

November 16, 2007

ENDORSEMENT MEMO FOR DIRECTOR OF U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE  
HENRIETTA FORE

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SUBJECT: Performance Report on Fiscal Year 2007 for Mali

I am pleased to endorse the Fiscal Year 2007 performance report for the Mali Mission. During this period, US foreign assistance continued to strengthen the ability of Malians to meet their needs and aspirations, while advancing US foreign policy objectives. US sponsored training of citizens and government officials resulted in economic growth, improved governance and social services, increased access to information, and enhanced security. This strong performance reflected many years of successful partnership between the US and Mali.

Mali serves as a positive model for West Africa and the Muslim world, demonstrating strong commitment to political tolerance, human rights, economic development, and responsible international engagement. However, poverty and poor development indicators mean Mali still faces significant political and development challenges. Terrorist elements, including one group of Algerian origin with links to Al-Qaeda, are active in Mali's sparsely inhabited northern regions, where Malian security forces exercise only nominal sovereign control. Counter-terrorism, the consolidation of the country's democratic institutions, and development are therefore critically and inextricably linked to Mali's transformation.

The linkages among these critical issues have implications for U.S. engagement. USG counter-terrorism efforts in Mali include an important component of capacity-building for police and military efforts to exercise territorial control. Perhaps equally important, however, is the need to assist the government of Mali in providing the basic services (good governance, health, education, and economic opportunities) that anchor the bonds between a government and its people, increasing the relevancy of the government to the lives of its citizens, and forestalling the discontent that might leave them vulnerable to allegiance to competing promises and ties. While this is particularly true in Mali's remote northern regions, the importance of the link between governance and development can be applied throughout the country. Mali's 1991 constitution promises decentralization, leading to the improved functioning of local government and better delivery of public services. If decentralization were to fail, Mali's democracy would suffer inestimably from a lack of popular support and legitimacy, and advances in areas such as health, education, and resource provision that underpin economic growth would be threatened. Moreover, the 2006 Algiers peace accords that resolved serial Tuareg rebellions were based on promises of further development. If frustrated by lack of service delivery, the destabilization that would accompany recurrence of Tuareg unrest would threaten continued development in the north and further undermine territorial control.

Mali's successful efforts to address its development challenges have received world-wide recognition, as demonstrated by several important international conferences, events and visits

during the past year, including an avian influenza conference, a literacy conference, the Community of Democracies Ministerial Meetings, Operation Flintlock and the visit of First Lady Laura Bush. All of these events highlight Mali's commitment to addressing serious challenges and taking effective measures in partnership with the international community to build a better future. Another important event this year was the Kidal Forum, at which the Malian Government and Tuareg leaders pledged to work together peacefully to promote development in Northern Mali.

Mali's inclusion in the Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) places our mission at the forefront of groundbreaking civil-military cooperation within our government in pursuit of inter-linked development, democratization, and counter-terrorism goals. The Malian government continued to seek the means to apply greater pressure on terrorists exploiting Malian territory. Mali remained an eager participant in regional and bilateral military training exercises to further enhance the capabilities of its security forces. Diplomatic Security Service Anti-Terrorism Assistance training enhanced police counter-terrorism capacity.

Consolidation of Mali's democracy was furthered through USAID support of Mali's initiative to shift resources and public service management to local government through decentralization programs promoting transparency and partnerships between elected officials, civil society and the private sector. The governance program enabled local government officials to carry out their duties in a more transparent and professional manner. Increased financial transparency boosted citizen's confidence in their government and their willingness to pay taxes.

Health activities carried out by USAID, NIH, DOD and CDC focused on HIV/AIDS and malaria research and prevention, and provided significant support to the GOM's health priorities defined in the 2005-2009 Ministry of Health sectoral plan. Thanks to a strong record of excellent collaboration with the Ministry of Health and close cooperation with other development partners, Mali received a large infusion of funding from the Global Fund for Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Mali's selection for inclusion in the President's Malaria Initiative served to recognize the significant progress made to date, and set the stage for an ambitious program to cut in half the numbers of deaths from malaria in Mali. Effective support to government health services brought down child and infant mortality, increased the number of women receiving ante-natal care and contributed to a reduction in the HIV prevalence rate.

In the education sector, USAID's teacher training projects, school management activities, girls' education initiatives and literacy programs are working to counter historically low school enrollment (particularly for girls, an MCC indicator that Mali continues to fail), ineffective community advocacy for local schools, and poor quality primary schools. Utilization of innovative teaching methods, including training via radio helped contribute to increased school enrollment of both boys and girls

Improved social services enabled the participation of healthier and more skilled Malians in supporting economic growth and poverty reduction. In the agricultural sector, which accounts for 32% of Mali's GDP and employs 80% of the workforce, USAID worked to improve agribusiness management, strengthen micro-finance institutions and provide farmers with inputs and techniques to increase productivity. Activities to increase agricultural production, expand

access to credit and improve marketing resulted in greater income for rural farmers and entrepreneurs.

The combined effect of this multifaceted assistance effort was to increase Mali's ability to care for its people and build a brighter future for its citizens, at the same time that we achieved US foreign policy objectives of countering terrorism, promoting democracy, and supporting economic growth.

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combined Therapy
AMSTL	Active Management of Third Stage Labor
CMC	Community Media Center
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DNCC	Direction National de Concurrence et Competitive
EFA	Education for All
ENC	Essential Newborn Care
FP	Family Planning
FTI	Fast Track Initiative
GCC	Global Climate Change
GRM	Government of the Republic of Mali
IESC	International Executive Service Corps
IF	Integrated Framework
IMET	International Military Education and Training Program
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
ISBS	Integrated STD Prevalence and Behavior Surveillance
IT	Information Technology
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Devices
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOP	Malaria Operational Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMCP	National Malaria Control Program
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PNSA	Mali's National Food Security Plan
SMC	School Management Committee
SMSE	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
TA	Technical Assistance
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing

# **Mali 2007 Performance Report**

## **Operating Unit Performance Summary**

US Government foreign assistance to Mali in FY 2007 achieved tangible results in a wide variety of sectors, making meaningful changes in people's lives and helping to create institutions capable of sustaining development progress.

The USG trained 43 members of the Malian security forces to destroy terrorist networks and prevent attacks. Training of six Malian military officers developed important relationships between our governments and improved Mali's capacity to support the war on terrorism.

In the governance sector, USAID worked with 152 local governments (communes) and more than 4,000 individuals to increase financial transparency, leading to better delivery of social services. Mali's democratic systems were reinforced by training 818 poll watchers to promote fair and transparent elections. The establishment of 10 new radio stations in isolated areas of Northern Mali and extension of internet use to new communities augmented citizens' access to information.

Economic Growth was promoted by helping one million farming families grow more food and raise incomes, and almost 250 agricultural businesses were assisted with marketing. Improved production technology and loans resulted in large increases in the export of potatoes and mangoes. Food security was bolstered nationwide by the preparation of plans by 561 communes. All Mission activities are in full compliance with their 22 CFR 216 determinations, safeguarding the environment.

In close partnership with the Malian Government, USAID made notable progress in the health field. Vaccination of 440,000 children, distribution of 200,000 mosquito nets and provision of vitamin A to 4 million children contributed to a reduction in child mortality. Between 2001-2006, infant mortality declined 17% and child mortality dropped an impressive 30%. In the family planning field a 42% increase in couple years of protection is encouraging. Good progress was also made in addressing HIV, with the prevalence rate falling 30% to 1.2%, and voluntary testing up 48%.

Significant results were also attained in the primary education sector, where enrollment rose by 4% for both boys and girls. USAID trained over 5,000 teachers, crucial to keeping up with Mali's rapidly growing school age population and increasing the quality of education. The Ministry of Education embraced USAID-initiated teacher training by radio and the use of technology to more easily reach teachers and students throughout Mali's large expanses.

### **Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.1 Counter-Terrorism**

The United States Government supported Counter Terrorism through training programs that assisted the Government of Mali to improve its operational and tactical capabilities to confront and defeat the threat of terrorism. The training for members of Mali's security forces continues the long and incremental process of enhancing and sustaining Mali's capacity to take strong, effective, and decisive measures to destroy terrorist networks and prevent terrorist attacks. Our partners' improved capabilities served as force multipliers to

bolster our own efforts to defend American citizens, U.S. business and civic interests, and U.S. government interests in Mali. Beyond the short term enhancement of technical skills, these activities strengthened the bilateral relationship and initiated contacts with mid and senior level Malian officials that will serve as a bridge to build and sustain the coalition of partner nations prosecuting the global war on terrorism.

### **Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.1 Counter-Terrorism \ 1.1.3 Governments' Capabilities**

The United States Government provided training to 43 Malian law enforcement officials in support of the global campaign against terrorism, slightly below the target of 48. Funding for these programs is uncertain for FY 2008, and the Mission will seek additional sources to sustain and reinforce the overall success of these FY 2007 programs. The law enforcement officials were provided with strategic, operational, and technical training as well as equipment that enabled them to provide higher levels of protection for facilities, individuals, and infrastructure from terrorist attacks, as well as the capacity to respond to a national crisis such as a terrorist attack or hostage taking. The FY 07 training enhanced these skills directly, and will contribute to Mali's capacity over the long-term as the knowledge is shared with other GRM entities and integrated into Malian strategic planning.

