

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



REPUBLIC OF MALI

GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAMME (GPRSSP)

SUPPLEMENTARY LOAN FOR THE GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAMME (GPRSSP)

COMPLETION REPORT

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GOVERNANCE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REFORMS DEPARTMENT

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BVG	:	Office of the Auditor General
CARFIP	:	Public Finance Reform Support Unit
CFAA	:	Country Financial Accountability Assessment
CFAF	:	CFA Franc
CMDT	:	Compagnie Malienne de Développement du Textile (Mali Textile Company)
CPAR	:	Country Procurement Assessment Report
CSP	:	Country Strategy Paper
DGB	:	Directorate General of the Budget
DGD	:	Directorate General of Customs
DGMP	:	Directorate General of Public Procurement
DNCT	:	National Directorate of Regional and Local Authorities
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GPRSSP	:	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Programme
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goals
MDRI	:	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MRSC	:	Cotton Sector Restructuring Authority
MTBF	:	Medium-Term Budgetary Framework
MTEF	:	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
PADDER	:	Decentralization and Regional Economic Development Support Project
PAGAM/GFP	:	Governmental Action Plan to Improve/Modernize Public Finance Management
PDES	:	Economic and Social Development Project
PEFA	:	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PRSP	:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RBCSP	:	Results-Based Country Strategy Paper
SA-GBS	:	Special Arrangements- General Budget Support
SAP	:	Structural Adjustment Programme me
TFPs	:	Technical and Financial Partners
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
WAEMU	:	West African Economic and Monetary Union

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (PCR) FOR POLICY-BASED OPERATIONS

A. PROJECT INFORMATION AND KEY DATES

I. BASIC INFORMATION			
Project Number: P-ML-K00-015	Project Name: Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Programme (GPRSSP)	Country: Republic of Mali	
Project Number: P-ML-K00-018	Project Name: Supplementary Loan for the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Programme (GPRSSP)	Country: Republic of Mali	
Loan Instrument(s): GPRSSP ADF Loan N° 2100150017494 ADF Supplementary Loan for GPRSSP No. 2100150021293		Sector: Economic and financial governance	Category: Environmental and social III
Initial Commitment: UA 33 million	Amount Cancelled: UA 0.00	Amount Disbursed: UA 33 million	% Disbursed: 100%
Supplementary Commitment: UA 10 million (5.5 million from ADF resources and 4.5 million from portfolio restructuring resources)	Amount Cancelled: UA 0.00	Amount Disbursed: UA 10 million	% Disbursed: 100%
Tranche Structure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPRSSP: First tranche: UA 15 million (2008); Second tranche: UA 12 million (2009); Third tranche: UA 6 million (2010). • GPRSSP Supplementary loan: Single Tranche: UA 10 million (2009) 			
Borrower: Government of the Republic of Mali			
Executing Agency: The Executing Agency is the Ministry of Finance. The Directorate General of Public Debt (DGDP) compiled, processed and forwarded the documents necessary for disbursement of the different tranches.			
Co-financiers and other External Partners: The operation was not co-financed. However, it was implemented alongside other financing notably from the World Bank (USD 63.21 million), the European Commission (EUR 42.69 million), France (EUR 6.56 million), Germany (EUR 3.28 million), The Netherlands (EUR 22.95 million), Sweden (EUR 26.57 million), Denmark (EUR 4.13 million) and Switzerland (EUR 2.31 million). GPRSSP was prepared within the framework of the SA-GBS and the results of the preparation and appraisal missions were shared with the other TFPs.			
KEY DATES			
Project Concept Note Approved by Com. Ops May 2008		Appraisal Report Approved by Com. Ops: June 2008	Approval by the Board of Directors: 24 September 2008

Restructuring: A supplementary loan for the Programme of UA 10 (Ten) million was approved on 30 November 2009

	Initial date	Actual date	Differential in months [actual date - initial date]
EFFECTIVENESS	September 2008	17 December 2008	2.5
SUPERVISION MISSION	15-19/09/2008	15-19/09/2008	0
SUPERVISION MISSION	14- 17/04/2009	14- 17/04/2009	0
SUPERVISION MISSION	19- 22/10/2009	19- 22/10/2009	0
SUPERVISION MISSION	28/06-02/07/2010	28/06- 02/07/2010	0
SUPERVISION MISSION	18-19/10/2010	18-19/10/2010	0
MID-TERM REVIEW	N/A	N/A	Not applicable (N/A)
CLOSURE	30 June 2011	30 June 2011	
	Date scheduled for disbursement	Actual disbursement date	Conditions waived
TRANCHE 1:	September-November 2008	24 December 2008	No
TRANCHE 2:	September-November 2009	08 December 2009	No
TRANCHE 3:	September-November 2010	16 December 2010	No
SUPPLEMENTARY LOAN TRANCHE	September-November 2009	15 March 2010	No

III. RATINGS SUMMARY

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	RATINGS
PROJECT OUTPUT	Achievement of Results	2
	Achievement of Outputs	3
	Adherence to Schedule	4
	OVERALL PROJECT OUTPUT	3
BANK PERFORMANCE	Design and Preparedness	3
	Supervision	3
	OVERALL BANK PERFORMANCE	3
BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Design and Preparedness	3
	Execution	2
	OVERALL BORROWER PERFORMANCE	2

IV. PROJECT OFFICERS WITHIN THE BANK

FUNCTIONS	AT APPROVAL	AT COMPLETION
Director (OSGE)	Mr. G.NEGATU	Mr. G.NEGATU
Division Manager (OSGE)	Ms. M. KANGA	Mr. C. SANTISO
Principal Macroeconomist (OSGE)	Mr. S. BA	Mr. A. EKPO
PCR Team Leader		Mr. H.DICKO, MLFO

PCR Team Members		Mr. A. F. EKPO, Principal Macroeconomist, OSGE 1, Mr. L. BASSOLE, Senior Economist, MLFO, Mr. L. SACKO, Consultant
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B. PROGRAMME CONTEXT

The GPRSSP was designed to support Mali in implementing Government's development programme, i.e. the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (GPRSF) for the period 2007-2011. The Bank used a rapid-disbursement operation to support the implementation of this programme, the financing of which required strong support from TFPs. The macroeconomic guidelines projected average annual financing requirements of about CFAF 129.3 billion. Under the GPRSSP, the Bank provided financial support in the form of an ADF loan amounting to UA 33 million. The programme also fell within the context of support to countries to cope with the impact of the global food crisis and soaring oil prices. Although the GPRSSP is the first budget support operation for Mali, the Bank had the advantage of ten years of experience in rapid-disbursement operations with Mali through four (4) Structural Adjustment Programmes between 1997 and 2007.

