

PT - ALI 313
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USAID/MALI
Semi-Annual Project Implementation Report

A. Administrative Data

- 1. Project Title: Manantali Reset. Project
- 2. Project Number: 625-0955
- 3. Date of Report: September 20, 1992
- 4. Implementing Agency: DNHE, Peace Corps

5. Major Contractors

Name

- A. Mamadou Coulibaly
- B.
- C.

- 6. Project Officer: Mamadou Coulibaly
- 7. Last Evaluation Date: 3/1/87
- 8. Next Evaluation Date: TBD

B. Financial Data (\$000)

- 9. Date of Authorization: 8/31/84
- 10. Authorized LOP: \$18,835
- 11. PACD Original: 6/30/89
- 12. Current: 6/30/94

	At end of Previous Period	This Period	To Date
A. Obligations:	18,335	500	18,835
B. Earmarks:	18,317	(6)	18,311
C. Commitments:	18,310	(5)	18,304
D. Disbursements:	18,259	20	18,279
E. Accruals:	17,089	(5,322)	11,767
F. Pipeline:	58,539	484	543
G. Mortgage:	500	(500)	0

13. Project Purpose

To resettle 10000 people from 46 villages forced to move because of the impoundment created by the Manantali Dam, minimizing their hardship and seeking to at least sustain their current standard of living.

**1. MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND POLICY REFORM (AS APPROPRIATE)
TO BE ACCOMPLISHED UNDER THE PROJECT AND PROGRESS TO
DATE:**

The Project continues to provide direct assistance to rural resident of Bamafélé Arrondissement thru a community development component carried out by Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs). Following the consultancy, USAID and CRM-DNHE signed a ProAg on August 27, 1992, extending the project for two (2) years. This extension period will allow expansion of community development activities and make project's achievements sustainable in the relocated area. Major activities will be related to community development activities and some construction activities.

Over this period, a Non-Governmental Organization will be solicited to take over project field management. This policy reform in project management will give the opportunity to assist local technical services and will enable an institutional capacity building in the circumscription which is up to present totally deprived.

The Project ground-water monitoring system is effective, data have been gathered and provided to DNHE and USAID. This component will be useful in terms of measuring ground-water motions, water contents and quality. The system covers the resettled area and the surrounding of the Dam and foresees major impoundments.

Local agriculture extension agencies and Peace Corps Volunteers are working along on farming experiment for intensification. New farming practices and erosion control techniques have been introduced. The Project will create a seasonal camp in Manantali where proven farming techniques will be disseminated, including literacy and numeracy. Local incentives are being fostered to organize villages to cope with community needs.

In order to make health services accessible to local residents, village based pharmacies have been established. Peace Corps Volunteers and the health center matron are conducting refresher training to mid-wives. A sensitization campaign is underway thru evening "causeries" and sketches played by a group of actors. It is related to health risks and the advantage of safe water drinking. Regular meetings are held with pump-repairmen. KBK and the Project are planning for a local pump repair conference which will gather not only repairmen within Bamafélé Arrondissement but also those assigned to surrounding areas.

2. MAJOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND POLICY ACTIONS (AS APPROPRIATE) ACCOMPLISHED OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS (6 MONTHS):

Major activities and policy actions accomplished over the past 6 months are as follows:

- 2.1. Agriculture:** Over this reporting period, PCVs' actions have concentrated on replicating and disseminating lessons learned from the last year's experimental fields thru-out the resettled area. To proceed with experiment fields, the project has selected 60kg of millet seeds and distributed them to 8 villages. This variety has proven to be resistant to the striga, a wild weed impoverishing the soil. This year's agriculture campaign includes farming experimentation in two (2) villages. In the first village twelve (12) women farm 100m² plot, using "phosphate de Tilemsi" and organic fertilizer to increase rice yields. In the other village a total of twenty six (26) women are cultivating 1/8 hectare of peanut and 100m² rice. Peace Corps Volunteers are currently organizing local blacksmiths into a group to alleviate the lack of spare parts of agriculture equipment. A trainer of ODIMO - forgerons training center in Kita has conducted a need assessment trip in the resettled area during the past dry season. The Project is providing assistance to 2 villages in creating 3 "improved" animal enclosures to produce organic fertilizers. Concerning agricultural credit to farmers, every family which received a loan during the 1991 campaign to do experimental field repaid 100% the credit borrowed. Notwithstanding, the project ends this credit program and a long term approach is being prospected along with ODIMO and village associations to provide loans thru village based "cash boxes" and cereal banks.
- 2.2. Natural Resources Management:** Over the past six (6) months Peace Corps Volunteers conducted sensitization campaigns in villages. Major activities related to village based tree nurseries, fruit trees grafting, inter-village discussions on land management and dissemination of erosion control techniques. The project conducted respectively a one day training session in tree grafting in 6 villages and a five day training session in land conservation and erosion control was offered to 6 other villages. The latter

session included conservation techniques with tube level - rock lines - millet stalk barriers gully plugs. Besides these training sessions, Peace Corps along with villages initiated 2 orchards, villagers constructed live fences. More than 350 people in the valley participated in various programs and activities initiated by Peace Corps Volunteers.

- 2.3. Health:** PCVs and the local health center are providing health services thru-out the arrondissement. Round-trips are conducted to assess villagers' needs in terms of health and essential medicines. PCVs are currently sensitizing and encouraging local incentives to this end, in April - May, 1992 some villages were visited and sketches related to public health were presented by a group of 6 actors, including men and women. There is currently a network of medicine supply including 13 villages pharmacies and a medicine warehouse. A "Health Day" is planned in the area, it will be a meeting gathering health physicians and para-medical personnel to discuss and solve common health problems as well as review delivery techniques with traditional mid-wives. Besides this planning, PCVs and the local health center will take to a 10-year health-care program aiming at reducing 5% infant and child mortality and morbidity rates by October 2003. The current pregnant women consultancy rate is 25% in the area.
- 2.4. Water Resources Management and Sanitation:** During the past 6 months, the project has made a commendable effort in disseminating the treadle pump for gardening and low scale irrigation. The devised pump was installed in villages and techniques of use were demonstrated. The pump's reception by villagers has been extremely positive. Many villagers expressed interest in having similar pumps, plans are in process to purchase some after the harvest. PCVs and 5 local repairmen held monthly meetings, spare parts supply and the maintenance system were clearly discussed. Attention was focussed on DNHE/KBK and Cercle-wide repairmen conference in Manantali. During this meeting, repairmen will exchange ideas on maintenance systems. A potential water crisis is awaiting in 6 villages comprising a sector during the next dry season. The repairman assigned to this sector quitted, leaving behind some broken pumps. PCVs met with concerned villages to select, train and appoint a new

repairman to the sector. Further work initiated by PCVs and local pump repairmen concerned sensitizing villagers on cleaning adjacent areas of water points for sanitation. The team has already visited and re-educated 13 villages so far, there are 30 more villages to be covered. Besides this sensitization campaign, PCVs are planning to offer a training session to 3 people on well improvement for gardening.

2.5. Education and Small Enterprise Development: A cluster of 6 villages undertook a numeracy training sessions over this reporting period. This program was intended to villages where there is no school. PCVs used the TOSTAN method which is conceived by UNICEF and the Senegalese Education Department for adult teaching in rural areas. A total of 15 villagers have been trained, including 8 men and 7 women from 5 villages. These trained villagers will be teachers and are expected to disseminate the method in their own villages. A PCV helped English teachers assigned to 8th and 9th grades, in pronunciation and English clause patterns. Following this incentive, books in French and English have been located and sensitization has started in villages with membership's contribution in the amount of 125 F.CFA to set-up a library. The Project will continue to search for membership among villagers and organize a "Book Day" in local schools to introduce pupils to the books and to the library system. At the request of several villages, an accounting training session was held in March - April, 1992. The training was attended by 18 villagers who have already been introduced to the very basic steps and had the ability and need to expand their current systems. Major topics covered were basic business principles, feasibility studies cost/price analysis, marketing etc... A similar program was taught to 13 pharmacy managers and 5 repairmen.

