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USAID MALI

PROGRAM HISTORY

1961-1987

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Presentation of History

This history traces the growth of the US foreign aid program in Mali from 1961 through the present. It reviews broad AID/W and USAID development policy, Sahelian regional issues, and events within Mali that affect the two governments' development planning. Specific projects are traced through identification of the development problems or task, design, and implementation. Projects are introduced according to sector and followed through successive periods. Those projects, which saw minimal activity over several periods, are covered in the initial design period. Project and sector evaluations have provided analysis of factors affecting the success or failure of these activities. Projects with 688-XXXX numbers are bilateral agreements with the GRM, 625-XXXX numbers refer to Sahel Regional project agreements for funds allocated to the Mission, 698-XXXX and 932-XXXX are Africa Regional Projects. Date of initial project agreement and close-out are given during the first period of activity.

Collaborative efforts between USAID/Mali, organizations and programs benefitting from AID financing, PVO's and international donors are examined according to project.

Background

Twenty five years ago Mali was considered to be the bread basket of French West Africa, a country with agricultural and pastoral land, which if managed correctly, would have enabled her to become self-sufficient in food and a supplier for neighboring countries. This promise has proven elusive with Mali remaining one of the poorest Sahelian countries.

Mali is a vast landlocked country that spans over a thousand miles from a bleak Sahara in the north to a productive savannah in the south. Vast distances translate into high costs for transportation, communications, and maintenance. The country is characterized by low, variable, and unequally distributed annual rainfall with recurrent drought conditions lasting from one to several years occurring at frequent intervals. Soils vary from poor, which barely sustain the most drought resistant varieties of forage plants, to rich soils in the Sudanese zone, which can with sufficient water and proper management, be intensively cultivated. A wide variety of diseases and pests hinder increased production. Land degradation, declining fuelwood supplies, increased population, changing social, agricultural economic systems, and institutional weaknesses all contribute to poverty, food shortage, indebtedness, and budget crises.

The ongoing process of program and project development in Mali has been challenged by a variety of complex and interrelated systems and policies. This process involves historical, social, cultural, economic, and ecological considerations that must be viewed against the background of an evolving US foreign policy and a host government engaged in a process of political evolution from the "scientific socialism" of the 1960's, through the creation of a cumbersome government bureaucracy, to its current self-declared non-aligned status with a focus on economic and

policy reform.

USAID/Mali's response to an environment that has not always proven conducive to development can be traced through five periods. The choice, design, and implementation of USAID/Mali's development assistance programs over the last twenty five years has been a function of varied interpretations of and responses to the limited environmental, technological, managerial, and financial resources at hand.

The organizational environment and institutional characteristics of AID/W and Congress have also played a major determining part in the development of assistance programs and period strategies. In the process of putting projects into practice, USAID/Mali has had to learn and adapt different development techniques. The more visible causes that are often singled out in project evaluations as being responsible for problems are viewed in this report as the risks that are part of USAID/Mali's attempt to better know the human and physical environment within Mali and to formulate a policy and management environment within the Mission that balances and enhances the respective roles of the GRM and USAID.

PERIOD ONE 1961-1968

SUMMARY

Following independence in 1960, the GRM embarked on an ambitious program to modernize and develop its economy along socialist lines. The size of the government was considerably expanded and a number of state enterprises, mostly in manufacturing, trade, and transport, were established (for example OPAM, SOMIEX, SONAREM, SEPOM, SONATRAM, COMATEX). The state assumed control of most of the country's banking activities, foreign trade, and large industrial concerns. Activities of private merchants were severely limited and comprehensive price controls were introduced. The state hoped to finance rapid urban based industrialization with surpluses generated by public sector companies and by taxes levied on the rural economy. Grain prices were fixed at low levels, internal grain marketing was ceded to public monopolies, and an attempt was made to collectivize agricultural production. It was assumed that agriculture, spurred by taxation and under directives of state-sponsored extension efforts, would break out of the subsistence mold and undergo technological transformation. The rural economy was to feed urban areas at low prices in order to hold down industrial wages and produce export crops which would generate the foreign exchange needed for capital imports.

In an attempt to achieve economic independence, Mali left the Franc Zone and the West African Monetary Union in 1962, and created its own central bank. Five years later after a steadily deteriorating external financial position, Mali was readmitted into the Franc Zone accompanied by France's strong suggestion that the GRM reorganize state companies, liberalize trade, and curb state expenditure. By the late 1960's, Mali was in a state of economic disarray. The management of public enterprises was inadequate and the hoped for surpluses never materialized. The potential for technological improvement in agriculture was overestimated and the negative impact of low producer prices on production was underestimated. The agricultural cooperatives were not successful in part because the family and traditional community continued to function as an economic and social system; and overall production showed little response as price incentives were inadequate. In 1968 the civilian government of Modibo Keita was deposed by the army and replaced by a military committee.

US economic assistance to the GRM commenced in 1961, and until 1968 was managed by a bilateral Mission. Given political uncertainties in Mali and substantial aid from other sources, USAID's assistance program was small and limited in scope. AID strategy was aimed at moderating the socialist leanings of the GRM through regional and bilateral programs, and encouraging cooperative efforts between neighboring states and other Western donors. The activities which enabled the US to maintain an effective aid presence were concentrated in three main areas: education and training, food production (with an emphasis on improving livestock production for domestic consumption and

export), and rural infrastructure.

In 1966, a reassessment of the US economic assistance policy in Africa resulted in an increased emphasis on the long-term nature of assistance; a shift to a multinational and regional project implementation framework; more coordination among external aid sources; support of countries with viable development prospects; and country development support programs focusing in specific economic sectors.

The shift from bilateral to principally regional, multinational, and multilateral development aid methods removed the need for a resident Mission staff in Mali. The implementation of this policy change and transfer of administration to the Dakar Regional Office coincided with the 1968 coup and the consolidation of Moussa Traore's leadership position.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

CENTRAL VETERINARY LABORATORY (CVL) 625-0002/625-H-003; 12/04/63-7/77. Livestock production represents an important factor in Mali's economic development planning. The potential for enlarging herds and expanding the marketing of cattle rests in Mali's sufficient land and water resources and access to coastal West/NorthWest Africa markets. USAID recognized the potential of livestock as a vehicle for accelerating social and economic development and first became involved in the livestock sector in 1962 with support to construct and equip a modern veterinary laboratory in Bamako. It was hoped that the CVL would become an important link in the system of regional and national research institutions in Africa, and that West African countries would ultimately be assisted in improving the quality and quantitiy of their herds. Construction problems throughout this period and into the early 1970's delayed the start of facility operations. Project narrative continues in period II, page, 9.

HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

MEASLES AND SMALLPOX CAMPAIGN 698-11-510-116; 1961-1974. AID provided assistance to the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases (OCCGE) and its member countries to reduce high mortality rates among children by providing vaccine injection equipment and other supplies for measles and smallpox immunizations.

HIGHER TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE (HTTC) 625-0001/688-H-002; 12/04/63-6/30/75. Second agreement 688-0222; 9/18/79-6/30/83. A loan to the GRM supported costs for the design and construction of the HTTC, a secondary teacher training center in Bamako. The scope of the project was eventually reduced to construction of a

science annex. Following delays, construction was finally completed in 1975; installation and instruction in the use and maintenance of the laboratory equipment carried this project through to a final termination in 1983.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING 688-11-610-010; 1962-1968. AID contracted with the American Organization for Rehabilitation through Training Federation (ORT) to expand the Lycee Technique in Bamako and to establish an autonomous science laboratory and technical center. A vocational education program was developed to train mechanics, trade school instructors, secretaries, administrative assistants, and technicians in such fields as architectural drawing, commercial refrigeration, and welding. By the end of project support in 1968, over 1500 students had received training.

TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS 688-11-670-007; 1961-1967. This project was intended to train Malians in a variety of development fields which complemented specific AID-sponsored projects. Between 1961-67 long- and short-term training in the US or third countries was provided in civil aviation, public administration, industrial development, highway engineering, education and laboratory techniques, sanitation and health, and the organization and administration of government labor agencies.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING 688-11-660-014; 1962-1966. Language training in the US for teachers in the Malian education system was provided as part of the GRM's long range plan to broaden its contacts with English speaking African countries. AID assistance also provided an English Language Laboratory to permit upgrading of language skills and continuation of language seminars for Malian educators.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT 688-11-840-012; 1962-1966. USAID supported a four year 'aided self-help' village modernization project, which was intended to provide training in basic construction skills; demonstrate the positive effects of careful site selection and modern land use; and initiate craft industries as a means of broadening the village economic base. The GRM considered the model village at Djoliba, near Bamako, a successful example of improved village life and hoped it would be a model to discourage exodus from villages to overcrowded towns.

SELF-HELP 688-11-060-017; 1966-1969. A small limited-scope self-help development project grant, intended to increase the production of garden products, was given to the Svanko Experimental Farm for irrigation equipment.

maintainance equipment, spare parts, bridge repairs, and training to improve the GRM's capability to effectively maintain and use its basic road infrastructure.

FOOD AID 688-XXXX. During the early 1960's, PL480 programs were directed to marketing US agricultural products to reduce US farm surpluses. Gradually the stress of combatting hunger and encouraging self-help development measures had an impact on programming and more emphasis was placed on the humanitarian goals of the program. In 1965-67 the US provided wheat flour and sorghum under PL480 Titles I and II. PL480 grain supplies amounted to a substantial portion of US aid to Mali during 1961-1971, when approximately $6.8 million worth of foodstuffs were provided. The majority of food aid entering Mali was sold through the Office of Malian Cereals Marketing Board (OPAM) with a limited amount of free distribution taking place through the civil administration. USAID anticipated a continuing need throughout the 1970's for assistance in foodstuffs because of population increases in the cities, a shift in economic focus to non-edible cash crops such as cotton, partial breakdown of the distribution system, and poor harvests.

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PERIOD TWO 1968-1974

SUMMARY

The new government renounced the socialism of the 1960's and in 1970 initiated an economic and financial rehabilitation program to bring the balance of payments into equilibrium and to eliminate the government budget deficit.

The easing of trade controls and the lowering of customs duties on exports and imports and the resulting expansion of foreign trade helped to increase government revenues. On the other hand, government expenditures continued to expand under a public policy of offering employment to all post-secondary school graduates. A shortage of managerial and technical skills continued to hinder the implementation of a recovery policy.

The cooperative system, set up to replace a private trade network, was deemphasized during this period and the GRM made considerable efforts to expand export crops and food crops through area-specific projects termed 'operations'. These operations were to gradually evolve into full-scale rural development projects involving cooperatives, credit, and extension services for market supply and incentive support. The GRM realized it did not have sufficient resources to invest in programs and hoped donors would support 'operation' activities. Chronic balance of payment difficulties from high transportation costs, excessive dependence on imports, and a reliance on a few primary products for most export earnings, overshadowed the economic outlook and made it clear that the GRM was far from its intended recovery objectives. The weaknesses of the economy were further aggravated by international inflation, the steep rise of energy and other import prices, and a prolonged and severe drought.

Mali joined Guinea, Mauritania, and Senegal in establishing the Organization of Senegal River States (OERS) in April, 1968. This regional grouping sought to facilitate the exploitation of each member-country's resources, improve economic relations between members, develop integrated development projects, and coordinate land and river transport. Mali then joined the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS), created in 1972 to replace the defunct Senegal River States Organization (OERS), which collapsed because of conflict between Guinea and Senegal. OMVS, an intergovernmental agency, was given the responsibility for the conceptualization, coordination, and execution of projects to develop and use the resources of the Senegal River Basin within the boundaries of the three member states (Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal).

From 1968 to 1974 scaled-down economic assistance to Mali was handled by the AID Regional Office in Dakar. This involved administering activities begun during the previous period and identifying projects of a regional nature in which Mali could participate. During the Sahel drought years of 1973-75, the US provided large amounts of Emergency food assistance to Mali as well as undertaking Relief and Rehabilitation activities. As a result of this new flow of assistance and the accompanying

problems of trying to run the USAID program from outside the country, a Country Development Office (CDO) was established in Bamako in 1974. The purpose of the CDO was the gradual termination of projects initiated in the first period, implementation of on-going activities, and beginning a transitional program directed to long-range development goals.

In 1973, Congress legislated a fundamental change (the New Directions Mandate) in US foreign aid policy: AID was to focus development assistance on helping the rural poor rather than on providing general assistance aimed at increasing overall economic development. Within the agriculture sector throughout the 1960's, priorities had been placed on maximizing output and income through large-scale capital transfers. Bilateral development aid was now to reach the poor majority by stimulating local action of small farmers themselves to generate development activities.

The human suffering and deprivation of the protracted drought of 1968-74 dramatically reaffirmed the urgency and thrust of the New Directions, and revealed basic and unresolved development problems in the Sahel. The Sahelian relief effort (1972-74) was costly and complex leading donors and Sahel states to consider planning a comprehensive long-term African Sahel Development Program as an effective means of promoting regional economic viability.

This agreement gave rise to two institutions: Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control (CILSS), formed March 1973 by six Sahelian (now eight) states to coordinate relief and recovery efforts and The Club des Amis du Sahel, formed March, 1976, as a consultative group of donors concerned with long-term regional development. They realized that no single donor could provide all the assistance required; the direction was to plan for the Sahel as a whole economic entity to achieve food self-sufficiency through accelerated integrated economic and social development. They felt that the only way to meet basic needs for food and development was to modernize food production, conserve rangelands, and develop whole new farming systems: food with cash crops, as well as mixed farming with livestock.