### **Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations**

The Mission was able to allocate \$179,000 for the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) significantly over the target of \$50,000 established for FY 2007. Section 1222 of the FY07 Defense Authorization Act removed IMET programs from the restrictions in the American Servicemen's Protection Act. The \$179,000 in special funding was essential to meeting the Mission goal. Training was provided to six Malian military officers which developed important professional and personal relationships and gave the United States access and influence in a sector of society that plays a pivotal role in supporting and sustaining the democratic government. IMET-trained military professionals are a vital component to strengthening military alliances and Mali's place in the international coalition against terrorism. These officers have now been provided the tools to promote democratization, emphasize the rule of law, and promote human rights within the Malian security services and in society at large. They will also improve Mali's capacity to provide support in the war on terrorism, engage in peacekeeping operations, and perform civic action.

### **Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance**

The Governance Program strengthens local governments by increasing community participation in 152 of Mali's 703 communes; provides technical assistance and training; and builds communes' capacity to manage and mobilize local finances and resources. Communes receiving assistance from the Shared Governance Program were able to increase tax revenues, and make better use of these revenues. The program supported numerous participatory mechanisms for local civil society groups, including parent-teacher associations, community health associations and women's associations, helping them engage in local government and to respond to the needs of their constituencies. These mechanisms include public debates, participation in budget planning exercises, and participatory techniques to prevent and resolve conflicts. Women's involvement in the management of commune services has increased in the majority of the target communes. USAID contributed to improved management of natural resources in many target communes, providing a good source of revenue for the communes. USAID also contributed to strengthening the

capacity of national institutions, including the High Council of Collectivities and the National Assembly, to ensure continued progress towards decentralization and compliance with constitutional provisions. This reporting period marked a significant expansion in synergy, especially in the area of financial management, where USAID's approach was replicated by other partners and donors. A one-year pilot project mitigated destabilizing trends and conflict by strengthening the capacity of local governments to contribute to peace building through increased communications and access to social services in six communes in the regions of Gao and Kidal. The project provided civic education & management training to about 300 participants, and organized intercommunity peace building and conflict management fora. To support the Malian Government's anti-corruption initiatives, USAID provided training to 5 high-level government officials and local NGOs. To support the electoral process, USAID provided training to about 818 political party poll watchers and distributed about 30,000 poll watcher guides in order to help ensure fair and transparent legislative and presidential elections in Mali. In addition, USAID organized one national and three regional roundtables to evaluate the Malian electoral process with the participation of all stakeholders.

### **Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization**

Number of Local Mechanisms supported by USAID for citizens to engage in sub-national government increased to 375 or 11% above the FY07 target of 339. The target value consists of public budget debates, public presentations of annual financial reports and other transparency mechanisms. Also, 86% of the 152 target communes conducted public presentations of their 2007 annual budget, and 47% held public discussions on 2006 annual financial reports. Proposed target for FY08 is 390, which represents a 5% increase over FY07; the target is limited to 5% to reflect the 9-month field activity period of FY08, which is the end of the program.

Number of local non-governmental and public sector associations supported with USG assistance: There was a considerable increase in civil society organizations (CSOs) supported, generating a significant difference between the target (527) and achievement for FY07 (2,536). This can be explained by two factors: First, the target and achievement are different types of values. The target was estimated based on the number of partner communes multiplied by an arbitrary average number of organizations. No data on the number of organizations to be supported existed at the time when the OP targets were set. The achievement value is a compilation of the exact number of CSOs assisted in each of the program's 152 communes. Second, there was an unexpected surge in the number of education CSOs supported this year, due to a regional administrative decision to finally transfer ownership of infrastructure to communes. The proposed target for FY08 is 1,696, due to an expected 30% drop in education CSOs which have already been trained.

Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and/or decentralization was 4,071 which is an 18% increase over the target of 3,450 set for FY07. This is due to a significant increase in the number of people trained in communal financial management, and was made possible by the program's close collaboration with GRM and development partners who replicated the USG approach to improve capacity and enhance fiscal transparency. The target for FY08 is 3,663.

### **Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society**

USAID/Mali activities increased citizen participation by expanding communications mediums through which citizens can freely organize. Activities improved and expanded communications capacity in Mali

through telecenters, radio, Internet access, and training. The activity for Expanding and Improving Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure focused on local telecenters, exceeding most targets. The number of community telecenter users rose to almost 60,000, and their revenues increased to \$108,000. The number of telecenter managers trained increased to 300 and the number of telecenter users trained increased to over 17,000. The number of training sessions conducted for telecenter managers increased to 25, and the number of “hits” to telecenter websites rose to 66,500. Content packages developed increased to 459. The Public-Private Initiatives activity developed and implemented innovative communication services using affordable technologies, such as providing Internet access in rural areas and developing a new FM transmitter prototype. People were also trained in how to use and maintain these technologies and services. This program met or exceeded all targets. Six communities were connected to the Internet, 17 appropriate technology and business models were developed, 16 institutions were provided with IT equipment, 2 radio studio systems were installed, 4 radio stations were connected to the Internet, and 11 University of Bamako Internet sites were upgraded. To strengthen community rural radios in the North, the project installed 12 radio optimized computers in ten radio stations, and trained over 50 radio content producers. To date 44 radio content producers have published 238 articles on topics including locust infestations, community health, and local events. The Mitigating Conflict in Northern Mali through Radio Programming Project met all targets: 10 new radio stations were installed in Northern Mali, and 7 existing radio stations were upgraded and provided with new equipment. The Enhancing Social Capital through Communications Project focused on supporting Community Multimedia Centers (CMCs) and radio listening clubs, and strengthening the capacity of radio staff. All 18 CMCs are equipped and operational. Lastly, in collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Administration, USAID strengthened the capacities of 25 radio producers in decentralization, citizens’ participation in local development and the communal budgeting process.

### **Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information**

Under the Media Freedom and Freedom of Information Program Element, USAID is providing access to information and disseminating conflict prevention and mitigation messages via community radio stations. FY07 is a period of transition for this activity. The program was implemented by Africare until March 2007. It met all its targets: new radio stations were installed in 10 sites (Bourem Inaly, Lerneb, Tessalit, Timetrine, Anderamboukane, Almoustarat, Ber, Essouk, Anefif, and Djebok). Seven existing radio stations were provided with new equipment and upgraded (Timbuktu, Léré, Gossi, Goundam, Kidal, Bourem Forghas and Gao). All new stations were equipped with the standard package of radio transmitter, studio and production equipment, 40-meter tower and antenna, 2-way communications equipment, television receiver, satellite dish, video cassette recorder/player, WorldSpace receiver, multi-functional platform (diesel engine with grain mill and electrical generator), Freeplay “crank” radios and audio cassette recorders. The existing stations received 2-way communications radios and other equipment. All radio station staff received training. In late FY07, a new program was launched (implemented by IESC/Geekcorps) that will build five new radio stations on the north.

### **Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health**

USAID/Mali supports an integrated package of interventions proven to decrease maternal and child morbidity and mortality. Overall the year showed promising advances in all relevant program elements and a strong relationship between USAID and the Ministry of Health. The 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) preliminary results show significant reduction in morbidity and mortality since 2001 including

decreases of 17% in infant mortality, 20% in child mortality and 30% in HIV prevalence, although no change was registered in the total fertility rate since 2001.

In the HIV program element, USG funds supported expansion of HIV testing quality assurance and the addition of new sites to the national surveillance system. Mobile VCT services serving most at risk populations increased resulting in 48% more persons tested. Accessing women remains a challenge; twice as many men were tested although women are more likely to be infected.

In maternal and child health, more than 440,000 children under 12 months old received DPT3 during routine immunization and the 2006 DHS revealed a 59% increase in child vaccination coverage since 2001; over 4 million children received 2 doses of Vitamin A during the year. USG funds supported training, commodities and supervision for maternal health with over 67,000 pregnant women receiving active management of third stage of labor; over 80,000 received intermittent presumptive treatment for malaria. Approximately 200,000 insecticide treated nets were distributed to target groups.

In 2007 Mali successfully carried out its third annual national family planning (FP) campaign; there was a 42% increase in couple years of protection between 2005 and 2006. USAID supported the introduction of two natural FP methods and the IUD was relaunched. Guidelines to promote men's involvement in FP were developed and norms and procedures for reproductive health distributed. FP and maternal health activities were integrated into 427 women's and 538 men's community groups. Challenges continue; the national FP program continues to see stockouts in contraceptives due to logistical weaknesses. Beginning in FY08, USAID will provide contraceptive logistical assistance to address this problem.

