

# AfDB and MALI 37 years of partnership

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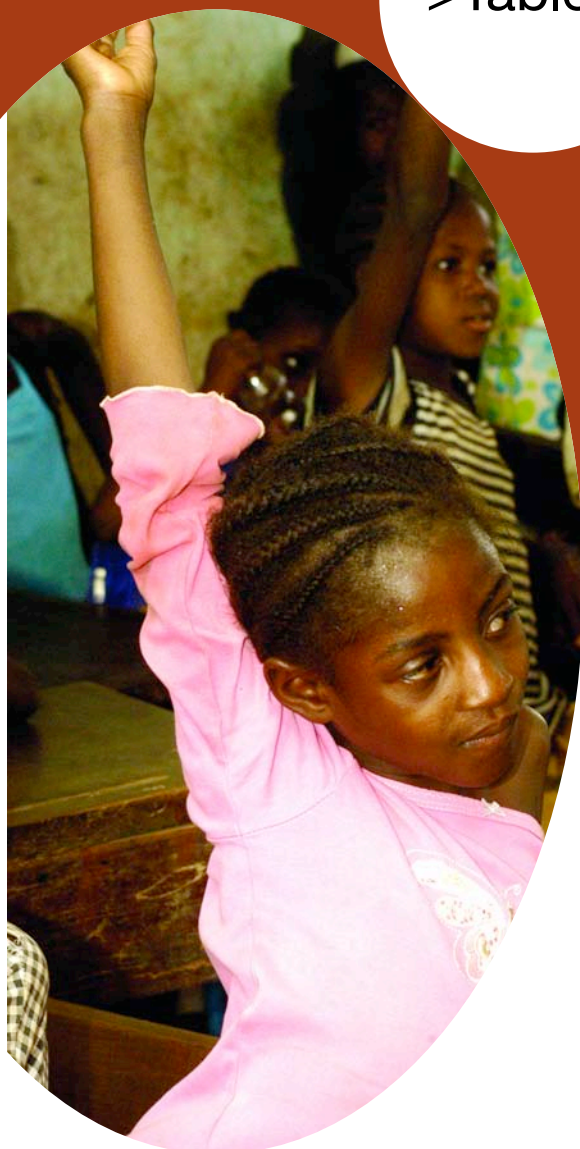
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African Development Bank



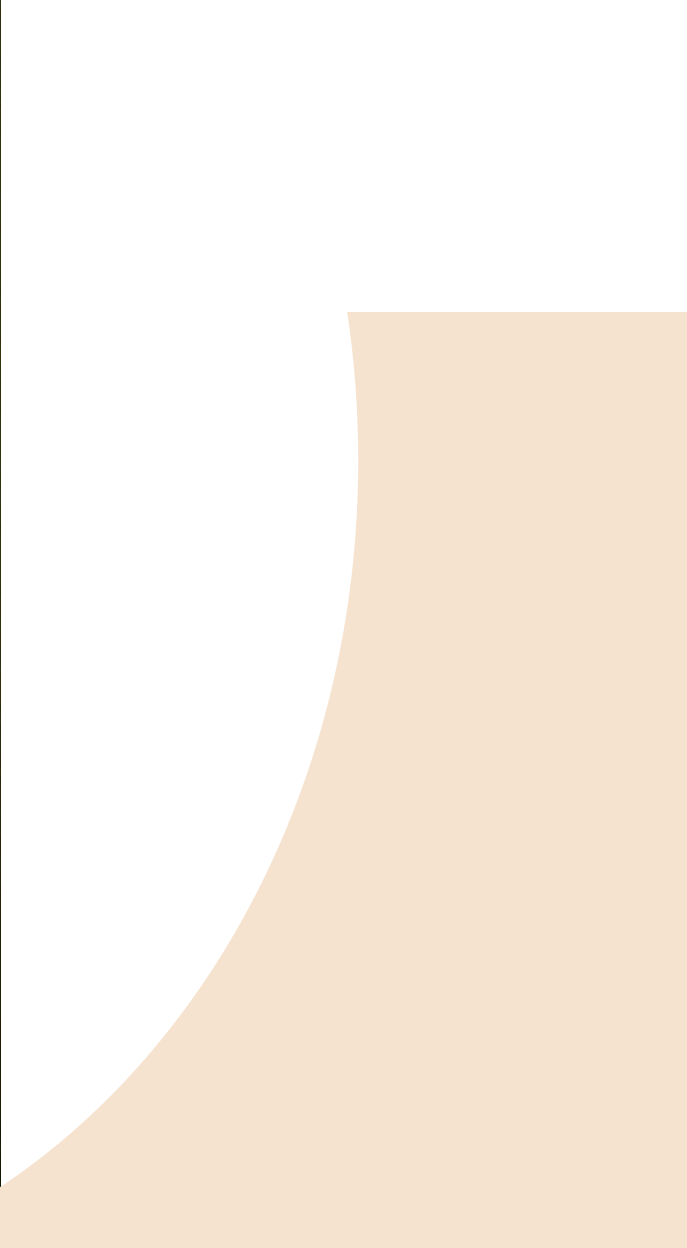
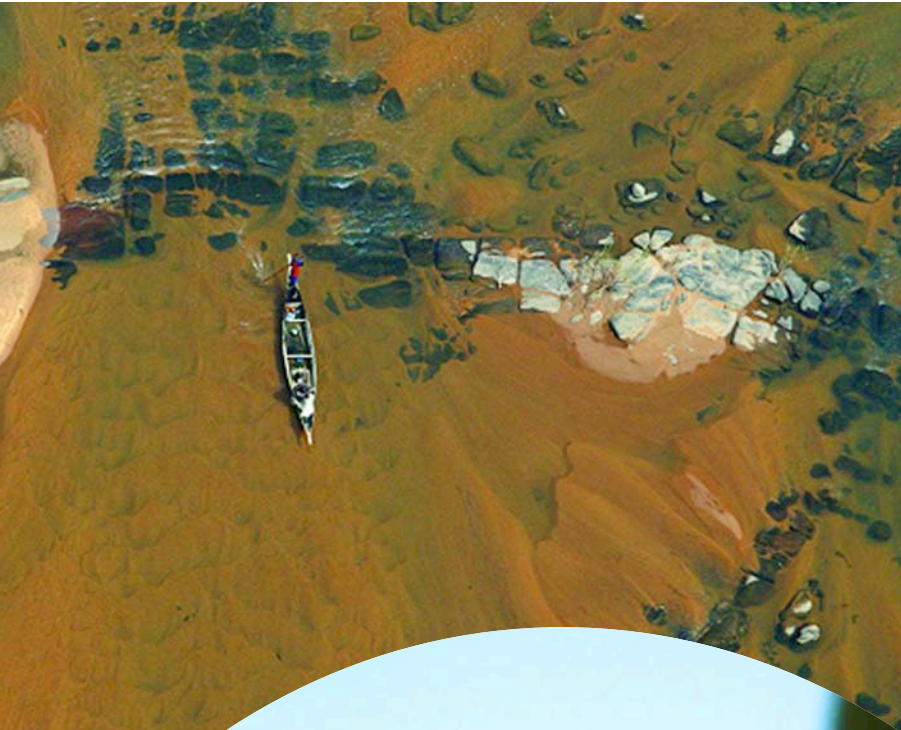
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This publication has been prepared on the occasion of the official visit of the President of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group, Mr. Donald Kaberuka, to Mali from 21-23 September 2007, at the invitation of the President and head of State of the the Republic of Mali, Mr. Amadou Toumani Toure. This official visit is taking place immediately after the third meeting of deputies negotiating the 11<sup>th</sup> replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF 11, 2008-2010) in Bamako from 20-21 September 2007. The publication of this brochure also coincides with Mali's 47<sup>th</sup> independence anniversary.

Since the 4<sup>th</sup> of June 1970 when the Bank Group approved its first operation in the country – the acquisition of shares in Mali Textile Industry –, the institution has provided 92 loans and grants covering the socio-economic sectors, amounting to one billion dollars.



# > The African Development Bank Group



On 4 August 1963, 23 African governments signed in Khartoum, Sudan, the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank (AfDB). Eight additional countries signed up in December of the same year. On 10 September 1964, the Agreement came into force when 20 member countries subscribed to 65% of the capital stock, which then stood at US\$ 250 million. From 4 to 7 November, the inaugural Board of Governors' meetings was held in Lagos, Nigeria.

The African Development Bank Group comprises the African Development Bank (AfDB), and two concessional windows, namely the African Development Fund (ADF), established in 1972, and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF), established in 1976.

The AfDB is a regional multilateral development finance institution established to mobilise resources towards the financing of operations for the economic development and social progress of its Regional Member Countries (RMCs). It is headquartered in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), but currently operates from its Temporary Relocation Agency (TRA), in Tunis, due to the political situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

The tangible achievements made by the Bank Group during these past years have greatly enhanced its image and generated renewed confidence in the institution as demonstrated by the reconfirmation of its AAA rating by leading international rating agencies.

In December 2004, the tenth ADF Replenishment, amounting to US\$ 5.4 billion, significantly increased the volume of available resources for low-income

member countries. Furthermore, the Bank Group is making every effort to reduce the debt of some of its regional member countries under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

Since the commencement of its operations in 1967, up to the end of 2006, the AfDB has approved a total of 3,102 loans and grants, amounting to 39 million Units of Account (US\$ 58.9 billion).

As at 31 December 2006, the authorized capital of the Bank Group stood at UA 21.87 billion, or US\$ 33.25 billion, while the subscribed capital stood at UA 21.64 billion or US\$ 32.84 billion.

The AfDB's resources are from capital subscriptions by member countries and from borrowings in the international money and capital markets, as well as incomes from loans.

The Bank's membership is made up of 53 African States (regional member countries) and 24 non-African States (non-regional member countries). The latter joined the Bank from May 1982, following the Board of Governors' decision to open up participation in the institution's capital to non-African States. To become a member of the AfDB, a non-regional State is required to join ADF. Only one ADF member State, the United Arab Emirates, is yet to become a member of the AfDB.

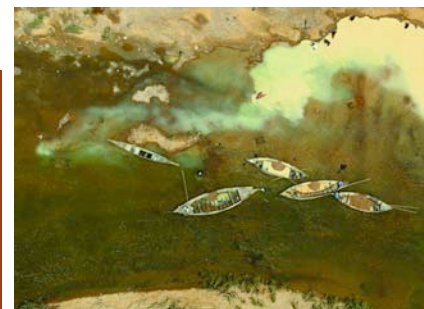
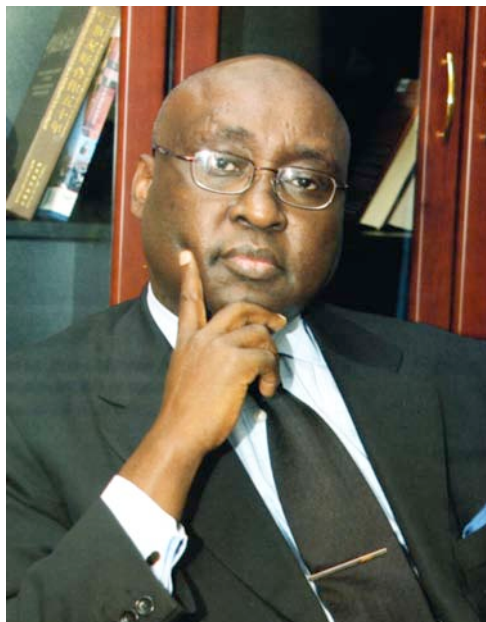
The Bank has a total of 987 employees, including 5 Vice-Presidents (two of them women), 27 Directors, 72 Unit and Division Managers, 545 professionals (PL) and 338 general services (GS) staff.



# > Message from the President of the African Development Bank Group, Mr. Donald Kaberuka

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The present report – intended for the general public – on the state of the cooperation between Mali and the Bank Group, comes at a time when a consultative meeting is being held in Bamako, the capital of Mali, by the African Development Fund's deputies, on the 11<sup>th</sup> replenishment of the Fund's resources. I am happy to seize this opportunity to offer, on behalf of the Bank Group's management team, staff and Executive Directors, my sincere thanks to the highest authorities of this country. I am very appreciative of all the precautions they have taken to facilitate the organisation of the meeting. I wish to salute the people of Mali, and Bamako residents in particular, for the hospitality they have shown participants of the meeting, in the greatest African tradition.

Their wisdom and the international dimension of their work have remained the life line of the spirit of tolerance and national energy present in this country at different phases of its development.

## **A rich history and a great empire**

Mali presents all the characteristics of a grand nation, long the seat of several empires and glorious kingdoms, amongst them: (i) the Ghanaian Empire, the Malian Empire, the Songhai Empire and the Toucouleur Empire; and, (ii) the Kéné Dougou Kingdom and the Bambara Ségou Kingdom. From History, I know that Mali is the cradle of several migratory movements which go back to the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium before Christ and which helped to create famous cities such as Ségou, Macina, Kéné Dougou, Djenné, Timbuktu, and Gao. I also know that this rich past was the source of inspiration for many big names in Malian culture. I would like to evoke the memory of the author and scholar, Amadou Hampate Ba, and the jazz musician Ali Farça Touré.

## **A healthy democracy**

I refer to the presidential and parliamentary elections held respectively in April and July 2007, and which resulted in a significant victory for the sitting President and his party. It is with real pride that I note the climate of peace and of consensual democracy in which these polls took place. First, it is a confirmation of the Malian authorities' adherence to their commitment to multi-party democracy and the maturity of Malian politicians. Secondly, it reflects the attachment of the Malian people to their duties as citizens, to a spirit of tolerance and harmony. This social balance based on republican values enables the authorities to measure the extent of the people's expectations and facilitates the achievement of the poverty-reduction strategy's main objectives.

