

Overview of main development results in Mali in 2014

Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

The institutional, socioeconomic and security crisis in Mali has revealed a profound lack of interaction between citizens and the state. Improving this interaction, strengthening the social contract, and making the population more cohesive and resilient is thus the main aim of Dutch involvement. This is crucial to link the ‘supply’ of government services to the ‘demand’ of Malian citizens. NL’s focus is on: 1) improving security and the rule of law by strengthening the justice system, addressing impunity, and promoting inclusive democracy; 2) SRHR to protect women and young people, through empowerment and better reproductive health facilities; and 3) improving the management of water as an increasingly scarce resource through a multi-stakeholder approach.

Priority themes

- Security and rule of law
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)
- Water

Embassy contribution to changes at country level

■ A survey of justice needs and satisfaction survey conducted among 8,000 Malians has highlighted low trust in the state justice institutions (i.e. police and judiciary) and citizens’ problems and needs.

■ 600 paralegals in 300 communities in northern Mali are being trained and equipped to provide citizens with starting points to address problems and conflict through the formal and informal justice systems. Damaged and destroyed court houses and houses of judges have been rehabilitated in the region Timbuktu.

■ Number of young people (10-24) using family planning association (AMPFF) services has increased to 523,000 (2013: 417,269). AMPFF distributed over 3.8 million condoms (2013: 2.5 million).

■ Embassy has helped strengthen the health sector; births attended by skilled personnel increased from 29% (2010) to 48% (2013), mainly due to increased geographical coverage: 12 district hospitals with maternity wards and operating rooms were brought up to standard.

■ Farmers were informed and trained in improved agricultural practices to use irrigation water more efficiently through the PADIN and PASARC programmes.

■ Through the PADIN programme, water management plans were developed for close to 8,000 hectares of irrigated agriculture (rice) in the flood plains of the Niger (Inner Delta) and Sourou Rivers.

Clarifications of results achieved

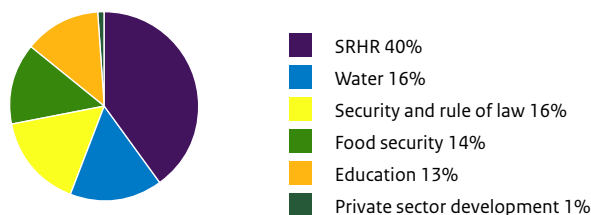
Results for security and the rule of law very modest as only a few programmes actually started, due to the overall weakness of coordination in the area of rule of law. Political crisis, fragility and religious conservatism have limited space for divergent views and thus the promotion of SRHR for women and youth. Gradual restructuring of the embassy’s water/food security portfolio towards water management and setting up the new Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) programme is time-consuming, and donor/government awareness and coordination in IWRM is poor.

Implications for planning

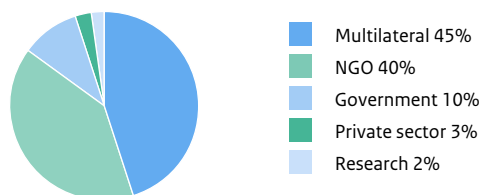
NL will be the lead donor for security and the rule of law. Local organisations will address SRHR obstacles with a community orientation and a focus on youth as drivers of change. Dutch Environment Impact Assessment Committee will raise awareness of the need for IWRM at policy level.

Expenditures 2014 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy €32,751,000



Expenditures 2014 per channel



Developments in Mali

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

