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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of Mali

Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA contribution: \$3.6 million, of which \$2.8 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$0.8 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources

Estimated value of the Government's contribution: To be determined

Duration: Four years

Estimated starting date: January 1987

Executing agencies: Government of Mali
United Nations
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Government co-ordinating agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation

MALI

Demographic facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.) ..	8
Total (in 1000)	8,082	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	3,912	Population increase (in 1000).	256
Female (in 1000)	4,171	Births (in 1000)	437
Sex ratio (/100 females)	93.8	Deaths (in 1000)	181
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	12,658	Net migration (in 1000)	0
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	3,739	Population change total (%) ..	2.94
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	4,123	Urban (%)	4.2
Age 65 + (in 1000)	220	Rural (%)	2.7
Age 0-14 (percentage)	46.3	Crude birth rate (/1000)	50.1
Age 15-64 (percentage)	51.0	Crude death rate (/1000)	20.8
Age 65 + (percentage)	2.7	Natural increase (/1000)	29.3
Age indicators		Net migration (/1000)	0.0
Median age	16.8	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	90.2	Total fertility rate	6.70
Dependency: age 65 +	5.3	Completed family size	n/a
Dependency: total	96.0	Gross reproduction rate	3.30
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	1,526	Net reproduction rate	2.20
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	1,869	General fertility rate (/1000)	218
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	n/a
Urban population (in 1000)	1,453	Infant mortality rate (/1000).	169
Rural population (in 1000)	6,629	Life expectancy: male	42.2
Per cent urban (%)	18.0	Life expectancy: female	45.6
Per cent rural (%)	82.0	Life expectancy: total	44.0
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/hectare of arable land)	2.77	(U.S. dollars, 1984)	140

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook 1980; gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1986; completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17, (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3) - "population by sex" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1985-1990.

I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) proposes to support a second comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$3.6 million over a four-year period, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of Mali, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, to achieve its population and development objectives. Should resources not become available to UNFPA for the funding of the entire programme, UNFPA proposes to commit \$2.8 million from its regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$0.8 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

2. This second country programme has been formulated to accord with the recommendations of a 1985 needs assessment mission, an evaluation of population IEC projects in 1986 and the experience gained from the implementation of the first country programme. Mali, like many Islamic countries, has encountered a measure of resistance to the philosophy of family planning. Thus, any maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) programme requires the concurrent support of an information, education and communication (IEC) for women, children, workers and in particular religious leaders. Assistance to data collection and analysis activities will be maintained to provide the country with updated demographic data to be integrated into development planning. Through this comprehensive programme, UNFPA hopes to encourage Mali to formulate a national population policy in line with the country's socio-cultural realities.

3. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)), respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (c)) and all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

4. Since attaining independence in 1960, Mali has opted for a strategy of economic and social development planning. Changing climatic conditions, the country's land-locked location and its vast size are among the natural constraints inherent in drafting a development plan. Economic and social problems are compounded by incompatible population and gross national product growth rates, 2.94 per cent and 1.40 per cent respectively. Moreover, the country's health services, the availability of food and educational levels have been affected adversely by the prolonged drought.

5. Although the overall health situation in Mali has improved (the ratio of doctors per inhabitant has increased from about 1:64,000 in 1960 to around 1:22,000 in 1980), the infant and child mortality rate is still high (169 deaths per 1,000 births). Children are especially prone to malnutrition and infectious diseases

like cholera and malaria. In addition, social and cultural values promote large families, and it is customary to beget children to replace infants who die before the age of five. This exacerbates not only fertility levels, but also increases the rates of maternal morbidity and mortality.

6. The participation of women in development is weak and has been partially attributed to their low literacy rate of 5.7 per cent. The National Union of Malian Women has recently taken an active role in improving literacy rates, besides studying the harmful effects of various traditional practices which hamper the development of women. The Malian Association for the Protection and Promotion of the Family is promoting means to reduce health risks to both mother and child through child-spacing and public education.

7. The Government of Mali does not have an explicit population policy, although it is aware of the interrelationship between population and development. As the country is sparsely populated, a policy for curbing the population size is not seen as a priority. After the 1976 population census and a needs assessment mission in 1978 which recommended external assistance in MCH/FP and data collection only, the Government's 1981-1985 development plan did not integrate population variables. However, in order to create an infrastructure conducive to the integration of population factors into the economic and social development plan, the Government, with UNFPA assistance, created in 1981 a population unit within the Ministry of Planning. The needs assessment mission sent to Mali in 1985 identified new areas for external assistance in population and the next development plan relies heavily on national guidelines based on demographic data. There has thus been an encouraging evolution in recognizing the role of demographic factors in development planning and activities.

III. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME 1979-1985

8. UNFPA assistance to Mali dates back to 1974. The first country programme, approved by the Governing Council in 1979 in an amount of \$4.5 million, covered activities in the following areas: MCH/FP, population IEC, data collection, formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes and special programmes. Expenditures to the end of 1981 totalled \$1.3 million. Owing to UNFPA's financial constraints at the time, the balance of \$3.2 million was reduced to \$2.6 million in accordance with the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme 1982-1985. Eventually, expenditures for 1982-1985 amounted to \$1.3 million and allocations for 1986 to \$1.1 million. The balance of \$0.2 million against the reduced amount of the review and reassessment is subsumed under the new country programme which is submitted in this document. The projects implemented are described below.

Maternal and child health and family planning

9. Development of an MCH/FP programme. This project aimed to reduce maternal and child mortality by reinforcing MCH services, integrating family planning activities into MCH services, increasing training facilities for paramedical personnel and educating the general population in the regions of Segou, Koulikoro and Mopti.

This project is an example of inter-agency collaboration; UNICEF provided support for equipment and training, while WHO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNFPA supported other components, all within the mandate of the respective agencies. Progress has been slow because the Division of Family Health does not have the institutional authority to carry out its assigned mission. It can be noted that a total of 417 medical and paramedical personnel were trained in family health-related areas, including family planning. Family planning services have been integrated into 21 MCH/FP service delivery points. However, the management system for service delivery is very weak on organization, supervision and monitoring, inventory control and recruitment of new acceptors. Moreover, services and equipment are often not channelled to high-risk cases. The Government, WHO and UNICEF executed this project, for which a total amount of over \$1.2 million has been spent.

Information, education and communication

10. The 1986 UNFPA evaluation mission which assessed the impact of the various IEC projects and components noted that the projects evaluated have the common goal of improving socio-sanitary conditions and fit well into the Government's social policy of community development. However, this common goal could not be achieved because of a lack of co-operation among the projects. The IEC projects, in view of the nature of their target population, were implemented by various ministries and thus lacked a co-ordinating mechanism for a coherent IEC programme. Frequent turnover in trained personnel and inadequate educational materials contributed to the IEC programme's falling short of its objectives to create awareness of population issues.

11. Education in family well-being for co-operative members. The objective of this project was to create and strengthen awareness of the importance of family health, family welfare and self-reliance among members of co-operative societies. Owing, however, to a lack of enthusiasm in the rural areas covered by the project, its scope was reduced and its strategy was modified. A revised approach to include economic activities was developed to arouse the interest of farmers and to enhance the appeal of the project among the rural population. As a result, activities planned in educational sectors were shifted to economic areas. This project was executed by ILO and UNFPA assistance amounted to over \$178,500.

12. Population education for cottage industry workers in the non-organized sector. This project, initiated in 1984, aimed at improving the socio-sanitary family and community conditions of workers in the non-organized sector by complementing the Government's efforts to improve working conditions and economic activities in this area. The project supported a number of training activities designed to provide workers with a better knowledge of family welfare, motivate them and set up a national team to conduct related activities. However, educational and awareness-creation activities were overshadowed by income-generating activities and the project fell short of its objectives. This project was executed by ILO and assistance amounted to over \$112,000.

13. MCH/family life education and advancement of women's programmes through the use of video tape recording. This project focused on communication support to functional literacy programmes, family life education, MCH and income-generating activities for the improvement of the status of women. These included the production of video tape recordings and other audio-visual materials for information, motivation and staff training purposes. This project successfully contributed to an increase in literacy rates among women. UNESCO executed this project. UNFPA assistance amounted to over \$379,100.

Basic data collection and analysis

14. Population census and post-census analysis and survey. This project, started in 1976, assisted the Government to conduct its first population census as well as a demographic sample survey to provide supplementary information on fertility, mortality and migration. The project revealed population size, trends and patterns and rate of growth. The Government acknowledges the importance of such data collection and analysis and has plans to undertake a second population census in 1987 to update current demographic data. UNFPA assistance amounted to nearly \$2 million from 1976 to 1982 for this United Nations-executed project.

15. Improvement to the civil registration system. This project, initiated in 1985, was designed to improve the collection and use of vital statistics concerning births, marriages and deaths and to complete the demographic data base. UNFPA support has contributed to the training of trainers and civil registration agents. The Government and UNFPA executed the project and total assistance amounted to nearly \$130,000.

