

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DISTRIBUTION

DATE: February 29, 1980

FROM : USAID/MALI/PROG, H. Vaitaitis

SUBJECT: 688-0224, Rural Water Improvement, Operational Program Grant to CARE

Subject grant, which provides funding of \$259,127, is forwarded herewith for your files.

The purpose of the two-year Rural Water Improvement project is to construct up to 30 wells in up to 30 villages in the Second Region of Mali (Ouésésébougou Arrondissement with a population of 35,000). Each well will have a foot pump and a drinking thorough for livestock. Villagers will supply all local materials and unskilled labor during construction, and contribute to pump purchase. Village Sanitary Committees will be formed and trained in community hygiene and maintenance and repair of wells and pumps.

DISTRIBUTION

USAID/MALI

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B.P. 34 Bamako

USAID au MALI
AMBASSADE AMERICAINE



February 29, 1980

CARE/MALI
Bamako

Subject: Grant No. 688-0224

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "A.I.D." or "Grantor") hereby grants to CARE/MALI (hereinafter referred to as "CARE/MALI" or "Grantee") the sum of \$259,127 to provide support for a program in Rural Water Improvement as more fully described in the attachment to this Grant entitled "Program Description".

This Grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in furtherance of program objectives during the period from February 29, 1980 through February 28, 1982.

This Grant is made to CARE/MALI, on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in attachment A entitled "Program Description", and Attachment B entitled "Standard Provisions", which have been agreed to by your organization.

Please sign the Statement of Assurance of Compliance, enclosed herein, and the original and one (1) copy of this letter to acknowledge your acceptance of the conditions under which these funds have been granted.

Sincerely,

Ronald D. Levin
Mission Director

Attachments:

- 1. Program Description
- 2. Standard Provisions
- 3. Statement of Assurance of Compliance

ACCEPTED:

CARE

By: *John Christman*
 Title: *Director CARE-MH/1*
 Date: February 29, 1980

FISCAL DATA:

Appropriation: 72-11X1012
 Allotment : 812-50-688-00-69-01
 Project No. : 688-0224
 Total Grant Amount : \$259,127

Drafted: GDO: T. Park, Project Manager *T Park*

Clearances:

CONT: EHardy	<u><i>Elt</i></u>	Date: <u><i>2/26/80</i></u>
PROG: MDwyre	<u><i>MD</i></u>	Date: <u><i>2/26/80</i></u>
MGMT: KHickman	<u><i>KH</i></u>	Date: <u><i>2-26-80</i></u>
GDO: JNFord	<u><i>JNF</i></u>	Date: <u><i>2/26/80</i></u>
DD: GTEaton	<u><i>GTE</i></u>	Date: <u><i>2/26/80</i></u>

ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT REGULATION UNDER TITLE VI
OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

CARE/MALI (hereinafter called the "Grantee")
(Name of Grantee)

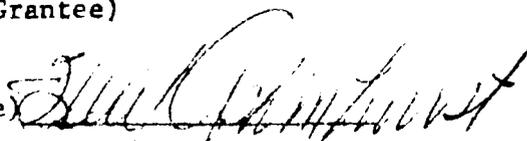
HEREBY AGREES THAT it will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Regulation of the Agency for International Development (22 CFR Part 209, 30 FR 317) issued pursuant to that title, to the end that, in accordance with Title VI of that Act and the Regulation, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Grantee receives Federal financial assistance from the Agency; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Grantee by the Agency, this assurance shall obligate the Grantee, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate the Grantee for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Grantee for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it by the Agency.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, discounts or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Grantee by the Agency, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Grantee recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Grantee, its successors, transferees, and assignees, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Grantee.

CARE/MALI
(Grantee)

BY (Signature)



TITLE Director, CARE/Mali

TYPED NAME

Felix Ashinhurst

DATE

February 29, 1980

CARE OPG: RURAL WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

No. 688-0224

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A. PURPOSE OF GRANT

The purpose of this Grant is to provide support for a project located at Ouélessébougou, Mali, to construct up to thirty wells, each two meters in diameter, to increase the quality and quantity of drinking water for local consumption. Each well will be equipped with a pump and a drinking trough for livestock. Village Sanitary Committees will be organized and trained in community hygiene and in the maintenance and repair of wells and pumps.

B. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of this Grant are as follows:

1. The construction of thirty wells, each two meters in diameter.
2. The installation of thirty foot pumps on thirty wells.
3. The installation of thirty drinking troughs for livestock.
4. The formation and training of thirty village Sanitary Committees.
5. The training of one hundred twenty villagers from thirty villages in well and pump maintenance/repair.
6. To evaluate the project at the end of year two, and recommend procedure for improvement where needed.

C. IMPLEMENTATION

1. The Grantee will enter into an agreement with the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) to formalize the GRM participation and contribution to this project within the scope stated in Section 4 of the project proposal.
2. The Grantee will submit to the USAID Project Manager for review

and concurrence a revision to Implementation Schedule, outlined in Section 4 of the project proposal, which is adjusted to the dates of this Grant.

3. To achieve the objectives of Section B above, the Grantee shall carry out the following activities with funds provided for by this Grant:

- a. Purchase all commodities listed in the Grant Proposal except as otherwise agreed to by CARE and AID.
- b. Provide for construction of thirty wells and the installation of thirty pumps and drinking troughs as specified in the Grant Proposal unless otherwise agreed to in writing by CARE and AID.
- c. Provide for rental and other support of project activities within the scope of the project proposal and of the budget provided herein.

D. REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Grantee shall submit trimesterly progress reports to AID by the end of the following month. These reports shall address progress of the stated objectives, implementation activities and other such items as are necessary to identify the extent to which the project inputs and intermediate outputs are leading towards the project's intended purpose and goal.

End of project year 2 evaluation will be intended as more comprehensive in nature, providing analysis and recommendations concerning desirable directions for self-sustaining continuation of the operation.

The end of project year 2 evaluation process shall include but not be limited to the following items:

- Has progress towards planned targets been achieved: How has this been measured? Have any unplanned results occurred?
- Does this project design have continuing relevance in the light of changes over time in host country circumstances?

- What apparent internal elements of project design and/or apparent external factors caused success or failure?

Copy of completed end of project year 2 evaluation shall be submitted to AID within sixty days of completion but in no event later than prior to final payment of Grant funds.

E. BUDGET

The funds, including local currency, herein shall be used to finance the following cost elements:

<u>Cost Elements</u>	<u>Total Obligated Amount from Date of Grant to 24 months thereafter</u>		
	<u>US\$ Costs</u>	<u>Equivalent in US\$ of Local Currency Costs</u>	<u>Total US\$</u>
1. Materials & Equipment	60,500	97,125	157,625
2. Personnel & Operations	-0-	57,487	57,487
3. Training Cost-	-0-	25,000	25,000
4. Overhead (7.92%)	19,015	-0-	19,015
Total	79,515	179,612	259,127

The Grantee may not exceed the total amount of the budget. Adjustments among the line items are unrestricted.

F. REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENT PROCEDURES

1. Local Currency Costs

CARE will submit to USAID documentation indicated in 1.a, b, c and d for expenditures of local currency based on the budget in the Grant Proposal. Reimbursement for local currency costs shall be paid to the account of CARE.

The CARE overhead rate will be paid in local currency two times; once at the end of the first year and once at the end of the project.

- a) Voucher: An original and three (3) copies of completed SF-1034, "Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other than Personal".
- b) Grantee's Invoice: One copy describing the services performed. Such invoice shall itemize costs incurred during the current billing period and shall include a breakdown of personnel costs, allowances, travel and transportation, other direct costs, overhead, commodities, etc., based on the contract budget.
- c) Certification requesting reimbursement under a Direct Contract or Grant (to be executed by the Grantee).

The undersigned hereby certifies (1) that payment of the sum claimed under the cited grant is proper and due and that appropriate refund to AID will be made promptly upon request of AID in the event of non-performance, in whole or in part, under the grant or for any breach of terms of the grant; (2) the information on the fiscal report is correct and such detailed supporting information as AID may require will be furnished, at the grantee's home office or base office, as appropriate, promptly to AID on request; and (3) that all requirements called for by the grant to the date of this certification have been met.

