

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1978

MALI

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

JUNE 1976



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

M A L I

FY 1978

June 1976

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FY 1978 MALI ABS

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CERTIFICATION OF DAP

The Mali DAP issued in March 1975 a basically accurate assessment of Malian economic reality and development potential. Mali has, according to 1975 IBRD figures, descended to the rank of the poorest country in the world. Post-drought short-term recovery programs, though reasonably successful, are too limited in scope to have much economic development impact. A wide range of medium and long-term development programs are being funded by many donors within the context of the 1974-78 Malian Development Plan wherein the GOM places its heaviest priorities on rural development. At present most of these programs are in early stages which have not yet contributed substantially to economic development. Thus, though future development may be more promising, it is more than likely that Mali will retain its unenviable level of poverty for the next two to three years.

The DAP strategy called for AID to focus on four sectors: livestock, agriculture, human resources and health. Projects at various stages are presently going ahead using all funding sources except human resources. In the livestock sector, there are no substantial new factors which would change the basic legitimacy of our livestock strategy as outlined in the DAP. A promising note is that during the past two years there has been substantial other donor interest in livestock development. Coordination of activities is a clear necessity (and is taking place actively but informally) and offers an opportunity for timely and rational application of funds and human resources.

In agriculture, the major goal was for Mali to achieve self-sufficiency in grains. 1975-76 harvests produced a slight marketable grain surplus (approximately 30,000 tons) amounting to 3% of the total crop. Rains during

the 1975-76 growing season were near normal contributing to the successful campaign. Given the fickleness of the weather and the heavy dependence of Mali on rain-fed crop production, a slight drop in rainfall could easily change a surplus into a loss. Real self-sufficiency cannot be claimed until Mali has achieved a capacity to grow and/or store sufficient grain for lower rainfall years. More modern agricultural techniques are being introduced along with development of new rain-fed and irrigable crop areas. To the extent that marketable surpluses may exist from time to time in good years, our agricultural sector strategy must consider appropriate storage or export of surplus grain to other grain-deficit Sahelian countries. The agriculture sector analysis scheduled to begin in June 1976 will address this issue.

The DAP analysis of the health sector remains valid and consequently the proposed rural health program remains properly targeted. Although no education sector activities are presently planned, it appears that those needs identified by the DAP are still valid. The proposed program for training mid-level agricultural extension officers, using Food and Nutrition funding, has been clearly identified in the DAP as a critical need.

Thus, in summary, the Mali DAP remains a valid global planning document for those sectors analyzed. Reworking of the DAP should be scheduled within two years to take advantage of any early results from medium and long-term investments and to analyze the potential impact of large infrastructural programs like the Selingue Dam.

AIRGRAM
CONTINUATION

- 3 -
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
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Attachment 1

Country/Program MALI

Summary Table I

Funding Levels for FY 1976, IQ, FY 1977, FY 1978

| | <u>FY 1976^{1/}</u> | <u>Interim Quarter^{1/}</u> | <u>FY 1977</u> | <u>FY 1978</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Food/Nutrition | 2389 | 1981 | 8168 | 19045 |
| Grants | 2389 | 1981 | 8168 | 19045 |
| Loans | | | | |
| Population/Health | | 500 | 750 | 1313 |
| Grants | | 500 | 750 | 1313 |
| Loans | | | | |
| (Population) | | | | |
| (Grants) | | | | |
| (Loans) | | | | |
| (Health) | | 500 | 750 | 1313 |
| (Grants) | | 500 | 750 | 1313 |
| (Loans) | | | | |
| Education | | | | |
| Grants | | | | |
| Loans | | | | |
| Section 106 | | | | 2500 |
| Grants | | | | 2500 |
| Loans | | | | |
| Sub-total | 2389 | 2481 | 8918 | 22858 |
| Grants | 2389 | 2481 | 8918 | 22858 |
| Loans | | | | |
| Supporting Assistance | | | | |
| Grants | | | | |
| Loans | | | | |
| Total | 2389 | 2481 | 8918 | 22858 |
| HIGs | | | | |
| PL 480 | | | | |
| Title I | | | | |
| Title II | | 63 | 127 | 209 |

^{1/} Data for FY 1976 and the Interim Quarter should be based on the Operational Year Budget which we believe will be available in early May.

UNCLASSIFIED

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY | | | | | | 1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE | | | 2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6 | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------|--------|--|--|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY MALI | | | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77 | | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE [1] | | 7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [688] | | | | | |
| 8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION | | | | | | 9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM | | | | | | | |
| 10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO. | 11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM) | 12. QTR. FOR OBLIGATION | 13. EST. FY AUTHORITY FINAL | 14. APPROPRIATION | 15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | 16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR | 17. BUDGETS (IN \$000) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | AY | TQ | OY | BY | LDP | | |
| | <u>ONGOING</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>0610</u> | Central Veterinary Lab | 1 | 78 | FN | 125 | GC | 200 | 20 | 400 | 200 | 1,560 | | |
| <u>0201</u> | Mali Livestock Project | 1 | 77 | FN | 111 | GC | - | 400 | 700 | 500 | 5,000 | | |
| <u>0202</u> | Mali Crop Production | 1 | 78 | FN | 152 | GC | 2189 | 411 | 3418 | 3887 | 12,571 | | |
| <u>0203</u> | Mali Livestock Sector | 4 | 79 | FN | 117 | GC | - | - | 1100 | 1635 | 13,835 | | |
| | <u>NEW TQ or FY 77</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>0204</u> | Food-For-Work | 1 | 80 | FN | 151 | GN | - | 650 | 750 | 1700 | 6,360 | | |
| <u>0205</u> | Mali Land-use Inventory | 1 | 78 | FN | 630 | GN | - | 500 | 800 | 650 | 1,950 | | |
| <u>0207</u> | Ag. Officers Training | 1 | 79 | FN | 525 | GN | - | - | 1000 | 1323 | 3,600 | | |
| | <u>NEW FY 1978</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | Haute Vallee (1) | 1 | 81 | FN | 101 | GN | - | - | - | 3312 | 10,452 | | |
| - | North Niger Wheat (2) | 1 | 80 | FN | 110 | GN | - | - | - | 1178 | 3,930 | | |
| - | Grain Storage (3) | 2 | 82 | FN | 126 | GN | - | - | - | 1200 | 5,000 | | |
| - | 1st Region Ag. Prod(4) | 1 | 80 | FN | 110 | GN | - | - | - | 3460 | 6,000 | | |
| | <u>NEW TQ</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>0208</u> | Mali Rural Health | 1 | 80 | PH | 402 | GN | - | 500 | 750 | 1313 | 4,500 | | |
| | <u>NEW FY 1978</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | Sahel Access Roads (5) | 1 | 80 | SDP | 120 | GN | - | - | - | 2500 | 4,000 | | |
| | | | | | | | 18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY | | | | | | |

Narrative related to ABS/CP Summary

Commentary justifying figures at variance with the 1977 CP is required for the following projects:

(A) Mali Livestock Project-688-0201 - Originally funded at \$3.4 million from DR funds, project overruns have occurred in technical assistance contract costs (\$400,000) and greatly under-estimated construction costs (\$1,200,000). A PP Amendment has been submitted justifying a funding increase of this dimension but adequate 611-A certification for the latter portion is not yet completed.

(B) Mali Crop Production -688-0202 - The FY 1976 CP erroneously cites \$8,875,000 as full funding for activities in Operation Mils, Mopti and Action Riz-Sorgho, Gao. Actual figures drawn from the approved PP for Operation Mils show \$8,875,000 as the 5 year project total for that activity. In addition the PP Amendment now in process of being approved in AID/W will require funding of \$3,696,000. Correct figures are shown in OY, BY and LOP columns.

(C) Agricultural Officers Training -688-0207 - The PRP projected a figure of \$2,323,000 for the development of two centers and appropriate technical assistance. Redefinition of project costs at the PP stage to obtain 611-A certification has pushed construction costs up considerably and also lengthened the LOP time. Project costs are now projected at \$3,600,000 to be obligated during the period FY 1977 - FY 1979.

Country/Program MALI

**FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA
ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

PROJECT NAME CENTRAL VET. LAB. INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1973 DATE PROP/REVISION Jun 1974
 PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-190-610 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978 DATE LAST PAR Jun 1976 (in process)
 APPROPRIATION 72-11X1023 TOTAL COST 1560 DATE NEXT PAR Jun 1977

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

| | FY Obligations | FY Expenditures | Unliquidated as of: | | FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| | | | 6/30/76 | 9/30/76 | Direct Aid | Contract | PASA | Total |
| Actual FY 1976 | 940 | 692 | 248 | 213 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| Estimated Interim Qtr. | 20 | 55 | 213 | 9/30/76 | 70 | 70 | 210 | 280 |
| Estimated FY 1977 | 400 | 350 | 263 | 9/30/77 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 35 |
| Proposed FY 1978 | 200 | 375 | 88 | 9/30/78 | 60 | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| | | | | Total | 18 | 25 | 18 | 25 |
| | | | | | 190 | 200 | 210 | 400 |

| Name of Contractor | FY 1976 Obligations | | Int. Qtr. Obligations | | FY 1977 Obligations | | FY 1978 Obligations | | No. On Board Personnel | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | from to mo/yr-mo/yr | from to mo/yr-mo/yr | from to mo/yr-mo/yr | from to mo/yr-mo/yr | from to mo/yr-mo/yr | from to mo/yr-mo/yr | from to mo/yr-mo/yr | from to mo/yr-mo/yr | 6/30 1976 | 9/30 1976 | 9/30 1977 | 9/30 1978 |
| Amount | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mitzel | | | 140 | | | | | | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Period | | | 2/77-6/78 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Amount ORT | | | 70 | | | | | | | | | |

CVL 625-11-190-610

CVL has continued vaccine production and disease diagnosis during the year despite the sudden departure of the microbiologist. For several months the GOM was unable to provide timely funding for operational expenses which forced CVL to draw heavily on its supply inventory. This funding problem has now been resolved. The project, as designed, is moving along reasonably on schedule. An in-depth evaluation is now taking place and will analyze the role and capability of CVL to contribute constructively and interact with other livestock sector activities. Results of the evaluation are not available for the ABS.

MALI LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT - 688-12-130-201

Project implementation is behind schedule primarily because of early administration difficulties related to the institutional contractor. These problems have been resolved and progress is now proceeding satisfactorily. Engineering specifications and costs are being finalized for the construction of feedlots. Four long-term participants have returned from training and are working constructively within the project, and a pilot credit program involving 48 small farmers has had success to-date with the farmers realizing substantial profits and 100% of loans having been repaid.

An evaluation of the project was undertaken in June 1976 and the PAR will be submitted in July. The primary conclusion of the evaluation is that additional funding will be required in FY 1977 and FY 1978 to assure inclusion of feedlot construction at Segou, and the range improvement program at Doukaloumba Forest which is called for in the approved PROP. The Government of Mali is preparing project modification proposals which may effect a reduction in outputs if AID funding availabilities are less than present cost estimates. With FY 1977 and FY 1978 additional funding project objectives can be achieved.

