

DESA

MALI, REPUBLIC OF MALI  
UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME, 1977-1981

13 AUG 1975 - 17 NOV 1977

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JE/

**ORIGINAL DIRECT**  
Mr. Igor Radovic, Deputy Director  
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

17 November 1977

RECORDS CONTROL

Evner Ergun, Acting Assistant Director  
Social Development Branch, CSDHA

NOV 23 1977

Country Programme - Mali

*TE 311/1 Mali*

Please refer to your memo of 28 October 1977 addressed to Messrs. E. Kosunen and D. Madawala requesting comments on the above subject.

We regret that we cannot offer any substantive comments since, like most of the country programmes of the UNDP which have very few or no activities related to social development, the programme for Mali likewise contains no project related to our work activities.

We note however that under Annex IV, Proposals for Projects for Financing from Sources other than UNDP, there is a proposal on "Promotion of Women's Education in Rural Areas", which we hope to be involved with should this project be initiated since this is an area of interest to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

cc: Mrs. Sol Nahon, Advancement of Women Branch, CSDHA  
Mr. E. Kosunen  
Mrs. B. Rog-Swiostek



Registry P.A. AMS

12: Offenberg / No Habgehy  
15/21/77

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Monsieur Igor Radovic, Directeur Adjoint  
A: Service pour l'Afrique  
Bureau de la Coopération Technique

DATE: 14 novembre 1977

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: TE 300/1 MALI

FROM: Tse-chun Chang, Directeur  
DE: Division de l'Administration Publique et des Finances

RECORDS CONTROL

SUBJECT: MALI - Programme par pays  
OBJET:

NOV 21 1977

Nous avons pris connaissance avec intérêt du programme par pays concernant le Mali.

Ce programme n'appelle pas de commentaire spécial de la Division, dans la mesure où le projet concernant la réforme administrative y est inclus. La nouvelle phase de ce projet doit commencer en Janvier 1978 et les sommes prévues à ce titre au programme sont en concordance avec les besoins techniques prévus par les services.

cc No. Wade 16/11

File Mali ~~General~~  
Country Programme



ORIGINAL DIRECT

AB/EB

Ms. Julieta Halley  
Rm. DC 814

9 November 1977

Mr. A. Alagappen, Assistant Director-in-Charge  
of the Water Resources Branch, CNRET

RECORDS CONTROL

NOV 21 1977

A. Bouchardeau, Technical Adviser  
Water Resources Branch, CNRET

TE 311/1 Mali

UNDP Country Programme Mali and The Gambia

Surface water - Mali

Under "Hydroelectric resources " page 22 are merely hydrometeorological studies, which is obviously not what is to be done to enhance hydropower potential development in Mali.

While Manentali and Selingue are very huge structures, the energy of which has already been allocated, Manentali for a metallurgical complex and Selingue to supply the town of Bamako, smaller falls should be favourably harnessed for local purposes and to supply small isolated centers. In this respect, the Bani river basin offers great possibilities. We, therefore, recommend a mission of an adviser to Mali to investigate this problem.

A second point related to water resources is the one of small multi-purpose reservoirs for village water supply, or small irrigation schemes. Such small earth embankments have been successfully realized in Upper Volta on a much larger scale than in Mali. The same adviser could investigate the problem and the needs for a study of possible sites (inventory, topographical, geotechnical studies and design).

Surface water - Gambia

No comments.



S. Bryant/yw

*LAB* ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

29 JUN 1976

23 June 1976

Mr. Simos G. Vassiliou, Asst. Director-in-Charge  
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPPP

Ernst Oppenheim, Chief  
WAZ/AB/OTC

*ORIGINAL ON FILE*  
TE 311/1 UPVO

*file* → TE 311/1 MALI

UPV/75/018 - 1977 Programme -      - Mali 1977 Programme -

1. As indicated in Mr. Castelet's memo of 2 June to Mr. Radovic a draft project document was prepared for the above mentioned project in 1975 but not "finalized due to UNDP financial strigencies".
2. We note in the same memo that reference is made to a letter written to Mr. Schellenberg on 28 November 1975 proposing a planning project.
3. In order to enable us to present the Resident Representatives in Ouagadougou and Mali with a viable programme for 1977 we would be grateful if you would complete the attached forms, indicating what you feel are essential requirements in 1977 for the successful progression of project activities in both countries.

Your early reply, including a brief written explanation would be appreciated to enable us to foward our proposals to the Resident Representatives by the end of June.



UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



BAMAKO. MALI  
BOITE POSTALE 120

TELEPHONE NOS : 236 - 94  
287 - 23

REFERENCE

*Registry P.A. And*  
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

*TE 311/1 MALI*

CABLE ADDRESS UNDEVPRO BAMAKO (MALI)  
TELEX : 552 UNDEVPRO BAMAKO

RECEIVED

JUL 13 1977

AFRICA BRANCH  
OTC

RECORDS CONTROL

JUL 25 1977

*M. Habachy*

*Ro*  
*13/7*

PRO/300/CP

6 July 1977

Dear Mr Oppenheim,

Subject: Draft Country Programme

...

I enclose 15 copies of a first draft of the Country Programme for Mali (1977-81) as per UNDP Policies and Procedures Manual, 3252.

As you will remember, we had already submitted a first version of draft Country Programme in November 1975. However, by agreement between all Sahelian States, it has been decided to coordinate their respective Country Programme and to submit them at the same Session of the Governing Council, in January 1978. The present document, although containing many of the same projects, has been completely reformulated to take into account the new developments.

This draft, although worked out with the Government and agreed upon in the great lines, might be still subject to some relatively minor changes in the final working sessions, which will be held very soon. However, I am sending the document in its present form to UNDP Headquarters and to you, in order not to delay further its appraisal.

Yours sincerely,

*[Signature]*  
Paolo Coppini  
Acting Resident Representative

Mr Ernst Oppenheim, Chief  
West Africa Section, AB/OTC  
UNITED NATIONS, New York



19 July 1977

ORIGINAL DIRECT  
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Simos G. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-Charge  
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDIP

Mr. Simon A. Goldberg, Director  
Statistical Office

Att: Mrs. N. Robinson

Mr. Dudley Madawela, Officer-in-Charge  
Institutional Development and Popular Participation Section  
Social Development Division

Mr. Esko Kosunen, Officer-in-Charge  
Social Integration and Welfare Section  
Social Development Division

Mr. Octavio Cabello, Chief  
Population Programmes and Projects Office, Population Division

Mr. Vaidyanathan Kandaswamy, Officer-in-Charge  
Section for Africa and the Americas  
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Mr. Tse-Chun Chang, Director  
Division of Public Administration and Finance

Att: Mr. James Green

Mr. Nasuh Adib, Chief  
Energy Section, Energy and Mineral Development Branch, CNRET

Mr. Geoffrey Robson, Chief  
Mineral Section, Energy and Mineral Development Branch, CNRET

Mr. Alagappa Alagappan, Assistant Director-in-Charge  
Water Resources Branch, CNRET

Mr. Jan Mikolaj, Chief  
Transport Section, Transport and Cartography Branch, CNRET

Mr. Chris N. Christopher, Chief  
Cartography Section, Transport and Cartography Branch, CNRET

From: Ernst Oppenheim, Chief  
Section for West Africa, Africa Branch, OTC

Subject: Mali - Country Programme

Please find enclosed herewith the draft Country Programme for  
Mali covering the period 1977 - 1981.

I would be grateful if you could let me have your comments on it  
by 10 August in order for us to transmit them to the UNDP Office in Bamako.

RECORDS CONTROL  
JUL 25 1977

TE 311 / 11 MAW



ORIGINAL DIRECT

Drafted: S. Habachy/ams

Mr. B. Singh  
Economic Affairs Officer, CNRET

RECORDS CONTROL

JUL 25 1977

19 July 1977

TE 372/1 MALI

Ernst Oppenheim, Chief  
West Africa Section, Africa Branch, OTC

Country Programme - Mali

..... Would you please attend to the processing of the attached  
memoranda in the CNRET?



*Ben*  
**ORIGINAL DIRECT**

LBM/cet cc: Mr. Ergun  
Mrs. Wallis  
Ms. Frankard

Mr. Ernst Oppenheim, Chief  
Section for West Africa  
Africa Branch, OTC

25 July 1977

**RECORDS CONTROL**

Murray Silberman  
Officer-in-Charge  
Social Development Branch

**JUL 27 1977**

Mali - Country Programme

*DE 311/1 Maki*

We have received your memorandum of 19 July 1977 on this subject and a copy of the Mali draft Country Programme for 1977-1981.

The programme includes an allocation of \$8,830,000 for rural development projects, of which four will be new. One of these, the Selingue project, involves resettlement of rural people displaced by a hydroelectric reservoir and the development of new communities. Considerable attention will be given in this scheme to community organization and the delivery of social services at the local level, in which CSDHA can make a substantive contribution in the technical assistance to be provided.

We note that FAO has been named as executing agency for all of the rural development projects in Mali. In view of the allocation of more than one-third of the country programme resources to rural development and the intersectoral nature of the projects to be carried out, we suggest that OTC should request participation in the Selingue project.



Drafted by W. Sims  
Cleared by J. Plate

**DIRECT**

WS/MdS

26 July 1977

Mr. Ernst Oppenheim, Chief  
Section for West Africa  
Africa Branch, OTC.

**RECORDS CONTROL**

John H. Plate, Acting Co-ordinator of Units  
Social Development Branch

**JUL 29 1977**

UNDP Country Programme - Mali

*DE 31/1 Mali*

It is clear from the presentation that the drought dealt Mali a crippling blow in 1973-1974 and that much of her present efforts are oriented toward alleviating those consequences as well as avoiding any such disastrous results in the future. Among the primary concerns of Mali are therefore rural development, which in this case appears to mean agricultural development, and development of water resources.

We find it interesting that in the section entitled "rural development" there is no mention made of the social or community organizations which will be playing a role in the described agricultural development activities. This is true also in the section on "human resource development". As these two categories seem to account for over 70% of programme resources, attention to participation in community organizations, it would seem, could significantly strengthen the Government's ability to extend and preserve its development efforts. As no mention is made of a social welfare sector in Mali, we feel that technical assistance to that sector could contribute substantially to the development of community infrastructure thereby promoting community self-reliance.