Furthermore, to enable the Government to cope with the impact of the 2008 global financial crisis on the Malian economy, the Bank granted it a UA 10 million supplementary loan for the GPRSSP in 2009. These resources were derived from the restructuring of two (2) active projects (Daye, Hamadja and Korioume Plains Rural Development Support Project and Ansongo *Cercle* Rural Development Project) and from Mali's supplementary allocation in 2009 following the positive assessment of its performance under ADF XI. The ADF's overall contribution of UA 22 million (UA12 million for the second tranche of the initial loan and UA 10 million for the single tranche of the supplementary loan) thus accounted for 9.4% of the financing gap and 17.8% of the estimated funding to cover the State's new financing requirements in 2009 as a result of the crisis.

The GPRSSP was squarely in line with the second strategic thrust of the GPRSF, namely, pursuit and consolidation of structural reforms. The programme focused on the following reforms: (i) strengthening macroeconomic stability, particularly its linkage with the poverty reduction strategy; (ii) improved management of public resources, notably the budgetary control dimension; and (iii) support to the decentralization process in Mali. The reforms planned under PAGAM/GFP and those listed in the Bank's Decentralization and Regional Economic Development Support Project (PADDER) were the channels through which the Programme brought added value. The programme was consistent with the Bank's 2008-2012 strategic thrusts on governance for 2008-2012 and has contributed to achieving the results of the pillars of the Bank's 2008-2011 Results-Based Country Strategy Paper (RBCSP) for Mali.

C. PROJECT OBJECTIVE AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1. **State the Project Development Objective(s)** (as described in the appraisal report)

The programme supports the Government in its 2007-2011 Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy. To this end, it has three objectives: (i) strengthen macroeconomic stability, in particular its linkage with the poverty reduction strategy; (ii) improve management of public resources, notably with regard to budgetary control; and (iii) support the decentralization process in Mali by promoting the effective transfer of powers and resources to local authorities.

2. Describe how each reform and/or the conditions of each disbursement have contributed to the achievement of the programme development objectives

The program is structured in two (2) components: (a) strengthening public finance management; and (b) promoting decentralization. The reforms planned under these two components are consistent with the second strategic thrust of the 2007-2011 GPRSF namely, pursuit and consolidation of structural reforms. The fulfilment of each condition precedent to disbursement follows the implementation of major reforms that constituted bottlenecks to the very reform process. The number of measures implemented satisfactorily under the GPRSSP sufficiently attests to their contribution to the attainment of programme objectives. The three tranches of the original loan and the supplementary loan were disbursed, thereby achieving significant results in the implementation of reforms.

With regard to enhancing public finance management, programme implementation helped to: (i) further reduce rekeying of data between interconnected services; (ii) reduce document processing time; (iii) improve the quality of production and presentation of budget documents; and (iv) obtain, in real time, the overall status of State budget execution or the status of each service connected to the database. Furthermore, it is worth noting that there have been considerable changes in the rate of decentralization of budget appropriations (share of State budget allocated to regional services) - 15.4% in the 2010 Finance Act against 14% in 2009, 13.9% in 2008 and 2007, and 1.8% in 2006. To sum up, all actions implemented have resulted in improvements, including: (i) Government budget predictability or planning through the overall rate of implementation of the State expenditure budget (excluding BSI external financing) of 35.1% as at 30 June 2010, compared to 34.6% as at 30 June 2009; (ii) the amount of tax collected which in 2010 totalled CFAF 187.039 billion against CFAF 170.769 billion in 2009, representing an increase of about 9.53%; (iii) customs revenue performance rate of about 49.5% yielding CFAF 138.649 billion as at 30 June 2010, against an annual projection of CFAF 280 billion; (iv) the extension of new Delegations in a bid to improve the coverage of a priori control of public expenditure; and (v) further strengthening of transparency and effectiveness of public procurement procedures in Mali, for instance by decreasing the amount of contracts awarded through direct negotiation from CFAF 52.33 billion in 2008 to CFAF 42,850,000,000 in 2009, representing a reduction of 18.12% against 18% expected.

Decentralization: the main instruments governing decentralization were re-examined, notably Law No. 93-008 of 11/02/1993 laying down conditions for the autonomous administration of Local Governments, Law No. 95-034 of 12/04/1995 on the Local Government Code adopted by the Central Government on 27 January 2010, and Law No. 00-044 of 07/07/2000 fixing the fiscal resources of *Communes*, *Cercles* and *Regions* adopted by the Government on 8 December 2010. The review of these key instruments in the context of GPRSSP implementation enabled not only to boost the drive to improve the institutional framework of local governments and strengthen their financial governance, but also facilitated the effective transfer of powers and resources to local authorities. Therefore, the reforms will ultimately help to redress the inadequate development of local potential and consolidate the gains resulting from the drop in the monetary poverty rate estimated at 43.7% in 2009, compared to 47.4% in 2006 (a reduction of 3.7 percentage points).

3. In a few words (no more than 2 sentences) evaluate the programme objectives from three angles: give an evaluation rating, using the rating scale provided in Annex 1.			
CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRAMME MEOBJECTIVES		EVALUATION	RATING
RELEVANT	a) Relevant in terms of consistency with the country's development priorities	Programme objectives were highly relevant as they were fully in line with development priorities adopted in the GPRSF 2007-2011.	4
ACHIEVABLE	b) Objectives adjudged to be achievable vis-à-vis the inputs to the project and the timeframes envisaged.	Most of the measures adopted under the programme have been achieved even though a few incurred some delays. However, some difficulties were encountered with regard to certain measures whose implementation depended not only on the Government but also other entities independent of the Executive. Overall, the objectives are deemed attainable.	3
COHERENT	c) Consistent with the Bank's national or regional strategy.	The programme is consistent with the Bank's 2008-2012 Strategic Thrusts on Governance and its Results-Based Country Strategy Paper (RBCSP 2008-2011).	4

4. Present the logical framework. Indicate the expected results and outputs of each action as well as the indicators for measuring achievement of results. If necessary, create additional			
COMPONENTS	RESULTS	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
<u>Overall Objective:</u> Contribute to the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRSF 2007-2011)	Strong growth, poverty reduction and improved well-being of the Malian population	Incidence of poverty reduced from 59% in 2006 to 31.9% in 2015 The real GDP records an annual growth rate of 7% from 2008	Incidence of poverty Real GDP growth rate
<u>COMPONENT A:</u> Strengthen public finance management	<u>Result 1:</u> Reduction of subsidies, thanks to improved management and viability of the cotton sector and CMDT	Reduction of the amount of State transfers to CMDT, from CFAF 23 billion in 2007 to a maximum of CFAF 15 billion in 2008 and CFAF 10 billion in 2009. Invitation of bids for the privatization of 4 subsidiaries selected for CMDT latest June 2009	Amount of transfers from the State budget to the sector and CMDT ; Actual privatization of the 4 subsidiaries.

