

Probable Date of Board Presentation:
17 September 2014

FOR CONSIDERATION

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS

FROM : Cecilia AKINTOMIDE
Secretary General

SUBJECT : MALI – KOULIKORO REGION FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY
ENHANCEMENT PROJECT (PReSAN-KL)*

NTF GRANT OF USD 10.00 MILLION
ADF GRANT OF UA 3.00 MILLION
GAfsp LOAN OF USD 37.21 MILLION

Please find attached the Appraisal Report of the above-mentioned project.

The Technical Annexes will be distributed separately (French version only).

The Outcome of Negotiations and draft Resolutions will be submitted to you as an addendum.

Attach:

Cc: The President

*Questions on this document should be referred to:

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



KOULIKORO REGION FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT (PReSAN-KL)

COUNTRY : MALI

APPRAISAL REPORT

July 2014

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



KOULIKORO REGION FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT (PReSAN-KL)

COUNTRY: MALI

APPRAISAL REPORT

OSAN

July 2014

Translated Document

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(June 2014)

Currency Unit	=	CFAF
UA 1	=	CFAF 742.622
UA 1	=	USD 1.54047
UA 1	=	EUR 1.13212

FISCAL YEAR: 1 January – 31 December

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 metric tonne	=	2204 pounds
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.20 pounds
1 metre (m)	=	3.28 feet
1 millimetre (mm)	=	0.03937 inch
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 mile
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.471 acres

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	: African Development Fund
ADRU	: Rural and Semi-Urban Development Agropole
AGETIER	: Executing Agency for Rural Infrastructure Works and Equipment
CHC	: Community health centre
CNOP	: National Coordination of Farmers' Organisations
CPS-SDR	: Rural Development Sector Planning and Statistics Unit
DNACPN	: National Directorate for Sanitation and Pollution Control
DNGR	: National Directorate for Agricultural Engineering
DNS	: National Directorate for Health
DPD	: Detailed preliminary design
DPS	: Delegated Project Supervisor
EIG	: Economic interest group
ESMP	: Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	: European Union
FO	: Farmers' organization
GAFSP	: Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GPRSF	: Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework
IA	: Irrigation area
IER	: Institute of Agricultural Economics
IFAD	: International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	: Income generating activities
MDR	: Ministry of Rural Development
NGO	: Non-governmental organization
NTF	: Nigeria Trust Fund
OHVN	: Upper Niger Valley Authority
OPIB	: Baguinéda Irrigation Scheme Authority
PADEPA-KS	: South Kayes Region Livestock Production Development Support Project
PAFICOT	: Textile Cotton Sector Support Project
PAPIM	: Maninkoura Irrigation Scheme Development Project
PCT	: Project Coordination Team
PDI-BS	: Bani Basin and Sélingué Irrigation Development Programme
PIB	: Baguinéda Irrigation Scheme Intensification Project
PMB	: Middle Bani Plain Development Project
PNISA	: National Agricultural Sector Investment Programme
PPP	: Public-Private Partnership
PRESA-DCI	: Project for the Consolidation of Food Security through the Development of Irrigation Farming
PRP	: Procurement Plan
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
WB	: World Bank

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

Client Information

BORROWER : Republic of Mali
EXECUTING AGENCY : Ministry of Rural Development

Financing Plan

Source	Amount	Instrument
GAfsp	USD 37.21 million	Grant
ADF	UA 3.00 million	Loan
NTF	USD 10.00 million	Loan
Government	UA 3.53 million	-
Beneficiaries	UA 0.22 million	-
TOTAL COST	UA 37.40 million	

Key AfDB Financing Information

ADF Loan currency	UA
Interest type	Not Applicable
Interest rate margin	Not Applicable
Commitment fee	0.5% on the undisbursed portion
Other expenses	0.75% (service charge)
Tenor	40 years
Grace period	10 years
NTF loan currency	USD
Interest type	Not Applicable
Interest rate margin	Not Applicable
Commitment fee	0.5% on the undisbursed portion
Other Expenses	0.75% (service charge)
Tenor	15 years
Grace period	5 years
ERR (baseline scenario)	26%
NPV	CFAF 15.174 billion

