

Overview of main development results in Mali in 2013

Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

The deep institutional, socioeconomic and security crisis experienced by Mali revealed a profound lack of interaction between citizens and the state. Improving this interaction and making the population more resilient is therefore the main aim of Dutch involvement. As a further response to the crisis security and rule of law was introduced as a new priority next to protecting women and youth through empowerment and improving reproductive health facilities, fostering local agricultural production, being active in areas under occupation, and fighting impunity by strengthening the justice system and inclusive democracy. A significant last contribution to the education sector allowed continuation of minimal services during the crisis. A Dutch trade mission visited Mali in November.

Priority themes

- Food security
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)
- Water

Embassy contribution to changes at country level

- Through its local programmes the embassy contributed significantly to sustainable food production: onion production increased by 23% and rice by 10%. The crop yield-water consumption ratio improved in the intervention region from 2,362 m³ water / mt of rice in 2012 to 1,972 in 2013.
- Training of trainers, women and peasants by seven vocational training centres and projects (a.o. Office du Niger) decreased the proportion of underweight children under five from 20% to 16.9% in 2013 in the embassy's focus area (Mopti).
- Malian NGO AMPPF provided 2 mln. condoms per year and focused more on young people: 417,269 out of 781,447 people informed. Independent youth groups held discussions to spread knowledge on how to organise their lives. Communication took different forms: at festivals, personal coaching, phone, ICT.
- In the public health system, 58% of pregnant women had prenatal consultations and 57% of them had professional assistance at births (by midwives and others). Preparations are being made for local SRHR work. 11% of women now use Family Planning (2010: 9%). The Netherlands is a major donor.
- At local level the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach has been used to manage water, through irrigation, submersion and water allocation. More than 220,198 ha were managed with new techniques through support to Office du Niger and PADIN. NGO PASARC worked on conflict prevention.
- The national and transnational integrated water resource management programme has been delayed by the crisis. Programme planning took place in 2013. A flood prediction tool has been developed and disseminated among users.

Clarifications of results achieved

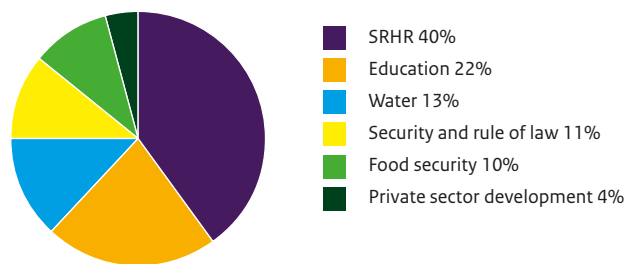
Security and rule of law was not originally a priority for 2013, but Mali needed to organise inclusive, orderly elections, and the justice system had to be rebuilt in the north. The restoration of health care in the Mopti area was also unforeseen. A new food security programme (North East Foundation) with a conflict-sensitive approach has started. IWRM and the SRHR regional programmes have experienced start-up delays because of the instability in northern Mali. The education exit strategy was carried out in 2013 through a local UNDP fund, local authorities and vocational training.

Implications for planning

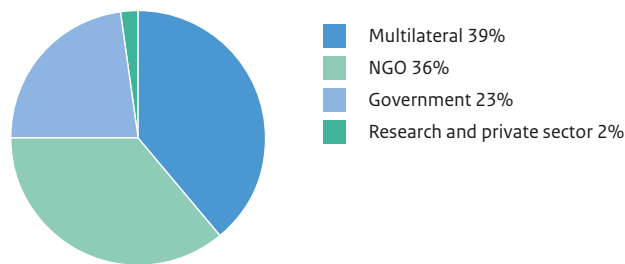
IWRM and a national SRHR project are being prepared in 2014 and will be operational in 2015. In the MASP for 2014-2017 Security and rule of law has been included as a new priority. Education will be phased out at the end of 2014 (with a delay due to the crisis in 2012).

Expenditures 2013 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 43,291,000



Expenditures 2013 per channel



Developments in Mali

- On track
- Progress, but not on track
- No progress