Formulation and evaluation of population policies

16. Population unit. This project, initiated in 1981, established a population planning unit in the Government's Ministry of Planning. The Unit undertook studies on population policy and development in an attempt to provide a better understanding of economic-demographic issues and to prepare an analytical framework for the formulation of national population and development policies. A seminar to familiarize government officials with the concepts and knowledge required to integrate population variables into development planning was held in 1986. An explanatory brochure is to be produced. The Government and ILO collaborated in the execution of this project. UNFPA assistance, in the amount of approximately \$840,000, supported long-term technical advisory services, several seminars, various studies and research and two fellowships in demography.

Women, population and development

17. Women and population: research, education and information programme. This project aimed at assisting the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, through the National Union of Malian Women to develop information on issues such as teenage pregnancy, female circumcision, infanticide, abortion and the relation between the status of women and population problems and to organize seminars on these subjects. The project has induced local authorities to accept recommendations on themes which were previously considered taboo. Results of research on teenage pregnancy, female circumcision, infanticide and abortion were disseminated during a

national seminar attended by at least 500 authorities chosen from different levels of local government. The recommendations issued at the end of the seminar called for the abolition of female circumcision and infibulation, the latter being qualified as inhuman; the condemnation of abortion, other than for medical reasons; continuing education for pregnant teenagers; and the condemnation of infanticide. This project was executed by UNESCO and UNFPA assistance amounted to \$185,725.

Other external assistance

18. Mali received bilateral aid from several donors including China, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. In 1981, the country received a total of \$145 million in external assistance; in 1983, external assistance increased by 83 per cent to reach a total of \$266 million. All bilateral aid was devoted to economic and social development to the exclusion of population activities. Recently, however, an agreement was reached between the Government of Mali and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to finance population activities in the amount of \$1.18 million.

19. WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNFPA were among the multilateral agencies active in Mali. As stated above, all United Nations agencies are collaborating to improve the health services in the country and effective co-ordination among those agencies is being strengthened. UNFPA has taken a leading role in the co-ordination of assistance to censuses in Africa. Combined efforts of USAID, UNDP and UNFPA will enable the Government of Mali to carry out the second population census scheduled for March 1987. In addition, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and UNFPA, through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), will collaborate in an expanded project of immunization. This project was delayed in its early stages for want of consultation between agencies. These initial problems have been overcome and the project is about to be launched.

IV. FINDINGS OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND IEC EVALUATION MISSIONS

20. The second country programme for Mali is based on the recommendations of the population needs assessment mission which visited the country in 1985, the recommendations of the IEC evaluation mission in 1986 and the experience gained from the implementation of the first country programme. The needs assessment mission found that, generally, the country is experiencing economic and financial difficulties and external assistance for population programmes is therefore a subject of major importance.

21. The Division of Family Health and the Malian Association for the Protection and Promotion of the Family are the main bodies responsible for family planning activities in Mali. Unfortunately, co-ordination between them is ineffective and therefore justifies the recommendation that the Division of Family Health should be upgraded and granted the authority to co-ordinate all family planning activities. Meanwhile the responsibilities of each of the two bodies have to be defined and the mission recommended that the Association be assigned IEC activities to support MCH/FP with the Division being responsible for all service delivery. Moreover, as

family planning is already integrated into MCH activities, there is a need to strengthen the institutional capabilities of the MCH/FP centres through the creation of new centres and the upgrading of others.

22. The mission found that 87 per cent of adults are illiterate and 60 per cent of children do not go to school. Hence measures directed at increasing the literacy rate are to be encouraged. Furthermore, those projects aiming at improving the social well-being of the various sectors of the population need to be carefully formulated. The specific interests of the target population have to be determined. The IEC evaluation mission concluded that economic interests have to be taken into account while formulating a project, although care should be taken not to grant precedence to economic considerations over IEC activities. The IEC evaluation mission disclosed that projects tended to function as separate entities and not as part of a coherent programme wherein resources can be shared and deployed effectively. This suggested a lack of co-ordination at the government level. During the October 1986 annual country review, the Government gave assurances that a co-ordinating body within the Ministry of Planning would be established to remedy the situation. The mission further recommended that population education be integrated into the school curricula and that efforts to create a well trained audio-visual team be maintained to provide support in all areas of population activities.

23. The 1985 needs assessment mission recommended that every effort be made to help the Government to undertake the second population census scheduled for 1987. Demographic data need to be updated as they no longer reflect the realities of the country since massive migration caused by the intermittent drought and a rural-to-urban flow have taken place. It also recognized that a permanent registration system would complement the demographic data collected during the census. Thus, the proposal to improve the civil registration system should be continued given the Government's commitment to this project.

