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Q1

MALI

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

Q2

About you

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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3

Does your national development strategy, policy or plan include trade priorities (i.e., Aid-for-Trade priorities)?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade (or Aid-for-Trade priorities) included in your national development strategy, policy or plan (or other trade-related policy document):

1. Connection to value chains: support for agro-pastoral sectors for their insertion into global value chains. These include cotton, hides and skins, meat, milk, mangoes, etc.
2. Diversification of exports: support for the implementation of the enhanced integrated framework (CIR) Mali for the development of the shea, mango, sesame, cashew, potato, shallot/onion, hides and skins, etc. sectors.
3. Network infrastructure (electricity, water, telecommunications): support for the development of renewable energies, support for access to electricity at lower cost for the populations, support for the promotion of the extension and use of technologies information and communication for all sectors and actors, support for the extension of the Internet network, fixed and mobile telephony.
4. Transport infrastructure: the revitalization of the railway, the renewal of the car fleet, the construction of parking lots for vehicles along the road corridors, the construction of rest areas for drivers, the improvement of the territorial network and the interconnection of transport infrastructure and equipment.
5. Facilitation of exchanges: strengthening of the Single Window in the sense of dematerialization and interconnection of this window with all the structures involved (Customs, Taxes, Insurance, Banks, Departments of Agriculture, Industry, Veterinary Services), support for MERCATOR program at the level of Customs and the Trade Portal platform.

Q4

If yes, please highlight what these Aid-for-Trade priorities are: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top priority areas among the ones listed below (1 being the most important).

Connecting to value chains	1
Export diversification	2
Trade facilitation	5
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	4
Other (please specify)	3
Additional information and weblink(s) to the relevant strategy(ies), polic(ies) or plan(s) in which your Aid- for-Trade priorities are included.	3 - Network infrastructure (electricity, water, telecommunications, etc.) - Strategic Framework for Economic Growth and Sustainable Development 2019-2023; - National Trade Development Policy Document and its 2018-2023 Action Plan; - Mali Trade Policy Review Report 2017; Site: www.wto.org - Mali Report on WAEMU Trade Surveillance 2020; Site: www.uemoa.int - Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration (EDIC) and its matrix of actions updated in 2015; - Industrial Development Policy.

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Q5

Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2019?

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

- Impacts of COVID 19;
- Importance of e-commerce with the outbreak of COVID;
- Entry into force of the AfCFTA (African Continental Free Trade Area)

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Q6

If yes, please identify the top drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities from the list below: (Please select no more than 5 options from the areas listed below).

Economic and trade impact of COVID-19 pandemic, Continental or regional policy instruments (e.g. AfCFTA)

Additional information on the top 5 drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2019, including in relation to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on your economy.:

To enable Mali to participate in the continental trade within the framework of ZLECAf, the country must: - strengthen the competitiveness of its companies by removing barriers to trade; - encourage its companies to innovate but also to invest more in new modern production techniques; - promote its exchanges with products with high added value. The COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to Mali's economic contraction, which has affected the State's ability to mobilize the domestic resources necessary for its development. This will further jeopardize progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

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Q7

Has Aid for Trade become more or less important to your government since 2019?

More,

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important to your government than in the past.: AfCFTA Implementation Needs and Measures support for the Covid 19 crisis have been added to the many existing needs, thus making Aid for Trade more important for Mali.

Q8

Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.: The need to take into account these changes in Aid for Trade priorities is expressed at all times by the Government. This concern is also shared by sub-regional integration organizations such as WAEMU and ECOWAS.

Q9

Do you have a specific national strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic?

No

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Q10

Respondent skipped this question

If yes, please indicate whether your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic addresses any of the following areas: (You may tick more than one box).

