and implemented

IR 7.3 Community and parent participation in schools increased

IR 7.4 Use of education management system data analysis at the regional level increased

Discussion:

688-XX8 Shared Governance Through Decentralization

SO Level Indicator: Number of men/women participating in communal level elections

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of communes expanding public goods and services within their authority

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of communes in which partnerships increase delivery of public services

IR 8.1 Participation of key communal-level actors in democratic governance increased

IR 8.2 Macro-political enabling environment strengthened

IR 8.3 Women's participation in decision-making at the communal level increased

Discussion:

688-XX9 Accelerated Economic Growth

SO Level Indicator: Absolute amount of savings generated by Malian microfinance institutions

SO Level Indicator: Livestock subsector income

SO Level Indicator: Rice subsector income

IR 9.1 Sustainable production of selected agricultural products in targeted areas increased

IR 9.2 Trade of selected agricultural products increased

IR 9.3 Access to finance increased

Discussion:

688-Y10 Communications for Development

SO Level Indicator: Number of "projects" initiated through partnerships

SO Level Indicator: Number of new information technologies adopted

SO Level Indicator: Quantity of information disseminated in support of other strategic objectives

IR 10.1 Quality and quantity of development information enhanced

IR 10.2 Partnerships in the information and communications technology sector established

IR 10.3 Regulatory and policy constraints to information access reduced

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Mali

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	0		
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	2		
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?			
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
688-002 Increased value-added of specific economic sectors to national income	Yes		The inter-connection of all local market data collection units throughout the country.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
688-002 Increased value-added of specific economic sectors to national income	Yes		USAID interventions related to the promotion of infrastructure development in controlled and semi-controlled flood irrigation areas over the past few years dramatically reduced the impact of lack of adequate rainfall in 2002.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
688-002 Increased value-added of specific economic sectors to national income	No		
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
688-001 Improved social and economic behaviors among youth (0-24 years)	Yes		USAID support includes construction of 272 additional classrooms. Schools created with USAID funding in rural areas total 1,745 -- approximately one-third of all primary schooling for under-served populations in Mali.

a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	111,237 Male	87,256 Female	198,493 Total		This number includes only students attending schools created with USAID support. It does not include the much larger number of Malian children attending public school who benefit indirectly from USAID support, from activities that are national in scope, for example, 72,000 textbooks and other learning materials that were distributed, curriculum development and teacher training.
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

688-002 Increased value-added of specific economic sectors to national income	Yes			In 2002, an additional 2,788 farmers adopted new practices leading to agricultural stabilization, increased production, and increased reforestation.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)	35863			
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)	32500			

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

688-001 Improved social and economic behaviors among youth (0-24 years)	No			
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	5.7%			Data Source: Mali DHS 2001

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

688-001 Improved social and economic behaviors among youth (0-24 years)	No			
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	The DHS 2001 reports that 34% of Malian children received their third dose of DPT before the age of 12 months. Data are available by gender but does not specify at what age the third dose was received. For Mali, 41% of males and 38% of females have received the third dose.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	30.2 Male	29.3 Female	Total	Data Source: Mali 2001 DHS

Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	41 Male	40.7 Female	Total		Data Source: Mali 2001 DHS
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
688-001 Improved social and economic behaviors among youth (0-24 years)	No				
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	41%				Data Source: Mali 2001 DHS
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
688-001 Improved social and economic behaviors among youth (0-24 years)	Yes				USAID, with the Centers for Disease Control and the Ministry of Health established a new surveillance system to fight HIV/AIDS. The "Mali Model" has become a worldwide model since its unveiling at the international HIV/AIDS meeting in Barcelona in July 2002.
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	9187373				Data represent sales reported by USAID-supported programs in CY 2002; December 2002 sales are estimated. For the year, an estimated 2,649,420 condoms were sold to high risk groups. In FY 2002, a total of 3,155,760 condoms were sold to high risk groups.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	1000000				2003 target of 3,000,000 sold to high risk groups.
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	1.7%				Data Source: Mali 2001 DHS. Male (1.3%); Female (2.0%).
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					The information requested is not available. According to the Mali 2001 DHS, 2% of women in union (married or living together) and 10.3% of men in union report having other sex partners. For persons outside of union, 30.8% of women report 1-2+ partners while 42.5% of men report 1-2+ partners.
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		Data are not available. The Mali DHS 2001 report indicates that the median age for first sex is: 15.9 for women ages 20-49; 15.8 for women ages 25-29; 20.4 for men ages 30-59.

Condom use with last non-regular partner
(Source: national survey/conducted every
3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)

%			
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics			
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance			
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support			
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance			
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children			
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services			
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months			
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.			
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)			
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months			
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs			
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers	1738		
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	2		
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment			
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program			
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total

Data not available. Mali DHS 2001 reports that the condom use within the sexually active population is 2% for females and 9% for males. Condom use within the last 12 months with a non-regular partner is 14.2% for females and 32.7% for males.

Figure represents clients receiving services beginning in December 2001 through September 2002.

b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

688-001 Improved social and economic behaviors among youth (0-24 years)

	No			
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

15,580 insecticide impregnated bed-nets were donated to the Ministry of Health (MOH) in 2001 and subsequently sold by the MOH through health centers. Plans are underway to launch a new campaign in 2003.

No targets set for 2003 and 2004 as yet.

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

688-003 Community organizations in target communes are effective partners in democratic governance	Yes			USAID contributed to the successful completion and credibility of the electoral process for the presidency and legislature in 2002 through civic education campaigns and dispatching teams of independent observers throughout the country.	Elections were open and conducted peacefully. All the competing political parties participated and did not contest the final results proclaimed by the Constitutional Court.
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USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

688-003 Community organizations in target communes are effective partners in democratic governance	Yes			Significant achievements obtained in terms of advocating for change in sector policies in the areas of natural resources management, health, education and decentralization.
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

688-003 Community organizations in target communes are effective partners in democratic governance	No			
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	