- d) Requests for reimbursement of U.S. procurement shall include one copy of photocopy of Suppliers Commercial Invoice showing quantity, description, gross sales price (after deducting discounts and purchasing agents commission), and basis of delivery of the equipment and supplies.

G. ADVANCE PAYMENT

1. AID will deposit, upon request by Grantee, after the Conditions Precedent have been met, an advance payment not to exceed \$60,000 to a non-interest bearing bank account at a local bank as specified by Grantee. The \$60,000 will be used to finance US dollar costs.

Each monthly reimbursement request shall include necessary documentation as required in (1) above for all expenditures.

2. The final reimbursement payment under this grant shall account for the total amount of the outstanding advance payment.

H. CONDITION PRECEDENT

Prior to the disbursement of funds for the project, CARE shall furnish in form and substance satisfactory to AID an agreement for this project between CARE and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs. Prior to the disbursement of funds for purposes of well construction, CARE shall furnish in form and substance satisfactory to AID an engineering design plan for well construction.

I. OVERHEAD RATE

The Grantee's provisional overhead at the rate of 7.92% will be based on total cost of Participant Costs, Salaries and Wages, Travel and Per Diem, Equipment and Material and other direct costs of the project for the period of the Grant Agreement. Prior to final payment the Grantee will request an amendment to this agreement that sets forth the final AID approved overhead rate, at which time the Grantee may invoice for any additional amounts that may be payable for the Grant period or for a credit if excessive amounts have been paid.

J. TITLE TO PROPERTY

Title to all commodities purchased under this Grant shall be vested in the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs. The Grantee shall establish a program for the receipt, use maintenance and protection of

all material and equipment that will remain in the Grantee's custody until turned over to the owner of title or disposed of in accordance with the owner's instructions.

K. MARKING

All vehicles and equipment and program sites of this project shall be identified by markings or signs appropriate to size of item which clearly indicates that funding for materials or construction of this project are financed by the Government of the United States.

L. AMENDMENT AND MODIFICATION

Modification of the terms of this Grant shall be made by amendment signed by both parties. Any amendment must be approved in written by AID.

**STANDARD PROVISIONS
FOR
U.S. GRANTEES AND U.S. SUBGRANTEES**

ALLOWABLE COSTS AND PAYMENT (OTHER THAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS)

The Grantee shall be reimbursed for costs incurred in carrying out the purposes of this Grant which are determined by the Grant Officer to be allowable in accordance with the terms of this Grant and Subpart 15.2 (Contracts with Commercial Organizations) of the Federal Procurement Regulations (41 CFR 1-15.2) in effect on the date of this Grant. Payment of allowable costs shall be in accordance with the payment provision of this Grant.

ACCOUNTING, RECORDS, AND AUDIT

The Grantee shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with the Grantee's usual accounting procedures to sufficiently substantiate charges to the grant. The Grantee shall preserve and make available such records for examination and audit by AID and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their authorized representatives (a) until the expiration of three years from the date of termination of the program and (b) for such longer period, if any, as is required to complete an audit and to resolve all questions concerning expenditures unless written approval has been obtained from the AID Grant Officer to dispose of the records. AID follows generally accepted auditing practices in determining that there is proper accounting and use of grant funds. The Grantee agrees to include the requirements of this clause in any subordinate agreement hereunder.

REFUNDS

(a) If use of the Grant funds results in accrual of interest to the Grantee or to any other person to whom Grantee makes such funds available in carrying out the purposes of this Grant, the Grantee shall refund to AID an amount equivalent to the amount of interest accrued.

(b) Funds obligated hereunder but not disbursed to the Grantee at the time the grant expires or is terminated, shall revert to AID, except for funds encumbered by the Grantee by a legally binding transaction applicable to this Grant. Any funds disbursed to but not expended by the Grantee at the time of expiration or termination of the Grant shall be refunded to AID.

(c) If, at any time during the life of the Grant, it is determined by AID that funds provided under the Grant have been expended for purposes not in accordance with the terms of the Grant, the Grantee shall refund such amounts to AID.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN EMPLOYMENT

(a) With regard to the employment of persons in the U.S. under this Grant, the Grantee agrees to take all reasonable steps to ensure equality of opportunity in its employment practices without regard to race, color or national origin of such persons and that, in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, when work funded by this Grant is performed in the U.S. no person shall, on the grounds of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation, be denied benefits, or be subjected to discrimination. In addition, the Grantee agrees to comply in accordance with its written assurance of compliance, with the provisions of Part 209 of Chapter II, Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations, entitled "Non-Discrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Agency for International Development - Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964".

(b) In addition, the Grantee agrees to take all reasonable steps to ensure equality of opportunity in its employment practices without regard to sex, religion, age and handicap, in accordance with P.L. 92-261, P.L. 93-295, P.L. 93-112 and P.L. 93-508, when work funded by A.E.D. under this grant is performed in either the U.S. or overseas no person shall, on the grounds of sex, religion, age or handicap, be excluded from participation, be denied benefits, or be subjected to discrimination.

NEGOTIATED OVERHEAD RATES - OTHER THAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(a) Pursuant to this provision, an overhead rate shall be established for each of the Grantee's accounting periods during the term of this Grant. Pending establishment of a final rate, the parties have agreed that provisional payments on account of allowable indirect costs shall be at the rate(s), on the base(s), and for the period shown in Attachment 1 to this Grant.

(b) The Grantee, as soon as possible but not later than 90 days after the close of each of its accounting periods during the term of this Grant, shall submit to the Grant Officer with copies to the Overhead and Special Cost Branch, Special Operations Division, Office of Contract Management, AID, Washington, D.C. and to the Office of the Auditor General, AID, Washington, D.C., a proposed final rate or rates for the period, together with supporting cost data. Negotiation of final overhead rates by the Grantee and the Grant Officer shall be undertaken as promptly as practicable after receipt of the Grantee's proposal.

(c) Allowability of costs and acceptability of cost allocation methods shall be determined in accordance with Subpart 1-15.2. (Contracts with Commercial Organizations) of the Federal Procurement Regulations as in effect on the date of this Grant.

(d) The results of each negotiation shall be set forth in a written overhead rate agreement executed by both parties. Such agreement shall specify (1) the agreed final rates, (2) the bases to which the rates apply, and (3) the periods for which the rates apply. The overhead rate agreement shall not change any monetary ceiling, Grant obligation, or specific cost allowance or disallowance provided for in this Grant.

(e) Pending establishment of final overhead rates for any period, the Grantee shall be reimbursed either at negotiated provisional rates as provided above or at billing rates acceptable to the Grant Officer, subject to appropriate adjustment when the final rates for that period are established. To prevent substantial over or under payment, the provisional or billing rates may, at the request of either party, be revised by mutual agreement, either retroactively or prospectively. Any such revision of negotiated provisional rates provided in this provision shall be set forth in a modification to this Grant.

PAYMENT -- REIMBURSEMENT

(a) Each month the Grantee shall submit to the AID Controller an original and 3 copies of SF 1034, "Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other Than Personal"; each voucher shall be identified by the Grant number and shall state the total amount of costs incurred for which reimbursement is being requested.

(b) In addition to the SF 1034, each non-construction grant voucher shall be supported by an original and 2 copies of SF 270, "Request for Advance or Reimbursement", and each construction grant voucher shall be supported by an original and 2 copies of SF 271, "Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs".

(c) Each quarterly voucher (or each third monthly voucher) shall also be supported by an original and 2 copies of a SF 269, "Financial Status Report". The SF 269 shall be submitted within 30 days after the end of the reporting quarter and may be submitted separately from the SF 1034; however, the SF 269 shall cover the same quarterly period as the SF 1034(s).

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

(a) The Grant Officer hereby approves international travel hereunder provided that the Grantee shall obtain written concurrence from the cognizant Project Officer in AID prior to sending any individual outside the United States to perform work under the Grant. For this purpose the Grantee shall advise the Project Officer at least 30 days in advance of any travel to be undertaken outside the United States. After concurrence is received the Grantee shall provide the cognizant Mission or U.S. Embassy advance notification (with a copy to the Project Officer) of the arrival date and flight identification of Grant financed travellers.

