

USAID/Mali

Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 2, 2006

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: Since holding its first democratic election in 1992, Mali has become one of the most enlightened democracies in all of Africa and for years has been rated “free” by Freedom House. In 2004, due largely to USAID assistance, women were significantly represented on the ballot for the first time in history and in the last two years the number of elected women leaders has increased by 200%. The press is free, and the number of radio stations, with USAID assistance, has grown over the past 13 years from three to 160, covering 85% of the population. Through USAID’s on-going program supporting community learning centers, Malians are now deriving much of their news from the internet and disseminating useful information on health, HIV/AIDS prevention, civic news, and conflict resolution. While health and education statistics remain dire, the government has committed itself to turning this around by directing additional resources to the social sectors.

Mali’s economy is based on activities linked to agriculture (cotton, livestock, and cereals) and mining (gold), making it vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices for cotton, its main export, along with gold. About 10% of the population is nomadic and some 80% of the labor force is engaged in farming and fishing. Less than 4% of Mali’s land area is arable; its arid northern half is largely unproductive Saharan desert. Overall, the economy has been growing at a rate of about 5% annually for a number of years, in large part due to enlightened policies encouraged by USAID, such as the dismantling of large state enterprises starting years ago. Mali is now the leading cotton producer in Africa and has become essentially self-sufficient in food production. New rice varieties developed with USAID assistance have doubled yields enabling the country to begin exporting small amounts of rice and we are working with small entrepreneurs and the government to develop exports markets in new areas such as mangoes where exports have doubled. These successes are part of a concerted effort to diversify Mali’s economy, limit its vulnerabilities to shocks, and increase opportunities for private investors and private sector growth. Largely because of the tremendous strides the country has made toward ruling justly, promoting economic freedom and investing in its people, Mali was selected as a Millennium Challenge Account eligible country in 2004 and is close to signing an agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Challenges: Despite concerted donor attention and assistance provided over forty years, Mali remains one of the poorest nations on the face of the earth. According to the results of the 2005 United Nations Human Development Index, Mali ranked 174 out of 177 countries. Health conditions and the level of educational attainment remain very low - the average lifespan is just under 48 years, adult literacy is about 19%, only half of the school-aged population is enrolled in school, and approximately two-thirds of the people live on the equivalent of US\$1 or less. Mali’s chief development challenges are: a high population growth rate with a burgeoning population of children and youth that have only limited access to education and employment; the inadequate quality of health and education services, a majority of the population living below the poverty line; an insufficiently diversified economy that is vulnerable to price fluctuations and weather; a strong, but still vulnerable democracy.

A significant challenge is that the U.S. government cannot risk the failure of Mali’s democracy in its Northern region. The effectively borderless expanse of the Sahara, acute poverty, and weak institutional capacity makes extremist interpretations of Islam particularly appealing to disenfranchised populations. While a 2005 International Crisis Group study found that while Mali is a “star pupil” of democratization, it also stated that Mali “runs the greatest risk of any West African country other than Nigeria of violent Islamist activity.” USAID has a role in addressing the underlying causes of terrorism that threaten stability in the North and Mali’s long-term development.

Key Achievements:

Democracy and Governance: USAID’s program builds the institutional capacity of 250 targeted local governments and promotes women’s participation in local political life in 24 targeted rural municipalities. With USAID support, the municipalities identified major governance issues and local development constraints and developed strategic plans to address those issues. Working closely with community organizations (COs), formal agreements were negotiated and signed between municipal authorities and CO partners in order to increase or improve services in education, health, potable water, and natural resources management. In the process of preparing the communal development plan and the municipal budget, municipalities increasingly consulted COs. The percentage of municipalities in which partnerships increased the delivery of public services more than doubled in one year, from 30% to 63% and those that

addressed development needs through joint action increased from 53% to 59%. The percentage of municipalities where specific activities are implemented to meet women's needs increased from 41% in 2004 to 50% in 2005. In half of the targeted municipalities communal authorities funded specific activities aimed at reducing the workload of rural women or improving their income so that they can, among other things, be more active in the political arena.