Timeframe – Main Milestones (projected)

Concept Note approval	May 2014
Project approval	September 2014
Effectiveness	December 2014
Last disbursement	31 December 2019
Completion	1st quarter 2020
Last reimbursement (ADF loan)	December 2064
Last reimbursement (NTF loan)	December 2034

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Overview: The Koulikoro Region Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PReSAN-KL), scheduled to run for five years, has received a grant of USD 37.21 million from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP). It targets six irrigation sites in Koulikoro region in which participatory diagnostic studies and detailed preliminary designs have been executed in close collaboration with the Upper Niger Valley Development Authority (OHVN) and the Baguinéda Irrigation Scheme Development Authority (OPIB). PReSAN-KL will boost food security and reduce poverty for approximately 178,000 persons, by primarily targeting women and smallholders, and focusing on better water management and land tenure security in small irrigation farms, cultivated mud plains and women's vegetable gardens. The identified operations will focus on increasing agricultural output (10,600 tonnes of rice and 20,300 additional tonnes of vegetable produce) through efficient surface water management, creation of development poles involving private stakeholders, better organization of farmers and specific emphasis on value chain development. The activities will be executed by OHVN and OPIB, under the coordination of the Ministry of Rural Development acting through a unit that also coordinates another AfDB-funded project (PRESA-DCI).

Needs Assessment: The rural population in Mali regularly suffers from nutritional deficit, which stood at 43.6% in 2010. The development of new irrigation schemes in the OHVN area and the consolidation of existing irrigation infrastructure in the OPIB area constitute an opportunity to boost foodstuff supplies to urban areas, given the proximity of these areas to the capital city. The project's operations in Koulikoro region will also help to offset the projected farm yield deficits from the northern regions of the country affected by the security crisis. The development and consolidation of irrigation schemes in the abandoned plains is an opportunity to create jobs and develop adapted services that involve the private sector.

Value-added for the Bank: Mali has resolutely embarked on a drive to increase and conserve its agricultural output through irrigation development. In this regard, the Bank specifically financed the PMB, PAPM and PIB projects over the last decade, making it possible to increase food security, boost the local economy and guarantee agricultural production by encouraging farming practices that are less reliant on vagaries of the weather. Considering this experience, and in a bid to continue and supplement the ongoing PDI-BS and PRESA-DCI projects, the Government of Mali approached the Bank to help it prepare a request for and secure a GAFSP grant.

Knowledge Management: To guarantee the sustainability of the infrastructure set up, the project will strive, in close collaboration with both development authorities, to capitalize on and disseminate best practices on management of small irrigation areas (IAs), irrigation water management, land tenure security and farmers' organization. The development of value chains in partnership with specialized public and private service providers will help the beneficiaries to master green and innovative technologies. PReSAN-KL will also enable youths and women in economic interest groups to develop their technical and entrepreneurial skills, and gain access to employment opportunities. In addition, the project will contribute to the professionalization of both development authorities and the supervisory ministry through staff capacity-building in many areas, including cross-cutting domains (gender, nutrition, agribusiness, etc.). The project will foster reflection on the transformation of Mali's agriculture through support to value chain development studies as well as the design and operationalization of rural and semi-urban development *agropoles* (ADRU), with specific pilot operations in the "Koulikoro/semi-urban Bamako" ADRU.

RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Mali – Koulikoro Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PReSAN-KL)

Project Goal: Sustainably increase the production and productivity of the rice and vegetable crop sectors as well as the income of target communities through water management and agricultural product development.

RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator	Baseline Situation	Target		
IMPACT	Food and nutrition security is improved and poverty reduced	National poverty rate Under-five malnutrition	National statistics: 42.7 % (2012) 12.7% (MAG), 38% (MCG)	Overall national objectives: 34.5% in 2024 10% (MAG), 28% (MCG)	National, INS, Ministry of Health reports, nutrition surveys	Security risk resulting from the crisis in North Mali Risk mitigated through the effective holding of presidential and legislative elections and TFP support to economic recovery
	Increased and diversified agricultural production in the project area Increased income for farmers (men and women) in the project area	Paddy rice and vegetable production Main income from farms: R1: Rice growers (CFAF/ha/yr) R2: Onion/shallot rice growers (CFAF/ha/yr) R3: Tomato growers (CFAF/ha/yr) R4: Food processing agents (CFAF/yr) R5: Traders (CFAF/yr)	1,300 kg/ha of paddy rice (OHVN sites), 13,500 kg/ha of tomato and 21,000 kg/ha of onion/shallot 2013 R1: 26,144 R2: 948,530 R3: 1,059,255 R4: 345,000 R5: 500,000	4,250 kg/ha of paddy rice (OHVN sites), 28,000 kg/ha of tomato and 30,000 kg/ha of onion/shallot 2019 R1: 149,715 R2: 3,333,188 R3: 3,096,013 R4: 650,000 R5: 845,000	PCT reports OHVN and OPIB reports Impact surveys	
OUTCOMES	A- Infrastructure Development A1 Irrigation development 1.1. Development of the Balanzan, Figuiratomo, Koursalé and Séguéla schemes 1.2. Development of the Faragoué mud plains 1.3. Resurfacing of the primary and secondary canals in the Baguinéda irrigation area 1.4. Development of vegetable gardens 1.5. Mud plain development upon request A2 Marketing infrastructure 1.6. Construction of storage houses 1.7. Construction of onion conservation huts 1.8. Development of markets 1.9. Development of multipurpose centres 1.10. Reinforcement of the Sabalibougou slaughterhouse A3 Road access infrastructure 1.11. Rehabilitation of road segments 1.12. Rehabilitation of roads in the Baguinéda irrigation area A4 Socio-economic grassroots infrastructure 1.13. Improvement of CHCs, dispensaries 1.14. Construction of classrooms 1.15. Sinking of boreholes for DWS	1.1 Irrigation surface area developed 1.2 Mud plain surface area developed 1.3 Number of kilometres resurfaced in Baguinéda 1.4 Surface area of gardens developed 1.5 Surface area of mud plains developed 1.6 Number of storage houses constructed 1.7 Number of huts constructed/operational 1.8 Number of markets improved 1.9 Number of centres constructed and operational 1.10 Slaughterhouse reinforcement works executed 1.11 Number of kilometres of access roads rehabilitated in the OHVN irrigation area 1.12 Number of kilometres of roads rehabilitated in the Baguinéda irrigation area 1.13 Number of CHCs improved, dispensaries constructed 1.14 Number of classrooms constructed 1.15 Number of boreholes constructed	1.1 0 1.2 0 1.3 10.5 km/30 km (1 st) 0 km/56.7 km (2 nd) 1.4 0 1.5 0 1.6 0 1.7 0 1.8 0 1.9 0 1.10 0 1.11 0 1.12 0 1.13 0 1.14 0 1.15 0	1.1 1,256 ha (30% F and J) 1.2 50 ha (30% F and J) 1.3 10.5 km/30 km (1 st) 56.7 km/56.7 km (2 nd) 1.4 18 ha (100% F) 1.5 1,000 ha (30% F) 1.6 5 storehouses (with block F) 1.7 3 huts 1.8 9 markets (stalls for F) 1.9 5 centres (>50% F) 1.10 1 reinforcement 1.11 37 km 1.12 60 km 1.13 2 CHCs, 9 dispensaries 1.14 9 classrooms 1.15 25 boreholes	OPIB and OHVN progress reports Contracts signed Control office reports Project progress reports	<u>Risks</u> - Limited capacity of the most vulnerable rural stakeholders <u>Mitigation Measures</u> - Participatory approach initiated - Recourse to NGOs and qualified operators for capacity building - Mechanisms for integration into the value chains implemented

