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**Executive Board  
Annual Session**

**Rome, 4-8 June 2007**

# **DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMMES**

**Agenda item 8**

*For consideration*



Distribution: GENERAL  
**WFP/EB.A/2007/8/2**  
27 April 2007  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

## **DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME — MALI 10583.0 (2008–2012)**



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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for consideration.**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director, ODD:            Mr M. Darboe            Mustapha.Darboe@wfp.org

Senior Liaison Officer, ODD:    Mr T. Lecato            tel.: 066513-2370

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms C. Panlilio, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A landlocked Sahelian country, Mali has a population of 13.5 million growing very rapidly at 3 percent per annum;<sup>1</sup> 59.3 percent of the population – most of them rural dwellers – and women in particular suffer from poverty. With a per capita gross domestic product of US\$380, Mali ranked 174th out of 177 in 2005 on the United Nations Development Programme's index. It is one of the poorest and least-developed countries in the world.

The present draft country programme for 2008–2012 was prepared in accordance with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2008–2012) and with the Strategic Framework on Development and Poverty-Reduction (2007–2011) approved by the Government in December 2006.

Despite some progress, Mali's economic growth rate is still below that needed to achieve the goal of halving poverty by 2015. The incidence of poverty remains very high, especially in rural areas (73 percent). Almost the entire rural population is heavily dependent on rain fed agriculture and exposed to a large number of constraints – the weather, natural disasters, locust infestations and environmental degradation – which are a source of food and nutritional insecurity in several regions, particularly above the 14th parallel.

The country programme will help poor, hungry households to take charge of their own development and to cope with natural disasters. In accordance with the Government's Strategic Framework it will contribute to achieving three of the five medium-term results set by UNDAF, whose objective is to contribute in synergy and harmony to poverty reduction.

The country programme will also contribute to achieving the first five Millennium Development Goals and reflects WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5. It conforms to WFP's Heightened Commitment on Behalf of Women.

The country programme, which was prepared in consultation with the Government and other stakeholders, has three components : support for basic education, rural development and food security. The components will be implemented in rural areas north of the 14th parallel where populations are particularly vulnerable as shown by a vulnerability analysis and mapping survey conducted in 2001 and by an in-depth vulnerability and food security analysis in 2005.

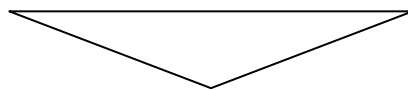
For the draft country programme for Mali, which covers the period 2008–2012 and 411,200 beneficiaries, within the limits of available resources, the Executive Director requests the Board to approve the allocation of US\$17.8 million to cover all basic direct operational costs.

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<sup>1</sup> 2005 statistics.



## DRAFT DECISION\*



The Board endorses Draft Country Programme Mali 10583.0 (2008–2012) (WFP/EB.A/2007/8/2), for which the food requirement is 29 787 mt at a cost of US\$17.8 million covering all basic direct operational costs, and authorizes the Secretariat to proceed with the formulation of a country programme, taking into account the observations of members of the Board.

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document (document WFP/EB.A/2007/15) issued at the end of the session.



## SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Located in the heart of West Africa, Mali is a vast landlocked Sahelian country covering an area of 1 241 238 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 60 percent is Sahel-Saharan terrain. It belongs to the least-developed countries group of nations as well as to the low-income, food-deficit group. Per capita gross national product (GNP) in 2005 was US\$380; the country ranked 174<sup>th</sup> out of 177 on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index.
2. In 2005 Mali's population was estimated at 13.5 million, 49 percent of whom were under 15<sup>2</sup>; the population growth rate was 3 percent. The rural sector employs 75 percent of the active population and provides 40 percent of gross domestic product (GDP)<sup>3</sup> and 30 percent of export earnings.
3. The *Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté* (CSLP; Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction) for 2002–2006 makes it clear that despite the efforts undertaken the country will not achieve the growth rate of 6.7 percent targeted for 2002–2005 nor will it reduce the poverty rate by a quarter to 47.5 percent in 2006. Real average GDP growth for 2000–2004 was 4.5.<sup>4</sup> According to Mali's 2001 poverty evaluation survey, 68.3 percent of the population were affected by poverty and 21 percent by extreme poverty.
4. The Government identified four constraints mainly responsible for these poor results: (i) insufficient control of population growth; (ii) insufficient national economic growth rate; (iii) benefits of growth unequally distributed; and (iv) insufficient access to basic services. Mali's economy relies on an agricultural sector that depends to a large extent on erratic and unpredictable rainfall, which is a threat to the food and nutritional security of the population as a whole and of rural populations in particular.
5. According to the 2005 in-depth evaluation of food security and vulnerability, 40 percent of the population – 4 million people – face food insecurity or are highly vulnerable. The regions most at risk are Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal. Households affected by acute food insecurity and vulnerability are concentrated in the following regions: Kayes and Koulikoro, northern Ségou, the Dogon plateau, the area from Douentza and Djenné to Mopti and the river area around Tombouctou.
6. Analysis of the three dimensions of food security shows that food is available at market when harvests are good but that populations have problems with access and use. Households north of the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Tombouctou and Gao have the greatest difficulty in accessing food. Their diets are poor or barely sufficient; 70 percent of households are involved, according to the in-depth study. In the Mopti region, 89 percent of households on the Dogon plateau have very poor diets. In contrast, families around Kidal, an area of transhumant herding and cross-border trade, have better access. The same goes for households in the Sikasso and southern Ségou regions, but they are nonetheless malnourished as a result of poor dietary practices and insufficient nutritional education.