## **A growing economy**

I am also delighted to note that, for more than fifteen years now, Mali's economic growth has been sustained by improved democracy and governance. During this entire period, and despite the effects of



climate change, locust infestation and the energy crisis, falling cotton and gold prices, the country has continued along its path of growth, with a rate of over 5%, and inflation under control. The main socio-economic indicators have risen and the poverty rate has gone down by one-twentieth. These performances are the reflection of political commitment and the pragmatism of the authorities in a context of economic freedom and globalisation. It is also a positive sign from the structural reforms which have been supported on a long-term basis by Mali's development partners, including the Bank Group. These reforms have covered all sectors, from agriculture (e.g.: water management in hydro-agricultural schemes) to the public infrastructure sector and the private sector. The strains on public finances and on external accounts are due to problems related to fighting poverty in a landlocked country twice the size of France, with minimal access to many areas. Only one-third of the territory is suitable for growing crops, and the country is lacking in economic and social infrastructure, an obviously expensive sector, given the distances involved. Important progress certainly has been made, but many challenges remain in order to reach the millennium development goals.

## **A sound partnership between Mali and the AfDB**

Visiting Bamako has allowed me to see the impact of the significant reforms I initiated as soon as I took office in September 2005. My objective was four-fold: (i) to contribute to increase Africa's economic growth by prioritising regional integration, energy, water and communications infrastructure (i.e. roads, telecommunications, and NICTs); (ii) to strengthen the Bank's comparative advantage by diversifying technical expertise and by developing a knowledge section in touch clients and their needs; (iii) to streng-

then the participation process and partnerships, while being a vital force and a strong conduit for Africa as regards development priorities. It should be noted that the latter is part of the governors' mandate, the Monterrey Consensus and the Paris Declaration. Lastly: (iv) to become more of a financial entity, and a channel for external aid to Africa.

My stay in Bamako only strengthens my conviction that we have made satisfactory progress in the implementation of the Bank's reforms and the strong sense I have that we are heading in the right direction. Mali has become the most important recipient of AfDB resources in West Africa, with a large proportion of those resources going into infrastructure projects aimed at meeting the challenges posed by poor communications and low access areas. Despite the scale of our work in the agricultural sector, which resulted in the country making remarkable progress in food security, the Bank's achievements in Mali are above all dominated by physical infrastructure (dams and related works, roads, energy, water, and the building of schools and hospitals). This trend will be reinforced, with a view to making the country more competitive and productive through the development of public infrastructure. By the same token, the country, in general, and its countryside will become more accessible, particularly agricultural production areas. The Manantalli Dam and infrastructure links with Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Senegal, Burkina and Ghana have already been built under the Bank's infrastructure and development strategy. These projects will be supplemented, on one hand by electricity grid interconnections with neighbouring countries – Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea – during a first stage, and then by new highway links with Mauritania and Algeria. Water management will still be a priority but will now be part of our strategy that takes into account climate change and its effects on food security, the management of natural resources and the preservation of citizens' health.

The size of the country compels us to adapt our



governance approach, geared to increased decentralisation and the reinforcement of local democracy, thereby speeding up regional integration.

These strategic aims can only be addressed by means of the authorities taking ownership of the programmes, and a joint AfDB-Mali vision of the shared goals, involving all stakeholders in Mali, i.e. the government, civil society, the private sector and development partners. I have already noted that these conditions have been met; we have excellent relationships with the national partners, and we have all signed up to the strategic growth and poverty-reduction framework, which is the sole document guiding our operations in Mali.

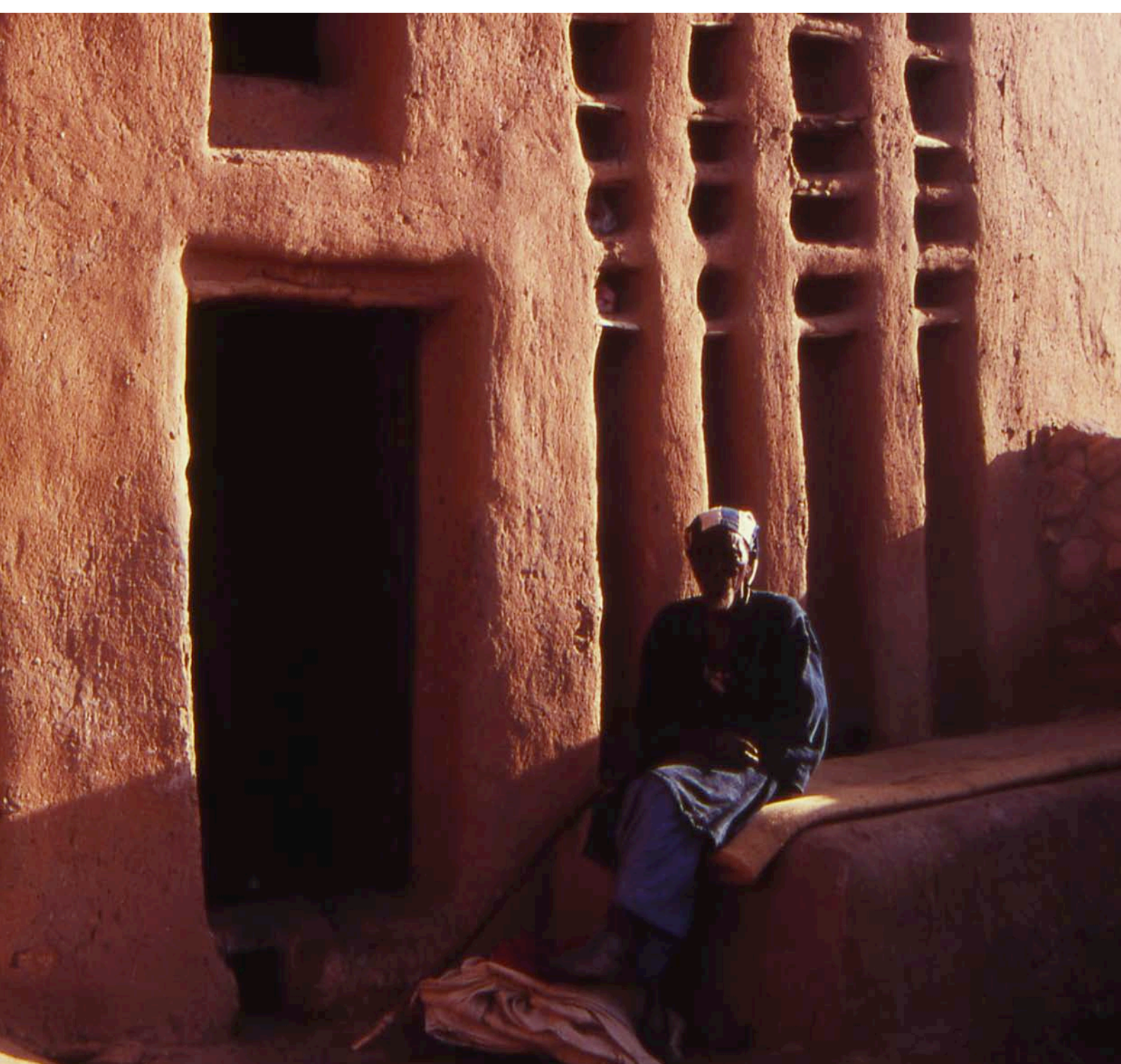
Regarding the management of the Bank Group's portfolio in Mali, quality is satisfactory overall. Nevertheless, an increase in the volume of projects may constitute a challenge if it is not coupled with a substantial improvement in project supervision capa-

bility and in the coordination of implementation. We must pay attention to the necessity of completing implementation of ongoing projects that speed up related disbursements. The new regional departments put in place during the Bank's restructuring in July 2006; and the Bank's national office in Bamako – in operation since February 2006 – will be the means through which we carry on a dialogue with the Malian government and other partners. The Bank's office will be equipped with more tools to improve the quality of the portfolio and to increase awareness of the Bank's operations. Stronger coordination partners will also be on the new agenda.

The relationship between Mali and the Bank is excellent, and we are convinced that the government will do everything in its power to meet our expectations. In doing so, the success of our projects will be ensured, both in terms of the quality of their execution and their impact on the country's socio-economic development.









# > Message from the President of the Republic of Mali, Mr. Amadou Toumani Touré



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On 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2010, we shall celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the independence of our dear Mali. Fifty years is a long time in people's lives, particularly in a country where the average life expectancy barely exceeds half a century. More than half of all Malians did not experience the first hours of Independence. But 50 years is not long in terms of building a nation, if we measure it against the history of the major countries of today.

In their history, there were moments when a sudden change occurred, where time sped up, allowing them to embark on the wonderful journey of development.

Seeing today the full vitality of a Mali which is moving ahead, transforming itself each day through the efforts and sacrifices of our people, I am more than ever strengthened in my conviction and my faith in a better future for our country.

Also, it seems to me that the time has come for our country to shape its own destiny, to begin its socio-economic takeoff. This is not about wishful thinking, it's about setting out a coherent, realistic plan for the men and women who want to build our country, supported by clearly set out methods.

Our plan, our vision, as set out in the Economic and Social Development Programme, is a set of suggestions and actions to be implemented by all those wishing to travel with us on the difficult but exciting path towards the socio-economic takeoff of our country.

We understand the magnitude of the task; but if Malians work with us, we are confident in our abilities to achieve success.

In continuing with "Mali of Tomorrow," our socio-economic development plan pursues the vision contained in the National 2025 Forecast Study, setting

out our people's great aspirations for Mali: *"A nation united on a diverse cultural platform; a democratic political and institutional organisation, guaranteeing development and social harmony; a strong, diversified and open economy; a reduction in poverty and social progress touching all regions and all population groups."*

In this way, the PDES works together with the Strategic Framework for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty (CSLP II) adopted by the government to extend CSLP I and the Millennium Development Goals. CSLP II, on which all our government's development policies and strategies are based, is based on the following strategic axes:

- development of the manufacturing sector;
- pursuit and consolidation of structural reforms;
- reinforcement of the social sector.

From this point of view, the PDES constitutes a coherent set of precise actions which we aim to carry out over the course of the current term of office. Of course, all economic and social sectors in our country should be monitored but, because it is necessary to make choices, the sectors covered by the PDES will be subject to a more voluntary-based commitment and evaluation. The objectives of the Project will be reviewed and those responsible for its implementation clearly identified. The actors involved will be identified and the plan of action set out in detail, accompanied by details of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

While seeking to consolidate the achievements of the first term of office, the PDES will also mark a turning point, as it aims to instill a new spirit and new enthusiasm into those completely dedicated to the national cause.

The setting out of any programme begins with an evaluation, a balance sheet of what has already



been done. The CSLP review, the analyses of our regional organisations (BCEAO, BOAD, UEMOA), and of our development partners (IMF/World Bank, EU, AFD...) are clear in their findings. Despite its harsh environment and its unfavourable regional and international context, Mali has shown good results from 2002 to 2006, as shown by economic indicators, progress made in social and rural sectors, as well as in infrastructure and communication routes.

Elsewhere, the social climate, thanks to dialogues with union organisations and student associations, has calmed down. Since 2002, the State has been paying particular attention to the world of labor while proceeding with the gradual augmentation of salaries, extension of the retirement age, payment of pensions, restoration of the status of the civil service and other institutions. On the whole, the facts show that Malians, thanks to their unwavering efforts, can be proud of the progress achieved during the last five years.

However, many difficulties remain, many challenges. More than half of all Malians still live in poverty. Our country is still influenced by external, uncontrolled factors such as climate problems, the increased cost of manufacturing inputs, unfavourable fluctuations in the prices of our exports including cotton, as well as imports including oil and machinery. Mali is also affected by the various conflicts and crises in the sub-region.

Facing up to the double reality of a satisfactory assessment and a difficult context, the PDES aims to speed up the process of economic and social development in Mali. The primary goal of the PDES is to ensure strong, sustained growth, economic opportunities and prosperity for all citizens. It aims to lay the ground for the attainment of the MDGs by 2015, thus allowing all Malians to have access to the fundamental rights of all human beings, including food, safe drinking water, basic health facilities with-

in a 5km radius, the ability to send all their children – girls and boys – to primary school, and employment opportunities for the majority of the country's youth.

In order to attain these objectives, over a period of 5 years, the PDES will focus the country's resources and efforts on six priority interventions:

1. Better organisation of public action so as to effectively support the other components of the Programme;
2. Improving primary agricultural production and reinforcing food security;
3. Establishing an environment favourable to the emergence and development of the private sector;
4. Increasing the participation of women and young people within manufacturing processes;
5. Developing the social sectors,
6. Continuing with indispensable social reforms.

The PDES's priority interventions will therefore be concerned with:

- Democracy and governance for invigorating public action;
- Strong and sustained growth to increase living standards and the well being of the Malian people;
- Development of human resources and social reforms,
- Integration through West Africa and the African Union, an opportunity in a changing world.

In conclusion, the PDES is a coherent programme for a thriving Mali, which first aims to produce more and distribute the fruits of the growth equitably, and then to invest in the future and modernise society.

The assets which we have described above allow us to remain fully optimistic.





# Message by Mr. Abou Bakar Traoré

## Minister of Economy and Finance,

## AfDB Governor for Mali



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The year 2007 marks a watershed in the rich and fruitful collaboration between Mali and the African Development Bank (AfDB) during the past thirty years. A major event in the life cycle of the AfDB Group is taking place in Mali: one of four consultative meetings for the replenishment of the Eleventh African Development Fund (ADF). This important occasion will be followed by an official bilateral visit by the AfDB President Donald Kaberuka in our country.