	<p>B- Development of value chains B1 Development of farms 2.1 Agricultural extension and support/counselling actions 2.2 Access to inputs and improved seeds 2.3 Agricultural equipment support 2.4 Development research activities B2 Capacity building 2.5 Functional literacy actions 2.6 Structuring and organization of FOs 2.7 Reinforcement OHVN, OPIB, MDR, etc. 2.8 Equipment of multi-purpose centres 2.9 Reinforcement of CHCs/schools/DWS B3 Processing and marketing support 2.10 Development of processing units 2.11 Produce marketing support 2.12 Crop sector organization support B4 Agricultural entrepreneurship support 2.13 Promotion of technical innovations 2.14 Promotion of promising IGAs 2.15 Development of PPPs 2.16 Youth installation/training support B5 Health and nutrition support activities 2.17 Expansion of the HIV/AIDS screening mechanism 2.18 Support for the establishment of school canteens 2.19 Culinary demonstration and equipment 2.20 IEC activities on water-borne and other diseases</p>	2.1 Number of farmers being supervised 2.2 Rate of access to quality inputs 2.3 Percentage of UPAs equipped 2.4 Number of varietal tests conducted 2.5 Number of illiterate persons 2.6 Number of FOs structured 2.7 Number of staff members trained. 2.8 Number of multi-purpose centres constructed and equipped 2.9 Number of persons trained 2.10 Number of processing units constructed and equipped 2.11 Market information system reinforced 2.12 Number of umbrella structures established 2.13 Number of technical innovations disseminated 2.14 Number of IGA initiatives developed 2.15 Number of PPPs developed 2.16 Number of young persons trained and installed 2.17 Number of screening points 2.18 Number of canteens established 2.19 Number of culinary demonstrations made 2.20 Number of persons trained in IEC techniques	2.1 Less than 100 2.2 <5% 2.3 <10% 2.4 0 2.5 0 2.6 0 2.7 0 2.8 0 2.9 0 2.10 0 2.11 0 2.12 0 2.13 0 2.14 0 2.15 0 2.16 0 2.17 0 2.18 0 2.19 0 2.20 0	2.1 1,500 farmers (>30% women) 2.2 >50% (30% for women) 2.3 >25% (30% for women) 2.4 100 tests 2.5 1,500 persons (50% women) 2.6 150 FOs (30% women) 2.7 100 persons 2.8 25 centres supported (60% women) 2.9 400 persons (50% women) 2.10 At least 25 processing units 2.11 1 MIS 2.12 > 6 umbrella structures 2.13 At least 5 innovations 2.14 At least 20 IGAs (50% women) 2.15 At least 3 PPPs 2.16 750 trained, 150 installed 2.17 6 screening points 2.18 6 canteens (managed by women) 2.19 At least one per month 2.20 300 persons (80% women)	OPIB and OHVN progress reports Signed contracts Reports from service providers and partners Project progress reports	<u>Risks</u> - Farmer/grazier conflicts <u>Mitigation Measures</u> - Consultative organization of the agro-pastoral space, creation of water points and livestock passage corridors
	<p>C- Project management 3.1 Procurement activities conducted 3.2 Project activities conducted 3.3 Financial management conducted 3.4 Monitoring/evaluation executed 3.5 Gender considerations ensured</p>	3.1 PP maintained and respected 3.2 Proper disbursement rate 3.3 Audit reports produced 3.4 SE system operational 3.5 Promotion of gender ensured	3.1 Prepared (Sept. 2014) 3.2 0% (Sept. 2014) 3.3 Firm recruited (2015) 3.4 In place (early 2015) 3.5 Initiated (end 2014)	3.1 PP updated and respected 3.2 Approximately 20% per year 3.3 5 audit reports validated 3.4 Up-to-date during execution 3.5 Gender-disaggregated data available	PP SAP system Audit reports Progress reports Mission aide-mémoires	<u>Risks</u> - Implementation delays <u>Mitigation Measures</u> - Recruitment PCT common to PRESA-DCI, Involvement of the authorities, AAA, MOD, assistance from MLFO
ACTIVITIES	COMPONENTS		RESOURCES			
	Component 1: Infrastructure Development Component 2: Development of value chains Component 3: Project Management		Component 1: UA 26.11 million Component 2: UA 9.87 million Component 3: UA 1.43 million	<u>Sources of Financing</u>		GAFSP (grant): UA 24.15 million ADF (loan): UA 3.00 million NTF (loan): UA 6.49 million Gov't/Benef: UA 3.76 million TOTAL: UA 37.40 million