<sup>2</sup> National Directorate of Statistics and Information (DNSI) 1998; General Census of the Population and Environment – Population Perspectives.

<sup>3</sup> Reports on Mali's economic accounts.

<sup>4</sup> Observatory on Sustainable Human Development, 2006.



7. As regards rural development and the environment, a joint study conducted by UNDP and Mali's *Observatoire du développement humain durable* (ODHD; Observatory for Sustainable Human Development) in 2006 showed that forest and pastures resources were diminishing, and desertification advancing, especially in the north of the country. It noted that land was being abandoned as a result of desertification and soil degradation – 7-15 percent of previously farmed lands have been abandoned – and the disappearance of 100,000 ha of forests a year.
8. Mali's 2001<sup>5</sup> demographic and health survey and the 2005 in-depth analysis show that between 2001 and 2005 the rate of acute malnutrition was stable at 11 percent, whereas the global chronic rate of malnutrition increased from 32.8 to 38 percent.<sup>6</sup> The rates exceed the thresholds considered as acceptable by the World Health Organization (WHO) – 10 percent for global acute malnutrition and 30 percent for global chronic malnutrition in all regions. Acute malnutrition principally affects infants of 6–23 months. At the national level, 300,000 children under 5 suffer from acute malnutrition, of whom 45,000 are severely malnourished. With regard to HIV/AIDS, the health survey registered prevalence of 1.7 percent at the national level, and 2 percent among women. Whereas the rates are low at the moment and have only a marginal impact on the economy, they could increase rapidly and therefore require monitoring.
9. There has been considerable progress in education. The gross school enrolment rate increased from 67 percent in 2003 to 75 percent in 2005; the rate for girls was 65 percent. The girl/boy ratio rose from 73/100 in 2002 to 77/100 in 2005. Despite such significant advances, however, access to basic education is still limited in view of schools' limited enrolment capacity. A large number of children are thus excluded from the school system. One of the basic characteristics of Mali's school system is that boys outnumber girls at all levels of the syllabus and in all of the country's regions, especially in the regions covered by WFP. School enrolment of girls in the Koulikoro region – 44 percent – is below the national average of 65 percent. The 2005 in-depth survey shows that the enrolment rate varies greatly from one region to another. Mopti, with a rate of 48.3 percent, appears to be the region with the lowest gross enrolment rate.
10. Keeping children, particularly girls, at primary school is a challenge for the Government and its partners. In 2004, the gross rate of completion of primary studies was 41.6 percent and the dropout rate 8 percent. The number of girls dropping out of school is still very high.
11. According to Ministry of Education statistics, the overall literacy rate rose from 22.8 percent in 2001–2002 to 26.3 percent in 2004–2005; the proportion of literate women dropped from 16.7 percent to 15.9 percent in the same period.<sup>7</sup> It is therefore clear that the development of education is a priority for Mali.

## Government Policy

12. Over the last few years, government policy has been marked by a number of advances as a result of the adoption and implementation of a set of macroeconomic and sectorial programmes and policies aimed at improving people's living standards. They include the

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<sup>5</sup> EDSM III (2001).

<sup>6</sup> *Rapport sur la situation économique et sociale du Mali en 2005 et les perspectives pour 2006*, (Report on the Economic and Social Situation in Mali in 2005 and prospects for 2006 – Malian Ministry of Planning, July, 2006.)

<sup>7</sup> Source: CSLP.



*Programme décennal de développement de l'éducation* (PRODEC; Ten-Year Education Development Programme), the *Programme de développement sanitaire et social* (PRODESS; Health and Social Development Programme), the *Programme intégré de développement des régions du Nord-Mali* (PIDRN; Integrated Programme for the Development of the regions of Northern Mali), national action plans for children, rural and environmental development projects, the Strategic Food Security Framework, the *Programme de restructuration du marché céréalier* (PRMC; Cereals Market Restructuring Programme), the *Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté* (CSLP; Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction) the farm-steering law and the National Food Security Programme. The *Cadre stratégique pour la croissance et la réduction de la pauvreté* (2007–2011) (CSCR; Strategic Framework for growth and poverty reduction), prepared in collaboration by the Government and its partners, represents the overall framework for development policies and strategies for the period covered by the present document.