Regional cooperation was a relatively new concept and experiences in designing and implementing programs that required well-orchestrated coordination was limited. Resource input during this period was modest and intended to accelerate development at a rate supportive of regional institution building, as well as resolving the problem of increasing food production. USAID's attempts to implement New Directions and CILSS/Club goals are manifest in the wide variety of new projects initiated during the next phase, Period III, 1974-1978.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

LIVESTOCK

MALI LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (MALI I) 688-0201/615-0615; 8/30/74-7/06/79 incorporated with 688-0203. This project had its

origin in a 1971 GRM request to USAID for assistance in increasing beef available to the urban comsumer. By 1974, under USAID guidance, the goal was broadened and defined as development of livestock production and marketing systems in Mali. To contribute to economic development, the size of the herds had to be increased and the challenge was to do so without overtaxing the fragile ecology of the Sahel. Three projects were initiated: a Sedentary Farmer/Feeder Program (Embouche Paysanne) to increase production of beef cattle by small farmers by providing them with loans to purchase cattle and finish-feed them during the dry season; the Tienfala Feedlot Project to construct and operate a 1000 animal feedlot and managed grazing area at the Tienfala Forest Reserve; the Sahel Grazing Activity/Daukoulomba Forest Range Management Project to increase the carrying capacity of rangelands through improved and controlled range management. A revolving credit fund was established under Mali I to help finance the project with activities directed by the National Agency for Livestock Credit and Investment (ECIBEV). An important adjunct to cattle production was the preservation of animal health. Continuing interest in the Central Veterinary Laboratory was thought to assure adequate coverage of this need. Project narrative continues in Period III, Page, 13.

CENTRAL VETERINARY LABORATORY (CVL) 625-0610; 6/27/74-7/06/79 incorporated with 688-0203. The CVL was the first GRM agency in the livestock sector to receive financial support from USAID. It was to provide the technological and research base upon which a program of animal services would be developed to reduce epidemic, chronic, and infectious disease losses in herds. During this development period the principle function of the laboratory was the production of sufficient quantities of safe, effective vaccine. Production started in 1972 and the laboratory was able to play an important part in the Sahelian drought recovery effort by providing vaccines to increase animal disease resistance. The additional functions of producing other vaccines, developing improved diagnostic capability and active research on the cure and prevention of livestock diseases in Mali were initiated during the 1968-74 period but at levels below those required or expected. Project evaluations provided guidelines for establishing realistic budgets less dependent on USAID financing; prioritized medium-term work plans; academic training for staff; improved delivery system of vaccine to the field to maximize effectiveness; quality control testing of the vaccines; and expanded identification of major-borne diseases. Further CVL narrative continues under Livestock II, Period III, Page, 13.

WEST AFRICAN REGIONAL POULTRY PROJECT 625-11-130-508; 1970-1974. This pilot project was to develop an integrated regional poultry production program covering the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley (OMVS) member states. By utilizing mass production methods and local materials, it was anticipated that costs could be reduced to the point where lower income groups could purchase poultry products in quantity. During 1970,

the first year that the Sotuba Poultry Hatchery was operational, 196,000 chicks were produced; most chicks were purchased by Malian farmers. Financial problems and priorty usage of available feed grains for human consumption resulted in unfulfilled objectives and project termination in 1974.

REGIONAL GRAIN STABILIZATION PROJECT 625-11-150-600; 1968-1974. This project was to assist West African countries to increase production and stabilize prices of basic cereal crops through improved production techniques, storage, marketing and pricing systems. The program included use of PL480 Title II sales, complemented by grant assistance for technicians and commodities; PL480 counterpart funds were used to support operating expenses of agricultural services and marketing organizations. Testing and evaluation of the best available production and marketing techniques, intended as the first phase of the project, became dislocated by the major influx of donor grain provided in response to the drought (1968-74) and the project ended.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION (R&R) 688-XXXX; 1974-1977. The R&R Program officially began in 1974 and was completed in early 1977. Thirteen projects, located primarily in the drought zone of Mali, were intended for short-term (approximately eighteen months) implementation. The activities were to provide significant and measurable impact in promoting recovery from the effects of the drought; to assist in mitigating or forestalling emergency conditions in future years; and to establish bases for long-term development. A brief description of the projects can be found in the Appendix.

FOOD AID 688-XXXX. Between 1973-74 the US, in response to a disastrous drought, channeled approximately 135,000 tons of cereals into the country. Along with emergency food distribution, airlifts, supplies and inland transport were provided.

SUMMARY

The GRM considered the economic and financial reform program f 1970-1973 as reasonably successful and used it as the basis for its 1974-1978 development plan. The general strategy promoted agricultural production and reconstitution of cattle herds to achieve food self-sufficiency, to generate adequate supplies of raw materials for processing industries, and ensure increasing export of primary products (cotton, groundnuts). The GRM promoted large investments in transport and water/energy resources to provide the infrastructure for the expansion of primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Food production was seen as the base on which to build an economic development program and infrastructure investments were regarded as crucial for an economic breakthrough. Significantly, the plan lacked institutional reform strategies to adjust internal price policies to foodcrops and state manufacturing enterprises. The GRM's capacity to carry out projects that could meet the stated long-term development objectives remained severely limited.

AID's new policy direction was influenced by changing political situations within Africa, a changing international economy, a New Directions Mandate to reach the poor majority, and the drought. Strong emphasis was placed on an integrated approach to dealing with fundamental, multifaceted problems. Bilateral programs were to be designed to complement regional undertakings where local national programs could provide resources, training sites, and delivery systems. A balance between multidonor, regional, and bilateral area-specific programs was to provide long-range development that would support self-sustaining growth.

The collaborative GRM and USAID Development Assistance Plan that evolved emphasized livestock, agriculture, health and human resources, with a focus on sector level policy, area development programs, and maximum utilization of Malian skills. It was hoped that production-oriented projects would promote continued growth in the agriculture sector, to increase the carrying capacity of the land for animals and improve the health of the herds. Research and extension, training, and integrated rural impact programs were part of a comprehensive humanitarian/development package aimed at improving the standard of living of the poor majority

Agriculture Sector

AREA DEVELOPMENT

OPERATION MILS MOPTI(OMM) 688-0202; 6/29/76-7/31/85. Operation Mils Mopti, a semi-autonomous agency of the GRM under the Ministry of Agriculture, was responsible for the integrated

development of seven geographic sectors in the Fifth Region. Objectives included establishing a cadre of trained agriculture agents, and providing farmers with needed agricultural equipment, fertilizer, and seed; but its main task was stimulation of the production of millet and sorghum. Initial financing in 1972-75 included funds generated from the sale of PL480 grains under the Regional Grain Stabilization Program. Under a new agreement between the GRM and USAID in 1976, emphasis was placed on agricultural production, marketing and rural infrastructure. This meant providing agricultural implements and inputs to farmers on an in-kind credit basis, procuring surplus grain at the GRM official price, strengthening extension services, improving certain priorty roads, and developing a village water well development. USAID was quite enthusiastic about the future of Operation Mils Mopti (OMM) as it considered 'operations' a key institutions of development. Concluding narrative found in Period IV, page, 20.

FUNCTIONAL LITERACY 698-0410.14; 9/29/78-2/28/85. A Functional Literacy Program in the Dogon and Peuhl languages was also developed, with OMM providing operating expenses and coordination of the program with its own extension activities. Through this project a functional literacy curriculum, which integrated health education, community development principles, agricultural training, and post-literacy materials was to be designed in a complementary effort to improve the economic and social well-being of the villagers in the Fifth Region. It was believed that if the rural producers comprehension was enlarged, openness toward innovations would be increased, and adoption of improved rural practices facilitated. Project continues in Period IV, page, 20.

ACTION RIZ-SORGHO 688-0206; 9/30/76-1/31/85. Beginning in late 1973, the World Bank provided funding to increase agricultural production on the Niger River flood plain in the Gao Region. When this assistance terminated, USAID responded to a GRM request to continue and expand upon development activities in the area. USAID funds were funneled through Action Riz-Sorgho (ARS), the GRM's agriculture development agency in the Seventh Region for promoting rice and sorghum production. Several interventions to help rice yields in the area included: construction of insubmersible dikes with water and fish control gates and screens, repair of submersible dikes, extension services, installation of water pumps, and construction of a research station. Project narrative continues in Period IV, page, 20.

ACTION BLE 688-0213; 7/28/78-3/31/85. The GRM's Action Ble project in the Dire subsector of Mali's Sixth Region was intended to increase production of wheat, using farmer-managed irrigation schemes on a cooperative basis. Although the area around Dire was thought to have significant potential for irrigation from the

Niger River, the area had long suffered grain production deficits. By 1974 the GRM, concerned by the growing need to increase grain shipments to this region, focused its efforts on maximizing the area's cereals production. USAID Action Ble was designed to assist an already functioning FAC/GRM project. Activities included provision of a credit fund for seeds, fertilizer, and irrigation pumps; construction support; and training in extension, management, and marketing. Experienced mechanics were to be hired locally with the GRM parastatal, Action Ble Dire, providing operational support for the administrative and extension personnel. USAID was enthusiastic for an opportunity to test whether the models of relatively small scale infrastructure and low level technology would cause a breakthrough in the prevailing patterns of subsistence agriculture.

OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE 688-0210; 9/29/78-9/15/87. The Haute Vallee of the Niger River is situated in a relatively high rainfall zone near Bamako and has been a traditional source of food for Mali's urban population, but development of the region has been hampered by poor roads, inadequate agricultural technology and credit, as well as poor health and education facilities. Responsibility for coordinating and promoting the integrated development of the area was given to Operation Haute Vallee in 1972. To assist Mali in achieving self-reliance in food grains through local production, USAID entered into a project agreement in 1978. The project design envisioned a 2-phase, ten year committment made up of seven project components aimed to increase food production by largely subsistence farmers. The specific areas included: animal traction to increase productivity; improved irrigation to increase rice production; credit to expand access to basic agricultural technology; road rehabilitation and upgrading, for transporting increased production to markets; disease control to improve labor efficiency and general welfare; functional literacy to facilitate access to agriculture information and for general welfare; and support for OHV in crop research and administration. Road improvement and a workable credit system were considered most important to the achievement of the projects overall objectives. Management training and technical assistance were recommended within the project design to deal with OHV's lack of management expertise. Concern over OHV's financial viability was recognized at the outset and a study was planned to explore possibilities for increased revenues. Technical assistance was provided by Louis Berger International, Inc. Refer to Period IV, page, 21 for further narrative.

LIVESTOCK 688-0203; 6/30/75-12/31/84.

Mali Livestock II, authorized in 1975, was to assist in post-drought recovery by expansion of livestock (including small ruminants) production and marketing. Principle activities included: improvement of rangeland use (Sahel Grazing/Dilly area); a vector-borne disease control and eradication program to

increase livestock production in the higher rainfall, disease infested areas of southern Mali; a training and communications component to include country-wide training of GRM livestock extension personnel and an English language instruction as a subactivity. Tsetse fly/Trypanosomiasis research and training were implemented through the New Lands Project, while the study of other vector-borne diseases was conducted by CVL/Texas A&M team. The Malian Livestock and MeatBoard (OMBEVI) was the host country implementing agency.

A 1978 evaluation of livestock projects (Mali I, Mali II, CVL, Tsetse Research) recommended the consolidation of all existing USAID livestock projects into one Livestock Development Sector Project. It was hoped that project design and planning, financial analysis and accounting skills, personnel performance, management and marketing skills would be improved and duplication minimized under an integrated USAID management arrangement. In July 1979 Mali Livestock II incorporated all livestock sector funding although no changes were made in the institutional or goal structure. Mali Livestock Sector Project discussed in Period IV, page, 22.

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH and EXTENSION

LAND USE INVENTORY 688-0205; 9/29/78-5/30/85. The catalyst behind the Land Use Inventory Project was the GRM goal of improved land use planning, development, management, and resource investment. The project, a GRM, USAID, FAC effort directed by the National Research Institute for Livestock, Forestry, and Hydrobiology (INRZFH) was to provide a resource inventory to incorporate information about soils, vegetation, water resources, and present land use. Activities also included printing maps and reports, assessment of natural resource potential, training of personnel in land use survey and resource planning techniques, and help to establish a national resource planning unit. The initial inventory was to assist site development planning for the Sahel Grazing and site selection of the New Lands activities of the USAID Livestock Sector Program. The project was considered an innovative and useful land resources inventory system for the development objectives of the country. Concluding narrative found in Period IV, page, 23.

Agricultural Officers Training 688-0207; 5/13/77-4/30/87. The GRM considered agricultural education (the introduction of new cultivation methods, crop varieties, livestock management techniques and field research by village-level agricultural extension agents or moniteurs d'agricole) essential for rapid agricultural development. The GRM called upon USAID to expand and improve their Agricultural Apprenticeship Centers (CAA's) and Specialization Centers (CS's) which would train more mid-level agriculture extension officers to be employed by one of the operations/actions. Activities to be directed by the National Directorate for Training and Rural Animation (DNFAR) included:

instructor training, participant training in agriculture extension and management, and construction and increasing the physical capacity of CAA's and CS's. Financial assistance for expansion and training was to be provided by IBRD with Tuskegee Institute conducting studies on curriculum and teaching methods. Project narrative continues in Period V, page, 33.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 698-0393; 1977-1988. The Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development Project(SAFGRAD) was developed in collaboration with representatives from eighteen African countries, and two international agricultural research centers/agencies. The Organization for African Unity/Scientific and Technical Research Commission (OAU/STRC) coordinated regional research on cereals and grain legumes at selected African research centers, support to national research field trials and outreach programs to extend technologies to farmers. in conjunction with other donors, a Phase II has placed emphasis on networking of national programs involved in research and application of improved technologies for raising millet, maize, sorghum, cowpeas, plus short-term training and small grants to national scientists for SAFGRAD support at two international agricultural research centers, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). Since 1978, the Mali component of this broad regional project has focused primarily upon on-farm testing of technologies developed at research stations. Refer to Period V, page, 42 for concluding remarks.