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Q11

Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

- Strategic Framework for Economic Growth and Sustainable Development 2019-2023;
 - National Trade Development Policy Document and its 2018-2023 Action Plan;
 - Mali Trade Policy Review Report 2017; Website: www.wto.org
 - Report of Mali on trade monitoring of WAEMU 2020; Website: www.uemoa.int
 - Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration (EDIC) and its action matrix updated in 2015;
 - Industrial Development Policy.
-

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Q12

Is the environmental dimension of sustainable development reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

The environmental dimension is taken into account in the National Policy documents, in particular the National Environmental Protection Policy (PNPE) 2019, the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD 2019-2023) and the Development Policy Industrial (PDI 2010). The vision of the PNPE, by 2030, is to: "Promote inclusive sustainable development for all Malians, particularly women and young people through sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection and promotion of 'a better quality of life'. The overall objective of the PNPE is to contribute to the promotion of sustainable development and to ensure that the environmental dimension is taken into account in all decisions affecting the design, planning, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of policies, development programs and activities. The implementation of the PNPE is based on five (5) major areas of intervention that constitute the programs. These programs cover the entire environment and are the backbone of national policy. Program 1: Management of Climate Change Program 2: Management of Natural Resources Program 3: Improvement of the Living Environment Program 4: Consolidation of environmental actions Program 5: Promotion of sustainable development. As for CREDD 2019-2023 through its overall objective 4.2. Building resilience to change climate change, the national climate change policy, as a component of the response system to climate change, seeks to contribute to the fight against poverty and to sustainable development by providing appropriate solutions to the challenges related to climate change so that these they do not become a limiting factor in socio-economic development. The specific objectives relate to i) strengthening capacities for the prevention and management of risks and natural disasters and ii) improving the adaptive capacity of populations and the resilience of ecological systems, economic systems and social in the face of the effects of climate change. As for the Industrial Development Policy of 2010, it specifies the fight against industrial pollution in its 8th point of the actions to be carried out of Axis 1.5 (Support for cross-cutting issues) and at the level of point 7 of the actions to be carried out. The links are as follows:

<https://www.maliapd.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Version-Finale-CREDD-2019-2023.pdf>

Q13

If yes, please indicate in which of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) sustainable development is reflected:(You may tick more than one box).

National development strategy, policy or plan,**Other (please specify),**

Additional information on the national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) in which sustainable development is reflected.:

National strategy, policy or plan for gender equality
National strategy, policy or plan for women's economic empowerment
The general objective of CREDD 2019-2023 is to "Promote inclusive and sustainable development in favor of reducing poverty and inequalities in a united and peaceful Mali, based on the potential and resilience capacities with a view to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 (Page 24). Strategic axis 4 specifically addresses the issue of environmental protection and strengthening resilience to climate change (page 25). The vision of the National Environmental Policy, by 2030, is to: "Promote inclusive sustainable development for all Malians, particularly women and young people, through sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection and promotion of a better quality of life" (page 1). The national gender policy (PNG Mali, 2011) in its legal foundations (pages 5 and 42) and the guidelines of the Beijing Action Plan contain key information on sustainable development.

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Q14

Does your national development strategy, policy or plan explicitly target any of the following environment-specific goals? (You may tick more than one box).

Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7),**Sustainable Production and Consumption (SDG 12),****Climate Action (SDG 13),****Life on Land (SDG 15),**

Additional information on the environment-specific goals and approaches such as financing, sharing of know-how, technology transfer (including sharing of know-how), promotion of value chain integration targeted by your national development strategy, policy or plan.:

CREDD 2019-2023, in its axis 4, Specific objective 4.1.1. "Promote decentralized and participatory management of renewable natural resources", Specific objective 4.1.2: "Promote the use of innovative technologies that respect the environment", Specific objective 4.1.3: "Improve the living environment of populations"; and Specific objective 4.2.2: "Improve the adaptive capacity of populations and the resilience of systems". Mali's Industrial Development Policy document (PDI) addresses these environmental objectives through the following points: - Funding: Axes 1.1, 1.4, etc. - Know-how and technology transfer: Axes 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, etc. - Promoting the integration of value chains: Axis 3.5

Q15

Does your national sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan include trade objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade objectives found in your national development strategy policy, or plan that includes sustainable development. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

IDP General Objective 4.1 "remains orderly, rapid, sustainable and balanced industrial development, generating employment, enabling the secondary sector to achieve a contribution to the formation of GDP by 20% in 2012 and 42% in 2025".