In the area of human resource development, training of para-professional workers to operate at the field level for the promotion of community organization could also strengthen Government efforts in this regard.

c.c. Mr. Ergun  
Mrs. Wallis



ORIGINAL DIRECT

Mr. Ernst Oppenheim, Chief, West Africa  
Section, Africa Branch, OTC

5 August 1977

Karl-Erik Hansson, Officer-in-Charge, CNRET/ESA

RECORDS CONTROL

AUG 10 1977

TE 311/1 MAN

Mali Country Programme

With reference to your memorandum of 19 July 1977, we offer the following remarks on the above programme:

1. In the section on mineral research (page 27), a number of objectives have been enumerated and comprise, inter alia, re-structuring the Directorate of Mines and Geology. The government has called for a number of bilateral aids (USSR, France, etc.), and a mini-project for the iron-ore deposits at Djidian-Kéniéba is to be executed directly by UNDP. No provision, however, has been made for a budget if the results of this survey are positive.

Although mineral prospects in Mali are enormous, it seems that priority in the programme has been given to other areas, e.g. rural development, agricultural and water resources, etc. If additional funds are forthcoming later, we shall be happy to review with the government the problems of the mining sector and put into motion a programme of further exploration.

2. It is the intention of the government to promote research and experimentation in the fields of alternative energy resources, e.g. solar. We shall be happy to assist the government by providing appropriate experts or by setting up the relevant demonstration projects.

3. We have noted the project entitled "Assistance à la Création d'une Direction générale du Cadastre" in Annex IV. We have been somewhat instrumental in the establishment of this project and would like to be kept fully informed of its development, as we are eager and willing to assist in its implementation.

4. In the field of transport, the government has requested the Bamako-Kayes economic feasibility study, by which a road would link Bamako with Kayes and therefore from there to the sea. A second pilot project for road construction using local material and applying new technology, in particular road construction without water, is also proposed. This project was approved during the first country programme but was deferred for lack of funds. We support both projects and would be glad to be of assistance in executing them.

5. The comments of the Water Resources Branch will follow.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

M. E. Oppenheim, Chef de la Section de  
l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Service de l'Afrique  
Bureau de la coopération technique, ESA

11 août 1977

RECORDS CONTROL

AUG 29 1977

Vaidyanathan Kandaswamy, Chef de la Section de la coopération  
technique, chargé de l'Afrique et des Amériques  
Centre de l'habitation, de la construction et de la planification

Commentaires sur la proposition de programme du PNUD au Mali  
pour l'exercice 1977-81

DE 311/1 MALI

1. Nous vous prions de vous référer à votre memorandum du 19 juillet 1977 demandant nos commentaires sur le projet de programme du PNUD au Mali pour l'exercice 1977-81.
2. Selon les estimations des Nations Unies, la population du Mali passera de 5.7 à 11.2 millions d'ici la fin du siècle, avec un taux d'accroissement annuel de 2,4 à 2,9 %. L'essentiel de cet accroissement se portera sur les zones urbaines dont il est attendu que la population atteigne à cette époque 2.5 million, soit 23 % du total dont 1.5 à Bamako. Déjà, la population urbaine a presque doublé en l'espace de 15 ans. La capitale Bamako s'accroît au rythme actuel de 7 %. La fourniture des services nécessaires tels qu'adduction d'eau, assainissement, transports, emploi, services sociaux, pose maintenant de très graves problèmes dus au manque de ressources financières et de personnel.
3. La situation n'est pas meilleure dans le secteur rural où l'accroissement en cours des cultures vivrières ne semble pas devoir rattraper les besoins en nourriture d'une population rurale en expansion. De plus, le coût des infrastructures et équipements est prohibitif pour une population dispersée sur un très vaste territoire. De nouvelles alternatives ont été proposées incluant la création d'agrovilles dans les régions à haut rendement agricole potentiel.
4. Il existe donc au Mali un très grand besoin pour la réorganisation du secteur de l'habitat urbain. Une attention particulière devrait être aussi apportée aux problèmes de planification physique régionale de manière à appuyer les efforts entrepris pour le regroupement des populations dans les zones agricoles productives. Malgré l'acuité de ces problèmes, aucune prévision n'est envisagée dans le projet de programme 77-81 dans le secteur de l'habitat et de la planification physique, et plus généralement dans le secteur des services sociaux.
5. Nous recommandons qu'une considération urgente soit donnée aux questions de planification des établissements humains au niveau national et régional dans le programme du PNUD 1977-81.



6. De plus, nous rappelons qu'en mars 1976, l'un de nos conseillers techniques a participé à une mission de la BIRD qui a conduit à l'identification d'un projet urbain à Bamako. Etant donné l'ampleur des investissements envisagés par la Banque mondiale et la difficulté d'entreprendre une telle opération dans un milieu qui nécessite une complète réorganisation, nous pensons qu'il serait très bénéfique pour le Mali que l'OTC/CHBP puisse [redacted] contribuer par une première opération pilote à préparer les investissements ultérieurs, comme c'est actuellement le cas dans plusieurs pays de la région où les résultats d'une première action expérimentale limitée sont ensuite appliqués à large échelle dans le cadre d'un prêt de la BIRD.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

BS/LEF

Mr. Ernst Oppenheim, Chief, West Africa  
Section, Africa Branch, OTC/ESA

18 August 1977

Karl-Erik Hansson, Assistant Director, CNRET/ESA

RECORDS CONTROL

AUG 22 1977

Mali Country Programme

TE 311/1 Mali

This is in continuation of my memorandum of 5 August  
1977.

The Water Resources Branch does not have any comment  
to make on the above programme.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

Drafted: M. Howard for  
S. Habachy/ams  
cc: WF Draft CP

311  
TE 22/1 MALI

26 August 1977

RECORDS CONTROL

SEP - 1 1977

Dear Mr. Coppini,

Subject: MALI - Draft Country Programme

With reference to your letter of 6 July 1977 forwarding copies of  
..... the draft Country Programme document, we now attach copies of all comments  
which we have been able to obtain from the various substantive offices  
concerned.

We regret that we have not had sufficient time to elaborate more  
fully on these comments, and will endeavour to forward additional  
suggestions and observations in the near future. We support entirely  
the proposals presented, and would very much hope that ORC will be able  
to lend assistance particularly in the areas of housing and rural  
development, for which there would appear to be great need, and in the  
area of mineral resources where there is great potential for development.

We will be writing to you again in more detail, on our on-going and  
future projects. In the meantime, we hope that these attachments may  
still be of use in drafting the final document.

Yours sincerely,



Ernst Oppenheim, Chief  
West Africa Section  
Africa Branch  
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. P. Coppini  
Resident Representative, a.i.  
UNDP  
P.O. 120  
BAMAKO, Mali



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Drafted: S. Habachy/ams  
Cleared: E. Oppenheim  
28 October 1977

To: Mr. Nasuh Adib, Chief  
Energy Section, Energy and Mineral Development Branch, CNRET  
Mr. Alagappa Alagappan, Assistant Director-in-Charge  
Water Resources Branch, CNRET  
Mr. Octavio Cabello, Chief  
Population Programmes and Projects Office, Population Division  
Mr. Tse-Chun Chang, Director  
Division of Public Administration and Finance

RECORDS CONTROL

NOV 2 1977

Att. Mr. James Green

TE 311 / 1 Mali

Mr. Chris N. Christopher, Chief  
Cartography Section, Transport and Cartography Branch, CNRET

Mr. Simon A. Goldberg, Director  
Statistical Office

Att. Mrs. N. Robinson

Mr. Vaidyanathan Kandaswamy, Officer-in-Charge  
Section for Africa and the Americas  
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Mr. Esko Kosunen, Officer-in-Charge  
Social Integration and Welfare Section  
Social Development Division

Mr. Dudley Madavela, Officer-in-Charge  
Institutional Development and Popular Participation Section  
Social Development Division

Mr. Jan Mikolaj, Chief  
Transport Section, Transport and Cartography Branch, CNRET

Mr. Geoffrey Robson, Chief  
Mineral Section, Energy and Mineral Development

Mr. Simos G. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-Charge  
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPAP

From: Igor Radovic, Deputy Director  
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

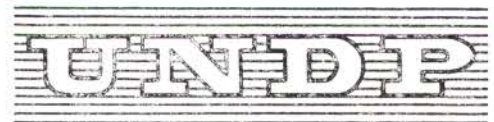
Subject: Country Programme - Mali

..... Please find enclosed herewith the Country Programme for Mali  
covering the period 1977 - 1981.

I would be grateful if you could let me have your comments on it,  
particularly any omissions, by 18 November 1977, in order for us to  
transmit them to the UNDP Office in Bamako.



*Oppenheimer*



UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME



Distr.  
RESTRICTED

DP/GC/MLI/R.2  
8 September 1977  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GOVERNING COUNCIL  
January 1978 meetings

*Miss Habachy*  
*lv*  
*27/10*

Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR

MALI

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Mali  
for the period 1977-1981

RECEIVED

OCT 27 1977

WEST AFRICA  
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BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL



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## Annexes

- I. Financial summary
- II. Assistance from United Nations agencies other than UNDP
- III. List of projects
- IV. Proposals for projects for financing from sources other than UNDP



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
CCCE	Central Economic Co-operation Fund
CEAO	West African Economic Community
CEPI	Centre for Research into Industrial Promotion
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CNRA	National Commission for Administrative Reform
CPS	Advanced Pedagogics Centre
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
ENI	National Engineering School
ENS	Senior Teachers' Training College
FAC	Fund for Aid and Co-operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross domestic product
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPF	Indicative planning figure
IPGP	Productivity and Budget Management Institute
IPR	Rural Polytechnic Institute
ITC	International Trade Centre
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OICMA	International African Migratory Locust Organization
OMBEVI	Malian Livestock and Meat Agency
OMVS	Organization for the Development of the Senegal River
SIS	Special Industrial Services
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund



UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSO	United Nations Sahelian Office
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WARDA	West African Rice Development Association
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization



BASIC DATA

Area	1,240,000 km <sup>2</sup>			
Population	6,308,320 (provisional results of December 1976 census)			
Density	5.09 per km <sup>2</sup>			
Population growth	2.5 per cent			
School enrolment	28 per cent (1974-1978, enrolment rates for first year)			
Urban population	± 15 per cent			
Gross domestic product <u>1/</u>	259 billion Mali francs (1975, at current prices) \$522 million (\$1 = 496 Mali francs)			
Gross domestic product per capita <u>1/</u>	42,100 Mali francs (1975, at current prices) approximately \$US 85 (\$1 = 496 Mali francs)			
Annual growth of gross domestic product <u>1/</u> (at 1969 current prices)	-3 per cent (1972/73) +0.7 per cent (1973/74) +12.75 per cent (1974/75)			
Structure of gross domestic product (%) <u>1/</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Primary	42.7	36.4	33.0	38.2
Secondary	13.6	17.1	18.5	16.5
Tertiary	43.7	46.5	48.5	45.3
Trade balance (billions of Mali francs)	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Exports (f.o.b.Mali)	21.0	23.3	30.8	23.1
Imports (c.i.f.Mali)	<u>39.6</u>	<u>56.2</u>	<u>86.1</u>	<u>74</u>
	-18.6	-32.9	-55.3	-50.9

1/ Source: IBRD.