The year 2007 also marks a turning point for Mali with the reelection of President Amadou Toumani Touré for a second five-year term. During this term, his vision for Mali will be articulated around the Program for Economic and Social Development which guides the country's Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (2007-2011), with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

This year is also the final year of the Tenth African Development Fund, which has provided African countries with more resources, and on more favorable terms, with which to finance their development. It is, therefore, time to take stock of the ADF and assess its impact on the socio-economic development of our country.

Since first intervening in Mali in 1970 up until today, the AfDB Group has accorded 92 loans and grants totaling 648.83 million Units of Account (476 billion CFAF). These funds have supported 59 projects, eight structural and sectoral adjustment programs, seven institutional development projects, four lines of credit and 16 studies.

This cooperation is rich and varied, covering nearly all sectors. Thirty-six projects have been in the agricultural, livestock and fisheries sectors, totaling some 38% of overall funding; five have been in the social sector accounting for some 19% of AfDB funding; the



transport, water, energy and sanitation sectors have had 23 operations representing 20% of AfDB funding, while multisectoral operations represented 1% of the funding with 10 operations.

For greater involvement in the private sector, the Bank Group has helped Mali to draw up a private sector profile with a view to defining its interventions in the sector.

The Bank Group has also participated in all debt relief initiatives for Mali. These initiatives include the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative (US\$ 86 million) and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) (UA 368.5 million).

The objectives set in the 2005-2009 Country Strategy Paper aim, among others, at promoting good governance, reinforcing structural reforms, creating conditions for growth and contributing to the improvement of agricultural productivity with a view to attaining food security. All the Bank Group's interventions fall within this framework. The Bank Group's assistance has helped in stabilizing the macroeconomic framework and supporting important structural reforms in Mali.

The opening in August 2005 of an AfDB national office in Mali, which became operational in February 2006, has significantly contributed to the improvement of portfolio performance as well as the quality of policy dialogue between Mali and the Bank Group.





The reinforcement of the Mali country office will help the Bank Group get closer to the country. Through the country office, the Bank Group is part and parcel of the dialogue framework with technical and financial partners, namely the joint commission. Its signing of the Framework Agreement for General Budget Support is eloquent testimony to its commitment.

We expect, over the next years, the Bank Group's

greater involvement in the financing of the implementation of the CSCRP and we look forward to improved gains within the framework of the performance-based allocation of resources.

The Bank Group's assistance guarantees us the implementation of our poverty reduction strategy and the attainment of the MDGs for *"a better future which we can and must build together and now."*





# > Message by Mrs. Ellen Goldstein, Operations Director, West Region

## AfDB Group

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I am pleased to be joining the African Development Bank as Director of West Africa Region B, which covers nine countries, including Mali. It is a particularly exciting time to join the African Development Bank, as the institution implements reforms initiated by President Donald Kaberuka in July 2006 aimed at enhancing our contribution to development results at the country and regional level.

As a Regional Director, I lead a team responsible for defining Bank group strategies at the country level and across the region, as well as coordinating implementation of Bank Group interventions and engaging in dialogue with our clients and development partners. Our strategies and interventions are tailored to each country's vision of its development needs, often defined in a medium-term national poverty reduction strategy. At the same time, our regional strategy and interventions enable us to take advantage of cross-country synergies which present tremendous growth opportunities across the African continent.

Mali and the African Development Bank have a productive relationship that spans more than three decades. During this time, Mali has achieved an important political transition, with democratic processes taking root throughout the 1990s, resulting in a more pluralistic political system. This has provided a solid base for economic and institutional reforms, strengthening the foundations for a more market-oriented economy and encouraging private sector development. Despite adverse shocks, real growth of national income has averaged over five percent per annum since the mid-1990s, accelerating modestly in recent years. Nonetheless, more robust growth, shared widely within society, must be coupled with better delivery of social services in order for Mali to accelerate progress toward the



Millennium Development Goals and reduce poverty rapidly.

Designed through a participative process, the African Development Bank's country strategy in Mali supports job-creating and income-generating growth based on private sector development and enhanced participation of the poor. Given the dominance of the agricultural sector in Malian livelihoods, shared growth hinges on improving productivity and competitiveness in agriculture through the intensification and diversification of production, the promotion of agribusiness and rural non-farm production, and improvement of the business climate. In particular, Bank operations aim to promote good governance and structural reforms which are conducive to growth and private sector development while reducing vulnerability to external shocks. Bank operations also seek to improve agricultural productivity in order to enhance food security, and to develop infrastructure and basic social services.

Since first intervening in Mali in 1970, the Bank Group has approved 92 loans and grants worth approximately US\$ 960 million. Much of this support has been in the agriculture sector (38%), the social sectors (19%), and infrastructure (20%), as well as cross-sectoral economic management and institutional support (21%). The active portfolio includes 16 operations, primarily in the agriculture sector (69%) and the social sectors (24%). Looking forward, the Bank will provide support to Mali's





decentralization process and will work with other partners in promoting reforms through harmonized budget support. Strengthened support for private sector development will materialize through an innovative public-private partnership for development of the sugar industry. Finally, in the context of regional integration, Mali has benefited from three multinational operations for road construction with Guinea, Burkina Faso and Senegal, as well as eight other regional operations in agriculture and other sectors.

The past two years have seen notable progress in implementing institutional reforms aimed at making the African Development Bank a more responsive and effective organization. Key to this progress has been implementation of our new decentralization policy, which will bring the number of functioning field offices to 25 by the end of 2007. Our Mali field office has been operational since early 2006, and is already playing a decisive role in strengthening our

partnerships with the authorities, the private sector, and civil society in Mali. These partnerships are essential to defining a country strategy that is selective and focused on priority poverty-reducing interventions. The field office is also on the front lines to enhance donor harmonization and alignment and build country systems for sustained development results. Finally, a strong local presence is expected to improve portfolio performance by replacing infrequent 'parachuting' missions with continual supervision and daily dialogue between the Bank and various implementing agencies.

Replenishment of the African Development Fund for 2008-2010 will create new opportunities for the Bank Group to support Mali's updated Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy. In the second half of 2007, we will conduct a participatory mid-term review of the Bank's country strategy paper which will allow better alignment of the Bank's interventions with Mali's development vision and priorities.





## > Message by Mr. Pierre Thizier Seya, AfDB Resident Representative in Mali

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The representation of the African Development Bank (AfDB) in Mali is a result of the policy of reinforced decentralisation which has been promoted by its President, Mr. Donald Kaberuka, since he assumed his position at the head of the institution two years ago. This major initiative aims to bring the bank closer to its regional member countries (RMCs), in order to support them more effectively and help them in their efforts towards economic and social development. In order to realise this aim, external offices, whether they be national or regional, have two main objectives. First, to improve the quality and efficacy of operations supporting the AfDB in its RMCs. Second, to act as levers for aid coordination with other technical and financial partners and to strengthen policy dialogue with the RMCs.

Like the other 24 external AfDB offices currently in existence or in the course of being established, the Mali office is working towards the accomplishment of this highly strategic mission. It officially opened its doors in August 2005, but did not become truly operational until February 2006. My predecessor, Mr. Jean-Pierre Rigoulot, who only remained in his position for just over one year before retiring, worked to bring the office into being, doing his best to put in place the necessary functional structures and arrangements.

Concentrating more specifically on cooperation between the AfDB and Mali, it should be noted that this country is one of the most significant beneficiaries of assistance from the AfDB Group. This is evidenced by the fact that since its first intervention in the country in 1970, the AfDB Group has made 92 loans and grants covering the whole range of socio-economic sectors, amounting to a total sum, after cancellations, of around 1 billion dollars. The currently active portfolio comprises 26 operations amounting to around 400 million US dollars. On 31 August 2007, disbursements relating to active projects accounted for around 53%, constituting a non-

negligible performance, taking into account the institutional constraints and cumbersome bureaucracy which generally obstruct the efficient carrying out of operations in our countries.

The significant size of the AfDB Group's portfolio in Mali serves to demonstrate the institution's desire to afford appropriate assistance to this country for the development issues it faces. The AfDB is aware that it is operating in an economic and social environment which, while presenting great opportunities, also presents serious challenges. Analysts do agree about the relatively favourable prospects for the Malian economy and predict a GDP growth rate over the coming years of around 5%. However, this level of performance will be insufficient to curb the worrying levels of poverty in the country. It is necessary that higher levels of sustainable economic growth be achieved and that the country's economic structures, which are currently under-exploited, be rapidly transformed at the same time. This challenge goes hand in hand with the challenge of transforming the standard of living of the people through improved levels of basic services and cleaning up the business environment.

It was with the aim of helping the government to respond effectively to these challenges that the AfDB set out its assistance strategy for Mali, supporting the national policy for economic growth and the fight against poverty. The AfDB's interventions in the country are effectively instructed by strategic analyses from the Country Strategy Papers (CSPs), which the institution produces every three years. The last CSP, currently in force, deals with the 2005-2009 period. It is founded on two basic principles: support for improvements in competitiveness and the reinforcement of private sector capabilities and environment; and, strengthening the ability of the poor to participate in growth.

The AfDB Group office naturally functions as a part



of the institutional setup working towards the smooth implementation of the afore mentioned strategy and, as a result of this, gives rise to hopes for improvements in the quality and efficacy of ADB interventions originating from the CSP. We fully understand our institutional responsibility in this area and know that we must not let down such a legitimate effort. This is why we ensure, both in the field and in relevant administrations, the regular and systematic monitoring of the various projects and programmes we support. We carry out this task with all the rigour and integrity necessary to ensure that each cent invested in development in Mali bears sustainable fruit in terms of poverty reduction.

We understand the need to enlarge our role in the promotion of the private sector, which has up to now occupied a key position in the AfDB's strategic assistance programme in Mali. In line with this new policy, we intend to strengthen our cooperation with actors from the private sector, within the framework of the programme supporting the development of the Malian private sector.

National project and programme coordinators are our most valued allies in this exercise. They are "soldiers," devoted to development and always on the front line in the field. Thanks to their efforts in the daily management of operations, the AfDB can ensure the effectiveness of its work in Mali. I am not forgetting those whose efforts are focussed on civil society. They are intrepid champions of the poor though their efforts often go unrecognised and their

work for the well being of people is not always taken advantage of adequately and valued. In the future we intend to make up for this shortfall by associating social organisations more closely with the office's operations so as to achieve the necessary reforms of local communities through an inclusive approach.

We are also working to couple the AfDB Group's activities with those of other technical and financial partners with the aim of optimising our interventions through the creation of synergies and improvement in efficiency. In doing this, we reinforce the image of the institution while occupying a leading role within the community of partner organisations in Mali. In order to succeed in this noble and exciting mission, we of course rely on the staff of our office, which will soon be augmented, without neglecting the valued support of all involved local, national, regional and international parties.

It is through this portfolio of initiatives and operations that the Mali AfDB office intends to contribute to the quality and efficacy of the institution's work for the economic growth and sustainable development of the country. We remain convinced that our durable and imaginative collaboration with the various partners, particularly the government, civil society, regional organisations and development agencies will allow us to play a decisive role in realising the promises of social and economic progress which are to be brought about by this international cooperation with Mali.

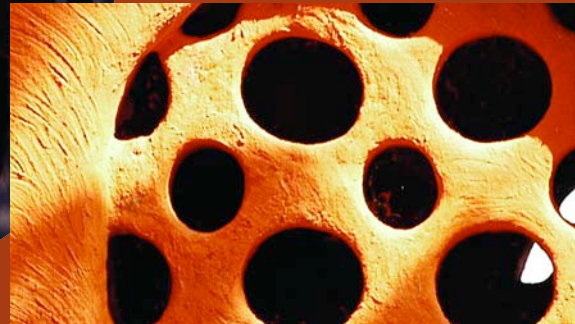




# > General Presentation

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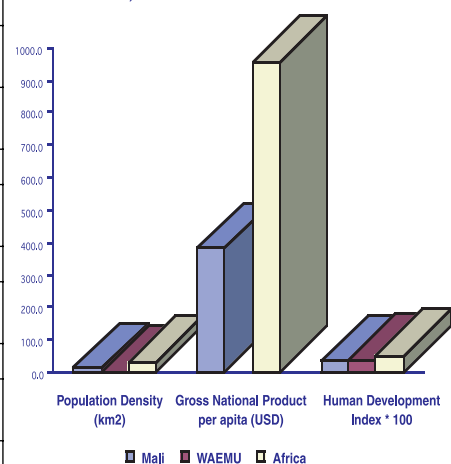
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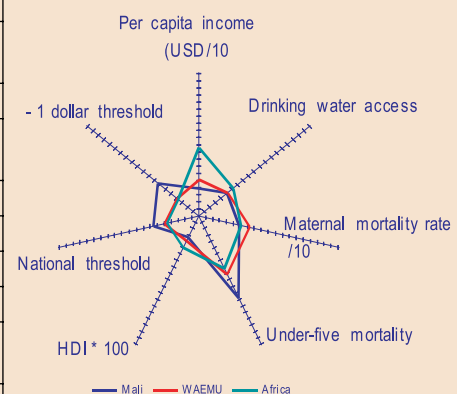
## Country Profile : Basic Indicators, 2006

	Mali	WAEMU	Africa
Area ('000 km <sup>2</sup> )	1,240	3,506	30,323
Population ('000 in 2006)	13.9	89	924.3
Population Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	11.2	25.4	30.5
Population Growth Rate 2000-2006	2.9	2.8	2.3
GDP at purchasing power parity (pop-million\$)	13,838	110,161	2,594,649
GDP per capita (ppp USD)	994	1,238	2,807
GDP at current market prices (GDP, cmp, USD million)	6,191	49,416	1,092,772
GDP per capita (pcm, US\$)	445	555	1,182
GDP growth at current market prices	5.4	3.06	4.4
Gross National Income per capita (US\$)	38.0	50.69	95.5
Population with access to drinking water (% ,2004)	50.0	51.39	62.0
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	81.0	47.7	43.3
Primary school enrolment rate (%)	64.0	72	96.0
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	58.2	72.1	60.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	209.0	184	138.0
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000)	127.0	90	83.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	49.0	42.5	51.2
Human Development index * 100	33.30	38.80	49.50
Percentage of population below the poverty line, of which:			
- national threshold	64.2	49.1	45.8
- 1 dollar per capita per day	72.8	38.8	37.0
- 2 dollars per capita and per day	90.6	71.7	64.2
Gini Coefficient (%)	50.5	44.5	45.1
Share of consumption of 10% poorest population	1.8	2.09	2.1
Share of consumption of 10% richest population	40.4	34.53	36.1
Deciles Report	22.4	16.5	17.2

Per Capita Income and Density by km<sup>2</sup>, 2006



Social Indicators



Source: UNDP, 2006 World Development Report, AfDB staff



## Country Profile

Mali gained independence in 1960, under the name «the Republic of Mali», following the splitting up of the Mali Federation originally comprising the two states of Mali and Senegal. With an area of 1.24 million Km<sup>2</sup>, the country is twice the size of France and 4.5 times that of Japan. However the population is estimated at 13 million inhabitants in 2006, giving an average density of 10 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>. The northern area is made up of laterite plateaus and plains. The Sahara Desert has been extending further southward each year, while the Niger Delta and the lake regions, the only arable areas, represent a third of the territory.