3. THINGS GOING WELL, i.e SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS TO REPORT OVER THE PAST SIX (6) MONTHS:

3.1. Project management and implementation have been made on mutual collaboration between involved agencies, Peace Corps, USAID and DNHE. Local technical services are being more and more involved in project activities. In May, 1992, technical studies of the infrastructure program were completed, and the report is already available. The Project Paper Amendment No.1 was completed and a new Project Agreement was issued for the follow-up project.

3.2. Over this reporting period, the Project has successfully achieved the following activities:

- Primary health care have been expanded and a medicine supply network has been established in 13 villages, making a total coverage of 28% in the whole area. Due to PCVs and the health center regular visits in villages, pregnant women consultancy has increased to 25%. A refresher training session was offered to traditional mid-wives.

- Project's actions targeted agriculture intensification, to alleviate difficulties related farming land shortage. PCVs and ODIMO have disseminated new farming practices in 8 villages. To this end, 28 women are currently working with the project in their own fields. Local incentives are enhanced to create "animal enclosures" for organic manure production in villages.

- The numeracy and literacy programs are underway, 15 people have been introduced to the TOSTAN Method. Villagers expressed great interest to these activities and provided teaching materials.

- The sensitization program conducted by PCVs and the 6 actors on clean water consumption and water born diseases reached 13 villages, making a coverage of 28% in the arrondissement. The dissemination of treadle pump has been positive, more villagers expressed the need to acquire and use it during the next dry season. Local pump repairmen and PCVs had regular meetings with villagers to reinforce the pump maintenance system.

4. **THINGS NOT GOING SO WELL, i.e MAJOR PROBLEMS AND CRITICAL ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED:**

The only major problem encountered over these past 6 months is the departure of the pump repairman assigned to Kéniéba sector, a cluster of 6 villages. There are broken hand-pumps and villages can not reach a consensus to appoint a new repairman. Therefore, a water crisis may be anticipated during the next dry season. Other pump repairmen and PCVs are attempting to resolve this critical issue by selecting and appointing an handicraftsman within the sector.

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5. PROJECT CONTRIBUTION TO SUB-TARGET AND/OR INDICATORS SET OUT IN THE PROGRAM LOGFRAME, AND THE INFORMATION BASE FOR MONITORING THIS:

The project continues to provide direct assistance to host and resettled residents of the Bafing Valley. It will promote local incentives and collaborate with local technical services to establish an institutional capacity within the area. The project has greatly contributed to make primary health care services accessible to villagers and increased pregnant women's consultancy (rate 25%) ref. Health Center Log-book. Mother-Child's mortality and morbidity rates have been reduced by 1.21% (ref. Health Survey Reports: 14.90% in 1986, 10.70% in 1989 and 9.49% in 1992.).

Agriculture intensification had great benefit in villages where experimental farming was carried out. The use of new varieties in experimental fields increased millet yield by 5.7% average, ref. ODIMO Report 1991.

6. MAJOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND POLICY ACTION OVER THE NEXT SIX MONTHS:

Over the next 6 months the project will undertake the following policy and activities:

- The project will enhance the involvement of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) which will take over field management and expand community development activities in the resettled area. A PIO/T will be processed, a RFP (request for proposal) will be issued and the NGO will be selected on a competitive basis. The following activities will start:

- recruit, train and place 6 new animators in villages,
- health center plumbing in Bamafélé,
- a former brick making hangar conversion into a 3 classroom school in Farabanding,
- digging 2 wells in Kéréouné (upstream zone).
- work with WID officer to explore sustainable means of supplying fertilizers to the project area.