Country/Program MALI

**FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA
ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

PROJECT NAME Mali Crop Production INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976 DATE PROP/REVISION May 1975/Mar/1976
 PROJECT NUMBER 688-11-130-202 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980 DATE LAST PAR NA
 APPROPRIATION 72-11X1031/72-11X1023 TOTAL COST 12571 DATE NEXT PAR June 1977

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

| | FY Obligations | FY Expenditures | Unliquidated as of: | | FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|------|-------|------|------|
| | | | 6/30/76 | 9/30/76 | Cost Component | Direct Aid | Contract | PASA | Total | | |
| Actual FY 1976 | 2 189 | - | 2 189 | 1 950 | U.S. Tech. | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| Estimated Interim Qtr. | 411 | 650 | 9/30/76 | Participants | Local & Tcn. | | | | | | |
| Estimated FY 1977 | 3 418 | 3 200 | 2 168 | 2 255 | Other Costs | 42 | 50 | | | 42 | 50 |
| Proposed FY 1978 | 3 887 | 3 800 | 9/30/77 | 9/30/78 | Total | 1604 | 1634 | | | 1604 | 1634 |
| | | | 2 255 | 3258 | 3707 | 160 | 180 | | | 3418 | 3887 |

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

| Name of Contractor | FY 1976 | | Int. Qtr. | | FY 1977 | | FY 1978 | | No. On Board Personnel | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|------------------------|------|------|------|
| | from | to | from | to | from | to | from | to | 6/30 | 9/30 | 6/30 | 9/30 |
| Period | mo/yr-mo/yr | | mo/yr-mo/yr | | mo/yr-mo/yr | | mo/yr-mo/yr | | 1976 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |
| Amount Horticulturist | \$000 | 30 | \$000 | 30 | \$000 | 30 | \$000 | 30 | - | - | - | - |
| Ag Research Well Digger | 70 | 30 | - | - | 70 | 30 | 70 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Period | 30 | | - | | 30 | | 30 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Amount | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Com. Dev. Off | 30 | | - | | 30 | | 30 | | | | | |

MALI CROP PRODUCTION NARRATIVE

Long delays in project approval coupled with a new bureaucratic GOM approval process have resulted in late funding. Project approval delays have been translated into equivalent length delays in the rural infrastructure portion of the project which relies on reorders of equipment from the U.S.

Consequently one must assume that the realization of the principal project goal of increasing cereal production will not be accomplished within the time constraints given.

Country/Program MALI

**FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA
ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

PROJECT NAME Mali Livestock Sector INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975 DATE PROP/REVISION Jan 1975
 PROJECT NUMBER 688-12-130-203 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979 DATE LAST PAR NA
 APPROPRIATION 72-11X1031 TOTAL COST 13,835,000 DATE NEXT PAR Sept 1976

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

| | FY Obligations | FY Expenditures | Unliquidated as of: | FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|------|
| | | | | 6/30/76 | Direct Aid | Contract | PASA |
| Actual FY 1976 | 7,000 | 466 | 6534 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| Estimated Interim Qtr. | - | 300 | 6234 | 220 | 19 | 220 | 19 |
| Estimated FY 1977 | 1,100 | 2,475 | 9/30/76 | 19 | 538 | 19 | 538 |
| Proposed FY 1978 | 1,635 | 4,700 | 9/30/77 | 268 | 800 | 268 | 800 |
| | | | 1/98 | 593 | 278 | 593 | 278 |
| | | | 9/30/78 | 861 | 1078 | 239 | 557 |
| | | | | | | | 1100 |
| | | | | | | | 1635 |

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

| Name of Contractor | FY 1976 | | Int. Qtr. | | FY 1977 | | FY 1978 | | No. On Board Personnel | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | from | to | from | to | from | to | from | to | 6/30 1976 | 9/30 1976 | 9/30 1977 | 9/30 1978 |
| Period | mo/yr-mo/yr | | mo/yr-mo/yr | | mo/yr-mo/yr | | mo/yr-mo/yr | | Direct Hire | Contract | Participants | |
| Amount To be determined Tse-tse | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | 200 | \$000 | 11/76-2/77 | \$000 | 11/77-1/78 | - | - | 3 | - |
| Period | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount To be determined Small Ruminants | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MALI LIVESTOCK 203 NARRATIVE

During the current year there has been a great deal of work and study taking place in the Mali Livestock Sector. Studies in livestock manpower availabilities, livestock taxation, range utilization, women in herding communities have all been accomplished. In addition a range resource inventory was contracted for with EarthSat Corp. and field work has been completed. All this information is being blended with new agency management systems (PMS) to establish a comprehensive annual financial and implementational plan. Since the annual work plan is the critical standard of evaluation of progress, one cannot establish any specific pattern of delay. At this point in time it remains reasonable to assume that the project goals can be accomplished within the time constraints provided.

Country/Program MALI

**FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA
ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

PROJECT NAME FOOD FOR WORK INITIAL OBLIGATION TO DATE PROP/REVISION NA
 PROJECT NUMBER 688-II-995-204 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980 DATE LAST PAR NA
 APPROPRIATION FN TOTAL COST 6360 DATE NEXT PAR NA

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

| | FY Obligations | FY Expenditures | Unliquidated as of: | | FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|------|-------|-----|------|
| | | | 6/30/76 | 9/30/76 | Cost Component | Direct Aid | Contract | PASA | Total | | |
| Actual FY 1976 | - | - | NA | 250 | U.S. Tech. | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| Estimated Interim Qtr. | 650 | 400 | 250 | 150 | Local & Tcn. Participants | - | 160 | - | - | - | 160 |
| Estimated FY 1977 | 750 | 850 | 150 | 250 | Commodities | 300 | 615 | 300 | 615 | 300 | 615 |
| Proposed FY 1978 | 1700 | 1600 | 250 | 1600 | Other Costs | 450 | 925 | 450 | 925 | 450 | 925 |
| | | | | | Total | 750 | 1540 | 750 | 160 | 750 | 1700 |

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

| Name of Contractor | FY 1976 Obligations | | Int. Qtr. FY 1977 Obligations | | FY 1978 Obligations | | No. On Board Personnel | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | from 7/76-9/77 | to 10/77-9/78 | from 7/76-9/77 | to 10/77-9/78 | from 7/76-9/77 | to 10/77-9/78 | 6/30 1976 | 9/30 1976 | 9/30 1977 | 9/30 1978 |
| Period | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | - | - | - | - |
| Amount | 250 | 250 | - | - | 160 | 160 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| CARE OPG | | | | | | | | | | |
| Period | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount | | | | | | | | | | |

Country/Program MALI

**FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA
ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

PROJECT NAME Mali Land-Use Inventory INITIAL OBLIGATION TO DATE PROP/REVISION Dec 1975
 PROJECT NUMBER 688-11-12-205 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978 DATE LAST PAR NA
 APPROPRIATION FN TOTAL COST 1,950 DATE NEXT PAR 8/77

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

| | FY Obligations | FY Expenditures | Unliquidated as of: | | FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|----|-----|
| | | | 6/30/76 | 9/30/76 | Direct Aid | Contract | PASA | Total | | |
| Actual FY 1976 | - | - | NA | NA | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| Estimated Interim Qtr. | 500 | 120 | 380 | 9/30/76 | 51 | 50 | 25 | 14 | 25 | 14 |
| Estimated FY 1977 | 800 | 890 | 290 | 9/30/77 | 21 | 25 | 284 | 281 | 51 | 50 |
| Proposed FY 1978 | 650 | 940 | 0 | 9/30/78 | 51 | 85 | 749 | 565 | - | 800 |
| | | | | Total | 51 | 85 | 749 | 565 | - | 800 |

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

| Name of Contractor | FY 1976 Obligations | | Int. Qtr. Obligations | | FY 1977 Obligations | | FY 1978 Obligations | | No. On Board Personnel | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|------|------|------|
| | from | to | from | to | from | to | from | to | 6/30 | 9/30 | 9/30 | |
| Period | mo/yr-mo/yr | mo/yr-mo/yr | mo/yr-mo/yr | mo/yr-mo/yr | mo/yr-mo/yr | mo/yr-mo/yr | mo/yr-mo/yr | mo/yr-mo/yr | 1976 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |
| Amount | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | - | - | - | - |
| TA contract to be determined | | | | | 440 | 245 | 440 | 245 | - | 7 | 7 | - |
| Period | | | | | 10/76-5/77 | 10/77-5/78 | 10/77-5/78 | 10/77-5/78 | - | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Amount | | | | | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | - | - | - | - |
| Helicopter contract to be determined | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - |

Country/Program MALI

**FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA
ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

PROJECT NAME Mali Rural Health INITIAL OBLIGATION 10 DATE PROP/REVISION NA
 PROJECT NUMBER 688-11-590-208 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81 DATE LAST PAR NA
 APPROPRIATION PHA TOTAL COST 4.691 DATE NEXT PAR NA

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

| | FY Obligations | FY Expenditures | Unliquidated as of: | | FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|------|-------|----|----|----|-----|
| | | | 6/30/76 | 9/30/76 | Cost Component | Direct Aid | Contract | PASA | Total | | | | |
| Actual FY 1976 | - | - | NA | 500 | 70 | 70 | 330 | 442 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 78 |
| Estimated Interim Qtr. | 500 | - | 9/30/76 | 390 | Participants | 90 | | | | | | | 90 |
| Estimated FY 1977 | 750 | 860 | 9/30/77 | 453 | Commodities | 269 | 337 | | | | | | 269 |
| Proposed FY 1978 | 1313 | 1250 | 9/30/78 | 453 | Other Costs | 39 | 264 | 42 | 110 | | | | 81 |
| | | | | | Total | 378 | 761 | 872 | 552 | | | | 750 |

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

| Name of Contractor | FY 1976 | | Int. Qtr. | | FY 1977 | | FY 1978 | | No. On Board Personnel | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | from | to | from | to | from | to | from | to | 6/30 1976 | 9/30 1976 | 9/30 1977 | 9/30 1978 | |
| Period | mo/yr-mo/yr | | | | | |
| Amount | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | | | | | |
| To be determined | | | | | 330 | | 442 | | | | | | |
| Period | | | | | | | | | Direct Hire | | | | |
| Amount | | | | | | | | | PASA | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Contract | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Participants | | | | |

| | | | |
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Country/Program MALI

Attachment 3a

Proposed New Projects - FY 1978 Alternative Funding Levels

| Project (List and organize by appropriation account) | (Alternative A) | | (Alternative B) | | (Alternative C) | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Full Funding Level | Forward Funding | Full Funding Level | Forward Funding | Full Funding Level | Forward Funding |
| | Dollars | of Obligations | Dollars | of Obligations | Dollars | of Obligations |
| Haute Vallée (FN) | NA | NA | 3312 | 1178 | 3312 | 1178 |
| North Niger Wheat (FN) | NA | NA | 3460 | 1200 | 3460 | 1200 |
| 1st Region Ag. Prod. (FN) | NA | NA | 2500 | | 2500 | |
| Grain Storage (FN) | 4000 | 36 | | | | |
| Sahel Access Roads (SDP) | | | | | | |
| Total Funding Level | <u>4000</u> | | <u>11650</u> | | <u>11650</u> | |

- 1/ Do not attempt to break out cost components.
 - 2/ We appreciate the difficulty of determining at this early stage, the exact relationship between the funding period and dollar requirements. Enter best current estimate.
- NOTE: Attach to this table a brief narrative that states for each project the cost and benefits associated with each alternative.