**The Political History** of Mali covers three major phases: (i) the eight years of the, economically speaking, unsuccessful socialist experience under Modibo Keita, during which Mali withdrew from the Franc Zone and minted its own currency; (ii) a long period of military dictatorship from 1961 to 1991 under Moussa Traoré, which also failed to improve the country's situation, despite its return to the Franc zone and WAEMU, ending in a second military coup d'état; and lastly, (iii) the transitional civil regime from 1991 to 1992, under Colonel Amadou Toumani Touré that laid the basis for the Second Republic. Alpha Oumar Konaré became President of the Republic through democratic multi-party elections and was reelected to office in 1997.

During this period and particularly prior to 1992, the country experienced a great deal of difficulty: (i) drought and famine between 1969 and 1974, which led to a considerable loss of livestock; (ii) border disputes with Burkina Faso (1975 and 1985); and, (iii) instability in the northern region.

In 2002, General Amadou Toumani Touré won multiparty elections, becoming President of the Republic, and was returned to office in April 2007,

after a single round of voting, with a near- 70% victory. Legislative elections held in July 2007 for the 4-year renewal of 142 parliamentary seats culminated in a major victory for the parties of the Presidential majority. This development is expected to strengthen socio-political stability and contribute to meeting the major challenges of the poverty reduction strategy.

Nevertheless, the political and legislative institutions will be strengthened to allow for effective participation of the opposition and civil society with regard to the institutional and governance reforms.

**Economic Overview.** The performance in Agriculture (grain, cotton and stockbreeding), which is the basic sector (39% of GDP), remains largely determined by climatic vagaries and locust invasions. The secondary sector (gold, textiles, leather and skins and agro-food) accounts for 20% of GDP and the services sector is predominant, with 41% of GDP. Hydro-electric power representing 266 million Kwh is generated from the Manantali Dam on the Niger River with an electrification rate covering 20% of the population. The potable water supply covers approximately 80%.

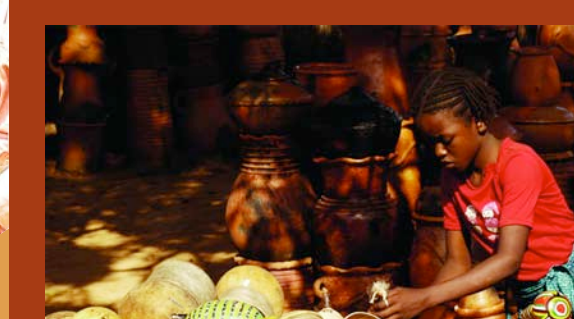
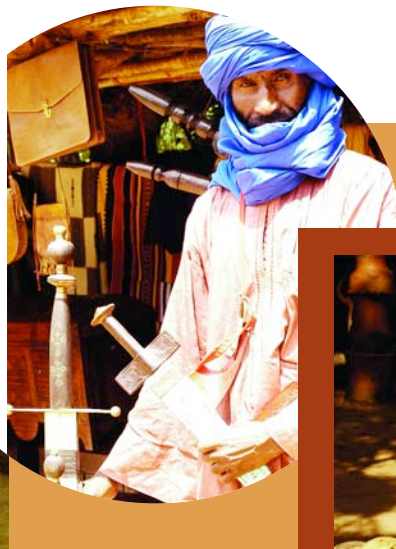
Mali has remained a poor country with a per capita income of 380 dollars (AfDB 2007 Statistics). Some 60% of the population is faring with less than one (1) dollar per capita and per day. This poverty mainly concerns the rural areas, women, the aged and children. Paradoxically, it affects even the cotton producing areas of the South. Certain policy choices, the harsh natural conditions and the predominantly young population (under 25 years) are factors that could explain this situation.

However from 1991, the country embarked on far-reaching economic stabilization and restructuring reforms with the support of its development partners and through the IMF facilities and the structural





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adjustment programmes of the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Union and bilateral partners. Mali has reinforced its liberal economic orientation and reaffirmed its membership of WAEMU and of the international organizations for economic, financial and technical cooperation, particularly WTO.

**Recent Economic Trends.** Following the CFAF devaluation of 1994, Mali enjoyed a long period of 5% sustained growth (a 2.8% increase in capita income) over 1995- 2005, with two years of crisis (2000 and 2004). This performance is attributed to the favorable cereal production and the increase in gold prices and production. GDP growth is expected to attain 5.4% in 2007, up from 5.0 for 2006. The maintenance of inflation at 2%, following the produce price decline has allowed for support to the consumer purchasing power.

The sustained growth has also eased tension with regard to the fiscal and external deficit under the combined effect of the multilateral debt alleviation and increased tax receipts in relation to gold exports. The country has fulfilled most of the WAEMU convergence criteria, with the exception of that relating to the external current balance deficit (continuing to exceed 6% of GDP) and the tax ratio, which remains below 17% of GDP. Mali's debt is sustainable. The net present value debt-to export estimates do not exceed 126.9% for the period between 2003 and 2010. The attainment of the HIPC (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative) completion point in 2003 and the MDRI (Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative) eligibility have helped lighten the debt burden in favor of the poverty reduction programme.

**Progress in Attaining the Millennium Development Goals.** In the social sphere in particular, all the access indicators (for education, health, drinking water, electricity, housing, land and roadways) have clearly improved, translating into a

decline in the incidence of mass poverty by 5 points between 2001 and 2006. It is highly probable that Mali will attain the MDG pertaining to gender equity and access to safe water and fairly probable that it will attain that relating to primary education. For the goals relating to other areas, namely poverty, reducing the male-female gap at the other education levels and lowering the mortality and specifically infant-juvenile mortality rate, a great deal remains to be done. There are still major constraints relating to water control, development of infrastructure (water, energy and roads) and governance.

The African Development Bank Group will support the government in improving coherence between the PRSP and the MDG through more effective integration of the specific objectives and detailed results of implementation of the PRSP in a long-term perspective in relation to the MDG. This long-term vision will above all make it possible to secure the additional resources required in view of the major lags in attainment of certain of the goals (MDG).

## Government

### Development Agenda

The government's Development Agenda, backed by a clear vision extending up to 2025 is set out in the Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction (PRSP), the first phase of which was implemented over the 2002 -2006 period. The PRSP is underpinned by four (4) major axes, the first of which is a prerequisite for the accomplishment of the three others: (i) accelerated and sustainable growth focused on the private sector; (ii) institutional development, enhancement of governance and participation; (iii) human resource development and access to basic social services; and (iv) infrastructure development and support to production sectors. The main goal of this programme is to cut the incidence of poverty by



16.3, from 63.85 to 47.5% points over the 2002-2006 period. It has been reduced by 5 points.

Phase II of the PRSP referred to as the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategic Framework (PRGSF) has been adopted by all the stakeholders for the period 2007-2011. The PRGSF further highlights the private sector's decisive driving role in support of growth and economic diversification and the need to integrate the vulnerable groups. The country must also tackle the constraints arising from its landlocked position, high input costs and exogenous factors such as the petroleum price hike, the locust invasions and agriculture subsidies in the developed countries. The PRGSF has two main objectives:

- To promote substantial annual growth at 7.0%, deriving from the traditional rural and mining productions and tourism, the NITC culture in connection with to effective management of demographic growth and redistribution of wealth with a view to limiting the disparities and distortions in access to basic social services;
- To improve the operation of public administration through the continuation, consolidation and deepening of the reforms initiated relating to institution building (decentralization and de-concentration), democratic governance (democracy, anti corruption measures and establishment of the rule of law), the economy (micro-finance and the private sector) and improvement of the social sector (education and health and mainly HIV-AIDS control).

## 2005-2009

### Bank Group Strategy

The Bank Group strategy is crafted around two priorities, namely: i) improving competitiveness and the

private sector investment environment; and ii) capacity building and enhanced participation of the poor in growth activities.

Two priority areas of concentration (rural development and public utilities) and support to reforms and governance were underscored during the first period of the CSP (2005-2007).

The operational programme for 2007 concerns:

- The Kayes Livestock Development Project, UA 15 million (May 2007);
- The Decentralization Support Project, UA 10 million (September 2007) ;
- The Segou Drinking Water and Sanitation Project, UA 27 million (initially scheduled for November 2007); and
- Non-financial activities or non-assistance and advisory activities: Study of Decisive Factors for the Competitiveness of Mali's regions (November 2007).

The overall portfolio comprises 92 operations (including three cancelled in the private sector and financial sector and three national components of multinational agriculture programmes) for a total net amount of UA 648.83 million. The disbursement rate is approximately 77.4%. The sectors of intervention are, in order of predominance: Agriculture (38.4%), Multisector (20.7%), Infrastructure (20.1%: transport, water, energy), and social sector (19.1%).

The active portfolio concerns 26 operations totaling UA 210. 38 million, with a disbursement rate of 32.9%. The portfolio has shown an improved performance since 2002, owing to the multiplication of launching, supervision, audit missions and the start of activities of the Mali country office in August 2005.





On a scale of 0 to 3, the rating has gone from 2.04 for 2002-2004 to 2.10 between 2005 and 2006, with the percentage of at-risk projects below 5% for 2005-2006.

Nevertheless, the Government and the Bank plan to increase the number of joint quarterly portfolio review; (i) shorten procurement periods by 75% between 2007 and 2009; and (ii) monitor the implementation of the supervision and audit mission recommendations.

**Aid Coordination:**

**Partnership and Harmonization**

Aid coordination by the Government is characterized by a division of responsibilities among three ministries (Finance, Planning and Foreign Affairs). As regards coordination among development partners, Mali is a country which complies with the mechanism of round table discussions held under the aegis of the UNDP; the most recent was in Geneva in 2004. The successive reviews are followed, at country level, by sector and thematic consultations or multi-donor sub-group sessions in between round table discussions, for monitoring-evaluation of the implementation of conclusions and recommendations and review of coordination mechanisms. Mali is eligible for budgetary support.

In addition to the European Union, which already provides budgetary aid, the World Bank, Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium have provided Mali budgetary aid in 2006 and 2007. The other partners, including the African Development Bank, also plan to provide assistance under the global budgetary support and sector budgetary support arrangements concluded in 2007.

Bank intervention will particularly relate to the out-

come of the extensive evaluation of conditions of eligibility and the country's progress with respect to public procurement reforms, fiduciary accountability and the obligation of reporting to the Supreme Court's accounts division.

The MOPAN results and those of the independent ADF assessment will be applied to enhance synergy among partners. All these activities will be monitored by the Bank Group's Mali country office, in operation since August 2005, which is already helping to significantly improve the impact of the Bank Group's interventions in Mali and strengthen coordination with other technical and financial partners. In view of the limited resources available under ADF the Bank will systematically engage in co-financing with public entities and the private sector to promote public-private partnership. The TFP procedures will thus be harmonized or aligned with national practices on a case by case basis, pursuant to the provisions of the Paris declaration. The Bank intends to harmonize its procedures, notably those relating to instruments, procurement and sector reviews.

**37 YEARS OF PARTNERSHIP:**

**AN OVERVIEW**

**Public Sector Operations**

Since the start of its operations in Mali in 1970, the Bank Group has awarded the country 92 loans and grants for a total amount, net of cancellations of 648.83 million Units of Account to finance 59 projects, 7 structural and sector adjustment programmes, 6 institutional support operations, one equity investment operation, 3 lines of credit and 16 studies. The AfDB, ADF and NTF cumulative commitments net of cancellations stand respectively at UA 5.63 million, UA 610.27 million (including UA 28.42 million through grants) and UA 4.51 million.



The portfolio is dominated by the agriculture sector (38.4%) multisector operations (20.7%), the social sector (19.1%), and infrastructure (transport and public utilities, 21%). 66 operations in this portfolio, corresponding to 77.1% of the net commitment have been completed, while 3 have been canceled.