Economic Growth: USAID programming in the areas of trade, production, finance, and policy development contributed to the expansion, deepening and increased competitiveness of the private sector in Mali. USAID interventions resulted in an increase of rice production to 1,420 metric tons (compared to 1,044 metric tons produced last year). Export of Malian mangoes set a new record, reaching 2,984 metric tons, 14% more than the previous year. The four cooperatives developing export capacity under the USAID project saw their combined potato exports increase from 10 metric tons in 2004 to 374 metric tons in 2005. Twenty municipality level natural resources management plans have been developed under the direction of the USAID program and additional erosion control measures, and other improved natural resource management (NRM) techniques were implemented to protect the bas fond watersheds land areas covering 5,580 hectares. USAID's action to promote multiple cropping seasons on land where water is fully controlled is positively impacting food security in Mali, including the northern regions. One hundred and forty-four small farmers adopted new technology to expand production of high-value horticulture crops in the counter-season. In FY 2005, our program has provided training to 1,006 women on a variety of topics incorporating new technology and techniques for improving agricultural productivity. In addition, USAID plays a significant role in the fully integrated donor/government group with oversight for the management of emergency food stock.

Health: Six areas of intervention comprise the focus of the program: nutrition, diarrheal disease control, immunization, HIV prevention, family planning/maternal health, and malaria prevention and control. Commercial sales of insecticide treated net (ITN) increased from 38,313 in FY 2004 to more than 110,000 in FY 2005. Vitamin A supplementation provided during the National Nutrition Week achieved 78% coverage of children 6-59 months of age. The Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus dose 3 (DPT3) vaccination rate covered more than 90% of all children under 5 in USAID project areas. USAID activities supporting the National Family Planning Campaign included the training of 128 service providers, the provision of technical equipment to five Family Planning training sites, the development and broadcast of radio messages by 97 community radios. USAID also provided initial contraceptive commodities and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on family planning to more than 3,100 community health volunteers and a family planning model was validated and disseminated to almost 400 religious leaders. USAID continued to support voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services that served 2,318 men and 1,918 women, 10% of whom tested positively (5% and 15% respectively). An innovative mobile VCT strategy served almost 1,000 most at risk clients over a six month period and resulted in a 36% increase in client volume.

Education: To improve the quality of basic education in Mali, USAID reinforced education system decentralization and the participation of civil society in education. USAID implemented a decentralized capacity development plan for 275 decentralized Ministry of Education (MOE) officials, and worked with NGOs, Parent Associations, and School Management Committees to create School Improvement Plans for 404 target schools (222 public, 3 private, 116 community, 63 medersa). These same schools benefited from teacher training using the MOE's Communities of Learning approach, and from 100 adult literacy centers reaching 3,490 community members. USAID used African Education Initiative (AEI) resources to develop interactive radio instruction programs for students, teachers, and teacher supervisors, and to install Virtual Training Centers in four teacher training colleges. USAID supported the MOE in developing curricula for Grades 1-4, and supplied over 196,000 textbooks to medersas. USAID met or exceeded targets in the number of USAID-supported schools that have achieved pre-defined standards of "Quality" and "Effectiveness". Program activities benefited over 4,500 primary school teachers and 187,000 students in FY 2005. To promote girls' education, USAID provided 5,088 AEI scholarships to girl primary school students in the politically fragile Northern regions of Mali. As a result, girls' attendance rates skyrocketed (90% in Kidal, 94% in Timbuktu, 98% in Gao), and girls' pass rates into Grade 7 jumped an average of 19% per region.

Communications for Development: USAID's program continues to make information available to Malians in a broad range of formats and on a variety of development topics. Twenty-five USAID-funded telecenters provided information to a potential audience of over 750,000 people and have generated sufficient revenue to cover all of their operating costs. Over 7,000 people throughout Mali's eight regions were trained in how to use the internet, and internet access points are now available in most Malian cities and towns with a population of over 5,000 people. Wireless internet was introduced in 19 new sites. In eight locations, we have field tested new technologies and created linkages between the internet, radio stations, telecenters and other partners. Over 310 radio programs were broadcast on topics concerning health, child trafficking, education, democratic governance, microfinance and trade opportunities, sound environmental practices, women's issues, and other topics. At least 255 radio producers were trained in the production of radio programs on development-related topics and at least 5% of Mali's private radio stations now have access to the internet. Thirteen Community Learning and Information Centers (CLICs), where 50% of the staff are women, are increasing capacity and providing communications services and information to their communities. More than 21,000 people (21% of which are women) paid for CLIC services this year, generating approximately \$44,000 in revenues.