(b) Travel to certain countries shall, at AID's option, be funded from U.S.-owned local currency. When AID intends to exercise this option, it will so notify the Grantee after receipt of advice of intent to travel required above. AID will issue a Government Transportation Request (GTR) which the Grantee may exchange for tickets, or AID will issue the tickets directly. Use of such U.S.-owned currencies will constitute a dollar charge to this Grant.

(c) All international air travel and all international air shipments under this Grant shall be made on United States flag carriers. Exceptions to this rule will be allowed in the following situations, provided that the Grantee certifies to the facts in the voucher and other documents retained as part of his Grant records to support his claim for reimbursement and for post audit:

(1) Where the traveler, while enroute, has to wait 6 hours or more to transfer to a U.S. flag air carrier to proceed to the intended destination, or

(2) Where a flight by a U.S. flag air carrier is interrupted by a stop anticipated to be 6 hours or more for refueling, reloading, repairs, etc. and no other flight by a U.S. flag air carrier is available during the 6 hour period, or

(3) Where by itself or in combination with other U.S. flag air carriers (if U.S. flag air carriers are "unavailable") it takes 12 hours or longer from the original airport to the destination airport to accomplish the Grantee's program than would service by a non-U.S. flag air carrier or carriers, or

(4) When the elapsed traveltime on a scheduled flight from origin to destination airports by non-U.S. flag air carrier(s) is 3 hours or less, and services by U.S. flag air carrier(s) would involve twice such traveltime.

NOTE: Where U.S. Government funds are used to reimburse Grantee's use of other than U.S. flag air carriers for international transportation, the Grantee will include a certification on vouchers involving such transportation which is essentially as follows:

CERTIFICATION OF UNAVAILABILITY OF U.S. FLAG AIR CARRIERS

I hereby certify that the transportation service for personnel (and their personal effects) or property by U.S. flag air carrier was unavailable for the following reason(s): (State appropriate reason(s) as set forth above; see 41 CFR 1-1.323-3 for further guidance).

(d) Travel allowances shall be reimbursed in accordance with the Federal Travel Regulations (FTR); however, if the Grantee's domestic and international travel allowance policies and procedures have been reviewed and approved by AID or another Federal department or agency pursuant to the applicable Federal cost principles, the Grantee may use its travel allowance system in lieu of the FTRs after it has furnished the Grant Officer with a copy of such approval.

OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS

(a) 50% of all international ocean shipment made by the Grantee, to be financed hereunder, shall be made on U.S. flag vessels. Where U.S. flag vessels are not available, or their use would result in a significant delay, the Grantee may request a release from this requirement from this requirement from the Transportation Support Division, Office of Commodity Management, AID, Washington, D.C. 20523, giving the basis for the request.

(b) When the AID Transportation Support Division makes and issues a determination to the Grantee that U.S. flag vessels are not available, the ocean shipment costs on foreign flag vessels, as named in the determination, will be eligible for reimbursement under the Grant. In all instances Grantee vouchers submitted for reimbursement under the Grant which include ocean shipment costs will include a certification essentially as follows: "I hereby certify that a copy of each ocean bill of lading concerned has been submitted to the Maritime Administration, Cargo Preference Control Center, Commerce Building, Washington, D.C. 20235, and that such bill(s) of lading state all of the carrier's charges including the basis for calculation such as weight or cubic measurement, and indicate the applicable A.I.D. Grant Number."

(c) Shipments by voluntary non-profit relief agencies (i.e., PVO's) shall be governed by paragraphs (a) and (b) above and by AID Regulation 2, "overseas Shipments of Supplies by Voluntary Non-Profit Relief Agencies" (22 CFR 202).

PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES UNDER \$250,000

(a) Ineligible Goods and Services

Under no circumstances shall the Grantee procure any of the following under this Grant:

- (1) military equipment,
- (2) surveillance equipment,
- (3) commodities and services for support of police or other law enforcement activities,
- (4) abortion equipment and services,

- (5) luxury goods and gambling equipment, or
- (6) weather modification equipment.

(For a more detailed discussion of the subject, see AID Handbook 1, Supplement B, Chapter 4D.)

If AID determines that the Grantee has procured any of the ineligible goods and services specified above under this Grant, and has received reimbursement for such purpose, the Grantee agrees to refund to AID the entire amount of the purchase.

(b) Restricted Goods

The Grantee shall not procure any of the following goods or services from a non-U.S. source (i.e., other than AID Geographic Code 000) without the prior written authorization of the Grant Officer:

- (1) agricultural commodities,
- (2) motor vehicles,
- (3) pharmaceuticals,
- (4) pesticides,
- (5) plasticizers,
- (6) used equipment, or
- (7) U.S. Government-owned excess property.

(For a detailed discussion of the subject, see AID Handbook 1, Supplement B, Chapter 4C.)

If AID determines that the Grantee has procured any of the restricted goods specified above under this Grant, without the prior written authorization of the Grant Officer, and has received reimbursement for such purpose, the Grantee agrees to refund to AID the entire amount of the purchase.

(c) Geographic Source and Order of Preference

Except as may be specifically approved or directed in advance by the Grant Officer under paragraph 15(b) above, all other goods (e.g., equipment, materials, and supplies) and services, the costs of which are to be reimbursed under this Grant and which will be financed with United States dollars, shall be purchased in and shipped from only "Special Free World" countries (i.e., AID Geographic Code 935) in accordance with the following order of preference:

- (1) the United States (AID Geographic Code 000),
 - (2) "Selected Free World" countries (AID Geographic Code 941),
 - (3) the cooperating country,
 - (4) "Special Free World" countries (AID Geographic Code 935).
- (d) Application of Order of Preference

When the Grantee procures goods and services from other than U.S. sources, under the order of preference in 15(c) above, it shall document its files to justify each such instance. The documentation shall set forth the circumstances surrounding the procurement and shall be based on one or more of the following reasons, which will be set forth in the Grantee's documentation:

- (1) the procurement was of an emergency nature, which would not allow for the delay attendant to soliciting U.S. sources,
- (2) the price differential for procurement from U.S. sources exceeded by 50% or more the delivered price from the non-U.S. source,
- (3) impelling local political considerations precluded consideration of U.S. sources,
- (4) the goods or services were not available from U.S. sources, or
- (5) procurement of locally available goods or services, as opposed to procurement of U.S. goods and services, would best promote the objectives of the Foreign Assistance Program under the Grant.

(e) The Grantee's Procurement System

- (1) The Grantee may use its own procurement policies and procedures provided they conform to the geographic source and order of preference requirements of this provision and paragraphs 3 and 4, Attachment O of OMB Circular No. A-110.
- (2) If the Grantee's procurement policies and procedures have been reviewed against the procurement requirements of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Attachment O to OMB Circular No. A-110 and have been approved by AID or another Federal department or agency, the Grantee shall furnish the Grant Officer a copy of such approval; otherwise the Grantee's procurement policies and procedures shall conform to the specified requirements of OMB Circular No. A-110. (See AID Handbook 13, Chapter 1, paragraph 11.)

(g) Ineligible Suppliers

Funds provided under this Grant shall not be used to procure any

commodity or commodity-related services furnished by any supplier whose name appears on the List of Ineligible Suppliers under AID Regulation 8, "Suppliers of Commodities and Commodity-Related Services Ineligible for AID Financing" (22 CFR 208). The Grantee agrees to review said list prior to undertaking any procurement the cost of which is to be reimbursable under this Grant. AID will provide the Grantee with this list.

TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY (COOPERATING COUNTRY TITLE)

(a) Except as modified by Attachment 1 of this Grant, title to all equipment, materials and supplies, the cost of which is reimbursable to the Grantee by AID or by the Cooperating Government, shall at all times be in the name of the Cooperating Government or such public or private agency as the Cooperating Government may designate, unless title to specified types or classes of equipment is reserved to AID under provisions set forth in the Attachment 1 of this Grant; but all such property shall be under the custody and control of Grantee until the owner of title directs otherwise or completion of work under this Grant or its termination, at which time custody and control shall be turned over to the owner of title or disposed of in accordance with its instructions. All performance guarantees and warranties obtained for suppliers shall be taken in the name of the title owner.