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Q16

If yes, do the trade objectives address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

The fight against industrial pollution is the 8th point of the actions to be carried out in Axis 1.5 of Mali's Industrial Development Policy (PDI) (page 6); National Trade Development Policy (PNDC) 2018 also takes into account the environmental dimension in its overall objective "to create an environment conducive to the development of trade with a view to its contribution to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction (page 14).

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Q17

Does your government have a national committee (or has coordination or dialogues across ministries and agencies) on sustainable development that includes the Ministry of Trade?

Respondent skipped this question

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Q18

If yes, does that national committee address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on how the national committee addresses the environmental dimension of sustainable development.:

The coordination of sustainable development is ensured by the CT-CSLP which works with 11 Planning and Statistics Units (CPS) including the CPS of the industry, trade, crafts, employment and promotion of private investment sector. It works with the Directorate General for Trade, Consumption and Competition (DGCC), which is a member of a thematic group for CREDD and the SDGs. Decree No. 2018-0623/PM-RM OF AUGUST 08, 2018 sets the institutional mechanisms for steering and monitoring-evaluation of the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which comprises four thematic groups, including the environmental protection thematic group.

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Q19

Please identify the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services,

Additional information on the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development.:

Axes 2.1, 2.2, 2.5 of objective 2 and objective 3 of Mali's Industrial Development Policy (PDI) (pages 13 and 14) provide details on the sectors checked above. The sectors that would have the most to gain in terms of diversification are, among others, mango, mahogany, sesame, gum arabic, groundnut.

Q20

Please identify the sector(s) of your economy that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development. (You may tick more than 1 box).

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Mining,

Industry,

Services,

Additional information on the sector(s) that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development.:

Fishing: Decrease in the quantities of aquatic fish or even the disappearance of certain species (overfishing). Forest: Deforestation Industry: Pollution Mining: Pollution and nuisances

Q21

In your view, what challenges constitute the main obstacles to the transition towards sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Access to finance,

Business climate,

Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)

,

Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,

Existing transport infrastructure,

High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector

,

Lack of data to support decision-making,

Lack of human resource capability,

Limited agricultural processing capacity,

Limited economic and export diversification,

Low productive capacity in manufacturing,

Low productivity of agricultural sector,

Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,

Social pressures (poverty, population growth),

Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment

,

Lack of technology transfer (including know-how),

Additional information on the challenges most likely to constitute obstacles towards sustainable trade, sustainable consumption and production patterns (i.e., circular economy) in your country. (Please provide examples as applicable).:

Weak financial, technical and material resources for the application of the provisions of a certain number of national and international legislative, regulatory and normative texts.

Q22

Please highlight the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Access to finance,**
 - Business climate,**
 - Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)**
 - ,
 - Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,**
 - Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,**
 - Existing transport infrastructure,**
 - High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector**
 - ,
 - High trade costs,**
 - Low productivity of agricultural sector,**
 - Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,**
 - Social pressures (poverty, population growth),**
- Additional information on the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development. (Please provide examples as applicable):
- Communication problems ;
 - Subsidizing Aid for Trade in Mali;
 - Assist in the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement;
 - Strengthen the capacities of economic operators in trade.

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Q23

Do you have a circular economy strategy, policy, plan?

- Yes,**
- Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):
- Respondent put "No" but had answers to follow-up questions as if they put "yes".

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Q24

If yes, which economic sectors does the circular economy strategy, policy, or plan cover?(You may tick more than 1 box).

- Agriculture,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry,**
- Mining,**
- Industry,**
- Services**

Q25

If yes, does the circular economy strategy, policy, plan include trade objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade objectives included in the circular economy strategy policy, or plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

PDI: Axes 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 3.4

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Q26

Is digital connectivity reflected as a priority in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies), or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how digital connectivity is reflected in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s).:

National Policy for the Development of the Digital Economy (PNDEN) Mali 2020: - Continue and intensify the deployment of digital infrastructure for transmission, data centers and access networks; - Carry out the laying of 4,500 km of additional fiber optic cable to complete the connection of the eight (08) regional capitals and the interconnection to the seven (07) neighboring countries; - Develop, share digital infrastructures and pool infrastructures between the different types of networks for new achievements.