SAHEL REGIONAL WATER DATA AND MANAGEMENT 625-0940; 1976-1987. As a result of a CILSS request, the Sahel Regional Water Data and Management Project was authorized by AID in 1976 as the US vehicle for participation in the multi-donor, multi-national AGRHYMET Program. Its goal has been to increase food production in the Sahel through increased use of agrometeorological and hydrological data by development planners, food producers and other users. The program was conceived as a three phase effort with Phase I concentrating on the establishment of a regional headquarters and training center and regional network centers. Project continues in Period V, page, 42.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

SMALL RURAL WORKS

RURAL WORKS PROJECT 688-0204; 8/30/77-9/30/82. The Rural Works Project was seen as a follow-on to a one year Food-for-Work pilot

project which USAID began in 1975. It responded to the emergency needs of the Sahel inhabitants who had suffered loss of crops, herds, income and productive infrastructure during the long drought (1968-1974). The Food-for-Work pilot project, implemented by CARE, was identified and designed with little community participation. Traditionally, Malian development programs have been administered on a highly centralized basis "from the top down", and local communities have been subjects rather than participants in the development planning. Rural Works Projects were to be the beginning of a process of institutionalizing rural development from the bottom up to encourage greater community involvement in local activities. A technical assistance team and Peace Corps Volunteers assisted villagers and the GRM in the Douentza area, Goundam region, and N'Gouma cercle to construct a canal, dike, wells and women's gardens. The project also sent several participants to the US for 2 year training course in Regional Community Development. Eventually, financial difficulties; ongoing management problems and long distances ended USAID support.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR AFRICAN WOMEN 688-0209; 9/30/76-3/07/81. The Community Development for African Women Project was implemented by a grant from the Black Women's Community Development Foundation. Its goal was to assist the GRM in providing practical education to young rural women to improve their lives and family incomes, and to act as change agents in their communities. The components of the program included : a permanent training facility at Ouelessebougou for rural animatrices, and curricula and materials to train women in family health and child care, nutrition and food preservation, animal care and agriculture production, home economics, functional literacy and civic education. A mobile training unit to serve selected villages near Ouelessebougou and re-training of selected female extension agents from Sahelian countries was also projected. Due to financial difficulties within the BWCDF this project was terminated. At USAID's request, a redefinition of project goals, activities, budget, and implementation schedule revived the project during the following period as the Training Center for Rural Women.

Accelerated Impact Program 694-0410; 5/05/77-9/30/79. This USAID funded project, built upon the successful Sahel Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation Programs, was intended to provide for small scale short-term rural development needs. Projects to be completed within twenty four months were undertaken by the GRM in areas relating to food crop and livestock production, rural health, and non-formal education. Three programs were implemented between 1977-79. Assistance to the National Malian Women's Union to help local chapters increase their community development roles took place in sixty five villages with the purchase of flour mills, garden tools, peanut hullers, motor pumps, and donkey carts. Dike Reconstruction in the Lake Zone (under the direction of the GRM's Office of Rural Works and

Equipment) repaired water control systems at two sites. Irrigated Farming for Fruit, Vegetables, and Cereal Production, (under the direction of Operation des Perimetres Irriques) assisted irrigated farming cooperatives around Kayes and improved pond water control for rice cultivation in the Lake Maqui Basin.

HEALTH

RURAL HEALTH PROJECT 688-0208; 5/13/77-6/30/85. Previous US assistance in the health sector consisted of the smallpox eradication and measles control campaign of 1966-74. Following a USAID review of rural health services, the Rural Health Project was developed to support the GRM's goal of providing basic health services to the rural poor. Project goals included the design, implementation and evaluation of a demonstration rural health system which would bring health promotive and disease preventive activities to the village level; integration of health services with other community and economic development activities, especially agriculture production and education; training of existing health personnel and village health workers; and establishment of a logistical support system for sales and distribution of basic medications. Initial project sites were in Koro (fifth region) and Yelimane (first region). Project continues in Period IV, page, 26.

TECHNOLOGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY 688-0217; 8/26/78-11/15/85. Mali's landlocked position, a dwindling supply of fossil fuel, poor access to fuel suppliers, and high import costs led the GRM to look toward wide spread application of appropriate alternate energy technologies. The Solar Energy Laboratory (LESO), created shortly before 1964, was the base through which the GRM hoped to alleviate dependence on imported energy, encourage conservation and build a national capacity to establish decentralized energy autonomy. USAID's interest in helping alleviate Mali's dependence on costly fuels and firewood (with its negative economic and ecological consequences) and an interest in gaining a better understanding, of the technical, social, and economic consequences of introducing renewable energy technologies in rural Mali, led to support of a five year Renewable Energy Project (REP). Activities of the REP, under the direction of the Department of Water and Energy Resources, included: construction and equipping of a Solar Eneregy Laboratory; research and development support; surveys of village level energy resources and needs; technical and survey training; fabrication and testing of renewable energy devices; and evaluations. The Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) and Sheladia Associates International (SAI) provided technical assistance. Project narrative continues in Period IV, page, 27.

FOOD AID 688-XXXX. The 1970-74 drought period saw the first large scale mobilization of donor aid to Mali. Increased government-to government food aid entered the country through the administrative structure of the National Committee for Aid to Victims of the Drought (CNAVS), with the Office of Malian Cereals Marketing Board (OPAM) the administrative and logistical arm. CNAVS, under the Ministry of Interior, was created for the 1974 drought to plan, coordinate, and to a degree implement drought relief projects and administer food aid. OPAM, under the Ministry of Economy and Plan, was to get the food aid to the adminstrative structures in the field. Between 1975 and 1977 USAID provided approximately $8,450.000 of food aid. In 1978, USAID provided 10,000 tons of corn and sorghum, which was distributed free or sold under a PL480 Title II post-drought assistance agreement.

Despite efforts needed to mobilize such large transfers of cereals, short term contingency and emergemcy planning was weak, early warning systems were negligible, and emergency interventions were often left to individual donor initiative with little multi-donor coordination. Emergency food assistance, either brought into OPAM for immediate free distribution or for sale by OPAM to produce revenues to be used by CNAVS, fell under sharp criticism. Between 1978 and 1983, while USAID and the GRM examined distribution procedures and accounts for PL480 sales, no bilateral US food shipments were made to Mali.

PERIOD FOUR 1978-1982

SUMMARY

Economic growth during this period was irregular and insufficient to provide a base for sustained development. The continued recurrence of drought conditions, excessive financial debts incurred by state organizations, and cumbersome rural development organizations contributed to steadily increasing budgetary deficits, delays in paying public employees and deteriorating government services.

The GRM Five Year Plan (1981-85), much like the 1974-78 Plan, stressed improvement in rural conditions based on food self-sufficiency, development of transportation networks, and industrialization. There was a major reorientation away from top-down planning to a decentralized approach emphasizing local participation through village associations. Accelerated economic growth was to focus upon expanding agriculture production and this required extensive reforms in the GRM policies relating to production incentives, state enterprises and public finances.

A 1982 Food Sector Strategy document set forth an integrated and operational approach stressing the importance of production incentives and the need for greater farmer involvement in rural development planning and execution.

USAID and other foreign donor support continued to encourage GRM efforts to reduce state control over the economy and to promote greater private sector participation. In 1981 Mali began discussions with France to rejoin the West African Monetary Union and in 1982 the GRM obtained a one-year standby loan from the IMF, which stipulated further reform of public finances.

The Sahel Development Program (SDP) was established as a special feature of the US Foreign Assistance Act in 1978. It was the funding conduit to cover the seven countries which border the Sahara Desert: Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, and Mali as well as the Cape Verde Islands, all of which face particular development problems and recurrent drought. The SDP, based on regional cooperation among the Sahel States (CILSS) and outside cooperation with the donor community (Club du Sahel), was designed to provide sectoral inputs which would complement those of other donors.

AID strategies to increase food security and long-term growth in the Sahel have included application of existing technologies in agriculture and livestock production; infrastructure studies; health care and training programs; institution building; and integrated rural development. To support this strategy, USAID developed a broad, multi-sector project portfolio which was entirely rural, with an emphasis on Malian management of AID financial activities. The institutional framework was a decentralized, area development scheme, covering wide geographical areas.

USAID looked upon this period as a time of transition from an emphasis on program development to one of project implementation and evaluation. The Mission came to recognize the

shortcomings of complex design in the rural integrated development projects; and that extension efforts were not transfering appropriate technologies/systems to farmers. Administrative limits in accounting, financial and personnel management, stifling food grain pricing and marketing systems, inadequate physical infrastructure, and inefficient economic and institutional systems slowed down progess. There was a move to limit new project starts, cluster projects sectorally and geographically, increase management of related technical assistance and training, and improve Malian and USAID operational and financial management capacity. This evolution is embodied in the revised strategies of 1984.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

AREA DEVELOPMENT

OPERATION MILS MOPTI 688-0202. A critical 1979 evaluation recommended that impediments to project progress could be addressed by providing technical assistance to OMM in financial management; changing project goals from increasing food production and marketing to the broader objective of improving the well-being of the farmer; and by eliminating the objective of marketing cereal crops. A Phase II, cast even more in the integrated rural development mode, included: agricultural production; a strengthened planning and statistics division; renovation of agricultural research facilities; a broader training program; formation of village associations; expansion of the OMM credit fund; new equipment and financing for road construction; training of village blacksmiths; and functional literacy. OMM was successful in distributing substantial quantities of animal traction equipment, seed treatment packets, and fertilizer, but inadequate financial management and accountability, and an overly complex project design (given the GRM's limited institutional and financial resources) continued to impede project implementation . USAID eventually terminated support in 1982. OMM has since made attempts to reestablish itself as a viable organization by cutting activities and staff and focussing on extension services.

FUNCTIONAL LITERACY 688-0410.14. Within the Functional Literacy Program a number of instructors were trained, centers opened and students enrolled. Literacy classes seemed to have had some influence on the extension of new farming techniques. A forestry booklet was circulated, public health information was provided in post-literacy material and conveyed to literate farmers. OMM provided materials and rudimentary equipment for yearly preparation and publication of class materials, but the effectiveness of the program was limited by OMM's financial constraints. USAID support for the project terminated with that of OMM in 1982.

ACTION RIZ-SORGHO 688-0206. During this period a project extension of Action Riz-Sorgho permitted revision of program strategies. The twofold project purpose of increasing cereal production in the Gao Area and introducing technological advances to farmers remained the same. However, project strategy changed to reflect more emphasis on research/extension than on infrastructure and institution building. USAID efforts financed fewer sector projects in the Seventh Region and efforts were made to mesh ARS activities with other rice production programs in the area in particular irrigated rice schemes through the French Aid Program, (Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique) and the private nonstate cooperatives. ARS was successful in constructing insubmersible dikes with gates and screens, repairing submersible dikes, and providing extension services, which introduced new seed varieties, fungicides, and fertilizers. Sixteen water pumps were installed and a research was station constructed. An orderly eighteen month phase-out of USAID financial assistance completed in 1983 enabled some flood-control systems to be completed.

ACTION BLE 688-0213. This project demonstrated that farmers can significantly increase their production of wheat through pump irrigation. But by 1980, the difficulties in introducing a technology which required an elaborate support system of mechanics, repair shops, massive shipments of fuel into an isolated zone, readily available spare parts, proper distribution of selected seeds, and good storage facilities, became evident. These constraints, along with inadequate control over local costs, and the uncertainity of market prices, resulted in a decision to phase out the project in 1982 (closing 1985). In conjunction with the phase out, USAID encouraged the formation of village associations and contracted with a Malian businesman to manage the input delivery and credit system. As part of a pilot project of direct support to wheat farmers, AFRICARE, an American PVO, received a 1 year project extension to help establish a system for supply of fuel and spare parts, train additional mechanics, and strengthen new farmers associations. The Dire Emergency Relief Project, 625-0929.C; 1/11/83-9/30/84, was also to assist farmers in establishing an input and service delivery system to support their irrigation pump farming, and implementing a credit program. In 1983, a drought year, farmers using small diesel pumps, financed by USAID, produced about three times the normal crop.

OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE 688-0210. An evaluation and audit of Operation Haute Vallee, conducted in 1981 and 1982 respectively, found that the size and complexity of this program had caused considerable financial and programatic difficulties. The 'Operations' management capabilities and USAID's management resources were not effective in meeting the demands of project implementation. Overall production of food grains in the Haute Vallee Region had increased, but achievement of project purposes was considered doubtful without a program redesign. A revision

of the project was undertaken toward the end of this period in an attempt to improve management in financial accounting, credit administration, and training and supervision of field agents. The role of the technical assistance team was expanded and the number of subactivities reduced to improve project performance. The Operation entered contracts with Travaux Neufs for road construction and DNAFLA for functional literacy rather than manage the activities directly. The new outputs of the redesigned project were reduced to include: a) a farming systems research (FSR) component; b) 398 kms of roads and trails and a program of road maintenance; c) 100 functional literacy centers; d) a functioning credit system; e) a restructuring of OHV to include:(i) financial management, accounting, purchasing, inventory control, credit policy and management; (ii) a description of the roles, duties, and responsibilities of the OHV agents and performance evaluation criteria and f) an extension service, including a unit working directly with villagers to develop farmers associations. Project continues in Period V, page, 31.

SAN PILOT FISH PROJECT 688-0220; 7/12/79-3/31/83. A new area development program during this period, The San Pilot Fish Production Project, grew out of discussions and studies involving the GRM, Peace Corps, and USAID. With fish reserves in the natural waterways of Mali dwindling fast as a result of over exploitation by fishermen and reduced reproduction caused by the drought, it was felt management of fish production might be a solution. The San Pilot Fish Project was intended to promote fish production in the Fourth Region by helping villagers increase cash income. Activities included: establishment and operation of a station at San for fishbreeding and production; training of station and extension staff; selling fingerlings to rice farmers; assisting farmers with fish production in conjunction with existing paddy rice production; and integration with other aspects of rural development. The major GRM implementing agency was Water and Forest Resources Department with technical assistance provided by AFRICARE and Peace Corps. This 4 year project suffered start-up problems which affected the achievement of goals, although the pilot station at San was established and several station agents were trained. The project was not considered viable given financial and transportation constraints and fish production problems, and USAID support ended.