Project Implementation Schedule

	Year Quarter	2014		2015				2016				2017				2018				2019				
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
1 INITIAL ACTIVITIES																								
Negotiation and approval of ADF and NTF loans and the GAFSP grant		■																						
Signature of the loan and grant agreements, fulfilment of 1st disbursement conditions			■																					
Publication of General Procurement Notice			■																					
2 PCT ESTABLISHMENT ACTIVITIES																								
Recruitment of PCT staff and appointment of the staff in the authorities		■																						
Joint PreSAN/PRESA-DCI launching mission			■																					
Advanced procurement actions			■																					
Agreements with both authorities and partner structures			■																					
3 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT																								
Signature of the AGETIER convention for MOD and DNGR protocol				■																				
Recruitment of control offices and enterprises				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Development of new irrigation areas					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Surfacing of secondary canals and the main Baguinéda canal					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mud plain development upon request					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Construction of storage and marketing infrastructure					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Rehabilitation of rural roads					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Construction of infrastructure					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Environmental protection action																						■	■	■
4 DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAINS																								
Farm development activities				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Capacity building				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Product processing and marketing support				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Agricultural entrepreneurship support				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Signature of protocols with Plan Mali and DNS				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Health, nutrition and education support activities				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
5 PROJECT MANAGEMENT																								
Set up of the accounting system and the procedures manual		■																						
Management, monitoring/evaluation and communication activities		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Annual accounts audit								■	■															■
Impact assessment and mid-term review										■	■													■
Completion report from the Bank and the Government																								■

MALI
KOULIKORO REGION FOOD AND NUTRITION
SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT (PReSAN-KL)
APPRAISAL REPORT

Management hereby submits this report and recommendations concerning a proposal to grant *an NTF loan of USD 10 million, an ADF loan of UA 3 million and award a GAFSP grant of USD 37.21 million* to the Republic of Mali for financing the Koulikoro Region Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project (PReSAN-KL).

I. STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE

1.1 Project Linkage with Country Strategy and Objectives

After the coup d'état of 22 March 2012 in Mali, the Bank in May 2013 approved the 2013-2014 Transition Management Support Strategy, whose main objective was to contribute to building the resilience of vulnerable communities affected by the crisis and laying the foundation for more robust economic recovery. PReSAN was one of the selected operations. It aligns seamlessly with these strategic priorities as well as the Bank's 2013-2022 Ten-Year Strategy and its cross-cutting "food security" concern. PReSAN is also consistent with Pillar 1 of Mali's GPRSF 2012-2017, which seeks to: "promote accelerated, sustainable, pro-poor, job-creating and income-generating growth". Furthermore, the project is consistent with the policy documents governing Mali's agricultural sector, namely: (i) the Agricultural Framework Law (2006); (ii) Agricultural Development Policy (2013), coupled with the Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (PNISA) and its priority programme, PNIP-SA; and (iii) the National Irrigation Development Strategy(SNDI) as well as the 2012-2021 National Grassroots Irrigation Plan. It also plugs into the drive initiated in 2013 by the Government to promote rural and semi-urban development *agropoles* (ADRU) that will ensure the transformation of Malian agriculture in the long run.

1.2 Rationale for Bank Involvement

Mali's agricultural sectorial sector is plagued by a number of constraints, prominent among which are infrastructure shortage, poor water management and limited product development. The rural population regularly suffers from nutritional deficit, which stood at 43.6% in 2010. The development of new irrigation schemes in the OHVN area (1,306 ha), the development of 1,000 ha of mud plains and the consolidation of existing irrigation infrastructure in the OPIB irrigation area (3,000 ha) constitute an opportunity to boost urban foodstuff supplies, given the proximity of these areas to the capital city. The project's operations in the Koulikoro region, which has few irrigation areas despite its enormous potential, will also help to offset the projected farm yield deficits in the northern regions of the country currently affected by the security crisis. Mali has resolutely embarked on a drive to increase and conserve its agricultural output through irrigation development. In this regard, the Bank specifically financed the PMB, PAPM and PIB projects over the last decade, making it possible to increase food security, boost the local economy and guarantee agricultural production by encouraging farming practices that are less reliant on vagaries of the weather. Considering this experience, and in a bid to continue ongoing PDI-BS and PRESA-DCI projects, the Government of Mali designated the Bank to prepare a request for GAFSAP financing and to assist it in the project design and execution.

1.3 Aid Coordination

TFPs operating in Mali have consultative and coordination mechanisms structured at three levels, as follows: (i) global level (Troika); (ii) sector and thematic level; and (iii) sub-sector level. The Bank is particularly active in coordination and harmonization. It was the lead agency and subsequently member of the Troika from 2010 to 2012, currently chairs the Economy/Finance Group (comprising the statistics and private sector sub-groups) and co-chairs the Infrastructure Group with the EU. The Bank participates actively in the proceedings of the "Agricultural and Rural Economics" thematic group and coordinates rural sector development activities. It is fully involved in the "Irrigation" sub-group, the "Livestock and Fisheries" sub-group and the "Food Security" sub-group. The WB, AfDB, IFAD, German Cooperation, IsDB, Belgian Cooperation and the EU are the key financial partners of the rural sector. Bank operations in Mali's rural sector focus predominantly on building core infrastructure and value chain development. The Bank ranks second with a contribution of 12.7% of external financing for the rural development sector. The cooperation instituted between the Bank and other TFPs, through the AfDB field office (MLFO), encourages the sharing of best practices and synergies. Under the PReSAN-KL project, complementarities will be maintained and developed in the Koulikoro region with Belgian Cooperation on vegetable farming and livestock operations, and with the NGO Plan International for the social aspects.

Sector or Sub-sector*	GDP	Magnitude of Exports	Labour
[Primary sector]	[38.4%]	30%	80%
Stakeholders – Public Expenditure (ongoing programmes or projects)			
Government	Donors		
CFAF 204 billion (End-2013 estimate)	<i>World Bank</i>	1 95.8	
	<i>AfDB</i>	(78.2	
	<i>IFAD</i>	1 44.6	
	<i>Germany/KFW/GTZ</i>	1 42.3	
	<i>IsDB</i>	t 34.8	
	<i>Belgium</i>	(26.7	
	<i>EU</i>	(19.7	
	<i>WADB</i>	1 17.5	
	<i>Saudi Fund</i>	1 14.4	
	<i>Canada</i>	1 13.4	
	<i>Denmark</i>	1 13.2	
	<i>Others</i>	i 55.8	
Aid Coordination Level			
Existence of thematic working groups		1	Yes
Existence of a global sector program		i	Preparation phase
AfDB's role in assistance coordination		(Member
<i>Source: Rural Development Sector Planning and Statistics Unit (CPS-SDR) 31/12/2013</i>			