Q27

Do you have a national strategy, policy or plan for digital connectivity (including digital economy, e-commerce, etc.)?

Yes,

Additional information on your national policy documents for digital connectivity. (Please include weblinks of the source used).:

National Policy for the Development of the Digital Economy (PNDEN) Mali 2020

Q28

In which sectors could digital connectivity best support the transition to sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Fisheries,

Industry,

Services,

Additional information on the sector(s) in which digital connectivity can best support a transition to sustainable trade and the circular economy. (Please include weblinks of the source used).:

- The introduction of ICT can boost agricultural productivity by using sensors to monitor relative humidity and soil fertility. - The use of probes to measure the density of fish or fishery resources; - The automation of the means of industrial and agricultural production; - The development of electronic commerce.

Q29

Please identify which issues where digital connectivity would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than one box).

Digital contents,

E-civil service,

E-commerce,

E-government,

E-healthcare,

E-learning,

E-logistics,

Real-time navigation,

Smart work,

Telepresence,

Transport information systems,

Additional information on the issues where digital connectivity that would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development.:

- Increase in the performance of the administration; - Establishment of good governance; - Improvement of procedures and methods of management of public affairs ;
- Restoration of trust between the administration and users; - Increase in the tax base; - Securing the means of exchange.

Q30

Is there an existing Aid-for-Trade project for digital connectivity towards sustainable development and/or environmentally sustainable growth (or circular economy) that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

No

Q31

Do you agree that the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for the move to digital economy in your country ?

Yes,

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy.:

Videoconference meetings have replaced face-to-face meetings. Online commerce has increased. Exporters have started to take more interest in online sales. Administrations have achieved economies of scale on travel through teleworking.

Q32

In which areas has the COVID-19 pandemic exposed shortcomings in national digital connectivity?(You may tick more than one box).

Digital payments issues,

Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity

,

Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,

National digital connectivity strategy needs to be developed/updated

,

National e-commerce development strategy needs to be developed/updated

,

Poor access to internet services,

Poor digital skills and IT literacy,

Rules relating to e-commerce need updating,

Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services,

Trade facilitation and logistics issues,

Additional information on the areas in which your country is facing its most significant challenges in relation to digital connectivity. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

- Non-operational electronic certification and signature service (which handicaps the development of exchanges and electronic commerce); - Inadequate broadband connection infrastructure; - Poor coverage and insufficient connection access infrastructure; - Insufficiency in the legislative and regulatory mechanisms in terms of connectivity and electronic exchange; - Insufficient human resources.

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Q33

Looking ahead, in which sectors do you think future Aid-for-Trade support to your country should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Industry,

Services,

Additional information on the sectors in which you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives.:

- Agricultural diversification and competitiveness by strengthening supply capacities. - Remote sensing to monitor forests; - Use of probes in fishing; - Automation of industrial production means; - Development of online services or digitization of administrative procedures.

Q34

Looking ahead, in which categories of Aid for Trade do you think support should be focused so as to advance the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

(b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

(d) Building productive capacity,

(a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

Business and other services,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining,

(e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,

(f) Other trade related needs,

Additional information on the categories of Aid-for-Trade in which you think support should be focused so as to advance sustainable development.:

- Community capacity building territorial; - Support for the creation of blue jobs and green jobs.

Q35

Which donor(s) are the most important for Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box).

DAC COUNTRIES,**Belgium,****Canada,****Denmark,****European Union,****France,****Germany,****Japan,****Luxembourg,****The Netherlands,****Norway,****Spain,****Sweden,****Switzerland,****United Kingdom,****United States,****MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL,****African Development Bank (AfDB),****Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)**

,

Climate Investment Funds (CIF),**Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),****Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),****Global Environment Facility (GEF),****International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**

,

International Labour Office (ILO),**Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),****United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),****UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),****World Bank,**

Additional information on the donor(s) that are the most importance source of Aid-for-Trade financing for sustainable trade or development in your country.:

According to the National Policy for the Protection of Environment (PNPE) of 2019, the financing of the environment is based on external resources relating to projects and/or programs. These are mainly (i) funds from international environmental mechanisms (GEF, Adaptation Fund, GCF, etc.) or initiatives such as the global mechanism, (ii) bilateral and multilateral aid from Technical and Financial Partners (iii) local authorities and

(iii) technical and financial partners; (iv) local authorities and (iv) non-governmental organizations.