13. Regarding basic education, WFP's interventions come under the framework of PRODEC 2010–2015. They will focus on four of 11 priority directions: (i) universal quality basic education; (ii) a partnership for schools; (iii) a communications policy based on dialogue and consultations among all partners; and (iv) a financing policy for the educational system that is sustainable, balanced, rational and based on decentralization.
14. With regard to rural development and food security, WFP's activities come under the Ten-Year Food Security Strategy adopted by the Government in 2002 to fight food and nutritional insecurity by the following means: (i) promotion of the nutritional quality of foods; (ii) programmes targeting vulnerable groups; (iii) combating infective and parasite-borne diseases; (iv) nutrition and hygiene education; (v) nutritional surveillance; (vi) promotion of healthy diets; and (vii) nutritional training and research.
15. Besides supporting the Government in the agriculture, livestock and environment sectors, WFP has acted as coordinator and as a permanent donors' secretariat ever since the creation of PRMC in 1981. It supports the ongoing national food security system through the *Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire* (CSA; Commissariat for Food Security).

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## PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

16. An external evaluation of the 2003–2007 CP and of the 2008–2012 CP's orientation carried out in October 2006 concluded that WFP interventions conformed to the CSLP priorities for 2002–2006. It noted that at the time of drawing up the project description those priorities represented the reference framework for all poverty-reduction programmes and for the 2003–2007 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).
17. The evaluation and previous analyses including an examination and an evaluation of development policy in 2005 revealed a number of constraints in connection with the establishment of a medium-term plan and of a rigorous form of annual programming. Although the quantity of food supplied in 2004 was significant – 86 percent – it never reached the volumes initially planned. This can be explained by the lack of long-term commitments from donors with the exception of education financing. Progress achieved by the support for rural development and support for food security components was limited by the fact that WFP's commitments could not be honoured.
18. The technical committee and the CP steering committee only became operational in 2006 as a result of institutional problems.
19. Although tools for monitoring and evaluating quality were put in place after the PRRO started, in accord with WFP's results-based management policy, monitoring was not



entirely satisfactory. The reasons included several partners' lack of technical expertise, a shortage of financial resources that put a limit on the number of field trips, the size of the area to be covered and the distances between the sites to be supplied. The cost of activities per beneficiary per year was thus one of the highest in all WFP's school-feeding programmes. Internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs accounted for 30 percent of the health and education component.

20. Significant results were nonetheless produced by school-feeding activities, including a 14 percent increase in the number of schoolchildren in schools benefiting from WFP assistance as a result of a combination of efforts by WFP and the communities involved. The health sub-component made an effective contribution to fighting malnutrition through the setting up of a dynamic partnership framework involving WFP, the Government, NGOs and the communities concerned. Diets were improved, as was attendance at community nutrition centres.
21. The rural development component, which relied on food for work (FFW) and food for skills (FFS), provided improved synergy between the activities of the CP. WFP encouraged partners to integrate women's needs into their interventions and therefore to take them into account when identifying training to be conducted and activities to be implemented. WFP is central to Mali's national food security programme: food aid supplied to the National Security Stock helps to complete contributions from other partners in the PRMC, which WFP's has coordinated for 25 years and whose permanent donors' secretariat it operates. Since the start of PRMC in 1981 to date WFP has contributed 5,139 billion CFA francs. WFP support has also enabled the early-warning system (EWS) to refine its targeting at the household level and to provide permanent surveillance of areas affected by serious food crises through sentinel sites set up in 30 villages.

## STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

22. The CP's strategic focus is to strengthen human capital and satisfy food needs. The CP will be based on three components: (i) support for basic education, (ii) support for rural development and (iii) support for food security. It will prioritize improved access to elementary schooling, particularly for girls living in areas facing the risk of food insecurity, strengthening households' capacity to meet their food needs and support for the national system of food crisis prevention and mitigation. It will be implemented in vulnerable areas of the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal.
23. Institutional support for PRMC and the CFS will continue throughout the CP but the country office will initiate an exit strategy in the framework of its contribution to the National Security Stock.
24. To integrate the sustainability/permanence approach and the principle of "Government and Community responsibility" characteristic of WFP programmes, consultations will take place with the Government and the communities involved at the time of implementation to help WFP and stakeholders to agree on the principle of WFP's progressive withdrawal. The Government will assist synergy between the various components.
25. The CP will contribute to achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1–5 and will reflect the strategic thrusts set out in the 2007–2011 CSCR, especially with regard to the education, rural development and food-security components and the areas of cooperation listed in the UNDAF (2008–2012). It conforms to the Sahel Agricultural and Rural Development Initiative (SARDI), jointly conducted by the three Rome-based agencies, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International





Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP, and some West African regional and sub-regional organizations – the *Comité permanent inter-États de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel* (CILSS; Permanent inter-State Committee for the Fight against Drought in the Sahel) and the *Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest* (ECOWAS; Economic Community of West African States). The immediate objective of the initiative is to manage risks and rehabilitate areas affected by food crises; the long-term goal is to reduce rural poverty and household food insecurity through growth in agricultural production and productivity.