(b) The Grantee shall prepare and establish a program, to be approved by the Mission, for the receipt, use, maintenance, protection, custody and care of equipment, materials and supplies for which it has custodial responsibility, including the establishment of reasonable controls to enforce such program. The Grantee shall be guided by the requirements of paragraph 11 of Chapter 1, Handbook 13.

(c) Within 90 days after completion of this Grant, or at such other date as may be fixed by the Grant Officer, the Grantee shall submit an inventory schedule covering all items of equipment, materials and supplies under his custody, title to which is in the Cooperating Government or public or private agency designated by the Cooperating Government, which have not been consumed in the performance of this Grant. The Grantee shall also indicate what disposition has been made of such property.

CONVERSION OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS TO LOCAL CURRENCY

Upon arrival in the Cooperating Country, and from time to time as appropriate, the Grantee's Chief of Party shall consult with the Mission Director who shall provide, in writing, the procedure the Grantee and its employees shall follow in the conversion of United States dollars to local currency. This may include, but is not limited to, the conversion of said currency through the cognizant United States Disbursing Officer or Mission Controller, as appropriate.

TERMINATION

(a) For Cause. This Grant may be terminated for cause at any time, in whole or in part, by the Grant Officer upon written notice to the Grantee, whenever for any reason he/she shall determine that such termination is in the best interest of the Government.

(b) For Convenience. This Grant may be terminated for convenience at any time by either party, in whole or in part, if both parties agree that the continuation of the Grant would not produce beneficial results commensurate with the further expenditure of funds. Both parties shall agree upon termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial terminations, the portion to be terminated. The agreement to terminate shall be set forth in a letter from the Grant Officer to the Grantee.

(c) Termination Procedures. Upon receipt of and in accordance with a termination notice as specified in either paragraph (a) or (b) above, the Grantee shall forthwith take immediate action to minimize all expenditures and obligations financed by this Grant, and shall cancel such unliquidated obligations whenever possible. Except as provided below, no further reimbursement shall be made after the effective date of termination, and the Grantee shall within 30 calendar days after the effective date of such termination repay to the Government all unexpended portions of funds theretofore paid by the Government to the Grantee which are not otherwise obligated by a legally binding transaction applicable to this Grant. Should the funds paid by the Government to the Grantee prior to effective date of the termination of this Grant, be insufficient to cover the Grantee's obligations pursuant to the aforementioned legally binding transaction, the Grantee may submit to the Government within 90 calendar days after the effective date of such termination a written claim covering such obligations, and, subject to the limitations contained in this Grant, the Grant Officer shall determine the amount or amounts to be paid by the Government to the Grantee under such claim in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EMPLOYEES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(a) The Grantee's employees, when employed in work overseas, shall maintain private status and may not rely on local U.S. Government Offices or facilities for support while so engaged.

(b) The sale of personal property or automobiles by Grantee employees and their dependents in the foreign country to which they are assigned shall be subject to the same limitations and prohibitions which apply to direct-hire AID personnel employed by the mission, except as this may conflict with host government regulations.

(c) Other than work to be performed under this Grant for which an employee or consultant is assigned by the Grantee, no regular or short term employee or consultant of the Grantee shall engage directly or

indirectly, either in his own name or in the name or through an agency of another person, in any business, profession, or occupation in the foreign countries to which he is assigned, nor shall he make loans or investments to or in any business, profession or occupation in the foreign countries to which he is assigned.

(d) The Grantee's employees, while in a foreign country, are expected to show respect for its conventions, customs, and institutions, to abide by its applicable laws and regulations, and not to interfere in its internal political affairs.

(e) In the event the conduct of any Grantee employee is not in accordance with the preceding paragraphs, the Grantee's chief of party shall consult with the Mission Director and the employee involved and shall recommend to the Grantee a course of action with regard to such employee.

(f) The parties recognize the right of the U.S. Ambassador to direct the removal from a country of any U.S. citizen or the discharge from this Grant of any third country national when, in the discretion of the Ambassador, the interests of the United States so require.

(g) If it is determined, under either (e) or (f) above, that the services of such employee shall be terminated, the Grantee shall use its best efforts to cause the return of such employee to the United States, or point of origin, as appropriate.

SUBORDINATE AGREEMENTS

The placement of subordinate agreements (e.g., leases, options, etc.), grants, or contracts with other organizations, firms or institutions and the provisions of such subordinate agreements are subject to prior written consent of the Grant Officer if they will be funded hereunder, unless the Grantee's procurement system has been reviewed and approved pursuant to the appropriate section(s) of paragraph 10, Chapter 1 of AID Handbook 13. In no event shall any such subordinate agreement, grant, or contract be on a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost basis. Subordinate contractors (including suppliers) shall be selected on a competitive basis to the maximum practicable extent consistent with the obligations and requirements of this Grant.

U.S. OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT

No member of or delegate to the U.S. Congress or resident U.S. commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this Grant or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this Grant if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES

The Grantee warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this Grant upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee except bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the Grantee for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty, AID shall have the right to cancel this Grant without liability or, in its discretion, to deduct from the Grant amount, or otherwise recover, the full amount of each commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

NONLIABILITY

AID does not assume liability with respect to any third party claims for damages arising out of work supported by this Grant.

AMENDMENT

The Grant may be amended by formal modifications to the basic grant document or by means of an exchange of letters between the Grant Officer and an appropriate official of the Grantee.

THE GRANT

The letter to the Grantee signed by the Grant Officer, the Program Description and the Standard Provisions which have been reviewed and agreed to be the Grantee, constitute the Grant.

NOTICES

Any notice given by any of the parties hereunder, shall be sufficient only if in writing and delivered in person or sent by telegraph, cable, registered or regular mail as follows:

To the AID Grant Officer at the address specified in the Grant

To Grantee - At Grantee's address shown in the Grant,

or to such other address as either of such parties shall designate by notice given as herein required. Notices hereunder shall be effective when delivered in accordance with this provision, or on the effective date of the notice, whichever is later.

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR, USAID/Bamako

FROM : Thomas E. Park, HLS



SUBJECT: CARE/OPG Project Authorization

Your approval is required to authorize a grant of two hundred fifty nine thousand one hundred twenty seven dollars (\$259,127) from the Sahel Development Program to CARE/Mali for the CARE Rural Water Improvement Project (625-0934).

Discussion: The purpose of this project is to construct up to thirty wells in up to thirty villages in the Arrondissement of Ouélessébougou. Each well will be furnished with a foot pump and with a drinking trough for livestock. The project is self-help in that the villagers will supply all local materials and unskilled labor during the construction phase. Village Sanitary Committees will be formed and trained in community hygiene and in the maintenance and repair of the well and pump. The villagers will also make contributions for the purchase of the pumps. (See attached Project Proposal, pps 1-7, for details.)

There are several issues in this project. The first has to do with transport and procurement of commodities, and the second with the recruitment of technically qualified personnel. Both these issues are adequately discussed in the Project Proposal. (See pps. 7, 8 for details.) The third issue has to do with engineering plans for well construction. Because such plans were not described in the Project Proposal, it is recommended there be a condition precedent that the USAID engineer approve engineering plans before construction funds are disbursed.

Waivers: A waiver of the source and origin restriction is requested to permit procurement of the following equipment from AID Geographic Code 899 countries:

30 water pumps, foot	\$19,500
1 generator 8KVA	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Total	\$24,500

Justification: The type of water pump required for this project is the foot pump, a simple and inexpensive device which has been used in Mali and in many Sahelian countries, rather than sophisticated and expensive motor pumps. U.S. and other Code 941 country manufacturers of foot pumps have not yet shown interest for this type of pump in Mali. The only foot pumps that can be purchased and serviced in Mali are of European (France, U.K., etc.) make. They are easy to maintain and spare parts are available or can be fabricated at the village level.