Although the health status of the population of Mali is among the poorest in the world, advances in FY07 indicate that with continued host country commitment and leadership, ongoing efforts will help improve the health and productivity of Malian families.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

In FY07 USG-funded programs embarked on innovative approaches in HIV prevention and testing. Mobile voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services were improved and expanded, totaling 169 testing sites and thereby increasing the number of people getting tested and receiving their results, particularly most at risk groups and men. In FY08 an effort will be made to consolidate mobile VCT services at the highest performing sites in order to serve more clients more effectively at a lower cost. In FY07, the effort to expand the number of condom service outlets continued, including more community store keepers throughout the country and resulting in a 67% increase in the number of condom outlets specifically targeting most at risk groups. The FY08 target will focus on maintaining these outlets, particularly in light of the negative effects of instability in the north on program activities in Gao and Timbuktu regions. USAID supports epidemiological monitoring and quality control activities through the Centers for Disease Control including sentinel surveillance, sero-prevalence and behavior surveillance (ISBS), quality assurance for VCT clinics, incidence studies and the development of national norms and procedures for voluntary counseling and testing. USAID also supports behavior change messages and programs that focus on most at risk populations, including sex workers, truck drivers, street vendors, miners, and seasonal workers. In FY07 fewer people were reached by messages beyond abstinence/being faithful due to the late start of contracts with local NGOs. At the same time however, USAID successes included the training of more than 2400 people in 'abstinence/be faithful' messages, including 100 imams and numerous female Muslim community leaders; these efforts resulted in the doubling of the number of individuals reached with these messages in FY07. It is anticipated that the closeout of one program in FY08 will reduce the number of individuals trained to promote prevention through methods beyond abstinence/being faithful. The national program was unsuccessful in meeting the target for training individuals in VCT because the training manual was not

nationally validated. The manual will be validated and the number of people trained in VCT increased in FY08. USAID will also provide technical assistance in HIV capacity building to local organizations in FY08.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria**

USAID Mali continued its support to national malaria control efforts through the promotion of intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) of malaria in pregnant women and the purchase and distribution of IPT drugs and Insecticide-treated nets (ITN), supporting the strategic planning and training for the introduction of Artemisinin-based Combined Therapy drugs (ACTs), and reinforcing the capacity of the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) in coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and epidemic preparedness. In preparation for the arrival of President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) funding, USAID Mali designed a one year malaria operational plan (MOP) along with a 3 year strategy in malaria control, both closely aligned with the national malaria strategy. Key fiscal year achievements include: distribution of 199,042 ITNs in Mali's 3 northern regions achieving 80% coverage of children under 5; distribution of 24,608 bednet re-treatment kits; leveraging of resources and participation from international partners for the upcoming integrated health campaign planned for December 2007 including the mobilization of more than 2 million ITNs; design and dissemination of multi-channel malaria prevention messages broadcast more than 25,000 times nationally; administration of 80,644 pregnant women with 2 IPT doses within USAID's geographic focus zone. USAID also provided technical assistance (TA) to develop a now-approved \$26 million proposal to the Global Fund; TA was also provided at the operational level for the development and refinement of tools for malaria-related data collection, supervision, and monitoring activities. The Government of Mali's commitment to malaria prevention was marked by the introduction of ACTs nationwide, the restructuring of the NMCP at a higher level within the MOH hierarchy and the clear commitment of Malian authorities to provide the leadership needed to launch the integrated campaign. TA was received from Global Health/PMI to conduct the national malaria control needs assessment and the FY08 malaria operational plan and the DELIVER project was used to procure 169,800 ITNs for the mission. Pregnancy increases women's vulnerability to malaria, thus special efforts were deployed to promote IPT of malaria in pregnant women and to distribute ITNs to them, raising general awareness and building community support for use of antenatal care services beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health**

Key initiatives robustly supported by the Malian government, such as expansion of routine immunization and institutionalization of national nutrition weeks have greatly contributed to reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality; the 2006 Demographic and Health Survey reported a 17% reduction in under five mortality since 2001. During FY07 2,238,439 children under 59 months received Vitamin A supplementation; the target was marginally unmet due to instability in the northern region of Kidal which prevented supplementation activities in that area. The Malian government trained 393 additional providers in maternal, newborn and child health as well as nutrition; surpassing the FY07 target. In addition the national program achieved nearly 95% of the target for children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3; in 2007 Mali also successfully completed the transition from the DPT vaccine to the pentavalent vaccine. The introduction of a pilot program to train auxiliary midwives in active management of third stage labor (AMSTL) and the expansion of training efforts to already qualified providers resulted in a 300% increase in the number of women receiving AMSTL; additional resources are expected in FY08 to further expand AMSTL training to reach more women. A push to train providers in focused antenatal care resulted in more than 1400 providers trained in FY07; plans for FY08 are more modest due to the anticipated closeout of one

program. Despite these advances, the national MCH program faced challenges in FY07. No formal data collection system existed for essential newborn care (ENC) which resulted in underreporting for this period. Greater emphasis will be placed on ENC data collection which will reflect the target for newborn care service delivery for FY 08. While advances were seen in use of antenatal services, delivery attendance by skilled providers did not progress, remaining at virtually the same number in FY07 as in FY06. As a result of reduced fortified oil production due to cotton seed problems, less than one fourth of the children targeted by a nutrition program supported by USG funds were reached. In FY08 it is anticipated that cotton seed production will improve, resulting in supplementation to 2,431,632 children.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

The family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) program in Mali benefits from exceptional partnership with implementing partners and the government which has translated into a comprehensive, efficient approach to revitalizing FP services and use in Mali. In FY07 283,400 Couple Years of Protection were supported by USG funds; a 38% increase over 2006. USAID has significantly improved the variety of family planning methods available in Mali by (re) introducing two natural methods; 1719 service providers have been trained in the Standard Days Method/ Lactational Amenorrhea Method. The intra-uterine device (IUD) was relaunched through repackaging it to include all consumables necessary for insertion to standardize the cost of the method. Thirty one (31) National Policies, Norms and Procedures, which outline national service standards and provide information on the latest technologies in FP/RH, were condensed into highly user friendly technical notes for service providers at the community health center level. USAID supported the successful launch and implementation of the third national family planning campaign with the Ministry of Health (MOH), implementing partners and other donors. In addition, USAID collaborated with the government to hold workshops and develop national guidelines for Constructive Male Engagement in family planning. At the community level, USAID has introduced family planning counseling and distribution of pills and condoms into women's savings and loan groups. USAID Mali also expanded outreach services in the Northern regions of Mali through community health workers working among isolated and marginalized nomadic populations. Despite these advances, the national program continues to face challenges in assuring availability of contraceptives, quality of services, and accessibility of services. For example, 115 service delivery points experienced stockouts in FY07. USAID will provide greater logistical support to the MOH and work with partners to improve supervision of logistics. USAID continues to support the expansion of the national quality assurance accreditation program to improve quality of services in at the community level. USAID also supports supervision and provides technical assistance to 4000 community health volunteers to expand community access to family planning services. Although government commitment to family planning is strong, USAID continues to reinforce this commitment at the highest levels of the MOH.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

\*The indicator \"Number of individuals reached through community outreach...through abstinence and being faithful\" was left off of this table; data for this indicator can be found on the custom indicators list. \*The number of individuals trained in C&T was lower than the FY07 target because the national norms and procedures were not validated in FY07. \*The target for # of labs with capacity to perform HIV and other tests was originally set too high because of misunderstanding of the definition of the indicator; the

clarification of this definition has allowed the target to be revised for FY08. \*The number of local NGOs provided with capacity building TA was lower than originally targeted because of difficulties in local NGO capacity to absorb and program TA: this activity is ongoing. \*The number of VCT sites was considerably higher than targeted because of the successful introduction of mobile VCT sites resulting in 169 active sites during the fiscal year; planned consolidation of the pilot sites around the highest performing areas during FY08 should result in fewer sites providing services to more people. The indicator \"Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence\" target for FY08 is zero as our primary project training individuals to promote messages beyond abstinence is closing out.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria**

\*Mali will begin as a PMI country with the arrival of FY08 funds; therefore work being done in malaria treatment and prevention will increase in FY08 to include training in monitoring and evaluation, prevention and treatment, and the monitoring of specific tracer drugs.\* For the indicator: \"Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support\" only ITNs sold to clients through social marketing were included in FY06 numbers, however beginning in 2007 the total number of ITNs distributed is included, greatly increasing program numbers.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health**

\*Beginning in 2007 Mali introduced the pentavalent immunization in the place of the DPT vaccine. \*The target for the \"Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition programs\" was set to reflect the number of children receiving vitamin A fortified cotton oil in their diets; however problems in the cotton oil production chain resulted in lower production and thus fewer consumers accessing the fortified oil. \*For some reason the vitamin A supplementation indicator did not appear on this list of indicators; therefore we have added it as a custom indicator in order to be able to report our results. The time period for this indicator is not specified therefore the actual number for FY07 for Vitamin A supplementation covers one year. \*USAID/Mali contractors reported data collection problems for the SBA deliveries indicator as well as the newborns receiving essential care indicator since both of these are being reported for the first time this year; therefore data is likely to be underreported; efforts are ongoing to improve reporting in these areas.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

\*The \"CYP\" figure is a nationally generated number taking into account all family planning service provider outlets; it is calculated on a calendar year basis so the number reflected here is for Jan - Dec 2006 (since all 2007 data were not available in time for the annual report). The correct CYP for FY06 (Jan-Dec 2005) was 205,961. The indicator \"number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs\" target for FY08 is zero as we will not be introducing any new technologies/tools/operational procedures or info systems for FP in FY08.

### **Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education**

Education is essential to the realization of Mali's long-term social and economic goals. This year underscored the government's commitment to education as well as many challenges that hinder the sector's progress. In FY07, Mali started the second phase of a Sector Investment Program that brings together over  
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fifteen donor partners to promote greater access to quality education. Some of these partners have demonstrated confidence in Mali's good governance and status as a "Transforming Country" by moving to budgetary support for the Ministry of Education. Another vote of confidence has been the approval of Mali as part of the Fast Track Initiative (FTI), an international initiative to mobilize funding to promote rapid progress toward Education for All (EFA). In FY07, a first tranche of catalytic funding was mobilized for EFA-FTI in Mali.

Provisional statistics from the Ministry of Education show that progress was made in FY07 at expanding access to education. The Net Enrollment Rate increased from 56.6% to 58.9% (49.3% to 51.4% for girls), and a total of 543 schools, 2,686 teachers and 105,719 students were added to the education system. However, access remains low for girls, rural students and nomadic populations. Other challenges include inadequate school infrastructure, teachers, and learning materials. A lack of political will hindered progress in FY07 on the development of a new national curriculum. In addition, because of Mali's ongoing struggle to recruit, train, and pay for teachers, the quality of instruction is poor. In FY07, USAID/Mali's basic education program trained 5,228 teachers through 296 school-based Communities of Learning and interactive radio programs aimed at improving teachers' pedagogy. Both of these innovative approaches will be scaled up under the Ministry of Education's four-year plan for teacher training. Other FY07 highlights included support to education system decentralization and greater community participation in basic education.