Q36

Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Algeria,

Egypt,

Indonesia,

Tunisia,

Venezuela,

India,

Nigeria,

South Africa,

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for sustainable trade or development.:

The support provided by the above-mentioned South-South partners mainly concerns capacity building for environmental managers.

Q37

Have you received Aid-for-Trade financing as part of triangular co-operation projects?

Unsure

Q38

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme for sustainable trade or development, green growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

Hybrid rural electrification systems project.

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Q39

Do you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality and/or women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality /women empowerment. You may also provide information on your intention to draft such policies in the future. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

PNPE (www.environment.gouv.ml); PNG (www.mpfef.gov.ml).

Q40

Do you implement Aid-for-Trade projects that combine the objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmentally sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on the Aid-for-Trade projects which combine the twin objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmental environmentally sustainable development. Please indicate the number of projects, the sector concerned (agriculture, fisheries, sustainable tourism, circular economy, etc.). (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

The "Women and Renewable Energies" Project, website: www.mpfef.gov.ml "Reinforced Integrated Framework" Program

Q41

Any other information you wish to share? (e.g., where support for sustainable trade or development is needed).

Support that promotes the development and deployment of environmentally friendly technologies.

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Q42

Is women's economic empowerment included as an objective in any of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your national policy documents.:

- The National Gender Policy (PNG, 2011): Pages n°42-43; 2.5-Analysis of sectoral policies and the institutional framework related to gender. - National Craft Development Strategy; - The development strategy of the agro-food sector. Website: https://www.bing.com/search?q=NATIONAL+GENDER+POLICY+OF+NMALI+2011&cvid=a97e923b00b64c178e9b8a7952126336&aqs=edge.69i57.13047j0j1&pglt=43&FORM=ANNTA1&PC=U531http://www.passip.org/passip_intranet/pdf-intranet/Politique/9-41%20Politique%20Nationale%20Genre_2011.pdf

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Q43

If yes, please indicate the strategy, policy, or plan in which women's economic empowerment is included: (You may tick more than one box).

National development strategy, policy or plan,

National export strategy, policy or plan,

Women's economic empowerment's strategy, policy or plan

,

Additional information on the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that include women's economic empowerment. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

National Gender Policy 2011: Page n°1 (Introduction), Chapter 1 and in point 1.1: Legal basis at the international level, Pages 42-43. Gender Report 2020 Website: <https://budget.gouv.ml> files

Q44

Do the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identified seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation (including through the provision of flexible work arrangements)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identify seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

- PDI: Axis 1.5, point 6 "Rereading of the Labor Code to take into account women's night work and positive discrimination in favor of women with equal skills"; - National Gender Policy 2011: Page n°3, Chapter 1 and in point 1.1: Legal basis at national, international and African level. Website: [https://www.bing.com/search?q=NATIONAL+GENDER+POLICY+OF+NMALI+2011&cvid=a97e923b00b64c178e9b8a7952126336&aqs=edge.69i57.13047j0j1&pqlt=43&FORM=ANNTA1&PC=U531](https://www.bing.com/search?q=NATIONAL+GENDER+POLICY+OF+NMALI+2011&cvid=a97e923b00b64c178e9b8a7952126336&aqs=edge.69i57.13047j0j1&pqlt=43&FORM=ANNTA1&PC=U531http://www.passip.org/passip_intranet/pdf-intranet/Politique/9-41%20Politique%20Nationale%20Genre_2011.pdf)
http://www.passip.org/passip_intranet/pdf-intranet/Politique/9-41%20Politique%20Nationale%20Genre_2011.pdf

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Q45

Does your government collect data on women's economic empowerment in relation to trade and development?