26. The CP will help to achieve WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5. Account will be taken of the ECW through: (i) increased activities to promote schooling for girls; (ii) asset-creation for women through FFW and FFS; (iii) inclusion of women in food distribution committees and other bodies taking part in project execution; (iv) systematically integrating a gender perspective into programming activities; and (v) creating an environment that recognizes the important role played by women in ensuring household food security.
27. A total of 29,787 mt of food, averaging 6,000 mt a year, will be mobilized at a cost of US\$17.8 million covering all basic operational costs. The estimated number of beneficiaries is 411,200.

## Programme Components

### ⇒ *Component 1: Support for Basic Education*

28. This activity reinforces the support for basic education provided under the previous CP. It corresponds to WFP's Strategic Objective 4 and reflects the Government's education policy as expressed in 2000 in PRODEC, the strategy of the Alliance for Basic Education in the Sahel, of which Mali is a partner, and the steering law on education that was enacted in 1999.
29. The goal of PRODEC is to achieve universal primary education by 2010–2015. To that end, the component will contribute to the promotion of access to basic education, especially for girls, through support for school feeding in primary schools.
30. WFP assistance will help to increase the rates of enrolment and attendance in food-insecure areas, assist vulnerable children in schools and close the gap between boys and girls. Depending on additional resources made available to WFP and on the capacities of technical partners, complementary activities forming part of the "Essential Educational Package" will be conducted with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the ministries of health, education and rural development, and WFP's technical and financial partners. The activities concern the systematic screening of children for parasites, distribution of micronutrients-enriched foods and prevention of HIV/AIDS through awareness-raising activities with UNESCO and NGOs so that information about the epidemic is included in school programmes. Further activities would include support to activities conducted by national and international NGO partners in managing community and school gardens, constructing latrines and providing running water through FFW initiatives in targeted schools.
31. WFP support is envisaged in the global framework of the national policy on school feeding as recommended by the last evaluation mission in October 2006. The policy, currently being discussed with the Government and the World Bank, will be formulated in collaboration with WFP; it will provide an intervention and reference framework for all



actors concerned and will provide the Government with a tool for negotiations with its technical and financial partners with a view to providing sustained financing to the activity. WFP will, in the framework of PISE 2,<sup>8</sup> support the preparation and implementation of a national policy for reducing the number of pupils dropping out of school.

32. Three levels of targeting will be used: geographical targeting in regions identified as vulnerable by the in-depth evaluation, targeting of educational promotion centres with gross enrolment rates below the national average, the regional average and the average of the six regions, plus those located in rural areas. The schools should have under 300 pupils and at least three teachers and be able to count on the involvement of beneficiary communities.
33. Every year an average 120,000 schoolchildren will receive a hot meal at noon for 180 days. The daily ration will consist of 150 g of cereals, 30 g of dried vegetables and 10 g of oil; the energy value is 729 kcal. In this component, 21,237 mt of food will be distributed during the five years of the CP. To encourage girls to stay at school during the last two years of the primary syllabus, dry rations will be provided for the families of girls attending at least 80 percent each month. Distributions will be made in all WFP-assisted schools, with priority given to schools showing low enrolment rates for girls. Take-home rations will consist of 4 litres of oil every three months. Cooks will be designated by the communities; each cook will receive a daily ration of five cooked meals; 1,737 cooks will participate in the programme.
34. The Ministry of National Education will coordinate the activity through the National Directorate for Basic Education. The implementation strategy will aim at public authorities assuming a greater share of responsibility for the programme so that they can take over after WFP withdraws. The “school project” approach currently being promoted by educational partners such as UNICEF and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), two of WFP’s partners in the schools sector, will be considered. The approach is based on a contract between the schools, government regional and local bodies, partners and communities and is aimed at the global development of schools.
35. In view of WFP’s withdrawal, a micro-credit scheme will be set up with the support of WFP to enable women’s associations to start income-generating activities so that meals can be distributed to children in selected schools. Talks on school feeding based on local products, which were initiated by the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) in 2003, will continue. WFP intends to cooperate with FAO, IFAD and other partners to stimulate local production and enable smallholders to supply schools with food products.
36. The component’s implementing partnership framework, which already includes the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO and several NGOs, will be strengthened to optimize the use of resources allocated to the sector and to promote synergies and complementarities. Activities will be considered in various fields such as communications, training, nutritional education, reproductive health and agriculture (Telefood/FAO).

### ⇒ *Component 2: Support for Rural Development*

37. The activity corresponds to the Government’s policy statement on rural development, which led to the Agricultural Steering Law and the Blueprint for Rural Development. It continues and refocuses support to the “creation of productive assets” programme in the previous CP. Its aim is to achieve WFP’s Strategic Objective 2 by enabling communities

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<sup>8</sup> PISE 2: *Programme d’investissement dans le secteur de l’éducation (deuxième phase)* (Investment programme in the education sector) (second phase).



facing chronic food insecurity to create sustainable assets and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters.