## A. BACKGROUND TO THE PROGRAMME

### I. Programming method

1. The purpose of this document is to describe the second UNDP programme for Mali, covering the period from 1 January 1977 to 31 December 1981 and following up the first programme (1972-1976).
2. The period covered by the programme is that for the indicative planning figure (IPF). In relation to the Development Plans, it covers the final phase of the current Plan (1974-1978) and the first phase of the following one. In the programming the guidelines laid down in the current Plan have been strictly adhered to. However, taking into account available resources, adjustments may be made, if necessary, either by changing ongoing action to the extent possible or by allocating uncommitted resources in accordance with new priorities.
3. The final version of this programme was postponed 18 months so that all the development strategies of the Sahelian countries could be co-ordinated and their country programmes submitted to the UNDP Governing Council at the same session. That makes it possible to introduce a regional dimension into Mali's programme without overlooking the special characteristics of the country.
4. The programming method followed for this exercise was, first, to identify with the help of the technical ministries the problems and priority needs in each economic sector and subsector. Following that, at a co-ordinating meeting held under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and with the participation of the UNDP Regional Director for Africa, intersectoral priorities were set, taking into account UNDP financial resources and the aid expected from other bilateral or multilateral programmes. A joint effort was thus made to integrate UNDP aid into a global national policy on external aid and to make it part of co-ordinated development activities at the Sahelian regional level. It was thus possible to draw up the final list of projects, and to determine the total financial package for each of them.
5. Account has also been taken of the sectoral studies prepared within the framework of national planning and of reports by experts, consultants and various missions of international organizations.
6. In determining the resources available for programming, account has been taken of overspending on the IPF allocated to Mali for the period 1972-1976. Accordingly, approximately \$2.19 million have been deducted from the \$24-million IPF for 1977-1981. Taking into account the \$113,000 remaining from allocations from the special UNDP funds for the least developed countries, the resources available for programming total approximately \$22 million.
7. Of this sum 77 per cent is earmarked for the continuation of ongoing projects. In view of the urgent nature of most of the new projects, practically all the resources have been programmed. Consequently, it has not been possible to make provision for a reserve of some \$2 million, as would have been desirable.

/...



8. In view of the foregoing, the Government hopes that UNDP will support its efforts to have some of the proposed new projects taken over by other sources of assistance. The resources thus released would then be added to the unprogrammed reserve. Furthermore, it is to be hoped that Mali will continue to benefit in years to come from the special measures in favour of the least developed countries. The funds available from this source would also be added to the unprogrammed resources.

9. An effort was also made to distribute the resources in such a way as to take into account the fact that the resources actually available to UNDP will be smaller at the beginning of the period than at the end. This has constituted a severe constraint, inasmuch as during the early years of the period, the proportion of the resources that must be spent on ongoing projects is very high. This makes it practically impossible to plan the launching of new projects before 1979/80.

10. Moreover, although the programming of ongoing projects is kept within the limit of the expenditure projections made by UNDP for the next few years, new projects have been programmed without strict observance of these ceilings and on the basis of actual priorities, in the hope that the UNDP resources allocated to Mali can be increased faster than expected.

11. Annex IV contains a list of technical assistance and/or pre-investment projects which are not included in the programme itself but for which UNDP help is also requested in seeking other sources of financing.

12. The over-all indicative cost figure for each project in the present programme has been determined on the basis of a preliminary analysis of the UNDP inputs required for the duration of the project. The cost of individual inputs has been computed by applying an inflation factor of 8 per cent per year to the estimated cost at 1977 prices. The 1977 expenditure ceilings for ongoing projects have also been set, as well as the estimates for 1977.

13. By defining the objectives and resources for each project in greater detail, this method should produce more effective programming, while ensuring that the framework is not too rigid and that flexibility will be exercised in responding to changing needs.

## II. Evaluation of the 1972-1976 programme

14. Expenditure under the 1972-1976 programme decreased year by year. 1976 was marked by UNDP's financial crisis, which led to reductions in expenditure, either through the discontinuance or postponement of some activities or through economy measures. Another reason for the reduction in expenditure was the fact that 60 per cent of the IPF had been programmed for the first two years. In order to keep the principal ongoing projects going, it was necessary to provide for relatively high overspending on the IPF for the final two years. That overspending was exacerbated by the sharp rise in costs in 1975/76.

15. It had been hoped that from 1974 onwards it would be possible to introduce

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greater flexibility in programme execution as a result of the special allocations of additional funds granted by UNDP to the least developed countries and as emergency drought relief. These funds made it possible to launch some new projects in line with the essential needs of the population and the strategy drawn up following the drought, some of which will be continued in the present programme. Their effect has, however, been appreciably diminished by the liquidity crisis.

16. At the beginning of the first programming cycle, there were some 30 projects, many of them small-scale. To try to satisfy a large number of priorities might have meant that the programme was not in line with the resources available. Accordingly, preference was progressively given to well-structured major projects, rather than to a heterogeneous assemblage of small projects.

17. A sizable proportion of the funds for the first programming cycle was devoted to projects in the education and training sector. Most of these projects helped in the establishment of a number of institutions and were terminated after giving notable momentum to Mali's educational structures. They also mapped out the channels for substantial inputs from other multilateral and bilateral sources of assistance.

18. The purpose of giving priority to education and training was to increase national self-sufficiency and make available replacements for expatriate staff at all levels. In that way the Government could derive the greatest advantage from Mali's major asset, namely, human resources. It can now be said that this replacement process is, thanks to UNDP's catalyzing efforts, well under way.

19. The launching of the major projects of this first programme was affected in some cases by delays in both the arrival of experts and the delivery of equipment. However, delays in the assignment of national personnel also had detrimental effects on the achievement of the objectives of some projects.

20. The experience gained during the first cycle has been analysed and discussed by the Government and UNDP, and it has been taken into account in the preparation of the present programme.

### III. Economic and social situation

21. Mali, classified as one of the least developed countries in the world, is also one of the countries worst affected by the drought which assumed such tragic proportions in the Sahelian region in 1972 and thereafter.

22. Owing to its land-locked position, Mali has to bear excessive transport and transit costs representing between 25 and 30 per cent of the value of its foreign trade.

23. More than half of the country consists of desert and sub-desert areas, situated below isohyet 200. The other half is composed of the relatively arid Sahelian zone, which is the most suitable one for the development of livestock production, and a zone having sufficient rainfall for agriculture. However, these severe ecological constraints are mitigated by the substantial water resources of

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the Niger and Senegal rivers which are of great potential value for the development of agriculture, livestock production and energy.

24. The growth of Mali's economy is heavily dependent on the development of the primary sector. The share of this sector in the national accounts has gradually declined; it was estimated at 38.2 per cent of the GDP at current prices in 1975 (IBRD report).

25. This situation gives only an imperfect picture of the fundamental role of the primary sector, inasmuch as a considerable share of all output is consumed domestically and its monetary value can be estimated only on a somewhat arbitrary basis. An important factor in this is that some 90 per cent of the population of Mali makes a living from activities in the rural sector.

26. The secondary sector represented 16.5 per cent of the GDP in 1975, and there is a generally upward trend in this sector owing to the development of agro-industries and rising energy requirements.

27. The tertiary sector represented 45.3 per cent of the GDP in 1975. Trade and administration are predominant but, because Mali is land-locked, the contribution of transport and related services to the sector is significant.

28. The development of the Malian economy from 1970 to 1977 may be divided into three periods:

(a) 1970-1972

29. This period coincided with the beginning of the three-year economic and financial recovery programme, the major objectives of which were to revitalize the economy and to restore the fundamental balances. The gross domestic product increased by an average of 5 per cent and there was an appreciable improvement in the fundamental balances.

(b) 1973-1974

30. The dominant feature in this period was an exceptional wave of drought that dealt a severe blow to the Malian economy, which relies primarily on agriculture and animal production. Grain production dropped by one third, and livestock was reduced by 30 per cent throughout the territory as a whole and by 90 per cent in some northern sectors. Because there was a considerable decline in cash crops, the whole agro-industrial sector, and consequently the whole of the Malian economy, suffered.

31. There was an acceleration of rural migration to urban centres, Bamako in particular. Being haphazard and unorganized, this migration caused some, fortunately short-term, social problems.

32. The trade deficit increased considerably, as did the budget deficit. The gross domestic product fell from 157.8 billion in 1972 to 154.1 billion in 1974, with a low of 153 billion in 1973.

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(c) 1975-1977

33. The year 1975 may be regarded as a year of transition, which might have marked the beginning of real economic recovery. The GDP rose from 154.1 billion in 1974 to 173.7 billion in 1975, an increase of 12.75 per cent. Output picked up, as pre-drought levels were regained (cotton) or exceeded (grains, groundnuts).

34. However, the balance-of-payments deficit was still very high in 1975. The causes were external: the late delivery of food-stuffs orders and a drop in the prices of export products.

35. These external factors did not affect certain propitious trends which emerged in 1975 and were confirmed by the first data analysed for 1976. Agricultural output for 1976/77 is higher than in the preceding year, and it is anticipated that the 1978 targets of the five-year Plan will be exceeded.

36. However, there are still numerous bottle-necks in the marketing of products which prevent the country from deriving full advantage from its production. A complete restructuring of this sector is under way.

37. Following a considerable increase in the budget deficit during the drought years, the 1976 deficit was kept at the same level as the preceding year's, and it is generally thought that it can be reduced by one half in 1977.

38. The improvement in the balance in 1976 may not have been as substantial as had been expected, but the balance-of-payments deficit was reduced owing to the high level of external inputs.

IV. The Government's national and regional strategy

39. Mali's development strategy is defined in the five-year Plan for 1974-1978. In order to grasp its full significance, two considerations must be taken into account:

(a) After the experience of the drought, the priority objective of this strategy must be to prevent the country's economy from ever again being exposed to the consequences of such disasters;

(b) The Plan is merely the first stage of a programme to be carried out over a much longer period.

40. The basic objectives of the five-year Plan are stated as follows:

To satisfy the basic needs of the population, particularly with regard to grains and water;

To rebuild livestock herds;

To increase the value of primary production;

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To mitigate the country's land-locked condition by improving the transport infrastructure.

41. This programme is based on the long-term (horizon 2000) pursuit of the following qualitative aims:

Assigned and improved income for the whole population;

Effective control of production operations by nationals through expansion of the State sector;

Training of Malian senior staff;

Gradual development, particularly in the State sector, of national savings;

Promotion of trade, financial and cultural exchanges within the framework of African regional or subregional groupings with a view to gaining access to a wider market, acquiring regional expertise and achieving rational co-ordination of transport infrastructure systems.