Yes,

Additional information on the data on women's economic empowerment that your government collects. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

Periodic reports of the Ministry in charge of women and data from women's NGOs. <https://mpfef.gouv.ml>
<https://mpfef.gouv.ml/index.php/publications-et-bibliotheque>

Q46

In your view, what trade and development constraints do women face in your country?(You may tick more than one box).

Difficulties accessing financial services,

Difficult working conditions,

Difficulties in meeting regulatory and procedural requirements

,

Exclusion from male-dominated distribution networks

,

Harassment, security and safety issues,

Lack of access to digital services,

Informal employment,

Poor access to information,

Seasonal employment,

Time and mobility constraints,

Unpaid care and domestic work,

Additional information on the trade and development constraints faced by women in your country.:

The influence of socio-cultural factors on the status of women is one of the major trade and development constraints that women face in Mali. National gender policy 2011: Page n°15 and in point 2.1.3 of this document. Database of the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) on trade ((<https://instat-mali.org/fr/#?>) (https://www.instat-mali.org/storage/164/rana21pas2_eq.pdf)) MPFEF reports: <https://mpfef.gouv.ml/index.php/publications-et-bibliotheque>

Q47

Can Aid for Trade play a role in addressing these constraints?

Yes,

Additional information on the role that Aid for Trade can play in addressing these constraints.:

Support women through the financing of projects, particularly in agriculture, agro-industry and export. Fund awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for women in the field of trade with IEC (Information, Education, Communication) / CCC (Communicate to Change Behaviour) techniques.

Q48

Have you requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in your country during the period 2015-2020?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you have requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in 2015-2020, including reasons as to why or why not.:

Support has been requested and obtained: Shea program with funding from the AfDB and "Women and Renewable Energy" with funding from the European Union. The reasons given: to help promote the empowerment of women.

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Q49

If yes, please provide further information on the donors, South-South or triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment.

Number of total projects implemented in the period 2015-2020 **2**

Duration in years (1, 2 or more than 3) **3 years**

Percentage of projects that included women's economic empowerment as their sole/main objective (please include the % sign in your response) **100%**

Percentage of projects that also included other objectives (please specify which in the box below and include the % sign in your response) **100%**

Additional information on the donors, South-South and triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment. You may list other objectives of the projects where women's economic empowerment was not the sole/main focus and provide additional information on the partners with which you have worked. (Please include weblinks as applicable).

<https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/mali-projet-economic-empowerment-of-women-in-the-sector-shea-paeffk-eer-december-2019>;
https://www.careevaluations.org/wp-content/uploads/Rapport-Final-DEFERS-PLAN-ETUDE-Base-v19-y-def-17_032019.pdf

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Q50

Please specify the areas that your Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address:(You may tick more than one box).

Capacity-strengthening initiatives,

Facilitating access to trade finance,

Facilitating access to trade-related information,

Facilitating women traders' inclusion in regional trade.

,

Supporting women's entrepreneurship,

Supporting women-owned/led MSMEs to export,

Additional information on the areas that the Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address. Please describe your project(s) in no more than 300 words per box. (You may include references and weblinks and add information on results achieved as applicable, i.e. figures, case stories):

In Mali, Law No. 2015-052 of 18/12/2015 Establishing measures to promote gender in access to nominative and elective functions; provides for a quota of 30% for the representation of women in decision-making bodies. - Final report within the framework of the technical assistance for the realization of a basic study and mapping hie of Income Generating Activities (IGA) of the DESFERS Project, January 2019. - Report on the implementation status and results (EER), PAEFFK-EER December 2019-Project Code: P-ML-100- 06. <https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/document/gpn-mali-projet-dautonomisation-economique-des-femmes-dans-la-filiere-karite-paeffk-110108> https://www.careevaluations.org/wp-content/uploads/Rapport-Final-DESFERS-PLAN-ETUDE-Base-v19-y-def-17_032019.pdf