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK SECTOR PROJECT 688-0218; 8/31/82-9/30/89. As the GRM and USAID moved toward structuring Phase II of a new Livestock Sector Project, they sought to support both the GRM's goal of bringing about sustained improvement in the income and well-being of producers and others dependent on Mali's livestock sector and USAID's goal for integrated development of livestock/crop production. Phase II, authorized in 1982, supports the

Management Development Support Team (MDST); a cattle feeding credit program (ECIBEV); infrastructure and equipment support for improved cattle health activities of the National Livestock Directorate (DNE); research on forage production and related socio-economic factors by the National Research Institute for Livestock, Forestry, and Hydrobiology (INRZFH); and the technical assistance necessary for improved diagnostic capability, laboratory construction, and farm renovation equipment support (CVL). Project management decisions are determined at biannual Joint Management Committee meetings, with membership including representatives from the above mentioned ministry offices and USAID. Project continues in Period V, page, 33.

RESEARCH and EXTENSION

LAND USE INVENTORY 688-0205. Originally planned as a two year technical assistance project to compile an inventory of Malian natural resources, Land Use Inventory was subsequently extended through 1985. This project was considered a success in gathering cartographic and statistical data useful for future planning. A cadre of Malians has been trained-on-the-job to keep inventory current and to staff the Resource Inventory and Evaluation Office in the National Research Institute for Livestock, Forestry, and Hydrobiology (INRZFH). The GRM established the project as a permanent center for planning and evaluation of land resource use. To date the center has been contracted to perform studies for organizations such as UNDP, OHV, and ONCHO.

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT) 688-0219; 8/22/79-6/30/81. ICRISAT started its research in Mali in 1976 through an initial grant from the Ford Foundation. The following year funding was assumed by USAID under Operation Mils Mopti Project as a component of a National Research Program. In 1979 direct bilateral funding for ICRISAT began with a Phase I project. The project was to develop a series of technical packages on millet sorghum, and legumes in Mali's 400-1200 mm. rainfall zone and to make them available to small farmers and herders. Research was to include varietal improvement of sorghum and millet and agronomy with emphasis on intercropping, forage production, animal traction, and pigeon pea production. When this started, Mali had no major agricultural experimental station in the semi-arid zone. ICRISAT worked directly with the Malian Government and the Ciba-Geigy Foundation to construct an agricultural research station in the Fourth Region. This project is part of USAID's support for improving agriculture research capacity in Mali aimed at self-sufficiency in basic cereals. A phase I evaluation found construction progressing on the Cinzana Station, the initiation of on-station experiments, training in fallow period management, agriculture research, and animal traction techniques. Two problem areas were a lack of adequate research facilities for

testing and inadequately trained national personnel. Based on this evaluation and the positive impact of the program, a five year Phase II was developed through 1985. The program had four principle components: crop improvement (essentially plant breeding activities); an agronomy research program; the development of research infrastructure and personnel; and dissemination of results (technology transfer). Considerable emphasis was placed in the Project Paper on coordination with other research efforts in Mali (SAFGRAD and Cooperative Research Program(CRSPS)) and with implementing a "feedback" mechanism a the key to adaptive research. Phase II continues in Period V, page, 32.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH 625-0929.A; 9/29/78-6/30/83. Various regional programs were initiated during this period to provide support to existing bilateral projects. The Farming Systems Research Project, a multilateral effort, was concentrated in the Mali-Sud region with a base in Sikasso. The Institute d'Economie Rurale (IER) implemented the project through a division newly created for the project, Division de Recherches sur les Systemes de Production Rurale (DRSPR). The project was to extend five years with a relatively small USAID contribution compared to other donors. The FSR approach was expected to increase the overall efficiency of the farm by developing technology that increased productivity. The generation of new agriculture technology was to include a study of the existing farming system to determine its constraints; a design phase to conceive new technological solutions to remove those constraints and to test them in experimental stations; a testing phase of new techniques in farmer's fields, and an extension phase to make successful techniques available to a large number of farmers. USAID agreed to support the project on an experimental basis to test its applicability to other development efforts. Progress in implementing the prescribed four-stage FSR methodology on a national level was slow and efforts were concentrated more on gathering information on current farming systems than on farm-level testing. USAID was sufficiently satisfied with certain aspects of project accomplishments (especially the administrative capability of DRSPR) and felt that the FSR methodology could be applied in other program areas, such as OHV.

WEST AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (WARDA) 698-0429; 1981-1986. This multidonor effort established in 1970 by sixteen West African countries, has had as its basic purpose the promotion of rice-related research, training, and extension at the regional level to achieve collective self-reliance and food security. Priorities for research were: irrigated, rainfeed/upland, mangrove, and deep water/floating rice. AID has provided assistance to WARDA since its inception, but in Mali the first project, completed in 1980, included the initiation of research

activities in Deepwater and Floating Rice in Mopti. Following infrastructure development, Phase II moved on to address practical production oriented research problems of growing rice and technology transfer. The Mopti Station hoped to develop appropriate packages of improved practices and an effective delivery system aimed at producers and extension personnel to improve farmer productivity. Four national scientists were eventually trained to take over the responsibilities of the entire research station and the GRM was expected to assume all financial commitments. Refer to Period V, page, 42 for further narrative.

REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION 625-0928.1; 1975-1983. Food self-sufficiency is a major goal of eight Sahelian countries of West Africa and one way to increase agriculture production is by reducing food crop losses caused by pest epidemics and related diseases. AID has provided assistance to two regional projects: **The Regional Food Crop Protection Project** (RFCP) authorized in 1975 as a three phase, 10 year effort to help participating countries create and strengthen crop protection programs through the establishment of National Plant Protection Services (NPPS); and **The Integrated Pest Management Project** (IPM) 625-0928; 8/31/83-3/31/87. started in 1977 to strengthen the pest management research programs of national research agencies and the extension linkages between researchers and farmers. This was a multidonor effort under CILSS. A Phase II of RFCP (1979-84) was authorized to continue strengthening the NPPS's institutional capabilities and to extend IPM concepts and techniques to food crop farmers. The IPM project was to integrate physical, biological, and chemical pest controls into IPM technical packages adapted to the needs of each country. The RFCP project was to develop host country institutional capabilities so that they could train personnel on the IPM packages and extend technologies to the farmer. The linkage between RFCP and IPM projects was not forthcoming due to technical, administrative, and design problems (FCPR audit 1984). Under RFCP Phase II Mali received funding for both long- and short-term training, procurement of audio-visual equipment and reference materials. IPM activities in Mali included: construction of an IPM research unit at the Sotuba Research Station, training, and a survey of pests and diseases with natural enemies identified. Although both projects have been terminated in Mali, a follow-on project to IPM is under consideration.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

SMALL RURAL PROJECTS

TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL WOMEN 688-0225; 8/01/80-9/30/86. This follow-on project to Community Development for African Women, has retained the basic concept proposed by the Black Women's

Community Development Foundation of providing practical, multidisciplinary training in development promotion to rural women. It was designed to provide short-term training at an institution similar to the village environment to help Mali's rural women improve the quality of village life. Project efforts have concentrated on construction and start-up of the facility at Ouelessebougou; development and installation of a detailed hands-on curriculum; selection and training of village women; and follow-up support activities for trainees at the village level. Project continues in Period V, page, 38.

VILLAGE REFORESTATION 625-0937.A; 9/26/80-9/30/87. Drought and population pressures have caused the forests of Mali to be exploited faster than they can regenerate. The GRM wanted to develop reforestation and sensitize rural populations to the techniques of combatting deforestation. The Village Reforestation Project aimed at identifying successful and cost effective processes for achieving reforestation and more efficient use of wood resources at the village level. It was hoped that the demonstration of viable small scale rural forestry activities would not only encourage good environmental practices and increase the supply of forest products but, also help sustain agriculture production. Mopti, Bandiagara, Djenne 'cercles' in the Fifth Region were chosen for the pilot forestry program because major 'operations' were already based in the area; the projects were to be complementary and supportive of overall integrated rural development schemes. Initial project components were to include: a nursery infrastructure; extension services; creation of experimental and demonstration plots; and the establishment of a data collection capacity at the Forestry Service. The project, implemented by the Forestry Service, provided training to forestry agents to encourage their transition from a police to an extension role. Peace Corps Volunteers were to work with the nursery and extension teams. Concluding narrative in Period V, page, 38.

HEALTH

RURAL HEALTH PROJECT 688-0208. Structural constraints prevented the establishment of a demonstration primary health care system at Yelimane but The Rural Health Project in the district of Koro (Fifth Region) showed that a primary care system could work at affordable costs as long as adequate logistical and administrative support was provided. The Ministry of Health (MOH) had a lack of trained personnel in planning, management and operations, poor communication and transport, deteriorating health facilities, lack of equipment and supplies, and lack of an effective and affordable drug-for-sale distribution system at the national level. Efforts to improve health at the periphery demonstrated that there was a need to strengthen the support capacity of the MOH in order to lay the groundwork for future expansion. It also became clear that the MOH could neither pay

for nor manage a rural primary health care system without long-term external support. Unlike Phase I which concentrated on training village health workers without strengthening health infrastructures, Phase II of the RHSDP was redesigned to center in Koro and activities included: staff training; investigation of community participation and financing possibilities; upgrading of facilities and supplies; and promotion of more direct involvement by Malian personnel with a view to minimizing outside technical assistance. The project terminated in 1985 and a follow-up visit found the Koro Health Center operating at an acceptable level with motivated staff.

RURAL WATER IMPROVEMENT 688-0224; 2/29/80-2/28/82. SAHEL WELLS 688-0229; 8/14/81-9/30/84. TAMBACARA/YELIMANE WELLS 625-0937.B; 9/30/81-9/30/85. Villages throughout Mali have consistently listed water as their principle need and this is particularly so in the case of women who spend up to 20% of their time transporting water. The attempt to meet the demand for water has often resulted in the construction of open wells which, due to faulty design and lack of concrete casings, periodically cave in or are contaminated by run-off water during the rainy season or by or by animals falling in. Three wells projects initiated during this period attempted to address the need for increased quantity and quality of water available to rural populations.

Rural Water Improvement, implemented by CARE and located at Ouelessebougou, was to support the construction of up to thirty wells. Each well was to be equipped with a foot pump and a drinking trough for livestock. The activity was designed to be a self-help venture with the beneficiary population supplying all local materials and non-specialized labor during the construction phase. Village sanitary committees were to be formed and trained in rudimentary health practices as it pertained to water and its use, and the villagers were to be trained in the maintenance and repair of the wells and pumps. This project was successfully implemented with the above objectives achieved.

The Sahel Wells Project, also implemented by CARE, was to install thirty hand-dug wells in thirty villages in the cercle of Douentza. The format was similar to the RWIP with emphasis again placed on villagers participating in construction and financing. This project saw twenty eight wells dug at completion but progress was slow due to immense distances between sites, a lack of village input, and a greater well- depth than anticipated increasing the need for construction equipment.

A third project Tambacara/Yelimane Wells, was a collaborative effort between Mali Rural Health Project, Operation Puit, Kayes-Nord Project, USAID and twenty four villages of Yelimane Cercle (northwest Mali). Project objectives included: digging twenty one new wells; deepening eight existing wells; creating a cercle-level Water Committee capable of coordinating and directing well digging activities in the area; and the creation of fourteen sanitation committees to launch village hygiene programs. A lack of local labor due to a high migration rate and difficult working conditions, poor management by the implementing agency (Operation Puit), and a lack of equipment

seriously affected project success. Before deobligation of USAID funds in 1985, twelve new wells were built and five deepened.

TECHNOLOGY

The Renewable Energy Project 688-0217. This project was divided into 4 sequential phases. Phase I equipped LESO with tools, commercialized technologies, and systems necessary to manufacture and monitor protype Renewable Energy Technologies (RET's). Phase II concentrated on an energy survey used to identify and quantify energy consumption in a representitive sample of villages in rural Mali. Phase III planned and implemented a field installation program of various labor-saving technologies aimed at increasing productivity and improving health, educational and living standards of rural inhabitants. Technologies explored included: wind and photovoltaic pumping systems; refrigeration; lighting; fish and crop dryers; improved stoves, and domestic-sized hot water systems. Results of the monitoring programs formed the foundation of the Fourth Phase, which assessed the potential of RET's in rural Mali by assessing the GRM's financing ability, coordination with other institutions, development of energy policy and institution building capabilities.

HUMAN RESOURCES

DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING 688-0221; 4/09/81-4/03/89. The need for advanced training in management and planning has been clearly established as a factor limiting the GRM capacity to absorb and utilize assistance from USAID and other donors. In 1979 the GRM requested USAID provide program assistance to strengthen the capacity of the public and private sector institutions. The Development Leadership Training Project contributed to this goal by financing advanced training in American Universities of sixty of Mali's potential leaders in management, and the related fields of public administration, business administration and finance, economic planning, education planning, programming and evaluation. The hypothesis implicit in this project was that students would return to implement sound project-level decisions from key decision-making positions thus enhancing the GRM's capacity to implement development policies and programs and make optimum use of foreign aid. Participants were to be sent to the US in four consecutive groups. A 1985 evaluation found the DLTP proceeding according to design with forty five participants out of a projected sixty selected; twenty six have completed their Masters degree programs.

AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (AMDP) 698-0384. SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SMDP) 625-0936.9; 8/31/79-9/30/85. The African Manpower Development Project (AMDP) was initiated in 1976 in response to the continuing need for managerial and

technical skills in development-related fields. Nine Malians received training in Africa and the US under this program.

The Sahel Manpower Development Program was separated from AMDP in 1979 to satisfy a congressional mandate to establish a single funding source for the Sahel Development Program. This project also aimed to provide training to increase skilled development personnel in rural areas. The level of training was determined by job requirements with initial priority given to agriculture credit and farm management, grain storage, animal husbandry, soil mapping and forestry. A 1982 evaluation found the program to be a useful training tool outside the bilateral project context. Increased emphasis was suggested to reach the private sector and to involve more women. The primary focus on the agriculture sector has shifted somewhat to the private sector with business/public administration and academic participants. Ninety three students have taken advantage of long- and short-term training in the US and African institutions. Phase II continues in Period V, page, 37.