42. In short, development during the first phase will be concentrated on the growth of the primary sector. Reducing the economy's vulnerability means establishing in both agriculture and livestock production methods which will be less vulnerable to climatic hazards, in conjunction with the building up of interharvest reserves so that part of the surpluses of good years can be carried over.

43. This approach to development will be reflected particularly in the work of the "action units", autonomous rural development institutions integrated both geographically and sectorally. The "action units" are therefore the preferred framework for large-scale development investment and to that end receive a substantial share of external aid inputs.

44. Looking beyond the Plan period, the development of major river basins by the construction of large dams is one of the main objectives of the development strategy. The largest dam projects are the Sélingué (estimated completion 1980) and the Manantali (to start in 1980). The opportunities created by these projects will not be fully exploited until the last decade of the century. Projects directly or indirectly connected with this construction work by themselves form a huge segment of the endeavours to be made by the Governments of the region and the international community.

45. In the shorter term, the strategy has, inter alia, the following sectoral objectives:

(a) Priority for grain production, the development of which will be combined with sectoral cash crop schemes (groundnut and cotton schemes) and which will also be the subject of specific programmes (rice and millet schemes);

(b) Development of a first segment of irrigated cultivation. These

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operations involve not only production but also institution-building and working out methods for the further development of irrigated cultivation;

(c) Priority for the development of water resources. Measures include: water management in the Niger and Senegal river basins; ground-water research;

(d) Programme for faster rebuilding of livestock herds and the planning of subsequent systematic action to develop livestock production;

(e) Optimum development of rural areas according to the natural potential of each area and optimum development of national resources through the establishment or development of processing industries, especially by the promotion of small national industries and handicrafts;

(g) Development of the infrastructure so as to open up underexploited areas;

(h) Strengthening of agronomic and zootechnical research;

(i) Systematic prospecting for natural resources.

46. The regional framework for this strategy is the existing co-ordination between the Sahelian countries, chiefly through the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). In order to facilitate dialogue between the Sahelian countries as a group and the international community, which is called upon to make special efforts for the development of the region, the Club des Amis du Sahel was set up. The concerted action of these two organizations has been, and will be to an even greater extent in the near future, an essential element in mobilizing the necessary financial and human resources.

47. The States of the Sahel region have themselves initiated a number of special development actions. In the case of Mali, these include the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS), the Niger River Commission, the Liptako-Gourma Authority and the Trans-Saharan Highway Committee.

48. The work which has been done by these institutions, reinforced by the rude awakening caused by the tragic drought episode, has made it possible for a well-formulated common approach to the problems of the region to emerge. Efforts must continue in this direction.

49. This does not mean that all the problems must have common solutions because, although some problems are shared by all, the special characteristics of each country require that each should find the most suitable solution. On the other hand, what has proved necessary is the working out of a common approach and the resultant co-ordination and collaboration between the countries concerned wherever appropriate.

50. UNDP assistance will play an important role in this context, whether by the technical assistance support which it can give to the inter-State institutions or by its possible catalytic role in mobilizing the vast resources needed to carry



out projects which often exceed the capacity, not only of UNDP, but of any individual donor.

51. Lastly, this strategy is connected with the broader framework of pan-African co-operation, with its series of institutions and endeavours, whether they involve all the countries of the continent (OAU, ECA or, for example, the major inter-African highway programmes and the Pan-African Telecommunications Network) or specific groupings having a geographical or functional basis (CEAO, ECOWAS, OICMA, WARDA, etc. or the regional research and training institutions).

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## B. CONTENT OF THE PROGRAMME

### I. General characteristics

52. This document reflects the development strategy outlined in the current five-year Plan. The Government has sought in particular to co-ordinate the UNDP programme of assistance with national plans. Similarly, arrangements have been made for the Government and UNDP jointly to review the programme when the next Plan is about to begin.

53. In preparing the programme account was taken of the unique character of UNDP assistance and the country's specific needs. This approach yielded three key ideas, namely:

Assistance in politically sensitive areas;

Drought control;

The will to self-reliance.

Stemming from these three key ideas, the method employed consisted in:

designing well-structured large-scale projects instead of a less coherent group of small-scale projects;

undertaking new activities in areas having a significant multiplier effect;

concentrating activities on areas receiving top priority in the Plan, a number of which are strongly influenced by the effects of the drought.

54. The programme stresses better organization of agricultural production, rural development in general and eliminating the constraints which characterize the country's situation and to which reference was made earlier in this document. On the basis of these considerations, the following criteria were applied in determining which projects should receive UNDP assistance.

(a) Medium- and long-term solutions to problems arising from the drought;

(b) Promotion of self-reliance through, inter alia, better management of resources, both domestic and from external assistance. (The projects aimed at strengthening planning capacity are part of this approach);

(c) Projects that are immediately productive, particularly in terms of financial resources (foreign exchange): for example, projects leading to higher export earnings, developing mineral resources, promoting industrialization;

(d) Helping Mali to solve problems stemming from its land-locked situation. In particular, projects to maintain and improve the communications network and to strengthen equipment management and maintenance services in all sectors of the economy.

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55. The selection of projects, however, was governed largely by the necessity to continue ongoing large-scale projects which are now at what might be called a mature stage. These absorb a relatively large share of available resources. In this connexion, it should be noted that a large increase in expert costs and the financial constraints of 1976 led to delays in attaining objectives and thus to the need for unexpected extensions in a number of projects.

56. In keeping with the stated priorities, the new projects cover irrigation works, livestock production, the strengthening of planning machinery, and transport and communications. Finally, the possibility of constituting a reserve for new projects within the framework of the next Plan will give the assistance requested from UNDP a measure of flexibility that will enable it to be adapted to changes in national economic needs.

57. The allocation of resources by sector is as follows (percentages for the 1972-1976 programme are given in brackets):

	<u>Per cent</u>	
(1) Rural development	36.3	(27.4)
(2) Development of water resources	24.4	(10.7)
(3) Human resources	18	(45.6)
(4) Strengthening of planning machinery	12.7	(9.7)
(5) Development of the modern sector	6.8	(1.9)
(6) Transport and communications	1.8	(4.7)

58. A particular effort was made in designing projects to ensure the best possible use of available resources. Some of the principles applied to that end are stated in the "new dimensions in technical co-operation" defined by the UNDP Governing Council. For instance:

The UNDP input constitutes the minimum required, taking into account all other inputs mobilized by the Government or by other sources of assistance, to ensure the smooth running of the project;

In view of the fact that Mali is one of the least developed countries, care was taken to ensure that the projects will have the necessary resources for day-to-day operations and the maintenance of equipment when the Government itself is unable to supply those resources;

An effort was made to keep expert costs to a minimum, either by relying on national expertise or by using low-cost experts (associate experts, volunteers), who can, when necessary, be supervised by high-level consultants;

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Provision was made for making as much use as possible of experts assigned to other projects. United Nations experts in Mali should, when needed, be available to all projects;

Encouragement was given to developing technical co-operation among developing countries, either by tapping expertise available in the countries of the region or by admitting nationals of other countries to training institutions in Mali.

59. In view of the catalytic role which UNDP can play vis-à-vis other sources of assistance and in order to make optimum use of resources, a number of projects were programmed in co-ordination with other bilateral or multilateral aid sources. In such cases, UNDP assistance goes to supporting the central purpose of the project, while the other inputs may be in the form of additional technical assistance or of fixed capital inputs.

60. As regards investments, UNDP assistance can relate to pre-investment studies, to support of the management and supervision of the investments themselves or to both of them. In general, even when the projects are not directly concerned with pre-investment, they are designed to help in mobilizing follow-up resources.

## II. Rural development

61. The agricultural sector continues to be the mainstay of the Malian economy and its importance was highlighted, if such proof was needed, by the recent drought. This sector was therefore the major concern of the Plan, which "set up programmes for developing the major agricultural products", taking into account ecological, geographical and socio-economic constraints on development:

Climatic hazards and very unfavourable soil conditions in much of the country;

The consequences of the country's land-locked position and its size, and their corollaries;

Weakness of the infrastructure and communication system, especially the rural road network;

Inadequacy of agronomic research on the non-irrigated grain production (millet, sorghum);

Weakness of the machinery for supply and non-existence of a system of rural credit;

Weakness of the marketing and storage network;

Adverse consequences of the agricultural prices policy;

Need for balance between areas of extensive grazing and intensive agriculture;

Importance of taking advantage of the potential of irrigated agriculture;

Inadequate management of national rangelands.

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62. Among the long-term development objectives adopted in the five-year Plan mention should be made of:

Increasing agricultural output with a view to attaining food independence;

Increasing output of industrial goods, textiles and cash crops (cotton, kenaf, groundnuts, sugar) and livestock, with a view to improving the balance of payments and reducing the budget deficit.

63. In order to attain these objectives, a "self-reliant strategy" is advocated. There can be no success in building an independent national economy as long as agricultural production remains vulnerable to the vicissitudes of climate. Economic growth "must be based primarily on the increased accumulation of domestic surpluses and endogenous factors of production, particularly the expansion of domestic demand".

#### Increasing industrial output

64. Increasing industrial output is the function of Development Units which, although enjoying a degree of managerial autonomy, come under the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Rural Development. Originally established for the specific purpose of increasing production of a single crop in a well-defined geographical area, the Units have gradually changed over to a policy of integrated agricultural production centred on one basic crop: cotton, rice, groundnuts, etc.

65. This sector receives substantial financing from various multilateral and bilateral sources; accordingly, no UNDP assistance is being requested now.

#### Food crops

66. The drought of recent years and the country's chronic foodstuffs deficit in the past have left a strong imprint on the development strategy of the five-year Plan. The Plan includes, for example, a long-term grain production target of 1.7 million tons, whereas total needs have been estimated at 1,270,000 tons, which would produce an exportable surplus in normal years.

67. The integrated development approach has already proved its worth, since the 1976/77 grain harvest was approximately 1,250,000 tons as a result of the operation of the Units: Ségou rice unit, Mopti rice, southern Mali, Haute-vallée, Niger Office, Kaarta millet.

68. While it is true that intensifying agriculture and expanding the area under cultivation are dependent on a whole range of factors and mutually reinforcing activities, the multiplication and distribution of selected seed suitable for the various ecological zones of the country is a fundamental requirement.

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### Seed centres

Objectives: irrigation works (grading, canals, roads, pumping station, etc.) at two farms: production at the Babougou Centre of 1,500 tons of seed (rice) and at the Samé Centre of 200 tons of selected seeds (millet, sorghum, maize);

The first experiment in planning irrigation works and developing cropping methods will guide the technical development of irrigated agriculture in Mali.