UNCLASSIFIED

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

The funding requirements for FY 1978 projects should take into consideration the impact that forward funding has had on livestock sector activities in Mali. Forward funding in FY 75 enabled AID to exercise considerable influence with the GOM because of the large bloc of resources being made available. The GOM has responded in a positive manner, as it is assured of full funding of key projects in its 5 Year Plan.

Thus forward funding has developed a relationship of collaboration in which AID could bring influence to bear in the livestock sector, while at the same time the GOM could be assured that our interest in the livestock sector was of a reasonably long-term nature.

Similar forward funding may not be necessary in all the proposed FY 1978 projects. Annual phasing of the agricultural production activities of Haute Vallee, North Niger Wheat, and 1st Region Agricultural Production may be most appropriate since the CDO has already established a fruitful, collaborative relationship with the GOM agriculture service based on the counterpart funded "Operation Mils- Mopti".

However forward funding should be considered for the remaining proposals for reasons similar to those prevailing in the livestock projects. In Grain Storage, it may be necessary to assure a substantial block of funding in order to be able to press for certain reforms in the existing grain storage, distribution and marketing system. Forward funding would provide maximum leverage to effect these reforms. Forward funding of the West Sahel Feeder Roads may also be appropriate to permit road construction to proceed at a pace regulated by optimal weather considerations rather than bureaucratic fiscal considerations.

AIRGRAM
CONTINUATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE ¹⁹⁻

AIRGRAM

| | | | | | |
|------|--------------|-----|----------------|------|------|
| POST | AIDTO CIRC A | NO. | CLASSIFICATION | PAGE | PAGE |
| | | | UNCLASSIFIED | 23 | 29 |

Country/Program MALI

Attachment 4

Long Range Program Plan
(whole \$ millions)

| | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Food/Nutrition | 19.0 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.1 |
| Grants | 19.0 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.1 |
| Loans | | | | | |
| Population/Health | 1.3 | 1.1 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 |
| Grants | 1.3 | 1.1 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 |
| Loans | | | | | |
| (Population) | | | | | |
| (Grants) | | | | | |
| (Loans) | | | | | |
| (Health) | 1.3 | 1.1 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 |
| (Grants) | 1.3 | 1.1 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 |
| (Loans) | | | | | |
| Education | | | | | |
| Grants | | | | | |
| Loans | | | | | |
| Section 106 | 2.5 | .8 | .7 | 1.0 | .8 |
| Grants | 2.5 | .8 | .7 | 1.0 | .8 |
| Loans | | | | | |
| Total | 22.8 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 15.9 |
| Grants | 22.8 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 15.9 |
| Loans | | | | | |

PL 480 (non-add)
 Title I
 Title II

.21 .16 .15 - -

HIGs (non-add)

UNCLASSIFIED

LONG RANGE PLANNING

The basic strategy as outlined in the Mali DAP is sufficient only for the medium-term. Longer term through 1982 projections require articulation of certain assumptions implicit in the DAP and in the 1974-78 GOM 5 Year Plan.

Economic development will remain marginal throughout the period, since despite projected self-sufficiency in grain and improved livestock exports, fuel prices and imported manufactured commodities will have escalated. Continued relative stagnation of economic development could have political repercussions among the disillusioned urban populace, but the Malian political structure is so intricately balanced that radical political change is considered unlikely despite projected conversion in future from military to civilian government. A factor which may cause unbalanced growth in agricultural production is the Government's desire to control price and marketing policies without sufficient regard to market forces. Recent increases in prices paid to grain producers and proposals to reorganize/decentralize grain marketing indicate a growing governmental awareness of the impact of unbalanced price and marketing policies. Concerning institutional development, one can only note a proliferation of institutions, the most attractive being the "Operations", absorbing almost all existing trained manpower. Human resource development projects will likely catch up with demand for high level cadre during this period which will stabilize institutional fragility.

Donor assistance must address Malian development within the same context as the Malians address their own problems. The chosen rural development vehicle is the agricultural production based "operation" which, within a defined geographical area, is responsible for integrating a wide range of activities from health to literacy to infrastructure affecting the quality of rural life. Funding requirements often exceed availabilities with the consequence that "operations" proceed on an inadequately integrated basis with the result that progress in one area is not only complemented by progress in other areas but may indeed be jeopardized. In view of this, funding should be made available both on a sufficient scale and of an appropriate mix of funding categories.

Interwoven with the development and funding priorities on a bilateral basis, is the emerging existence of the Club des Amis - CILSS multilateral financial conduit for more expensive longer term development investment. It is not intended that normal bilateral relationship would be de-emphasized since the problems of Malian development can be addressed by appropriately coordinated funds from both sources.

It is projected that an annual grant level for the long range should not be less than \$12 million. This may vary depending on start up costs for various projects and other programmatic considerations which may cause bulges. The principal thrust (approximately 70%) of this funding would be toward agricultural and livestock production. Related activities such as extension training, access roads and storage development will utilize approximately 20%. The remaining 10% will be applied to rural health delivery programs.

Country/Program MALI

Attachment 5

(1) Mission Evaluation Plan for FY 1977 and FY 1978 1/2/ (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

| Project Title & Number/Subject | Date of Last Evaluation | Number of Last PAR (if applicable) 3/ | Date of Submission FY 1977 and/or FY 1978 Evaluation | Period Covered Next Evaluation | Remarks 4/ |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| GRANTS Central Vet. Lab. 625-610 | June 76 | to be assigned | June 1977 | 7/76 - 6/77 | |
| Mali Livestock I 688-201 | June 76 | NA | June 1977 and June 1978 | 7/76 - 6/77 | |
| Crop Production 688-202 | NA | NA | Augt 1977 and Augt 1978 | 7/76 - 7/77 | |
| Mali Livestock II 688-203 | NA | NA | Sept 1977 and Sept 1978 | 9/76 - 8/77 | 1st evaluation to be Sept. 1976 |
| Food-For-Work 688-204 | NA | NA | Sept 1977 and Sept 1978 | 9/76 - 8/77 | |
| Land-Use Invent. 688-205 | NA | NA | Augt 1977 and Augt 1978 | 8/76 - 7/77 | |
| Rural Health 688-208 | NA | NA | Sept 1977 and Sept 1978 | 9/76 - 8/77 | |

Grants (List all active grant activities)
 Loans (List all active loan activities)
 Other (List all special evaluations)

1/ Supplementary information may be provided either as footnotes or an attachment.
 2/ FY 1977 to be firm; FY 1978 estimate.
 3/ Footnote where PAR was supplemented by other evaluation report.
 4/ To include indication of help needed from AID/W--for information and planning only; action request to be submitted in accordance with normal procedures.

TITLE II NARRATIVE

Title II will be used in Mali as a primary motivating agent in the \$6.3 million Food-For-Work Project which will continue a highly successful R&R funded pilot project from the transition quarter to FY 1980. As a consequence multi year programming of food inputs ideally suits the long-term development activities of this project. Management of actual food inputs will be supervised through an OPG to a PVO operating in Mali. The following figures are indicative of the impact that Title II food has within the Food-For-Work Project.

| | | (000) | |
|---------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | No. of working Days | Kgs of Food | Food Cost |
| TQ | 125,000 | 279.8 | 63,560 |
| FY 1977 | 250,000 | 559.5 | 126,720 |
| FY 1978 | 412,000 | 922.1 | 208,835 |
| FY 1979 | 318,000 | 711.7 | 161,187 |
| FY 1980 | 291,000 | 651.3 | 147,502 |
| TOTAL | <u>1,396,000.</u> | <u>3,124.4</u> | <u>707,804</u> |

All projects selected under the Food-For-Work program are developed on a full participatory basis with the Government of Mali and with the local representatives of the beneficiary populations.

Projects are selected with special emphasis on their potential contribution for the rural economic development of the area where the project is located. The GOM is fully aware of the economic development potential that this food aid supported project can realize.

CONTINUATION

| | | | | |
|------|-----|----------------|------------|----------------|
| POST | NO. | CLASSIFICATION | PAGE 28 | PAGES of 29 |
|------|-----|----------------|------------|----------------|

I. Country MAI

Sponsor's Name _____ 1978

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients _____

| No. of Recipients by Commodity | Name of Commodity | (Thousands) KGS | Dollars |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| <u>Total MCH</u> | _____ | _____ | _____ |

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

| No. of Recipients by Commodity | Name of Commodity | (Thousands) KGS | Dollars |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| <u>Total School Feeding</u> | _____ | _____ | _____ |

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 20,600

| No. of Recipients by Commodity | Name of Commodity | (Thousands) KGS | Dollars |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| <u>Total Other Child Feeding</u> | _____ | _____ | _____ |

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 20,600

| No. of Recipients by Commodity | Commodity | (Thousands) KGS | Dollars |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <u>20,600</u> | <u>OIL</u> | <u>66,3</u> | <u>39,4</u> |
| <u>20,600</u> | <u>SFSG</u> | <u>855,8</u> | <u>169,5</u> |
| <u>Total FFW</u> | _____ | <u>922,1</u> | <u>208,9</u> |

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients _____

| No. of Recipients by Commodity | Name of Commodity | (Thousands) KGS | Dollars |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| <u>Total Other</u> | _____ | _____ | _____ |

II. Sponsor's Name _____

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| POST AIDTO CIRC A | NO. | CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED | PAGE 29 | PAGES of 29 |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|

Country/Program MALI

Attachment 8

Support to Private Voluntary Organizations to Developing Country Cooperatives
(\$ 000)

| | <u>FY 1977</u> | <u>FY 1978</u> | <u>Functional Account</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| <u>ONGOING</u> | | | |
| A. Ongoing OPGs | | | |
| (List by project title) | | | |
| BWCDF | 227 | 300 | ? |
| Subtotal | | | |
| of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add) | () | () | () |
| B. Non-OPGs | | | |
| (list by project title) | | | |
| Subtotal | | | |
| of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add) | () | () | () |
| <u>NEW</u> | | | |
| A. OPGs | | | |
| (list by project title) | | | |
| ORT Rural training | 375 | 375 | |
| Subtotal | | | |
| of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add) | () | () | () |
| B. Non-OPGs | | | |
| (list by project title) | | | |
| Subtotal | | | |
| of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add) | () | () | () |
| <u>LOANS</u> | | | |
| (list by project title) | | | |
| Subtotal | | | |
| of which technical assistance to cooperatives (non-add) | () | () | () |

FY 78 AIP ACTIVITIES

Based on the collaborative relationship with the GOM throughout the R&R program in 1977-6 and the first years of the AIP program, projects will be developed in the following areas of mutual interest: nutrition, training, agriculture, road and dike reconstruction, etc. It is estimated that funding of approximately \$2,000,000 will be required for FY 1978 in order to maintain the momentum of this highly visible and successful series of short-term impact projects.