Global Development Alliances (GDA) and Partnerships: (1) FY 2005 was the first year of implementation of a Cooperative Agreement for a GDA with Design That Matters, Inc. and World Education for the development and testing of a new, highly publicized low-cost technology, the Kinkajou projector. The project combined \$490,000 from USAID with a contribution of \$875,000 from the partners to field test the use of solar-panel powered projectors to illuminate reading materials for night courses at community literacy centers. (2) A second GDA was established in 2003 in which USAID contributed \$892,000 to the total cost of \$1.8 million towards the initial establishment of sugar cane test growing nursery facility which was completed in late FY2004. The tests have been a resounding success; hence, USAID contributed an additional \$500,000 in late 2005 to the expanding research stage of this project. Meanwhile, Schaffer and Associates International (SAIL) has worked closely with various private sector partners to build a sound alliance of private and public organizations. The alliance to date has committed nearly \$2 million with a further \$1 million planned for the extension/expansion and could potentially leverage investments and funding of over \$200 million in completing the project. Schaffer is now on the verge of signing an MOU with a major South African partner sugar company, which was very impressed with the tests. With the support of the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Office du Niger and USAID, SAIL hopes to finalize the total funding package for the Markala Sugar Factory in 2006 -- \$250 million/15,000 hectares! (3) USAID launched a GDA with Moving Waters Industry purchasing and installing approximately 15 Solar Pedal Flows pumps this year. (4) USAID began a GDA with the Coca Cola Company creating additional options to bring water to underserved communities in Mali. Others include: a partnership with the West Africa Water Initiative, the government of Mali, Geekcorps, Helen Keller, and SchoolNet.

Presidential Initiatives: USAID responded to two Presidential Initiatives in Mali in FY 2005 which included: 1) the African Education Initiative, through pre-service and in-service teacher training by radio broadcasting and Virtual Training Centers, and the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program for the North of Mali; and 2) Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) - implements the transfer of low and high-level technologies.

Gender: Gender issues in Mali have been identified and prioritized for all programs through a Gender Assessment in 2001 and the Mali Gender Assessment conducted by the World Bank in 2005. Our gender action plan was revised in October 2005 and all of USAID's activities in Mali require gender analysis in the design phase that contextually defines gender dynamics and inequities, and shapes interventions to ensure that both men and women benefit across age, ethnicity, class, and religion. USAID has undertaken sector-specific, as well as cross-cutting interventions including: a curriculum designed to stress teaching methods that are geared toward increasing participation of girls in the classroom; teacher training that is more accessible to female teachers; the Ambassadors' Girls' Scholarship Program aimed at reversing low registration and attendance by girls in school; an aggressive and systematic gender mainstreaming process to ensure that men are actively involved in the delivery of high impact health services; the development of more equitable community action plans addressing women's concerns; the increase of women's access to training in the agriculture and finance sectors; the increase of women's

access to information through radio; and sponsoring the participation of five women from government and civil society entities to contribute to the Beijing plus 10 review in New York.

Mitigating HIV/AIDS: The HIV/AIDS infection rate remains below 2%, almost certainly due in part to the assistance of USAID, the leading bilateral donor in this critical area; however, certain high risk groups remain at a much higher infection rate. In Mali, vulnerability to HIV is associated with cultural factors including: male dominance of women, the early onset of sexual activity among women, and gender inequity with regard to access to financial resources. The use of radio to communicate HIV/AIDS information, improving education, increasing women's access to financial resources, and increasing the political role of women at the community level all contribute to addressing HIV/AIDS in Mali. In addition, USAID trained nearly 700 religious leaders to advocate for HIV prevention and the acceptance of persons living with HIV/AIDS and provided technical assistance and training to 23 local NGOs and 580 peer educators who reached more than 600,000 people through behavior change communication messages and activities. Social marketing in project areas resulted in 90% of members of groups most at risk having access to condoms. At risk youth benefit from an initiative that reached over 6,000 youth with messages on the importance of abstinence and fidelity.

Extractive Industries: Mining activities constitute the main extractive industries in Mali and at times, a source of instability. USAID is initiating an alliance among the five internationally known gold mining companies to address community development issues and avert conflict and will conduct a needs assessment and identify joint interventions. The World Bank seeks USAID's support for the DFID Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which would require gas, oil and mining companies to make public all industry payments to government and government to reveal all revenues received from mining companies.