24. There are several research institutes in Mali with broad programmes in the social sciences. The Population Unit should work with these institutions to influence them to take population factors into account in their research programmes. The mission also found that the Unit has carried out several useful studies and recommended that assistance to a second phase of this UNFPA project be approved in order to achieve the Unit's objective, the integration of population factors into development planning. The mission recommended several seminars to disseminate information on the studies and to sensitize all those involved to the important role of population in development planning. With the 1987 census and the assistance of the Population Unit, the Government of Mali will be able to initiate a population and spatial distribution policy in an attempt to contain the rural population and curb rural-urban migration.

25. The mission recommended that continued assistance be given to the National Union of Malian Women to carry out research on topics such as women as heads of household, school drop-outs and socio-cultural barriers to the advancement of women. Training of community workers and of traditional birth attendants will be a step towards improving the life of women. Furthermore, IEC activities geared to MCH/FP should be incorporated into income-generating activities of the organized sector to foster a sustained interest in seeking MCH/FP services. Finally, in

order to achieve the maximum impact in the advancement of women, the mission recommended that all external assistance in this area be co-ordinated.

V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1987-1990

26. The proposed four-year programme will aim to promote government self-reliance in identifying and implementing an effective national population policy and programme. Agreement has been reached between the Government and UNFPA to request assistance to (a) expand MCH/FP services while strengthening institutional capabilities; (b) promote MCH/FP services through various IEC channels; (c) provide the country with reliable demographic and economic data to foster sound economic planning; (d) improve knowledge of the interrelationship between population and development and reinforce the institutional framework for dealing with population issues; and (e) increase the involvement of women in all aspects of the development and implementation of project activities.

Maternal and child health and family planning

27. Strengthening the MCH/FP programme. There is a need to improve MCH/FP services by extending services to the regions of Kayes, Sikasso, Tombouctou and Gao which have not yet been reached. The ongoing family planning project has trained medical and paramedical personnel in MCH/FP and, to date, 21 of the 55 MCH health centres in the country have integrated family planning into their MCH activities. During the next four years, special attention will be given to continued training of national staff in MCH/FP, to expand MCH/FP coverage to areas still out of reach of the current project and to improve the health statistics system. Emphasis will be placed on improving service delivery by targeting high-risk cases and on strengthening the management system to increase the efficiency of service delivery. UNICEF, WHO and the Government would execute this project and assistance is proposed in the amount of \$800,000. A total of \$203,488 is already allocated under the current family well-being programme.

28. Expanded programme of immunization. UNDP, in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP, has already launched an expanded programme of immunization with the goal of reducing the rate of infant mortality. UNFPA has indicated an interest in collaborating with this programme and has taken steps to become actively involved. UNFPA will assist in training of MCH personnel in family life education, providing medical kits to traditional birth attendants and purchasing medical equipment. WHO will execute this project and UNFPA would provide assistance in the amount of \$200,000.

Information, education and communication

29. Family life education in schools. This project will aim to introduce family life concepts to the young population in view of their future role as parents. Family life and sex education are not an integral part of the school curriculum. Aside from ad hoc seminars and meetings on family welfare, education in family welfare has not been widespread, although some steps have been taken by the Government and UNFPA to make selected sectors of the population aware of the importance of family planning as an integral part of MCH. UNFPA will assist the

Government to introduce family life education into the formal education system in conjunction with its efforts to reach other population groups. UNESCO would execute this project to which UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$400,000.

30. Family life education for co-operative members. This project will aim to educate members of co-operatives on the importance of family health and welfare. Given the effects of and motivation created by income-generating activities, these will be incorporated as official project components. Literacy activities will be organized according to the needs and interests of women so that messages relating to health as well as family planning will be fully understood by them. Furthermore, the development and distribution of equipment and didactic materials will assist in informing and educating the population on family welfare issues. The executing agency for this project is under discussion. Total assistance of \$300,000 has been proposed by UNFPA.

31. MCH, family life education and advancement of women's programmes through the use of video-tape recording. UNFPA will continue its support to this project which aims to strengthen educational programmes through the use of audio-visual aids and the production of documentaries concerning all aspects of rural development and family welfare. UNDP, in its programme of assistance to Mali for 1987-1991, is supporting a project to reinforce the audio-visual centre. Co-ordination between the two agencies will seek to increase the number of users and to maximize the impact of IEC activities. The project will be executed by UNESCO, and UNFPA support would provide for a consultant, training and the provision of office and audio-visual equipment. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$200,000 for the four-year period.