	<p><u>Result 2:</u> Better public finance management system</p>	<p>Services interconnection coverage rate (budget of interconnected services compared to total State budget, excluding external funding and annex accounts) increases from 45.2% as at 31 March 2008 to 50% as at 31 December 2008; 75% in 2009 and 100% in 2010.</p> <p>Regularization of suspense accounts and imprest accounts in the first two months of year N +1 as from 2010</p> <p>Recruitment of Audit Section judges to raise the staff strength to 67 in late 2009 for the production and certification of State accounts on schedule.</p>	<p>Level of implementation of reforms relating to public finance management (Operational Plan 2007 of PAGAM-GFP).</p>
	<p><u>Result 3</u></p>	<p>In 2009, 18% reduction in the value of directly negotiated contracts, compared to 2008.</p> <p>Regular publication of public procurement newsletter as from 2009.</p> <p>Effective establishment of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority from first quarter of 2009.</p>	<p>Contracts awarded by direct negotiation</p> <p>Effective establishment of the Regulatory Authority</p>
<p><u>Component : B</u> Promotion of decentralization</p>	<p><u>Result 1:</u> Improvement of the institutional framework of local authorities</p>	<p>Adoption in 2010 by the Council of Ministers of instruments on the revision of : (a) Law No. 93-008 as amended, laying down conditions for the autonomous administration of local governments; (b) Law No. 95-034 as amended, on the Local Government Code; and (c) Law No. 00-044 to determine the fiscal resources of the <i>Communes</i>, <i>Cercles</i> and <i>Regions</i> of Mali;</p>	<p>Review of the key instruments governing decentralization</p>
	<p><u>Result 2:</u> Establishment of transparent procedures and appropriate training/retraining programmes and technological tools needed to enhance local financial governance</p>	<p>Effective use of budgetary and accounting instructions and guide to the operation of accounts from 2008;</p> <p>Development of software for use by the Authorizing Officer in 2009;</p> <p>80% of staff are trained on this programme in 2010 and 100% in 2011.</p>	<p>Percentage of staff actually using the procedure manuals and accounting software</p>

<u>Activities/Resources</u>	<u>Short-term Outputs</u>
Negotiate, approve and sign the loan agreement Completion of all steps of the matrix of program measures Monitoring, evaluation and supervision Audit of Special Account	Implementation of GPRSF 2007 – 2011 Launching the CMDT privatization process Implementation of PAGAM / GFP Operational Plan Effective implementation of the Public Procurement Code in April 2008 Establishment of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Review of instruments on decentralization. Capacity building of the Audit Section of the Supreme Court.

5. For each dimension of the logical framework, indicate briefly (no more than 2 sentences) to what extent the logical framework contributed to the achievement of the under-mentioned objectives.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		EVALUATION	RATING
LOGICAL	a) Sets out a logical causal progression towards achievement of the project's development objectives	The logical causal progression towards achievement of development objectives is relatively well established in that the logic behind the chain of results is sufficiently followed. The logical framework has been designed following the development results-based management, which is an effective means of arriving at the causal link	3
MEASURABLE	b) Sets out objectives and outputs in a way that makes them measurable and quantifiable.	Most of the objectives and results are clearly set out, but many of them are not quantified since the reforms are based more on a review of instruments.	2
DETAILED	c) Mentions critical risks and assumptions.	The critical risks and assumptions were identified and presented in a logical framework and mitigative measures defined. However, the programme would have benefited more from setting out these measures into operational action plans for better risk mitigation.	3

D. RESULTS AND OUTPUTS

I. RESULTS OBTAINED

In the table below, evaluate the outcomes compared to the estimated results		
MAJOR REFORM MEASURES		RATING
Expected Results	Results Obtained	
Component 1: Strengthening of Public Finance Management		
Reduction of subsidies, thanks to improved management of the cotton sector and CMDT	The subsidies declined in 2008 but rose again in 2009. Opening of the capital of CMDT to the private sector	1

	to improve management and viability of the cotton sector and CMDT is far behind schedule.	
Better public finance control system	In general, the implementation of the programme to improve public finance management was satisfactory in 2007, 2008 and 2009. However, capacity building of the Audit Section of the Supreme Court is yet to be undertaken.	2
Transparency in public procurement management	The significant improvement of transparency has led to: (i) a substantial drop in contracts awarded by direct negotiation; and (ii) establishment by the Government of the public procurement regulatory authority.	4
Component 2: Promotion of Decentralization		
Improvement of the institutional framework of regional and local authorities	The Government conducted a review of laws granting greater financial and administrative autonomy to regional and local authorities.	3
Establishment of transparent procedures, training/retraining programme and appropriate technological tools to strengthen local financial governance	Transparent management procedures have been established since 2008; however, the training programme has not yet started due to delays in the development of accounting software	2
GENERAL RATING OF RESULTS [corresponds to the total of weighted ratings]		2
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tick here to ignore the automatic calculation
State reasons why automatic calculation was ignored		
Enter the new rating or re-enter the automatically calculated rating		2

II. OUTPUTS OBTAINED

1. Using available data on monitoring, evaluate whether the expected outputs have been achieved. Import the expected outputs from the logframe presented in Section C		
OUTPUTS		Evaluation rating
Projections	Obtained	
Component 1: Strengthening of Public Finance Management		
Reducing the amount of State transfers to CMDT from CFAF 23 billion in 2007 to a maximum of CFAF 15 billion in 2008 and CFAF 10 billion in 2009	The amounts of direct transfers from the State to CMDT stood at CFAF 10 billion in 2008, CFAF 15 billion in 2009, instead of CFAF 10 billion as agreed under the GPRSSP, representing a substantial overrun of 50% above estimates.	1
Invitation of bids for the privatization of four subsidiaries selected for CMDT no later than June 2009	International bids for the sale of 61% of shares of four subsidiaries set up in CMDT areas of operation were invited on 22 February 2010 - a delay of 7 months compared to GPRSSP projections. Following the appraisal of pre-qualification documents conducted on 6 and 15 May 2010, six (6) companies were selected, namely: YUE MEI Group Ltd.; Louis Dreyfus Commodities; GEOCOTON; OLAM International Ltd.; IVOIRE COTON, and Malienne d'Aliment Betail. The indicative schedule of the rest of the procedure provides for the signing of the contracts of assignment and transfer of shares put on sale as well as purchased bonds on 22 April 2011 and 12 May 2011.	2
The services interconnection coverage rate (budget of interconnected services against total State budget, excluding external funding and annex accounts) increased from 45.2% as at 31 March 2008 to 50% as at 31 December 2008; 75% in 2009 and 100% in 2010	The services coverage rate (budget of interconnected services as against overall State budget, excluding external financing and annex accounts) was 45.2% as at 31 March 2008 and 48.1% in late 2008, against 50% expected. In 2009, it was 83.5% against 75%, or 8.5% in excess. In the first half of 2010, all expenditure services were interconnected, except for Kidal Region which is underway. However, the interconnection of revenue and collection services faces problems because the new Management of Telecommunications Company of Mali (SOTELMA) post-privatization, has called the programme to expand its optical fibre interconnection infrastructure to the Revenue Board into question. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance has considered alternatives and decided to develop a computer master plan for the entire Ministry, which will eventually interconnect revenue and collection services.	3
Regularization of suspense and imprest accounts in the first two months of year N+1 as from 2010	The regularization of suspense and imprest accounts has been made compulsory at least in the first two months of year N+1 following instruction No. 001 of the National Director of	2