Anticorruption: USAID sponsored 6 professionals to participate in a short-term anti-corruption training in the United States. The participants set up a national chapter of the West African Organization for Democracy and Governance to promote good governance and fight against corruption. They conducted training sessions, public debates and information campaigns involving the government and civil society organizations. More than 40 local institutions were trained on anti-corruption strategies and a nationwide anti-corruption public awareness campaign was launched through national television and radio stations, and private radios and newspapers.

North: Mali's north has been a focal point of U.S. assistance to help stem the tide of religious extremism, conflict and cross-border influence from destabilizing factors in Algeria and Mauritania. Special consideration was given to support primary schools in Mali's northern region. Working with religious leadership from the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal, USAID assisted over 200 medersas through the distribution of textbooks, the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program, and USAID's Communities of Learning approach to teacher training. USAID used the Communities of Learning approach to reinforce the quality of instruction in 37 Northern primary schools; in FY 2006 the number will increase to 75. Thirty-five health centers and a total of 60 health zones received technical assistance from USAID and the innovative "Reach Every District" approach was implemented in two districts to improve immunization service coverage to isolated and hard to reach populations. ITN distribution was expanded to the entire Kidal region to ensure protection against malaria during the rainy season. USAID is also using radio to mitigate some of the factors that lead to conflict in the North of Mali, installing 10 new FM radio stations in the Northern regions of Mali and conducting eight training sessions in radio communication techniques, radio ethics, gender sensitivity, management, and equipment maintenance for 92 radio staff and management committee members (including 59 women).

FY 2006 Program
SO: 688-006 High Impact Health Services

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,836,000 CSH): USAID will focus on malnutrition, diarrheal disease and local health capacity building to reduce infant mortality. USAID will provide technical assistance and commodities to a national Vitamin A distribution program that reaches more than 2.7 million children. USAID will also diffuse more than 23,000 diarrhea prevention and treatment radio messages; promote proper hygiene practices in more than 200,000 households; and assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) to transition from traditional formula oral rehydration salts (ORS) to low osmolarity ORS. USAID will strengthen health systems serving 30% of the population by improving services in over 225 health facilities, increasing outreach and improving household health behaviors. Local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will receive training and will supervise 4,500 community health volunteers in the promotion of healthy household practices. USAID will also provide technical assistance management of municipal health services to local health committees and municipal councils. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) will occur in FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates, CARE, Population Services International (PSI), Macro International, Management Systems International (MSI).

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$400,000 CSH): To combat maternal mortality USAID will provide training and commodities to more than 225 health centers in intermittent preventive treatment of malaria (IPT), iron supplementation and birth planning. Approximately 220 providers will be trained in the active management of third stage labor and 150 pharmacists in oxytocin management. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt, CARE

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,287,000 CSH): To reduce morbidity and mortality associated with malaria USAID will promote availability of insecticide treated nets (ITN). USAID will also promote the availability of more than 200,000 re-treatment kits. Technical assistance will be provided to the MOH to implement Artemisinin-based Combined Therapy (ACT) as first line treatment. Assistance in micro planning and training will be provided to the MOH for polio eradication. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI, Netmark, ACCESS, CARE, Malaria Action Coalition.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: (\$3,380,000 CSH). To prevent the HIV/AIDS epidemic from escalating in Mali, USAID will work with 23 local NGOs to provide targeted behavior change messages to a quarter of a million members of most-at-risk groups. USAID will provide technical assistance to voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services targeting 5,000 of the most at risk individuals and will assist the MOH to train 100 health agents in VCT norms and procedures. USAID will provide technical assistance to municipalities in HIV/AIDS project design, execution and accountability. Principal contractors and grantees: Centers for Disease Control, PSI, MACRO, POLICY, PSI, MSI.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$5,526,000 CSH): To promote the use of modern family planning USAID will continue providing commodities, logistical support and training to the national family planning program and will expand the contraceptive method mix. Community-based contraceptive distribution will continue through 4,500 community health volunteers. USAID will continue promoting private sector franchising of

family planning through training and certification of more than 100 private providers. USAID will continue training and support to more than 100 religious leaders in family planning advocacy. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt, CARE, PSI, POLICY, PDI, ACQUIRE.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$1,800,000 CSH): USAID will provide technical assistance and commodities to 38 health centers and train three NGOs to work with community health volunteers in the North of Mali. Immunization and Vitamin A coverage will expand and ITNs will be distributed to vulnerable populations. NGOs will execute behavior change communication activities aimed at populations most at risk for HIV. The curriculum and infrastructure of the Nursing School of Gao will be strengthened to train more than 50 nurses and lab technicians to work in the North. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt, CARE, PSI, Macro, MSI, POLICY.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 688-006 High Impact Health Services