It is also requested that source/origin waiver be granted to permit procurement of one generator from Code 899 countries. Based on our experience, there are no dealers of U.S. or other Code 941 country made generators in Mali. As a result there are no spare parts and there is no adequate after sale service available in Mali.

For these reasons, it is necessary to authorize procurement of the foot pumps and the generator from Geographic Code 899 countries because the exclusion of procurement from free-world countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941 would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and objectives of the Foreign Assistance program.

Justification to Congress: (See attachment)

Clearances Obtained: (See attached memos for the record.)

Recommendation: That you sign the attached Project Authorization and IEE.

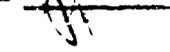
Condition Precedent: Prior to the disbursements of funds for purposes of well construction, CARE/Mali shall furnish in form and substance satisfactory to AID, engineering design plans for well construction. Prior to the disbursement of funds for the project, CARE/Mali shall furnish in form and substance satisfactory to AID an agreement for this project between CARE/Mali and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs.

Clearances: GDO: JNFord (in substance)

PROG: MDwyre 

PROG: HVaitaitis 

MGMT: MDiakité 

GDO/ENG: GRThompson 

Drafted by: HLS:TPark:11/29/79:ams

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country/Entity: Mali

Name of Project: Rural Water Improvement

Number of Project: 625-0934

1. Pursuant to Section 121 of the Foreign Assistance of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Rural Water Improvement Project for CARE/Mali involving planned obligations of not to exceed \$259,127 in grant funds over a 2 year period from date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/Allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project.

2. The project consists of the construction of up to thirty wells, each two meters in diameter, in up to thirty villages in the Arrondissement of Ouélessébougou. Each well will be equipped with a pump and a drinking trough for livestock. Village Sanitary Committees will be organized and trained in community hygiene and in the maintenance and repair of wells and pumps.

CARE will be the overall implementing organization and will field well construction teams and supply project supervision. The host country counterpart will be the Ministry of Health, Department of Social Affairs. Two Community Development technicians will be assigned by the Ministry of Health to assist CARE in the formation and the training of the village beneficiaries.

Participating villages will supply all local materials and non-specialized labor for the construction of the well and will make a monetary contribution towards the purchase of the pumps. The project will have a duration of two years.

3. The Project Agreement which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

4. a. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Goods and services, except for ocean shipping, financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in the Cooperating Country or in countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 941, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the U.S.A.

b. Agreement between CARE and the Government of the Republic of Mali

Prior to disbursement of funds for the project, CARE/Mali shall furnish in form and substance satisfactory to AID an agreement for this project between CARE and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs.

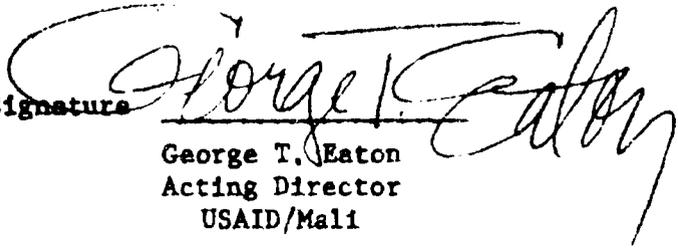
c. Engineering design plans

Prior to the disbursement of funds for purpose of well construction, CARE/Mali shall furnish in form and substance satisfactory to AID engineering design plans for well construction.

d. Waivers

The waivers to AID regulations as requested and justified in the Action Memorandum covering this authorization are hereby approved.

Signature


George T. Eaton
Acting Director
USAID/Mali

December 14, 1979

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Location: Mali

Project Title: : Rural Water Improvement - CARE/OPG

Funding : \$259,127 - AID

Life of Project : 2 years

IEE prepared by : Chris Conrad & Thomas Park

Date: December 6, 1979

Environmental Action Recommended: Negative determination

Concurrence: Thomas Park
Thomas Park, GDO/HLS

Date: 12/12/79

Decision:
Approved: George Thompson
George Thompson, GDO/ENG

Date: 12/12/79

Approved: George K. Edley
Acting Director

Date: 12/14/79

**EXAMINATION OF THE NATURE, SCOPE AND
MAGNITUDE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this project is to construct up to thirty wells (two meter diameter) in up to thirty villages in the Arrondissement of Ouélessébougou. Each well will be furnished with a foot pump (Vergnet Type 4A) and with a drinking trough for livestock. This activity will be self-help in nature as the beneficiary population will supply all local materials and non-specialized labor during the construction phase. Village Sanitary Committees will be formed and trained in rudimentary health practices as it pertains to water and its use, and the villagers will be trained in the maintenance and repair of the well and pump. The beneficiaries will also make a contribution for the purchase of the pumps.

CARE will field well construction teams and supply supervision in conjunction with two community development agents from the Ministry of Health, Department of Social Affairs (MOH/DSA). CARE will be, however, the overall implementing agency. This project will have a duration of two years.

This project will address itself to the problem of a lack of an adequate and sanitary year-round supply of water in the village communities. The villagers lack of access to technical expertise and materials to construct wells has caused a shortfall of adequate water supply. The attempt to meet the demand for water has resulted in the construction of open wells by villagers which, due to faulty design and lack of concrete casings, periodically cave-in or are contaminated by run-off water during the rainy season. Historically, village water supply has been met by construction of open, shallow, hand dug wells. Consequently, due to 1) variations in depth of the aquifer, 2) inability to dig deep enough into the aquifer, and 3) cave-ins, these wells dry up partially or completely during the dry season (December to June in some cases). They are also contaminated by run-off water due to the absence of concrete aprons which protect the top of the well from erosion.

CARE, with village support, will improve on well digging techniques already in practice by the villagers. The wells will all be constructed by hand. To reach a satisfactory depth (a minimum of three to four meters below the static water level and sometimes more depending upon the season) a compressor pump, and perforated concrete caissons, will be employed.

All wells will be lined throughout with concrete casings which will be made on-site. All wells will be fitted with a concrete apron to prevent contamination, and all wells will be closed with access through a manhole for cleaning and repair of the well. The villagers will work along side experienced well diggers learning simple techniques of well digging, which can be replicated to improve hygiene on other village wells.

A. Land Use

1. Changing the character of the land through:

a. Increasing the population of the people or animals:

The probability of increasing the population of the people or animals is low in that the population of the project area is a sedentary one. The animal population would probably not increase in that the majority of the population are traditionally farmers and not herders. The final goal of this project is the improved health status of the beneficiary population by decreasing the incidence of water borne diseases and their subsequent debilitating effects. It can be reasoned therefore that if the final goal is reached, it will have a salutary effect on the villagers and could indirectly increase their capability for cultivation and increase production. Also since there is an expected increase in the water supply in the participating villages, or at least an adequate supply during the dry season when other village wells dry up, those who traditionally spend up to one day in the search of water can use this time gained for other more productive endeavors.

Impact rating - N-L (positive)

b. Extracting natural resources:

The extraction of water from wells can lower the water table; however, for this project, maximum discharge and limited drawdown obtainable by means of the foot pump to be used will not be large enough to have any appreciable effect. This is especially true in the area where the project is situated as the aquifers are abundantly recharged by precipitation during the rainy season and sometimes by the Niger River itself.

Impact rating - N

c. Land clearing: Negligible land clearing will be carried-out.

Impact rating - N

d. Changing the soil character:

Impact rating - N

B. Water Quality

1. Physical state of the water:

No change in the physical state of water can be foreseen in this project.

Impact rating - N

2. Chemical and biological states of water:

No pollutants are contemplated on this project. The state of water in the aquifer will be unchanged. Drinking water quality will be improved.

Impact rating - N

3. Ecological balance:

No impacts can be foreseen.

Impact rating - N

C. Atmospheric

1. Air additives:

No use of sprayed pesticides or herbicides or any other additives is contemplated in this project.

Impact rating - N

2. Air pollution:

No air pollution is foreseen in this project.

Impact rating - N

3. Noise pollution:

No noise pollution is foreseen in this project.

Impact rating - N

D. Natural Resources

1. Diversion or increased use of water:

There is no diversion, storage or increased use of water contemplated in this project. Note: the slightly increased use of water during the dry season is negligible in environmental terms.