	<p>Treasury and Public Accounting of 29 October 2007 inviting all accountants to systematically conduct audits and produce ten-day audit statements. The said instruction became effective and the regularization of suspense and imprest accounts will take place in the first two months of year N+1 as from 2010.</p>	
<p>Recruitment of Audit Section judges to raise the staff strength to 67 in late 2009 for the timely production and certification of State accounts.</p>	<p>To enable the recruitment of judges for the Audit Section, the Government on 18 February 2009, adopted the Organic Bill amending Organic Law No. 96-071 of 16 December 1996 laying down the organization and operating rules of the Supreme Court. The said bill was passed by Parliament on 2 July 2009 but overturned by Constitutional Court ruling No. 09-07/CC of 21 August 2009. A new bill enabling the removal of the upper limit of the staff strength of the Audit Section of the Supreme Court was adopted by the Government on 9 December 2009 and voted by the National Assembly on 4 May 2010. The Constitutional Court validated the law by Order No. 10-01/CC of 11 June 2010. The Audit Section currently has 12 judges and the adoption of the new law now allows an increase of the staff strength of the Audit Section of the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Regarding the bill on the rules and regulations governing judges of the Audit Section of the Supreme Court, not much progress has been made. The creation of a Court of Audit is envisaged in the context of constitutional reform by end 2010.</p>	1
<p>Effective establishment of the government procurement regulatory authority from the first quarter of 2009</p>	<p>The Public Procurement and Public Service Delegation Regulatory Authority (ARMDS) was established by Law No. 08-023 of 23 July 2008 and its members appointed on 15 April 2009. The Authority's budget was CFAF 300 million in 2009 and CFAF 1.637 billion in 2010. From commencement of its activities on 30 November 2010, ARMD has rendered 43 decisions, including three sanction decisions. The Authority has also conducted training for 299 participants in public procurement. However, ARMD is facing a number of challenges: (i) difficulties in collecting dues; (ii) inadequate financial resources; and (iii) need for human resource capacity building. Moreover, the legal instruments establishing the Directorate General of Public Procurement and Public Service Delegation Regulatory Authority are being reviewed for compliance with Order No. 005/2005/CM/UEMOA on control and regulation of public procurement and public service delegations. These instruments were to be adopted by the Government before the end of 2010.</p>	3

Reduction in the value of contracts awarded by direct negotiation by 18% in 2009 compared to 2008. Regular publication of public procurement bulletin, from 2009	The share of contracts awarded by direct negotiation represents 19.13% of the total value of contracts awarded in 2009. Furthermore, the value of contracts by direct negotiation dropped from CFAF 52,331,508,137 in 2008 to CFAF 42,858,612,239 in 2009 - a decrease of 18.10%. Similarly, the DGP has regularly published the public procurement newsletter since March 2007. In short, there is general satisfaction in that regard.	4
Component 2: Promotion of Decentralization		
Adoption in 2010 by the Council of Ministers, of instruments on the revision of: (a) Law No. 93-008 as amended, laying down conditions for the autonomous administration of local governments; (b) Law No. 95-034 as amended, on the Local Government Code; and (c) Law No. 00-044 to determine the fiscal resources of <i>Communes, Cercles</i> and <i>Regions</i> of Mali.	The instruments revising Laws No. 93-008 of 11/02/1993 laying down conditions for the autonomous administration of Local Governments and No. 95-034 of 12/04/1995 on the Local Government Code were adopted by the Council of Ministers on 27 January 2010. The bill revising Law No. 00-044 of 07/07/2000 determining the fiscal resources of <i>Communes, Cercles</i> and <i>Regions</i> was also adopted by the Government on 8 December 2010.	3
Effective application of budgetary and accounting instructions and the Accounts Operation Guide from 2008	As part of establishing transparent procedures, appropriate training programmes and technology tools for strengthening local financial governance, application of budgetary and accounting instructions and the Accounts Operation Guide are effective, since 2008.	4
Software development for use by the authorizing officer in 2009	The development of accounting software for local authorities to meet the needs of the authorizing officer has not yet begun and is behind schedule. However, the PADDER Project has recruited an individual consultant and the related no-objection opinion of the Bank is being awaited.	1
80% of staff are trained in this programme in 2010 and 100% in 2011	Not achieved as the software has not yet been developed.	1
OVERALL RATING OF OUTPUTS [Corresponds to the average of the evaluation ratings]		2
		Tick here to ignore the calculated rating
State reasons for ignoring the automatically generated rating		
Enter the new rating or re-enter the automatically calculated rating		2

2. Impact on poverty and the social situation

Mali's Poverty Reduction Objectives

In recent years, Mali's socio-economic development has been hit by a number of external shocks (energy, food and financial) that have had an impact on growth and poverty reduction. Thus, monetary poverty was estimated at 43.7% in 2009 against 47.4% in 2006, a decrease of 3.7 percentage points; it has declined significantly in rural areas, from 57.6% to 53.5%, due to substantial government investment in

infrastructure, including basic social services. In contrast to rural areas, monetary poverty has declined only slightly in urban areas (25.5% in 2006 to 23.5% in 2009) due to the persistence of deep inequalities and rural exodus. In Mali, the Gini coefficient is 0.366. In addition, Mali's economy grew by 4.5% of GDP in 2009 compared to 5.2% in 2008. The failure to achieve the growth target of 6.4% of GDP in 2008 is primarily attributable to lower production of cotton and gold. The soaring prices of petroleum products, fertilizers and rice has resulted in higher than expected rise in the general level of prices, with the inflation rate at 9.2% in 2008 against 1.4% in 2007.

The reforms proposed by the GPRSSP have undoubtedly contributed to improving the effectiveness of spending on poverty reduction in the social sectors (health, education). In the area of education and literacy, real progress has been made. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in primary school rose from 75% in 2006 to 82% in 2009. The crude completion rate in primary school was estimated at 55.7% in 2009 (47.2% for girls). The rate improved due to reduction in the repeater rate (13.4% in 2008-2009). The dropout rate (23%) remains a cause for concern. Regarding the health sector, performance indicators show that the maternal mortality rate remains extremely high (464 deaths per 100,000 births) even if it marks the first decline in 10 years. Free caesarean section introduced in 2005 did not produce the desired results. The rate of caesarean section has gone from 1.9% in 2006 to 2.3% in 2009 for a target of 5%. For its part, the child mortality rate dropped from 238‰ in 1996 to 229‰ in 2001, then to 191‰ in 2009. The target is 150‰ in 2011. HIV/AIDS prevalence fell 0.4 percentage point in the general population to stand at 1.3% in 2006, although efforts are still needed with at-risk groups. Regarding gender, in general, the evolution of women's situation has been marked by significant progress, notably a sustained political commitment to consolidating their rights through the adoption of: (i) the 2010-2012 Action Plan for the abandonment of excision; (ii) the Action Plan to combat the trafficking of women and girls; (iii) the Action Plan to fight violence against women; and (iv) the National Policy on Gender Equality. The proportion of women with access to land was around 20% in 2008 and 2009, against 18.5% in 2007.