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,690,000 CSH): USAID will continue service delivery strengthening in 11 districts and two urban communes as well as central level technical assistance to the MOH. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$450,000 CSH): USAID will continue providing technical support and commodities for maternal health and nutrition activities, and will work with the MOH to scale up post partum hemorrhage prevention activities. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,300,000 CSH): USAID will promote ITN and re-treatment kit availability and provide technical assistance to the MOH. to be determined.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: (\$3,180,000 CSH): USAID will continue to focus on prevention in most-at-risk groups, policy development, advocacy, and surveillance. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$4,690,000 CSH): USAID will provide technical and commodity support to community level providers and volunteers in family planning and central level technical assistance to the Ministry of Health. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$2,400,000 CSH): Provision of technical assistance and commodities in up to six new districts in the three regions of the North. Immunization and vitamin A coverage efforts will

continue to expand in these areas. ITNs will be made available in all of the North's districts and NGO HIV/AIDS activities will be expanded throughout high priority urban centers in the North. Technical and financial assistance to expand the number of health professionals working in the North will continue. Same implementers as FY 2006.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 688-007 Improved Quality of Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$3,688,000 DA): Mali is experiencing a severe teacher shortage, requiring 2,500 new teachers each year to meet the current demand. Most teachers enter the classroom without any formal training, many with only a ninth grade education. To help remedy this situation, USAID will create interactive media centers in four teacher training colleges, introduce internet skills and allow over 1,200 student teachers access to state-of-the-art education resources. USAID will upgrade teachers' professional competencies using a cost-efficient, school-based training model that regroups "clusters" of teachers for regular face-to-face and radio instruction. USAID's interactive radio instruction programs for grade three will model active, child-centered instructional methods to ensure that teachers' lessons are more relevant and appealing to Malian children. This program will also train school directors to play a more supportive leadership role in improving teacher performance. USAID will integrate Islamic schools into the cluster teacher training system in order to ensure that they offer high quality basic education services.

USAID will use a community-based in-service teacher training program to improve the quality and relevancy of basic education in 600 public, community, and Islamic schools, which will benefit approximately 3,800 teachers and 300,000 students. USAID will engage parent associations and other civil society organizations in managing schools to meet established criteria for effective, well-functioning schools. USAID interventions will include community training programs focused on developing School Improvement Plans, monitoring teacher and student performance, and advocating for increased education resources and services. USAID will support 130 adult literacy centers to promote greater participation in local education issues and governance. USAID will also provide training for regional Ministry of Education offices to ensure that education system management is information-based, promotes community participation, and addresses local needs. Principal contractors and grantees: World Education, Education Development Center (EDC), and the Academy for Educational Development (AED)

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$650,000 DA): USAID will strengthen basic education in Northern Mali through programs reinforcing education system decentralization, teacher training, adult literacy, interactive radio instruction, and community mobilization. Activities will target 190 primary schools, 750 teachers, and approximately 40,000 students. Teacher training colleges in Timbuktu and Gao will benefit from interactive media centers with pre-service training programs adapted to meet the needs of nomadic and Arabic-speaking populations. USAID will support 20 adult literacy centers and reinforce parent associations and other civil society organizations in over 100 communities. In addition, through the African Education Initiative (AEI's) Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program (AGSP), USAID will promote gender equity in basic education by providing approximately 6,000 scholarships to disadvantaged rural girls in the northern regions of Gao, Kidal, and Timbuktu. Principal contractors and grantees: World Education, Education Development Center (EDC), and the Academy for Educational Development (AED)