UNDP input, 1977-1980: \$2,161,471; previous input: \$1,374,960

### Livestock and meat

69. Livestock production, a cornerstone of the national economy, is for the first time the subject of a comprehensive plan, the broad emphases in which are:

Optimum physical planning of rural areas;

Zoning of livestock production;

Meeting the needs of agriculture for draught oxen;

Maximum national return on finished products.

70. A series of large-scale development projects has been planned for the major rangeland areas (Dilly, Nara-Est, Kayes-Nord) and is reinforced by a project on zoning livestock production developed by the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA). In addition, the United Nations Environment Programme has plans for a regional study (SOLAR project) on the same subject.

71. The Malian Livestock and Meat Agency (OMBEVI) is responsible at the national level for problems relating to the production and marketing of livestock and meat products.

### Improvement of the production and marketing of livestock and meat products

Objectives: strengthening of OMBEVI and its infrastructure, and increasing its technical staff;

Operation of the Pilot Centre at Dilly for experimentation on production methods in Sahelian grazing conditions;

Improved marketing of animal products (meat, hides and skins, by-products).

UNDP input, 1977-1981: \$2,455,699; previous input: \$1,632,074



72. The recent drought has demonstrated how precarious rangeland animal breeding is and the need to put it on a sound footing, in space and over time, in keeping with the long-term objective of halting desertification. Under the master plan for the development of livestock production, there is to be a first phase of rangeland improvement covering approximately 40,000 km<sup>2</sup>. This work will not produce the desired effect unless provision is made for strict supervision.

Technical assistance for rangelands in Kayes-Nord and Mara-Est

Objective: to provide, under OMBEVI auspices, highly specialized staff for project management and the training of national cadres. The investments and the conduct of operations in the two areas will be financed by bilateral assistance amounting to some \$13 million.

UNDP input: \$763,480

Irrigated areas

73. The programme of irrigation works is not an end in itself but part of an over-all strategy, a component of the broad integrated activities of agricultural development. Its aim is to reduce the vulnerability of the national economy to climatic vicissitudes.

74. The plan is to develop, in conjunction with the future dam at Sélingué, a number of new agricultural areas or areas of which only some parts have been farmed in the past. The storage dam will make better water management possible, and this will have favourable effects on the area under cultivation and especially on yield per unit.

Study and development of the Bankoumana and Madina areas

Objective: to carry out a feasibility study which will take the form of collecting cartographic, topographic and demographic data on the basis of which a development programme will be prepared with a view to securing external financing.

UNDP input: \$1.2 million

Integrated rural development

75. The flooding of land after the construction of the Sélingué dam will necessitate moving several thousand farmers and settling them elsewhere. Being aware of the socio-economic problems involved, the Government is anxious to have the resettlement of the population carried out as smoothly as possible.

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Resettlement of the population of Sélingué

Objective: drawing up of a settlement plan for the population displaced by the storage dam, based on an integrated agricultural development scheme which will include health, education and other components.

UNDP input: \$1,250,000

76. The assistance requested from UNDP in this area will very probably be complemented by bilateral and multilateral assistance. UNICEF, in particular, has expressed an interest in participating in the execution phase.

77. Mali is participating in the large-scale regional project for the eradication of onchocerciasis, which is financed by several sources of multilateral and bilateral assistance, including UNDP. The project includes an economic development component for onchocerciasis-free areas. A special planning unit will be established by the Government and provision has been made for an input of \$500,000 from the funds of the UNDP regional project for the studies the unit will conduct. Financing in the same amount will also be provided by the World Bank under the Mali-Sud project.

III. Development of water resources

78. The question of water supply, both for production and for the needs of the population, is of the utmost importance to the Malian economy.

79. The Plan includes a series of projects, the objectives of which are the development of the considerable surface-water potential and the systematic development of ground water. More specifically, the projects relate to:

Hydrological resources - in this case, the study of river basins;

Dams, particularly, the major dams at Sélingué and Manantali;

Urban water supply which, while having a social aspect, is also linked to productive activities (industry);

Hydrogeological research, which is essential for the development of ground water and rural water projects, its logical consequence;

Hydroelectric power production. In addition, in view of the fact that the construction of the major dams will not be completed for several years, the Plan provides for the strengthening, during the period of transition of thermal power stations. It is important to note in this context that Mali also intends to do its utmost to promote research and experimentation on alternative energy sources, including solar energy.

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Hydrogeological research and rural water projects

80. The provisional results of the last census indicate that Mali has a total population of approximately 6.3 million living in over 10,000 agglomerations, most of which have fewer than 750 inhabitants. Very few of these agglomerations have an adequate permanent supply of pure water. In addition, the development of rangelands requires the construction of several thousand additional water points. It is estimated that total requirements amount to over 10,000 water supply installations.

81. In order to meet these needs, the Government launched "Operation Wells", which was one of the projects approved by CILSS in connexion with the drought-control strategy. The initial difficulties encountered in this project demonstrated the importance of combining it with a systematic prospecting programme and thereby utilizing quicker methods of developing ground-water resources. UNDP has, therefore, been requested to assist in strengthening the government authorities concerned.

82. UNDP is being asked to finance a project two phases of which have already been completed and which is aimed at providing the Department of Water Resources (Ground-Water Division) with effective means of action.

83. In the light of the success already achieved and the encouraging prospects created by the approach that has been chosen (most up-to-date methods of drilling preceded by the necessary hydrogeological surveys), the Government has decided to devote a substantial share of its IPF to this sector.

84. The UNDP assistance requested consists in a large-scale project in which other agencies of the United Nations system, such as UNICEF and WHO, will also be involved. The project will be carried out in co-ordination with many activities financed by other sources of assistance (IBRD, USAID, FAC, Switzerland, non-governmental organizations).



Ground-water surveys and development

Objectives: to increase the physical and human resources of the Ground-Water Division; in particular, to increase the number of drilling rigs available to the Department of Water Resources and Energy;

to carry out hydrogeological surveys with a view to identifying water points;

to drill approximately 2,000 boreholes;

to install pumps at as many productive boreholes as possible and ensure their maintenance for an initial period;

to train national staff to operate drilling units;

Complementary objectives (co-operation with UNICEF and WHO):

to study the impact of the use of clean water on the health of the population;

to start a programme of rural development and health education.

UNDP input, 1977-1981: \$4,859,208; previous input: \$2,713,895

85. The results of drilling carried out under the project have also made it possible to mobilize other investments, for example, for water supply systems in a number of towns. Among these is the water supply system of the town of Nioro, which is covered by a project financed by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (in collaboration with FAC).

Hydroelectric resources

86. A study of river basins and their behaviour is essential to the success of the long-term development strategy that has been devised in the light of the experience of the drought.

87. One of the priorities is the strengthening of the governmental units responsible for activities in this sector. Under the first programme UNDP financed a project entitled "Flood forecasting and warning system on the Niger river".

88. The international character of the major rivers in Mali makes this sector an ideal one for regional co-operation. Mali is involved in all the studies being conducted by OMVS and in the regional project for the development of the Niger River basin, which is financed by UNDP and other sources of assistance.

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89. Among the areas in which units need to be strengthened, the Government has identified:

hydrological networks;

those units concerned with documentation on hydrological and hydrogeological resources for the preparation of inventories, maps and yearbooks and for the use of remote sensing;

the agro-hydro-meteorological services.

These last are covered by a regional project, financed by UNDP and the United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO), for strengthening agro-meteorological machinery in all the Sahelian countries. From 1978 onwards, however, the financing of the national components of the project will become the responsibility of the countries concerned. The Government is anxious to have the project continue and, in a spirit of regional co-operation, is requesting the continuation of UNDP assistance under its IPF.

Programme to strengthen meteorological and hydrological services in the Sahelian countries: Republic of Mali

Objectives: to improve and strengthen the meteorological and hydrological observation networks;

to establish networks for collection, processing and dissemination of data in a form that makes them suitable for direct use in agricultural and rural areas;

to recruit and train the requisite staff;

to establish functional links with user services;

to ensure co-ordination with the regional project (Niamey Centre for staff training and data processing at the regional level)

UNDP input: \$400,000

Dams

90. The two major projects in this area are the Sélingué and Manantali dams but other dam projects should be planned with an eye to the future. Finally, there is a programme for small storage dams for agriculture.

91. UNDP financed the initial study on the Sélingué dam and a study on irrigation works. Since that time, financing for the construction of the dam has been

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secured and work has begun. Two projects under this country programme (irrigated areas and resettlement of the population of Sélingué) are directly linked to the construction of this dam. They are described in the chapter on rural development.

92. The Manantali dam is one of the corner-stones of the OMVS programme. Under its regional programme, UNDP has participated significantly in the efforts of that agency, especially through the provision of institutional back-stopping and financing for a major agronomic research project which has one centre at Kayes in Mali. No UNDP assistance from Mali's IPF is being requested for the present phase.

#### Urban water supply

93. Few towns in Mali have a complete modern water supply system. A project involving a comprehensive study of this problem was financed by UNDP under the first programme. The project identified priorities on the basis of which several investments in this area are now under way, including one for the water supply system of Nioro du Sahel, financed by CDF, to which reference was made above. In addition, the ground-water project helped a number of these projects by identifying the water points required. No further UNDP assistance is requested for this purpose for the time being.

#### IV. Strengthening of planning structures

94. Although the five-year Plan does not contain a special section on the administrative components of economic and social development, it frequently refers, in discussing the obstacles to the attainment of its objectives, to existing short-comings - structural, procedural or material - in the administrative apparatus.

95. If the Government's development strategy is to be given expression in consistent planning and planning is to be translated into practical achievement, the Malian administration must be able to manage its national resources, and the inputs from external sources, properly.

96. UNDP assistance, by its very nature, lends itself to use in politically sensitive areas and is especially aimed at promoting self-reliance. With this in mind, the Government is requesting UNDP financing for two important projects directed to strengthening the planning capacity of public services.

97. Several years ago, in order to fashion public administration into an effective instrument of development, the Government embarked on large-scale action to carry out "a fundamental reorganization of State machinery and the methods and procedures of the Malian administration". For that purpose it set up a special body for study and action, the National Commission for Administrative Reform (CNRA). There have already been two phases of UNDP assistance to the Commission during which significant progress was made both in terms of preparatory studies and governmental decisions. The objective of the new stage of the project is to continue the work in hand by ensuring that the reforms are implemented in the field and consolidating the CNRA General Secretariat as a permanent body for monitoring the reform.

/...