TRANSPORTATION

KAYES-NIORO ROAD 688-0212; 8/30/80-9/01/83. Historical emphasis on the Kayes-Bamako Railroad has left rural road development in the First Region seriously neglected. With the northwest affected by deficit production and rural exodus, the GRM identified the Kayes-Nioro Road as the single most important intervention in the transport sector to be undertaken in the First Region. In 1980 USAID signed an agreement with the GRM to fund the final engineering design and bid documents for construction of the Kayes-Nioro Road with the stipulation that sound prospects for the financing of construction must be evident before disbursement of funds. The project had to be deobligated after a three year hiatus as other donor support was not forthcoming.

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT and DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Planning, Management and Research Project(PM&R) 625-0929.9; 1978-ongoing. This project initiated in 1978, supports the research and analysis necessary for long-term development planning and design assistance for Sahel projects financied by the Sahel Development Program. It enables AID/W, Missions, and Sahelian countries to conduct studies and evaluate projects in support of program objectives.

Program Development and Support Funds 625-0929.F; 9/15/83-9/30/88. This project provides another flexible mechanism to finance program development and design activities in support of

the USAID country development strategy. Funds from both projects have supported studies in agricultural research systems, analysis, and design; private sector development work; drought relief and food aid; food sector strategy analysis; Integrated Family Health Services design; Manantali Pre-Implementation design; irrigation sector assessment; forestry design; National and Sectoral Economic Issues; and OHV Phase II design.

Sahel Regional Financial Management Project(SRFMP) 625-0950; 1983-1989. This program was designed in 1982 to strengthen financial management in Sahelian institutions. It provides regional short- and long-term technical assistance to design accounting and financial management systems; develop and disseminate training materials and methods; train country personnel; assist in the installation of the systems; and facilitate the use of accounting data in improved financial and program decision-making. Although the concepts and approaches to improvement could be applied through a regional effort, individual country endeavors were to be developed. The US Department of Agriculture was to be responsible for performing or arranging for all project implementation actions and functions; Virginia Polytechic Institute was to carry out designated project tasks in the Sahelian countries. Malian involvement in SRFMP activities has been significant, ranging from planning/budgeting seminars to upper -level ministry officials attending various workshops.

A Phase II will contribute to improving financial management capabilities of Sahelian institutions. Within Mali this includes continued assurance that adequate accounting records and controls are maintained for all funds released to GRM institutions; improved management and implementation of USAID financial projects through analysis and use of financial information, and linking financial program objectives in day-to-day and long-range decision making.

SAHEL REGIONAL AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING 625-0911; 2/29/78-9/30/87. This multi donor effort, originally planned for three years (1978-81), was designed to improve planning, coordination, and implementation of regional and national development activities. The project was to fund: (1) technical assistance to The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control (CILSS) to develop a staff for regional planning, management, coordination, and evaluation of long-term development programs; (2) The Club du Sahel, to mobilize and coordinate donor support for long-term development; (3) FAO, to facilitate their participation in design and implementation of Sahel activities; (4) and The Sahel Institute, to carry out a program of research coordination and training, develop a documantation/information network, conduct demographic studies, and to disseminate research findings.

It was felt that the ultimate goal of the project, improvement in the quality of life of Sahelian people, would be best achieved if the initiative and reconsibility for planning shifted to African institutions and African managerial,

scientific, and technical personnel. Consequently, the initial project focus was on strengthening the CILSS Executive Secretariat and the Sahel Institute. USAID was responsible only for supervision and financial management of the Institute (INSAH) component. The initial emphasis was on administrative support to INSAH as a whole and on program support to RESADOC, a unit of INSAH dedicated to upgrading information storage, retrieval, and diffusion in the CILSS countries. Project continues in Period V, page, 40.

PERIOD FIVE 1982-1987

SUMMARY

The GRM has demonstrated its capacity to undertake financial and economic policy reform measures intended to revitalize the economy and improve the impact of development efforts. A variety of bilateral and multilateral programs have begun to support a more dominant private sector role by facilitating the elimination of the public sector monoply on cereals marketing, redefinition of regional organizations, increased economic incentives to farmers, reform and privatization of state enterprises, and structural and functional reform of rural development organizations. Since 1982, Mali has had three standby agreements with the IMF, under which it has reduced its budget deficit, improved tax administration, and reduced the number of parastatals. The GRM also rejoined the West African Monetary Union in 1984.

In 1984, AID completed an assessment of the long-term development strategy in the Sahel. The assessment indicated that a more focused and concentrated program would increase benefits from development resources. Accordingly, AID began to narrow the range of activities under the Sahel Development Program and withdraw from sectors where expertise or management capability has been limited. AID's revised strategy aims to increase the effectiveness of the SDP, simplify and reorient country programs, and reduce financial and managerial pressures on the Sahel countries. Such a strategy change would create a better environment for development programs through economic stabilization and reform, increased agricultural production, and human resource development. USAID integrates policy reform strategies with project assistance in an attempt to meet AID/W's broad policy directives, to maintain consistency with the GRM plans, and to complement other donor efforts. The Mission has shaped strategies that would accelerate policy reforms affecting rural producers, the private sector, and the efficiency of public institutions; enhance food security through strengthening institutions for agricultural extension, research, and training and family planning programs; and improve project management and development planning through extensive training programs. Project design, redesign, and phase-outs have permitted geographical and sectoral concentration and better use of USAID financial and management resources. USAID's "constraint removing" development strategies are prioritized, long-term commitments. Refining strategies, removing obstacles that block strategies from becoming viable programs and projects, and integrating sector activities with the goal of increased food production provide the basis for a comprehensive development program. The project format presented below has also been adjusted to reflect revised priorities.

FOOD SECURITY

OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE 688-0210. OHV outputs up to May, 1987 nclude: construction and maintenance of 370 kms of farm-to-arket roads; establishment of a viable functional literacy and credit program; training; agricultural research which has introduced improved local varieties of maize, sorghum, millet and cotton; the creation of 157 functional literacy centers; assistance in the formation of 50 village cooperative associations; and the creation of operations manuals for credit and inventories and the description of agent's duties and responsibilities. Obstacles to accomplishing the project purpose of increasing food production derive from fundamental conceptual errors in the Rural Development Organization (RDO's) approach to agricultural development. As was discussed in the period overview, the GRM, with technical assistance from the World Bank, has begun to address the causes of poor economic performance by undertaking reform of the RDO's. A follow-up project calls for continued efforts to promote technology transfer and support services for farmers, but with an emphasis on the role of the private sector. The project would transform the role and function of OHV into a planning and advisory agency. At the same time, farmers cooperatives and the private sector would be prepared to assume credit and output/input marketing services. Other project components include extension, research, small-scale irrigation works, and continued road construction. The Mission continues to focus on making OHV's present operations more efficient and cost productive. Continued policy dialogue with the GRM in economic restructuring at OHV is moving toward a rivate sector orientation, particularly in areas related to ransport, marketing, and input supply. This project will continue to complement USAID efforts to strengthen on-station, on-farm, and farming systems research. ICRISAT, SAFGRAD, and Farming Systems Research and Extension projects are carrying out major research and pre-extension activities in the OHV area.

FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH and Extension (FSR/E) 688-0232; 3/09/85-3/30/94. The FSR/E project focuses upon another aspect of a food sector strategy: the development and application of more productive agriculture technologies through research and extension. The project will provide institutional support to the Institute of Rural Economy (IER) to expand the effectiveness of its farming systems research program, to develop agriculture technology relevant to farmers needs and to transfer such technology. Components of the program include: expansion of FSR/E from the present single zone, Sikasso, to two other principle food production areas, OHV zone (region II) and selected zones in region V; improvement of research-extension-farmer linkages as well as those within the training and policy-making institutions; training and staff development. USAID will provide long-term technical assistance and Farming System Research Division (DRSPR) will be responsible for project implementation. It is hoped that this 10 year, 3 phase project

will result in improved organizational effectiveness among agriculture sector institutions; and research results that lead to improved practical and economically viable technologies for farmers.

ICRISAT PHASE II 688-0226; 6/05/81-9/30/90. An in-depth evaluation of Phase II activities conducted in 1983 recommended that ICRISAT maintain its overall course. In devising a strategy to develop and transfer improved technical packages for the semi-arid zone, ICRISAT would develop technologies for sorghum and millet- based cropping systems, and increase training efforts. In 1986 an amendment to Phase II extended the project to 1990 in recognition of the long-term nature of research and the need to consolidate. The project scope has been expanded to use extension agencies in making the technical packages available to small farmers. Collaboration in testing with appropriate agencies will continue, particularly in close cooperation with the FSR/E Project. Training in the US and third countries will also contribute to technology transfer.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIERS TRAINING 688-0207. Phase I, concerned with building a CAA in the First Region to increase the enrollment capacity of the CAA system, was completed prior to 1982. Phase II focused on improvements in administration, curriculum, instruction, and facilities. A 1987 evaluation found that the CAA project did strengthen the capacity of the GRM to train sufficient numbers of agriculture extension agents, and improve the quality and administration of the three year agriculture education program, although graduates are no longer assured automatic employment. At the close of this ten year project, SECID, technical assistance contractors, must be commended for providing competent inservice training.

DIRE AGRONOMIC RESEARCH STATION 625-0929.D; 9/15/83-12/31/87. USAID funding to the research station is aimed at increasing wheat production and income of farmers in the Dire area of Mali's Sixth Region by focusing on testing improved plant varieties and developing better agronomic techniques for existing cropping enterprises. Research relevant to wheat, millet and sorghum was to be conducted: screening varieties responsive to irrigation and intensive cultural practices. Special attention was given to constraints affecting wheat production. The station has screened many varieties of millet, sorghum and rice with several now being tested on farmer fields. A major constraint to farmer adoption of new varieties has been the lack of seed multiplication programs in the area. The station plans to set up programs with local farmer cooperatives. Plans for a follow-on project are anticipated.

LIVESTOCK 688-0218; 8/31/82-9/30/89. Phase I of the Livestock Project focused on range management while Phase II has emphasized

specific areas where a real contribution to livestock productivity would be assured (animal health, staff training and equipment) or where there was an expectation of economic benefit (cattle feeding). Constraints to livestock production in the ahelian Zone ,lack of water and drastic fluctuations in the uanity and quality of forage available, made project intervention difficult. Consequently, Mali Livestock Sector Program efforts are now focused on the higher potential semi-humid zone. A research component is designed to study constraints to livestock production within the area. These include: animal health problems associated with integrated agriculture/livestock production, a lack of adequate linkages between animal research efforts and farmer/herder clients, inadequate linkages between livestock and crop production research efforts, and inadequate understanding of the role of animals in farming systems. A mid-term evaluation (1986) found that with the exception of the on-farm cattle feeding program, which USAID had already decided to terminate, all project components (management development, forage and livestock production research, veterinary research, and veterinary extension) were achieving their objectives. The Management Development Support Team installed accounting, financial analysis, logistics and work planning/control systems which greatly benefited the project. Forage and livestock production research carried out by the International Livestock Center for Africa and the Malian National Research Institute (INRZFH) has made progress toward providing a better understanding of how integrated crop and livestock farming systems can be advanced; and veterinary diagnostics, research, and extension functions of the CVL and DNE have been expanded and strengthened. Plans for a follow-on project to continue improvements in management and livestock/crop research are anticipated.

INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES (IFHS) 688-0227; 7/30/86-7/31/92. The IFHS Project is designed to provide assistance to the Maternal and Child Health/Planning Program of the GRM to strengthen and integrate services in 15 MCH/FP complexes in Bamako and the OHV area, and to assist the private family planning agency in Mali (AMPPF) to upgrade its services. Project activities include a service upgrading component which addresses itself to child survival services (immunization and oral rehydration therapy, nutritional surveillance). Family planning activities are to be incorporated into the health extension program but rely primarily on private associations for delivery systems. Subcomponents to be implemented in phases include renovation and construction of MCH/FP complexes; and information, education, and communication activities. The project hopes to reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from communicable diseases, diarrhea, malnutrition, and inadequate birth spacing. The IFHS project is consistent with the GRM and USAID goal of enhancing food security, for the reduction in the population growth rate should contribute to decreasing the gap between food production and consumption.

SMALL PROJECTS ASSISTANCE (SPA) 688-0234; 6/15/83-9/30/87. The SPA Program, similar to the AIP Program which operated in Mali from 1977-79, provides funds for small 'self-help' activities which will have immediate community impact. The program utilizes Peace Corps Volunteers (PCV's) who work in conjunction with community groups in the identification and implementation of activities. Funded activities are in broad areas of food, energy, and small enterprise. Within Mali funds have been used for garden and wells projects, stoves, soap cooperatives, chicken raising, and beekeeping. Since, 1986 activities have slowly expanded to health related projects (construction of a maternity clinic).

AFRICARE ACTIVITIES PAYSANNE 688-0934.A; 6/30/84-
This project grew out of the Action Ble Dire Program, which was designed to aid wheat growing farmers in Mali's Sixth Region. Phase I of Activities Paysanne aims to solidify the institutional infrastructure required to meet the needs of the Association of pump farmers, to improve their productivity and reduce their dependence on food aid. The project has a pump repair and maintenance component; credit section; training for village mechanics and farmers; and management training for Association personnel. Phase II has permitted the project to move from a short- to a longer-term commitment. This phase emphasizes pump maintenance, cooperative development, private sector involvement in supply and marketing, and a literacy program. A 1986 evaluation found farm yield had been increased; two cooperatives had been formed; literacy classes had begun; private companies were supplying fuel, engine oil, and pumps; and a mechanics service was operating. Next year AFRICARE hopes to further improve pump maintenance/repair and credit recuperation.