Among other things, Government's welfare policy enabled: (i) socio-economic integration of the disabled, the elderly and the needy; (ii) consolidation of solidarity mechanisms and social development; (iii) signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; (iv) the imposition of compulsory health insurance schemes (AMO) and Medical Assistance (RAMED); (v) the creation of the National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM) and the National Agency for Medical Assistance (ANAM); and (vi) raising of family allowances and pensions.

3. Threats to outputs obtained

The threats to the programme's achievements are: (i) weak political will of the Malian authorities to pursue reforms; (ii) non-ownership by the Malian authorities of mechanisms for optimum allocation of resources to social sectors that address the need to fight poverty; (iii) the low response capacity of local governments to mobilize their own resources and the lack of a vibrant private sector involved in monitoring and controlling of regional public affairs; (iv) inadequate mobilization of funding related to the MDGs, PDES and GPRSF; (v) resurgence of insecurity in Northern Mali; (vi) dependence of Mali's economy on climatic and external shocks; (vii) failure to hold the referendum on the new constitution that will enshrine the creation of a Court of Audit; (viii) the problem of clarification and harmonization of the institutional audit environment in Mali (jurisdiction of the Auditor General's Office with the future Court of Audit and others); and (ix) insufficient capacity of Decentralization and Devolution Support Units of government departments.

E. PROJECT DESIGN AND PREPAREDNESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Indicate to what extent the Bank and the Borrower ensured that the project took due account of the Borrower's capacity to implement it by ensuring a good design and by putting the necessary arrangements in place for its implementation. Analyze all the design-related aspects of the project.

This first general budget support was prepared in close collaboration between the Bank and the Malian government officials concerned. The programme design took into account both the assessment of Bank Group assistance to Mali (ADF/BD/WP/20005/38) and experience from practically similar operations, i.e. the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) implemented by the Bank. The GPRSSP also benefited from analysis of a large number of studies available at the time of design, including: (i) The Analytic Report on Procurement (CPAR 2004); (ii) the Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA 2005); and (iii)

the 2006 assessment of Mali's public finance management system based on indicators of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA). The documentation on the PADDER Project was also explored when designing the programme.

Conditionalities for loan disbursement concerned a number of measures that constituted obstacles to the promotion of economic and social governance. Hence, the second generation PRSP made this a major focus. These conditionalities also help to consolidate the gains made by various SAPs (this was an advantage for the Bank and enabled it to maintain a long experience in rapid-disbursement operations with Mali). Overall, the conditionalities for disbursement were reasonable and fully in line with the Government's reform objectives, within the framework of promoting economic and financial governance.

As part of GPRSSP implementation, it was planned that coordination would be carried out by an inter-ministerial committee chaired by the Ministry of Finance and comprising the Ministries of Economic Affairs, Industry and Commerce, Agriculture, Regional Administration and Local Government, Public Service, Justice, Energy, Mines and Water, and Representatives of the Cotton Sector Restructuring Authority (MRSC) and the Finance Inspectorate. This Committee was not functional due to its extremely heavy structure. There was also the problem of which institution would monitor the programme (the appraisal report simply states that "the executing agency is the Ministry of Finance" without specifying the structure responsible). Only the fulfilment of conditions precedent to disbursement was monitored by the Directorate General of Debt. The status of overall Programme implementation was only ascertained during Bank supervision missions, although the Field Office (MLFO) monitored the state of reforms contained in the GPRSSP with the Office of the Minister of Finance. Therefore, an appropriate body with a specific mandate should have been set up to monitor the programme according to its different components.

2. For each dimension of the project's design and preparation status for implementation, make a brief assessment (no more than two sentences).

ASPECTS RELATED TO THE PROJECT DESIGN AND PREPARATION STATUS FOR IMPLEMENTATION		EVALUATION	Evaluation rating
REALISM	a) Because of its complexity, the project is underpinned by an analysis of country capacity and its political commitment.	At appraisal, the programme design was in line with the national strategy. However, it had not taken full account of how complex the implementation phase would be by first analysing the country's capacity and political commitment in relation to the sensitivity of some major reforms.	3
EVALUATION OF RISKS AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES	b) Project design takes the risk analysis fully into account.	The programme conducted a solid risk analysis and clearly stated the assumptions. However, the programme would have benefited more by setting out these measures in action plans for better operational risk mitigation.	3
USE OF THE COUNTRY'S SYSTEMS	c) The mechanisms for procurement, financial management, monitoring and/or others are the same as those already being used by the government and/or other partners	Being a budget support operation, the country's system was used.	4

For the dimensions below, give separate evaluation ratings for Bank performance and for the performance of the Borrower :			Evaluation rating	
			Bank	Borrower
CLARITY	d) Responsibilities for project implementation are clearly delineated.	Responsibilities for programme implementation were clearly delineated in the appraisal report but the functioning of the monitoring mechanism proved cumbersome.	3	2
PREPARATION FOR MONITORING	e) The monitoring indicators and monitoring plan are adopted.	The Borrower adopted the monitoring indicators and the monitoring plan as required. The Bank also continued monitoring the extent to which the indicators were being implemented	3	3
BENCHMARK REFERENCE DATA	f) Collection of baseline data is completed or ongoing.	Yes, notably in the country strategies, sector strategies, CPAR, CFAA and the PEFA report on which the programme was based.	3	3

F. IMPLEMENTATION

1. State the main characteristics of Programme implementation
<p>The programme did not have a strict tranche disbursement schedule; a disbursement period was however provided for, from September to November of each year. All three disbursement tranches provided for under the initial loan were disbursed in December because the conditions precedent were met slightly behind schedule. Furthermore, the single tranche of the supplementary loan of UA 10 million, scheduled for disbursement with the second tranche of the initial loan in September to November 2009, could only be disbursed on 15 March 2010 because the supplementary loan became effective only on 5 March 2010.</p> <p>The delays were due, among others, to: (i) bureaucracy in adopting new laws relating to the measures agreed; (ii) weak capacity of the Government in implementing reforms; and (iii) heavy monitoring mechanism proposed for the programme . These delays encroached on the programme implementation schedule.</p> <p>Despite the delays, programme implementation was satisfactory overall, thanks to the progress made in public finance reforms and decentralization.</p>
2. Comment on the role of the other partners
<p>The programme was not co-financed. However, it ran in synergy with other operations funded by technical and financial partners to provide general budget support to Mali, notably the World Bank, the European Union, Canada, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland). These partners played an active role in the joint monitoring of programme implementation through the annual Joint Budget Review. The Bank strove to maintain partnership with all donors, particularly those of the "Macroeconomic and Budget Support" thematic group, through the Mali Field Office (MLFO) which closely monitored the programme.</p>