The 26 ongoing operations, largely in agriculture (51.4%) and the social sector (37.3%), are at different stages. The overall portfolio disbursement rate stands at 77.4 percent. Mali is also a beneficiary of three multinational road construction operations, jointly with Guinea, Burkina Faso and Senegal respectively, and eight other multinational operations in various sectors, primarily the agriculture sector.

The debt alleviation obtained from the Bank Group under the HIPC Initiative totals USD 69.72 million in net present value (USD 86.42 million in nominal terms), with USD 42.02 million (USD 47.50 million in nominal terms) released at end March 2007.

## Private Sector Operations

The situation with regard to Bank intervention in the country's private sector has not changed since the cancellation in 1999 of two loans granted in 1993 and 1998 respectively, to finance Général Alimentation Malienne (UA 538 000) and BENCO International trading in the energy sector (UA 1.83 million). However, the Bank has initiated discussions with several promoters in the mining, industrial and energy sectors with a view to identifying new operations that could receive its support.

In the particular context of the Markala Sugar Project, the Bank is continuing discussions with other stakeholders towards public-private partnership. This approach is also envisaged for other sectors. With the finalization of the private sector profile study, it is

now possible to chart private sector strategy more effectively and identify niches for this sector's intervention in Mali. This study was widely circulated to stakeholders in Mali throughout 2006 and validated in February 2007. Its conclusions and recommendations have enabled the Bank to deepen the formulation of a global Competitiveness and Economic Diversification Support Programme, in line with its operation strategy.

The Bank's contribution to the reform support has also facilitated the revival of the key export sector (cotton, stockbreeding and gold), capitalizing on the increased competitiveness.

The Bank is devoting efforts to enhancing the business climate, reorganizing the legal and institutional environment and economic zoning to reduce factor costs.

## Major Constraints

### in Operations Implementation

Implementation of Bank Group projects in the country has improved over the past five years in light of the annual portfolio performance review. The 2005-2006 conclusions and recommendations have made it possible to clean up the portfolio by cancelling the balances of completed or "aged" operations. The Bank's country office has also made it possible to ease the constraints.

However, despite the progress noted, there are still lags in operations start-up and implementation, given the long delays in loan effectiveness and first disbursements, as well as in public procurement. The Bank and the national partners will thus renew efforts to adopt the quarterly portfolio performance review with the participation of the Bank country office. This review is expected to help sharpen dialogue, so as to



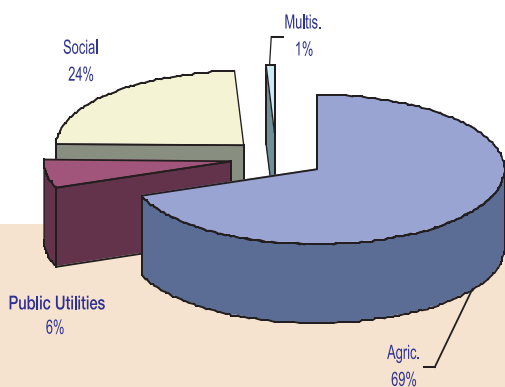


step up project implementation, enhance the Bank Group portfolio and increase the impact of the operations on the beneficiary populations. Lastly, the progress made in the reform process has rendered the country eligible for the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) and enabled it conclude the frame-

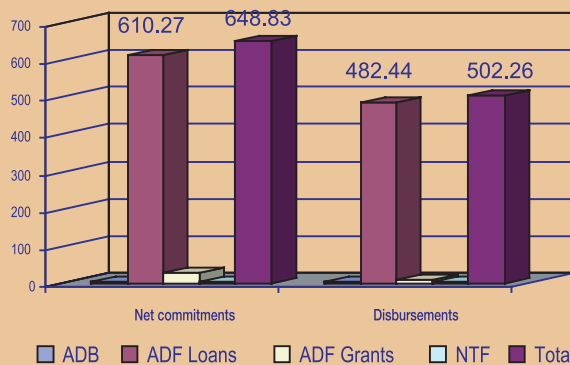
work arrangement for budgetary support, which the Bank fully supports.

The Bamako office will remain the key instrument for continued dialogue with the Government and the local partners.

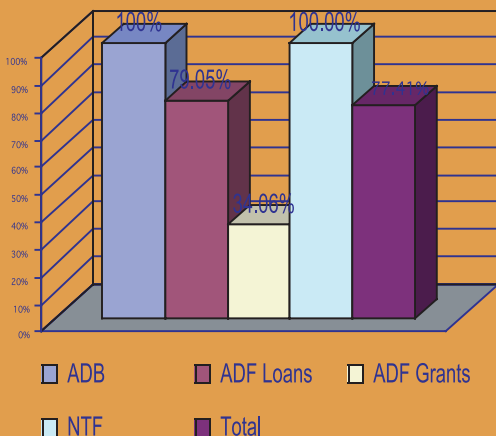
Active Operations: Net Commitments By Sector



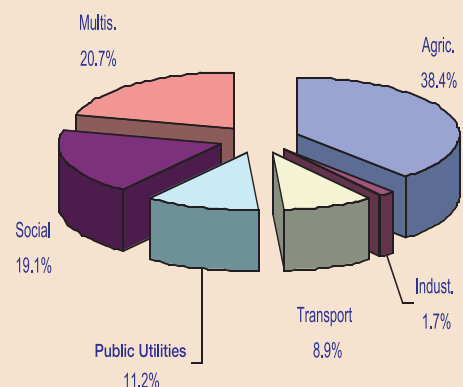
Operations Overview (million UA)



Disbursements Breakdown by Source of Finance



Mali - Net Total Bank Group Commitments



# > Education IV Project



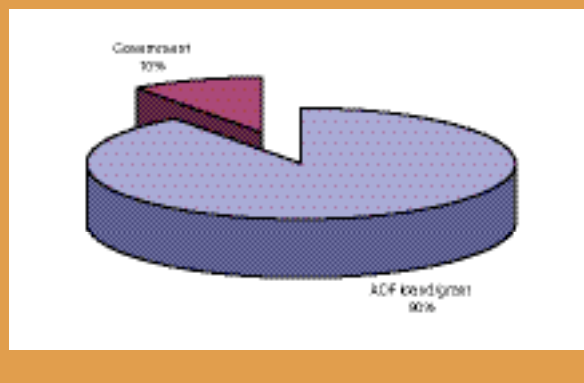
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Total Cost :	16,670,000
ADF Loan:	12,000,000
ADF Grant:	3,000,000
Other:	0,0%
Government:	1,670,000
Date of approval:	24-sept-2003
Date of signature:	21-nov-2003
Date of starting:	2-Aug-05
Closing Date:	31-dec-10
Tutelle:	Ministry of National Education
Site:	National; mainly Kayes, Mopti & Sikasso

MALI: COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPER 2005 - 2009  
ADMINISTRATIVE MAP



This map was provided by the African Development Bank Group exclusively for the use of the readers of the report to which it is attached. The names used and borders shown do not imply on the part of the Bank and its members any judgment concerning the legal status of a territory nor any approval or acceptance of these borders.



## Sector Goal and Project Objective

The sector goal of the project is to contribute to the implementation of the Ten-year Education Development Programme. The specific objectives of the project are as follows: (i) broaden access to second level basic education and informal education, (ii) improve the quality of education and training, and (iii) strengthen the capacities of decentralized education services.

The project will, in particular, provide literacy education to 50,000 youths and adults, 60% of whom are women, as well as enroll each year about 35,000 additional children in second level basic education in Kayes, Mopti and Sikasso regions, admit each year

600 basic education teachers for initial training in a new teacher training institute (IFM) in Nioro, Sahel and provide refresher courses each year to 500 contractual teachers in basic education in the three targeted regions. It will assist in establishing a new literacy education policy in Mali, as well as the education decentralization policy. The project will contribute significantly to improving the quality of teaching through initial and continuing training for teach-



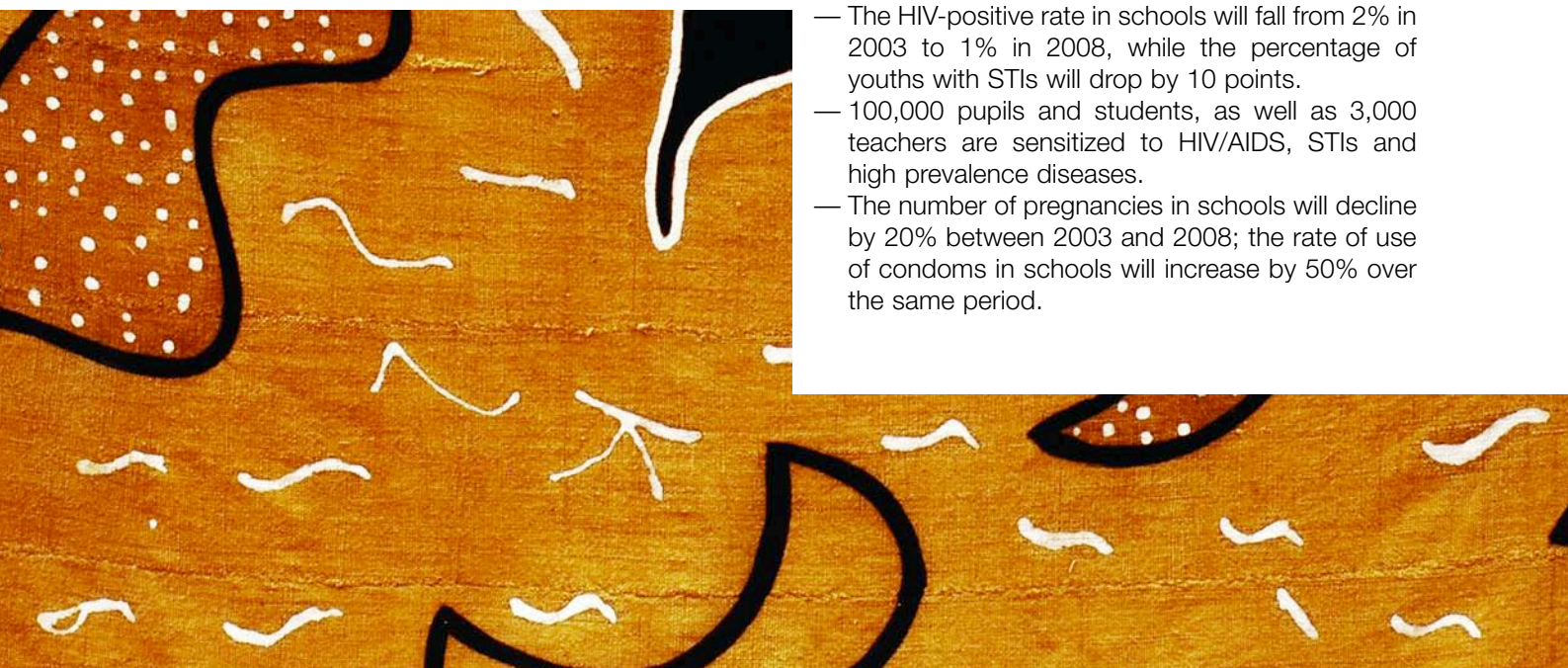


ers of basic education and of technical and vocational education, as well as through the revision of teaching programmes for general secondary education and technical and vocational education. Lastly, it will implement a high prevalence diseases prevention programme for pupils and teachers.

## Indicators and Results

— The adult literacy rate will increase from 30% in 2000 to 55% in 2008, with 45% for women

- From 2004 to 2008, about 50,000 people aged from 15 to 55 years, 60% of whom are women, will be taught how to read and write in the three project regions.
- The overall literacy rate will increase from 20.33% in 2003 to 23.33% in 2008 in Kayes, Mopti and Sikasso regions.
- In 2008, all technical education and vocational training disciplines will use skill-based modular programmes.
- The employment rate for youths trained in production structures will increase from 7% in 2000 to 20% in 2008.
- The HIV-positive rate in schools will fall from 2% in 2003 to 1% in 2008, while the percentage of youths with STIs will drop by 10 points.
- 100,000 pupils and students, as well as 3,000 teachers are sensitized to HIV/AIDS, STIs and high prevalence diseases.
- The number of pregnancies in schools will decline by 20% between 2003 and 2008; the rate of use of condoms in schools will increase by 50% over the same period.



# > Middle Bani Plain Development Programme

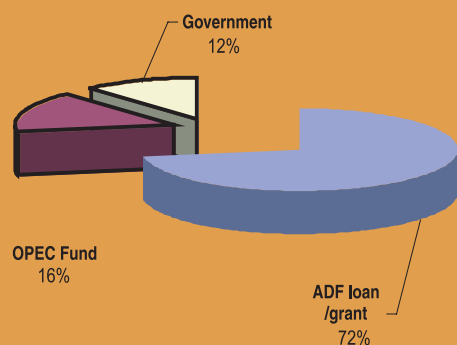


<b>Total Cost :</b>	<b>27,340,182</b>
<b>ADF Loan</b>	<b>19,770,000</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>4,400 182</b>
<b>Government :</b>	<b>3,170,000</b>
<b>Date of approval</b>	<b>15-déc-97</b>
<b>Date of signature</b>	<b>20-fév-98</b>
<b>Date of starting</b>	<b>29-mars-99</b>
<b>Closing Date</b>	<b>31-déc-07</b>
<b>Tutelle:</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture,</b>
<b>Site:</b>	<b>Segou Region, San and Bla Districts</b>

## Project achievements

The major programme achievements under the first phase are as follows:

- the Talo dam, with the lateral dykes and principal intake;
- works permitting the irrigation of 7,850 ha, comprising feeder, distribution and outflow troughs, protection dykes, compartments and corridors, intake and outflow works;
- rehabilitation of the Cinzanna-Talo-Katiéna earth road (46 km) to open up the zone on the right bank's upstream;
- development and distribution of irrigable land in parcels of 2.8 ha, installation and equipping of 1,600 farmers, cultivation of 4,750 ha of rice fields, 2,470 ha of bourgou plants and 380 ha of fish-farm basins;
- development of 350 ha of irrigated crops under full water control (250 ha upstream and 100 ha downstream);
- farmers' training and organization;
- village reforestation over 150 ha, development of watering grounds and health activities.