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE | | | | 1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE | | PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1 | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY MALI | | | | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| 5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 688- <input type="checkbox"/> | | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> SAHEL ACCESS ROADS <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 76 | | | | 10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 450) | | | |
| 9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 78 <input type="checkbox"/> b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 80 | | | | FUNDING SOURCE A. AID APPROPRIATED 4 000 | | B. OTHER U.S. 1. 2. | |
| | | | | C. HOST COUNTRY 200 | | D. OTHER DONOR(S) | |
| | | | | TOTAL | | 4 200 | |
| | | | | 11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000) | | | |
| A. APPRO- PRIATION | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | PRIMARY TECH. CODE | | E. FIRST FY | | LIFE OF PROJECT | |
| | | C. GRANT | D. LOAN | F. GRANT | G. LOAN | H. GRANT | I. LOAN |
| (1) SDP | 701 | 061 | | 2 500 | | 4 000 | |
| (2) | | | | | | | |
| (3) | | | | | | | |
| (4) | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | 2 500 | | 4 000 | |
| 12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each) 200 252 | | | | | | | |
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR BF | | | | | | 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 101 | |
| 15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) To provide adequate surface access to development projects in Western Sahel. | | | | | | | |
| 16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) To upgrade two existing tracks in the Western Sahel which serve agricultural and livestock development projects. Improved surface transport will permit ready provision of supplies to these projects and assist in evacuating production to market. | | | | | | | |
| 17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) Road Engineer - 3 weeks Transport Economist - 3 weeks Project Design Officer - 4 weeks | | | | | | | |
| 18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: <i>James A. Graham for</i> Title: COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER Date Signed: MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 76 | | | | | | 19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY | |

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

MALI-SAHEL ACCESS ROADS

The Problem to be Addressed and Proposed Response

A. The Problem

Access is a problem which has been a substantial constraint to development in many regions of Mali. Because of a lack of access, these regions have not benefitted from a focus of development activities and investments. In many instances these inaccessible and isolated regions would have considerable potential if they were brought into the development plans of the Government and the Donor Community.

It is only recently that the Government of Mali (GOM) and the Donor Community have begun to consider the potential benefits to the national economy through development activities in heretofore isolated regions (both physically and in a planning sense). In its current Five Year Plan: 1974-1978, the GOM has proposed several projects in its isolated regions for which assistance from the Donor Community has been sought. Among these are two projects in the First and Second Regions to the North and Northwest of Bamako.

The first of these projects is to the north of Bamako in the Second Region and located in the Administrative Circle of Nara. The Circle of Nara is in a typically Sahelian area with relatively sparse grass and shrub growth showing evidence of desertification (i.e. sand and shale with vegetation). The area is primarily inhabited by nomadic and semi-nomadic herders. Around watering points animals have somewhat degraded the pasturage, but on the whole, the grazing potential of the land has

not been realized for a lack of water. The project in this area is to provide assistance to these livestock herders, develop the grazing potential in areas other than currently utilized and rehabilitate areas of deteriorated rangeland. AID has responded to the GOM's request for assistance by funding the Mali Livestock II Sector Grant. Rangeland activity is centered in the Dilly Arrondissement of the Circle of Nara, and represents part of an investment of \$10.0 million in the sector.

The second project, on which the Government has placed a high priority for isolated areas, is located in the Kaarta sub-zone of the 1st Region. This sub-zone borders on the 2nd Region to the north-west of Bamako. It too is Sahelian but receives enough additional rainfall (550-650 mm) to support cereal production as well as livestock. The project in this area is primarily to develop the potential and increase the production of millet, sorghum and corn in an area of approximately 400,000 hectares and embracing nearly 50,000 cultivators. The project also has integrated initiatives in livestock, health, rural water, and feeder roads internal to the project area. The Government of Canada is investing \$15.0 million in the project.

For both of these projects the GOM has noted that surface access would be a major problem. It was recognized that project success would be greatly enhanced by opening up the region to reasonably regular surface traffic. This can be accomplished primarily through

repair and improvement of the existing principal dirt tracks. By opening up the areas, the GOM expects to be able to facilitate the movement of goods and services into the areas, and ease the evacuation of production to the commercialized market.

B. Proposed Response

The GOM has long had a severe transportation problem in the country's Sahelian zones as those roads which exist are sandy and difficult to traverse, usually requiring 4 wheel drive vehicles. Surface transport problems were so severe that during the drought, emergency grain had to be airlifted to Nara and Niore to reach distressed population. With the evolution of a series of development projects in the Sahel by a variety of donors, the problem of access to project sites and the evacuation of production from project areas is becoming serious. To support and enhance the viability of the two bilateral projects described above (which together comprise an investment of \$25.0 million in the Sahel), it is herein proposed to repair and improve two access routes over a three year period.

The first of these routes will provide access to the AID livestock project centered at Dilly. It involves repairing and improving approximately 160 kilometers of road from near Mourdiah to Nara and Dilly. This complements the recently renovated portion of road running north 100 km from Kolokani. The second route covers approximately 170 kms between

Didiéni and Diéma where the Canadian supported Kaarta project is located.

The World Bank has come to the conclusion that major arterial road construction should not be carried out in Mali over the short term.

In its Third Highway Credit, the Bank is concentrating on highway maintenance and feeder road improvement. The FY 1975 Central and West Africa Region Development Assistance Program noted that "the maintenance and upgrading of rural roads are important to the agricultural economy of the Sahel....". The DAP identified one type of rural road as "the relatively long artery, built to low construction standards, carrying a low volume of traffic and seasonably impassable". The DAP further notes that, "in general, rural roads, whether for areas of existing farm production or for new settlement areas, are a prerequisite for development but cannot pay their way".

The DAP noted that a partial solution to the problem of rural roads was to include them (or their maintenance) in specific development projects. While the proposed project is not tied directly to a single specific development project, it is closely linked and in support of the two projects mentioned above. The two access roads will open up two areas comprising 1.2 million hectares and 100.000 inhabitants.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

The two access routes to be upgraded and repaired fall into the DAP category of "the relatively long artery, built to low construction standards, carrying a low volume of traffic...". They will fall some-

where between the IBRD improved feeder road criteria and all weather laterite gravel road criteria. Taking into consideration all costs, equipment, labor, POL and materials, it is estimated that these roads can be repaired and upgraded for approximately \$11,000 per kilometer or a total cost of \$3,630,000. Taking into account contingencies and some allowance for inflation, total cost would be \$4.2 million. The following U.S. financial inputs will be required:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Equipment | \$2,000,000 |
| Culverts, drainage and other materials | \$1,250,000 |
| Other (including contingency and inflation) | \$ 750,000 |
| TOTAL | <u>\$4,000,000</u> |

The GOM will provide \$200,000 equivalent for personnel (Travaux Publics brigades), other local cost expenditures and in-kind services.

III. Development of the Project

Document preparation will require the services of an engineer (3 weeks), a transport economist (3 weeks) and a project officer (4 weeks) for the preparation of the PRP. In order to submit the PRP by October 30, 1976, PRP preparation should commence in September. The PP would be completed in August/September 1977 for submission and authorization in FY 1978. Upon approval of the PID, CDO/Bamako staff and visiting REDSO/WA staff (as available) will continue discussions with the GOM so that relevant documentation and plans will be available upon arrival of the PRP team.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

The project is basically a low-level infrastructure project. It is being developed and proposed in support of two ongoing projects which represent an investment of \$25.0 million dollars. While deliberating whether or not to proceed with the project, AID/W should take into consideration this fact. It is a question of whether or not AID is willing to support additional investment to enhance the success of previous commitments.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A A = ADD
C = CHANGE
D = DELETE

PID
2. DOCUMENT CODE
1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

MALI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)

688-XXXX

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL
AFR

B. CODE
 1

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)

ACTION BLE

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. 2 = PRP
 3 = PP

B. DATE MM YY
11 27 6

10. ESTIMATED COSTS

(\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 450)

| FUNDING SOURCE | | BASE |
|---------------------|----|------|
| A. AID APPROPRIATED | | 3930 |
| B. OTHER U.S. | 1. | |
| | 2. | |
| C. HOST COUNTRY | | 1087 |
| D. OTHER DONOR(S) | | |
| TOTAL | | 5017 |

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 7 8

b. FINAL FY 8 0

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

| A. APPROPRIATION | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | PRIMARY TECH. CODE | | E. FIRST FY 78 | | LIFE OF PROJECT | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | | C. GRANT | D. LOAN | F. GRANT | G. LOAN | H. GRANT | I. LOAN |
| (1) FN | 110 | 073 | | 1,178 | | 3,930 | |
| (2) | | | | | | | |
| (3) | | | | | | | |
| (4) | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | 1,178 | | 3,930 | |

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

084 | 071 | 072 | 064 | 032

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BF | BR | COOP

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To reduce chronic cereal deficit in 5th and 6th regions of Mali.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To produce cereals, with emphasis on wheat, using farmer managed irrigation schemes on a cooperative basis in the Diré subsector of Mali's 6th Region under the direction of the parastatal organization Action Blé.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Irrigation engineer (8 weeks), sociologist (8 weeks), Project design officer (4 weeks) agricultural economist (8 weeks), Irrigation Agronomist (4 weeks)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

E.G. Rudoff

Title

Acting/Country Development Officer

Date Signed

MM DD YY
01 16 71

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

PID - ACTION BIÉ

1. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and Proposed Response.

One of the most important consequences of the Sahelian drought was to heighten GOM awareness of the need to give greater attention to basic cereals production enhancing role of small farmer. The achievement of self-sufficiency in cereals production has been established as a key element of GOM policy and strategy in their 1974-1978 Five Year Plan. As a part of this policy the GOM recognizes the need to place great emphasis on increased production in chronically deficit areas such as the 6th region.

The GOM sees the long-term solution to the food deficit problem in better water development and management. This is particularly true in the 6th Region where, due to the very low rainfall and high evaporation rate, no cropping is possible except that based on use of the surface water resource. Rainfed crops are practically non-existent in the area. Thus, the solution to the problem of deficit availabilities of food grains in the 6th Region, which are estimated at a magnitude of over 17,000 MT per year, lies in rational use of the primary water resource, the Niger River.

The GOM in cooperation with AID is already beginning one agricultural project in the Gao area of the 6th Region which will help alleviate the shortage in the eastern part of the 6th Region and the present project is planned to help in the western portion of the 6th Region and in northern 5th Region.

GOM plans call for the Action Blé activity to recreate the major irrigation scheme originally developed in 1924 by the French. This scheme included approximately 5,000 ha under pump irrigation and operated for about 15 years before a combination of political and economic problems in Europe caused it to be abandoned. The earth works from this scheme can still be seen in some areas but are mostly sanded over and entirely out of use. The permanent structures; pump house, headworks and water control structures are still in place but are beyond reasonable repair. The farmers in the area continued to plant some wheat as a flood recession crop based on residual moisture but were not able to maintain the irrigation works.