FY 2007 Program

SO: 688-007 Improved Quality of Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$4,800,000 DA): USAID will expand support to Mali's education decentralization process, and solidify the management partnership between communities and education system administrators at the commune level. USAID will provide pre-service and in-service teacher training through the AEI, with a focus on improving the quality of teachers' instruction and increasing pedagogical support by school directors. Educators in USAID's target schools will be trained in on-site "clusters" of public, community, and Islamic schools so that time away from school is minimized and training is relevant to local needs. Student teachers and professors at four teacher training colleges will be trained to use new technologies, including the Internet, to assist in classroom teaching. Professional development radio programs for teachers will be broadcast to promote effective instructional techniques, and supported by face-to-face training in clusters. USAID will seek to expand interactive radio instruction for primary school students beyond grade three, in order to improve teaching and learning at the classroom level. USAID plans to support at least 600 public, community, and Islamic schools in meeting established criteria for effective, well-functioning schools through investments in adult literacy and community participation. These activities will promote increased student enrollment, performance, and retention through the end of the primary school cycle. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$1,500,000 DA): USAID will use FY 2007 resources to expand efforts that reinforce basic education in the politically fragile northern regions of Mali. In addition to ongoing teacher training and community participation activities, interactive radio instruction will be expanded in the North as a means to reach rural and nomadic populations. USAID will focus on improving basic literacy through activities that target both students and illiterate out-of-school youth and adults. Through AEI's AGSP USAID will continue to help vulnerable girl students in Gao, Kidal, and Timbuktu continue and succeed in primary school. Same implementers as FY 2006.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 688-008 Shared Governance Through Decentralization

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$200,000 DA): USAID's activities, particularly in the North, will integrate peace building activities using radio and support local government provision of social services in order to reduce the potential for conflict that stems from competition in a resource-poor environment. Principal contractors and grantees: AFRICARE and Management Systems International.

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 DA): Women will be increasingly represented in community decision making across Mali. Their active participation in community associations will help ensure scarce resources are directed into essential services. USAID will increase women's economic power through income generating activities and access to micro-credit, enabling women's groups to support improved health and education services. Principal contractor: Winrock International.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,000,000 DA; \$800,000 CSH): USAID will build on progress made in up to 250 targeted local governments across Mali. Locally elected officials, using improved financial management systems, will manage budgets transparently and engage communities in dialogue regarding utilization of scarce resources. Local populations will increasingly pay

their taxes and hold officials accountable for these funds, leading to improved social services in all sectors. As a result, ordinary citizens will form partnerships with local government and civil society organizations to improve their communities, and ensure improved health, education, environmental management and water resources, impacting up to 5.9 million Malian villagers. Principal contractor: Management Systems International.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$250,000 DA): USAID will mitigate conflict and build peace among at-risk groups in the North of Mali. Women will be trained to take an active role in community decision making, advocacy and assisted to improve their economic opportunities through business training and small grants. USAID programs will improve governance locally and engage disenfranchised populations in public planning and establishing community priorities for development. Implementers to be determined.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 688-008 Shared Governance Through Decentralization

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$200,000 DA): USAID will build on the successes of the radio program and synergies with local government to improve accountability and provision of services to disenfranchised populations. USAID interventions in the North will improve inter-community, inter-ethnic dialogue and engage youth in development. Same implementer as FY 2006.

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 DA): Women will be increasingly represented in community decision making across Mali. Their active participation in community associations will help ensure scarce resources are directed into essential services. USAID will increase women's economic power through income generating activities and access to micro-credit, enabling women's groups to support improved health and education services. Same implementer as FY 2006.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,000,000 DA; \$783,000 CSH): USAID will build on progress made in up to 250 targeted local governments across Mali. Locally elected officials, using improved financial management systems, will manage budgets transparently, engaging communities in dialogue regarding utilization of scarce resources. Local populations will increasingly pay their taxes and will hold officials accountable for these funds, leading to improved social services in all sectors. As a result, ordinary citizens will form partnerships with local government and CSOs to improve their communities, and ensure improved health, education, environmental management and water resources, impacting up to 5.9 million Malian villagers. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$548,000 DA): USAID will continue to ensure that populations in the North are increasingly linked to the values of the country as a whole, and meaningfully engaged both in public decision-making as well as participation in the economic development of the nation. Implementers to be determined.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 688-009 Accelerated Economic Growth

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$800,000 DA): USAID's integrated sustainable agricultural development encompasses natural resources conservation and agricultural production activities through a community based natural resources management (CBNRM) approach in over 25 targeted locations. Principal contractors and grantees: Cooperative League of U.S.A (CLUSA), and International Resources Group.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$3,000,000 DA): USAID applies modern science and technology tools, including adaptive research on sustainable land and water management technologies, to expand the sustainable productivity of target commodities including rice, horticultural crops, and livestock. USAID supports the development of an improved seed production and distribution system, including support for the development of bio-safety and other seed policy related activities as well as farmer-based foundation seed production. USAID will intensify efforts to increase investments in water management and small scale irrigation. USAID will also work with Mali's College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, to strengthen its two-year program in agricultural technology. Principal contractors and grantees: CLUSA, Michigan State University, Sheladia Associates Inc, Land O'Lakes, and the International Fertilizer Development Center.