While Mali remains among the lowest-ranked countries in the world in adult literacy, data published over the past year demonstrate a positive trend. Demographic and Health Surveys show that from 2001 to 2006, the percentage of men surveyed who could read a simple sentence progressed from 32% to 37%, and women from 15% to 17%. In September 2007, Mali hosted a UNESCO-sponsored regional literacy conference that again demonstrated the government's strong leadership and commitment to education.

### **Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education**

In FY07, USAID reinforced the Ministry of Education's capacity in education sector decentralization, financial management and planning, with an emphasis on developing budgetized Action Plans for Mali's 18 Ministry directorates, 15 Teaching Academies, and 70 Pedagogical Support Centers. USAID trained 886 Ministry personnel in education planning and supported 652 School Management Committees in contributing to commune-level planning. In addition, a series of studies raised Ministry commitment to addressing the needs of rural communities, by analyzing topics such as the impact of distance to the nearest school on student enrollment, optimal allocation of teachers and school infrastructure, and the use of georeferenced data to promote sector planning.

In FY07, USAID outfitted a recording studio at the Ministry, supported computerized Training Centers in 4 teacher training colleges, and promoted the use of radio-based resources to train teachers. With funds provided by the Malian government, USAID trained 348 student teachers in 12 teacher training colleges to use computer software, conduct research online, and use video cameras and televisions for micro-teaching. USAID developed 50 radio programs designed to be used by 3rd Grade teachers in their classrooms, 80 programs for use by teacher listening groups, and 30 programs for teacher supervisors distributed on cassette to 15 Teaching Academies and 70 Pedagogical Support Centers. Another 30 radio programs were developed for 4th Grade teachers for use during the 2007-2008 school year as well as resource kits for School Directors to use to train their staff. The Ministry's enthusiasm for this component of USAID's program will lead to a scale-up of teacher training via radio in FY08.

USAID supported 296 Communities of Learning regrouping 4,212 teachers (1,667 women) from 700 primary schools, assisting with the implementation of annual training plans. Data confirmed that improved instructional methods were applied by 80% of teachers in 95% of these schools. In the same schools,

USAID reinforced the capacity of School Management Committees, Parent and Mothers Associations, which resulted in the development of School Improvement Plans and the implementation of over 10,500 school improvement activities. To reinforce community participation, USAID provided literacy training to 5,722 community members (2,973 women). A total of 262,929 students (112,228 girls) benefited from USAID's basic education program in FY07.

### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education**

USAID/Mali monitors performance of our basic education programs in Mali using 12 performance indicators at the Implementing Mechanism level. Of these, 10 met or exceeded targets for FY07. Several indicators at the Implementing Mechanism level exceeded targets: these include the \"Number of Parent-Teacher Associations supported\" and the \"Number of Administrators trained\" to implement education system decentralization. It should be noted, however, that two of the six performance indicators reported at the Program Element level were affected by the process of aggregating data. Due to a greater-than-anticipated overlap in the schools targeted by USAID/Mali's \"Support for the Quality and Equity of Education\" and \"Teacher Training via Radio\" programs, both the \"Number of teacher/educators trained with USG support\" and the \"Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools\" fell short of their Program Element targets. This does not reflect a performance problem since targets for the same indicators were exceeded at the Implementing Mechanism level. The one indicator that fell short of its performance target was the \"Number of adult learners\" due to the closure of 7 literacy centers for reasons related to the payment of literacy trainers. USAID surpassed expectations for the number of post-literacy students, however, demonstrating that in FY07 a total of 143 literacy centers functioned very well and even attracted intermediate-level students from other centers.

### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment**

Results achieved in Mali under the areas of trade and investment in FY07 were more limited than in previous years due to reduced economic growth funds, but were nevertheless broad based. As a poor Transformational country, Mali must remain focused on developing opportunities for enhanced trade and increased investment, in particular investment fostering the creation of employment. The USG supported the African Business Round Table (ABR) and the Ministry of Investment Promotion in developing the Mali Investors Forum. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR), and the US Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) contributed technical assistance for the development of the training sessions. The Forum registered the participation of 825 people, including 206 companies from 35 countries. Training sessions on US investment in Mali, and Financing Regional Transportation and Infrastructure supported 125 participants.

Commitment on the part of the government in Mali is generally strong. Most of the policy work is done in collaboration with the Direction National de Concurrence et Competitive (DNCC), the government's lead agency for trade policy within the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce. The DNCC in conjunction with USAID and other donors took a closer look at formulation and implementation of a coherent and integrated national trade policy and are working toward greater collaboration and integration of policies designed to foster economic growth within the poverty reduction strategy for Mali. The Integrated Framework for Trade Development (IF) process is the principal mechanism used by the Malian government to evaluate and formulate such policies. USAID is the coordinator of the program in Mali working with UNDP, the Dutch, French, and Danish development agencies. Focus on the IF this year led to a better dialogue between the Malian government, private sector traders, and other participating donors which led to better handling and more appropriate use of pesticides.

Mali became one of the first countries in West Africa to use the Africa Growth and Opportunity (AGOA) provision for handicraft exports (Category 9), exporting about 150,000 Bogolan bags to the United States. Because this provision had not been previously used, USAID Mali facilitated two seminars on the use of AGOA for the AGOA Committee, the Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Commerce, the DNCC, and Customs.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment**

USAID's technical assistance contributed to the government's official revision of "Inter-ministerial Decree 440"; Decree 440 outlines exporter requirements and lays out a basic set of norms and standards for exports (cahier de charges). USAID/Mali worked with the private sector and government agencies to begin implementation during the mango season resulting in the use of best practices by key exporters leading to more than double the previous year's level of mango exports.

Technical assistance to various agencies of the Malian government included practical application and implementation designed to benefit producer, trader, and export associations. Activities designed to expand trade opportunities and open new markets focused on policy assistance for targeted sub-sectors (expanding market access) and general trade facilitation support (implementation and design/development support). Efforts included working toward professionalizing key sectors, effectively enhancing both domestic and global investment opportunities. Both the principle and two secondary contracts supporting the trade work in Mali ended in FY07.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment**

The indicator \"Number of public and private sector standards-setting bodies that have adopted internationally...\" will be dropped from the indicator table. It was initially put in prior to procurement, however no work will be done in this technical area. Regarding the indicator for \"Number of consultative processes with private sector\", FY07 marked the end of the primary (3) contracts in the economic growth office, and collecting information and measuring results according to this indicator was not possible.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector \ 4.3.2 Financial Services**

Credit agents better equipped to assess agricultural credit risk, new credit products, and the strengthening of financial institutions in the north have all contributed to successes in extending financial service in Mali during FY07. The Rice Credit Storage Program (Crédit Stockage Vivrier, CSV) — integrated with trade and agricultural productivity activities, hallmarked the successful development of a new credit product for partner finance institutions. The storage credit program, frequently referred to as warehouse receipts programming, greatly reduces risk by using stored rice as collateral. This program provided \$112,100 in credit to rice producers and traders in FY07. Similarly successful, the Femmes Commerçantes (Women Rice Trader Program) —with the aid of a small loan guarantee fund enabled women to obtain credit to buy and sell rice. During FY07, activities in the three northern regions took on increased importance. Consequently, USAID worked to strengthen current MFIs in the regions as well as urged already established MFIs to expand their operations in those regions. In FY07, these regions benefited from 159 loans. There are few fully operational financial institutions in northern Mali, and those that do exist are nascent. Given

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that nearly 19 percent of loans tracked in FY07 were provided to one of the institutions in the north, the needs and a market for viable financial institutions for the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, and Kidal are expanding. USAID/Mali has taken significant steps to support, train, strengthen, and identify future partners for these budding MFIs greatly increasing their likelihood of sustainability. The first five years of an MFI are critical and so continued strengthening, support, and trainings on administrative and financial best practices are imperative to ensure their viability.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.3 Financial Sector \ 4.3.2 Financial Services**

FY07 marked the end of the primary (3) contracts in the economic growth office, and collecting information and measuring results according to these indicators was not possible. Both of these indicators will capture the results in the new contract, however a custom indicator was entered for this year which reflects the outcome in the financial sector for FY07.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture**

USAID Mali programming successfully expanded agricultural commodities in targeted areas in Mali this year in spite of numerous challenges. The principle contract providing technical assistance for agricultural technology transfer and increased productivity abruptly ended mid year due to budget cuts and overspending. Nonetheless increased production led to increased incomes for most beneficiaries and the remaining contracts remained committed to achieving good results. Commodities included rice (both irrigated and lowland), anise, cumin, chick peas, and foundation seed production. New technologies adopted were improved crop varieties, better soil, water management, and crop management techniques. In addition to training and input delivery, assistance for producer associations enhanced dissemination of the knowledge. Equity in programming for men and women also enhanced the expanded knowledge base and afforded more women access to inputs, finance, technologies and knowledge to help increase income, the ultimate goal of increased agricultural production.

A key component of this year's programming was the completion of community level planning in food security to help facilitate self sufficiency and diversification therefore enhancing structural food security. More than 1,000,000 households (nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of them considered vulnerable) benefited from the planning process contributing to increased and diversified food crop production and enhanced marketing opportunities.