In June 1975, FAC provided financing to form Action Blé and to begin some minor works. Two pumps were brought in, staff was recruited, some 2 km of canal were hand dug and approximately 10 hectares put into variety trials and field tests for wheat.

From this modest beginning Action Blé plans to move forward on two fronts with two different types of irrigation schemes:

1. An extension of the large scale scheme to include the entire 5,000 ha over the next 7-10 years, and
2. Develop a series (10 or more) ^{of} small (20 ha) village managed plots along the river bank, each served by a small pump controlled by the village.

The AID Action Blé project is designed to assist them with both types of development. In 1976 it is planned that Action Blé will develop approximately 200 hectares of the large scale scheme under the FAC project and at least two small plots using funds from AID AIP funds as a test of

the technical and social feasibility. Based on the results of these tests AID can develop a more advanced project to incorporate 1.500 ha of the large scale scheme and 200 ha of small plots over three to five years.

The inputs will consist of pumps, construction of the irrigation system (canals, control structures, etc), land preparation, agricultural inputs, staff and training.

It is planned that the majority of the construction work and land preparation will be done by hand by paid laborers although mechanized methodologies will be utilized for particularly difficult work. Staffing will be supplied and paid by the Government of Mali. Training will consist primarily of farm level extension and related materials although some formal training will^{be} provided for mechanics.

The anticipated Budget is shown in Table I. The land development costs are based on Action Blé estimates of \$1,250 per hectare on small perimeters and \$1,100 per hectare on the large perimeters. These costs appear reasonable in comparison to costs for a very similar development now in the PP stage in Bakel, Senegal. Inclusion of all the related costs for the project brings the total costs including inflation and contingencies to nearly \$3,000 per hectare which also seems reasonable.

2. Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the project will be the farmers whom are actually cultivating the new lands. At a rate of 1 ha per farm family this would involve 1.500 families or approximately 10,000 people

TABLE I

PROJECT BUDGET

| I T E M | Year 1 | | | Year 2 | | | Year 3 | | | L O P | | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|------|-----|--------|------|-----|--------|------|-----|-------|------|------|
| | Total | US | GOM | Total | US | GOM | Total | US | GOM | Total | US | GOM |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. CAPITAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Small Perimeters 200 ha at \$1250 | 125 | 95 | 30 | 125 | 95 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 190 | 60 |
| 2. Large Perimeter 1500 ha at \$1100 | 330 | 240 | 90 | 550 | 400 | 150 | 770 | 560 | 210 | 1650 | 1200 | 450 |
| 3. Central Inf | 100 | 100 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 150 | 0 |
| Total Capital | 555 | 435 | 120 | 725 | 545 | 180 | 770 | 560 | 210 | 2050 | 1540 | 510 |
| B. NON CAPITAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. T.A. 12 person months at 10,000 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 120 | 120 | 0 |
| 2. Extension & Training | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| 3. Vehicles | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 60 | 60 | 0 |
| 4. Operations | 28 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 84 | 0 | 84 |
| a) staff 14 at 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) vehicles 50/km for 75,000 km | 38 | 0 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 38 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 115 | 0 | 115 |
| 5. Ag Inputs Rev. Fund | 33 | 33 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 0 |
| a) seed \$50/ha | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) Fert. \$175/ha | 130 | 130 | 0 | 85 | 85 | 0 | 85 | 85 | 0 | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| c) Pump op. \$120/ha | 88 | 88 | 0 | 58 | 58 | 0 | 59 | 59 | 0 | 205 | 205 | 0 |
| Total Non Capital | 507 | 441 | 66 | 370 | 304 | 66 | 382 | 315 | 67 | 1259 | 1060 | 119 |
| TOTAL PROJECT | 1062 | 876 | 186 | 1095 | 849 | 246 | 1152 | 875 | 277 | 3309 | 2600 | 709 |
| Contingency 20% | 212 | 176 | 36 | 219 | 170 | 49 | 231 | 174 | 57 | 662 | 520 | 142 |
| Total | 1274 | 1052 | 222 | 1314 | 1019 | 295 | 1383 | 1049 | 334 | 3971 | 3120 | 851 |
| Inflation (12% ann.) | 152 | 126 | 26 | 334 | 259 | 75 | 560 | 425 | 135 | 1046 | 810 | 236 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1426 | 1178 | 248 | 1648 | 1278 | 370 | 1943 | 1474 | 469 | 5017 | 3930 | 1087 |

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which is half the sedentary population of Diré Cercle.

Based on rough calculations by the PID team these farmers would produce approximately 2 tons of sorghum and 2 tons of wheat each year. Sales of the wheat and the approximately 800 kgs of sorghum which is produced beyond family needs would provide a gross revenue of 146,000 FM which would be barely adequate to cover production costs. Thus, the real benefit is in decreasing the risks involved in traditional culture by assuring the supply of sufficient water.

Secondary beneficiaries will include the non-farming populations of the area, 5.000 nomads and 10.000 urbanites, who will have an increased availability of food grains. The remaining 10.000 farmers will also be benefited in terms of a reduction of pressure on the limited resource of land suitable for flood recession agriculture which is estimated to be only 20.000 ha. in an average year and 15.000 hectares in a poor year.

3. Project Development

This project offers an interesting possibility but since no on the ground experience is available in the area for project development teams upon which to base their assumptions and analysis, it is felt that a slower development schedule than normal is called for. If the development proceeds as planned, Action BIé will be expanding its operations beyond the experimental stage in crop year 1976-77. It is the experience gained in this expansion upon which AID will be basing its project. Therefore we propose to field the PRP team in December of 1976 which will allow time for the rainy season crop to be harvested and the wheat crop

to be planted and therefore allow the PRP team to better evaluate costs, farmer participation, adequacy of the organization, etc. The PP team would then follow in late spring or summer of 1977 which would allow them to see the results of the 1976-77 season in order to develop a more precise analysis.

The skills needed to develop the project are as follows:

| | m/m | Skill | Task |
|-----|-------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PRP | - 2 - | Ag Economist contract | evaluate economic feasibility at micro and macro levels, identify credit needs and availability and suggest program for credit. Examine labor availability and compare with requirements. |
| | 2 - | Irrigation Eng. AID-REDSO or contract | Review existing construction work, plans and costs to see if they are acceptable. Evaluate planned expansions to judge technical feasibility and costs. Develop timetable for meeting 611-A criteria prior to authorization. Develop more precise description of construction methodology and determine labor requirements, develop plan for farming irrigation associations, conduct preliminary environmental analysis. |
| | 2 - | Sociologist Contract- | Evaluate potential for adaptation of irrigated culture by farmers. Investigate leadership structure and land tenure, identify potential beneficiaries, Investigate possible role of |

women in project. Assist Ag. Economist in credit evaluation and Engineer in irrigation association planning.

1. - Irrigation Agronomist - contract
Investigate soils, etc for irrigation suitability. Review field experience in 1976-77. Review research experience in 1975-76 and 76-77. Work with Action Blé to develop and evaluate preferred rotations. Evaluate input package. Estimate production costs and yields. Develop farm labor requirements and labor calendar.

1. - Design Officer - AID-REDSO or CDO
Develop more precise scopes of work for team members. Coordinate report in PRP format. Develop detailed project budgets and implementation plans.

Total 8 person months at \$10,000 per month or \$80,000.

The composition and tasks of the PP team will be developed by the PRP team based on issues which they discover as being important.

4. Issues

A. The first critical issue in this project is whether the project is economically feasible or desirable. Pump irrigation is expensive under the best of conditions and with sandy soils and very high evapo-transpiration rates, it may prove to be totally unfeasible.

B. The second issue deals with establishment of farmers management of the scheme. Since the majority of the development planned is based upon a large perimeter with a single large pumping station, management will require a management association in which each farmer has a voice. Whether this association is legally or socially possible has not been determined.

C. A third major issue is how the engineering plans and supervision is to be accomplished. The AID Malian program has utilized Genie Rurale exclusively in past projects. However, its limited capabilities are rapidly being stretched beyond what they can accomplish and it may be necessary to consider either strengthening Genie Rurale or contracting for design and supervision of this project and others.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A A = ADD
 C C = CHANGE
 D D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY MALI
 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER 1

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 688-XX
 6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 1
 7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 MALI CEREALS MARKET PROMOTION *

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 2 = PRP
 3 3 = PP
 B. DATE MM YY 11 07 16

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

| FUNDING SOURCE | | BASES |
|---------------------|----|-------|
| A. AID APPROPRIATED | | 3000 |
| B. OTHER | 1. | |
| | 2. | |
| C. HOST COUNTRY | | 2000 |
| D. OTHER DONOR(S) | | 15000 |
| TOTAL | | 20000 |

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 78 b. FINAL FY 82

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

| A. APPRO- PRIATION | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | PRIMARY TECH. CODE | | E. FIRST FY | | LIFE OF PROJECT | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | | C. GRANT | D. LOAN | F. GRANT | G. LOAN | H. GRANT | I. LOAN |
| (1) FN | 127 | 245 | | 1 200 | | 3 000 | |
| (2) | | | | | | | |
| (3) | | | | | | | |
| (4) | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | 1 200 | | 3 000 | |

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 140

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)
 EQ

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
 126

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 A. Improve performance of OPAM by providing minimum essential capacities in storage &
 B. Demonstrate farmer responsiveness to increased cereal marketing opportunities with
 access to participation on a more equitable basis.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 A. Attain increased storage of cereals placing farmer in a better position to
 respond to market options; B. Remove obstacles to local initiatives caused by
 handling, transport, financial, and management constraints of OPAM.
 C. Deal selectively with constraints on market performance of OPAM while advancing
 process through which market role of OPAM and other institutions will be
 improved

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 PRP design - 6 weeks. Design Officer, Agricultural Economist, and Rural Sociologist,
 Civil Engineer - 2 weeks.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: *E.G. RUOFF*
 Title: Acting, Country Development Officer
 Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY



44.

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PAGE 01 STATE 159603

61
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AFR/SFWA:DBAKER
AFR/DR:JKELLY (SUBS)
AFR/DP:FMOORE (DRAFT)
PPC/DPRE:JWELTY (DRAFT)
AFR/DR:MMOULD (SUBS)
ENGR:LMASTROFINI (SUBS)
AFR/DC:STISA (SUBS)
AFR/SFWA:ICOKER

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AMEMBASSY DAKAR

UNCLAS STATE 159603

AIDAC, ABIDJAN FOR REDSO

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: PID REVIEWS: FIRST REGION INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION AND OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE

REF: STATE 141482

1. SUBJECT PIDS HAND CARRIED BY CDO LEVIN REVIEWED 01 JUNE
1976 BY PROJECT COMMITTEE AND APPROVED FOR DEVELOPMENT TO
PRP STAGE.

