

MALI

Water and Sanitation Profile

POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS	
Population (2006)	12 million
Proportion of population living in urban areas	31%
Urban/Rural population growth rates (1980-2000)	4.9 / 1.7%
Diarrheal deaths/year (2004)	20,200
Under age 5 mortality rate	219/1000 live births
Under age 5 mortality rate due to diarrheal disease (2000)	18.3%

SECTOR OVERVIEW

Mali is one of the poorest countries in Africa, ranking 173 out of 177 on the Human Development Index. The country is land-locked with two-thirds of its area covered by desert, where decreasing precipitation and precipitation variability make it increasingly hard to subsist. Mali's annual per capita income, which ranks one of the lowest in the world, is \$240.

Mali faces almost insurmountable challenges to improving the coverage and performance of its water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector in time to meet its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets by 2015. In particular, Mali's record of accomplishment in expanding sustainable sanitation coverage is poor. Despite water and sanitation access estimates that show fair performance, WSS sector data must be considered with caution due to consistently conflicting access estimates.

Mali is decentralizing the responsibilities for WSS, empowering the local governments to provide service while central government retains responsibility for regulation, policy, and sector support.

SECTOR FRAMEWORK

Decentralization has divided local government control of WSS services among approximately 700 administrative districts, or communes, in Mali. Around 19 of these communes are urban areas including six communes in Bamako. A private sector company, Energie de Malian SA (EDM), provides WSS service in 16 urban areas, with the remaining areas receiving service from local commune authorities and private sector operators. Over the WSS sector is the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Water (MMEE). Within the ministry, the National Department of Hydraulics (DHN) is tasked with providing executive, regulation, financial, and technical support to communal WSS service providers. The DHN functions primarily through its regional and sub-regional offices. The DHN is scheduled to be renamed to the Malian Agency for Water and Sanitation.

The Regulation Commission of Water and Energy (CREE) regulates the urban WSS sector. The CREE is vested with robust regulatory powers that it rarely uses. The CREE consults on projects and is able to participate in WSS sector planning. As a regulator, it is responsible for protecting consumer interests, but it also is responsible for promoting and coordinating private sector participation.

WATER AVAILABILITY IN MALI	
Renewable water resources per capita, m ³ /person/year (1960-2007)	6,981
Water withdrawals, m ³ /person/year (2000)	562
Projected water resources per capita, m ³ /person/year in 2015	5,842
Note: 2015 projected water resources per capita is a straight-line regression calculation based on population growth rates with no adjustment for consumption or technology changes	

KEY AGENCIES

Agency	Description	Contact Information
Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water (MMEE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall responsibility for the WSS sector Policy and national strategy development 	
National Department of Hydraulics (DNH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shares responsibility for policy and development for sanitation with Ministries of Environment and Health Oversees rural WSS services Nine regional offices 	
Ministry of the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shares responsibility for policy and development for sanitation with Ministry of Health and DNH 	
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shares responsibility for policy and development for sanitation with Ministry of Environment and DNH 	
Energy of Mali (EDM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban WSS service provider Concession management contract with DNH/MMEE Serves urban areas over 10,000 	Kane Boubacar Central Water Director bkane@edmsa.net 223-223-7600
Commission of Regulation of Water and Electricity (CREE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent water and electricity regulator Mandate is much stronger than agency is willing to incorporate into its practices 	Ibrahim Ouologuem iouologuem@edmsa.net
National Agency of Collective Territory Investment (ANICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disburses all government funds Manages earmarks, subsidies and budgetary allocations to WSS sector 	
Malian Agency for Water and Sanitation (AMEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New agency that is taking over the functions of DNH 	
Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural and semi-urban WSS service providers May subcontract operations and maintenance to private sector 	

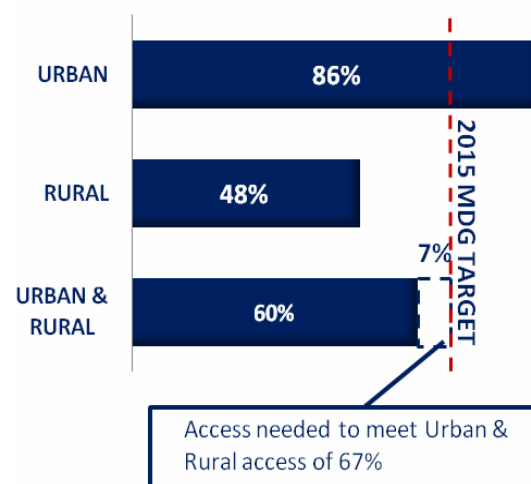
Sanitation coverage is likely to be much lower than government estimates as overlapping roles and responsibilities of key agencies may have slowed improvements in the sanitation sub-sector. In 1998, the National Department of Sanitation, Pollution, and Nuisance Control (DNACPN) was created; however, it has no budget to operate. Moreover, the Department now forms part of the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation whose coordination with other departments dealing with sanitation issues is proving increasingly problematic.

