



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

MALI

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Mali signed the CAADP Compact in on 12 - 13 October 2009, and later received technical support in the formulation of its National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP). Further technical support was deployed 19 - 25 September 2010, to conduct an Independent Technical Review. This paved the way for the CAADP Business Meeting which was held 4 - 5 November 2010.

A strategy was developed for post-harvest fish losses in Mali as part of the riparian states along the Volta Basin. This was in alignment with the Malabo Declaration and the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

The country received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) amounting to USD 37.21 million. The funding covers three primary components, namely (i) investment in water control to raise productivity and reduce climatic risks to farmers; (ii) increased income in key agricultural sectors by improving farm productivity and adopting a value chain approach; and (iii) capacity building for local authorities and farmer organisations.

TerrAfrica

SLM Knowledge Base: Through the support of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TLF), TerrAfrica's Regional SLM Knowledge Base has been generated and disseminated. It contains tools, documents, and practical information to assist in SLWM upscaling at national, regional and continental level. Mali is in the process of creating a country specific information system.

- Through the support of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TLF), Mali was able integrate SLWM into the national environmental and agricultural frameworks through the development of SLM Country Strategic Investment Frameworks (CSIF). Mali has completed its analyses on the costs and benefits of SLM options in Mali.

As a result of the development of a CSIF, Mali has been able to align stakeholders and resources towards the implementation of its strategic investment project which prioritises Natural Resources Management to promote adaptive livelihoods diversification in targeted communes.

- The Sahel and West Africa Program (SAWAP) supported Mali with funding for the Natural Resources Management investment project, to the tune of \$ 21.42M. In the long term, implementation of this project will boost infrastructure, economic productivity and climate resilience in

Mali.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICl)

Missing Links on the Trans-Sahara Highway: The project entails construction of 225 km of road between Assamakka and Arlit, Niger

Dakar-Ndjamena-Djibouti Road/Rail Project: This is road / rail project stretching 8,715 km. The project, combining TAH 5 (Dakar to N'djamena) and TAH 6 (N'djamena to Djibouti) is estimated at a total cost of USD2.21 billion for the road link and USD5.95 for the rail section

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Abidjan-Ouagadougou/Bamako: The aim of this project is to modernise and rehabilitate the multimodal corridor that suffered during civil war in Côte d'Ivoire

Lullemeden Aquifer System: This project will focus on prefeasibility studies for improved use of the aquifer system

Modernisation of Dakar-Bamako Rail Line: This project is expected to improve connectivity and intra-African trade between Dakar (Senegal) and Bamako (Mali), and other countries, promote regional integration, and help to engender new economic spin-offs/opportunities through rail spurs.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 out of the 42 African countries had completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services. The SE4All Action Agenda in Mali is currently under development.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

Technical capacities were strengthened to establish and manage functional biosafety systems for the safe use of modern agricultural biotechnology. Capacities of researchers and regulators were strengthened in areas such as assessing risks associated with emerging technologies (e.g. Gene Drive and Gene Editing).

Other technical support included national biosafety training workshops, biosafety short courses at African institutions and partner institutions outside Africa, notably at Michigan State University in the USA, biosafety internships, technical consultation support, and biosafety information resources.

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Mali.

The West Africa Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme was launched in 2015 in Accra, Ghana. Mali participated in the establishment of the joint MRH Project Steering Committee and formation of 7 Technical Working Groups (TWG's). The TWG's are tasked with developing technical guidelines of the MRH programme. In addition, a joint framework of collaboration between WAHO and WAEMU has been agreed upon.

Within the realm of boosting implementation of the African industrialization agenda, various technologies and associated frameworks have been developed to **control vectors that transmit infectious disease** such as malaria, Zika virus disease and chikungunya. Confined field trials for the vectors will be piloted in three countries – including Mali. The other countries participating in the pilot are Burkina Faso and Uganda.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

ASTI has captured comprehensive information on STI and consequently built in-country capacity to collect, analyse & publish data and information on research & development (R&D) and Innovation.

NEPAD Water Centres of Excellence

Mali benefited from 6.0Million EUR funding secured from the EU to support capacity development, research and innovation in water and sanitation in the Southern and West Africa regions through the NEPAD African Networks of Water Centres of Excellence.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of Negotiation Capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

Mali was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved. The NEPAD –Spanish Fund also provided technical and financial support to 175 cooperatives, 15 microcredit schemes and to National African Women in Business Networks, geared at enhancing women empowerment. Furthermore, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

The capacity of the National Coordination of Women Entrepreneurs (CFEMA) was strengthened to venture into inter-Africa trade and export of their products.