Department of State **TELEGRAM**

UNCLASSIFIED

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2. DISCUSSION OF FIRST REGION INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PID INCLUDED FOLLOWING POINTS: A) BUDGET PROVIDES MORE FUNDING FOR ROADS (EQUIPMENT) THAN ACTUAL OMVS/FEEDER ROAD PROJECT. THIS POINT WILL REQUIRE EITHER REVISION, CLARIFICATION OR FULL JUSTIFICATION IN LIGHT OF OMVS/FEEDER ROAD ACTIVITY SAME AREA. ALSO, PROJECT SEEMS TO BE GROSSLY UNDER FUNDED. B) TRAINING NOT NOTED IN PID. ASSUME THIS ELEMENT NECESSARY/INTEGRAL TO PROJECT. C) INDICATION OF PEOPLE TO BE AFFECTED BY PROJECT NOT IN PID. PRP SHOULD BE COMPREHENSIVE ON THIS ISSUE. D) 611A. MUST BE SATISFIED FOR EACH ELEMENT OF PROJECT. IF A TECHNICAL PACKAGE INCLUDED, NEED TO PROVIDE GOOD OUTLINE AT PRP STAGE. E) 611B - FEASIBILITY STUDY-REQUIRED FOR WATER - RELATED PROJECT. F) SECTION 101 - COMPUTATION OF COSTS/BENEFITS REQUIRED. G) PRP MUST ADDRESS PROBLEM OF GOM OR OTHER MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AFTER COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION. BRIGADE CONCEPT SHOULD BE FULLY OUTLINED. H) LOCAL ACCEPTIBILITY AND ACTUAL REQUIREMENTS ANALYSES SHOULD BE INCLUDED - ESPECIALLY AS RELATES TO MARKETING OF PRODUCTS EXPEDITED FROM FARMS TO MARKETS ON COMPLETION OF ROAD. POSITIVE ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS MUST BE PART OF PRP. I) SEC. 110A - IF 25 PCT REQUIREMENT IS TO BE WAIVED, FULL JUSTIFICATION WILL BE NECESSARY. J) VEHICLE WAIVERS REQUIRED IF FOR NON-U.S. PURCHASE. K) HEALTH PROBLEMS NEED TO BE HIGH-LIGHTED.

3. DISCUSSION OF OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE PID INCLUDED FOLLOWING POINTS: A) COORDINATION WITH WORLD BANK SHOULD CONTINUE AND DETERMINATION MADE AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME IF BANK IS TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS PROJECT, OR IF COST-SHARING IS POSSIBLE. IN MEANTIME, BOTH AID AND BANK WILL PROCEED WITH PROJECT DESIGN. B) SECTION 110A - 25 PER CENT - IF TO BE WAIVED JUSTIFICATION NECESSARY. C) BUDGET

1. FEEDER ROADS APPEAR TO COST ABOUT DOLS 2000 PER KM IN THIS PROJECT AS OPPOSED TO DOLS 5000/KM IN 1ST REGION PROJECT AND DOLS 15000 IN OMVS/FEEDER ROADS PROJECT. DISCREPANCY SHOULD BE RESOLVED AND/OR EXPLAINED IN DETAIL AND ANALYSIS OF COSTS PREPARED.

2. IRRIGATION COST OF ABOUT DOLS 500/HECTARE APPEARS MUCH TOO LOW.

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3. FOR DOLS 10 MILLION PROJECT WITH MAJOR IMPACT ON PEOPLE PLANNED SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES SEEM ALMOST MARGINAL.

4. TEN PER CENT OF PROJECT TOTAL FOR BUILDINGS AND OFFICES SEEMS EXCESSIVE.

5. FARM EQUIPMENT TRACTORS - DO WE WANT TO MECHANIZE TO THIS DEGREE. ESPECIALLY IN AN ECONOMY EXTREMELY SHORT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE?

6. WHAT TRAINING IS BUILT IN TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE THE OPERATION ITSELF.

D) MUST SHOW HOW OPERATION WILL BECOME SELF-FINANCING

E) CREDIT OPERATION NEEDS TO BE FULL DEFINED - SPREAD, OPERATION, CONTINUATION, MANAGEMENT, ETC. INCLUDING STRUCTURE AND USAGE CONDITIONS OF REVOLVING FUND.

F) CONTINGENCY PLANNING SHOULD INCLUDE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT IF PID ASSUMPTIONS 2,3, AND 4 TURN OUT BE INVALID. PRP SHOULD SPELL OUT ALL AVIALABILITIES OF GOM PERSONNEL FOR THIS PROJECT.

G) IMPACT ON WOMEN - INITIAL INDICATION SHOULD BE CONTAINED IN PRP.

H) 1149 APPLIES - UNLESS PROJECT CAN BE JUSTIFIED AND DEVELOPED AS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (NOTWITHSTANDING HEAVY CAPITAL INPUT).

I) FEASIBILITY STUDY MUST BE INCLUDED

J) HOW WILL PROJECT BE MANGED IN RELATION TO OTHER AID-FINANCED FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECTS?

K) FAO/IBRD STUDY TO BE ATTACHED TO PRP.

4. REPTEL PROVIDES GUIDANCE FOR CONSTITUTION OF DESIGN TEAM. ROBINSON

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

MALI

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)

688-XXXX

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 1

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)

OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. 2 = PRP
 3 = PP

B. DATE

MM YY
 11 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 78

b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS

(\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 450 FM)

| FUNDING SOURCE | | |
|---------------------|----|-------|
| A. AID APPROPRIATED | | 10452 |
| B. OTHER U.S. | 1. | |
| | 2. | |
| C. HOST COUNTRY | | 1498 |
| D. OTHER DONOR(S) | | |
| TOTAL | | 11950 |

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

| A. APPROPRIATION | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | PRIMARY TECH. CODE | | E. FIRST FY | | LIFE OF PROJECT | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | | C. GRANT | D. LOAN | F. GRANT | G. LOAN | H. GRANT | I. LOAN |
| (1) FN | 101 | 200 | | 3312 | | 10452 | |
| (2) | | | | | | | |
| (3) | | | | | | | |
| (4) | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | 3312 | | 10452 |

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

061 012 022 064 078 244

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BR

BS

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of rural life through an integrated rural agricultural production project.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To increase production of cereals, vegetables and animal products in Haute Vallee area of Mali (2nd Region). Health and education initiatives will be integrated into the project as will rural road infrastructure.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

3 weeks for all

Agricultural Economist Agronomist
 Civil Engineer Program Officer/Sociologist
 Irrigation Engineer Capital Project Officer

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature

Ronald H. Lewis

Title

CDO/Bamako

Date Signed

MM DD YY
 05 10 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

HAUTE VALLEE PID

1. Summary of Problem to be Addressed and Proposed Response

One of the important consequences of the Sahelian drought was to impress upon the GOM the need to give greater attention to basic cereals production. The achievement of self sufficiency in cereals production has been established as a key element of GOM policy and strategy in their new Five Year Plan.

The GOM sees its long term salvation in water development and management. With reliable water, Mali should be able to be self sufficient in food, produce raw materials for its agro-industries and even increase production of food crops for export to neighboring food deficit countries. Efforts to increase agricultural production in the dry land regions will be of limited value outside those particular dry land areas. However, major schemes along the rivers and in the higher rainfall areas in the South of Mali emphasizing an integrated multi crop and livestock approach offer reasonable potential for substantial production increases. Production in such an area serve two purposes; (1) provides a buffer of high reliability should drought strike again in the lower rainfall Sahelian cereal producing areas and (2) provides a marketable excess of cereal to chronic deficit countries such as Niger and Mauritania, as has been the case for the 1975-76 cereal surplus.

The Haute Vallee Integrated Rural Development project addresses the production problem in an area which has one of the highest production

potentials in Mali. Therefore, the GOM has designated the project as a high priority objective in its Five Year Plan. This project was also highly recommended for consideration by the DAP team.

The Haute Vallee area of Mali is composed of approximately 13,800 km of area along both banks of the Niger River from the Guinea Border downstream to slightly above Bamako.

The Haute Vallee zone with its proximity to the capital city has traditionally been a supplier of food products for consumption in the major urban areas to which it is adjacent. Its rural demographic density is among the highest in Mali. This fact, along with its great potential for irrigated agriculture, enhances the suitability of the zone as a priority zone for intensive agricultural production. Haute Vallee is also the area in which the Selingue Dam will be built. This project, which is scheduled to begin in 1976, will vastly enlarge the irrigable area and will have an enormous agricultural impact in the long term. But the dam's impact will not be felt for the next five-seven years, and the immediate and medium-term objective is to begin to develop the necessary agricultural infrastructure to enable the area to prepare for this longer-term development.

"Operation Haute Vallee" (OHV) is unique among the "Operations" in Mali in that it is a true integrated approach to rural development as opposed to the crop-specific approach of "Operation Mils" and "Operation Arachide", etc. OHV will deal with all crops and livestock in the given geographic area.

The primary emphasis of the project will be:

1. Agriculture - Cereal crop will receive high priority with rice being grown in suitable areas and maize and sorghum on contiguous dry land areas. Fed is financing production of cash crops such as cotton, tobacco and groundnuts, all of which are excluded from the proposed project. By products of these cash crops would be available for animal feed. Vegetables, a cash crop in the Bamako market, would be included in the project.

A new crop, Stylosanthes gracilis would be progressively introduced as a fallow crop to improve soil fertility and improve grazing.

2. Livestock - The Livestock program would stimulate the following livestock related activities:

- a) improved grazing,
- b) utilization of agricultural by-products,
- c) small farmer cattle fattening for both animal traction and meat production,
- d) improve animal health.

3. Non-Agricultural - In addition to intensification of agricultural and livestock output, the development project should improve the living conditions of the rural population. This, in turn, should contribute to stopping or at least slowing down urban migration. Given the present situation, the priorities should be: improvement of the road network, permanent water supply at village level, and construction of health and school facilities within a reasonable

distance of population centers lacking these amenities. Like many regions of Mali, the Upper Niger Valley is plagued by endemic diseases such as river blindness, malaria and bilharzia which are serious development constraints. Their elimination is beyond the scope of this project, which would, however, cooperate with national and international agencies (UNDP and Bank projects) dealing with the problem.

The expected outputs of the project are as follows:

- (i) rehabilitation of seven polders along the Niger River, including land preparation on a rice cultivated area of 2,800 ha;
- (ii) construction of about 10 minor irrigation schemes to permit one crop of rice annually on about 200 ha each;
- (iii) establishment of backstopping of applied research facilities and a seed multiplication centre for rainfed food grains and stylosanthes;
- (iv) construction of buildings;
- (v) strengthening of the project authority (OHV) to provide credit, extension services, training;
- (vi) construction of 280 km of feeder roads;
- (vii) digging of 60 wells to provide water supply to villagers;
- (viii) construction and equipping of four schools and two dispensaries.