VITA WOODSTOVES 688-0237; 4/27/85-4/23/88. The Vita Project is designed to establish a self-sustaining private system for producing and distributing durable, efficient and affordable cookstoves in Bamako. Activities have included: the initial production and testing of cookstoves; the implementation of a market survey in Bamako; the development and production of a tooling package; assistance to 6 small entrepeneurs to get them established in stoves production and sales; establishment of a stoves production center at the Bamako Center for the Physically Handicapped; and a publicity campaign in coordination with the Malian Women's Union (UNFM). The Laboratory for Solar Energy (LESO), the UNFM and the Malian Association for Promotion of the Physically Handicapped (AMPHP) have been important implementing agencies. An extension of the Mali Stoves Project through 1988 will more firmly establish the private sector based system for production and distribution; publicity and marketing activities will be intensified; and the level and quality of stove production at the Handicapped Center will be improved. Technical assistance will be provided to small market metalsmiths to

improve the quality and efficiency of the stoves they produce and a marketing study will be conducted in Mopti.

OLICY REFORM

ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM SUPPORT PROJECT (EPRP) 688-0240; 9/17/85-12/31/88. The EPRP program seeks to promote long-term economic growth in Mali by providing an environment for expanded growth and employment in the private sector, by reducing the public sector burden on the economy, and by its improving efficiency. To accomplish these objectives the GRM will undertake tax and customs reform to make the tax system more equitable and to improve incentives for private sector growth and increased employment opportunities, coupled with improved tax and customs administration. A reduction of regulatory controls on commerce and industrial activity, reallocation of public resources to increase funds directed to non-wage operating costs and investment, the privatization and/or closure of selected public enterprises, as well as policy and institutional reforms are also projected. USAID will assist the GRM by providing funds to support tax reform, government budget restructuring, commodity procurement, technical assistance, and training. This program operates within the context of an overall policy reform effort involving the IMF, IBRD, UNDP, and other donors. The principal coordinating agency for the GRM is the Ministry of Finance. Progress to date includes passage of a revised commercial code and liberalized price regulations; computerization of the overnment payroll; establishment of a new budget account classification system; restraints on growth of government; and tax reform actions including halving of the payroll tax rate and reductions of customs duty rates on imported inputs for domestic manufacturing operations.

CEREALS MARKET RESTRUCTURING (PRMC) 688-0230; 7/06/84-1987. Prior to the Great Drought of 1972-74, Mali was self-sufficient in food. Since that time, with the exception of 1976 and 1977, Mali has become a large importer of food and a regular recipient of food aid. The PRMC project stems from discussions between the GRM and various donors, including the US, in the late 1970's, concerning the deterioration of Mali's food situation, in large part due to misguided cereals marketing policies. The GRM's cereals marketing policy has kept consumer grain prices artifically low while depriving farmers of an acceptable return on their production. In March 1981 the GRM approved a multi-donor proposal for reform of the cereals price policy in which 250,000 tons of food aid would be provided over five years in exchange for a gradual restructuring of cereals marketing. Official producer prices were to be raised immediately to those of neighboring Sahelian countries, while existing consumer price subsidies were to be phased-out. Food aid assistance to Mali was to be used to finance this phase-out under conditions tied to

cereals marketing liberalization, improved production incentives, and reduction of the public resource requirements of the marketing system. USAID became involved in the PRMC Project in 1984, at which time an initial 10,000 tons of rice was provided against a three year program committment of 25,000 tons. PRMC is a priority in USAID strategy for several reasons: it enhances rural household productivity and incomes; it contributes to policy reform; it removes constraints on the private sector; and it allows systematic interaction with other donor institutions. The local currency resources generated through the sale of rice under PL480 Title II Section 206 are placed in a counterpart fund jointly managed by the eight food aid donors. Disbursements from the fund are made to support reform objectives. USAID conducts an annual evaluation of progress toward the defined projects goals and World Food Program (WFP) acts as the coordinator for the multi-donor group. The PRMC has succeeded in redefining the role of the state cereals marketing agency (OPAM). It has encouraged the GRM to increase producer prices for cereals to incentive levels, increase consumer prices to near open market prices to eliminate the subsidized comsumer market, and support initial restructuring of the rice producing parastatal organization. A Phase II design is now being planned.

SAHEL POLICY PROJECT 625-0970; 6/03/86-6/30/90. Despite substantial foreign aid to the Sahel, economic conditions have steadily deteriorated. Severe natural resource constraints (climate, soils aggravated by a series of prolonged droughts), and human resource constraints (rapid population growth, poor standards of health and education, and a slow pace of industrial development) are all part of the problem. Another major factor, which host countries can control and donors can influence, is domestic economic policy. Macro, sectoral and micro-level policies, such as those favoring state marketing monopolies, low-farm gate prices, high consumer subsidies, swollen civil-service roles and salaries, ineffective tax systems and inadequate banking systems, have been cited as contributing to the Sahel's disappointing development record. The Sahel Policy Project proposes economic policy studies, advisory services, and training. It will fund the technical assistance, training, data collection, and processing services and commodities needed to identify and analyze key policy issues, conduct policy conferences, workshops and seminars, train host-country personnel in policy analysis methods and improve data collection and analysis systems. Given the different institutional and personnel capabilities of the host-countries, the process of policy analysis dialogue and reform will be a collaborative venture between the Sahelian country and USAID to determine country-level development capacity and independently analyze and implement policy activities. USAID supports other 'policy agenda' activities (PRMC, EPRP) and foresees utilizing resources provided by the Sahel Policy Project to fund short-term advisory service and investigative and evaluative studies. SPP has financed food policy impact studies, has assisted with PRMC Phase

II design, analysis of OHV Phase II design, and irrigation studies.

MANAGEMENT and DEVELOPMENT

SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PHASE II (SMDP) 625-0960.88; 9/15/83-9/30/89. As a response to the Sahels' critical need for skilled manpower, SMDP Phase II offers specialized academic and technical training in the US, third countries and in-country and regional training seminars. Two categories of training are to be provided: pre-project training for personnel to assure bilateral project implementation and post-project training to strengthen institutions funded by AID. Emphasis has been placed on more training in Africa and less in the US; minimal English language proficiency prior to entering the US; more short-term rather than long-term training; and the inclusion of general and financial management training in long-term programs. USAID and the GRM have used SMDP Phase II funds to strengthen institutions supporting USAID programs in agriculture, energy, forestry, health, and the private sector. Despite a slow rate of implementation, a 1985 evaluation found USAID to be involved in the student selection process, and to have a good pre-departure orientation and follow-up system. Sixty-five Malian students have been identified in this regional project: 18 short-term US trained students and 27 third-country students have completed studies.

SAHEL - HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PHASE III (SHRD) 625-0977; 9/30/86-6/30/93. AID human resource development/manpower projects strengthen key public and private institutions charged with country development. Phase III will further Phase II's purpose of identifying and alleviating development constraints treatable by long- and short-term training. Phase III design responds to three major findings associated with the evolution of academic and technological training projects. These are: training should be more closely coordinated with national government priorities; third-country training should be emphasized; and management should be more field-oriented. To date two Malians have completed Third Country, short-term training, three US long-term participants are about to begin in-country language training, and two in-country work-shops/seminars have been held.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

TRAINING CENTER for RURAL WOMEN 688-0225. During the last three years, 500 women have been trained through this project and the total effect has been positive improvements in health and maternity care, economic productivity, and literacy. An extension of the 1985-86 grant implemented by AFRICARE aims to

strengthen the capabilities of the Training Center to carry out expanded program activities such as: refresher courses; new instruction to additional population groups; and follow-up extension activities. Extension should provide data useful for engaging in income generating activities. USAID involvement in this project has terminated but other donor support is being pursued.

VILLAGE REFORESTATION 625-0937.A. Following an initial concentration on village woodlots and exotic tree species, such as neem trees, a 1983 evaluation reoriented the project toward other forestry interventions with individual farmers and utilizing more indigenous species that yield a variety of useful products. Tree planting intends to improve soil fertility, fight against erosion and provide fire wood. Emphasis is also placed on training Malian personnel in technical management, extension, and accounting. A 1987 evaluation found that the Village Reforestation Project has been slowly changing villagers perceptions, attitudes, and awareness of their physical environment and the need to protect it. Several mini-nurseries have been developed and station nurseries have been improved and diversified to include greater production of local indigenous species, fruit trees, and species appropriate to a broader range of interventions. A centralized extension team structure has limited a broadening of program activities and a rapid extension of technologies to many localities. A Phase II proposal hopes to develop a useful information and extension service and expand training opportunities.

DEVELOPMENT of BOAM BUSINESS PLAN 940.0001.06; 9/20/84-4/30/85. The Bank of Mali (BOAM), 100% privately owned, expressed interest in investing in small and medium-sized enterprises, especially those in agro-industry. AID's Private Enterprise Bureau (PRE) financed a consultation by the Equator Bank to examine BOAM's structure and to assess its financial/economic viability. It was determined that BOAM needed a business plan and AID/PRE financed, on a cost-sharing basis, such a plan. Equator Advisory and Services Ltd. provided a plan that followed the Bureau of Private Enterprises guidelines for investment opportunity proposals.. This included: an overview of the economic and political situation with an update on the Malian banking sector, discussion on the regulatory/legal environment, a project description, marketing and management plan, and financial requirements.

MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT 625-0955; 8/13/84-6/09/89. Multi-purpose river basin development has been a component of the Sahel Regional Program to promote food self-reliance (particularly during drought years). In the 1970's USAID assisted the Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS) to analyze the hydro-agriculture potential of the basin; identify the environmental effects of dam construction; map the entire basin through aerial surveys; and compile socio-economic data on the basin and its

people. These activities influenced other donors to contribute to the river basin development program. In 1979 USAID agreed to support the Manantali Dam Resettlement Program rather than contribute to dam construction. In coordination with other donors, USAID is resettling 8,000-10,000 people, who will be displaced by dam construction and flooding. The program seeks to relocate villagers to new agriculturally productive areas that should at least sustain their current level of living. Efforts to minimize hardship in such a transfer and to conclude USAID's activities in the most efficient and cost-effective manner include: detailed resettlement planning; continuous monitoring of all activities; and maximal involvement of the concerned population in planning and executing the transfer. Contractors provide technical assistance; a Resettlement Project Unit within the Division of Hydraulics and Energy coordinates construction and survey activities; and USAID oversees contract work, technical assistance, and finances. Project assistance provides support personnel to give technical assistance to the Project Unit in areas including: cutting tracks and clearing new village sites; sinking wells and providing pump maintenance instruction; constructing village housing and minimal village infrastructure (schools, health facilities). A mid-term evaluation provided guidelines for the project management roles, technical assistance responsibilities, orderly population transfer plans, attention to women's concerns, and integration of resettlement zones into development programs. Flooding commences in the summer of 1987 and it is anticipated that major resettlement activities will be completed by early 1988, after which World Food Program food distributions will continue for a designated period of time.

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

SAHEL REGIONAL AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING 625-0911. Between 1981 and 1986 numerous extensions were made to fund specific activities and to allow adequate time for project redesign. The CILSS Executive Secretariat was responsible for the preparation of sectoral policy summaries for each country in ecology/forestry, livestock, fisheries, transport, agricultural production, and human resources; and held regional strategy discussions with the Club, which resulted in definitions of objectives rather than the formation of actionable country specific strategies. In 1984 CILSS redefined its mandate with an emphasis on a 'think-tank role', enabling CILSS to analyze problems, provide a forum for discussions on Sahel-wide problems, and move away from project management evaluation.

The Sahel Institute's (INSAH) mandate, as the research and outreach arm of CILSS, included training; collection, coordination, consolidation, and dissemination of basic technical and scientific information on development activities and issues in the Sahel. It was hoped that through such activities INSAH would stimulate study of the problems of integrated development in the region. The Institute made good progress in setting up a

regional documentation and information system (RESADOC), but management difficulties, inadequate accounting and financial systems, duplication of projects with other organizations, and lack of coordination between INSAH and the CILSS Executive Secretariat hindered extensive regional contributions. INSAH moved toward an emphasis on project design and implementation (Demographic Data Projects) and concentrated less on research collection, synthesis, and dissemination. Although funding for the INSAH component is scheduled to terminate in 1987, USAID support of INSAH continues through its Socio-Economic/Demographic Unit (USED)!

SAHEL REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION 625-0927; 8/25/80-9/30/88. Designed in response to the drought of the early 1970's, this project aims to build an indigenous capacity in demographic data collection, processing, analysis and use in individual Sahelian countries through the support of a regional unit of demographic analysis at the Sahel Institute (INSAH). It is examining relationships between population growth and development goals, developing more effective planning and more appropriate population policies. Activities executed by the INSAH's Socio-Economic/Demographic Unit (USED) include: the processing and analysis of existing demographic data; the development, testing, and evaluation of methodologies in infant and child mortality; health statistics collection; and the population implications of development projects. Institutional support and training of Sahelian demographers and statisticians is also provided. Favorable evaluations in 1982 and 1987 noted that USED initiated and completed major demographic data collection and analysis for use by economic and social development planners; developed an effective Sahelian demographic and statistical capacity; established a region-wide network with specialists and institutions. The project contributed to relieving a back-log of unanalyzed Sahelian census data, and to alleviating the conditions which lead to unanalyzed data through training, provision of materials, and technical assistance. Within Mali USED is currently conducting a national Demographic and Health Survey with Westinghouse Demographic and Health Systems. As SRDDC enters its final phase, efforts are concentrated upon publication of results, both in scholarly and in simplified form for use by technicians, statisticians, planners and decision-makers throughout the Sahel. CILSS has approved the continuation of USED as a Center for Population and Development Studies.