38. The immediate objectives will be to use FFW and FFS to mitigate soil degradation in cultivated or potentially arable areas and to support initiatives aimed at settling and developing agricultural lands in food-insecure areas. It will feature market gardening based on small-scale irrigation, bottomland development and the assistance of partners such as IFAD/PIDRN and FAO/PNSA in settling the plots. Under the surveillance of Mali's food security system, the activities will allow populations in vulnerable areas to respond to economic difficulties identified by EWS and thus prevent food crises from occurring; 210,000 beneficiaries – 50,000 participants – will receive 7,550 mt of cereals in the form of a personal daily ration of 400 g providing 1,340 kilocalories.<sup>9</sup>
39. The ministries of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, and the environment will continue to implement the component through their national directorates in the framework of the Operational Strategy on Horizon 2015 and the Strategic Framework for Food Security. An ongoing policy of national decentralization will enable WFP and its partners to work directly with local organizations. The *comités de gestion communaux* (CGC; Communal Management Committees) will facilitate the participation of beneficiaries, of whom 50 percent will be women; the figure will increase gradually to 70 percent by the end of the CP. WFP will give priority support to partners' programmes that are aimed at responding to the needs of women and are based on FFW and FFS. Implementation will involve the participation of financial partners and NGOs with whom WFP has signed agreements – GTZ, IFAD, FAO, German Agro-Action and CRS. FFS activities will help to enhance the capacities of the populations in agricultural production, anti-erosion and women's literacy. Support will be provided for 90 days during the lean season and counter-season. Reinforcement of beneficiaries' capacities and their involvement in activities will help guarantee that the assets created are sustainable.

⇒ *Component 3: Support for Food Security*

40. This activity falls under the Strategic Framework for Food Security adopted by the Government to ensure sustainable food security. Continuing from the previous CP, it aims to promote WFP's Strategic Objective 5 by strengthening the Government's capacity to prepare and implement food security programmes and food crisis prevention and mitigation programmes.
41. The long-term objective is to support the Government's efforts to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, to strengthen the national system of crisis prevention and management and to improve coverage of food needs by helping the Government prevent food crises and to mitigate their effects through a contribution to the National Security Stock.
42. WFP's immediate objectives will be to: (i) strengthen the existing food security system by continuing to act as coordinator, counsellor and participant in PRMC; (ii) help to provide early warning of food crises and disasters; (iii) identify at-risk areas and implement activities aimed at mitigating the effects of crises and disasters on the basis of the recommendations put forward by EWS after its experts' meeting; and (iv) support the means of subsistence of populations affected by drought or other natural disasters through a direct contribution to the National Security Stock, set at a maximum of 35,000 mt.

<sup>9</sup> For FFW, five family rations will be supplied for 29,361 participants compared with three rations for 20,972 participants in FFS.



43. This component will be integrated into the National Food Security System through the PRMC. WFP will provide 1,000 mt of cereals to the National Security Stock – 500 mt a year for the first two years of the CP. After several years as a contributor, WFP will withdraw gradually in accordance with the new policy barring direct contributions to the stock. WFP assistance will be distributed to vulnerable populations by PRMC in accordance with EWS norms and recommendations.
44. At the institutional level, WFP will continue to coordinate the PRMC's partners and will continue to act as the lead technical and financial partner in Mali's food security.
45. The component will be coordinated by CSA through the national coordinator of the *Comité technique de coordination des politiques de sécurité alimentaire* (CTCPSA; Technical Committee for Coordination of Food Security Policies).

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## PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

46. The consultative framework for Government, technical and financial partners set up for monitoring implementation of UNDAF and CSCRIP will be the forum for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the CP.
47. WFP food consisting of locally-purchased cereals and imports through the ports of Dakar and Lomé will be forwarded to extended delivery points (EDPs) in Bamako, Mopti, Kayes, Gao, Tombouctou and Kidal. Reception, storage, transport and distribution of the food at intervention sites will be handled by WFP, the national counterpart and partners. ITSH costs will be covered by WFP. The Government will contribute to the CP by making available the warehouses and personnel required to manage the commodities and non-food items.
48. The CP will be monitored by the results-based monitoring and evaluation system. This will, however, be simplified in accordance with the observations of the October 2006 evaluation mission, the WFP regional bureau, CSCRIP and UNDAF.
49. The CP will be evaluated annually under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Aid, which will bring together all the ministries and partners involved in the CP. A mid-term evaluation will be conducted in 2010 and a final evaluation will be held in 2011.
50. To that end, a baseline survey will be conducted in 2007 for component 1; it will make possible an initial assessment of education and will set the targets to be achieved for each results indicator. In collaboration with the UNESCO and UNICEF statistics office, WFP will provide technical support for the planning and statistics unit. The aim is that results indicators used to monitor component 1 should be defined from the 2007/2008 school year on the basis of data collected by the Government during its annual schools census. The results of components 2 and 3 will be measured on the basis of evaluations to be carried out during the last year of the CP.
51. The Government will increase its contribution to WFP-supported activities through resources from: (i) the programme on behalf of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC); (ii) the education sector's investment programme (PISE 2); and (iii) the transfer of financial resources from the Government's budget to the budgets of local organizations with a view to promoting income-generating activities in the CP's intervention areas.
52. The CP and its logical framework were prepared and validated through a participatory process involving the Government and its partners. Local communities will be associated in identifying, planning and implementing the activities as well as in the selection of beneficiaries.