## Sector Goal and Project Objective

The main objective of the Middle Bani Plains Development Programme is to contribute to the country's attainment of food security. The Middle Bani Plains Development Programme was therefore designed to develop and crop 20,320 net hectares over a decade using the controlled flooding irrigation system, of which 16,030 ha of rice, 4,290 ha of aquatic pasture (bourgou) for the development of cattle breeding, and 490 ha of basin fish-farming. The aim of the programme is to increase agricultural production. It will also share in restoring the environment, contribute to rational water resource management and bring about considerable improvement in the living standard in the project zone.

## Expected Results

- Increased agricultural production: increase in produced rice quantities, livestock market trend...;
- secured rice production: thanks to full water control with the construction of the dam, farmers are no longer subject to the vagaries of the weather, which engenders production and income stability.
- Creation of steady rural jobs;
- Promotion of rural economic activities, improved marketing;
- Sensitization on clean water and sanitation issues;
- Reduction of rural exodus;
- Improved health conditions in the region;





# WATER

- The programme will recreate natural flooding conditions and enhance the regeneration of the vegetation cover;
- The developments will have a positive impact on replenishment of the groundwater tables and on

- the resettlement of aquatic fauna in the region;
- Borehole drilling for potable water supply purposes constitutes an essential factor for improving the health condition of the population by eliminating the consumption of polluted water.



# > Maninkoura Irrigation Development Project



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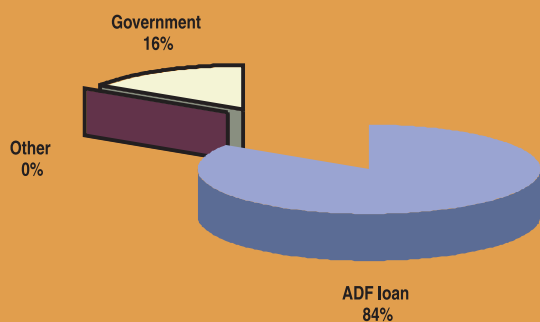
<b>Total Cost :</b>	<b>15 360 000</b>
<b>ADF Loan/Grant</b>	<b>12 910 000</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>0,0%</b>
<b>Government :</b>	<b>2 450 000,0</b>
<b>Date of approval</b>	<b>18-oct-00</b>
<b>Date of signature</b>	<b>15-déc-00</b>
<b>Date of starting</b>	<b>5-avr-02</b>
<b>Closing Date</b>	<b>31-mars-08</b>
<b>Tutelle:</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture,</b>
<b>Site :</b>	<b>Koulikoro Region, Plain of Maninkoura,</b>

ment. The project area lies within the Maninkoura Plain, situated in the upper valley of the Niger River. The project is designed to benefit 15,000 smallholder farmers and traders, of which about 52% are women.

The project has established nine pumping stations and developed 1094 hectares of irrigated land. This has increased production of rice, vegetables and fruits by about 28 percent in the project area, which corresponds to average additional revenue of 113,300 CFAF per hectare per year (equivalent to US\$ 225 per hectare per year) for small holder farmers. Moreover, construction of four farm storage facilities is helping farmers to reduce post-harvest losses (which may be caused by pests) while the construction of about 67 kilometers of feeder roads has facilitated transport of produce to regional markets. As a result, farmers' net profits have increased an average of 17 percent. The project has a dedicated village reforestation program under which seventeen village nursery farmers have been trained, and about 500 hectares of land is now being reforested. The project has also supported the construction and rehabilitation of about 17 boreholes and 8 wells, allowing a total of 37 percent of the population to have access to improved water.

The project has supported socio economic development in the area through the construction and rehabilitation of one community health center in Maninkoura and one maternity center in Figuirakouro, as well as equipping these units. Use of these facilities in the April-June 2007 period included 195 curative consultations, 117 prenatal consultations, 49 maternity deliveries and 158 vaccinations. The project also supported the construction of classrooms and teachers' lodging as well as rehabilitation of school equipment both in Maninkoura and Figuirakoro. These interventions have supported rising primary school enrollment figures in recent years, as access improved and the population of the project zone expanded.

The project has further facilitated the construction of



## Project Objective

The overarching development goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the Maninkoura area. Specific project objectives include increasing agricultural production, protecting the environment, and promoting rural economic activities, notably among women.

## Project Description and Results

The project is implemented through three components: (i) development of irrigation infrastructure, (ii) integrated rural development, and (iii) project manage-





adult learning centers where 160 men and 154 women receive basic functional literacy training. The project established an agriculture credit fund for 40 million CFAF (approximately US\$ 80,000) of which 68 percent has been on-lent to farmers (half of whom were female farmers), as well as a guarantee fund for mobilizing additional rural credit.

## Expected Impact

Due to its integrated nature, the project, which will reach full agricultural production potential in 2010, will contribute to an increase in rural economic activities, as well as address the essential livelihood needs of the communities, namely access to water, health and education.

The project will further contribute to sustainable management of the natural resources and will contribute to preservation of the fragile ecosystem in the area.





## > Travel Logbook



# MALI

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### Field trip to AfDB Projects with the Press

After a series of reports in several countries (Madagascar, Cape Verde, Zambia, DRC, Congo, Sierra Leone, Egypt, etc.) to enhance the Bank's visibility and sensitize the local press on the development challenges of AfDB-funded projects in its regional member countries, it is now Mali's turn to receive such a mission. Mali, a country with a thousand faces: the legendary Tombouctou, Ségou and its bogolan (a fabric that is specific to the region) or its flourishing handicraft, three big rivers, namely the Niger, the Senegal and the Bani (Photo: Canoe parking on the Niger, near Bamako), the Dogon country and its unique architecture, different peoples (Moors, Fulahs, Bambaras, etc.). A fascinating and charming country, with simple and welcoming populations. A mosaic of peoples, cultures, land-



scapes...

After the first meeting in the AfDB Office in Bamako (MLFO), during which the Resident Representative, Mr. Pierre Thizier Seya, outlined the situation of cooperation between the AfDB and Mali (the second of its type in two months), about fifteen journalists went around the country for four days with Bank experts (MLFO and External Relations and Communication Unit staff) to meet project beneficiaries and carry out a field assessment of the impact and

difficulties of development projects financed by the Bank in Mali, with 60% of its portfolio concerning the agricultural sector. On the programme were visits to pedagogic and community health centres, micro-dams, vocational training centres, Talo Sill and irrigation areas, as well as meetings with fishermen, producers, women who benefited from the literacy and technical training activities. The group also covered a few thousand kilometres by road, because the AfDB projects are far away and the country is extensive!

### Landlocked areas

The field trip soon became a commando expedition, when the journalists had to go to villages made practically inaccessible and cut off from the rest of the country by laterite roads in poor state: "tôle ondulée" (corrugated iron sheets) or "escaliers" (staircases) as the local populations call them, with quagmires and ruts on the 40 km Didieni-Diema section of the Bamako-Didieni road to Mauritania and Senegal, not to mention cart paths that had been transformed into mud holes or impassable pools. Three powerful 4x4 vehicles used for the mission got stuck in the mud just before Sagabala vil-



# WATER

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lage, and were saved by dozens of villagers who came and pulled out the vehicles with their hands. *"It's really in such situations that we can really appreciate the importance of donor efforts to help these people who are cut off from the rest of the world, and who would otherwise be left to themselves"*, commented one of the journalists who had come to see the living conditions of the inhabitants of Sagabala village, one of the 641 villages that have benefited from the Poverty Reduction Project (PRP). The village chief later informed us that a woman had died the day before our arrival, because the ambulance that had come to take her to the hospital was only pulled out of the mud the following day at dawn.

A little later, the group was trapped by the level of water which suddenly rose as they were leaving N'tjilla village (Kolokani region), where a micro-dam had been financed under the Poverty Reduction Project. Blocked on a section of the flooded road after violent downpour of rain, the vehicles were submerged as they struggled over dozens of metres, with the lurking threat of their engines stop-

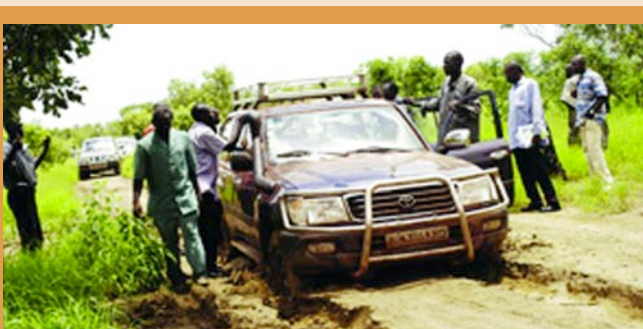
ping in the middle of the water. *"This indeed shows the importance of poverty reduction projects"*, commented Ali Cissé, Social Development Expert, MLFO. *"We operate in an environment with dispersed houses, often with very difficult access, or even inaccessible, thereby further highlighting the importance of our operations for these populations."*



## Restored Confidence

The project outcomes sometimes exceed the expected impacts, as we noted when we visited the Pedagogic Centre in Kolokani, one of the achievements of the Education III Project. By building the capacities of teachers and improving their working conditions, the pedagogic centres impact positively on the quality of teaching, thereby contributing to high academic success, as well as enrolment and literacy rates in the regions concerned.

Unforeseen impact: *"The new buildings of the centre, which have replaced the dilapidated colonial buildings, have restored the confidence of the population in the administration, thereby making them more willing to let their children undergo secondary education"*, said the Sub-prefect of Kolokani,







*“Development begets development”,* summarizes one of them, in admiration of the change in mentality taking place, even in the very remote areas. Indeed, the examples are many. After having been deprived of everything for a long time, the inhabitants of Sagabala, too poor to improve their living conditions without external assistance, are no longer reluctant to send their children to school, go to the health centre, etc.

Mr. Dembélé, with satisfaction. For Daouda Cisse, President of the local Parent-Teacher Association, involved in the management and financing of community schools in the region, sending children to school has become a reflex. All of his children go to school. He is therefore very pleased with the project, though he has one problem: school supplies! *“School supplies are expensive, especially when we have many children”,* he regretted. Does this dissuade parents from sending their children to school? *“No.”* This is because, as Mamadou Yorodian Diakité, Manager of Education III and IV Projects, *points out, “we help the people most in need by creating income-generating activities to help them cope with expenses on school supplies.”* In other words, the school reflex is already taking hold.



The opening of a community health centre in their village, and creation of a community credit fund have contributed to this situation. They have noticed that vaccinated children and women who gave birth in the health centre are healthier. They have also seen that a minimum level of education is required for them to benefit from income-generating activities financed by the community credit fund. Managed by the village community, the health centre is never short of drugs: the villagers pay the prices of services without grumbling, since they are aware that this is the only way to have drugs for the centre.

## Development begets development

One of the lessons learnt by the journalists on their field trip was the irreversible, profound changes brought about by development for the populations.



What do they want today? They want drinking water in their village; they also want the road to their village to be improved.





## Talo Sill, a national pride

The satisfaction is the same for the populations benefitting from the Talo Sill catchment basin (Moyen Bani Plains Development Project). Thanks to this structure (catchment basin, dam, and means of crossing the Bani, one of the big rivers of Mali, along with the Niger and the Senegal rivers), the farmers currently have 7 000 ha of irrigated lands (20 000 ha soon), which will allay all fears of the dry season, as well as enable them to produce rice and market their products in the neighbouring regions. What do the villagers want now? That the force of the dam be used in producing electricity.



Another example of the development drive: the men in this region no longer stop their wives from undergoing literacy courses and carrying out income-generating activities. Indeed, the men usually grumble or refuse this type of activity for fear of losing their authority over the women who become more educated or richer than them! *“On the contrary”*, confides Kamara Astou Konaté, one of the women who benefitted from these activities, *“they are now very happy!”* And rightly so: after undergoing the literacy courses, the women were introduced to several skills, including the processing of agricultural products. They now know how to process rice into rice flour, make juices with hitherto neglected fruits,

make jam with water melon, etc. The men are therefore happy now to be able to eat some fruits throughout the year and not only during the season, and to eat rice prepared in several ways: rice couscous, etc. Given this impact on their family life, the women and men are now benefitting from education and encouraging their children to go to school, including girls!



### ***“Our training is our strength”***

The women have now moved to a higher gear: the products from their activities are now well packaged (packing boxes, labels) to make them more attractive and increase the chances of selling them. Indeed, it could be said that this is really marketing! Their new challenge: the marketing of their products, being able to sell them outside their region and distributing them throughout the country. Here, they are requesting for aid. Then Kamara Astou Konaté concludes with this amazing statement: *“Our training is our strength. It is within us now, it is inside us. Whatever happens, no one can take away our training, it is in our head.”* Indeed, she has internalized development.