Nearly 25,000 men and 8,000 women were trained in good agricultural production and marketing practices. Organizations (producers' organizations, water user associations, trade and business associations, and capacity building organizations) were strengthened to (a) understand and contribute to good governance in matters affecting their operations; and (b) access business development services for members. Women's organizations were helped to acquire skills that will enable them to (a) diversify their livelihoods; (b) increase their access to and control of food and other resource; and (c) increase their incomes.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment**

Improving the ability for small farmers in Mali to increase productivity through multiple avenues, fostering diversification, including new or newly implemented policies simultaneously strengthens the economy, develops capacity within relevant ministries, and increases incomes for rural growers helping to lessen rural

poverty. During FY07 a composite of policies helped directly facilitate increased incomes for growers. USAID worked with and took leadership for the completion of the new agricultural policy strategy, or the Loi d'orientation agricole, somewhat analogous to the US Farm Bill (Policy).

Agricultural biotechnology, recognized by the Malian government to be a key tool to increased productivity, worked through USAID programming to receive approval from the legislation this year after a three year hiatus, to begin introducing trials of targeted seed stock for relevant crops: This decision marks a major way forward for increasing opportunities for Malian growers.

Through the development of a partnership program with the Ministry of Agriculture, USAID helped develop a Foundation Seed Unit for Mali, initiated key components to a national seed strategy, and worked toward initiating links to national and regional harmonization of seed regulations, certification and seed quarantine procedures.

Local-level food security training sessions, which are a precursor to developing the local plans, were completed for all regions of the country under USAID programming and funding. The government recognizes the necessity in linking individual and corporate (community) responsibility for ensuring food at all times through a combination of policy implementation and planning. During FY07, over 1,600 local leaders were trained, about 20% were women, and included elected officials mayors, members of civil society, members of the local administration, leaders of local farmer and private-sector organizations, and local radio journalists. The Malian government is using the plans to target initial activities funded under the national food security plan (PNSA) in one of the northern regions of Mali, Gao, with about \$1 million from the national budget. The government of Mali committed to making the local plans the basis for future programming of activities under the national food security plan.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity**

Agricultural productivity increased in multiple geographical and commodity areas resulting from USAID Mali integrated programming in FY07. New methods of rice storage, management, and record keeping introduced to village associations in four regions resulted in increased incomes for nearly 5,000 beneficiaries. During FY07, nearly 2.5 tons of rice was stored and/or bought by nearly 100 associations, which included 87 village associations in the rice credit storage program and 10 women's associations in the rice trader program, representing about 4,200 beneficiaries of whom greater than 25% were women. From FY06 to FY07 there was a 25% increase in beneficiaries (15% male increase/48% female increase) and an increase from 6 to 10 of women's association

During FY07, training was provided for the mango sector on targeted technologies, following the cahier de charges (the policy manual for export compliance) as well as the norms and standards for EurepGAP certification process necessary to export to European countries. By value, mango exports increased approximately 10 % over the previous year (\$12.25 million). Over 3,000 beneficiaries learned new technologies including orchard treatment, integrated pest management, best production practices, and packaging and handling. With USAID supported technical assistance over 5,100 hectares of mangos under the new technology qualified for the EurepGAP certification. This resulted in 6 additional exporter groups, exporting 1,880 tons of certified mangoes. Resulting from the integrated assistance, a major European supermarket chain will source all mangoes from Mali next year.

In the potato value chain, assistance helped producer groups obtain agricultural inputs necessary for increased production. Trader cooperatives received technical assistance which launched Malian potatoes onto domestic and sub-regional markets. Thirteen trader cooperatives used new techniques of improved post-harvest handling, packaging, and storage, leading to the marketing of nearly six thousand tons produce to new local and regional markets. All domestic sales conformed to national standards and potatoes sold on the sub-regional markets adhered to international standards. Continued efforts in improving storage and conservation of potatoes will help traders take advantage of more opportune market possibilities when prices are high increasing income further.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment**

FY07 marked the end of the primary (3) contracts in the economic growth office, and collecting information and measuring results according to these indicators was not possible. The contract measuring agricultural enabling environment and agricultural productivity closed six months before the end of the contract, leaving no reporting. Key indicators are therefore missing as a result of the early closure.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity**

FY07 marked the end of the primary (3) contracts in the economic growth office, and collecting information and measuring results according to several of these indicators was not possible. Regarding the \"Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions\", this target was exceeded by 1,000% as a result of the large number of people covered by new food security plans created and adopted by communities in collaboration with USAID assistance. These plans were not taken into consideration during the setting of targets. Furthermore, the target for FY08 has significantly dropped due to the ending of this program in December of 2007.

#### **Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment**

USAID/Mali continued to improve natural resource management (NRM) as well as rural incomes through the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices at the community level. In collaboration with government and non-government institutions, assistance in drafting, completing and implementing local conventions related to NRM continues to serve the beneficiary populations for years. Decisions about land use involve a complex mix of natural resources, land ownership, political, economic, and cultural considerations. To successfully meet human needs, competing demands for the use of the land's resources must be determined and more effective and efficient ways of using these resources must be adopted. Alleviating poverty and minimizing conflicts is done by improving agricultural productivity, reclaiming degraded lands, protecting the environment, and conserving soil and water quality. In addition, enhancing community involvement and skills necessary for effective NRM facilitates the economic growth in rural areas in a manner that preserves the fragile environment. USAID Mali programs look at appropriate NRM as the foundation for economic growth.

Addressing economic opportunities through agriculture, USAID/Mali works to improve NRM as well as rural incomes through implementation of sustainable agricultural practices and protection of natural resources. As a poor “transforming” country, Mali must work toward sustainably managing its land and water resource base. Protecting natural resources such as forests, for example, is beneficial to the climate because forests remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store carbon both above ground in their

biomass and in the soils below. USAID helps protect Mali's resources against further environmental degradation by building local capacity to manage forest and agricultural resources in a more sustainable manner through local conventions and community based practices. Improving soils with organic matter has become a crop production management tool for thousands of farmers in the program area. The program demonstrated that soils with higher rates of organic matter increased fertilizer-use efficiency and increased retention of soil moisture. The combined effect was higher yields and lower risk. A side benefit of this type of agricultural intensification is that farmers are able to stabilize their production areas instead of continually clearing new lands and increasing stored carbon into the atmosphere.

#### **Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity**

Continued emphasis by integrating improved agricultural practices with good practices in natural resource management (NRM) led to 12 communities developing NRM conventions governing the use of natural resources in their respective areas. Local NRM conventions are a dynamic and participatory way for communities to ensure the future of the natural resource base by agreeing upon access rights to public lands, use there of, and opportunities for community protection activities, such as building rock lines. The conventions developed this year cover more than 131 hectares of forested land, include a pond, and involved 37 organizations with nearly 750 members. This shows the increased understanding of the necessity of NRM, and is also a reflection of the increased environmental degradation. The conventions help ensure improved income generation through better management of natural resources such as wild fruits, shea nuts, and wood (through selected forest area management practices). The NRM practices such as rock lines established in the last two years in order to reduce land/forest degradation are targeted to improve a total of 5,580 ha of forest land covering 7 villages. Simple conservation practices such as rock lines have a noticeable impact on vegetation regeneration and conservation (this way the protection of the selected trees and an increase in the biodiversity base is improved); in addition some farmers were able to recuperate so far about 5 hectares of abandoned cultivated land.

A creative program to disseminate concepts of environmental education via radio programming simultaneously helped to develop university student skills in broadcasting and outreach. The School of Agriculture at the University of Mali developed modules on environmental protection, Global Climate Change (GCC), deforestation and its consequences/mitigating actions, greenhouse gas emission/reduction, solid and liquid waste management, pollution, obsolete pesticides adverse impacts, and the Niger River degradation and protection. The initial broadcasts covered approximately 100 square kilometers around the university. The purpose was to bring awareness about GCC, its adverse impacts on the environment including on human beings, and mitigation and control measures. An evaluation of this pilot activity showed that the listeners were very interested in the broadcast topics. This resulted in people establishing environmental management committees.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity**

In FY07, the one implementing mechanism measuring progress in NRM abruptly closed mid-way through the year. In FY08, multiple instruments will contribute and targets may be revised upward in all indicators.

#### **Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment**

Implementing mechanisms in this element will be developed in FY08.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development**

Empowering local groups and transferring the necessary skills for sustainable development to take place is an important component in the programming of each sector in which the Mali Mission works. The Governance program strengthened 10 local NGOs in the areas of conflict prevention, financial management, budget planning, and resource mobilization. These NGOs then worked with elected officials and civil society organizations to transfer skills. This improved the ability of locally elected officials to manage funds transparently, conduct participatory budget planning exercises, and manage communal resources in an open, participatory and rational manner. The Health program provided training to religious associations in health-related project development and management. Capacity building activities were conducted with local health committees and provided mini-grants to NGOs in HIV prevention. The Economic Growth program trained producer and trader associations. Activities helped local groups develop food security strategies, and build the capacity of 824 rural agricultural enterprises which increased their access of inputs and equipment. Approximately 310 agro-entrepreneurs (33% women) received business development training. The Education program supported local NGOs, School Management Committees, and Parent Associations. Some 736 organizational evaluations were conducted, and results indicate improvements in internal governance, school management, and resource mobilization.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Trafficking in Persons**

USAID funded a radio soap opera on child trafficking, consisting of 144 episodes broadcast over radio stations throughout Mali, Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire. Although the program ended in January of 2006, the episodes are still available on the radio station web portal and in most community telecenters. The programs are still occasionally being rebroadcast, and are often translated into different local languages. Thus, while the program is finished, it is still helping to reduce child trafficking in the region.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption**

To support GRM anti-corruption initiatives, USAID provided short-term anti-corruption training in the US to representatives of GRM institutions and civil society organizations, including members of the major NGOs engaged in combating corruption and financial mismanagement in Mali. This activity contributed to strengthening the capacities of these anti-corruption institutions, including the offices of the Inspector General, the Auditor General, the Supreme Court, as well as civil society organizations, including the Association of Auditors, Controllers and Inspectors, and the women's NGO network. During this reporting period, USAID trained 5 Malian participants (2 men and 3 women) including 2 senior staff from the Auditor General's office, 1 from the Supreme Court, 1 from the association of auditors, and 1 from the women's NGO network. In addition to this training, USAID-funded community radio stations have broadcast numerous programs on corruption, and play the important role of identifying incidents of corruption at the local level.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise**

A combination of skills development and increased access to finance facilitated job creation, increased incomes, and in one case led to export orders to the United States for microenterprises in Mali in FY07.