3. Harmonization. State whether the Bank took specific action to harmonize instruments, systems and/or strategies with the other partners.				
The Bank also worked resolutely to harmonize the intervention instruments. It takes an active part in the "Macroeconomic and Budget Support" thematic group put in place by the TFPs in Mali within the framework of harmonization and implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. This thematic group conducts an annual review of the common matrix of GBS triggers. GPRSSP conditionalities and triggers agreed with the Government were an integral part of the common matrix of GBS triggers of the TFPs. As such, the programme was fully in line with the concerns of the TFPs. Moreover, the TFPs that are signatories to the SA GBS (the World Bank, the European Union, the African Development Bank, Canada, France, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark) were closely involved in programme preparation and evaluation. In addition, the annual Joint Budget Review is considered a joint supervision mission by the Bank.				
4. For each aspect of the project implementation, indicate to what extent the project has achieved the following objectives.				
ASPECTS RELATED TO PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION		EVALUATION		Evaluation rating
ADHERENCE TO SCHEDULE	a) degree of adherence to the estimated project closing date. If the differential to the right is : less than 12, give a rating of 4, between 12.1 and 24, a rating of 3 between 24.1 and 36, a rating of 2 Higher than 36.1, give a rating of 1	Differential in months between the closing date envisaged and the effective closing date	The third and final tranche was disbursed in December 2010. The programme is expected to close on 30/06/2010	4
BANK PERFORMANCE	Bank compliance with :			
	Environmental protection measures	The programme was classified in Category III; its implementation caused no environmental problem		4
	Fiduciary arrangements	.Fiduciary arrangements were consistent with Bank rules within the framework of budget support		3
	Covenants concluded in the framework of the project	The Bank complied with the provisions of the loan agreement.		4
	Bank supervision was adequate in terms of the skills-mix and the practicability of the solutions proffered.	Supervision was conducted by the task manager in close collaboration with the Field Office. The monitoring was of good quality		3
	Project management supervision by the Bank was satisfactory.	Six (06) supervision missions were conducted during programme execution (two per year in 2008, 2009 and 2010). Relevant recommendations were made.		4
The Borrower complied with:				
BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Environmental protection measures	The programme was classified in Environmental Category III. There was no environmental impact.		4
	Fiduciary arrangements	Fiduciary arrangements were required, particularly the audit of the programme by the		1

		Audit Section of the Supreme Court and transmission by the Government of a specific report on the implementation of recommendations and conclusions of the audit of year N-1 no later than 31 August of year N. Furthermore, the Government was to forward to the Bank quarterly progress reports of the Audit Section and evidence of transmitting the audited budget (2007, 2008, 2009) to the Audit Section and a copy those bills to the Bank. The Government has not met any of these provisions.	
	Conditions and triggers	All conditions relating to the first, second and third tranches were fulfilled, but with delays.	3
	The Borrower paid attention to the conclusions and recommendations made by the Bank during its supervision of the project	To some extent, the Borrower paid attention to conclusions and recommendations of the Bank following supervision missions, but implementation was delayed. Overall, performance in this area is average.	2
	The Borrower collected and used information from the monitoring process in its decision-making.	The Borrower took into account information from the monitoring process.	3

G. COMPLETION

1 Was the PCR provided in a timely manner, in accordance with Bank Policy?			
Date of last disbursement (date of cancellation) MM/DD/YY	Date PCR was sent to pcr@afdb.org MM/DD/YY	Differential in months	EVALUATION RATING (generated automatically) If the differential is 6 months or less, the rating is 4. If the differential is more than 6 months, the rating is 1.
16 December 2010	January 2010		4
2. Briefly describe the PCR process.			
<p>This report was prepared by the Mali Field Office (MLFO), with the support of an independent consultant hired following limited shopping. MLFO diligently provided the necessary reference documents and supervised the work. The consultant gathered data and the views of key stakeholders (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, sector ministries, institutions, TFPs) involved in implementing the GPRSSP. He also used the results of supervision missions conducted by the Bank.</p> <p>The Mali Field Office, peer reviewers and the country team also made comments and observations that were taken into account and that enriched the completion report.</p>			

H. LESSONS LEARNT FROM EVALUATION

Summarize the key lessons that the Bank and the Borrower can draw from the project outputs.

The main lessons drawn from implementing this programme are: (i) in designing the programme, there is need to manage the risks identified by setting them out in operational action plans; (ii) the body to monitor the programme did not function as desired, hence the need to empower a specific structure to monitor the reforms; (iii) conditions precedent to disbursement should be fewer, with focus on a few measures that would allow for implementation of key reforms; (iv) difficulties in implementing some reforms, given their complexity and political dimension; and (v) strengthening of internal and external control is especially necessary to reduce the fiduciary risk for budget support operations.

All evaluation ratings are calculated automatically by the computer from the relevant section of the PCR

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	Evaluation rating
PROJECT OUTPUT	Achievement of Results	2
	Achievement of outputs	3
	Adherence to schedule	4
	OVERALL RATING OF PROJECT OUTPUTS	3
BANK PERFORMANCE	Design and Preparation Status	
	The project objectives are relevant vis-à-vis- the development priorities of the country	4
	The project objectives can be achieved vis-à-vis the project inputs and the estimated schedule.	3
	The objectives of the project are consistent with the Bank's country or regional strategy	4
	The objectives of the project are consistent with the Bank's overall priorities	4
	The logical framework sets out a logical causal progression towards the achievement of the project development goals.	3
	The objectives and outputs as presented in the logframe are measurable and quantifiable	2
	The logframe sets out the critical risks and assumptions	3
	The country's capacity and political will are adequate to enable it implement a project of this complexity	3
	Project design contains a satisfactory analysis of the risks	3
	The mechanisms for procurement, financial management, and monitoring and/or other processes are based on systems that are already being used by the government and/or other partners.	4
	Responsibilities for the implementation of the project are clearly delineated	3
	The necessary documents for implementation (documents on specifications, design, procurement, etc.) are ready at the time of appraisal	4
	Monitoring indicators and the monitoring plan are adopted	3
	Collection of baseline data is concluded or ongoing	3
	PARTIAL RATING OF PROJECT DESIGN AND PREPARATION STATUS	3