SAHEL POPULATION INITIATIVES PROJECT (SPI) 625-0969; 8/26/85-03/31/88. This project, designed to provide resources for small-scale, population activities, evolved as a response to Sahelian governments and USAID's increased interest in discussing population issues. Population programs are to be individually and collectively developed, implemented, and evaluated in ways compatible with country cultures and development objectives. The SPI project in Mali provides financial support for the

development and implementation of a national population and health survey. The survey is designed to obtain definitive information on population and health knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. Particular emphasis is given to social-psychological factors affecting childbearing and fertility in order to: obtain information for policy development and planning of health and family planning service/delivery programs; better understand the relationship between social and psychological factors and child-bearing and fertility regulation; obtain information on infant and child mortality, husbands attitudes and preferences regarding family life attitudes and practices. The Sahel Institute (INSAH/USED) is responsible for the organization and implementation of the survey and technical assistance is provided by Westinghouse Demographic and Health Systems with AID funding.

CENTER for SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH (CRES) 625-0929.C; 8/25/85-12/31/85. As early as 1978 AID began discussing with the West African Economic Community (CEAO) possible ways to strengthen West African economic cooperation for economic development. When CEAO expressed interest in investments and development projects, AID looked at proposals which addressed key resource constraints such as training, management, and alternate energy. To cooperate with CEAO/Sahelain efforts to evaluate and popularize sources of alternative energy, AID sought to help facilitate access to American technical expertise and information in alternative energies. The CRES Project provided short-term consultant technical assistance to organize and establish a documents collection; information network affiliation; trained full-time staff; core documents collection; and training in the US for the CRES documentalist. CRES negotiated a contract with Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) who provided the training and other services.

SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SAFGRAD) 698-0390 and **WEST AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (WARDA II)** 698-0429 SAFGRAD activities in Mali (discussed in Period III) focus upon on-farm trials. The regional research component of this project will continue until 1990 but regional support for on-farm trials terminates in 1988. National programs are expected to assume financial responsibility for tests although donor support for testing in Mali will be pursued. A 1985 evaluation examined WARDA's regional financial and management difficulties and determined that the deep-water floating rice conmponent should be de-emphasized. As a result the Mopti Station was turned over to the Malian Agriculture Research Organization (IER) and USAID support was terminated.

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM (CRSP) 625-0926E. In an amendment to the International Development Food Assistance Act of 1975 that came to be known as Title XII, Congress provided for long-term collaborative university research on food production, distribution, storage, marketing, and consumption. CRSP's serve

the dual objective of benefiting agriculture in developing countries and in the US. The **Sorghum/Millet CRSP/INTSORMIL**, 1984-1992, was one of the three CRSP's which pioneered in developing the CRSP structure and model for implementation. Project objectives include establishing joint research relationships that will contribute to the development and improvement of sorghum and millet varieties through breeding pathology, entomology, cultural practices, physiology, etc. Within Mali, breeding/drought physiology work has begun and technical assistance and training has been provided to research programs.

CRSP/TROPSOILS, 1985-1992, seeks to develop technologies to increase the productivity of tropical soils in Mali. Research on soil management using land preparation techniques with and without fertilizers has begun.

CRSP/PEANUTS, 1986-1987, sought to introduce and test improved varieties of peanuts to Mali's ecological conditions. In 1986 over fifty landraces of indigenous peanuts were collected.

SAHEL REGIONAL WATER DATA AGRHYMET II) 625-0940. Phase II planned to make the regional information network operational. Present US support includes USAID's, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). In Mali, USAID installed radios in 11 meteorological stations. A Phase III design plans to deliver useful information to end users, upgrade and modernize data processing equipment, and modify responsibilities of implementing agencies.

JOHNS HOPKINS PIEGO FUTURE GROUP RAPID PROGRAM 932-0604; **FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL(FHI)** 932-0604; **INTERNATIONAL TRAINING IN HEALTH (INTRAH)** 932-0644; **CEPDA FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT** USAID has had a longstanding committment to MCH/FP activities in Mali as evidenced in these four progams. The PIEGO project, which has been active in Mali for six years, trains physicians and nurses in the US and other countries in fertility related services. PIEGO is also involved in curriculum development at the Medical School. The Family Health International Research Program is presently working with a private family planning group and The Ministry of Health to evaluate the effects of various contraceptives. FHI will also participate in an evaluation of the 15 MCH/FP centers in the IFAMS project zone. Under the INTRAH program nurses and administrators have received training in the US and in-country in family health and family planning. The CEDPA project is a womens' activity operating in the Koulikoro Region providing education in family planning and related topics.

CHOLERA ACCELERATED ACTION PROGRAM 1984. The Cholera Program provided a flexible mechanism to finance drought relief efforts. Funds were used for procurement, installation, and maintenance of

a radio system for reporting outbreaks of cholera and other illnesses and to conduct training seminars for health workers. Between July-November 1984 USAID was part of a multi-donor program in Segou, Mopti, Gao, Timbouctou areas, to reduce cholera fatalities through active surveillance, ORT therapy and improved sanitation. An investigating team emphasized the need for strengthened laboratory-based surveillance and prompt provision of appropriate oral and intravenous solutions in future outbreaks. USAID also assisted with the purchase and placement of two-way radios through Mission Aviation Foundation.

AFRICAN EMERGENCY LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER ASSISTANCE 1986-1987. Due to a good rainy season in 1985-1986, climatic conditions spawned a large population of grasshoppers and locusts throughout much of northern Mali. Because of limited domestic resources and a slow response from the donor community, Mali's Crop Protection Service was unable to mount an effective control campaign corresponding to the magnitude of the problem. USAID initiated bilateral and multilateral meetings for a grasshopper/locust control campaign. Mali was divided into four zones to facilitate donor coverage with USAID responsible for northwestern Mali and southeastern Mauritania. The control campaign resulted in a reduction of crop losses by fifty percent. An evaluation of the 1986 campaign has provided long-term directions for restructuring the GRM's Crop Protection Service. Guidelines for a phased approach to a 1987 control campaign were developed so that training and participation of farmers in the early stages of the campaign was accentuated, with aerial treatment reserved for a later phase.

FOOD AID 688-XXXX. PL480 programs in Mali have consisted of emergency relief aid and a small annual contribution through the World Food Program. In 1983, due to localized drought conditions and a serious shortfall in local production, the US provided approximately 10,000 tons of PL480 emergency food. During 1984-85 USAID responded to the worst drought of the century in Mali. A total of 95,000 tons of US food aid was brought to Mali as government-to government Title II grants for emergency feeding or it was given to PVO's or international organizations for distribution. Twenty thousand tons of rice was sold to provide food transport, and another 10,000 tons of rice was also avaiable as part of the PRMC contribution.

As the 1984-85 drought became more threatening, it was apparant that CNAVS needed to be strengthened. USAID provided a drought relief advisor and a staff of four to improve operational efficiency and institutional change. A technical committee of the CNAVS and donors was reestablished to better guide programming and management of emergency food aid; a special commission regularly met to discuss drought related issues such as cereals transport; and an early warning and harvest evaluation committee was formed. OPAM distributed a large volume of cereals throughout Mali, despite delayed record-keeping.

Due to an improved Malian harvest and increased emphasis by the GRM on food-for-work, the emergency food used in 1986 was

reduced to approximately 28,000 tons. A focus on longer-term food-for-work programs with free food distribution in severe deficit areas, marks the 1987 PL480 program. The Missions overall Emergency Food Program includes: free distribution using PVO's such as CARE, World Vision, Stromme and others; supplemental feeding developed primarily by Medecins Sans Frontiers, UNICEF, World Vision; Food-for-Work undertaked by Stromme, CARE, World Vision, Norwegian Church Aid; and food sales for international transport. The early warning network was greatly improved by the addition of an EEC funded Systeme d'Alerte Precoce (SAP), four teams gathering essential data in drought zones, and publishing a monthly drought status report. Also the UNDP financed a secretariat for the CNAVS attempting to improve information flow and donor coordination.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION 1985-1986. The Mission Drought Office developed a series of proposals immediately following the drought of 1984-85 to i9mprove the relief and recovery efforts led by the various NGO's and international organizations in the drought zones. Efforts were concentrated in support to supplemental feeding, construction of wells, and water retention throught dam construction.

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (FEWS) 1985-1987. FEWS, a Washington based information system, assembles, analyzes, and reports on conditions that could lead to famine in sub-Saharan Africa. It operates in eight Sahelian countries (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopa, and Mozambique). As well as having a representative in each country (with the exception of Ethiopia and Sudan), FEWS contracts with NASA, AGRHYMET, and USDA for satellite imagery related to rainfall patterns, soil information, and crop production estimates. It provides information based on the collection and analysis of secondary data that assists decision makers to plan actions to avert nutritional emergencies; coordinates with other early warning systems to share methodologies and data; and develops information/referral systems to better communication between AID/W, USAID's, host governments, and other donor agencies. In Mali, FEWS publishes a joint monthly report with the Mission on drought related conditions. FEWS has also provided demographic projections for use by the Mission and the GRM/Statistics Bureau to make food production/needs estimates.

TABLE I

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS 1974-77

PROJECT TITLE: MALIA- Integrated Livestock/ Agriculture/Water/ Development

PURPOSE: Assist the GRM in providing additional water for livestock in Western Mali (Kayes Region), by digging and lining approximately 150 wells.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIB- Pit Silos (Peace Corps)

PURPOSE: Assist in maintaining the weight, strength, and productive capacity of draft animals and dairy cattle during the dry season by construction of pit silos.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIC- Animal Health

PURPOSE: Assist the GRM-Livestock Service in carrying out the Animal Health Campaign by providing medicine and vaccines.

PROJECT TITLE: MALID- Village Water

PURPOSE: Assist the GRM in drilling wells, constructing reservoirs and helping establish water systems in four Sahelian towns.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIE- Rural Public Health

PURPOSE: Assist in alleviating rural public health problems in drought affected regions of Mali by equipping 6 mobile teams with vehicles, medicines and special nutritional foods and constructing a pediatric clinic.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIF- Food Storage Facilities

PURPOSE: Assist Mali in meeting food distribution needs in the Sixth Region by constructing approximately 10,000 MT capacity storage facilities.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIG- Road Improvement

PURPOSE: Help assure adequate movement of food supplies to deficit food production areas by the provision of road maintenance equipment.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIH- River Transport

PURPOSE: Increase the capability of Compagnie Malienne de Navigation to move food and freight to the Sixth Region by providing equipment and some operating costs.

PROJECT TITLE: MALII-Transport to the Sixth Region

PURPOSE: Improve the capacity for transport to the Sixth Region by building fuel depots, providing tractors and trailers, and purchasing lubricants for transport vehicles.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIJ- Gao Labbezenga Road
PURPOSE : Make this road a vital year-round fuel and food supply link to Niger and beyond by adding fill, placing culverts, and widening the road.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIK- Bamako Warehouse
PURPOSE : Construct 5,000 MT warehouse for long-term grain storage in Bamako.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIL- Human Development (Food-for-Work)
PURPOSE : Develop small-scale work projects in the Fifth and Sixth Regions to increase the regions productive capacity.

PROJECT TITLE: MALIM- Mono River Bridge
PURPOSE : Rebuild the Mono River Bridge on the Bamako-Bougouni Road.

TABLE 2

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS 1985-86

CARE FOOD FOR WORK Funding encouraged the transition from free distribution to a more development oriented food for work. CARE concentrated on water retention through the construction of barrages and canals, as well as tree planting in the Diré, Goundam, and Timbouctou Cercle.

UNICEF SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING Grant used to provide reinforcement of the logistical structure for UNICEF's program of remedial feeding centers in Mali's Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regions. The plan provides for international staffing and logistical support through warehouse construction, purchase of trucks, and repair shops.

UNICEF VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY Project planned to drill sixty four boreholes in Macina, Niono, Tenenkou, and Youvarou. The wells have been drilled with nineteen equipped with pumps to date. Villagers have yet to be trained to maintain and repair pumps.

EMBASSY SELF-HELP KORO WELLS PROJECT Funding permitted construction of five reinforced concrete wells in the Koro Cercle of Mopti Region.

CARE MACINA WELLS PROJECT This project provided funding for the construction of seventeen concrete lined wells with follow-up sanitation education and training local masons in construction techniques.