The major project inputs from AID are as follows:

1. T.A. - 3 expatriate advisors, one management expert, one irrigation, operation and maintenance specialist and one agronomist, for 3 years.
2. Capital Works:
 - a) Irrigation rehabilitation including repair and reconstruction of dikes, extension of distribution and drainage systems, construction of one pumping station for the single polder which may require emergency pumping during a portion of the year in order to assure proper rice cultivation. Expansions of present low level technology irrigation at head of non-perennial water courses.
 - b) Construction and maintenance of approximately 280 km of tertiary road.
 - c) Construction and equipping 4 schools and 2 dispensaries.
 - d) Construction of houses, offices, animal health posts, etc.
3. Procurement:
 - a) Well digging equipment for human water supply.
 - b) Farm equipment, tractors, trucks, etc.
 - c) Vehicles and equipment for administrative support.
 - d) Veterinary supplies.
4. Research - The project would fund a small program for adaptive research on approximately 15 ha of rainfed and 2 ha of irrigated lands.

5. Seed Multiplication - The project would provide funding for a seed multiplication center of 210 hectares.

6. Studies -

a) socio-economic studies: to be conducted during 1st and 4th year of the project for evaluation purposes.

b) Ground water: If required the project will fund a ground-water survey in connection with the well program.

c) Feasibility of Extending Irrigation: Depending upon results of socio-economic studies the project will fund a feasibility study to address the technical aspects of expanding irrigation.

The major assumptions pertinent to the projects success at the present stage of development include:

1. Continued GOM support.
2. Profitability of technical packages presented.
3. Social acceptability of the approach.
4. Availability of sufficient Malian staff.

Assumption No. 1 is being addressed on a ongoing basis by the CDO in discussions with the Ministry of Rural Development. Assumptions 2 and 3 have been addressed to some extent in the FAO/IBRD report discussed below and will be thoroughly investigated in the PRP and PP stages.

Assumption No. 4 is being investigated in detail by James Bingen, presently doing a manpower analysis for the Agriculture Sector.

The Government is conscious of the area's potential and a development project (FAC financing) was initiated in 1964 under BDPA technical assistance. Unfortunately, for different reasons, including a lack of organization and coordination between the different services involved and the lack of a well-defined development program, the project was a failure and FAC stopped its financing in 1970. However, the Government decided to continue the development under its own modest resources, with FED assistance for a tobacco development project.

Previous IBRD/FAO missions which visited Mali identified an integrated rural development project in the Haute Vallee and proposed a phased development program either on an area basis (three sub-districts out of seven) or on a crop basis. These proposals were not fully accepted by Government which insisted on an integrated approach to take full advantage of the region's potential and to cover not only the whole Haute Vallee area but also the Kati and Central Bamako sub-districts. A type of project acceptable to Government was discussed by a mission in May 1973. It was also agreed that the project would be prepared on the basis of data and basic information collected by Government services according to a questionnaire sent to Mali in June 1973.

A joint FAO/IBRD mission did a field appraisal of the project requested by the Government during a four week period beginning in January 1974. In March of 1976 the FAO/IBRD team returned to update the data contained in the 1974 report with a view toward preparing the project for financing. Discussions between CDO and the FAO/IBRD team

fleshed out changes in the 1974 report and led to an understanding that both IBRD and AID have some interest in financing the project but are unsure of fund availability. Therefore it was agreed that we both should proceed with parallel documentation with full cooperation with a view toward either full financing by either IBRD or AID or toward joint funding depending on fund availability. For this reason the full funding for the project is included in the PID.

In the future, the effects of the Selingue Dam will be felt in the project area. This dam, which has recently received pledges to cover full funding, is still several years from completion. The present Haute Vallee project will serve two functions in relation to the Selingue Dam. First, it will serve as a medium term stop gap production effort, and, second, it will serve to aid the institutional development within the administrative structures of the GOM in terms of planning and implementation and provide valuable experience in creative interaction with farmers which will be critical to realizing the full productive capacity created by the Selingue Dam. The lands made irrigable under the Haute Vallee project will not be inundated by the Selingue Dam and will remain productive.

2. Beneficiaries

The potential principle beneficiaries of the program are the 156,000 members of farming families in the region. Realistically the project

will probably reach 9,000 small farm families consisting of some 90,000 persons. These benefits will be in the form of increasing incomes as agricultural production is increased and an improved quality of life as a result of health and education components.

These beneficiaries form a portion of the 90% of Mali's population which is rural. Within Mali, the poorest country in the world, it is this rural majority which exemplifies real poverty. Within these primary beneficiaries, women will clearly obtain considerable benefits as marketers of vegetables, recipients of better health care, etc.

The secondary benefits will be: (1) helping to supply Malian food needs and (2) discouraging urban migration leading to urban unemployment.

3. Financial Requirements and Plans:

| ITEM CAPITAL | YEAR | | | | LOP | LC | FX |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | \$000 | | | |
| Irrigation | 110 | 320 | 1030 | 1140 | 2610 | 1170 | 1440 |
| Roads | 410 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 620 | 150 | 470 |
| Sch. and Disp. | 70 | 70 | - | - | 140 | 70 | 70 |
| Building & Offices | 960 | 110 | - | - | 1070 | 535 | 535 |
| <u>PROCUREMENT</u> | | | | | | | |
| Well equipment | 410 | 80 | 80 | 60 | 620 | 150 | 470 |
| Farm equipment | 150 | 550 | 610 | 720 | 2030 | 750 | 1280 |
| Admin. equip. | 240 | 80 | 100 | 10 | 430 | 50 | 390 |
| Vet. equip. | 70 | 10 | 10 | - | 80 | 10 | 70 |
| <u>RESEARCH</u> | | | | | | | |
| | 80 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 150 | 80 | 70 |
| <u>SEED MULT. CENT.</u> | | | | | | | |
| | 210 | 30 | 40 | 60 | 330 | 80 | 250 |
| <u>STUDIES</u> | | | | | | | |
| Socio Econ. | 50 | - | - | 30 | 80 | 50 | 30 |
| Ground water | 120 | 30 | - | - | 150 | 50 | 100 |
| Irrigation ext. | | | | 190 | 190 | 95 | 95 |
| <u>TOTALS</u> | <u>2,880</u> | <u>1,390</u> | <u>1,970</u> | <u>2,300</u> | <u>8,500</u> | <u>3,160</u> | <u>5,340</u> |
| Infl. and Cont. ** | 432 | 278 | 492 | 690 | 1,892 | 700 | 1,192 |
| <u>TOTALS</u> | <u>3,312</u> | <u>1,688</u> | <u>2,462</u> | <u>2,990</u> | <u>10,452</u> | <u>3,830</u> | <u>6,622</u> |
| | | | | | GOM COSTS ** | | |
| Staff | 280 | 300 | 320 | 320 | 1,220 | 1,220 | - |
| Infl. and Cont. ** | 42 | 60 | 80 | 96 | 278 | 278 | |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>312</u> | <u>360</u> | <u>400</u> | <u>416</u> | <u>1,498</u> | <u>1,498</u> | |
| <u>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>GOM AND AID</u> | <u>3,624</u> | <u>2,048</u> | <u>2,862</u> | <u>3,406</u> | <u>11,950</u> | <u>5,328</u> | <u>6,622</u> |
| | yr | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | LOP | LC | FX |

* Infl. and Cont. calculated at 15% year 1, 20% year 2, 25% year 3 and 30% year 4.

** Remainder of Government contribution consisting of ag input supplies and medical and educational supplies not yet costed.

The above cost data was derived from FAO/IBRD 1974 report on the subject project inflated 15% per the estimates of their 1976 team and changed into dollars at 450 MF per dollar. The cost data will be verified and updated during the PRP activity.

Of the total estimated cost of approximately \$12 million, 45% are local costs and 55% are foreign exchange costs. The GOM contribution, which is not completely costed at present, is shown at 12%. However, this percentage will increase when all GOM costs are included. Operating costs of equipment and vehicles are subsummed in overall equipment costs and some of these may be shifted to GOM costs.

4. Development of the Project:

The FAO/IBRD phase I report: Upper Niger Valley Integrated Rural Development Project Preparation Mission, 3 May, 1974, gives a very good prefeasibility report on the subject project. The FAO/IBRD phase II report for which the field work was done in March and April, 1976 will provide additional detail and analysis for the project.

The catchment basins of the two major left bank tributaries of the Niger in the project area, the Ojitiko and Barraro, have been studied in some detail by ORSTOM.

A reconnaissance soil survey was carried out by ORSTOM for the BDPA and mapped at a scale of 1:160,000. This survey covers most of the project area.

BDPA during the period of their involvement with the FAC in the area undertook numerous technical studies of irrigation potential, etc.

It is planned that CDO will accumulate all pertinent reports after this PID is approved for use by the PRP team. The PRP team will review this documentation to determine its accuracy and identify any deficiencies. The team will then proceed to collect any data necessary or make plans and TORs for the collection of data which will require further studies. It is not expected that extensive additional studies will be required.

If the PID is approved prior to July 1 it is planned that the PRP team would be fielded in October 1976 and the PRP submitted in November 1976. The PP for the project could then be completed in Summer 1977 of FY 1978 funding.

We foresee the need for the following team composition for the PRP exercise:

1. Agricultural Economist - His major duty will be to review the second FAO/IBRD report and verify the data contained in the report. He will also be requested to undertake micro level studies of his own, develop farm budgets and quantify the benefits to primary beneficiaries. In addition, a marketing analysis may be necessary. He will investigate credit needs and availability and define any further studies to be done in the Ag credit area.
2. Civil Engineer - the civil engineer will be responsible for reviewing the proposed road building component and evaluation both needs and capabilities of the "Operation" and/or "Travaux Publiques" to undertake the work. He will review the construction requirements and define in cooperation with the proper Malians the requirements for plans, etc. to be completed prior to the drafting of the PP.

3. Irrigation/Hydraulic Engineer - will be responsible for reviewing studies and plans for the irrigation and well programs and establishing with the Malians the requirements for plans, etc. to be done prior to the PP.
4. Agronomist: the agronomist will review the proposed technical packages, the research program and the seed multiplication program to develop effective programs. Extension experience would be helpful.
5. Program Officer or sociologist with experience in both Health and Education projects to evaluate health and education components of the project.
6. Capital Project Officer - will coordinate team and address management and implementation as well as AID documentation requirements.

It is suggested that REDSO provide the two engineers and the capital projects officer. CDO will provide the program officer with agriculture officer as a resource, and AID/W is requested to provide the ag economist and the agronomist.

If the full PRP team is fielded for a period of three weeks, the team needed for the PP should be smaller and will need to address itself mainly to issues arising during the PRP review.

5. Issues:

Certain issues can be raised at this time: (a) Should such an investment be grant or loan-funded? Clearly, Mali's status as the poorest

country in the world speaks strongly for a grant-funded investment.

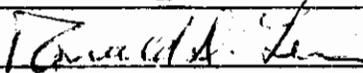
(b) Should a multi-faceted integrated rural development project, i.e. an "Operation" be undertaken? The GOM is pressing all donors to undertake integrated "Operations". Experience in the Mali Crop Production Project has shown that agricultural production in rural areas is generally insufficient to bring real changes in the quality of life. Related and integrated initiatives need to be undertaken to have positive effects on the rural poor and in Mali the "operation" is the appropriate medium through which these initiatives may be undertaken.