Impact rating - N

2. Irreversible or inefficient commitments:

No alternative development use is foreseen for this area.

Impact rating - N

E. Cultural

1. Altering physical symbols:

No impact

Impact rating - N

2. Dilution of cultural traditions:

This project will introduce no new or alien ideas into the project area. The project will improve upon already existing cultural forms such as Sanitary Committees, etc.

Impact rating - N

F. Socio-Economic

1. Changes in economic/employment patterns:

Employment/economic patterns should be improved slightly
(See A.1.a)

Impact rating - L (positive)

2. Changes in population:

This project will increase the effectiveness of certain organized village groups as to how they impact on village related problems. This could usurp or weaken the traditional authority of the family heads.

However, as stated above, every attempt will be made to improve upon existing traditional means of problem solving on the village level as it pertains to water and its use.

Impact rating - I (positive)

3. Changes in cultural patterns:

One of the indirect results of this project will be a reduction in the amount of time spent by women and young children in the search and transport of water. As stated previously, this could have a beneficial effect on overall food production in the village as this time saved could be used in other productive endeavors such as farming or in the production of shea butter.

Impact rating - L (positive)

G. Health

1. Changing the environment:

None

Impact rating - N

2. Eliminating an element of ecosystem:

None

Impact rating - N

3. General

This project was conceived with the intent of improving the quality and quantity of drinking water available to the village population. Village Sanitary Committees will be formed and trained to better impact on problems relating to water and its use. However this is not an entirely new concept to the villagers as each village has some type of formal group such as Youth groups, Women groups, etc., to deal with related problems and activities. This project will expand on this concept traditionally accepted by the villagers.

All the wells that will be constructed will be done with improved traditional techniques where possible, and villagers will be trained in the proper use and maintenance of the well system, however,

this is a concept already in application on the village level, in a primitive way. Therefore a positive general health impact can be identified.

Impact rating - L-M (positive)

II. RECOMMENDATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

The preceding discussion has indicated that the effects of the project on the natural environment are expected to be small and on the balance positive. No potential negative effects are foreseen which would not be reversible.

Consequently, a negative determination is recommended.

C A R E

MYP PROJECT PROPOSAL

Country: MALI (035)

Project Title: Rural Water Improvement

MYP Period: FY80 - FY82

Prepared by: Chris Conrad

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this project is to construct up to thirty wells (two meter diameter) in up to thirty villages in the arrondissement of Ouelessebouyou. Each well will be furnished with a foot pump (Vergnet Type 4A) and with a drinking trough for livestock. This activity will be self-help in nature as the beneficiary population will supply all local materials and non-specialized labor during the construction phase. Village Sanitary Committees will be formed and trained in rudimentary health practices as it pertains to water and its use, and villagers will be trained in the maintenance and repair of the well and pump. The beneficiaries will also make a contribution for the purchase of the pumps.

CARE will field well construction teams and supply supervision in conjunction with two community development agents from the Ministry of Health, Department of Social Affairs (MOH/DSA). CARE will be, however, the overall implementing agency. This project will commence in October 1979 with a duration of two years.

The intended beneficiary target group will be the rural population of the arrondissement of Ouelessebouyou, second region. The town of Ouelessebouyou is situated 78 kilometers south of the capital of Bamako. Total population of the arrondissement is estimated at over 35,000 inhabitants of which over 90% belong to farm families living in or near some seventy small villages. Population density is about 12 persons/km². The basic occupation of the population is subsistence agriculture.

2. PROJECT DESIGN

Statement of the Problem(s)

The lack of an adequate and sanitary year-round supply of water in rural Mali poses a serious impediment to the economic development of the village communities. The rural population's lack of access to technical expertise and materials to construct wells has caused a shortfall of adequate water supply and has resulted in the construction of open wells by villagers which, due to faulty design and lack of cement casings, periodically cave in or are contaminated by run-off water during the rainy season. The Government of Mali's (GOM) efforts to resolve this problem have been successful to varying degrees, but progress has been slow. Up to 1974 only about 40-160 new wells were constructed annually, a number far short of the rate required to meet Mali's need for over 8,000 wells.

Historically, village water supply has been met by construction of open, shallow, hand-dug wells. Consequently, due to the lack of sufficient depth these wells dry up partially or completely during the dry season (December to June in some cases) and are contaminated by run-off water due to the lack of cement aprons which protect the top of the well from erosion.

These wells also periodically cave in due to the lack of cement casings which line the walls of the well, providing support but allowing for water to filter into the well from the water table at the base. Once a well is rendered inoperative for any of the above reasons the villagers will construct another well in the same manner and abandon the old well. If village wells dry up and the construction of new wells of sufficient depth provide enough water for the village is impossible, the village will be moved to another area where table can be reached by the construction of another shallow well. In general, villagers cannot dig a well to a depth of more than eight meters without cement linings, a cement apron, proper tools and/or some type of technical expertise.

Final Goal(s) :

The improved health status of 18,000 villagers utilizing wells by decreasing the incidence of water-borne diseases among the beneficiary population by 20% in the Arrondissement of Ouelessebougou by 1982.

Intermediate Goal(s) :

- 1) The year-round availability and utilization of an adequate supply of improved drinking water in thirty (30) villages in the Arrondissement of Ouelessebougou by 1982.
- 2) The establishment of thirty (30) effective and viable village sanitary committees in the Arrondissement of Ouelessebougou by 1982.
- 3) The establishment of thirty (30) effective and viable well maintenance/repair teams (120 villagers) in thirty (30) villages in the Arrondissement of Ouelessebougou by 1982.

Project Activity Targets :

- 1) The construction of thirty (30) wells.
- 2) The installation of thirty (30) Vergnet type 4A foot pumps on thirty wells.
- 3) The formation of thirty (30) village Sanitary Committees.
- 4) The training of one hundred twenty (120) villagers from thirty (30) villages in well and pump maintenance/repair.

3. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Development :

This project has developed out of field exposure and contact as the result of CARE's Rural Water Improvement Project (PCN 3 00319) in Sanankoroba. The Arrondissement of Sanankoroba is

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situated in the same area as the Arrondissement of Ouclessobougou and the two Arrondissements share the same border for over 100 kilometers. The Chef de Arrondissement of Ouclessobougou was also Chef de Arrondissement a.i. during part of FY1979 at which time he became familiar with the CARE Rural Water Improvement Project. The Chief of the Community Development Section, Department of Social Affairs (DSA) who is the counterpart for the wells project in Sanankoroba has expressed a desire that CARE expand its efforts in rural water improvement in the adjoining districts. In discussions with CARE main counterpart in Mali, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs, the expansion of CARE's wells project has been requested. And last but not least, village chiefs from the Arrondissement of Ouclessobougou have met with CARE representatives in the field and in the CARE office in Bamako to request assistance in constructing village wells.

Project Strategy:

In the Government of Mali's (GOM) last five-year plan (1974-1978) Title III, Second Chapter, the problem of the insufficient amount of water in rural areas was sited and a government well construction service (Operation Puits) was formed. Reference was also made to the necessity of 8,000 wells for the rural population of which there were 1,000 existing wells as of 1974. Progress towards this stated goal of 8,000 wells has been slow and Operation Puits has encountered many difficulties in the administration of such a national program. Furthermore, due to internal problems within the Operation, it seems that this service will be quite ineffective in the months to come.

With CARE's exposure and field experience in the framework of the wells project in Sanankoroba and its grassroots working relationship with the rural populations of that area and with the field staff and National Direction of the Department of Social Affairs, it has become apparent that supplying the village poor

with an adequate amount of drinking water is a major priority to the various GOM services involved in rural development.

There is a direct relationship between this project and the CARE project in Sanankoroba (PCN 3 00319). Although the wells project in Sanankoroba is smaller in scope, this project proposal is considered as an extension, geographically and administratively. The experience gained during the implementation of the Sanankoroba project will aid immeasurably in the implementation of the Ouclessobougou project. In Sanankoroba, apart from the achievement of the goals set down in the project design, many secondary and tertiary benefits have occurred. For example, villagers have learned the proper techniques required in deepening a well; this they can now replicate in their village with wells that dry up because they lack sufficient depth. Community gardens constructed by the local women's Clubs, have begun to appear near the wells constructed with CARE assistance. And more importantly, villagers have learned that they can successfully accomplish projects which will benefit every one of the village—if they work together. The community development agents of MOH/DSA who are stationed in Sanankoroba now have a solid base for further community development efforts in the area as a direct result of the wells project.