THE URBAN SUB-SECTOR

Mali's urban WSS sector has experienced remarkable access growth from 50 percent in 1990 to 86 percent in 2006. EDM holds a concession contract with the government to provide water services to 16 urban communes. EDM is also required to contribute to new investments in order to catalyze expansion of water service coverage. EDM appears to operate relatively efficiently compared with other utilities in West Africa.

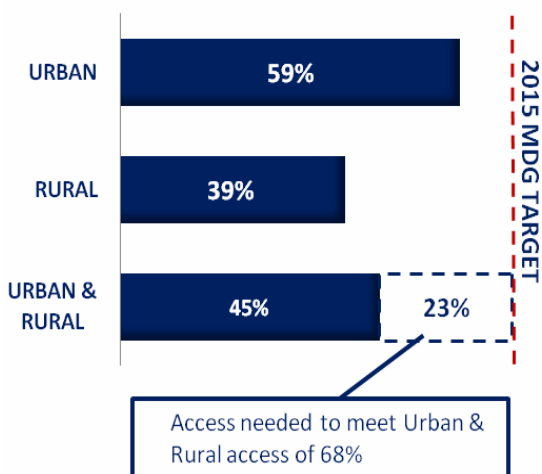
Mali's institutional framework for sanitation service is disorganized, with several agencies sharing responsibilities. Additionally, Mali classifies sanitation as primarily a household responsibility rather than one in which the state can play a constructive role. Yet, sanitation services are slowly improving. Financing for "mini-sewerage systems" is available through the Malian Office of Habitat. Cost recovery remains elusive with mini-sewerage systems only

Meeting MDG 7: Access to Water in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

Meeting MDG 7: Access to Sanitation in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

recouping 20 percent of the required revenue to pay for operation and maintenance costs, but to date several urban areas have received or are currently receiving funding for these types of systems. These urban areas include Bankoni, Baco Djicoroni, Djenné, and Timbuktu.

THE RURAL SUB-SECTOR

Expanding WSS services to the rural sub-sector is the responsibility of the DNH and its regional and sub-regional offices. Even though this is the case, many sub-regional offices are not operational. Providing WSS services in rural areas falls to the communes. Communes are responsible for the planning, construction, and operation of water infrastructure within their individual jurisdictions. The DNH supports these operations with technical assistance. Rural areas receive funding for planning and infrastructure projects through the National Agency of Collective Territory Investment (ANICT). However, to receive funding, the communes must put up a 20 percent match from their own revenues.

Although these roles and responsibilities are to some degree clearly laid out, communal water service providers hardly function. Cost recovery mechanisms are almost non-existent, creating chronic maintenance problems. In particular, pump operation and maintenance is woefully inadequate. Very few communes have established maintenance funds in order to retain mechanics for pump servicing and

repairs. Opportunities to build the capacity of communes to operate and maintain their systems are evident. Additionally, Mali's private sector participation in operation and maintenance functions could perform better with greater market development.

DONOR INVOLVEMENT

Approximately 80 percent of Mali's water sector investments come from outside donors. An inter-ministerial water and sanitation committee head sector coordination. The DNH serves in the capacity of technical adviser while the water resources management commission and the environment commission often hold additional joint monthly meetings. The sector hosts more than 20 bilateral and multi-lateral technical and financial partners. Chief among these organizations are the African Development Bank, DANIDA, France, Germany, and the World Bank.

DONOR	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT INFORMATION
AFD (French Development Agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-urban WSS infrastructure development and financing 	
The World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural water supply infrastructure 	Mr. McDonald Benjamin Acting Country Director mberjamin1@worldbank.org
DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National WSS reforms and institutional capacity building and national water sector framework development Local capacity building for decentralized WSS services Integrated water resource management 	
GTZ/KfW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated water resources management capacity building Water scarcity awareness 	Norbert Hagen norbert.hagen@gtz.de
African Development Bank (AfDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural WSS infrastructure development Capacity building at commune level to operate and manage small water and sanitation systems 	Moulay Lahcen ENNAHLI MLFO@afdb.org Tel: 223-222-28-85

Additional information and sources: Statistics were compiled from the WHOSIS database, WRI-Earthtrends Water Resources and Freshwater Ecosystems database, and the UN MDG Indicators database. Other sources included the WOP-Africa Utility Performance Assessment (2008), 2007 OECD-Mali Annual Economic Outlook (2007), WaterAid National Water Sector Assessment – Mali, WaterAid Mali – Country Information Sheet, National Department of Hydraulics webpage, <http://www.dnh-mali.org>.

This Water and Sanitation Profile was prepared under the **Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (ABRI)**. ABRI is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and addresses some of the most challenging water issues in the Middle East and Africa, including the lack of access by the poor to improved water and sanitation services, inefficient and nonproductive water use, and transboundary river basin management. ABRI works closely with host country governments, actively pursues co-investments from the private sector, reaches out to like-minded foundations, and partners with regional institutions.