Administrative reform

- Objectives: (a) to draw up and adopt laws and regulations in the following fields and monitor their implementation:
- reform of administrative machinery and procedures;
  - reform of personnel administration;
  - reform of budgetary and financial management;
  - reform of regional and local administration;
  - promotion of basic and advanced training of staff.
- (b) the institutionalization of CNRA and its General Secretariat as the central permanent body for research, programming and monitoring reform measures; training of the Secretariat's other national staff.

UNDP input, 1977-1980: \$1,735,560; previous input: \$1,491,650

98. The Government's efforts to plan the country's development adequately resulted, first of all, in the initiation of the 1970-1972 three-year recovery programme. The programme consisted mainly of a series of investments and studies designed to redress the fundamental imbalances in the economy. In addition, guidelines for a five-year development plan were established by 1971. The problems caused by the drought did not give rise to any changes in the selected planning method, which was, through thorough research and extensive consultations, to identify options at the regional level and in all sectors of economic and social life and to prepare specific projects on the basis of those options. The resulting Plan covers the period 1974-1978.

99. Finally, with the establishment of the Ministry of Planning, Mali provided itself with the organ it needed to co-ordinate the preparation and execution of projects within the framework of the Development Plans and to evaluate the success with which the objectives established in the Plans were attained. One of the most important tasks of the Ministry of Planning is to ensure optimum use, co-ordination and evaluation of external assistance. It therefore became necessary to take steps to establish a Central Project Office which, working in co-operation with the technical departments concerned, would be responsible for tender specifications.

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Central Project Office

Objectives: To assist the Ministry of Planning in the planning and setting up of a Central Project Office;

To provide a basic core of experts, to be assisted by a panel of consultants in specialized technical fields;

To train national personnel in the preparation of investment briefs and the processing of invitations to tender.

UNDP input for 1977-1981: \$1 million

V. Development of human resources

Education

100. The preparation of the five-year plan was governed by a long-term education strategy, and many decisions concerning the five-year period under discussion were taken in the light of the effect they were intended to have during the following period.

101. The strategy varies with the type of training involved: on the one hand, there is basic (school and out-of-school) education and, on the other, vocational training (technical and skilled staff).

102. In the first type of training a policy of democratization is evident, as is the delicate balance between social needs and financial constraints. As for the second type of training, the principal criterion for growth is provided by the projections of personnel requirements for national development.

103. (a) Basic education

In the Malian education system, basic education comprises the first nine years of schooling - a first cycle of six years and a second cycle of three years. Mali has also developed a number of out-of-school education programmes, varying in form and content, which are an essential element in the Malian system as a whole.

(1) Basic schooling

104. The strategy for basic schooling for the Plan period provides for:

The maintenance of the first-year enrolment rate (28 per cent of the appropriate age group). A more rapid increase in the enrolment rate is planned from the beginning of the school year in 1979;

/...



The improvement of output at all levels. Detailed rules have been laid down on this subject in order to reduce repeating and dropping-out as much as possible and thus reduce the unit cost of education by almost 35 per cent;

The development of research and experimental work;

The extension of the "ruralized pilot school" network;

Continuation of the "Teaching Reform" project (curriculum reform in both cycles);

A World Bank/UNESCO study to test the use of national languages in education and study alternative approaches, in particular the possibility of providing training to young people in rural areas as an extension of literacy education.

## (2) Types of out-of-school education

105. Functional literacy: Provision is made for increasing the means available with a view to incorporating functional literacy in all "development operations".

106. Agricultural Apprenticeship Centres (CAA): it is planned to extend the centres and strengthen their capacity, particularly within the framework of the World Bank education project and USAID assistance.

107. The first UNDP programme had a significant impact on out-of-school education. UNESCO established the operational structures for functional literacy work, and ILO revived and restructured the Agricultural Apprenticeship Centres. It should be noted, however, that the project for the establishment of practically oriented centres failed.

## (b) Advanced vocational training

108. The various types of basic education provided during the second cycle lead into secondary education which lasts for three or four years and which leads in turn to the baccalauréat or a technical qualification. With respect to the latter, the economy's need for middle-level personnel is not being satisfied. Moreover, on completion of their secondary education, many people with technical qualifications find that, in certain fields, it is impossible to get advanced training in Mali.

109. As a result of a UNDP/ICAO regional survey of training requirements in the field of civil aviation, proposals were made to enable Mali to plan its human resources in this very specialized field. In view of the urgent nature of certain requirements, the Government turned to UNDP to ensure that the most urgent priorities were met. Despite financial constraints, special arrangements involving the use of non-convertible currencies made it possible to begin this project in 1977.

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Aviation training

Objectives: To train three professional pilots, two aircraft mechanics and an economist specializing in air transport.

UNDP input for 1977-1981: \$293,352

(c) Training of senior and supervisory personnel

110. The operational goal in higher education is to establish a national system capable of providing all the qualified personnel which the country needs for its development plans. These needs determine the capacity which the higher educational institutions must have.

111. The number of scientific and technological specialists produced is not sufficient to meet planned needs. In other disciplines, however, there is a growing imbalance between the number of graduates and the absorptive capacity of the public sector, particularly in certain branches of education and administration.

112. Accordingly, in higher education priority is being given to the development of training institutions in the agricultural sector (Rural Polytechnic Institute (IPR)) and in the industrial sector (National Engineering School (ENI)); the current output capacity and, indeed, over-all capacity of these institutions are quite inadequate.

113. A large assistance project involving the Katibougou IPR, financed by UNDP, was executed by UNESCO until 1975, when it was taken over by bilateral assistance.

114. The National Engineering School assistance project, which began in 1971 has been extended in order to provide Mali with an effective means of training nationals of both Mali and neighbouring countries as engineers.

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Assistance to the National Engineering School (ENI)

Objectives: To train the teaching staff of ENI;

To train engineers capable of both planning and carrying out work in the fields of topography, applied hydraulics, electronics, geology and civil engineering;

To train instructors of technical, secondary and vocational education in these five subjects;

To prepare a programme of applied research;

To build the ENI laboratories;

To strengthen the operational structures of ENI.

UNDP input for 1977-1981: \$2,533,660; previous input: \$1,522,115

115. A special department has been established in the Senior Teachers' Training College (ENS) to provide on-the-job training for teachers in higher education and research workers. This department, the Advanced Pedagogics Centre (CPS), operates in an unusual manner: the students conduct their research locally under the guidance of foreign teachers who visit Mali several times each year to monitor their results, and their theses are submitted to an international jury at Bamako. Assistance for the Advanced Pedagogics Centre was provided by UNDP and UNESCO, as well as in the form of funds-in-trust from Saudi Arabia and the Federal Republic of Germany. In the present programming cycle, UNDP assistance is requested for the purchase of equipment.

Assistance for the Advanced Pedagogics Centre

Objectives: To provide the CPS laboratories with the equipment they still require;

To provide the ancillary equipment necessary for the smooth functioning of these laboratories.

UNDP input for 1977-1981: \$150,000; previous input: \$2,114,167 (covering assistance to CPS and ENS).



Labour, management and employment

116. Manpower requirements in all categories and at all levels for the period 1974-1978 were ascertained by conducting a detailed survey, the results of which provide the basis for planning options in the field of training and employment. This survey demonstrates the importance of training management personnel, since management plays a key role in over-all employment policy. Only adequate management capacity can ensure the optimum utilization of human resources envisaged in the selected planning procedures. Because of its multiplier effect, this sector is a particularly suitable one for UNDP assistance.

117. Surveys conducted in 1973 by the planning departments indicated that approximately 1,400 people will be needed to fill senior posts in 1978, 200 of whom will need management training for posts in trade, management and economics. Many of the other candidates will also have to receive such training. These include staff working on "rural development schemes", who have important management responsibilities.

118. If, in addition to these figures, account is taken of serving senior personnel (300 in State corporations alone), it can be seen that basic or advanced management training will have to be provided to approximately 1,000 people. The corresponding figures for middle-level personnel likely to benefit from such training are about twice as high. Moreover, approximately 40 instructors in management will be required to replace those provided through external technical assistance.

119. In order to be able to provide basic and further training to enough people, Mali established the Productivity and Budget Management Institute (IPGP) in 1972 and made this Institute responsible for holding consultations with State enterprises and rural development schemes. It is proposed that UNDP should continue providing assistance to this Institute. In addition, the World Bank, acting within the framework of its second "project education", will provide IPGP with additional assistance from the fourth quarter of 1977.



Assistance to the Productivity and Budget Management Institute

- Objectives: To provide graduates of higher educational institutes with further training in management;
- To retrain serving senior and middle-level staff by introducing them to modern management techniques;
- To assist public and private enterprises in Mali with the introduction of these management techniques;
- To provide the teaching staff of IPGP and other educational institutions with training and further training.

UNDP input for 1977-1980: \$902,469; previous input: \$1,365,539

VI. Development of the modern sector

Industry

120. The plan includes an important programme designed to promote the maximum development of natural resources or to give certain imported products added value:

By improving or expanding the means of production of a dozen existing industrial units; or

By establishing about 30 completely new industries.

121. The industrial development effort will be accompanied by a strengthening of the pre-industrial handicraft sector which has an important role to play in the economic and social life of the country.

122. In 1974 Malian industry represented a mere 7 per cent of the gross domestic product in monetary terms, but it has been undergoing rapid expansion for several years. In terms of structure, there is a large public sector, with a predominant role being played by the largest units: 60 per cent of turnover is accounted for by public enterprises, and 20 per cent of enterprises are responsible for 80 per cent of all industrial activities.

123. The goals of industrial development are as follows:

(1) Multiplier effects on other sectors

Industrial projects should make it possible:

To utilize agricultural and animal resources even more profitably;

To develop mineral resources;

/...



To utilize water resources;

To make rational use of human resources.

(2) Strengthening and consolidation of existing industries by:

Reducing production costs;

Developing the domestic market;

Adjusting to the requirements of the external market.

(3) Geographical decentralization.

(4) Development of basic industries and co-ordination with the development of potential energy sources.

(5) Development of the private sector through better mobilization of domestic saving in order to promote the participation of all citizens in the country's development. This does not preclude encouraging interested foreign private investors to participate in the attainment of Plan goals.

(6) Regional co-operation in the field of industrial development within the framework of CEAO, OMVS, the Liptako-Gourma Authority, etc.

(7) Greater integration of agriculture and industry through the development of agro-industrial complexes.

(8) Development of handicrafts.

124. In order to boost the industrial sector, the Government, with assistance from UNDP, established the Centre for Research into Industrial Promotion (CEPI) in 1976. EDF, CEAO and CCCE are also interested in this Centre.