Basic data collection and analysis

32. Population census. Although the country took its first census in 1976, a lack of national demographic surveys since then has hindered the Government's capability to compare its data or follow demographic trends. A second population census is planned for March 1987. UNFPA, in collaboration with UNDP and USAID, will help the Government to carry out the census. This should enable the Government to update both its demographic and its economic data which no longer reflect the actual situation brought about by drought and the consequent financial and economic constraints. An update of such data is therefore opportune and the information produced will be used by the Government in preparing its next development plan. This project would be executed by the United Nations with UNFPA assistance of \$500,000.

33. Civil registration. The expansion of the civil registration system to selected rural areas as well as the improvement of its accessibility and reliability is the aim of UNFPA support to this pilot project which started in 1986. UNFPA support will provide for vehicles, administrative support and reporting and printing costs. In order to provide Mali with a sound and solid institutional framework for data collection and analysis, UNFPA's activities will be harmonized with relevant components foreseen within UNDP's next programme of assistance to Mali. This project will be executed by the United Nations with proposed UNFPA assistance of \$200,000.

Population policy formulation

34. Population Unit. The Population Unit is planning to prepare an analytical framework for the formulation of population and development policies in accordance with the national demographic and socio-economic situation. An advisory interministerial group on population activities, GECAPOP, has already been formed and the needs assessment mission recommended that it be institutionalized to enhance its activities and its expertise be used constructively to influence the integration of population issues into development goals. UNFPA will endeavour, by supporting training, fellowships and equipment, to strengthen the Unit. As mentioned previously, the Unit has been instrumental in creating awareness on the need for integration of population factors into development planning. Thus, the course is set and the momentum gained will be used to reinforce the institutional framework. ILO will continue to execute this project, for which an amount of \$400,000 has been proposed.

35. Population and spatial distribution. Related to the economic problems associated with the prolonged drought, Mali has also had to deal with population distribution problems. The general north-south shift of the population, familiar to all Sahelian countries severely afflicted by drought, poses problems linked with massive migration. Mali, because of its size, does not consider that it has a size-related population problem, but it is fully aware of the pressure of increasing demands on limited resources in inhabited areas. Thus, there is a growing perception of the problem of population distribution. In possible collaboration with UNDP, UNFPA will assist the Government to formulate a population distribution policy culminating in a national plan for spatial distribution. Such a project has been successfully carried out in Senegal and the experience gained there will be taken into account. The United Nations would execute this project with proposed UNFPA assistance of \$400,000.

Women, population and development

36. Strengthening the capabilities of the National Union of Malian Women through family life education. The activities of the National Union of Malian Women cover the whole country and are focused on the emancipation of women by promoting solidarity between them and encouraging actions oriented towards their development. This organization has been conducting seminars on family health and sex education and setting up information programmes geared towards family life education. Assistance is still needed, however, to continue improving the status of women so that they can participate fully in the development process. The literacy rate has to be improved and ways and means have to be found to alleviate women's domestic work-load. For example, skill development and other training programmes will be required to provide women with opportunities to participate in more economically gainful work outside the traditional areas. This project would be executed by the Government and UNESCO. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$200,000 to provide for a consultant, seminars, administrative support, vehicles and equipment.

Monitoring and evaluation

37. As this is the second country programme in Mali, special attention will be paid to monitoring and evaluating the contribution of individual projects in pursuit of the programme's objective of promoting government self-reliance in identifying and implementing an effective population policy and programme. The programme includes a project in the formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes and information generated by this project will be incorporated into the programme monitoring and evaluation system and be covered in the periodic country reviews. The revised UNFPA guidelines on monitoring and evaluation apply to both the programme and individual projects. In addition, some of the projects may have more elaborate evaluation plans.

Financial summary

38. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of \$3.6 million is proposed, of which \$2.8 million will be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. This commitment of \$2.8 million would cover all projects but at a lower level, as indicated in the table below. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$800,000 will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The following table shows how the programme areas will accommodate these two levels of funding:

	<u>UNFPA regular resources</u> \$	<u>Other resources including multi-bilateral resources</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Maternal and child health and family planning	700 000	300 000	1 000 000
Information, education and communication	700 000	200 000	900 000
Data collection and analysis	600 000	100 000	700 000
Population policy formulation	600 000	200 000	800 000
Women, population and development	<u>200 000</u>	-	<u>200 000</u>
Total	<u><u>2 800 000</u></u>	<u><u>800 000</u></u>	<u><u>3 600 000</u></u>

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

39. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Mali in the amount of \$3.6 million for four years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$2.8 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to \$0.8 million from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Mali and with the executing agencies.