## ANNEX I-A

<b>BENEFICIARY COVERAGE BY COMPONENT AND FOOD ALLOCATION</b>						
<b>Component</b>	<b>Total quantity of commodities (mt)</b>	<b>Distribution by component (%)</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries men/women/total</b>			<b>Women beneficiaries (%)</b>
			<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Component 1: SUPPORT FOR BASIC EDUCATION</b>						
			<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Sub-total Education	21 237	71	94 207	70 243	<b>164 450*</b>	43
Pupils			71 891	47 928	<b>119 819</b>	40
Girls receiving dry rations				8 986	<b>8 986</b>	100
<b>Component 2: SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
			<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Sub-component 2: Creation of productive assets	7 550	25	103 812	105 910	<b>209 722</b>	51
FFW	5 285		72 669	74 137	<b>146 805</b>	30**
FFS	2 265		31 144	31 773	<b>62 917</b>	75**
<b>Component 3: SUPPORT FOR FOOD SECURITY</b>						
Sub-component 3 : Crisis prevention and mitigation	1 000	4	18 333	18 704	<b>37 037</b>	51
<b>Total CP</b>	<b>29 787</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>216 352</b>	<b>194 857</b>	<b>411 209</b>	<b>47</b>

\* Annual average. This figure includes cooks and their families.

\*\* Percentage of women participating in the activity.



## ANNEX I-B

COMMODITY TYPE AND RATION SIZE					
Component (beneficiaries)	Type of food product	Size of rations (person/day) (g)	Nutritional value (kcal, % of protein/person)	Number of days/year	Tonnage
<b>Component 1: SUPPORT TO BASIC EDUCATION</b>					
School feeding	Cereals	150	729 kcal	180	16 430
	Dried vegetables	30			3 286
	Vegetable oil	10			1 080
Take-away dry rations	4 litres vegetable oil/quarter			3 quarters/year	441
<b>Component 2: SUPPORT TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
FFW	Cereals	400	1 340 kcal	90	5 285
FFS	Cereals	400	1 340 kcal	30	2 265
<b>Component 3: SUPPORT TO FOOD SECURITY</b>					
Contribution to re-constituting the National Security Stock	Cereals	300	1 005 kcal	90	1 000

## ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
<b>United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)</b>			
Improved access by the most vulnerable groups to quality basic social services (education sector only).	Proportion of children starting the first year and completing the fifth year of the primary syllabus.	<p>UNICEF's current Initiative for the Acceleration of Universal Education and Children's Survival are implemented</p> <p>The Government strengthens its capacities and succeeds in obtaining greater budgetary assistance.</p> <p>Technical and financial partners adhere completely to the Paris declaration.</p>	
Strengthening of food security and development of employment creation in the most vulnerable rural areas.	Proportion of the population living in the most vulnerable areas without the minimum calorie supply.		
Enhancement of capacity of Government, local bodies, civil society organizations and private sector in planning, formulating implementing, monitoring and evaluating national programmes aimed at development and regional and sub-regional integration.	<p>Agricultural production in the most vulnerable rural areas.</p> <p>Percentage of public development aid included in the national budget; baseline value 50 percent.</p> <p>Percentage of aid supplied in the framework of the CP approach.</p>		





ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX			
Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
<b>Component 1: Support for basic education</b>			<b>Total: 15 837 000</b>
<b>Medium-term output 1.1</b> Increase in enrolment of school-age children in schools benefiting from WFP aid (Strategic Objective 4).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Gross school enrolment rate by gender.</li> <li>➤ Net rate of school enrolment by gender.</li> <li>➤ Total number of school goers by gender.</li> </ul>		
<b>Short-term output 1.1.1</b> Timely supply of sufficient quantities of food to pupils in WFP-supported schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of children benefiting from aid under the WFP school feeding programme, by gender.</li> <li>➤ Quantities of food distributed for school meals, by product.</li> <li>➤ Duration of distribution.</li> </ul>	Parents adhere to the national policy on child education.  Parents contribute to the school feeding programme by providing other food and non-food products and items.	
<b>Medium-term output 1.2</b> Improved attendance by boys and girls in schools benefiting from WFP aid (Strategic Objective 4).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Rate of attendance by gender</li> </ul>		
<b>Short-term output 1.2.1</b> Supply of dry rations to parents of girls regularly attending classes in WFP-supported schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of girls receiving dry rations under the WFP school feeding programme</li> <li>➤ Quantities of food distributed as dry rations</li> </ul>		



## ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
<b>Medium-term output 1.3</b> Reduction in difference between boys and girls in schools benefiting from WFP aid (Strategic Objective 4).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Girl/boy ratio in schools benefiting from WFP assistance.</li> </ul>		
<b>Short-term output 1.3.1</b> Enhancement of the Ministry of Education's technical capacity to formulate a national policy on school feeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Organization of a national forum on school feeding with WFP support.</li> <li>➤ Technical support or training provided by WFP to the Government.</li> </ul>		
<b>Medium-term output 1.4</b> Increased Government capacity to formulate, finance and implement a national school feeding programme in the framework of the Essential Educational Package. (Strategic Objective 4).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preparation and validation of a document relating to national policy on school feeding.</li> <li>➤ Percentage of the national budget devoted to school feeding.</li> <li>➤ Analysis of data relating to the implementation of the Basic Educational Package, including school feeding and integration of these data into the PRODEC's annual review.</li> </ul>	PRODEC and the Alliance for Basic Education in the Sahel are accepted as the framework for collaboration by partners and are supported by the Government.	
<b>Short-term output 1.4.1</b> Implementation of the School Feeding Based on Local Production initiative; number of schools, by region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of schools where the initiative is implemented.</li> <li>➤ Proportion of local products in pilot schools' food baskets.</li> </ul>		





<b>ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX</b>			
<b>Results hierarchy</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>	<b>Resources required (US\$)</b>
<b>Component 2 — Support for rural development</b>			<b>Total: 3 959 000</b>
<b>Medium-term output 2.1</b> Enhancing the capacity of targeted households to meet their food needs in crisis situations (Strategic Objective 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Percentage of households whose food deficit has diminished.</li> <li>➤ Percentage of households autonomously managing the productive assets created.</li> </ul>	The PNSA is implemented by the Government with the support of development partners.	
<b>Short-term output 2.1.1</b> Timely supply of sufficient quantities of food to adults under the creation of productive assets intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries (by gender) receiving food aid under FFW or FFS.</li> <li>➤ Quantities of food distributed under FFW and FFS.</li> <li>➤ Number of participants, by type of activity (FFW and FFS).</li> <li>➤ Percentage of distributions carried out in a timely manner (80%).</li> </ul>	WFP and its partners launch rural development programmes and projects and have personnel competent to implement and monitor them.	
<b>Short-term output 2.1.2</b> Creation or rehabilitation of productive assets in line with technical norms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of productive assets created, by type of activity.</li> <li>➤ Percentage of productive assets created in conformity with technical norms (90%).</li> </ul>		
<b>Component 3 — Support for food security</b>			
<b>Medium-term output 3.1</b> Improvement of the national system of prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters (Strategic Objective 5).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Level of National Security Stock.</li> <li>➤ Numbers of crises requiring emergency interventions after being identified.</li> </ul>		

## ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required (US\$)
<p><b>Short-term output 3.1.1</b></p> <p>Enhancement of the coordination mechanism in management of early warning of, and response to, crises and emergency situations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Quantities of food allocated by WFP to the National Security Stock compared with expectations (100%).</li> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries, by sex and age groups having received rations at food distributions through WFP's support for the National Security Stock.</li> <li>➤ Number of statutory meetings of the PRMC donors' coordination committee.</li> <li>➤ Number of technical training sessions organized by state organizations with WFP support.</li> <li>➤ Number of technical tools established with WFP support (by type of tool).</li> </ul>	<p>EWS is operational for the evaluation of the food-security situation</p>	