	Supervision:	
	Bank complies with ::	
	Environmental protection measures	4
	Fiduciary arrangements	3
	Covenants concluded in the framework of the project	4
	The quality of Bank supervision was satisfactory in terms of the skills-mix and the practicability of solutions	3
	The Bank's project management supervision was satisfactory	4
	The PAR was provided in a timely manner	4
	PARTIAL RATING OF SUPERVISION	3
	OVERALL RATING OF BANK PERFORMANCE	3
BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Responsibilities for implementation of the project are clearly delineated	2
	Documents required for implementation (documents on specifications, design, procurement, etc.) are ready at the time of appraisal	4
	Monitoring indicators and the monitoring plan are approved ; collection of baseline data is completed or ongoing	3
	Collection of baseline data is completed or ongoing	3
	RATING OF THE PROJECT DESIGN AND ITS PREPARATION STATUS	3
	Environmental protection measures	4
	Fiduciary arrangements	1
	Covenants concluded in the framework of the project	3
	The Borrower paid attention to the conclusions and recommendations made by Bank during its supervision of the project	2
	The Borrower based its decisions on the information learnt from the monitoring	3
	PARTIAL IMPLEMENTATION RATING	2
OVERALL BORROWER PERFORMANCE RATING	2	

J. PROCESSING

STAGE	SIGNATURE AND OBSERVATIONS	DATE
Checked by Sector Manager		
Checked by the Regional Director		
Approved by the Sector Director		

RATING SCALE AND EXPLANATIONS

Rating	EXPLANATION
4	Highly satisfactory - All objectives achieved; no shortcomings
3	Satisfactory – The majority of objectives are achieved despite a few shortcomings
2	Average - Project is a partial success. There are as many results as shortcomings
1	Mediocre – Very few outcomes and serious shortcomings

ANNEXES TO THE GPRSSP COMPLETION REPORT

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME COST AND FINANCING BY SOURCE

Source of Financing	Amount (in million)	Financing Instrument
ADB/ADF	UA 43	Budget support loan
World Bank	USD 63.21	Reform support loan
European Union	EUR 42.69	Grant
France	EUR 6.56	Grant
Germany	EUR 3.28	Grant
Netherlands	EUR 22.95	Grant
Sweden	EUR 26.57	Grant
Denmark	EUR 4.13	Grant
Switzerland	EUR 2.31	Grant

INPUTS OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MISSION TYPE	MISSION DATE	TEAM MEMBERS & FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION
Preparation	07-18 April 2008	Samba BA, Principal Macroeconomist, OSGE 2 Gaston GOHOU, Country Economist for Mali, ORWB Ms.SOW Koudeidiatou ISSABRE, Financial Analyst, MLFO
Appraisal	30 June-07 July 2008	Samba BA, Principal Macroeconomist, OSGE 2 Hamaciré DICKO, Macroeconomist, MLFO Ms. SOW Koudeidiatou ISSABRE, Financial Analyst, MLFO
Supervision	15-19 September 2008	Hamaciré DICKO, Macroeconomist, MLFO Ms SOW Koudeidiatou ISSABRE, Financial Analyst, MLFO
Supervision	14-17 April 2009	Samba BA, Principal Macroeconomist, OSGE 2 Hamaciré DICKO, Macroeconomist, MLFO Ms. SOW Koudeidiatou ISSABRE, Financial Analyst, MLFO
Supervision	19-22 October 2009	Hyacinthe KOUASSI, Principal Macroeconomist, OSGE 2 Hamaciré DICKO, Macroeconomist, MLFO Olivier MANLAN, Country Economist for Mali, ORWB
Supervision	28 June-02 July 2010	Hamaciré DICKO, Macroeconomist, MLFO Ms. Mouna DIAWARA, Financial Analyst, MLFO
Supervision	18-19 October 2010	Alain Fabrice EKPO, Principal Macroeconomist, OSGE1 Hamaciré DICKO, Macroeconomist, MLFO Léandre BASSOLE, Senior Macroeconomist, MLFO
Completion	08 November - 03 December 2010	Hamaciré DICKO, Macroeconomist, MLFO Léandre BASSOLE, Senior Macroeconomist, MLFO Lassana SACKO, Consultant

GDP GROWTH RATE TO MARKET PRICES (COMPARISON)

Real GDP growth rate compared to market prices Comparison of GPRSSP projections/actual							
	2006 <i>(for the record)</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
GPRSSP projections	3.6%	7.0%	6.4%	6.5%	7.8%	7.1%	7.0%
Actual	5.3%	4.3%	5.0%	4.5%			4.6%
Source: GPRSF, INSTAT, DNPD							

SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO GDP

Sector contributions to GDP							
at constant prices (base 1987)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2004/2009
Primary sector	-1.5%	2.3%	1.5%	0.9%	4.4%	2.0%	1.6%
Secondary sector	0.6%	1.8%	1.8%	-1.0%	-0.9%	0.7%	0.5%
Tertiary sector	2.4%	1.6%	3.3%	3.8%	1.6%	1.3%	2.4%
Indirect taxes	0.8%	0.4%	-1.3%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Growth rate	2.3%	6.1%	5.3%	4.3%	5.0%	4.4%	4.6%

Source: INSTAT/DNPD

GPRSF- FINANCIAL RESOURCES FROM 2007 TO 2009

GPRSF -Financial Resources from 2007 to 2009 - Targets / Actual										
CFAF Billion	2 007			2 008			2 009			2007-2009
	Est.	Actual	% Actual	Est.	Actual	% Actual	Est.	Actual	% Actual	% Actual
Revenue and Grants	749.4	768.1	102.5	881.4	741.5	84.1	935.6	896.5	95.8	93.7
<i>Total revenue</i>	<i>582.4</i>	<i>586.9</i>	<i>100.8</i>	<i>718.6</i>	<i>607.3</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>768.6</i>	<i>725.0</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>92.7</i>
• Budgetary revenue	535.4	539.9	100.8	663.5	540.6	81.5	708.5	653.2	92.2	90.8
Net tax revenue	509.5	536.7	105.3	621.0	541.9	87.3	662.2	624.3	94.3	95.3
Indirect taxes	106.2	106.6	100.4	112.3	149.7	133.3	122.5	177.1	144.6	127.0
Net indirect taxes	403.3	430.1	106.6	448.4	392.2	87.5	491.5	447.2	91.0	95.0
VAT	240.0	238.7	99.5	256.2	200.8	78.4	280.0	247.4	88.4	88.4
Internal taxes On petroleum products	27.0	27.0	100.0	28.7	35.2	122.6	30.5	23.1	75.7	98.9
Import taxes (customs duties and taxes)	75.0	86.7	115.6	79.2	64.3	81.2	84.5	90.1	106.6	101.0
Other duties and taxes	87.3	77.7	89.0	101.3	91.9	90.7	114.6	93.6	81.7	86.8
Refund of exemptions and VAT credits	-16.0	-27.0	168.8	-17.0	-22.5	132.4	-18.1	-7.0	38.7	110.5
Non- fiscal revenue	25.9	30.2	116.6	42.5	21.2	49.9	46.4	28.9	62.3	69.9
• Supplementary measures	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.4	0.0	0.0	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
• Revenue from special funds and annex budgets	47.0	47.0	100.0	55.0	66.7	121.3	60.0	71.8	119.7	114.5
<i>Grants</i>	<i>167.0</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>162.9</i>	<i>134.2</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>167.1</i>	<i>171.5</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>97.9</i>
Projects	93.0	90.2	97.0	102.4	54.6	53.3	110.1	74.1	67.3	71.6
General budget support (GBS)	24.8	49.2	198.4	25.0	25.0	100.0	25.2	51.9	206.0	168.1
Sector budget support (SBS)	49.2	39.9	81.1	35.5	54.6	153.8	31.8	45.5	143.1	120.0
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)		1.9								1