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TABLE 3

USAID PROJECTS AND OTHER DONOR PARTICIPATION
PAST AND PRESENT

PROJECT	DONORS
ACTION-BLE	FAC
ACTION RIZ-SORGHO	IBRD
AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING	IBRD
CENTRAL VETERINARY LABORATORY	UNDP,FED,FAC
CEREALS MARKET RESTRUCTURING	WFP,FED,FAO,IBRD,France,FRG, UK,Belgium
CHOLERA ACTION PROGRAM	UNICEF,MSF,PNUD/UNDRO,OMS,RFA, Cuba,Egypt,FAC,OLP,WHO,China, Saudia Arabia,CEE,Algeria
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	IRDC,Ford Foundation
HIGHER TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE	UNESCO,France
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	CILSS,FAO,FAC,UNDP,UK,OECD, FRG,IITA,WARDA
LAND USE INVENTORY	FAC
LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER ASSISTANCE	FAO,UNDP,France,UK,Canada
MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT	WFP,Germany
MEASLES AND SMALLPOX CAMPAIGN	WHO
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	FED,IBRD
OPERATION MILS MOPTI	Ford Foundation
REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION	CILSS,FAO,UK,FAC,UNDP,OECD,FRG, IITA,WARDA
SAHEL REGIONAL WATER DATA	CILSS,FRG,Italy,Netherland, France,Switzerlabd
ICRISAT	UNDP,Switzerland
SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	UNDP,FAC,IDRC,ODM,FED,Canada, Netherlands
WEST AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	IAR,France,UK,Netherlands, 16 African nations

TABLE 4

MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL AID 1981 - 1985

AMOUNTS IN DOLLARS

MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL AID	ODA INCLUDING 1981	1982	1983	NON PROJECT ASSISTANCE 1984	1985	TOTAL	PERCENT.
1. FRANCE HORS FAC-CCCE	20,605,012	17,424,910	17,280,743	189,227,846	17,032,453	261,570,964	13.00
2. BANQUE MONDIALE - IDA	4,548,632	57,478,469	39,602,687	42,651,501	98,119,129	242,400,418	12.00
3. FED	46,697,089	23,322,479	42,098,357	14,351,428	74,177,536	200,646,889	10.00
4. BANQUE ET FONDS AFR.	23,063,334	35,966,647	1,640,161	24,640,699	45,083,025	130,393,866	6.50
5. USA	12,019,283	12,874,445	20,988,820	47,800,714	32,346,525	126,029,787	6.30
6. ACDI	15,975,416	2,930,525	15,929,249	62,192,932	1,070,649	98,098,771	4.90
7. PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIALE	35,218,783	8,651,593	2,765,968	34,172,464	-	80,808,808	4.00
8. FONDS MONETAIRE INTERNATIONAL	-	34,338,577	46,446,753	-	-	80,785,330	4.00
9. CCCE	23,758,878	9,549,313	17,844,958	21,683,906	1,535,858	74,372,913	3.70
10. PAYS BAS	52,241,968	-	5,400,724	8,149,487	3,603,703	69,395,882	3.46
11. ITALIE	-	3,578,710	20,917,965	1,418,894	39,776,521	65,692,090	3.26
12. FONDS KOWEITIEN	-	39,438,848	-	-	15,794,862	55,233,710	2.70
13. COOP. FINAN. ALLEMANDE	5,078,570	26,615,136	7,904,267	7,078,451	6,795,619	53,472,043	2.60
14. ARABIE SAOUDITE	26,441,688	-	13,669,763	11,930,153	-	52,041,604	2.60
15. ALGERIE	10,760,681	16,630,656	10,953,655	-	-	38,344,992	1.90
16. FONDS SPECIAL OPEP	14,488,646	5,115,466	8,431,743	8,112,870	-	36,148,745	1.80
17. PROGRAMME N.U. DEV.	1,494,130	16,496,759	9,289,875	5,046,228	3,390,019	35,717,011	1.70
18. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	8,556,257	26,502,541	-	-	-	35,058,828	1.70
19. FAC	5,557,906	8,697,239	9,470,949	7,389,692	2,041,134	33,156,920	1.60
20. URSS	17,487,947	-	-	15,021,969	-	32,509,916	1.40
21. COOP. TECH. ALLEMANDE	16,074,780	-	12,247,415	489,747	-	28,811,942	1.1
FONDS INT. DEV. AGRIC.	-	9,101,974	13,877,079	-	-	22,979,053	1.1
23. SUISSE DDA	16,163,103	1,898,907	2,563,900	1,796,503	329,430	22,751,843	1.0
24. BANQUE ISLAMIQUE DEV.	-	8,764,188	-	12,847,857	-	21,612,045	0.7
25. IRAK	15,865,013	-	-	-	-	15,865,013	0.7
26. EGYPTE	14,632,171		131,021	-	-	14,763,192	0.6
27. FONDS SAOUDIEN	-	12,425,063	-	-	-	12,425,063	0.6
28. FONDS EQUIPEM. N.U.	301,770	6,506,192	55,109	2,579,183	2,744,513	12,186,767	0.5
29. UNICEF	-	5,133,745	3,427,281	2,302,270	438,498	11,301,794	0.3
30. CHINE POPULAIRE	-	-	-	7,735,261	-	7,735,261	0.2
31 BELGIQUE	1,917,344	599,494	760,877	2,592,914	890,353	6,760,982	0.1
32. FAO	1,667,096	1,055,962	514,354	746,063	-	3,983,475	0.
33. YOUGOSLAVIE	1,059,875	1,348,102	543,221	34,328	186,974	3,172,500	0.
34. OFFICE N.U. SAHEL	412,173	395,605	-	135,023	1,569,247	2,512,048	0.
35. FONDS AUTORENOUV. N.U.	2,531,925	-	-	-	-	2,531,925	0.
36. DIV. FONDS DEPOT N.U.	1,251,242	-	-	219,699	934,870	2,405,811	0.
37. FNUAP	-	-	482,863	437,110	1,250,946	2,170,919	0.
38. QUATAR	-	-	-	-	2,061,167	2,061,167	0.
39. JAPON	412,173	395,605	280,795	315,818	124,649	1,529,040	0.
40. SYRIE	386,412	-	-	-	-	386,412	0.
41. LIBYE	-	-	322,783	-	-	322,783	0.
42. GRANDE BRETAGNE	-	-	-	256,316	-	256,316	0.
43. AG. INT. ENERGIE ATOM.	40,481	-	10,759	-	-	51,240	0.
44. ASECNA	-	-	-	-	19,142	19,142	0.
T O T A L	1396,709,803	393,237,170	325,854,094	533,357,326	351,316,822	2,000,475,220	*100

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Where these percentages are taken to three decimal places, the total is 100%

TABLE 4 A

MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL AID 1981 - 1985

AMOUNTS IN DOLLARS

	MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL AID	PROJECT ASSISTANCE/ODA 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	TOTAL	IPERCENT
1.	BANQUE MONDIALE - IDA	4,548,632	45,719,850	39,602,687	42,651,501	98,119,129	230,641,799	15.5
2.	FED	37,401,096	17,357,962	34,540,492	883,376	52,056,715	142,239,641	9.6
3.	BANQUE ET FONDS AFR.	23,063,334	32,957,809	1,640,161	24,640,699	45,083,025	127,385,028	8.6
4.	ACDI	8,247,157	2,930,525	15,929,249	59,767,484	1,070,649	87,945,064	5.9
5.	USA	12,019,233	12,875,445	15,845,273	31,853,326	6,423,897	79,027,226	5.3
6.	CCCE	23,766,238	9,549,313	17,844,958	21,683,906	1,535,858	74,380,273	5.0
7.	FRANCE HORS FAC - CCCE	15,084,826	14,387,876	13,344,355	13,010,344	13,693,629	69,521,030	4.6
8.	PAYS BAS	51,908,144	-	3,122,867	4,291,010	2,575,346	61,897,367	4.1
9.	PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIALE	25,595,260	-	-	34,172,464	-	59,767,724	4.0
10.	ITALIE	-	292,139	20,917,965	102,984	34,434,403	55,747,491	3.7
11.	FONDS KOWEITIEN	-	39,438,848	-	-	15,794,862	55,233,710	3.7
12.	COOP. FINAN. ALLEMANDE	5,078,570	26,615,136	7,904,267	7,078,451	6,795,619	53,472,043	3.6
13.	ARABIE SAOUDITE	26,441,688	-	13,669,763	11,930,153	-	52,041,604	3.5
14.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	8,556,287	26,502,541	-	-	-	35,058,828	2.3
15.	FAC	5,413,461	8,605,946	9,365,979	7,227,206	2,041,134	32,653,726	2.2
16.	URSS	17,487,947	-	-	15,021,969	-	32,509,916	2.
17.	PROGRAMME N.U. DEV.	986,273	14,500,471	8,964,467	4,993,592	3,009,393	32,454,196	2.
18.	COOP. TECHN. ALLEMANDE	16,074,780	-	12,247,415	489,747	-	28,811,942	1.
19.	FONDS INT. DEV. AGRIC.	-	9,101,974	13,877,079	-	-	22,979,053	1.
20.	SUISSE DDA	15,088,506	1,898,907	2,563,900	1,796,503	329,430	21,677,246	1.
21	ALGERIA	10,760.681	6,396,640	-	-	-	17,157,321	1.
22.	EGYPTE	14,632,171	-	-	-	-	14,632,171	0.
23.	BANQUE ISLAMIQUE DEV.	-	8,764,188	-	5,238,465	-	14,002,653	
24.	FONDS SAOUDIEN	-	12,425,063	-	-	-	12,425,063	
25.	FONDS SPECIAL OPEP	3,911,971	-	217,813	8,112,870	-	12,242,654	0.
26.	FONDS EQUIPEM. N.U.	301,770	6,506,192	55,109	2,579,183	2,744,513	12,186,767	0.
27.	UNICEF	-	5,133,745	3,427,281	-	-	8,561,026	0.
28.	CHINE POPULAIRE	-	-	-	7,735,261	-	7,735,261	0.
29.	BELGIQUE	1,917,344	599,494	1,212,407	2,043,665	890,353	6,663,263	0.
30.	FAO	1,549,332	967,712	514,354	625,233	-	3,656,631	0.
31	FONDS AUTORENOUV. N.U.	2,531,925	-	-	-	-	2,531,925	0.
32.	OFFICE N.U. SAHEL	412,173	395,605	-	135,023	1,569,247	2,512,048	0.
33.	DIV. FONDS DEPOT N.U.	1,251,242	-	-	219,699	934,870	2,405,811	0
34.	FNUAP	-	-	482,863	437,110	1,250,946	2,170,919	0
35.	QUATAR	-	-	-	-	2,061,167	2,061,167	0
36.	YOUGOSLAVIE	323,850	1,345,059	39,363	34,328	86,809	1,829,409	0
37.	JAPON	239,208	395,605	280,795	176,217	124,649	1,216,474	0
38.	SYRIE	386,412	-	-	-	-	386,412	0
39.	ASECNA	-	-	-	-	191,425	191,425	0
40.	AG. INT. ENERGIE ATOM.	40,481	-	107,594	-	-	148,075	0
41.	GRANDE BRETAGNE	-	-	-	27,462	-	27,462	0
	T O T A L	1335,020,042	305,664,045	237,718,456	308,969,233	292,817,068	1,480,188,844	*10

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USAID/MALI
SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR
($000)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				REGIONAL PROJECT		
FISCAL YEAR	BILATERAL PROGRAM	LOANS	DROUGHT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	ALLOCATED TO MISSION	SPECIAL SELF-HELP	TOTAL
Terminated Programs 1961 -1975	20,383	3,219	28,713	9,098	221	61,634
Sub-Total	20,383	3,219	28,713	9,098	221	61,634
1974				665	40	705
1975	10,400			149	35	10,584
1976	3.245	3,250		136.6	72.4	6,704
1977	9,222			1,086.3	61.7	10,370
1978	9,660		3,558	558	64	13,840
1979	16,100			470	75	16,645
1980	15,499			2,321	75	17,895
1981	14,453			1,274	48	15,775
1982	9,611			1,890	85	11,586
1983	9,882		4,830	5,746.2	100	20,558.2
1984	11,200		9,955	19,548.3	120	40,823.3
1985	28,894		33,819.4	3,299.5	124	66,136.9
1986	9,500		9,514.6	3,055.6	113	22,183.2
SUB-TOTAL	147,666	3,250	61,677	40,199.5	1,013.1	253,805.6
TOTAL	168.049	6,469	90,390	49,297.5	1,234.1	315,439.6

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		61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Measles/Smallpox Immunization Campaign	*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																					
Training for Development Needs		x	x	x	x	x	x	x																											
English Language Training			x	x	x	x	x																												
Vocational Training			x	x	x	x	x	x	x																										
Village Development			x	x	x	x	x																												
Central Veterinary Laboratory	*			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x													
Highway Development	*			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x															
Higher Teachers Training College	*			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x											
Self Help							x	x	x	x																									
Grain Stabilization	*								x	x	x	x	x	x	x																				
Sotuba Poultry	*										x	x	x	x	x																				
Livestock Development																x	x	x	x	x	x														
Relief and Rehabilitation	*															x	x	x	x								x	x							
Livestock Sector																	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Regional Food Crop Protection	*																x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Operation Mils Hopti Phase I&II																		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Action Riz-Sorgho																		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Community Development for African Women																		x	x	x	x	x	x												
Sahel Water Data	*																	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Rural Work (Food for Work)																			x	x	x	x	x	x											
Agricultural Officers Training																			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
RIP-1 Asst. to Nat. Malian Women's Union																			x	x	x														
RIP-2 Site Reconstruction																			x	x															
RIP-3 Irrigated Farming																			x	x	x														
Semi-arid Food Grain Research	*																		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Land Use Inventory																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Operation Haute Vallee																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Action Ble																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Renewable Energy																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Planning Management and Research	*																			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Farming Systems Research	*																			x	x	x	x	x	x										
Functional Literacy 5th Region	*																			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Sahel Reg. Aid & Coor. Planning	*																			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
ICRISAT Phase I & II																					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
San Pilot Fish Project																					x	x	x	x	x										
Sahel Manpower Development Program	*																				x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Kayes Nioro Road																						x	x	x	x										
Rural Water Improvement																						x	x	x											
Training Center for Rural Women																						x	x	x	x	x	x								
Village Reforestation	*																					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Sahel Regional Demographic Data	*																					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Development Leadership Training																							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Sahel Wells																							x	x	x	x	x								
Tambacara/Yelimane Wells	*																						x	x	x	x	x								
West African Rice Association	*																						x	x	x	x	x	x							
Livestock Sector II																								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Small Projects Assistance																									x	x	x	x	x						
Integrated Pest Management	*																								x	x	x	x	x						
Dire Relief	*																								x	x									
Dire Agronomic Research	*																								x	x	x	x	x						
Program Development and Support	*																								x	x	x	x	x						
Sahel Reg. Financial Mgt.Improvement	*																								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Sahel Manpower Development Phase II	*																								x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Cholera Program	*																									x									
Africare Activites Paysannes	*																									x	x								
Nanatali Resettlement	*																									x	x	x	x	x	x				
BOAM	*																									x	x								
Cereals Market Restructuring	*																									x	x	x	x						
CRSP/INTSORMIL	*																									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Farming Systems Research Extension																											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
VITA Woodstoves																											x	x	x	x					
Economic Policy Reform Program	*																										x	x	x	x					
Support to CRES	*																										x								
FEWS	*																										x	x	x						
CRSP/TROPSOILS	*																										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Integrated Health Services																												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Sahel Policy Project	*																											x	x	x	x	x			
Sahel Human Resources Dev. Phase III	*																											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sahel Population Initiatives	*																											x	x	x					
Grasshopper Control	*																											x	x						
CRSP/PEANUTS	*																											x	x						
PL480 Food Aid	*		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x									
YEAR		61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
TOTAL PROJECTS																																			