Proud of his baby, Mamadou Samba Ba, Principal Agronomist (AfDB Office in Bamako) tells us that Talo Sill is *“the greatest infrastructure project implemented by the AfDB in Mali; it was personally inaugurated a few months ago by the President of the*





Republic of Mali". In addition to food security, as well as increasing the incomes of villagers through fishing, farming, stockbreeding, and the new income-generating activities, Talo Sill is changing the behaviour of people on another level. "With the catchment basin, the birds are now coming to the river and the region", observes Soumaïla Samaké, Manager of the Moyen Bani Plains Development Programme. Result: eco-tourism is gaining ground, and attracting more and more people, who want to observe birds in their natural environment.



focus that relate to the courses taught in the centres. In Ségou, for example, we have involved the milk factory in the recruitment of refrigeration mechanics whom we train. We have also involved hotels in our special training on washing machines, etc.", explains Daouda Simbara, National Director of Technical Education. This is what the parents, who send their children to the institute, seem to appreciate.



"Before now, our children had the theoretical knowledge, but could not find jobs. Now, they have not only the theoretical knowledge, but also they learn a trade, they have the experience, and they will find jobs more easily", notes Bakaye Koumaré, President of the Parent-Teacher Association in Ségou.

### Technicians of tomorrow



At the Vocational Training Institute in Ségou, a beautiful small town which has become the centre of tourism for handicrafts and eco-tourism, we

came across new areas for development: employability. In order to upgrade the skills and profiles of the students, "the training centres try to establish contacts and partnerships with enterprises with areas of

To start operating and eventually achieve financial autonomy to sustain its activities, the IFP intends to provide remunerated services (repair of household appliances, etc.). It also hopes that its technicians will not only look for jobs, but that they will also create their own businesses, with loans that their skills will enable them to obtain from the Regional Solidarity Bank or the Solidarity Bank of Mali.

"We also hope", says Mr. Simbara, "that our students will help to change mentalities: they can explain to the local populations the importance of using modern cookers instead of continuing to use wood, which will have positive impacts on environmental protection."





## Lucidity

Impressed by the impacts of the development projects they visited, and encouraged by their discussions with the project officials and, in particular, the beneficiaries of these operations, the journalists tried to consider key issues at the core of concerns of all development agencies. For example, for the donors, if they had to choose between micro-projects for a few villages (PRP), and large structure projects (e.g. Talo Sill), what would their choice be? Do the donors consult with each other or do they all operate in each sector, with the risk of duplication? Do the donors take measures to ensure that the countries are not over-indebted? Do the experts consult the populations before implementing their proj-



ects? Do they often go to the field to visit the projects? etc.

The journalists were also interested in the problems or needs of the beneficiaries or project officials. In Sagabala, for example, they noted that the community health centre would be more effective if there were drinking water, which is indispensable for the increasing number of new-born babies. In other words, would it not be better to focus on a few villages more closely instead of thinly spreading the limited resources over several villages?

Mrs. Kadiatou Sow, Manager of Community Development Support Project (PADEC) answers as follows: *"To sustain and strengthen the outputs of the poverty reduction project, the Government of Mali and the AfDB have agreed, through a new project, PADEC, to increase the amounts allocated to each village. It will help to put in place a minimum social package comprising a health centre, a school, a vegetable farming scheme, and access to drinking water."*

Now, let the villagers of Maninkoura summarize this idea in a few words: *"You promised, and you have done it. That's good. But life continues, you should not stop there, you should not forget our brothers on the other side, who are also entitled to development."*

# > AfDB-Funded Projects in Mali



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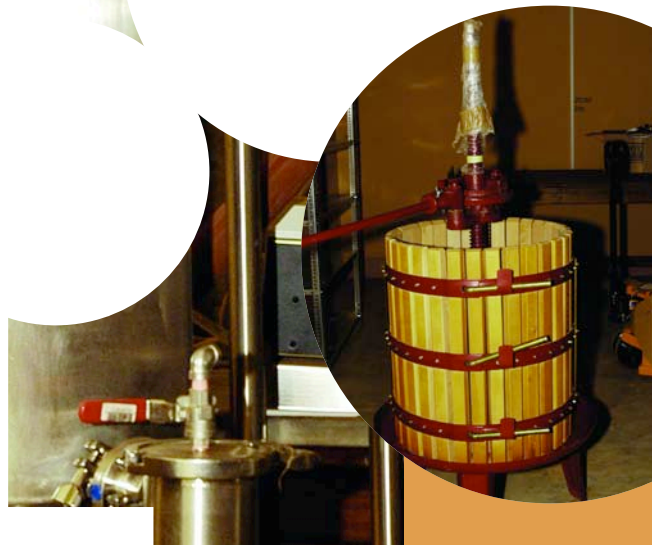
## Summary of Bank Group Operations as of 13 September 2007 (amounts expressed in ADB Units of Accounts\*)

Name of operation	Status	Source	Date of approval	Date of signature	Closing date	Net amount	Disbursed amount	% disbursed
<b>SECTOR: AGRICULTURE</b>								
MOYEN BANI PLAINS DEVELOPMENT	On-going	ADF Loan	15 Dec. 97	20 Feb. 98	31 Dec. 07	19 770 000	16 870 121	85,3%
ANSONGO RURAL DEVELOPMENT	On-going	ADF Loan	27 Oct. 99	7 Feb. 00	31 July 07	9 440 000	7 712 634	81,7%
MANIKOURA IRRIGATION SCHEME	On-going	ADF Loan	18 Oct. 00	15 Dec. 00	31 March 08	12 470 000	12 395 169	99,4%
MANIKOURA IRRIGATION SCHEME	On-going	ADF Loan	18 Oct. 00	15 Dec. 00	30 June 07	440 000	431 794	98,1%
DAYE-HAMADJ SCHEME CONSOLIDATED	On-going	ADF Loan	3 Nov. 00	26 Apr. 01	30 Dec. 07	7 840 000	1 287 930	16,4%
SEED SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT	On-going	ADF Loan	14 June 01	11 July 01	31 Dec. 07	5 670 000	2 815 726	49,7%
MOPTI RURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPP	On-going	ADF Loan	10 Oct. 01	26 Oct. 01	31 Dec. 09	15 270 000	4 706 963	30,8%
NORTH-EAST MALI LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	On-going	ADF Loan	11 Sept. 02	23 Jan. 03	31 Dec. 09	13 720 000	3 444 278	25,1%
LINE OF CREDIT TO THE BNDA	On-going	ADF Loan	12 Dec. 02	14 Feb. 03	31 Dec. 08	15 000 000	14 159 012	94,4%
NERICA DISSEMINATION PROJECT	On-going	ADF Loan	26 Sept. 03	21 Oct. 03	31 Dec. 10	2 920 000	509 997	17,5%
DJENNE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STUDY	On-going	ADF Loan	19 May 04	26 Aug. 04	30 June 07	1 060 000	499 907	47,2%
INLAND FISHING DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT	On-going	ADF Loan	6 Oct. 04	5 Nov. 04	31 Dec. 12	15 000 000	564 243	3,8%
INVASIVE AQUATICS WEEDS PROJECT	On-going	ADF Loan	22 Sept. 04	5 Nov. 04	31 Dec. 11	1 270 000	118 156	9,3%
CREATION OF SUSTAINABLE TSETSE FREE AREAS	On-going	ADF Loan	8 Dec. 04	14 Feb. 05	31 Dec. 11	5 930 000	220 848	3,7%
BAGUINDAIRRIGATIONSCHEMEREHABILITATION	On-going	ADF Loan	30 Nov. 05	19 May 06	31 Dec. 11	14 920 000	234 505	1,6%
DEVELOP OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION IN SOUTH KAYES AREA	On-going	ADF Loan	18 Apr. 07	17 May 07	31 Dec. 14	15 000 000	-	0,0%
						155 720 000	65 971 282	42,4%
MOPTI RICE CULTIVATION PROJECT	Completed	ADF Loan	20 Oct. 77	29 Dec. 77	31 Dec. 83	5 033 557	5 033 557	100,0%
BAGUINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME REHABILITATION	Completed	ADF Loan	19 Apr. 89	5 May 89	31 March 00	12 509 168	12 509 168	100,0%
SOUTH MALI RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Completed	ADF Loan	25 May 92	3 Nov. 92	30 Sept. 02	7 717 803	7 357 754	95,3%
BOREHOLE OPERATION (PHASE I)	Completed	ADF Loan	16 Jan. 74	21 March 74	30 June 80	3 684 208	3 684 208	100,0%
BOREHOLE OPERATION (SUPP)	Completed	ADF Loan	30 Apr. 75	29 Aug. 75	30 Aug. 75	921 052	921 052	100,0%
RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS (OTER)	Completed	ADF Loan	12 Dec. 75	16 Feb. 76	31 Dec. 90	4 473 678	4 473 678	100,0%
SELECTED SEEDS PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT	Completed	ADF Loan	26 Oct. 76	13 Dec. 76	31 Dec. 87	3 960 524	3 960 524	100,0%
SOUTH MALI INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Completed	ADF Loan	29 Apr. 77	21 July 77	31 Dec. 87	4 973 676	4 973 676	100,0%
SELINGUE RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Completed	ADF Loan	27 March 80	25 June 80	31 Dec. 00	10 131 572	10 131 572	100,0%
BOREHOLE OPERATION (PHASE II)	Completed	ADF Loan	27 Aug. 82	17 Dec. 82	31 Dec. 89	10 499 993	10 499 993	100,0%
MOPTI AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	Completed	ADF Loan	24 Oct. 85	6 Jan. 86	30 June 99	5 222 681	5 222 681	100,0%
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (NORTH-EAST MALI)	Completed	ADF Loan	26 Oct. 87	5 May 89	30 Oct. 99	12 672 324	12 672 324	100,0%
DAYE PLAIN IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT	Completed	ADF Loan	15 Dec. 87	5 May 89	31 March 00	5 693 805	5 693 805	100,0%
DAYE PLAIN IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT (SUPPL)	Completed	ADF Loan	18 Oct. 88	5 May 89	31 March 00	1 860 328	1 860 328	100,0%
INSTITUTION. BUILDING TO RURAL ENGINEERING	Completed	ADF Grant	12 June 89	24 Oct. 89	30 June 96	935 550	935 550	100,0%
ISUPPORT TO NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF RURAL ENGINEERING	Completed	ADF Grant	12 June 89	24 Oct. 89	30 June 96	483 120	483 120	100,0%
SELINGUE IRRIGATION SCHEME DEVELOPMENT	Completed	ADF Grant	25 Nov. 91	2 Apr. 92	30 June 99	1 289 789	1 289 789	100,0%
STUDY OF BAGUINEDA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	Completed	ADF Grant	17 Sept. 98	13 Oct. 98	31 Dec. 04	460 540	460 540	100,0%
DOUENTZA AGRICULTURAL STUDY	Completed	ADF Grant	19 Sept. 01	26 Oct. 01	30 June 06	545 468	545 468	100,0%
PHEDIE IRRIGATION DEVELOPME	Completed	ADF Grant	11 Apr. 02	28 May 02	31 Aug. 06	531 388	531 388	100,0%
						93 800 222	93 240 173	99,6%
Sub-total: Agriculture						249 320 222	159 211 455	63,9%
<b>SECTOR: INDUSTRY</b>								
INVESTMENT PROPOSAL BEN-CO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	Cancelled	ADB Loan	8 Dec. 97			-	-	-
GENERALE ALIMENTAIRE MALIENNE	Cancelled	ADB Loan	28 Feb. 94	22 Aug. 94	31 Dec. 99	-	-	-
Sub-total: Industrie						-	-	-
<b>SECTOR: TRANSPORT</b>								
MANANTALLI DAM: USE OF THE BA	Completed	ADB Loan	8 June 82	13 Aug. 82	30 June 94	1 663 943	1 663 943	100,0%
SIKASSO-KIGNAN DIOILA ROAD S	Completed	ADF Loan	16 Jan. 74	14 Nov. 74	31 March 82	317 051	317 051	100,0%
MARRAKALA-NIONO ROAD CONSTRUCTION	Completed	ADF Loan	7 June 78	27 June 78	30 June 00	7 828 942	7 828 942	100,0%
SEWARE-GAO ROAD CONSTRUCTION	Completed	ADF Loan	10 Sept. 81	29 Sept. 81	31 Dec. 87	11 052 624	11 052 624	100,0%
BAMAKO-BOUGOUNI ROAD ADF LOAN	Completed	ADF Loan	17 June 85	6 Jan. 86	30 Aug. 98	11 111 483	11 111 483	100,0%
BAMAKO EXPRESSWAY CONSTRUCTION	Completed	ADF Loan	4 March 93	12 May 93	31 Dec. 03	11 847 164	11 847 164	100,0%
ROAD MAINTENANCE PROJECT ADF	Completed	ADF Loan	8 Oct. 97	25 Nov. 97	31 Dec. 06	13 640 116	13 640 116	100,0%
ROAD MAINTENANCE STUDY	Completed	ADF Grant	8 Oct. 97	25 Nov. 97	31 Dec. 05	450 688	450 688	100,0%
Sub-total: Transport						57 912 010	57 912 010	100,0%
<b>SECTOR: WATER AND SANITATION</b>								
POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT	On-going	ADF Grant	17 Dec. 03	25 March 04	31 Dec. 08	2 200 000	238 164	10,8%



