

ANNEX I

THE MALI AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS' TRAINING PROJECT FINAL EVALUATION REPORT Project No. 688-0207

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The evaluation team found that the CAA Project has achieved its purposes of strengthening the capacity of the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) to train sufficient number of well qualified agricultural extension agents (moniteurs) needed for the agricultural development of the country, and improving the quality and administration of the three-year agricultural education program for the moniteurs.

If one can assume that the improvement of the quality of agricultural extension agents will bring about the improvement of modern and appropriate technologies to the Malian rural population, which is a fair assumption, then the Project has achieved its goal with much success. This achievement was the result of a course of actions which included the complete revision of the school curriculum, the innovation of teaching-learning methods, the improvement of the administration and management in the Division and in the schools, the provision of adequate facilities, equipment, supplies and supplementary operating funds, and the implementation of short-term participant training for Division and school staffs and for moniteurs in the field.

Along with the above accomplishments has come a sense of purpose and professionalism in all Malians working in the Project. This positive attitude is having a favorable effect on the CAA system and should continue to do so in the years to come.

The excellent working relationship that has been maintained among the GRM, AID/MALI, SECID and World Bank personnel throughout the five-year technical assistance phase of the project is certainly commendable.

Restrictions imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on government hiring have adversely affected the employment of CAA graduates in the public sector. However, the Project has responded correctly to the situation by reducing the student enrollment in the CAAs and revising the third-year curriculum to enable the graduates to find employment not only in government services but also in the private sector, or to establish themselves as farmers. Thus, the CAA system will prepare its graduates for greater employment opportunities and at the same time better serve the manpower need of the country.

Of the eleven recommendations made by the 1984 evaluation team, all but one have been satisfactorily addressed. This particular recommendation called for the construction of additional rooms in the Division office. There were not enough funds to do this because of the drop in the value of the dollar.

AID/W had expressed three concerns which included the request for a study of student selection process, a study of CAA graduates' employment, and efforts towards reducing the size of student groups during practical farm training. The two studies has been completed and recommendations therefrom are being considered by the GRM officials for possible implementation. Regarding farm plots, the schools have moved from large student groups to small groups of 10 students. In the future, it is hoped that the group size can be reduced to five students.

On the negative side, it was noted that the GRM financing in some areas were inadequate, the generator and water supply system at the Samé school have been a constant source of problems and expense for the school, and the bureaucratic delay by AID/W in providing funds for the project extension caused a loss of purchasing power when funds were finally made available because of the devaluation of the dollar.

To assure continued project success and improvement of the CAA system, the following recommendations are made:

1. That the GRM start, as soon as possible, an active search for financial support and technical assistance from other possible donors such as the World Bank, FAO, UNESCO....:
2. That the six schools make more efficient use of the school farm facilities and equipment to generate incomes to supplement the existing operating budget without sacrificing the quality of student training:
3. That services employing moniteurs or sending their moniteurs to the schools for retraining be asked to share some of the schools' operating expenses:
4. That the GRM explore with AID the possibility of extending the resources from other AID-sponsored projects (the FSR-E Project, the Sahel Human Resources Development Project (SHRDP), for example) to the CAA system.

ANNEX II

ANNEX 2

PROJECT NO. 688-0207
AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING

PROJECT BUDGET SUMMARY
AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 1987
(in U.S. dollars)

PROJECT ITEMS	BUDGET	ENCUMBRING	COMMITMENT	EXPENDED COMMITMENT	UNENCUMBERED COMMITMENT	BALANCE UNENCUMBERED
	9,950,000.00	9,928,497.63	9,928,497.53	9,014,204.89	909,292.64	1,502.41
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	4,234,400.00	5,036,261.59	5,036,261.59	4,141,403.79	894,857.80	(801,861.59)
PRINTING	71,000.00	16,502.18	16,502.18	16,502.18	0.00	54,497.82
COMMODITIES	916,500.00	509,011.09	509,011.59	509,011.59	0.00	407,488.41
CONSTRUCTION	4,208,800.00	4,204,914.29	4,204,914.29	4,204,914.29	0.00	3,885.71
OPERATING COSTS	311,100.00	82,744.80	82,744.80	82,607.94	136.86	228,492.06
OTHER COSTS	55,500.00	55,500.00	55,500.00	41,205.02	14,294.98	0.00
LABOR ONLY	50,000.00	23,563.08	23,563.08	23,563.08	0.00	26,436.92
CONTINGENCY	55,400.00					55,400.00
DEPRECIATION	27,500.00					27,500.00

FOOTNOTES: SEE ATTACHED

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