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,800,000 DA): USAID will provide technical and managerial training to agro-entrepreneurs and select government units to enhance exports. Activities will strengthen the integration of trade into the national development strategy through coordination of the multi-agency, multi-donor Integrated Framework and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce with emphasis on improvement of the quality of products and product certification, diversification of markets (dissemination of market information, and regional and international trade regulations), and supply chain logistics. A special emphasis on trade in agricultural products from the northern regions promotes economic growth and helps reduce poverty in those regions. Principal contractor: Chemonics International.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital

Strengthen the Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,800,000 DA): USAID will increase opportunities for accessing financial services, particularly in the area of agricultural development and agricultural business development. The development, enhancement, and capacity building of the Investment Promotion agency for Mali affords additional strengthening of the sector. In the formal banking sector, partnerships with key financial institutions will ensure adequate outreach to producers and producer associations. In the microfinance area, USAID will work towards professionalization to develop new, easy-to-access financial products adapted to the needs of the rural and urban poor, especially women. USAID will enhance transparency and professionalization through financial ratings of the major microfinance networks in Mali. Principal contractor: Chemonics International and Planet Rating.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$644,000 DA): USAID will support populations in the North of Mali at-risk of famine, malnutrition and unemployment, targeting food availability and accessibility. USAID will support the Mali National Famine Early Warning System and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNet) project. USAID will also support the Mali Food Security System which is comprised of an early warning system, a market information system, a national food security stock and a food security

fund. It will also target the improved irrigation sector, micro enterprise development, agricultural marketing, and job creation. Implementers to be determined.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 688-009 Accelerated Economic Growth

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$800,000 DA): Expansion of improved water and land management practices and the applications of more Local Conventions in CBNRM will be implemented. Support to producers and indigenous institutions for increasing the use of improved production and conservation technologies is planned. Expanded activities to develop and disseminate modern technologies will be implemented in collaboration with Malian research, development and education institutions. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$3,000,000 DA): In accordance with the Agency's new Agricultural Strategy and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program USAID plans to intensify efforts to enhance the productivity of Malian agriculture through science based, market- oriented sustainable agriculture, with particular emphasis in Northern Mali. USAID will continue to strengthen the two-year program with Mali's College of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,800,000 DA): USAID plans to work more closely with indigenous institutions, including producers' cooperatives and the export office in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; expand geographical and/or product coverage and consolidate past achievements. Key activities related to the diversification of markets for the targeted products, improving their competitiveness, and the strengthening of the capacity of the private sector will remain central to the project. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,800,000 DA): USAID plans to expand access to finance for all Malians through multiple instruments and diverse partnerships. In FY 2007 the new Investment Promotion agency will open its doors and continue to build capacity with support from the finance project. Same implementers as FY 2006.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$ 636,000 DA): The program will continue to focus on improving the access of populations in the North to sufficient and adequate food. Implementers to be determined.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 688-010 Communications for Development

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$68,000 CSH): USAID will continue to use Mali's network of 185 community radio stations to produce and broadcast over 310 radio programs

and train at least 255 radio producers in the design and production of radio messages. In addition, USAID is creating materials on development-related topics that will be made available in nine new community telecenters and 29 existing community telecenters, known as Community Learning and Information Centers (CLICs) and the smaller Community Multimedia Centers (CMCs). These telecenters offer various services, including access to the internet, email, CD-ROMs, video programming and general computer use to potentially over 800,000 Malians in local communities. With funding from the Last Mile Initiative, USAID will extend Internet access to rural areas, following the weekly “rural market day” schedule, using innovative technological and business solutions. At these sites, health workers, farmers, students and small businesses will be able to get market information, surf the web, exchange emails and access other information services. USAID will also provide support to the Ministry of Communications and New Technologies for strengthening policies on the use of information technologies. Principal grantees: Afriklinks, Helen Keller International, and the Geekcorps Division of the International Executive Service Corps (IESC).