Q51

Have public-private partnerships been used to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on the public-private partnerships used to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment. Please include reasons as to why or why not. Kindly provide a list of your private sector partners, the number of projects run, and the sectors concerned. You may also describe each project and their impacts in no more than 300 words per project. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

Number of projects: 02; Sector concerned: social; List of partners: DESFERS: Plan Mali, CARE-Mali, FAFE ; Shea programme: AfDB Partnership reasons: technical and financial

Q52

Does Aid for Trade help to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment, including the reasons as to why or why not.:
From 2015 to 2020, a number of 38,285 women's associations/groups were supported in the areas of production, processing and marketing of agro-silvo-pastoral and handicraft products. Combating female poverty, international trade cooperation, promoting female leadership and public-private partnership (PPP) are the main reasons for mobilizing funds for Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)

Q53

Are your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework?

Yes,

Additional information on how your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment are underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework.:
The project monitoring-evaluation mechanism revolves around 4 points: - the institutions and organizational mechanisms provided for guiding, monitoring and evaluating the results of the said projects; - the efficient information and monitoring system (gender-specific indicators provided in a disaggregated manner); - the planning and reporting system based on the obligation of results and accountability of the Government and the TFPs of the said projects; - external evaluations on the progress and measurement of the results of the said projects.

Q54

Does the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment that you receive align with your trade priorities and objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on how the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment you receive aligns with your trade priorities and objectives.:
The support provided effectively corresponds to the objectives and priorities of women in terms of trade, which are: - the strengthening of the economic power of women; - the socio-economic integration of women with equal access to employment opportunities and productive factors; - improving the institutional, legal and organizational environment; - promoting the productivity and competitiveness of women's businesses.

Q55

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies in your country?

Yes,

Additional information on the particular difficulties faced by women in accessing digital technology in your country, including your data sources. (Please provide information in no more than 300 words including references and weblinks):

These difficulties are of three (03) orders: - low enrollment rate; - low purchasing power of tools; - difficulties related to the functionality and operationalization of related technologies. The strategic orientation of the PNG 2011 which is broken down into 04 axes of intervention including the widening of the offer of the production support service office with a view to increasing income (microfinance, access to training, to inputs techniques and technologies and access to NTIC) sufficiently proves that women have difficulties in accessing digital technologies.

Q56

Please identify the top 5 barriers that prevent women from accessing digital technology in your country:(You may tick a maximum of 5 boxes).

Inadequate electricity infrastructure,

Lack of access to public facilities where the internet is available

,

Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies

,

Poor IT literacy and/or skills,

Privacy, safety and harassment concerns,

Additional information on the top 5 barriers preventing women from accessing digital technology in your country. (Please provide information in no more than 300 words including references and weblinks):

According to the 2020 Gender Report, the sector's long-term vision is to accelerate the development process through increased use of ICTs, thanks to universal access to quality information and communication technologies. This assertion is point 3.14.2. measures or strategies to reduce gender inequalities (Page 35)

Q57

Looking ahead, in which trade sectors do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Industry,

Additional information on the sectors in which future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed.:

The sectors checked above are centered on a vision, a concept, an approach and seven principles which structured the strategic framework of the PNG 2011 of Mali, this strategic framework is translated into six orientations and nineteen axes of intervention and 'Goals.

Q58

Looking ahead, in which Aid-for-Trade categories do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

(b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

(d) Building productive capacity,

(a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

Business and other services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

(e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,

Additional information on the categories of Aid-for-Trade in which you think support should be focused so as to advance sustainable development.:

Steering and monitoring/evaluation of PNG 2011 has planned attributions which make it possible to better direct the support in favor of the Economic Empowerment of Women (WEE) on the checked categories.

Q59

You may use the box below to elaborate on how you think that Aid for Trade can advance women's economic empowerment.

By promoting greater participation of women in international trade, Aid for Trade can enable MSME promoters to:

- improve and develop their offers of goods and services quantitatively and qualitatively at all levels;
 - to attract a larger clientele;
 - increase their turnover;
 - generate income that can enable them to meet their needs and the needs of their families.
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Q60

CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Ministry of Economy and Finance