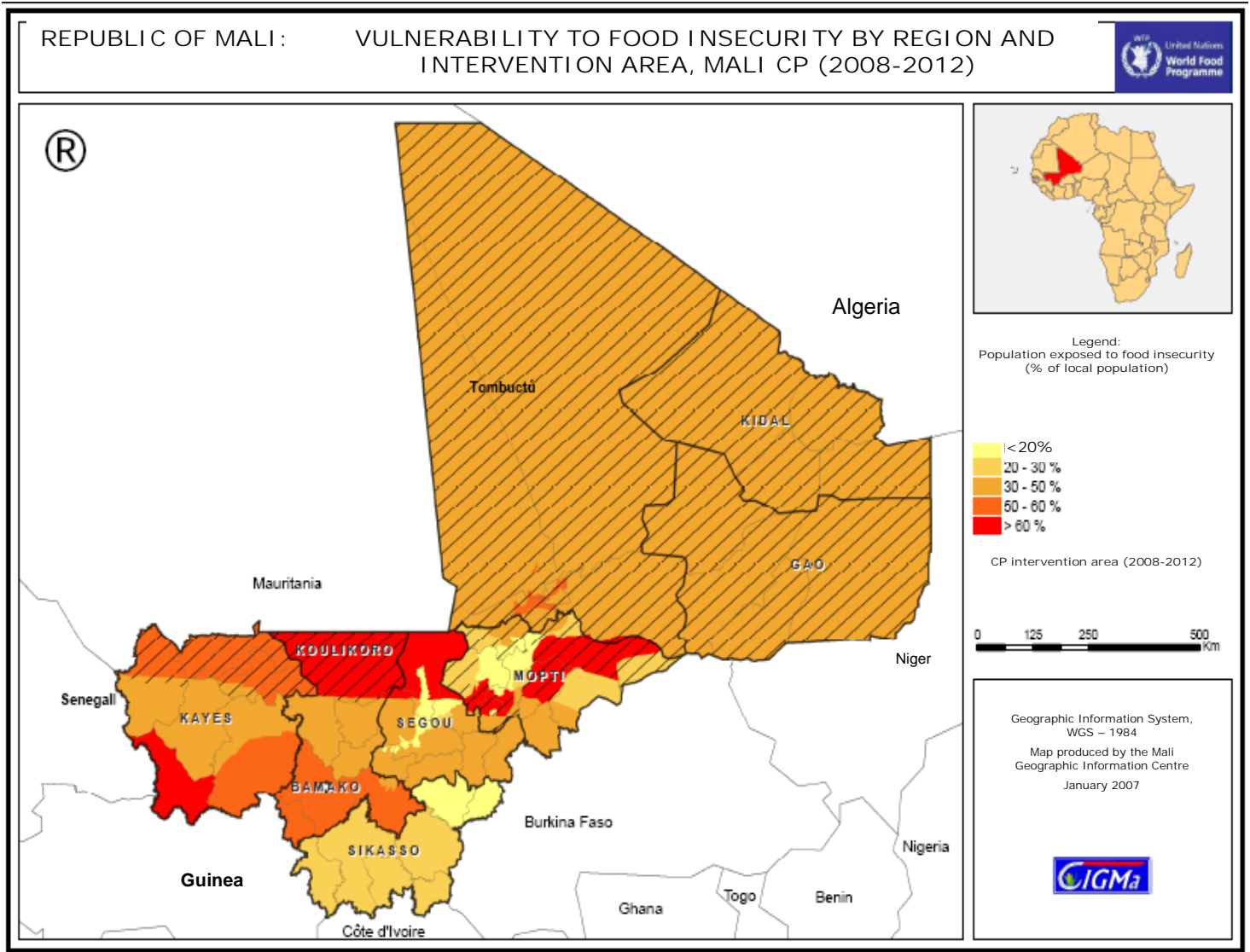


**ANNEX III**

<b>BUDGET PLAN BY COMPONENT (US\$)</b>				
	<b>Component 1: education</b>	<b>Component 2: rural development</b>	<b>Component 3: food security</b>	<b>Total</b>
Food (mt)	21 237	7 550	1 000	<b>29 787</b>
Food (value)	7 618 670	2 289 840	303 290	<b>10 211 799</b>
External transport	1 096 679	—	—	<b>1 096 679</b>
ITSH (total)	4 241 733	818 035	32 196	<b>5 091 964</b>
ITSH (cost per mt)	199.73	108.34	32.13	—
ODOC	1 012 000	329 780	25 000	<b>1 366 780</b>
<b>Total DOC</b>	<b>13 969 082</b>	<b>3 437 655</b>	<b>360 486</b>	<b>17 767 222</b>
DSC <sup>1</sup>				<b>2 689 573</b>
ISC <sup>2</sup>				<b>1 431 976</b>
<b>Total WFP costs</b>				<b>21 888 771</b>
<b>Government contribution</b>				<b>1 090 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The DSC allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>2</sup> The ISC rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



ANNEXE IV

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CEDEAO	<i>Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest</i> ; Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]
CGC	<i>Comité de gestion communal</i> ; Communal Management Committee
CILSS	<i>Comité permanent inter-États de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel</i> ; Permanent Inter-State Committee for the Fight against Drought in the Sahel
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSA	<i>Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire</i> ; Commissariat for Food Security
CSCRP	<i>Cadre stratégique pour la croissance et la réduction de la pauvreté</i> ; Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction
CSLP	<i>Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté</i> ; Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction
CTCPSA	<i>Comité technique de coordination des politiques de sécurité alimentaire</i> ; Technical Committee for Coordination of Food Security Policies
DNSI	<i>Direction nationale de la statistique et de l'informatique</i> ; National Directorate of Statistics and Information
DSC	direct support costs
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDP	extended delivery point
EDSM	<i>Enquête démographique et sanitaire du Mali</i> ; Mali Demographic and Health Survey
EMEP	<i>Enquête malienne d'évaluation de la pauvreté</i> ; Mali Poverty Evaluation Survey
EWS	early-warning system
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	food for skills
FFW	food for work
GDP	gross domestic product
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Office
HIPC	heavily indebted poor country
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISC	indirect support costs
ITSH	internal transport, storage and handling
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	non-governmental organization

ODD	West Africa Regional Bureau
ODHD	<i>Observatoire du développement humain durable</i> ; Observatory on Sustainable Human Development
PIDRN	<i>Programme intégré de développement des régions du Nord-Mali</i> ; Integrated Programme for the Development of the regions of Northern Mali
PISE	<i>Programme d'investissement dans le secteur de l'éducation</i> ; Investment Programme in the education sector
PNSA	<i>Programme national de sécurité alimentaire</i> – National Food Security Programme
PRMC	<i>Programme de restructuration des marchés céréaliers</i> ; Cereals Market Restructuring Programme
PRODEC	<i>Programme décennal de développement de l'éducation</i> ; Ten-year Education Development Programme
PRODESS	<i>Programme de développement sanitaire et social</i> ; Health and Social Development Programme
SARDI	Sahel Agricultural and Rural Development Initiative
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability assessment and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization