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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR MALI

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Mali  
for the period 1983-1986

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) set for Mali for the third programming cycle (1982-1986) was \$US 65 million. The third country programme document for Mali together with those of the other countries of the Sahelian subregion, will be submitted to the UNDP Governing Council at its special session in February 1983.
2. The Government of Mali, decided, with UNDP's concurrence, that the country programme for the third programming cycle should be submitted to the Governing Council in February 1983, in order to enable all the Sahelian countries to submit their documents at the same time. For that reason, while the design and the general focus of the present document apply to the entire UNDP programming period 1982-1986, its budgetary aspects relate to only the period 1983-1986, because a portion of the funds was utilized for the 1982 extension of the previous cycle. This distinction will be made whenever figures are cited.
3. Of the \$65 million allocated to Mali for the third cycle, the amount available for programming for the period 1983-1986 is \$42,338,000; this amount reflects the deduction of \$13 million as a 20 per cent reserve, of \$9.3 million for the maximum budget authorized and programmed for 1982 and of \$362,000 for overprogramming during the second cycle (1977-1981).
4. Programming for the third cycle was done in two major stages. During the first stage, the technical ministries, under the co-ordination of the Ministry of Planning, drew up a programme which was submitted to UNDP in September 1981. During the second stage, in May 1982, UNDP negotiated the final programme with the Government on the basis of the September 1981 proposal. During these negotiations, the programming missions of certain specialized agencies of the United Nations were taken into account as was the technical opinion of the agencies represented in Mali.
5. Integrated basic development is the fundamental strategy underlying Mali's five-year plan 1981-1985 to achieve its economic and social development goals. The Government is especially conscious of the fact that, in this area as in all areas concerned with international co-operation, it is only the "new dimensions" policy that can guarantee that external assistance will be conducive to strengthening the national aims of independence and self-reliant development. This concept, defined by the Governing Council of UNDP, emphasizes the endogenous and participatory aspects of integrated development, and its practical expression is rapid training of management staff at all levels, reducing the cost of externally-assisted projects by making maximum use of national experts and services, government execution of some projects and, in the case of the least developed countries, possibly paying part of the local contributions or costs which countries could not meet without immense sacrifices.
6. Priority in the selection of projects for the programme was given to ongoing projects, if they had made satisfactory progress towards the goals set or if they were clearly, or could easily become, connected with new priorities. Next, attention was given to new projects, and those chosen met such criteria as their

specific impact on the attainment of the Government's aims, their effect on a sensitive area of national development whose purpose is to free the country from reliance on the same type of assistance in future, their not giving rise to unduly high recurrent costs for Mali, their offering alternative approaches to development problems, such as integrated projects which emphasize participation, and lastly, their ability to strengthen the country's capabilities in planning, self-reliant management and administration.

7. Special attention was given to pre-investment projects. Consequently, in the sectors of water management, industrial development, livestock production and planning, the projects were selected and developed, by reference to their potential to attract follow-up investment.

8. In general, the projects and programmes were selected in such a way that the IPF-financed projects would mutually reinforce one another whenever possible and would complement both other projects receiving assistance from the United Nations system and projects receiving assistance from non-IPF funds administered by the UNDP Administrator, such as the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries and the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. There was a sizeable input from these sources of funding to Mali during the two previous cycles and the same will be true during the third cycle.

9. Other United Nations agencies, such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provide considerable assistance to Mali.

10. UNSO provides assistance for road infrastructure, desertification control and the consequences of drought, integrated rural development, the promotion of renewable energy and the advancement of women. During the two previous cycles UNSO provided or mobilized approximately \$18 million for the execution of projects in the above-mentioned sectors, among them a project on animal health protection and one on the protection of livestock in the areas worst affected by drought. During the third cycle, at least \$3,670,000 will be committed by UNSO, in addition to programmes not yet identified and those for which UNSO has not yet taken action to mobilize financing.

11. UNCDF financed eight projects in Mali during the second cycle, totalling approximately \$5.6 million, in the areas of water supply, agriculture, livestock production, health, transport and telecommunications. It is now considering several projects proposed by the Government for the third cycle (health centres in the Mopti region, abattoirs at Ségou and Sikasso, manufacture of water pumps) which, together with the ongoing projects, total approximately \$8 million.

12. UNFPA played an important role in the general population census during the second cycle. During the third cycle, it will, as in the past, provide assistance for the promotion of family health, the advancement of women and the rural

co-operative movement. Identified assistance totals approximately \$1.1 million for 1983-1986.

13. The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration is financing a research project on mineral resources which began in 1982 with a contribution of about \$3 million.

14. The Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries helped to finance projects costing about \$1 million during the second cycle, chiefly in the planning and human settlements sectors. During the third cycle the Fund's contribution to identified projects (road infrastructure) will total about \$750,000.

15. The third country programme for Mali has been prepared in such a way that UNDP, while providing assistance for Mali's national development aims, can at the same time help in the attainment of targets set in the context of global priorities, such as those defined in a number of international forums. UNDP assistance during the third cycle will therefore support activities undertaken in connection with the International Drinking-Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, food self-sufficiency, the United Nations Decade for Women, environmental conservation, the International Year of Disabled Persons, technical co-operation among developing countries and integrated basic development.

16. Moreover, a special effort has been made to ensure that projects included in the third country programme complement UNDP activities at the regional and subregional levels or facilitate the attainment of priorities set for the region or the subregion. The implementation of this programme will thus make it possible for Mali to contribute to the realization of regional priorities in connection with the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988), the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1980-1990), desertification control and environmental protection in the Sahelian countries, technical co-operation among African countries and other priorities embodied in the Lagos Plan of Action.

17. Since Mali lies in the Sahelian subregion, the third-cycle programme incorporates the five development themes - food self-sufficiency, water management, physical planning for the Sahel, diversification of the Sahelian economies, and human resources and training - identified for these countries at the meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives at Dakar in January 1981.

18. Of the total of \$42,338,000 available for programming for the third cycle, \$1,763,000 was set aside as a reserve for continuous programming. The remainder of \$40,575,000 has been distributed among 37 projects, 21 of which are ongoing and 16 new. Of the 21 ongoing projects, only 8 began before 1982, and 5 were new in 1982. The other 8 are follow-up phases (execution of which began in 1982) of projects that were initiated during previous cycles. Furthermore, a global amount of \$6,750,000 was allocated for integrated basic development activities, for which projects will be developed at a later date.

I. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES  
TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

19. For the execution of its second country programme, Mali had available \$24 million 1/ be given by UNDP to the Government to help it to attain the basic objectives of the 1974-1978 five-year plan, namely to satisfy the basic needs of the population, to rebuild livestock numbers to their pre-drought level, to improve the country's external and internal communications, to improve the value added to primary products by the secondary sector and to strengthen economic independence.

20. The 1981-1985 five-year plan includes most of the overall objectives set for the previous Plan. The priority objectives are food self-sufficiency, management of ground-water and other water resources, consolidation of efforts to rebuild livestock numbers, improvement of the country's internal and external communications, restoration of fundamental balances, restoration of vegetation cover, rationalization of distribution routes, satisfaction of the needs of the population for health care and medicines and involving the private sector in industrial development.

21. Mali's economy is characterized by a marked contrast between the real development potential and the scant progress towards reducing external dependency and meeting the population's needs, owing to unfavourable geo-climatic factors, financial and human constraints, and an unfavourable international economic environment.

22. Although economic growth was 4.4 per cent annually in 1972-1980, the population's real income declined, if the combined effect of inflation and population growth is taken into account. The balance-of-payments position worsened, as did that of the trade balance low volume of exports, world inflation, deterioration of the terms of trade, increase in oil prices. In the sphere of the Government's finances, the budgetary deficit remained substantial because only 80 per cent of the steadily-increasing structural expenditure was covered by revenues, rises in which are subject to certain constraints (tax base, resources from public enterprises).

23. UNDP assistance during the third cycle is expected to help the Government to implement strategies and programmes for eliminating some or all of the above-mentioned constraints and thereby attaining the targets set in the 1981-1985 development Plan.

24. A look at the major sectors of UNDP involvement shows that the third cycle, far from merely continuing the work started during the previous cycle, introduces new elements concerned with the pursuit of impact, to wit, the application of the assistance itself. Particular emphasis is therefore placed on integrated basic development, the fundamental strategy of the 1981-1985 Plan. In the rural sector, research and studies give place to practical local action, with increased participation of the people. Assistance to the natural resources sector is being diversified, with water still predominating. The share of the health sector has increased considerably, and the training components of UNDP-assisted projects have been strengthened.

## II. PROGRAMME THEMES

### A. Food self-sufficiency and integrated basic development (\$13,176,583, or 32.5 per cent, programmed)

25. One of the priority objectives of the Malian Government is food self-sufficiency for the the population, whatever climatic conditions may prevail. The geo-climatic constraints - predominant among them the harsh climate, the inadequate and irregular rainfall, desertification, land-locked position and the size of the territory - are a major obstacle to that objective. Mali has a vast territory of 1,240,000 km<sup>2</sup>, two thirds of it desert. Whereas the desert region is typically almost devoid of vegetation, the sub-desert area (Sahelian zone) - with an area of some 200,000 km<sup>2</sup> - is characterized by sparse vegetation with a predominance of thorny species and is ideal for livestock production. The rest of the territory is made up of the Sudanian region, with annual rainfall of 600-1,000 mm, and the southern or Guinean region, with average annual rainfall of 1,300 mm. The last two regions are both suitable for livestock production and the growing of millet, rice, maize, cotton and, in the south, ground-nuts. There are real prospects for improving output in agriculture, livestock production and fishing, in view of the very large reserves of productivity from agricultural inputs, the vast opportunities for improving livestock management and the potential of river and lake fishing.

#### (a) Agriculture

26. In order to attain the objective of food self-sufficiency through higher grain production, the 1981-1985 five-year Plan provides for the execution of 16 major water engineering projects. These projects will support the projects on assistance to integrated basic development schemes which are to be planned and carried out at the level of the local community structures. Specifically, the aim is to attain grain production of some 1.7 million tons in 1985 by increasing the area under cultivation and improving yields.

#### UNDP co-operation

27. During the third cycle, the aim will be to make UNDP assistance still more consistent with the objectives set in the 1981-1985 Plan. Consequently, it will be used to promote the general priority of food self-sufficiency for African countries, in accordance with the principles of the Lagos Plan.

#### New projects

##### Strengthening of agro-meteorological services (MLI/83/001)

Duration: five years (1982-1986)

28. This project is the third stage of the implementation of the AGRHYMET regional programme which during the previous two cycles received UNDP regional assistance under projects RAF/74/075 and RAF/74/080 and country programme assistance under project MLI/76/009. Under project MLI/76/009, which started in 1977, seven

agro-meteorological stations, complete with communications equipment were set up and the necessary engineers and technicians trained. During the third cycle the aim of project MLI/83/001 will be to improve, strengthen and set up new meteorological, hydrological and climatological observation networks. It will also embrace the establishment of a data processing service for the networks, and the recruitment and training of professional staff. Data for use by local farmers are collected by a pilot agro-meteorology project (MLI/DDA/7.9), financed by the Swiss Government, which started in 1982.

29. Project MLI/83/001 will be made part of the programme to strengthen the agro-meteorological and hydrological services of the Sahel countries, which was established by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) with assistance from UNDP at the regional level, and from the Governments of the Netherlands and Belgium and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The AGRHYMET programme is being executed by the above-mentioned donors together with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the contribution of the last two coming through the project on hydrological forecasting for the Niger River basin (RA/78/045). UNDP assistance under project MLI/83/001 will be co-ordinated with that of all the other donors.

Assistance for the production of selected rice seed (MIL/83/002)

Duration: four years (1983-1986)

30. This project will be the fourth phase of the assistance to the Seed Multiplication Centre which was funded first from the country IPF (MLI/71/518) then from the regional IPF (RAF/74/004) and, later, again from the country IPF (MLI/76/005). Previous UNDP assistance to the project, which also received inputs from UNCDF, FAO, WFP and bilateral assistance from Switzerland and the United States (USAID), has made it possible, on the one hand, to strengthen the Government's seed production scheme and, on the other, to equip and organize seed production infrastructures on two farms. During the third cycle, under project MLI/83/002, a system for producing adapted cereal seed will be developed and the production sites will be made secure, so as to guarantee steady supplies of selected seed and the effective participation of the users.

31. During the execution of this project, close contact will be established at the technical level with the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), which is already receiving UNDP assistance at the regional level. The innovative aspects of the project stem from the experience gained from the limited success of the previous project (MLI/76/005) and are a response to the new policy of participatory, integrated development.

Pilot project for the reduction of food losses (MIL/83/003)

Duration: two years (1983-1984)

32. The protection of crops before and after harvesting is one of the most important elements of food self-sufficiency. This project is one of the first to

be identified within the framework of the regional project on the economic development of onchocerciasis-free zones (RAF/74/003). Its aim will be to introduce an improved prototype family granary for proper storage and preservation of grains, to conduct trials of a model seed store built of local materials by the farmers themselves, to determine real post-harvest losses and to train national managers and producers. The project, which will replace project PFL/MLI/001, financed and executed by FAO since 1980, will establish close links with a programme of agronomic research on millet and sorghum undertaken by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and financed by USAID, some of the activities of which take place in the same areas. The execution of this project will likewise strengthen UNDP efforts at the regional level, under project RAF/77/049, to assist the International African Migratory Locust Organization in its research on the migratory locust in the Lake Chad basin, and thus reduce the agricultural losses caused by these insects.

(b) Livestock production

33. Since the severe drought of 1972 and 1973, when most of the livestock herds were destroyed, the Government of Mali has unceasingly striven to build up livestock numbers to the level reached just before the drought. This aim was attained in 1981, and one objective of the 1981-1985 Plan is gradually to increase the yield from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the growth rate and of the dead weight and to reduce the rates of mortality and of investment per head. To that end, the resources to be employed are distributed among 13 livestock production projects, which embody a policy of extension services, training livestock producers, lending, transport, marketing and the development of the necessary infrastructure (water points, grazing land, veterinary stations).

UNDP co-operation

34. UNDP has been assisting Mali in this sector since 1971 through the support given to the Malian Livestock and Meat Agency (OMBEVI) under project MLI/71/523. Before the great drought of 1972 and 1973, the principal aim of this assistance was to encourage the marketing of animal products. After the drought, this assistance (MLI/76/007) was reoriented to support OMBEVI in research and studies on the socio-economic and ecological aspects of the traditional Sahelian methods of livestock production and in trials of improved livestock methods in different parts of the country. The results obtained so far have led to the planning of four field projects in different Sahelian zones, the principal objectives of which are to disseminate the tested techniques and to develop the necessary basic infrastructure in Sahelian areas not previously used for this purpose.

35. In the western Sahel area, UNDP assistance and that provided through financing by UNCDF, the Government of Saudi Arabia and the Fund for Aid and Co-operation (FAC) are complementary. Other financing sources such as USAID, the European Development Fund (EDF), and the World Bank are mostly involved in livestock production in the south of the country.

Ongoing projectsAssistance to the Malian Livestock and Meat Agency (OMBEVI) (MLI/76/007)Duration: two years (1982-1983)

36. UNCDF assistance to the Malian Livestock and Meat Agency (OMBEVI) during the previous cycles led to positive accomplishments, including the drawing up of a long-term plan for the expansion of livestock production, testing and dissemination of improved grazing and zootechnical techniques at the Sahelian pilot livestock centre (CPES) at Dilly, and the establishment of similar pilot centres at Diré and Gossi. It also enabled OMBEVI to conduct successful experiments with large-scale livestock fattening schemes at Tienfala, to train many livestock specialists and to mobilize other sources of financing, including USAID at Dilly and the Government of Saudi Arabia for the project on livestock production in the western Sahel. This UNDP assistance was closely linked to the UNCDF assistance, which provided nearly \$1.1 million for the construction of abattoirs and regional slaughtering yards. In the period 1982-1983, the aim of the final phase of UNDP's assistance will be to help OMBEVI to prepare itself better for its role as a planning agency, and it will be linked to assistance from UNCDF, which is considering financing abattoirs at Ségou and Sikasso.

Technical assistance to the project on expanding livestock production in the western Sahel (MLI/79/002)Duration: four years

37. The purpose of this project is to exploit available grazing land by setting up fodder plant and veterinary units and promoting the organization of associations or groups of producers (rural development activities). It is also designed to increase the productivity of the livestock sector by training producers in animal health and better ways of using grazing land and water resources. The results achieved so far are satisfactory. The activities of this project are part of a broader programme, the major water engineering and infrastructure schemes of which are financed by the Government of Saudi Arabia and the Fund for Aid and Co-operation.

Assistance to the Livestock Production Agency: livestock production servicing centres (CADE) at Gossi and Menaka (MLI/82/008)Duration: four years (1982-1985)

38. The aim of this project, which originated in UNDP's assistance to OMBEVI during previous cycles, is to survey, prevent and treat infectious and parasitic diseases and improve the feeding and watering conditions of the herds. It will contribute to the effective and rational use of rangeland, reforestation and the conservation of natural resources and to the establishment of associations of producers. Finally, it will make two servicing centres at Gossi and Menaka and a logistic base at Gao operational.

New projects

Assistance to the pilot livestock production tract at Dilly (MLI/84/001)

Duration: three years (1984-1986)

39. The project will enable the rural development and extension activities undertaken in the earlier phases of assistance to OMBEVI to be continued. It will also make it possible to continue the schemes for grazing land and village water supply which are being carried out with assistance from USAID and will embrace monitoring of livestock health, the use of rangeland and conservation of the natural environment.

Assistance to the pilot livestock production tract at Kayes-Sud (MLI/84/002)

Duration: three years (1984-1986)

40. The execution of the project will involve the setting up of a livestock production servicing centre at Kayes-Sud to promote the N'dama breed. It will contribute to the monitoring of animal health, with particular reference to trypanosomiasis, to promoting the use of draught oxen in agriculture, to health care for herds brought from the north and to the conservation of the rural environment.

(c) Integrated basic development

41. Starting from the premise that underdevelopment is due to low productivity in basic rural communities, the 1981-1985 five-year Plan takes integrated basic development as its fundamental strategy. This means that development will be organized on the basis of action dictated from below and not from above, implemented primarily by the people concerned and only rarely by enterprises and services which are not part of their environment, and benefiting rural and other basic human groups directly, and not indirectly through economic fall-out which goes virtually unperceived by them. The projects implemented within the framework of integrated basic development will cover such fields as agricultural water supply and irrigation, improving communications with remote areas and rural transport, water supply for domestic use and for livestock, livestock and poultry production, health, training and human development.

Co-operation with UNDP

During the third cycle, several UNDP-supported projects will have a direct bearing on integrated basic development.

Ongoing projects

Fund for assisting community initiatives (MLI/80/012)

Duration: three years (1982-1984)

42. The objective of this project, which began in 1982 with a \$150,000 fund, is to provide technical or material financial assistance for any initiative taken by a

basic community (village or group of villages, nomadic population), in fields related to the development objectives for the group concerned, which meets the felt needs of the people and which is endogenous, participatory and integrated. On the basis of the experience gained during the execution of the pilot project, now under way, to which UNDP is contributing \$600,000 for the period 1983-1984, an evaluation will be made which will produce a clearer picture of what methods should be used in future for executing programmes for assisting community initiatives.

43. The very nature and objectives of these programmes demand that they be formulated within the framework of continuous programming. Thus, in addition to project MLI/80/012, a sum of \$6,750,000 has been allocated for other projects of assistance to community initiatives which are consistent with the objectives of endogenous, participatory and integrated development.

Assistance for integrated basic development planning in onchocerciasis-regions (MLI/82/010)

Duration: three years (1982-1984)

44. The project (MLI/82/010) is the final phase of the programme for the economic development of onchocerciasis-free regions in Mali. The programme has received UNDP assistance under the regional project on the development of onchocerciasis-free lands (RAF/74/043), the most important results of which were the establishment of a planning unit for onchocerciasis-free regions, the collection of statistical data for the areas in question, socio-economic research and the identification of programmes and projects to which a strategy of integrated basic development could be applied.

45. Under the project in the third cycle, an action programme based on the needs expressed by the populations of selected pilot villages will be drawn up and a basic data bank will be brought up to date. The project will test and evaluate simple technologies that can be adapted to systems of integrated basic development and will introduce and apply them at the village level. It will test the results obtained in the pilot areas with a view to preparing a medium-term programme for the socio-economic development of the areas concerned and will seek financing for community-initiated projects.

46. This project is, in fact, part of the parallel action in support of UNDP's regional efforts with a view to participating actively in the onchocerciasis control programme in West Africa. These efforts have culminated in a research and training project (RAF/74/004), co-ordinated by the World Bank, and a project of direct contributions to the onchocerciasis control programme (RAF/79/008) executed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

B. Diversification of Sahelian economies  
(\$9,766,034, or 24.1 per cent, programmed)

47. Having opted to build an independent, planned economy, Mali has committed itself to implementing a far-reaching programme of action covering all sectors of political, economic, social and cultural life. This programme of action is

designed to diversify the economy, thereby enabling it better to withstand climatic hazards and world economic conditions and to be a real partner in the necessary interdependence of the economies of the subregion and of the world. In that connection, it has very considerable potential in the mining, industrial, trade, and transport and telecommunications sectors.

(a) Development of mineral resources

48. The aims of the Government of Mali in this sector are to keep industry supplied with raw materials and energy from local sources and to develop its precious mineral and energy resources in order to reduce imports and increase its export earnings. The five-year Plan for 1981-1985 provides for several investment projects relating to mineral prospecting, for which bilateral assistance is already being received from a number of sources. The Government of France is involved in prospecting for uranium, gold and silver, the Government of Japan in prospecting for uranium and the Governments of the USSR and Belgium in prospecting for gold and associated metals. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Development Fund will finance the establishment of a fully operational testing laboratory.

UNDP co-operation

49. During the second cycle Mali received UNDP assistance under project MLI/79/003, the purpose of which was to assist the Department of Geology and Mines (DNGM) to prospect for gold in Bagoué. The results achieved with this project led to the identification by geochemical prospecting of zones of significant anomalies and their geological structures. The results of atomic absorption analyses of samples are still awaited. In addition, the project relating to assistance in mining economics (MLI/79/005) has helped in evaluating the country's mineral resources.

New projects

Prospecting in the gold-bearing region of Bagoué (MLI/82/007)

Duration: four years (1983-1986)

50. This project is the follow-up phase of project MLI/79/003. It will cover the continuation of prospecting for gold in the Bagoué region and the identification of zones of geochemical anomalies having high gold concentrations. Geological maps will be prepared and veins will be inventoried and sampled.

51. This sector also receives assistance from other agencies of the United Nations system. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is financing the equipping of a uranium testing laboratory and is helping to train uranium geologists from Mali. The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration is financing a \$3 million mineral survey project in Adrar des Iforas.

(b) Industrial development

52. For the five-year period 1981-1985 the aim of Mali's industrial policy is gradually to set up an industrial system which is integrated with the national economy and as independent as possible of world market conditions. This concern is in keeping with the Lagos Plan of Action, which recommends that African countries pursue the goal of industrial self-reliance. The Plan objectives for that sector are to add value to primary products by setting up industrial units to process agricultural, fishery and forestry inputs; to process mineral resources and to encourage the production of consumer goods so as to reduce imports.

UNDP co-operation

53. During the first two cycles, UNDP assistance for promoting the industrial sector in Mali was sizeable. This assistance will be expanded in the third cycle, and the programmes and activities will strengthen the targets set within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1980-1990).

Ongoing projects

Assistance to the Centre for Research into Industrial Promotion (CEPI) (MLI/82/019)

Duration: five years (1982-1986)

54. During the second cycle UNDP assistance to CEPI under project MLI/76/002 enabled the industrial research and developments units to prepare some 50 economic studies, to implement eight projects and to train personnel. During the third cycle, the current phase of the project will enable CEPI to reorganize its work so that it can better assist national and foreign investors in the complete implementation of industrial projects. It will also strengthen CEPI's reliance on competent national personnel commanding such techniques as project studies and the promotion, organization and management of industrial enterprises. There will be close co-operation between UNDP assistance and that from the World Bank and French bilateral sources, both of which are also supporting CEPI.

Assistance to the Mali Maintenance Agency (EMAMA) (MLI/82/003)

Duration: three years (1982-1984)

55. UNDP assistance to EMAMA began on a fairly modest scale during the second cycle and was confined to preparatory activities which included training and the production of some manually-operated water pumps. During the third cycle the main purpose of the project will initially be to assist EMAMA in the manufacture of water pumps. This will be of assistance to UNDP's activities concerning the exploitation of ground water by providing pumping equipment. In the second stage, the aims of the project will be broadened to include: search for new markets in the private sector in Mali; provision of maintenance services and spare parts to transport companies, to industrial units and for agricultural machinery; product diversification through the introduction of rational working methods with a view to mass production; and establishment of a technical nucleus which will be responsible for the training of EMAMA staff on a permanent basis once the project ends.

56. UNDP assistance will be closely associated, on the one hand, with that of the Swiss Government, which is providing \$210,000 to expand production of the manually-operated pumps, and, on the other hand, with that of UNCDF, whose participation, in the amount of approximately \$1.5 million, in the purchase of the equipment and materials required is currently under study.

Assistance to the Mali Food Canning Company (SOCAM) (MLI/81/002)

Duration: six months

57. UNDP assistance to SOCAM started in 1982 with preparatory assistance. The aim is to assist SOCAM to determine what method of packing fruit juices it might adopt in order to avoid importing metal cans, the cost of which has become prohibitive, and to adapt the existing canning equipment to whatever new method is chosen.

New projects

Assistance to the Department of Industry (DNI) (MLI/82/014)

Duration: three years (1983-1985)

58. The aim of UNDP assistance will be to assist DNI in its task of identifying, designing, researching and promoting industrial projects and integrating them in the overall industrial planning process and of training national counterpart personnel in the analysis of industrial projects so as to make the Department fully operational by the time the project ends.

(c) Development of trade

59. The Government's aims in this sector are to diversify international trade and to develop inter-State trade, particularly within the framework of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) and the Economic Community of West African States (CEDEAO), and to train national foreign trade specialists. The constraints on the achievement of these goals are both structural and governed by external factors. The structural constraints include a growing need for increasingly expensive capital goods and inputs and a marked weakness on the exports side, attributable primarily to inadequate diversification of products and markets and high transport costs (because Mali is a land-locked country). So far as the external constraints are concerned, the difficult state of the world economy is a negative factor which is affecting the already fragile economies of the developing countries worst.

UNDP co-operation

60. During the second cycle UNDP provided considerable assistance for the promotion of international trade. Between 1977 and 1981, the Mali Foreign Trade Centre (CMCE) received assistance with respect to trade policy under projects MLI/76/003 and MLI/79/001. In addition, project MLI/80/007 covered the training of 18 Malian professionals, the organization of an advanced course on procurement techniques and operations, and the establishment of a documentation centre.

Ongoing projects

Co-operation with the Government in the development of the trade sector and of international trade (MLI/82/020)

Duration: five years (1982-1986)

61. This project, the follow-up phase of project MLI/80/007, is intended to strengthen the operational structures and capacity of the Department of Economic Affairs Administration, the Malian Foreign Trade Centre (CMCE) and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry by co-ordinating and integrating their operations. Assistance will be provided for the formulation of policies and strategies for expanding the domestic market and promoting exports. National staff will also continue to receive training in subjects related to the trade sector and interregional trade.

62. The project still receives ad hoc support from UNDP-funded regional and interregional projects: assistance for trade planning (RAF/77/038); assistance to land-locked countries in the field of transit trade (RAF/78/038); and the trade facilitation programme (INT/77/023).

(d) Development of transport and telecommunications

63. Overcoming the obstacles to communications both within Mali and with the outside world is one of the major objectives of the 1981-1985 five-year Plan. Several projects incorporated in the Plan have to do with road, railway and river infrastructures, aviation and telecommunications.

UNDP co-operation

64. Earlier UNDP involvement in this sector took the form of civil aviation training. During the third cycle, UNDP not only plans to continue to provide assistance for the training but will also intensify its efforts to work with other United Nations agencies that intend to provide support for road infrastructure programmes. Its assistance will reinforce that already being provided at the regional level to help African States to reach the objectives of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-88).

Ongoing projects

Assistance for civil aviation: fellowship for advanced aviation training and refresher courses (MLI/80/003)

Duration: five years (1982-1986)

65. This project, which began in 1980, will train pilots for Air Mali and provide refresher courses and advanced training for management staff. Other objectives are: strengthening the Air Mali Traffic Office; improving the communications system in the Department of Civil Aviation; instituting and organizing the civil aviation safety system and an aviation medicine unit; and putting the Air Navigation Plan for Africa and the Indian Ocean into effect.

Rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance of the Kati-Kolokani road (MLI/82/009)

Duration: two years (1982-1983)

66. The aim of the project is to assist the Government in carrying out, through a State enterprise, construction and improvement work on the 113.4 km road from Kati to Kolokani, thus completing the all-weather road link from Bamako to Nara and Nioro via Kolokani and Didiéni. This will be conducive to trade between Bamako and the nearby, potentially rich, farming region of Kolokani. In addition to \$190,000 in funds under Mali's IPF, \$490,000 will be drawn from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, while UNSO and UNCDF will contribute \$1.8 million and \$3,379,000, respectively.

C. Water management

(\$5,943,413, or 14.6 per cent, programmed)

67. The economy of Mali, two thirds of whose territory is desert, is based primarily on agriculture and livestock production. The water resources vital to any programme of agricultural development exist to only a very limited extent outside the areas drained by the major watercourses and their chief tributaries. The aim in the 1981-1985 Plan is to meet the basic water requirements of the rural and urban population and provide safeguards against climatic fluctuations. In order to achieve these aims the Government plans activities such as prospecting for an exploiting ground-water resources, conducting hydrological surveys and building storage dams for irrigation and hydroelectric power generation, engineering works with a view to providing water supplies for the urban population, and setting up a national water fund.

UNDP co-operation

68. UNDP has been assisting Mali in this high-priority sector for the past two cycles. Assistance will continue during the third cycle under one ongoing and two new projects. Work under these three projects will support the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade which establishes for Mali a target of 25,000 water points by 1990. The UNDP assistance will also be used to support its efforts at the regional level (a major programme under the regional IPF for the development of village water supplies in the CEAO region). Its assistance will be co-ordinated with that from the other funding sources concerned, among them UNICEF, which has supplied \$2.5 million worth of equipment and pumps and will provide \$300,000 in funds for pumps under the UNDP project; UNCDF, which has provided almost \$1.4 million in funds to buy pumps (deep-well equipment) and other equipment, and to repair dams in the Dogon district; bilateral aid from Switzerland, which is financing drilling in southern Mali and wells in thie Dogon district; bilateral assistance from Japan in Gao; EDF, in the Gondo plain and the Dogon district; Mali Aqua Viva, a non-governmental organization (NGO) in San; and bilateral assistance from Canada. CEAO and CISS are planning to provide \$6 million and \$18 million, respectively, for an extensive village water supply programme when UNDP assistance ends.

Ongoing projects

Prospecting for and development of ground water (MLI/82/005)

Duration: four years (1982-1985)

69. This project is phase IV of a programme of assistance begun in 1967, under project MLI/67/507, with the purpose of strengthening the national water supply services. Phases II and III (MLI/74/001, MLI/76/004) resulted in the drilling, in close collaboration with UNICEF, of 1,550 boreholes, the installation of 450 pumps, and the training of counterparts and village pump repairmen. The present phase (MLI/82/005) will, during the third cycle, provide water supplies for 180 settlements with a population of 80,000 in the Kolokani, Koulikoro, Kati and Banamba districts at the rate of one producing borehole per 200 population. It will provide an opportunity for national personnel to receive further technical training and for extending to new areas the arrangements for the maintenance of the pumps by villagers established during the preceding phase. It will also facilitate the establishment of a State water agency.

70. Thanks to its technical success, the establishment of a sound infrastructure and the training of capable staff at all levels, the project will serve as a catalyst by providing an opening for the investment needed gradually to equip Mali with 2,500 water points by 1990. UNICEF will play an important part in the attainment of the goals of the project by contributing \$300,000 to buy pumps. Local pump manufacture by EMAMA, with the UNDP and UNCDF assistance mentioned above, will help to increase the project's chances of success.

New projects

Establishment of oases on the salt route (MLI/80/005)

Duration: five years (1982-1986)

71. This project received preliminary assistance from UNDP in 1980 which enabled the services of a consultant hydrogeologist to be secured to help the Government to draw up its request for assistance. It will cover the drilling of producing boreholes at 15 sites between Timbuktu and Taoudéni, and the repair of a number of boreholes drilled in the area in 1966. UNDP has played an important part in mobilizing additional funds from the Gulf Arab States, which have agreed to contribute \$1 million towards the project.

The Wells Scheme (MLI/82/018)

Duration: five years (1982-1986)

72. The Wells Scheme is a semi-State body set up in 1974 after the drought of 1972-1973 with the aim of constructing 419 wells in four years. Under phase III of the project, development of ground water (MLI/76/004) UNDP has already provided the funds for 15 wells in the Gao region to be built by the Wells Scheme. During the third cycle UNDP will contribute towards the establishment and outfitting of a

branch of the Scheme in Yélimané, which will cover the sinking of 21 wells and the deepening of 8 existing wells. The aid from UNDP will also enable the branches in Gao, Timbuktu, Menaka and Goundam to be provided with equipment, and 16 storage wells to be constructed. This construction will provide water supplies for population centres and for livestock in the grazing areas.

D. Human resources and training  
(\$5,577,835, or 13.7 per cent, programmed)

73. The goals established for the development of human resources go hand-in-hand with the concern gradually to satisfy employment, education and health requirements and provide training consistent with the country's development needs.

(a) Training

74. The general objectives are to train trainers, to consolidate and develop training and administrative structures, to provide basic instruction and to promote middle-level technical and vocational instruction. In education, the medium-term objective is to attain 40 per cent literacy.

UNDP co-operation

75. UNDP assistance in the two earlier cycles laid special stress on training either in the context of technical assistance projects or as part of UNDP's support for training institutions. During the third cycle, this effort will be maintained and strengthened with the more specific aim of encouraging the kind of training needed for the country to be able to take over UNDP-assisted projects.

Ongoing projects

Assistance to the Productivity and Budget Management Institute (IPGP) (MLI/76/008)

Duration: two years (1982-1983)

76. UNDP assistance began in 1972 and continued in successive phases in the two preceding cycles. Its main objective was to help IPGP establish a structure and train all its staff. That objective was later expanded to include advanced training of Malian staff, in consultancy, accounting and auditing. IPGP has also received and continues to receive assistance from the World Bank, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and FAC. The goals of the project during the third cycle will be to train instructors and local community leaders to manage projects and to help State companies and semi-State and private enterprises to give advanced training to their staff.

Rural audio libraries project (MLI/80/010)

Duration: two years (1982-1983)

77. The purpose of the project is to equip the base communities with centres for self-training, education and individual cultural development, particularly for

Strengthening of the Public Health and Sanitation Department (DHPA) (MLI/84/003)

Duration: three years (1984-1986)

Strengthening of the National Public Health Research Institute (INRSP) (MLI/83/004)

Duration: three years (1984-1986)

85. The objectives set for the health sector can be attained only if the institutions for applying the approved policies and strategies operate efficiently. Accordingly, with a view to the global target of health for all by the year 2000 and as part of the primary health care strategy, the Government is seeking UNDP assistance for strengthening these two important institutions, DHPA and INRSP.

86. The objectives of project MLI/84/003 (assistance to DHPA) are to strengthen the health service structures and the campaigns against major endemic diseases and to train medical and paramedical personnel. The objectives of project MLI/84/004 (assistance to INRSP) are: to develop the health research facilities of the Institute; to strengthen the infrastructure by setting up suitable laboratories; to provide the necessary technical assistance, and to train national staff. The Institute receives technical assistance from French bilateral sources.

E. Infrastructures (development planning and policy)  
(\$5,305,205, or 13.1 per cent, programmed)

87. The strengthening of planning structures and of the administrative apparatus is a priority of the 1981-1985 five-year Plan because it will enable Mali gradually to equip itself with the means to design and manage its own future development programmes.

UNDP co-operation

88. UNDP has been assisting Mali in this sector since 1969, chiefly in public administration. The major emphasis in UNDP assistance in this sector for the third cycle will be expressed in the group of four projects to be implemented.

Ongoing projects

Round Table of the Republic of Mali (MLI/81/003)

Duration: 18 months (1982-1983)

89. The purpose of this project is to help the Government to find financing for the execution of the 1981-1985 five-year economic and social development Plan, the first phase of the implementation of the long-term development strategy, as defined by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. It will help Mali to prepare and organize a round table of external assistance sources.

Assistance with development planning and regional development (MLI/82/002)

Duration: five years

90. UNDP assistance to the Planning Ministry began during the second cycle under project MLI/77/002, which provided assistance for the preparation of the 1981-1985 five-year Plan, for the training of Malian staff and for the setting-up of a documentation centre. The objective of the third-cycle project MLI/82/002 will be to improve and consolidate the planning method at the national and regional levels. At the national level it will serve to improve and consolidate planning techniques and tools by using macro-economic analysis and synthesis methods and introducing a permanent system for identifying, formulating and monitoring the execution of development projects and programmes. It will also make it possible to set up a system for a permanent national inventory of projects and for keeping national accounts up to date. It will help to define the assets and role of each of the regions in national development by instituting regional planning and statistical directives. UNDP assistance to this project will be provided in conjunction with the project on assistance to the National Planning Department financed by the World Bank and CIDA.

Administrative reform (phase III) (MLI/82/006)

Duration: four years (1982-1985)

91. In the two previous cycles UNDP provided assistance for administrative reform in Mali under projects MLI/71/522 and MLI/76/006. The following was accomplished through this assistance: identifying, designing, deciding on and implementing general policy options and the process of reform in most sectors of the Malian administration - regional and local administration, personnel management (preparation of civil service regulations, automation), organizing the management of the public and semi-public services, government finance, and automating payroll operations. The reform of administrative management is designed to make the Malian Administration into an instrument for the country's development. It has brought about a reduction in the unplanned growth of structures and the drafting of important legislation and regulations. In the third cycle, project MLI/82/006 will make it possible to establish a national agency with the technical function of organizing, guiding and consolidating the process of administrative reform and designing and implementing a policy for the general reorganization of the public and the semi-public services.

New projects

Programmes for establishing national facilities for household surveys (PADEM) (MLI/82/015)

Duration: five years (1982-1986)

92. The aim of PADEM is to help African Governments to secure and exploit the statistical data essential for achieving their economic and social development objectives. During a joint mission of the United Nations Statistical Office and the Statistical Divisions of the Economic Commission for Africa and FAO, a

programme to this end was drawn up, and the Government requested UNDP assistance for it. This project will help the Government to conduct household surveys on population, income, expenditure and consumption. It will also help to strengthen agricultural surveys and in the conduct of an agricultural census. At the regional level, project activities will reinforce those contemplated in the African programme for establishing permanent facilities for household surveys.

F. Science and technology  
(\$805,000, or 2 per cent, programmed)

93. The projects in this sector incorporated in the five-year Plan are concerned primarily with the development of local energy resources and better utilization of all forms of energy and with research on an experimentation with local building materials.

UNDP co-operation

94. There was virtually no UNDP involvement in this sector in previous cycles. During the third cycle, however, UNDP will contribute by means of one project.

Ongoing project

Assistance to the Centre for Adapted Technology (MLI/80/001)

Duration: three years (1982-1984)

95. The objectives of this project, which started in 1981, are to help the Government to improve living and housing conditions for the poorest among the population and to reduce construction costs by developing and using local materials and renewable forms of energy. Specific project operations will be: analysing and evaluating traditional housing in every region of Mali; inventory and laboratory analysis of materials used in traditional building work; survey and inventory of quarries used in traditional building work; survey and inventory of Mali's lime quarries; experimental construction of buildings or housing; training of trainers in order to improve the skills of local sub-contractors in worksite-schools to be opened in all parts of Mali.

96. The project will have the co-operation of project MLI/82/019, on assistance to CEPI, in connection with the production of lime, gypsum and brick.

Notes

1/ From this sum \$2,196,000 is to be deducted for overprogramming during the first cycle and \$326,000 added for borrowing against the third cycle, i.e., a total of \$22,166,000 programmed in the second cycle.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

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<b>A. <u>Resources</u></b>	
<b>(a) <u>IPF and other resources</u></b>	
(i) Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986	65 000 000
(ii) Less unprogrammed balance a/	(13 000 000)
(iii) Less authorized budget level for 1982	(9 300 000)
Anticipated resources for 1987	-
(iv) Previous IPF cycle balance	<u>(362 000)</u>
Total resources available for programming	42 338 000
<b>B. <u>Use of resources</u></b>	
<b>(a) <u>Programmed</u></b>	
(i) Ongoing projects	18 335 781
(ii) New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme	15 489 219
(iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage	<u>6 750 000</u>
Subtotal	40 575 000
<b>(b) <u>Reserve</u></b>	<u>1 763 000</u>
Total programmed plus reserve:	<u>42 338 000</u>

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

<u>Sector b/</u>	<u>Ongoing projects</u> \$	<u>New projects</u> \$	<u>Sectoral earmarkings</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
02 General development issues, etc.	3 705 205	1 600 000	-	5 305 205
03 Natural resources	3 032 971	5 655 448	-	8 688 419
04 Agriculture, silviculture and fishing	2 985 080	3 441 503	6 750 000	13 176 583
05 Industry	1 843 000	650 000	-	2 493 000
06 Transport and communications	2 158 034	-	-	2 158 034
07 International trade and development financing	2 370 000	-	-	2 370 000
10 Health	-	3 186 000	-	3 186 000
11 Education	1 255 567	956 268	-	2 211 835
15 Culture	180 000	-	-	180 000
16 Science and technology	805 924	-	-	805 924
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18 335 781</b>	<b>15 489 219</b>	<b>6 750 000</b>	<b>40 575 000</b>

a/ Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

b/ According to ACC classification.

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