Assistance to the Centre for Research into Industrial Promotion

Objectives: To assist the Government in establishing a technically and financially self-supporting Centre for Industrial Development;

To help the Government to develop a better-designed and more active industrial policy;

To undertake a systematic study of investment opportunities and the general status of industrialization;

To provide existing industries with technical assistance or create new ones, particularly small- or medium-scale industries;

To keep investors informed of investment opportunities and the general status of industrialization.

UNDP input for 1977-1981: \$1,298,366; previous input: \$145,594



125. CEPI will also serve as co-ordinator for all the projects financed by UNDP within the framework of UNIDO's special industrial services (SIS); this will mean an additional technical and financial input.

#### Mineral resources

126. So far, efforts in the mining sector have been confined to the recording of occurrences. What is needed, in most cases, is to proceed to study and evaluate these occurrences and in some instances to do feasibility studies. The situation in this respect is as follows:

(a) Administrative infrastructure: in order to assist in the implementation of the many projects contemplated, the intention is to begin by reorganizing the Office of Mines and Geology.

(b) Precious ores: these are mainly projects involving gold, which are being executed by SONAREM with co-operation and assistance from the USSR.

(c) Hydrocarbons: the surveys undertaken in the north by Texaco and Global have been suspended. The results have not been released.

(d) Other ores:

Detailed prospecting and feasibility study for iron (the ferriferous Bafing-Makana Basin, the Balé and Djidian-Kéniéba deposits);

Detailed prospecting and feasibility study for bauxite (Baléa and Sitaouma);

Prospecting for manganese in the east: geophysical surveys in the Ansongo-Gao region;

Survey for copper and associated metals: reconnaissance survey of occurrences in the Kayes, Nioro and Bafoulabé regions;

Prospecting in the Bougouni-Sikasso region: exploration of granites and pegmatites, the first segment of which has already been financed by FAC;

Construction work with a view to mining the Tilemsi phosphates.

(e) Liptako-Gourma regional projects:

Prospecting for copper;

Feasibility studies on manganese deposits.

127. Of all the ores referred to, gold is the only one on which mining has begun in Mali.

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128. Until now, it was thought that the reserves in the iron deposits in west Mali were too small to be developed on a viable basis. In 1974 the Miferso company of Senegal carried out work on the Senegalese deposit which lies 35 kilometres from the Malian deposit. This work demonstrated that by going down to a depth of 200 metres, larger reserves than shown by the estimates could be mined. Since the Malian occurrence has the same geological context and the same paragenesis, there are now grounds for hoping that the major Djidian-Kéniéba anomaly may also contain a higher tonnage than forecast. If this hypothesis proves correct, it is planned to establish a single mining company to develop the Malian and Senegalese deposits.

Geological and geophysical survey of the magnetic anomaly at Djidian-Kéniéba

Objectives: To determine whether the deposits really are larger than originally expected;

To carry out a detailed geological and geophysical evaluation of the occurrence;

To drill down to 1,000 metres at three or four sites identified by geological and geophysical studies;

To analyse the resulting samples.

UNDP input for 1977-1981: \$158,500

VII. Transport and communications

129. Mali's land-locked position and its vast territory makes it heavily dependent on its transport strategy. The Bamako-Dakar railway line was for a long time the only link between Mali and the ocean. A second link was established with the construction of the Bamako-Abidjan road.

130. Within Mali, the road network is concentrated mainly in the Niger valley between Bamako and Mopti. The River Niger is navigable for only a few months, and between Koulikoro and Gao. The most isolated regions of the country lie to the north and the west (Kayes and Gao, the First and Sixth Regions).

131. The ultimate goal is to open up Mali completely, and the development strategy for the transport and communications sector follows three basic principles:

Co-ordination of all modes of transport by drawing up a national "Transport plan";

/...



Establishment of close links between this sector and the primary and secondary sectors;

Construction of the road links vital for the marketing of local production.

132. Of the large number of projects planned by the Government in connexion with the road network, UNDP is asked to finance those in which particular emphasis is placed on external communications.

133. A railway line links Bamako and Kayes with the border of Senegal, but there is at present no highway in the First Region. This hampers trade and makes it particularly important to open up that part of the country. Moreover, a road between Bamako and Kayes is the necessary counterpart to certain other regional schemes, such as the project to make the Senegal river navigable as far as Kayes, which will be conducted within the framework of the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS).

#### Study of the Bamako-Kayes road link

Objectives: To conduct an economic study on the feasibility of constructing a road from Bamako, to Kayes and the Senegalese frontier;

To prepare a preliminary road design for the route selected.

UNDP input for 1977-1981: \$250,000; previous input: \$151,456

134. Another particularly attractive project involves the inter-State Algeria-Mali-Niger link. There can no longer be any question of the value of the trans-Saharan highway, which would reduce travel time between the Sixth Region and the Mediterranean to less than a week: such a link with northern Mali will reduce freight costs on imported goods and make it possible to export directly to more countries.

135. Since it was UNDP assistance that made it possible to complete the study at the regional level, UNDP is also asked to finance a small project involving compaction trials which will make it possible to identify suitable methods for the construction of the Malian section of the highway.

#### Compaction trial blocks at Gao

Objectives: To determine exact construction methods and costs for the Gao-Kidal section of the trans-Saharan highway;

To construct a series of trial blocks covering a total distance of 2 kilometres within the Gao urban zone;

To train a highway engineer in this highly specialized field.

UNDP input for 1977-1981: \$133,000



136. It should also be noted that UNSO has secured financing for a project to be executed by the UNDP Office for Projects Execution; this project provides for the improvement and maintenance, for a seven-year period, of two priority sections of secondary road in the Sahelian region covering a distance of more than 400 kilometres. This assistance will total more than \$12 million.

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ANNEX I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. <u>Available resources</u>		(in thousands of \$US)
(1) IPF	24 000	
Less overprogramming 1972-1976	2 194	
Subtotal	21 806	
(2) Balance of the special allocation for the least developed countries	113	
TOTAL		21 919
II. <u>Use of resources</u>		
(1) Ongoing projects	17 048	
(2) New projects	4 496	
Subtotal	21 544	
(3) Unprogrammed resources <u>1/</u>	375	
TOTAL		21 919

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1/ For the time being, the programme has only a small reserve. However, special additional allocations for the least developed countries may become available during the programming period. These would be used for the programming reserve, as would any resources allocated for projects included in the programme for which UNDP finds other sources of financing.



III. Breakdown of the programme (in millions of US dollars)

Sectors	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total
Rural development . . . . .	718	1 950	2 801	1 876	485	7 830
Development of water resources . . . . .	654	1 035	1 707	1 014	849	5 259
Human resources . . . . .	916	852	1 034	661	417	3 880
Strengthening of planning machinery . . . . .	462	590	613	605	465	2 735
Development of the modern sector . . . . .	233	283	482	325	134	1 457
Transport and communications .	5	250	128	-	-	383
Amount programmed . . . . .	2 988	4 960	6 765	4 481	2 350	21 544
Reserve . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	375
TOTAL . . . . .						21 919



ANNEX II

ASSISTANCE FROM UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES OTHER THAN UNDP

(1) World Bank

- A. Financing granted in the form of International Development Association loans between 1972 and 1976: \$92.4 million distributed as follows:

Agriculture and livestock production	\$48.8 million
Railways, roads and telecommunications	\$38.1 million
Education	\$5.5 million

- B. Projects under consideration for possible inclusion in the future programme:

Third railways project	\$10.5 million (1977)
Second education project	\$10 million (1977)
Second Riz-Mopti project	
Second integrated rural development project	
Fourth road project	
Urban project	
Tourism project	
Niger Office	
Economic development of onchocerciasis-free regions	
Cement works	

Cost of the 1977-1981 programme: at least \$125 million.

(2) United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

Ongoing projects (1975 to 1977):

Water supply for Niore du Sahel	\$1 429 000
Construction of provincial slaughterhouses	\$1 041 000
Assistance to SCAER	\$ 165 000

New projects totalling approximately \$10 million are planned for the next programming period.

(3) United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO)

Secondary road projects	\$12 million
Regional fisheries development project	

The total value of the projects for which financing will be sought by UNSO on behalf of Mali is in the order of several tens of millions of dollars.

/...



(4) United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

Family health project (1977-1980)	\$1 000 000
Continuation of the population census project (1977-1978)	\$550 000

(5) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

\$1,150,000 allocated for 1977-1978, including:

\$110,000 for health
\$222,000 for education
\$134,000 for social affairs
\$201,000 for rural development activities
\$490,000 for rural water supply

The total funds which UNICEF may make available to Mali between 1977 and 1981 can be estimated at nearly \$5 million.

(6) World Food Programme (WFP)

Ongoing projects:

Assistance to hospitals (1974-1978)	\$1 million
Assistance to rural development (1976-1980)	\$10 million

The WFP programme for the period 1977-1981 is likely to amount to nearly \$20 million.

(7) World Health Organization (WHO)

The WHO programme for 1977-1979 has earmarked \$1.3 million for the development of:

basic health services;  
health and training schools.

Expenditure for the period 1977-1981 will total approximately \$2,250,000.

(8) UNESCO

Participation programme	\$200 000
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(9) Special industrial services (UNDP/ONUDI)	\$350 000
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(10) Trust funds

ILO/ADB	Assistance to "Operation Wells"	\$5 956 775
	Assistance to the Agricultural Engineering Department	\$4 800 000
FAO/Switzerland/Federal Republic of Germany		
	Construction of warehouses (for emergency stocks)	\$1 146 000
UNCTAD (ITC)/Norway		
	Assistance to the Malian Foreign Trade Centre	
	1977	\$150 000
	1978-1981 (estimate)	\$500 000



ANNEX III  
LIST OF PROJECTS

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Project title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>UNDP input in millions of \$US</u>
<u>Rural development</u>			
MLI/76/005	Seed centres (ongoing)	FAO	2 161
MLI/76/007	Improvement of the production and marketing of livestock and meat products (ongoing)	FAO	2 455
	Technical assistance to the rangeland areas of Kayes- Nord and Nara-Est (new)	FAO	763
	Survey and development of irrigated areas in Bankoumana and Madina (new)	FAO	1 200
	Resettlement of the population of Sélingué (new)	FAO	1 250
<u>Development of water resources</u>			
MLI/76/004	Prospecting for and development of ground water (ongoing)	United Nations	4 859
MLI/76/009	Programme to strengthen meteorological and hydrological services (ongoing)	WMO	400
<u>Strengthening of planning machinery</u>			
MLI/76/006	Administrative reform (ongoing)	United Nations	1 735
	Central Project Office (new)	United Nations	1 000

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Project title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>UNDP input in millions of \$US</u>
<u>Development of human resources</u>			
MLI/76/010	Aviation training (ongoing)	ICAO	293
MLI/75/008	Assistance to the National Engineering School (ongoing)	UNESCO	2 533
	Assistance to the Advanced Pedagogics Centre (new)	UNESCO	150
MLI/76/008	Assistance to the Productivity and Budget Management Institute (ongoing)	ILO	902
<u>Development of the modern sector</u>			
MLI/76/002	Assistance to the Centre for Research and Industrial Promotion (ongoing)	UNIDO	1 298
MLI/75/009	Geological and geophysical survey of the magnetic anomaly of Djidian-Kéniéba (ongoing)	UNDP	158
<u>Transport and communications</u>			
MLI/73/004	Study of the Bamako-Kayes highway link (ongoing)	IBRD	250
MLI/75/021	Compaction trial blocks at Gao (new)	UNDP	133



ANNEX IV

PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTS FOR FINANCING FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN UNDP

I. Technical assistance projects recommended as a result of United Nations expert and/or consultant missions.

(1) Strengthening and development of the air transport infrastructure  
(MLI/75/003)

Aims: to help the Civil Aviation Department in preparing and executing projects for the construction or extension of the country's airfields;  
to prepare draft master plans for the country's airfields. These would be used in procuring financing for the necessary capital projects.