Approximately 375 people attended training in business development and management or financial management – all trainings are interactive and targeted at small or micro enterprises, but not exclusively agriculturally based. Approximately 25% of the participants were women, who in many cases work with an extended cooperative or association representing up to 75 more women. In many cases this year, specific links developed between well-trained micro business owners led to increased financing, which created more jobs and provided greater economic stability. This model will be further developed in the coming year where using various financing mechanisms will greatly increase business development, particularly in the under-served northern regions of Mali. Much work completed in FY 07 draws on lessons learned over the last decade of business development in Mali. A major seminar in value chain financing by USAID helped to focus on needs and developed plans for FY08 successes, in particular looking at how to best help develop capacity of both micro enterprises and finance organizations leading to rural poverty reduction and enhanced macro economic growth.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Trade Capacity Building**

As a landlocked country, the Malian government continues to focus on reducing the cost of doing business for traders, in particular focusing on issues relating to cross border, regional, and global trade. During FY 07, in spite of radical budget cuts, USAID collaborated with the government and other donors to develop an enhanced action plan under the Integrated Framework (IF). Mali formally incorporated the “Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries” as the mainstream trade development component in the national poverty reduction strategies under its revised and extended plan this year. The IF is a multilateral program under the World Trade Organization. USAID continues as the focal point for the IF in Mali. Donor and project collaboration under the IF resulted in a three-fold increase in mango exports to both regional and international destinations. Cross border trade in potatoes increased even more dramatically than mangos resulting from the market development and enhanced skill development for traders and related small business owners. A focus on developing an understanding of grades, standards, phyto sanitary regulations and other necessary compliances facilitated eight additional business certifications in Mali under the EurepGap program.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Global Climate Change**

Global Climate Change (GCC) activities are undertaken by the USAID Mali Accelerated Economic Growth Program to mitigate the adverse affects of climate change through natural resource management (NRM). Activities undertaken during FY07 are a follow-up of NRM local conventions and NRM practices developed the previous years under PRODEPAM. Five local conventions in North Mali were adopted this year covering more than 131 ha of forest land. NRM practices such as rock lines were established during the past two years reducing degradation on 5,580 ha of forest land. Impacts of this practice were noticeable on vegetation regeneration, conservation, and the increased biodiversity base. Downstream of the forest area concerned, 5 ha of abandoned crop land were recuperated. Another activity was the Environmental Education radio broadcasting pilot activity covering 95 sq km around Koulikoro city and surrounding villages. The purpose was to bring awareness of GCC, its adverse impacts on the environment, and control measures. Topics included deforestation consequences and mitigating actions and the Niger River degradation and protection. An evaluation of the pilot showed that the population was very interested in the topics, and as a result, Environmental Management Committees were established in some villages. Radio broadcasting is being continued by the Mali Agricultural College with Program support.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation**

The Governance program forged partnerships among key actors in 152 local governments (communes), established sound financial management systems in order to account for the use of local resources, and encouraged women to be more active in political life. Participatory self-diagnostic sessions were conducted in all target communes to identify major governance issues, and strategic planning sessions developed solutions for each of the issues raised. The planning and budgeting sessions were attended by key actors, including mayors and other elected councilors, village chiefs and traditional authorities, representatives of various civil society organizations and NGOs. The Health program trained, equipped, and supervised more than 4000 community-based health volunteers working in 15 health districts throughout Mali to provide health education, basic products and referral at the household level. The Education program supported 700 communities in developing and executing School Improvement Plans, of which 9,300 school improvement projects were completed. Some 695 of these communities (99%) completed 80% or more of their planned school improvement activities. To reinforce community participation, literacy training was provided to 3,036 adult learners (1,639 in basic literacy and 1,334 in post-literacy). Final evaluations showed 79% of these learners achieved the level of “literate” according to a national literacy evaluation.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships**

A GDA with the Commune of Sanso and Morila Mines was launched this year creating a two-year partnership in which each party will contribute US \$200,000 for development activities. USAID provided technical assistance and training for local officials in the design and management of activities largely funded by local taxes paid by the mining company. The training improved the collaboration between the Commune of Sanso, the mining company and other actors including civil society organizations in development and budget planning. A total of 84 individuals participated in the planning sessions. USAID provided financial management and budget planning training to elected officials of the Commune of Sanso to increase the transparency of financial management. Furthermore, a community radio station was built by the mining company, and the commune of Sanso provided office space for the radio and recruited radio personnel. USAID Health supported Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) through technical assistance and operational support to the Nursing School of Gao (NSG), a private nursing school serving Mali’s northernmost regions where it works in partnership with the Ministry of Health to train service providers who are then employed in Ministry-run community health centers. As a result of USAID’s assistance, the NSG was successful in leveraging more than half a million dollars from a US-based foundation for scholarships and the construction of a school clinic and other buildings.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society**

The Governance program strengthened the capacity of civil society organizations, including teacher-parent associations, community health associations, natural resource management organizations and women’s groups in 152 communes. The program enabled these organizations to negotiate and engage directly with local governments, and resulted in greater accountability of local governments for their performance in services delivery. These services provided funding for local primary schools (teachers’ salaries and school materials, and building of classrooms) and community health centers (staff salaries, medical equipment, and facilities), facilitated access to potable water (well digging, pumps etc.), and supported the use and management of natural resources (land use and management agreements, forest protection schemes to save natural species, fire wood management etc.). The Health program supported capacity building of civil society through the training of community health committees in administration and finance and their sensitization around health issues and priorities. These committees are responsible for oversight of

community health centers and control the health center finances. Without capacity building, these committees often lack the skills to properly carry out their responsibilities which decreases effectiveness. In addition, capacity building increases committee member effectiveness as advocates for the use of local community budgets for health activities.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Water**

The Economic Growth program increased agricultural productivity through improved irrigation efficiency and soil and water management. The program expanded and rehabilitated land area under irrigation, trained water user committees, introduced best practices for integrated soil fertility management, and diversified cropping systems. Assistance developed 10,000 hectares of land under irrigation. Some 4,000 farmers and producers organizations were trained in soil and water management and production technologies. Average rice yield increased from 0.7 tons to 3.1 per ha. Crop diversification efforts produced about 8,000 tons of alternative crops, an increase of about 150% by volume due to new technologies and management. The Governance program promoted water management in more than 75 communes and helped establish water users' associations and introduced a participatory approach to water management. Communal officials were closely associated in the creation and management of water users' associations, and trained in water fee collection schemes and helping communities mobilize to collect the fees. The program clarified the legal and administrative framework surrounding water access, and facilitated contacts between communes and external partners. The Education program supported water management in school-based activities in the northern regions. A guide was developed for School Management Committees, as well as student booklets and materials for adult literacy trainers.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity**

USAID's Education program reduced barriers to girls' education. About 98% of teachers in 700 target schools were trained and used gender equitable instruction. Teacher training via radio included strong female characters to serve as role models, and four radio modules on gender equity were produced emphasizing girls' participation in school. The Economic Growth program increased women's revenue-generating activities. Some 1,164 women were trained, and 34 of 143 commodity sector associations assisted were all-women. Rice storage activities increased from 141 women managing 20 tons of rice in FY06 to 447 women managing 58 tons of rice in FY07. The women's rice trader program included 192 women. Activities helped women's groups obtain access to better seeds, inputs, and loan guarantees. The Health portfolio included the Constructive Male Engagement initiative, which worked with male community leaders to advocate for stronger male participation in household health decisions, as well as the training of women's groups in health education and advocacy. The Governance program increased women's participation. Out of 152 target communes, women's participation in the management of public services increased in 57%, served on communal councils in 61%, and participated in the budget process in 79%. Programming increased women's access to information via radio and Internet, and trained 10 women radio producers in electoral procedures, birth and marriage registration, and decentralization.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Development Research**

The USAID Mali Accelerated Economic Growth Program supported adoption and transfer of technology research activities to improve agricultural productivity and natural resources management during FY07. Technologies identified for adoption include improved crop varieties, integrated management of soil fertility, improved land and water management, and integrated pest management on target crops including

rice, potato, tomato, wheat, anis, and chickpea. Approximately 2,100 adaptive field trials and demonstrations were conducted and more than 1,000 farmers have adopted the new technologies in Sikasso, Mopti, Koulikoro, Gao, and Timbuktu regions. The top two technologies adopted which received the greatest acceptance were improved crop varieties and improved soil fertility management. About 75% of the area cultivated by the target farmers utilized the improved varieties of rice (Nerica), potato (Claustar and Mondiale), and wheat (Tetra and Hindi). More than 5 tons of Nerica Foundation Seed was produced by partner producer organizations for multiplication and distribution. Research on tomato disease management identified several virus resistant tomato varieties. Shasta, a high yielding and disease tolerant tomato variety, is ready for multiplication and distribution. This variety is being used to develop an integrated disease management approach which also involves the implementation of a tomato-free period.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Food Security**