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POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (WATER INITIATIVE)	On-going	ADF Loan	17 Dec. 03	25 March 04	31 Dec. 08	9 800 000	2 625 435	26,8%
BAMAKO SANITATION MASTER PLAN STUDY	On-going	ADF Grant	24 March 04	26 Aug. 04	31 July 08	973 000	210 264	21,6%
						12 973 000	3 073 862	23,7%
POTABLE WATER SUPPLY TO FIVE TOWNS	Completed	ADF Loan	26 Sept. 79	20 Nov. 79	30 June 82	644 736	644 736	100,0%
MALI POTABLE WATER SUPPLY	Completed	ADF Loan	25 Jan. 84	9 May 84	31 Dec. 89	10 693 414	10 693 414	100,0%
RURAL WATER SUPPLY (CEAO PROGRAM)	Completed	ADF Loan	12 March 85	28 March 85	31 Dec. 00	5 599 753	5 599 753	100,0%
LIPTAKO-GOURMA WATER POINTS CONSTRUCTION	Completed	ADF Loan	12 March 85	28 March 85	31 Dec. 99	10 795 747	10 795 747	100,0%
BAMAKO SANITATION STUDY	Completed	ADF Loan	27 Nov. 86	1 Apr. 87	31 Dec. 96	1 416 749	1 416 749	100,0%
PWS IN FIVE ADDITIONAL TOWNS	Completed	ADF Loan	22 Feb. 89	5 May 89	31 Dec. 96	4 154 860	4 154 860	100,0%
SEGOU POTABLE WATER AND	Completed	ADF Grant	6 May 98	28 May 98	31 Dec. 04	662 749	662 749	100,0%
						33 968 008	33 968 008	100,0%
Sub-total: Water and Sanitation						46 941 008	37 041 870	78,9%

#### SECTOR: ENERGY

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION STUDY	On-going	ADF Grant	24 Sept. 03	21 Nov. 03	29 June 08	1 130 000	409 403	36,2%
SELINGUE DAM CONSTRUCTION	Completed	ADF Loan	18 Aug. 77	25 Aug. 77	31 Dec. 82	4 998 381	4 998 381	100,0%
ENERGY TRANSMISSION OUTLET STUDY	Completed	ADF Loan	11 Apr. 85	6 Jan. 86	31 Dec. 95	891 670	891 670	100,0%
REGIONAL SOLAR ENERGY CENTER	Completed	ADF Loan	24 Nov. 83	18 Jan. 84	31 Dec. 00	10 361 835	10 361 835	100,0%
ELECTRICITY II	Completed	ADF Loan	28 Aug. 91	20 Dec. 91	30 June 01	8 406 926	8 406 926	100,0%
						24 658 811	24 658 811	100,0%
Sub-total: Energy						25 788 811	25 068 215	97,2%

#### SECTOR: FINANCE

LINE OF CREDIT TO THE BDM NT	Completed	NTF Loan	15 Jan. 86	30 Apr. 86	31 Dec. 92	4 512 464	4 512 464	100,0%
LINE OF CREDIT	Completed	ADF Loan	29 Sept. 86	30 Apr. 87	30 June 94	4 605 260	4 605 260	100,0%
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE BDM	Completed	ADF Grant	21 Nov. 89	3 Jan. 90	30 June 94	964 341	964 341	100,0%
LINE OF CREDIT TO BMCD	Cancelled	ADB Loan	23 March 92	12 May 92	31 Dec. 94	-	-	
SUBSCRIPTION TO ITEMA CAPITA	Completed	ADB Loan	4 June 70	6 July 70	30 June 71	633 489	633 489	100,0%
Sub-total: Finance						10 715 554	10 715 554	100,0%

#### SECTOR: SOCIAL

SUPPORT TO PRODESS (HEALTH IV)	On-going	ADF Loan	21 Nov. 01	15 Jan. 02	31 Dec. 07	15 000 000	6 061 778	40,4%
EDUCATION PROJECT IV	On-going	ADF Grant	24 Sept. 03	21 Nov. 03	31 Dec. 10	3 000 000	533 799	17,8%
EDUCATION PROJECT IV	On-going	ADF Loan	24 Sept. 03	21 Nov. 03	31 Dec. 10	12 000 000	1 602 857	13,4%
HIV/AIDS CONTROL PROJECT	On-going	ADF Grant	8 Sept. 04	29 Nov. 04	31 Dec. 09	8 290 000	270 773	3,3%
COMMUNITY DEVELOP PROJECT (KAYES AND KOULIKORO)	On-going	ADF Loan	3 May 06	2 June 06	31 Dec. 12	15 000 000	-	0,0%
						53 290 000	8 469 206	15,9%
KATIBOUGOU RURAL POLYTECHNIQUE INSTITUTE	Completed	ADF Loan	15 Oct. 75	16 Feb. 76	31 Dec. 87	4 605 260	4 605 260	100,0%
KATIBOUGOU RURAL POLYTECHNIQUE INSTITUTE (SUPPL)	Completed	ADF Loan	27 Aug. 82	17 Dec. 82	31 Dec. 89	2 210 525	2 210 525	100,0%
TIMBUKTU HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	Completed	ADF Loan	27 Aug. 82	17 Dec. 82	30 March 97	8 371 733	8 371 733	100,0%
KOULIKOURO-NANA-NIAFU HEALTH INFRASTR. STRENGTHENING	Completed	ADF Loan	23 June 83	19 July 83	31 Dec. 95	1 317 104	1 317 104	100,0%
MALI UNIVERSITY STUDY	Completed	ADF Loan	20 Sept. 88	27 Jan. 89	31 Dec. 00	544 530	544 530	100,0%
INSTITUTION BUILDING IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH	Completed	ADF Loan	26 Apr. 88	27 Jan. 89	30 June 98	1 320 968	1 320 968	100,0%
EDUCATION PROJECT III	Completed	ADF Loan	20 Nov. 97	17 Dec. 97	31 Dec. 06	10 000 000	9 992 058	99,9%
POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT	Completed	ADF Loan	24 March 99	18 May 99	31 Dec. 05	10 000 000	9 894 756	98,9%
POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT (STUDY)	Completed	ADF Grant	24 March 99	18 May 99	31 Dec. 05	2 496 546	2 496 546	100,0%
PRIMARY EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING	Completed	ADF Loan	11 Apr. 85	6 Jan. 86	31 Dec. 00	6 005 259	6 005 259	100,0%
KOULIKO-NANA-NIAFU HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE STUDY	Completed	ADF Loan	17 Apr. 87	11 June 87	30 June 99	8 883 052	8 883 052	100,0%
RENOVATION OF FOUR HEALTH CENTERS	Completed	ADF Loan	16 Dec. 91	3 Nov. 92	31 Dec. 01	9 630 788	9 630 788	100,0%
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION	Completed	ADF Loan	5 May 93	12 May 93	31 Dec. 01	4 984 718	4 984 718	100,0%
						70 370 482	70 257 297	99,8%
Sub-total: Social						123 660 482	78 726 503	63,7%

#### SECTOR: MULTI-SECTOR

GOOD GOVERNANCE SUPPORT PROJECT	On-going	ADF Grant	20 Dec. 02	16 Jan. 03	30 Sept. 07	2 100 000	1 268 436	60,4%
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGR IV	Completed	ADF Loan	12 Dec. 05	29 Dec. 05	5 Dec. 06	35 000 000	34 921 676	99,8%
ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	Completed	ADF Loan	29 Oct. 97	17 Dec. 97	31 Dec. 00	14 965 283	14 965 283	100,0%
SAP III Supplementary Program	Completed	ADF Loan	19 July 04	26 Aug. 04	31 Dec. 05	8 600 000	8 600 000	100,0%
RESTRUCTURING OF THE PUBLIC	Completed	ADF Loan	26 Apr. 88	21 Nov. 88	30 June 94	32 236 820	32 236 820	100,0%
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGR	Completed	ADF Loan	17 June 91	16 July 91	30 June 94	13 815 780	13 815 780	100,0%
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGR	Completed	ADF Loan	15 Dec. 92	29 Jan. 93	31 Dec. 00	5 526 063	5 526 063	100,0%
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGR	Completed	ADF Loan	16 Oct. 02	18 Nov. 02	31 Dec. 04	22 251 055	22 251 055	100,0%
						132 395 001	132 316 677	99,9%
Sub-total: Multi-Sector						134 495 001	133 585 113	99,3%

**TOTAL BANK GROUP** 648 833 090 502 260 721 77,4%

(\*) Exchange rate as of 13 Sept 2007: 1 Unit of Account (UA) = 1.53263 US\$ = 733.56 FCFA

> They have said...



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**KASSA DIALLO,**  
**Sagabala Village**  
**Community Health**  
**Association**

“We are making a lot of efforts to maintain the community health centre in good state. Our stock of medication and vaccines are always replenished. There is a service charge for services rendered at the center and all the villagers are willing to pay for the services. It’s really a lot simpler than traveling far for services. The poverty reduction project has really changed our lives. What we need right now is to improve upon the road.”



**CHEIKH ABA FOMBA,**  
**Sagabala Social Development**  
**Service Head**

“The concept of ownership has actually worked out in Sagabala. The number of villagers regularly visiting the center – about 1,500 births – has increased. The villagers have also understood that the sustainability of the center depends on them. The drawers behind us, which are full, are proof of the efforts the villagers are making to ensure that this important infrastructure continues to function, save lives and render services to the public.”



**Mrs. SY KADIATOU SOW,**  
**Community Support Development**  
**Project Director (PADEC)**

“The greatest achievement of the poverty reduction project, whose actions are being reinforced as part of PADEC is the change in mentality and behavior. The beneficiaries now send their kids voluntarily to school, especially girl children. They are very regular in health centers. Community credit funds have not only

enabled the population to increase their income, but also to organize women in groups in order to efficiently manage income-generating activities. The project, as you may know, represents the only opportunity for the poor and landlocked people to emerge out of poverty. They are very much involved in the project. Confidence is gradually returning. The nomadic people, like the Peuls or Moors, are now regular at the health centers; something which is very encouraging.

“Today, the people have become very demanding. They no longer content themselves with just meeting their basic needs which they could not meet in the past; they criticize those things that are not working properly. In Sagabala, for example, the population has





complained of the lack of water, something which reduces the effectiveness of the health center. We have immediately looked for ways to respond to this legitimate complaints by reminding them of the ceiling provided for each village, something which makes it possible to put in place a minimum social pack comprising a healthcare center, a school, a gardening perimeter, access to safe drinking water. The government and AfDB have subscribed to the idea which will materialize within the PADEC. Ordinarily, the project would have remained unrealized due to the lack of resources.”



**ROKIA TRAORÉ,  
Microcredit Beneficiary (Sagabala)**

“The Credit Fund has enabled us to improve our incomes. We can purchase seeds or livestock for rearing [purchase sheep, rear it and sell later], but we can also hire manpower to help us on the fields and the money could be reimbursed after the harvest season. We have also gained greater access to credits: poor women may not be able to reimburse their loans; we therefore organize ourselves in groups. We have learned how to work together and this is new. We never used to. As we make more money, it becomes a lot easier to send out kids to school.”»

**TIEBLÉ  
COULIBALY,  
N’tjilla Resident**



“The N’tjilla dam has changed a lot of things for our village. Agricultural output was on the decline, underground water was drying up.

“With water from the dam, we have been able to make two harvests in a year, earn more income, and have enough water for our animals. Access to safe drinking water has also improved; we can now easily find water underground.”



# MA



**DAOUDA SIMBARA,**  
**National Director for Technical**  
**Education**

“Training centers are seeking to establish contacts and partnerships with companies. These companies are therefore involved with courses taught at the center. At Ségou, for example, we have involved the milk factory in the training with a view to hiring the refrigerating technicians we are training. We have also involved the hotels for our specialization in the area of laundry equipment, etc. We also hope that our students are helping to change mentalities. They are able to explain to the local population the need to use modern cookers instead of using wood. Such a change will have a positive impact on environmental protection.”

**BAKAYE KOUMARÉ,**  
**Parent of a Student (Ségou)**

“In the past, our children had theoretical knowledge, but were unable to find work. Now they have the theoretical knowledge, and they are also learning a trade. They also have the experience and are finding work easily. Professional skills are in high demand and they also make it possible to earn a living. With such training, it is possible to earn more money than working in an office.”



**Kamara Astou Konaté,**  
**Women Activities,**  
**Project Beneficiary,**  
**Moyen Bani Plaines Development**  
**Project, Bla Council**

“Our training is our strength. It’s now in us, it’s within. Whatever happens, nobody can take away the knowledge from us, and it’s in our heads. Our training has helped us to improve upon our lives not only by earning money, but also our family lives. Our children and husbands are happy to have a changing menu. We have learned how to transform, into jus, certain fruits which, in the past, were neglected. We have also learned how to make pastries from fruits such as water melon which were only consumed once a year. We now know how to make rice flour for sale, but also how to cook rice in a different manner. Our spouses are very happy and they are the first to encourage us now!”





**ADAMA  
TANGARA,  
Farmers’  
Leaders,  
Fani Village  
(Talo Sill)**



“The creation of the Talo Sill has produced several positive effects, although the project was only completed a few months ago. First and foremost, it took us a whole day to go to the closest town – Ségou - to sell our produce because there were no roads. Now we can go and return in less than a day. The first thing we have gained is the road. Besides, the dam project includes a bridge which will enable us cross the Bani River. It’s very useful especially during market days. The other benefit is the water. In the past, the Bani water was drying up, we could not use it for agriculture. Now, we have water to increase our agricultural output.”



**Maninkoura Residents  
and Beneficiaries  
of the irrigated Perimeter  
(Selengué Circle)**

“You promised, and you have done it. Life goes on now: it is necessary to reinforce what you have achieved in order not to forget our brothers on the other side of the river. This will enable them to also benefit from the project. Thanks to the project, we can have two harvests in one year, we are capable of taking credits to buy seeds and the equipment we need. Live goes on, our brothers on the other side should also benefit from this type of project.”









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