The wells project in Ouclessobougou will attempt to achieve the same results but on a larger scale over a longer period of time (two years) and with much more of an emphasis on the training of villagers and the formation of village sanitary committees.

Project Impact:

This project will have no foreseeable negative effects on the members of the beneficiary community. Possible positive effects on members of the community other than the intended beneficiary target group could be the replication of village sanitary procedures and well-digging techniques by villagers around the project area.

The role of women in development will be enhanced by this project in that special consideration will be given to village women's groups during the formation and training of the village Sanitary Committees. Also, women's groups will have an input into the decision of the well site in the village. As mentioned previously, the CARE wells project in Sanankoroba has already witnessed a positive effect on village women in that local women's clubs are beginning community gardens near most of the new wells constructed under that project. Income from the sale of the vegetables is used by the women's clubs for group purchases of medicines and other necessities.

Traditionally women not only have the responsibility of food preparation, child rearing and marketing farm products but also work in the fields weeding and harvesting. Therefore this project, by making available an adequate supply of improved water, will decrease the amount of time that a woman normally takes to carry water from sometimes as far as four kilometers. Furthermore, with the improved drinking water, diseases which are water borne and their debilitating effects will be decreased. These two factors will permit the women to be more productive in the fields as they will devote less time in the search for water and will have improved health conditions in the village and the drinking water itself.

Project Continuity:

As has already been experienced with the Sanankoroba wells project, certain aspects of project activities will be continued by the target beneficiaries themselves. It is projected that the same results will occur with the Ouclessebougon wells project. These activities will include proper well and pump maintenance and repair. Also the annual cleaning of the bottom of the well due to silt build-up, an integral part of the training component of the project, will also be continued. Furthermore, the beneficiaries will be able to apply techniques learned during the project

implementation to deepen existing wells in the village that dry up during the months of December to June.

CARE and other external support will be required for the duration of the project agreement. It is not expected that support, administrative, technical or financial from external sources, will be required after project termination.

Project Potential:

It is in this area of project potential that the project is most attractive. The potential of this project for wider scale application is great. Perhaps it would be presumptuous, at this time, to assume that this project can be replicated by the host government on a national or regional scale, since Operation Puits' mandate is to construct open wells in rural Mali and this is something they have been unable to accomplish with much success. And, Operation Puits is almost totally funded from external sources (United Nations). However, it would be safe to conclude, considering the nature of the project and its self-help approach, with particular emphasis on the training of the villagers in the techniques necessary to build and maintain village wells, that this project could serve as a model for similar projects in this region or, that the villagers of the Arrondissement of Ouelessebouyou would no longer require assistance in drinking water supplies as they are capable of digging and maintaining wells themselves.

Project Constraints:

Possible project constraints are of two types. First, and probably the greatest obstacle to project implementation, is transport and procurement of project materials. CARE has experienced problems before in the shipment of materials from the United States. Most commodities arrive in the port of Abidjan, Ivory Coast and it is the clearing from customs and the subsequent

transshipment by truck to Bamako that presents the problems. Delays in the port of Abidjan or delays in the transshipment of materials could seriously delay project implementation. A rather large quantity of cement (150 tons) is required for this project and procurement through the GOM import/export service (SOMIEX) has proved very difficult in the past and as of this writing, CARE has been informed by the Director General of SOMIEX that future cement availability does not look promising. Therefore, if cement cannot be purchased locally at a reasonable price, CARE will be forced to import cement from Abidjan or Dakar and this could pose a serious constraint.

The second possible project constraint could be in the recruitment of technically qualified well diggers and supervisory staff. CARE, with its experience with the Sanankoroba wells project, has been able to recruit several qualified former-Operation Puits well diggers; however, supervisory staff has posed somewhat of a problem. The ability of CARE to recruit qualified supervisory staff from the limited number of technical personnel available in Mali will be crucial to project implementation. Consequently, incentives with regard to salary, promotion and support for possible candidates have been included in project design to make these positions attractive to qualified personnel. However, this could pose a possible constraint.

4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Pre-Implementation Conditions:

The following conditions and actions must take place before implementation of the project can begin.

July 1979

- Official request GOM assignment of two graduates Community Development School (CNDC) to Ouelesse-bougou wells project.

- August 1979 - Project Agreement signed between CARE and the Ministry of Health, Department of Social Affairs.
- September 1979 - Pre-Project survey conducted by CARE and Department of Social Affairs.
- October 1979 - Individual village agreements signed - CARE, village chief and local Chef de Arrondissement.

Implementation Plan and Schedule :

- October 1979
- Supervisory and support staff hired and installed in Ouelessebouyou and Bamako.
 - Order commodities to be obtained locally and third country for FY80.
 - CARE/New York orders and arranges for shipment US purchase commodities for FY80
 - Project headquarters/warehouse facilities made available to CARE in Ouelessebouyou.
 - Garage and workshop set up in Ouelessebouyou.
 - Prepare detailed work plan for well digging phase.
- November 1979
- Well digging teams hired and installed in Ouelessebouyou.
 - Prefabrication of iron reinforcing rods for cement casings begins at Ouelessebouyou.
- December 1979
- Construction of wells and cement casings begins.
 - Monitor all pipe line commodities on order-project components received already assigned.
- January 1980
- CARE/Department of Social Affairs prepare detailed work plan for training session and

.../.

- formation of village sanitary committees and maintenance repair teams (first 15 villages)
- February 1980 - Beneficiary village Sanitary Committees and well/pump maintenance/repair teams formed in fifteen villages.
- March 1980 - Training sessions begin in village sanitary education and well/pump maintenance/repair.
- April 1980 - Begin installation of Vergnet Type 4A foot pumps on completed wells.
- May 1980 - Village surveys conducted for second year implementation in 15 villages.
- August 1980 - Training session completed. Sanitary Committees and maintenance/repair teams evaluated.
- September 1980 - Fifteen wells completed and fifteen pumps installed.
- End of Project Year 1.
- October 1980 - All components prepare complete comprehensive reports for evaluation and review.
- Order commodities to be obtained for second project year.
- Prepare detailed work plan for second project year, construction of wells.
- November 1980 - Construction phase begins on final 15 wells.
- February 1981 - Beneficiary village Sanitary Committees and well/pump maintenance/repair teams formed.
- March 1981 - Training sessions begin in village sanitary education and well/pump maintenance/repair.
- August 1981 - Training sessions completed. Sanitary Committees and maintenance/repair teams evaluated.
- September 1981 - Fifteen wells completed and fifteen pumps installed.

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- September 1981 - Prepare final reports and evaluations by CARE
(cont'd.) and Department of Social Affairs.
- End of Project Year 2.

Technical Considerations:

There are no technical aspects of this project that require special considerations and there is no special technology that will be employed in the project that would effect the counterparts or the beneficiaries.

Procurement Requirements:

Below is a list of the general types of major equipment and materials to be procured under the project. As mentioned in project constraints, the purchase of cement in Mali could pose a major problem. If cement is not available in country, CARE will import the quantity needed from Dakar or Abidjan.