USAID continues to be at the forefront of market-led food security development programming in Mali, integrating sustainability and community driven action. A part of Mali's approach to implementing its decentralized food security strategy uses a key feature of the three year (2004-2007) USAID funded Project to Mobilize Food Security Initiatives in Mali (PROMISAM). The project helps Malian townships (communes) counties (cercles) and states (régions) develop self-directed local food security plans in a consistent manner. By September 2007, 561 of Mali's 696 rural communes (81%) had completed food security plans. The Malian government began implementation of the national food security plan (PNSA) in the region of Gao, using the local plans as the key tool to identify actions to be financed by approximately \$1 million from the national budget. The Malian government and the Japanese aid agency (JICA) used the local plans to identify villages and sites for investment to improve local food security in the counties of Gao, Youwarou and Badiagara, using about \$1.6 million in Japanese funding.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Counter Terrorism**

USAID programming helps eliminate physical and ideological safe havens in the north by improving access to objective information and basic social services. For example, the Education program brings medersas (Islamic schools) into the mainstream and ensures that disenfranchised populations have access to quality basic education. USAID works with 103 medersas to engage them in Communities of Learning (CLs), school-based teacher training "clusters" where they learn pedagogic practices from professional teachers in public and community schools. The program has successfully encouraged medersas to adopt Mali's official teaching program and to improve their connections with the Ministry of Education. Since one of the underlying conditions supporting terrorism in the northern Mali is the lack of quality educational opportunities for the region's youth, USAID uses radio to reach isolated populations with teacher training programs that benefit 1,403 teachers in 217 schools in Gao, Timbuktu, and Kidal. Many of these schools (96) are in sub-regions where the USAID Mission does not provide any other kind of education support and where acts of terrorist aggression have occurred in the past. The Health program supports the extension of health services throughout Mali's northern regions as well as the training of health care providers serving this marginalized area in order to improve the population's quality of life and thus offset an underlying condition that may lead to terrorism.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity**

USAID contributed to natural resource management in 80 partner communes this reporting period, addressing issues related to agricultural and grazing lands, wells, forestry and fruit-tree production, quarries

and sand extraction. The USAID Shared Governance Project contributions included facilitation of sessions leading to natural resource management agreements between the communes and local organizations, and as part of Nature Wealth and Power approach, helping communes conduct inventories of their natural resources, identify new revenue streams and develop NRM strategies. USAID contributed to biodiversity in 27% of target communes in FY07, and 32% of target communes have developed partnerships with NRM associations. These partnerships include establishing land use and management agreements, sensitization campaigns, forest protection initiatives to protect threatened species, rational use of wood as fuel, forest management and tree planting.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Africa Education Initiative (AEI)**

USAID uses AEI funds to promote decentralization, community participation, and teacher training in Mali. This year, the Mission worked with the Ministry of Education to develop planning tools to understand how current practices limit educational opportunities for marginalized communities, particularly rural girls and nomadic children in northern Mali. School Management Committees in 700 schools were supported in developing and implementing School Improvement Plans. AEI funding was used to support teacher training through 296 Communities of Learning (school-based teacher training “clusters” or CLs). This year, each CL implemented at least 70% of its training plan, and classroom observations demonstrated that 80% of teachers were using child-centered pedagogical methods such as brainstorming, problem-solving, groupwork, role plays, etc. Pedagogical Advisors report that medersa and community school teachers have evolved most rapidly in their pedagogical practices. With AEI funds, USAID supported the use of technology in four of Mali’s teacher training institutes, providing training to 103 professors and 292 student teachers in using technology for instructional purposes (research, lesson planning, practicum teaching, use of microteaching as an instructional tool). In addition, USAID provided training to 2,725 teachers in 638 primary schools during the course of the year through radio programming intended to reinforce the practice of student-centered instruction.

### **Key Issue Performance \ African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI)**

During FY07, USAID Mali, through its economic growth programming provided assistance to the Government of Mali for the development of improved key trade policies and enhanced institutional environment. With assistance of USAID programming, the inter-ministerial decree for Malian fruit exports to regional and international markets has been considerably revised and improved to meet market requirements including enhanced understanding of norms and standards and the appropriate treatment of packaging materials. As a result of this effort, the volume of mango exports reached 3.8 tons in FY 07 compared to 2.7 tons in FY 06, an approximate 43% increase. Six additional export firms received EurepGAP certification reinforcing a more professionalized and more formalized sector. Additional key policy reforms facilitated the reduction of informal/illicit taxes in the sub-region corridors, resulting in 3.8 tons of potato exports compared to 3.5 tons in FY06, an 11% increase. During the same period, the programming focused on assistance to the Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade and in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce undertook a diagnostic trade integration study. As the facilitator of the IF and member of the steering committee, the USAID guidance and technical assistance provided assistance to the selection of activities including orchard treatment, the creation of a guarantee fund for exporters, and input supplies funded by or in conjunction with other donors.

### **Key Issue Performance \ Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA)**

During FY07, the USAID Mali Accelerated Economic Growth Program continued activities to reach the IEHA intermediate results. Eighty-seven village associations in the rice credit storage program and 10 women's associations in the commercial rice trader program (2,904 male/1,288 female) improved their methods of storage, management, and record keeping. A total of 2,377 tons of rice was stored. The 10 women's associations (192 beneficiaries) received a total of \$40,421 credit. In the mango sector, 3,000 beneficiaries (2,573 male/489 female) received training on new technologies of orchard treatment, integrated pest management, best production practices, and packaging and handling resulting in 5,114 ha of mangos obtaining EurepGAP certification and in 6 exporter groups exporting 1,880 tons of mangoes. Potato producer groups obtained agricultural inputs and 13 trader cooperatives (403 male/172 female) improved post-harvest handling, packaging, storage, and marketing techniques resulting in 5,594 tons of potatoes marketed locally and regionally, with total sales value of \$4,388,577, compared to FY06-3,890 tons and \$2,053,300 sales. Local leaders (1315 male/295 female) were trained in concepts of food security and local food security planning. As a result, 561 of Mali's 696 rural communes (81%) have completed their own local food security plans, which the government has subsequently used to fund national food security plans.

# 1 Peace & Security - Mali

## 1.1 Counter-Terrorism\1.1.3 Governments' Capabilities

### Number of people trained in Anti-terrorism By USG Programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
48	48	43	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	48	48	-	48	48

1 chars

1.1.3 Governments' Capabilities narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

## 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

### Percent of US recommended military training need met during the year

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10	35	50	50

1 chars

1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

## 2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Mali

### 2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

#### Number of Individuals Who Received USG-Assisted Training, including management skills and Fiscal Management, to Strengthen Local Government and/or Decentralization.

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3,450	4,057	3,450	3,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

#### Number of Local Mechanisms Supported with USG Assistance for Citizens to Engage their Sub-national

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
531	339	371	356	390

### 2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

#### Number of Local Non-Governmental and Public Sector Associations Supported with USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	527	2,536	514	1,663

### 2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

#### Number of Sub-national Government Entities receiving USG assistance to Improve their

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
250	152	152	154	152

1 chars

2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

**Number of Journalists Trained with USG Assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
200	-	110	15	55	30	-	29	3	15	170	-	81	12	40

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

**Number of Media Civil Society Organizations and/or Support Institutions Assisted by USG**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
35	5	5	5	3

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

**Number of Media Outlets that Received USG-supported Training to Promote Financial**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
60	5	115	5	94

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information

**Number of Non-state News Outlets Assisted By USG**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
35	5	120	5	84

1 chars

2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

# 3 Investing in People - Mali

## 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful**

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
615,410	646,180	602,922	678,489	678,489	153,852	161,454	316,309	177,700	177,700	-	-	286,613	-	499,790

## 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in counseling and testing according to national and international**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
13	18	8	58	56

## 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in strategic information (includes M&E, surveillance, and/or**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	22	46	58	43

## 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained in the provision of laboratory-related activities**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
23	39	43	8	8

## 3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention programs through abstinence and/or**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,577	1,525	2,285	1,650	2,700

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
602	323	621	100	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of individuals who received counseling and testing for HIV and received their test results**

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
6,226	6,500	9,211	7,000	12,000	2,881	3,000	3,996	3,250	4,000	3,345	3,500	5,215	3,750	8,000

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of laboratories with capacity to perform 1) HIV tests and 2) CD4 tests and/or lymphocyte tests**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
16	18	4	18	5

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related institutional**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
11	15	4	9	6

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

**Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related policy**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	3	8	2	5

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Number of service outlets providing counseling and testing according to national and international**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	4	169	4	100

**3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS**

**Number of targeted condom service outlets**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
500	600	838	750	800

**1371  
chars**

**3.1.1 HIV/AIDS narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

\*The indicator "Number of individuals reached through community outreach...through abstinence and being faithful" was left off of this table; data for this indicator can be found on the custom indicators list. \*The number of individuals trained in C&T was lower than the FY07 target because the national norms and procedures were not validated in FY07. \*The target for # of labs with capacity to perform HIV and other tests was originally set too high because of misunderstanding of the definition of the indicator; the clarification of this definition has allowed the target to be revised for FY08. \*The number of local NGOs provided with capacity building TA was lower than originally targeted because of difficulties in local NGO capacity to absorb and program TA: this activity is ongoing. \*The number of VCT sites was considerably higher than targeted because of the successful introduction of mobile VCT sites resulting in 169 active sites during the fiscal year; planned consolidation of the pilot sites around the highest performing areas during FY08 should result in fewer sites providing services to more people. The indicator "Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change bey

promote messages beyond abstinence is closing out.