Source: DNTCP

GPRSF – FINANCIAL RESOURCES ALLOCATION FROM 2007 TO 2009

GPRSF - Financial Resources Allocation from 2007 to 2009- Est. / Actual										
CFAF Billion	2 007			2 008			2 009			2007-2009
	Est.	Actual	% Actual	Est.	Actual	% Actual	Est.	Actual	% Actual	% Actual
Net expenditure and loans, commitment base	932.3	891.2	95.6	984.5	828.2	84.1	1 048.0	1 015.8	96.9	92.3
Budgetary expenditure	890.9	893.5	100.3	933.5	754.0	80.8	992.4	925.0	93.2	91.3
• <i>Recurrent expenditure</i>	459.5	462.4	100.6	484.7	459.1	94.7	515.5	548.8	106.5	100.7
-- Personnel	160.5	160.3	99.9	174.2	186.0	106.8	186.4	213.5	114.5	107.4
-- Goods and Services	181.8	182.2	100.2	189.9	164.7	86.7	204.8	190.2	92.9	93.2
-- Transfers and subsidies	103.7	105.9	102.1	109.0	94.3	86.5	113.0	129.6	114.7	101.3
• <i>Interest due</i>	13.5	14.0	103.7	11.6	14.1	121.6	11.3	15.5	137.2	119.8
-- External debt	11.8	2.7	22.9	10.0	12.5	125.0	9.8	12.4	126.5	87.3
-- Internal debt	1.7	11.3	664.7	1.6	1.6	100.0	1.5	3.1	206.7	333.3
• <i>Capital expenditure</i>	431.4	431.1	99.9	448.8	294.9	65.7	476.9	376.2	78.9	81.2
External Financing	295.1	268.2	90.9	303.9	172.8	56.9	322.1	223.9	69.5	72.2
Loans	152.9	128.8	84.2	166.0	70.8	42.7	180.2	104.3	57.9	60.9
Grants	93.0	90.2	97.0	102.4	54.6	53.3	110.1	74.1	67.3	71.7
Budget support	49.2	49.2	100.0	35.5	47.4	133.5	31.8	45.5	143.1	122.0
Domestic financing	136.3	162.9	119.5	144.9	122.1	84.3	154.8	152.3	98.4	100.3
Expenditure special funds and annex budgets.	47.0	47.0	100.0	55.0	66.7	121.3	60.0	71.8	119.7	114.5
Net loans	-5.6	-49.3	880.4	-4.0	7.6	-190.0	-4.4	18.9	-429.5	162.9
Source: DNTCP										

GPRSF – EXPENDITURE TRENDS BY SECTOR FROM 2007 TO 2009

GPRSF – Expenditure Trends by Sector (excluding external financing BSI) from 2007 to 2009			
CFAF Billion	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual
<i>Thrust 1: Development of Infrastructure and the Productive Sectors</i>	126.4	139.7	166.4
Agriculture	45.6	52.1	63.8
Mines, Water and Industry	18.4	27.6	30.5
Town Planning and Public works	40.8	37.5	43.8
Transport	10.6	9.9	16.2
Communication	11	12.6	12.1
<i>Thrust 2: Pursuit and Consolidation of Structural Reforms</i>	196.6	199.4	211
Public Authorities and General Administration	102.2	96	98.4
Diplomacy and Foreign Affairs	19.4	19.6	19.7
Defence, Internal Security	75	83.8	92.9
<i>Thrust 3: Strengthening of the Social Sector</i>	256.6	264.1	297.7
Basic Education	116.1	111.4	115.9
Secondary and Higher Education	37.6	51.8	60.9
Culture, Youth and Sports	13.4	14.2	14.7
Health	51.4	57.2	65.8
Social Sectors	31	21.5	34.4
Employment	7.1	8	6
Debts and Other Expenditure	143.4	146.9	152.7
Domestic Debt	0.8	1.5	1.9
Foreign Debt	25.1	29.1	33.5
External Debt Service	10.9	13.3	13.6
Others	106.6	103	103.7
<i>Total</i>	723.0	750.1	827.8
Source: DGB Provisional data for 2009			

GPRSF – EXPENDITURE BY THRUST COMPARED TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE

GPRSF – Expenditure by Thrust Compared to Total Expenditure						
	2007 Actual	Share of Total	2008 Actual	Share of Total	2009 Actual *	Share of Total
Thrust 1: Development of Infrastructure and the Productive Sectors	126.4	17.5 %	139.7	18.6 %	166.4	20.1 %
Thrust 2: Pursuit and Consolidation of Structural Reforms	196.6	27.2 %	199.4	26.6 %	211	25.5 %
Thrust 3: Strengthening of the Social Sector	256.6	35.5 %	264.1	35.2 %	297.7	36.0 %
Others	143.4	19.8 %	146.9	19.6v	152.7	18.4 %
Total	723	100.0 %	750.1	100.0 %	827.8	100.0 %
Source: DGB Provisional data for 2009						

GPRSF – BREAKDOWN OF POVERTY REDUCTION EXPENDITURE

GPRSF - Breakdown of Poverty Reduction Expenditure by Thrust			
	2 007	2 008	2 009
Thrust 1: Development of Infrastructure and the Productive Sectors	25.9%	26.8%	26.6%
Thrust 2: Pursuit and Consolidation of Structural Reforms	9.3%	8.2%	7.6%
Thrust 3: Strengthening of the Social Sector	64.8%	65.0%	65.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source: DGB Provisional data for 2009			

LIST OF DOCUMENTS USED

1. GPRSSP Appraisal Report
2. PCR format for budget support and balance of payment operations
3. Report on the Second Review of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (CSCRPF) 2007-2011
4. Aide-memoire of the mission to supervise the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Programme (GPRSSP) - Bamako, from 28 June to 02 July 2010
5. Joint Budgetary Review, October 2009
6. Annex – GBS 2010 Common Matrix of Triggers
7. Second Report on Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals
8. 2009 Report on Implementation of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (CSCRPF);
9. Aide-Memoire on the Joint Budget Review - October 2010.