Estimated cost: \$US 658 000

(2) Agricultural statistics (MLI/75/004)

Aims: to assist the Government with the introduction and initial operation of a system of agricultural statistics.

Estimated cost: \$US 300 000

(3) Establishment of a Centre for Co-operative Activities (MLI/75/020)

Aims: to establish a centre which would carry out study, research, education and training activities in the sphere of competence of the National Department of Co-operation;  
to train and retrain Department officials and co-operative leaders on the job and through courses;  
to help to promote certain co-operative sectors, in particular with regard to credit.

Estimated cost: \$US 2.5 million (small-scale version: \$US 800 000)

(4) Establishment of dairy production centres

Aims: to strengthen the work of the Dairy Union (Bamako dairy) by setting up a dairy farm;  
to increase yields among small farmers in the Bamako area by carrying out genetic improvement activities with the assistance of the Sotuba experimental station;  
to popularize fodder crop cultivation, ensilage and mineral supplements.

Estimated cost: \$US 950 000

(5) Assistance in establishing a Land Registry Department (MLI/77/001)

Aims: to assist in establishing a multipurpose land register for the Bamako district by providing two experts for two years and by providing the equipment required for survey operations and for running the Department.

Estimated cost: \$US 600 000

(6) Promotion and co-ordination of rural development and training activities (MLI/75/012)

Aims: to continue assisting the activities of the National Department of Rural Development and Training in accordance with the recommendations of the previous project executed by UNDP/ILO (MLI/72/006), and in particular:

- to provide assistance to Agricultural Apprenticeship Centres and other training schemes for rural teachers and development workers;
- to back up the activities of specialized training centres (forestry, zootechnics, etc.) and establish new centres;
- to increase the personnel and equipment resources of the National Department.

Estimated cost: \$US 1 295 000

(7) Promotion of women's education in rural areas

Aims: to increase the advancement of women component of the activities described above (project No. 6);

to establish a national structure for the advancement of women and provide it with the necessary resources.

Estimated cost: \$US 500 000

(8) Assistance in tariff and fiscal policy

Aim: an expert mission to advise the Government on a review of the sector, with particular reference to its effect on foreign trade.

Estimated cost: \$US 90 000



(9) Assistance to the weights and measures control sector

Aim: an expert mission and supply of inputs to strengthen the relevant national authorities.

Estimated cost: \$US 420 000

(10) Assistance to the solar energy laboratory (MLI/75/018)

Aims: to supply additional equipment to the Bamako solar energy laboratory and to send short-term expert missions to support its programme of work.

Estimated cost: (phase I): \$US 250 000

II. Projects recommended as a result of the studies made by the special industrial services (UNDP/UNIDO)

(N.B. All the projects listed below involve detailed surveys leading directly to investment)

establishment of a leather-dressing factory  
extension of SEBRIMA (brick works)  
extension of FONCOMA (aluminium foundry)  
phosphate production  
establishment of a cashew-processing plant  
establishment of a cattle-feed factory  
lime production

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ORIGINAL DIB/22

RECORDS CONTROL

NOV 15 1977

CNC/LJN

Ms. Julieta Halley  
Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport

9 November 1977

Mr. N.F. Falzon, Assistant Director  
Transport and Cartography Branch  
Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport

4p. TO 311/1 GAMB  
TO 311/1 MALI

Chris N. Christopher, Chief  
Cartography Section, TCB/CNRIET

Country programmes for The Gambia and Mali (1977-1981)

1. In reference to your memorandum of 2 November 1977, I have no comments to offer for The Gambia country programme.

2. Regarding Mali, the Cartography Section would be prepared to backstop substantively the proposal in Annex 4, page 2, entitled "Assistance in Establishing a Land Registry Department - MLI/77/001". On request, the Section will submit candidates for the two experts indicated as necessary to advise on the survey operations and running of the Department as well as the selection of equipment.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

JH/af  
RECORDS CONTROL

5 - DE 29 November 1977

TE 311/1 Mali

Mr. Igor Radovic, Deputy Director  
Africa Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

Karl-Erik Hansson, Assistant Director  
Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport

Country Programme: Mali

I refer to your memorandum of 28 October 1977 and offer below our comments:

(a) Mineral Resources:

(i) Geological and geophysical survey of the magnetic anomaly at  
Dijidian - Kéniéba:

According to the programme it is planned to drill down to 1000 meters at three or four sites. That means that 3 or 4000 meters would be drilled. As a drilled meter costs at least \$100 and more likely around \$150 in Mali, an expense between \$300,000 and \$600,000 should be envisaged for the cost of drilling alone;

In fact it is of no use to go down to 1000 meters as no open pit, the only kind of mining which would be considered there, has ever reached such a depth. We think that drill-holes down to 400 meters would be quite sufficient to begin with. Even so, with three sites only, drilling would cost between \$120 and \$180,000. As a consequence, from the \$158,500 earmarked for the project, there would be little money left, if any, to finance detailed geological and geophysical studies of the occurrence and analyses of the cores obtained.

We therefore suggest that this programme be reviewed and the Minerals Section of CNRET would be glad to provide assistance to the Government in this respect.

(ii) Liptako - Gourma:

We know that a magnetic and radiometric airborne survey has been financed by CIDA and carried out by Kenting (Canada) in this area at the beginning of 1977. When the results, if possible including an interpretation, are available, it is supposed that the Liptako-Gourma Authority will look for assistance to finance ground studies for those of the anomalies which deserve a follow-up. We therefore think that a technical adviser from CNRET (Minerals Section), possible together with a consultant, could go on a mission to Mali to assist the Government and the Liptako-Gourma Authority in setting up exploration programmes and also see, in consultation with the Resident Representative's Office, what assistance in this respect could be provided to the Government through the IPF.

....



(b) Cartography:

(i) The Cartography Section would be prepared to backstop substantively the proposal in Annex 4, page 2, entitled "Assistance in Establishing a Land Registry Department - MLI/77/001". On request the Section will submit candidates for the two experts indicated as necessary to advise on the survey operations and running of the Department as well as the selection of equipment.

(c) Surface water:

Under "Hydroelectric resources" page 22 are merely hydrometeorological studies, which is obviously not what is to be done to enhance hydropower potential development in Mali.

While Manentali and Selingue are very huge structures, the energy of which has already been allocated, Manentali for a metallurgical complex and Selingue to supply the town of Bamako, smaller falls should be favourably harnessed for local purposes and to supply small isolated centres. In this respect, the Bani river basin offers great possibilities. We, therefore, recommend a mission of an adviser to Mali to investigate this problem.

A second point related to water resources is the one of small multi-purpose reservoirs for village water supply, or small irrigation schemes. Such small earth embankments have been successfully realized in Upper Volta on a much larger scale than in Mali. The same adviser could investigate the problem and the needs for a study of possible sites (inventory, topographical, geotechnical studies and design).



ORIGINAL DIRECT

S. Zellake/BC /

cc: Miss Weidlund

Mr. Al-Futain

RECORDS CONTROL

26 AUG 1975

TE 311/1 MALI

13 August 1975

VIA POUCH

Dear Mr. Schellenberg,

We have noted that the Second Country Programme for Mali is due for submission to the UNDP Governing Council in June 1976. As in the past, we wish to offer the full co-operation of the United Nations in your efforts to assist the Government in preparing the most effective programme of UNDP assistance, consistent with national social and economic development priorities and objectives, and we feel that short-term missions by United Nations interregional advisers, technical advisers or other staff from the Headquarters will be our best means to assist.

If you and the Government so request, we are in a position to offer such services for assistance in the preparation of the over-all country programme including adjustment of priorities among project proposals. As you know, development planning is within United Nations' fields of competence and we have considerable experience in taking an integrated view of development programme requirements and programming assistance of this type has also been provided by us to many countries in the past.

Given the UNDP emphasis on in-depth sectoral studies and project proposals based upon them for the second programming cycle, the Government and your office may soon be giving attention to the selection of specific sectors requiring detailed analysis. Again, at your request, we can arrange short-term advisory missions to give sectoral advice and suggest project proposals within the United Nations fields of competence which are selected for special attention in the country which your office serves. In view of the wide range of substantive fields within our terms of reference, you may also determine that a multidisciplinary mission consisting of more than one adviser will be required.

/...

Mr. Jean-Pierre Schellenberg  
Resident Representative  
U.N. Development Programme  
Boîte postale 120  
Bamako, Mali



In some cases, there may be a United Nations expert assigned to a specific project in your country who, in your opinion and that of the Government, could carry out the necessary work on the sector for country programming purposes. In such an event, after discussion with the expert in question and your consultation with the Government, I would appreciate your informing us and requesting our concurrence for his utilization in this manner, since this may have implications for the Work Plan of his project.


It should also be recalled that regional advisers and other staff members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa may have special knowledge of the country served by your office and the specific sectors of concern or may be appropriate for an over-all country programming mission. If you know of such personnel, it would be appropriate to make a direct request to the Economic Commission for Africa for their services. We ourselves will be writing to the Executive Secretary of the Commission in order to co-ordinate our activities.

Besides project proposals which result from United Nations short-term advisory missions, you may expect to receive from UN/OTC some project proposals in United Nations fields of activity which are not the subject of sectoral advisory missions but which our substantive offices consider to be important for inclusion in the Second Country Programme.

In general, we expect United Nations advisory missions for country programming purposes will be financed from country IPFs.

We hope that the experience of the first programming cycle has brought you also to the view that the above propositions represent the most useful form of assistance which the United Nations can provide during the preparation of the Second Country Programme.

Yours sincerely,



Igor Radovic  
Acting Deputy Director  
Africa Branch, OTC