**3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria**

**Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
86,376	25,000	199,042	30,000	500,000

## Number of people trained in malaria treatment or prevention with USG funds

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	379	379	-	-	-	76	76	-	-	-	303	303

## 3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

## Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	20	138

## 3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

## Number of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific tracer drugs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	32	32

567  
chars

## 3.1.3 Malaria narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

\*Mali will begin as a PMI country with the arrival of FY08 funds; therefore work being done in malaria treatment and prevention will increase in FY08 to include training in monitoring and evaluation, prevention and treatment, and the monitoring of specific tracer drugs.\* For the indicator: 'Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support' only ITNs sold to clients through social marketing were included in FY06 numbers, however beginning in 2007 the total number of ITNs distributed is included, greatly increasing program numbers.

## 3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

## Number of antenatal care (ANC) visits by skilled providers from USG-assisted facilities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
145,074	152,000	167,695	160,000	180,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

**Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG-supported programs**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
413,164	462,744	441,294	471,999	480,475

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

**Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition programs**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,654,626	1,933,847	448,643	2,431,632	2,431,632

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

**Number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (SBA) in USG-assisted programs**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
100,510	105,000	100,650	110,000	110,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

**Number of medical and para-medical practitioners trained in evidence-based clinical guidelines**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
31	-	-	60	172

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

**Number of newborns receiving essential newborn care through USG-supported programs**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10,000	690	20,000	10,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
90	270	393	500	618	-	75	211	250	320	-	75	182	250	298

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
619	1,010	1,471	780	300	525	737	1,194	692	280	46	235	277	88	20

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of women receiving Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor (AMSTL) through USG-

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
20,923	40,000	67,340	50,000	80,000

1066  
chars

3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

\*Beginning in 2007 Mali introduced the pentavalent immunization in the place of the DPT vaccine. \*The target for the 'Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition programs' was set to reflect the number of children receiving vitamin A fortified cotton oil in their diets; however problems in the cotton oil production chain resulted in lower production and thus fewer consumers accessing the fortified oil. \*For some reason the vitamin A supplementation indicator did not appear on this list of indicators; therefore we have added it as a custom indicator in order to be able to report our results. The time period for this indicator is not specified therefore the actual number for FY07 for Vitamin A supplementation covers one year. \*USAID/Mali contractors reported data collection problems for the SBA deliveries indicator as well as the newborns receiving essential care indicator since both of these are being reported for the first time this year; therefore data is likely to be underreported; efforts are ongoing to improve reporting in these areas.

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Couple years of protection (CYP) in USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
210,326	235,343	292,691	261,345	321,960

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of medical and para-medical practitioners trained in evidence-based clinical guidelines**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
86	20	47	20	20

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	2	2	2	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of people trained in FP/RH with USG funds**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,142	1,105	2,723	283	1,783	724	672	1,626	153	1,151	418	433	1,097	130	632

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of policies or guidelines developed or changed with USG assistance to improve access to**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
9	42	32	1	4

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

**Number of service delivery points reporting stock-outs of any contraceptive commodity offered by the**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12	8	115	6	20

**3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

**Number of USG-assisted service delivery points providing FP counseling or services**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
225	250	791	280	829

**568  
chars**

**3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

\*The 'CYP' figure is a nationally generated number taking into account all family planning service provider outlets; it is calculated on a calendar year basis so the number reflected here is for Jan - Dec 2006 (since all 2007 data were not available in time for the annual report). The correct CYP for FY06 (Jan-Dec 2005) was 205,961. The indicator "number of new approaches successfully introduced through USG-supported programs" target for FY08 is zero as we will not be introducing any new technologies/tools/operational procedures or info systems for FP in FY08.

**3.1 Health\3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation**

**Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance**

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,044	1,200	1,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**1 chars**

**3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

**Does your program support education systems/policy reform? If yes, please describe the**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	1	1	1

## 3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

**Number of administrators and officials trained**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of men					number of women				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,355	1,115	1,758	1,280	1,383	1,213	994	1,530	1,144	1,176	142	121	228	136	207

## 3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

**Number of adult learners enrolled in USG-supported schools or equivalent non-school-based settings**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5,985	6,332	5,722	6,682	4,508	3,036	3,161	2,973	3,336	2,318	2,949	3,171	2,749	3,346	2,190

## 3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

**Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
304,819	283,946	261,929	361,381	269,425	140,867	128,162	112,228	163,035	109,875	163,952	155,784	149,701	198,346	159,550

## 3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

**Number of Parent-Teacher Association or similar 'school' governance structures supported**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
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### 3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

#### Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	number of women					number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5,599	6,251	5,228	7,545	5,412	2,149	2,302	2,000	2,695	2,007	3,450	3,949	3,228	4,850	3,405

1489

#### 3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

USAID/Mali monitors performance of our basic education programs in Mali using 12 performance indicators at the Implementing Mechanism level. Of these, 10 met or exceeded targets for FY07. Several indicators at the Implementing Mechanism level exceeded targets: these include the "Number of Parent-Teacher Associations supported" and the "Number of Administrators trained" to implement education system decentralization. It should be noted, however, that two of the six performance indicators reported at the Program Element level were affected by the process of aggregating data. Due to a greater-than-anticipated overlap in the schools targeted by USAID/Mali's "Support for the Quality and Equity of Education" and "Teacher Training via Radio" programs, both the "Number of teacher/educators trained with USG support" and the "Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools" fell short of their Program Element targets. This does not reflect a performance problem since targets for the same indicators were exceeded at the Implementing Mechanism level. The one indicator that fell short of its performance target was the "Number of adult learners" due to the closure of 7 literacy centers for reasons related to the payment of literacy trainers. USAID surpassed expectations for the number of post-literacy students, however, demonstrating that in FY07 a total of 143 literacy centers functioned very

cy students, however, demonstrating that in FY07 a total of 143 literacy centers functioned very well and even attracted intermediate-level students from other centers.

## 4 Economic Growth - Mali

4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

**Number of consultative processes with private sector as a result of USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	4	-	4	4

4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

**Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	4

4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

**Number of participants in trade and investment environment trainings**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	150	150	200	200	-	-	100	-	125	-	-	50	-	75

4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

**Number of public and private sector standards-setting bodies that have adopted internationally**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

4.2 Trade and Investment 4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment

**Number of USG supported training events held that related to improving the trade and investment**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	7	7	9	10

**516**  
chars

**4.2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

The indicator "Number of public and private sector standards-setting bodies that have adopted internationally..." will be dropped from the indicator table. It was initially put in prior to procurement, however no work will be done in this technical area. Regarding the indicator for "Number of consultative processes with private sector", FY07 marked the end of the primary (3) contracts in the economic growth office, and collecting information and measuring results according to this indicator was not possible.

**4.3 Financial Sector/4.3.2 Financial Services**

**Number of USG supported special funds loans issued this year**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	10	-	50	5

**4.3 Financial Sector/4.3.2 Financial Services**

**Value of the USG supported special funds loans issued this year**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	250,000	-	400,000	400,000

**363**  
chars

**4.3.2 Financial Services narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

FY07 marked the end of the primary (3) contracts in the economic growth office, and collecting information and measuring results according to these indicators was not possible. Both of these indicators will capture the results in the new contract, however a custom indicator was entered for this year which reflects the outcome in the financial sector for FY07.

**4.5 Agriculture/4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment**

**Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural enabling environment training**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1,000	1,610	1,650	250	-	-	400	-	50	-	-	1,210	-	200

**4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment**

**Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	5	-	12	6

**4.5 Agriculture\4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment**

**Number of institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	-	4	4

**410  
chars**

**4.5.1 Agricultural Enabling Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

FY07 marked the end of the primary (3) contracts in the economic growth office, and collecting information and measuring results according to these indicators was not possible. The contract measuring agricultural enabling environment and agricultural productivity closed six months before the end of the contract, leaving no reporting. Key indicators are therefore missing as a result of the early closure.

**4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity**

**Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
276	17,000	-	28,400	5,500

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of additional surveillance and/or control systems in place for agricultural threats (biological)**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	-	2	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
32	57	62	45	75

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	503	-	1,453	1,500	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	750

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
30	51	-	43	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of new technologies or management practices under research as a result of USG**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
37	69	-	60	10

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
202	4,210	-	7,000	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3	-	10	10

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
11,753	21,800	1,900,021	15,000	400

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,408	8,500	225	10,000	75

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

**Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG supported interventions**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
75	80	-	-	15

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Percent change in value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	40

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Percent change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	15	-	25	-

658  
chars

4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

FY07 marked the end of the primary (3) contracts in the economic growth office, and collecting information and measuring results according to several of these indicators was not possible. Regarding the "Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions", this target was exceeded by 1,000% as a result of the large number of people covered by new food security plans created and adopted by communities in collaboration with USAID assistance. These plans were not taken into consideration during the setting of targets. Furthermore, the target for FY08 has significantly dropped due to the ending of this program in December of 2007.

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance

					terrestrial					marine				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	5	-	25	25	-	5	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target

	-	244,000	-	633,000	1,060
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4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	200	-	1,500	-	-	100	-	750	-	-	100	-	750	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	51,825	-	177,100	5,000	-	25,913	-	88,550	3,500	-	25,912	-	88,550	1,500

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	12	12	53	15

208  
chars

4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In FY07, the one implementing mechanism measuring progress in NRM abruptly closed mid-way through the year. In FY08, multiple instruments will contribute and targets may be revised upward in all indicators.

4.8 Environment\4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment

Energy and materials savings due to improved practices as a percentage of overall country's

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment

**Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills, and techniques**

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment

**Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including framework**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment

**Number of people with increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and**

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	575	-	80,250	-

66 chars

**4.8.2 Clean Productive Environment narrative (no more than 1500 characters)**

Implementing mechanisms in this element will be developed in FY08.