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$99,000 DA; \$82,000 CSH): USAID will provide training for radio staff in how to use radio for conflict early warning, prevention and mitigation in northern Mali. USAID will also set up two-way communication systems between these stations, linking them with local security authorities, providing a mechanism for addressing serious conflict and counter-terrorism issues. Principal grantee: Africare.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$250,000 CSH): USAID will assist in the production of radio programs on HIV/AIDS prevention and their broadcast over Mali’s network of 185 private community FM radio stations. The program will also assist in the design and production of materials on HIV/AIDS for health workers and the general public in a wide range of multi-media formats and made available in community telecenters (USAID-funded and others) throughout the country. Principal grantee: Hellen Keller International.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$100,000 CSH; \$150,000 DA): USAID will create four new community FM radio stations, and strengthen the seven existing stations in the fragile northern regions of Mali, providing development-related information to an estimated 750,000 people.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 688-010 Communications for Development

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$48,000 DA; \$50,000 CSH): The thrust of the program will be the continued use of radio as the primary tool for disseminating development-related information. USAID will support training of radio station producers in the design and production of programs on health, education, good governance and decentralization, economic growth, environment, and other topics. In addition to radio, USAID will take advantage of the 33 community telecenters built under the program by developing training materials, web sites, DVDs and other materials and products that can be accessed by these facilities. These will be adapted to specific audiences (e.g. teachers, the business community, health workers, decentralization agents, etc.) and will address specific issues directly related to the activities of USAID programs in Mali. Principal grantees: Malian Union for Free Radio and Television (URTEL) and Institut Panos (local NGOs working in the radio sector).

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$150,000 DA; \$50,000 CSH): USAID will assist the development of special radio programming on conflict prevention and mitigation measures in the North, with a strong emphasis on programs for youth and women. Principal grantees: Local NGOs working in HIV/AIDS communications.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$100,000 CSH): USAID will continue to assist in the production of radio programs on HIV/AIDS prevention and their broadcast over Mali's growing network of private community FM radio stations, and produce multimedia materials on HIV/AIDS issues to be disseminated in community telecenters. Principal grantee: Local NGOs working in HIV/AIDS communications.

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$200,000 CSH; \$150,000 DA): USAID will continue to expand communications in the North by establishing FM radio stations focused on basic literary programs and information dissemination on a wide range of development topics to rural and nomadic populations in this politically fragile region. USAID will train youth to assemble newly-available FM broadcasting equipment made from modular components at far lower cost (less than \$3,000 for a complete broadcast studio), and provide employment opportunities for disenfranchised youth in the North. Principal grantees: IESC/Geekcorps.

Results Framework

688-006 High Impact Health Services

Program Title: High Impact Health Services

IR 6.1: Policy environment for high impact services and improved practices established

IR 6.2: Demand for high impact services and improved practices increased

IR 6.3: Access to high impact services and improved practices increased

IR 6.4: Quality of high impact services and practices improved

688-007 Improved Quality of Basic Education

Program Title: Improving Quality of Basic Education

IR 7.1: Better performing teachers in grades 1-6

IR 7.2: Curriculum and achievement testing system in place for grades 1-6

IR 7.3: Better supported and managed primary schools

IR 7.4: Improved AE capacity to plan, manage, implement and assess the quality improvement agenda

688-008 Shared Governance Through Decentralization

Program Title: Shared Governance Through Decentralization

IR 8.1: Participation of key communal level actors in democratic governance increased in targeted communes

IR 8.2: Macro-Political enabling environment strengthened

IR 8.3: Women's participation in decision-making at the commune level increased in targeted communes

688-009 Accelerated Economic Growth

Program Title: Accelerated Economic Growth

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

IR 9.2: Trade of selected agricultural products increased

IR 9.3: Access to finance increased

688-010 Communications for Development

Program Title: Communications for Development

IR 10.1: More & better development information being used by Malians

IR 10.2: Regulatory and policy environment responsive to public interest

Discussion: This SO has removed the following SO Level Indicators:

Percentage of consumers reached by development information related to SO activities

Ratio of malians/access to a local radio station in targeted areas

This SO has added the following SO Level Indicators:

Increased volume of development information available

Internet access costs reduced

This SO has removed the following IR.

IR 10.2: Improved quality of development information

All other aspects of the Results Framework remain the same.