The GOM defines "Operations" as public entities which are responsible for coordinating and rationally utilizing the necessary means for implementing rural development programs. The creation of operations is an approach to the policy of rural development based on experience and national reality. The creation of operations responds to the following necessities:

- 1) To better adapt the structure of the Agriculture Service to perform its function of promoting production and accelerating development.
- 2) To make more effective the management of available personnel, material and financing to promote rural development and evolve an integrated development system.
- 3) To sensitize the staff, the extension agents and the population to greater responsibility in development activities.
- 4) To take into consideration, as far as compatible with GOM sovereignty, certain restrictions imposed by financial sources

in establishing appropriate structures to guarantee the effective use of their aid.

(c) Should we insist upon the creation of an effective irrigation association for maintenance of the irrigation systems prior to undertaking the project? Clearly, the success of any irrigation system requires the active participation of the beneficiaries in pressuring for adequate maintenance to be undertaken. Operation Haute Vallée does have plans to create some such local structure, but we may wish to insist on specific guidelines.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----|--|
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE | | | | 1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE | | PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1 | | | | | |
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY MALI | | | | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |
| 5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="text" value="688-XXXX"/> | | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: AFR B. CODE: 1 | | 7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="text" value="1st REGION INTEGRATED AG. PRODUCTION"/> | | | | | | | |
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="text" value="2"/> 2 = PRP <input type="text" value="3"/> 3 = PP B. DATE: MM YY <input type="text" value="09"/> <input type="text" value="76"/> | | | | 10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 450 MF) | | | | | | | |
| 9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="text" value="78"/> b. FINAL FY <input type="text" value="80"/> | | | | FUNDING SOURCE | | 1A65e8F | | | | | |
| | | | | A. AID APPROPRIATED | | 6,000 | | | | | |
| | | | | B. OTHER U.S. | | 1. 2. | | | | | |
| | | | | C. HOST COUNTRY | | 350 | | | | | |
| | | D. OTHER DONOR(S) | | | | TOTAL 6,350 | | | | | |
| 11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. APPROPRIATION | | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | | PRIMARY TECH. CODE | | E. FIRST FY <u>78</u> | | LIFE OF PROJECT | | | |
| | | | | C. GRANT D. LOAN | | F. GRANT G. LOAN | | H. GRANT I. LOAN | | | |
| (1) FN | | 110 | | 200 | | 3,460 | | 6,000 | | | |
| (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL | | 3,460 | | 6,000 | | | |
| 12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each) | | | | | | | | 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE | | | |
| 012 | | 032 | | 061 | | 064 | | 071 | | 075 | |
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) | | | | | | | | 101 | | | |
| BR | | BL | | BS | | COOP | | | | | |
| 15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) <input type="text" value="To improve the quality of rural life through an integrated agricultural production project."/> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) <input type="text" value="To increase fruit and cereal production in the 1st Region in conjunction with a program of farm to market road to permit evacuation of marketable surpluses."/> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 6 weeks for team | | | | Civil/Highway Engineer | | | |
| Design Officer | | | | Rural Sociologist | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Economist | | | | Extension Specialist | | | | | | | |
| Agronomist | | | | Civil/Water Resources Engineer | | | | | | | |
| 18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE | | | | | | | | 19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION | | | |
| Signature:  | | | | | | | | MM DD YY <input type="text" value="05"/> <input type="text" value="15"/> <input type="text" value="76"/> | | | |
| Title: Country Development Officer | | | | Date Signed: MM DD YY <input type="text" value="05"/> <input type="text" value="15"/> <input type="text" value="76"/> | | | | | | | |

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

MALI - First Region Integrated Agriculture Production

I. The Problem to be Addressed and Proposed Response

A. The Problem

The First (or Kayes) Region of Mali is an isolated area of approximately 128,000 square kilometers. The Region's main link (and only surface link during the rainy season) with other parts of Mali and other countries is the rail line which runs from Bamako to Dakar, Senegal. Because of the rail line and the fact of isolation, the First Region had until recently been relegated to a relatively low priority status for development investments by both the Government of Mali (GOM) and the donor community. The Government now recognizes that the First Region represents an area of great potential for agricultural development. When one speaks in terms of overall total integrated agricultural production, the First Region very possibly exceeds all other regions in its overall potential.

The Senegal River flows through the western part of the region in a northwesterly direction. Though not expected to be the basis for major development in the near future, the River does provide some potential for irrigation in the area. The GOM, with the assistance of the FAO, has established a seed multiplication farm at Same to the west of the regional capital at Kayes along the river. This seed farm utilizes irrigation as a supplement to rainfall. This farm adjoins and works in conjunction with the OMVS Agronomic Research Station at Samé.

Another, and potentially greater source for irrigated agriculture is a unique network of small lakes which generally follow the course of the Kolumbiné River. Combined, these lakes form a large system called "Lake Magui". This system extends from the regional capital (Kayes) to the frontier with Mauritania. As a whole, the system is completely underutilized and underdeveloped though there is some production of small quantities of corn which is grown on receding water and grows in residual moisture. This production is at a time of year when no other crops are being grown and is entirely for autoconsumption. Except for this relatively minor production, the area of the Lake Magui system is primarily used for cattle grazing. The GOM would like to develop the agriculture potential of the area and the Federal Republic of Germany is presently studying the Lake Magui system. However, a complete analysis for action or project development and support is not likely for at least two years.

In the southwestern part of the region there is potential for developing a diversified rainfed agriculture. This area around the Cercle de Keniéba receives 1200-1300 millimeters of rainfall annually. This is nearly the highest incidence of rainfall in all of Mali. Currently, small farmers of the area produce a variety of traditional crops including sweet potatoes, cassava and yams. Equally important are dryland cereals crops such as rice, millet, maize, sorghum and fonio. Tree fruits including mangoes, oranges,

papaya, and bananas and pineapples are also produced. Some cotton is grown as a cash crop and peanuts are becoming an increasingly important cash crop through "Operation Arachide".

B. Proposed Response

The agriculture sector provides a livelihood for 91 percent of Mali's population and for the First Region this is probably more like 95+%. The Mali Five Year Development Plan (1974-1978) is stressing regional agricultural development. The Central West African Regional Development Assistance Program for Mali identified agricultural production "in areas where water is not a seriously limiting factor" as a "reasonable" area for concentration of agricultural development assistance. As noted above, the area around the Cercle de Keniéba in the First Region of Mali receives 1200-1300 millimeters of rain annually. This region provides AID excellent opportunities to develop agricultural programs for pluvial crops without major technical interventions and capital investments.

The GOM has identified three priority areas for agricultural development in the First Region as part of the Five Year Plan: 1974-78. The first priority project requires a considerable capital investment to develop irrigation potential along the Terekole, Kolumbiné and Senegal Rivers. This includes the area of the "Lake Magui" system. The development of this area would provide experience and considerable irrigation infrastructure to optimize the potential

for irrigation from the construction of the proposed Manantali Dam.

The two other areas of priority cover the West and South-western part of the First Region around the Cercle de Kita, the Cercle de Bafoulabé and the Cercle de Keniéba. One project would concentrate on irrigated rice agriculture in the region and the other on rain-fed cash crops such as peanuts and cotton, some cereals and Livestock. It is in the area of promoting an integrated rain-fed agriculture for small farmers that AID assistance will be most beneficial.

An integrated agricultural program for the production of rice, millet, sorghum, fruits, vegetables and peanuts would introduce to the small farmers of the region in the Cercle de Keniéba, modern techniques that would provide an improvement in their standard of living. Small farmers have shown a considerable willingness to participate in any changes that enhance their chances of economic improvement. This kind of willingness to participate has been exhibited in a recently initiated vegetable production project in the region.

As the CWA/DAP for Mali states, "little can be done to internalize modern technologies into the farm system until farm incomes rise and savings can be mobilized". Therefore, this project will also look to the development of cash crops which currently are

ignored--e.g. fruit tree crops and juice production. Small farmers of the southwestern section of the region produce relatively large quantities of oranges whose present commercial value is almost negligible. Through the development of a marketing structure and the improvement and enlargement of the experimental juice canning factory at Fary, the commercial value could be enhanced. The project design will examine the feasibility of development of commercial fruit crops and a marketing system.

Though the project is to concentrate on pluvial agriculture, there is some irrigation potential. To test the feasibility of irrigation, a pilot small-scale irrigation project will be developed on the Moussal Plain.

The region to be covered by the project is south and west of the Town of Keniéba. This is an area of excellent agriculture potential but very isolated. As part of this project, some investment in agriculture access roads (or "pistes agricoles") will be necessary. These roads will be limited to the project area and will provide a complement to the proposed feeder roads project under the auspices of OMVS. This latter project is to desenslave the Cercle de Keniéba and provide year round surface communication between Keniéba and Kayes and the railroad. At the same time, it will open a route paralleling the Falemé River, the tributary of the Senegal River harboring the largest known pocket of Onchocerciasis in the Senegal River Basin.

By so doing, it will accommodate extending the ongoing OCCGE onchocerciasis Control Program into the First Region of Mali well in advance of the construction of the Manantali Dam.

II. Financial Requirements and Plan

Development of the project will require the following financial inputs (gross estimates) :

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Pistes agricoles | \$ 1,500,000 |
| Technical Assistance | 400,000 |
| Equipment | 2,500,000 |
| Pilot Irrigation | 400,000 |
| Project Vehicles | 100,000 |
| Other | 1,100,000 |

T O T A L : \$ 6,000,000

The U.S. contribution to this project will be \$ 6,000,000 in grant funding over a three year period. At the end of the second year, a joint U.S./GOM evaluation will determine the continued needs of the project and provide the information for a second tranche funding to continue or expand the project. The GOM will contribute \$ 350,000 equivalent for local cost expenses and in-kind services.

III. Development of the Project

The Five Year Development Plan of the Government of Mali has outlined specific areas in the First Region where they would like to see donor investment (financing). While many of these projected investment needs are more ambitious than the support AID is prepared to offer, nevertheless the Plan should be used as a partial guide to see that the project addresses some of the concerns expressed in the five year plan.

Because the Cercle de Kiniéba is an enclave in Mali's most isolated region with a significant population, there have been no exhaustive studies of the area.

To develop the project, the CDO in Bamako will continue discussion with the GOM and collect data on the region. However, additional studies as part of the PRP and PP exercises will be necessary. It is anticipated that, in addition to a Design Officer/ Team Leader and CDO staff, the following expertise will be needed for a period of six weeks commencing in early September:

- a. Agricultural Economist
- b. Agronomist
- c. Rural Sociologist
- d. Extension Specialist
- e. Civil/Water Resources Engineer
- f. Civil/Highway Engineer.

An early September start will permit submission of the PRP by the October 30, 1976 deadline.

The PP is projected for development and completion in June/July 1977 to be submitted for authorization in FY 1978.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

None. This project meets the criteria of agency policy for assisting the rural poor, and the congressional directives for providing development assistance in food production in food-deficit countries.