Description of items Requested for Purchase	Total Est. Quantity Required	Est. Total cost in US\$	Suggested Purchase Locale	Delivery Schedule
1. Compressor Units Ingersoll Rand P175SD	2	40,000	US	Nov. '79
2. Winches	1	750	Mali	"
3. Pulleys	6	750	Mali	"
4. Steel Casings	6	10,500	Mali	"
5. Cement (tons)	150	33,000	Mali	"
6. Foot Pumps Vergnet 4A	30	19,500	Mali	"
7. Reinforcing Iron (pcs)	3,600	11,300	Mali	"
8. Tools (misc.)		7,000	Mali	"
9. Wheelbarrows	8	1,000	Mali	"
10. Tie Wire Rolls	60	500	Mali	"
11. Steel Cutters	5	625	Mali	"
12. Picks	25	250	Mali	"
13. Shovels	25	250	Mali	"
14. Cement Buckets	150	900	Mali	"
15. Rope (meters)	1,000	800	Mali	"
16. All Welding Unit	1	500	US	"
17. Generator 220 - 8 KVA	1	5,000	Mali	"
18. Fuel and repairs	-	5,000	Mali	"
19. International Harvester Pick-up (Diesel)	2	20,000	US	"

Personnel Requirements:

The following are the CARE international personnel requirements for project implementation. All personnel and percentage cost distribution would be required for total project period (two years).

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Percentage Cost Distribution of Salary & Time to be Spent toward This Project</u>
1. Country Director	35%
2. Field Representative	75%

5. PROJECT EVALUATION:

A. Final Goal:

The improved health status of 18,000 villagers utilizing wells by decreasing the incidence of water-borne diseases among the beneficiary population by 20% in the District of Ouelesse-bougou by 1982.

Indicators:

- a) Comparison of Pre- and Post-Project surveys for each site (see Annexes 1 and 2 for pre- and post-survey format models.
- b) Examination of local health center cases recorded as intestinal parasitosis, resulting from consumption of infected water before and after installation of new wells,

B. Intermediate Goals:

1. The year-round availability and utilization of an adequate supply of improved water in thirty (30) villages in the District of Ouelessebouyou by 1982.

Indicators:

- a) The completed wells are functioning and water from them is available to recipient villagers on a daily basis.
- b) Post-Project Survey indicates availability, utilization and quality of water has improved by target date at levels outlined in Pre-Project Survey.

2. The establishment of thirty (30) effective and viable village Sanitary Committees in the District of Ouelessebouyou by 1982.

Indicators:

- a) The Sanitary Committees remain active in villages where training programs have been undertaken and wells completed.
- b) Village sanitary conditions resulting from new water supply and Committee activities show marked improvement from levels identified in Pre-Project Survey.
- c) Post-Project Survey information reveals regular sessions by Committees on sanitation provided to villagers.

3. The establishment of effective maintenance/repair teams (120 villagers) in thirty (30) villages in the District of Ouelessebouyou by 1982. (4-person teams)

Indicators:

- a) The team remains active after its formation, providing regular well cleaning and maintenance services as required.
- b) Post-Project Survey shows knowledge of maintenance requirements among trained villagers is sufficient to provide necessary up-keep and repair levels.

6. PROJECT FUNDING :

FINANCIAL PLAN - OPG PROPOSALS

<u>I. CARE-managed Inputs</u>	<u>Firm 1st Yr. (FY80)</u>	<u>Projected 2nd Yr. (FY81)</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>A. In kind Contributions</u>			
1. Village Labor/Materials	15,000	15,000	30,000
2. Contributions for Pumps	3,750	3,750	7,500
Totals	<u>18,750</u>	<u>18,750</u>	<u>37,500</u>
<u>B. Materials & Equipment</u>			
1. U.S. Purchases	60,500	-	60,500
2. In Country Purchases	75,275	21,850	97,125
3. Third Country Purchases	-	-	-
Totals	<u>135,775</u>	<u>21,850</u>	<u>157,625</u>
<u>C. Personnel & Operations</u>			
1. Int'l Personnel	32,899	13,550	46,449
2. National Personnel	14,046	20,100	34,146
3. Int'l Travel	4,062	1,500	5,562
4. In Country Travel	3,755	4,800	8,555
5. Office Costs including Equipment + Maintenance	14,753	3,000	17,753
6. Vehicle Maintenance + repair	3,300	6,200	9,500
7. Other Support Costs	14,199	4,323	18,522
Totals	<u>87,014</u>	<u>53,473</u>	<u>140,487</u>
<u>D. Training Costs</u>			
1. Trainee Costs In Country	2,500	2,500	5,000
2. Trainee Costs 3rd Countries	2,500	2,500	5,000
3. Training materials incl. Curriculum Development	5,000	5,000	10,000
4. Tuition & Other Fees	2,500	2,500	5,000
Totals	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>25,000</u>
 Grand Total Exclusive of Overhead	 <u>254,039</u>	 <u>406,573</u>	 <u>360,612</u>

FINANCIAL PLAN - OPG PROPOSALS (continued)

	<u>Firm 1st Yr. (FY80)</u>	<u>Projected 2nd Yr. (FY81)</u>	<u>Total</u>
E. <u>Summary of Funds</u>			
<u>Requested AID/OPG</u>			
1. Materials & Equipment	135,775	21,850	157,625
2. Personnel & Operations	50,714	6,773	57,487
3. Training costs	12,500	12,500	25,000
4. Overhead (7.92%)	15,759	3,256	19,015
Totals	<u>214,748</u>	<u>44,379</u>	<u>259,127</u>

II. Summary of CARE-managed Input Sources

A. CARE-Generated

1. General Public, principally from North America & Europe	36,300	46,700	83,000
2. Host Government	12,750	12,750	25,500
3. Other Donor Gov't Agencies (identify)	-	-	-
4. Private and U.N. Agencies (identify)	-	-	-
5. Village Labor & Material & Contributions	18,750	18,750	37,500
Totals	<u>67,800</u>	<u>78,200</u>	<u>146,000</u>

B. AID/OPG 214,748 44,379 259,127

C. Other inputs managed but not generated by CARE - - -

III. Non-CARE Managed Inputs (List major types of non-CARE managed inputs and indicate their approximate value, source and when and for how long it is expected their inputs will be needed).

- NONE-

RECAP.	CARE	USAID	GOM	COMMUNITIES	TOTALS
FY80	36,300	214,748	12,750	18,750	282,548
FY81	46,700	44,379	12,750	18,750	122,579
TOTAL	83,000	259,127	25,500	37,500	405,127

ANNEX A

RURAL WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PROPOSAL

Pre-Project Model Survey Format

Information to be gathered:

1. Basic Village data
2. Community Organization data
3. Water Resource and Utilization data
4. Health-related data

I. Basic Village Data

- A. Name of Village & Arrondissement _____
- B. Estimated Population _____
- C. Main Sources of Income and Livelihood _____
- D. Annual Rainfall _____

II. Community Organization Data

- A. Are there existing committees in the village? _____ If yes, what are they?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
- B. Do they meet regularly? _____ When? _____
- C. How many members per committee? _____
- D. What projects are/have the committees undertaken?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
- E. Does the village meet regularly to discuss the conditions and needs of the village? _____
- F. What is the existing hierarchy of the village?

III. Water Resource and Utilization Data

- A. How many wells exist in the village?
 1. Public _____
 2. Private _____

- B. What criteria has been used for digging the wells in their present places?
1. Proximity to the village _____
 2. Shallow water table _____
 3. Availability of water year round _____
 4. Quality of water _____
 5. Others _____
- C. What are the traditional methods utilized by villagers in digging these wells?
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
- D. Is there someone or some group in the village who is responsible for maintaining the wells? _____ Is he/Are they effective? _____
- E. How are the private wells maintained? Different from the public? How?
- F. How is the water drawn from the wells?
1. Bucket _____
 2. Hand pump _____
 3. Motor pump _____
 4. Other _____
- G. Numbers of village animals _____
- H. From where do the animals get their water? _____
- I. Have any of the wells been tested for the water's potability? What are the results? _____

IV. Health-related Data

- A. Are there health and/or medical facilities available in the village? _____ If not, where is the nearest facility? _____
- B. Are there medical personnel available in the village?
1. Doctors _____
 2. Nurses _____
 3. Others _____

- C. How often do they visit the village? _____
- D. What services do they provide? _____
- E. Is medicine available to the villagers? _____
- F. Is there a sanitation committee in the village? _____
- G. If yes, what are its duties? _____
Does it function effectively? _____
- H. Are there medical records available showing the instance of different diseases among the villagers?

	<u>Name of Disease</u>	<u>Cases per Month</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

- I. Which of the above diseases are related to the consumption of non-potable water?
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____