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Components

Table 2.1: Project Components

<i>Components</i>	<i>Description</i>
<p>Component 1: Infrastructure development: UA 26.11 million (69.8 %)</p>	<p>The activities implemented under this component will focus on participatory and sustainable development of agricultural infrastructure to boost food crop production, conservation, marketing and consumption. Hence, the project provides for the development of 4 new irrigation areas (1,256 ha: Balanzan, Figuiratomo, Koursalé and Séguéla), development of the Faragoué mud plains (50 ha), transportation of water to the Baguinéda irrigation area (3,000 ha), development of vegetable gardens for women (18 ha), development of mud plains (1,000 ha), and development of various infrastructure for agricultural produce storage, processing and marketing. Additional targeted operations focusing on social infrastructure (drinking water, health, education) will be executed in the irrigation areas. For each infrastructure item to be constructed, a maintenance fund will be established by the farmers and managed by a committee trained by the project, to ensure sustainability. PReSAN-KL will also strive to open up access to farming areas by rehabilitating priority road segments, and to protect the environment and combat climate change (reforestation, etc.).</p>
<p>Component 2: Development of value chains UA 9.87 million (26.4%)</p>	<p>This component will focus on strengthening agricultural extension, support/counselling, farmers' organization, and food processing and marketing mechanisms. It will concentrate on building the capacity of agricultural sector public, private and community institutions to ensure efficient management of the infrastructure and crop sectors concerned. The project will also support all segments of the value chains by helping farmers to modernize their farming systems and increase their access to markets. Special emphasis will be laid on private sector development through contracts with crop sector stakeholders, training, institutional support, promotion of the national "agropole" drive, support to PPP initiatives, promotion of EIG and easier access to mechanisms initiated by the Government for youth employment. The project will develop specific gender actions to promote the strategic interests of women (land tenure, leadership in structures managing community resources, inputs, equipment and infrastructure taking into account the specific needs of women, IGAs, etc.) and improve community living conditions on the sites concerned (health, nutrition, education, literacy, drinking water, etc.). In a bid to improve nutrition, the project will encourage food diversification through the development of vegetable gardens and off-season vegetable farming on 50% of the irrigation areas. The project will support/reinforce CHCs and dispensaries with equipment and human resources to combat malnutrition.</p>
<p>Component 3: Project management UA 1.43 million (3.8%)</p>	<p>This component comprises all project coordination and monitoring activities, including those related to administrative and financial management. It will be executed by MDR (PCT, OHVN, OPIB) and will seek to ensure efficient project implementation, focusing on monitoring/evaluation of results and impacts, and paying special attention to crosscutting gender mainstreaming.</p>

2.2 Technical Solutions Adopted and Alternatives Explored

2.2.1 The technical solutions adopted are based on technical criteria and standards that ensure the sustainability of the investment made and proper ownership by beneficiaries. They also take into account lessons learnt from similar projects, relying on design formats that are adapted to social conditions. To ensure the sustainability of investments, the project plans to surface the primary and secondary irrigation networks to reduce water loss through filtration and to improve management. Development of the mud plains will be informed by Mali's experience acquired in the areas of grassroots irrigation and the popularization of NERICA rice through the utilization and dissemination of improved seeds.

2.2.2 The table below sums up the alternatives explored and reasons for their rejection.

Table 2.2: Alternative Solutions Explored and Reasons for Rejection

Alternative Solution	Brief Description	Reasons for Rejection
Surfacing of the upstream sector of the main canal in the Banguinéda irrigation area	Surface the concrete walls in the upstream section, including those that have silted up and are overrun with vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-optimal profitability of investments, considering the technical implementation difficulties in certain upstream segments. • Farmers express the view that priority be given to surfacing of the downstream sector.
Development of the mud plains in various regions of Mali	Development of the rice-growing mud plains upon request in several regions of Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersal of PReSAN-KL activities, thus risking undermining overall efficiency and compromising the implementation and monitoring of field activities. • General concern over concentrating project activities in a single region.
Establishment of a team within the MDR solely to coordinate PReSAN-KL	Recruit and establish a team solely to manage PReSAN-KL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A concern to use a single team for both projects financed by the Bank (PRESA-DCI and PReSAN-KL), based on a similar institutional mechanism that closely involves the development authorities. • A concern to avoid duplication, to rationalize resource use and ensure overall coherence.

2.3 Type of Project

PReSAN-KL is an investment operation financed by a GAFSP grant, an ADF loan and an NTF loan. The project approach is the most appropriate at this stage because of a number of factors, such as the specificity of GAFSP which clearly requires that operations and zones proposed for financing be defined.

2.4 Project Cost and Financing Mechanisms

The total project cost, net of taxes and customs duties, is estimated at UA 37.40 million (60.4% foreign exchange), comprising a GAFSP grant of UA 24.15 million (USD 37.21 million), an ADF loan of UA 3 million and an NTF loan of UA 6.49 million (USD 10 million). This cost includes provisions for physical contingencies (0 to 5%) and price escalation (3%). The Government's contribution will be approximately UA 3.53 million, partly comprising functioning, delegated project supervision and the construction of a number of social infrastructure. Beneficiaries will contribute to the construction of some infrastructure (small dykes, tertiary canals, reforestation, etc.) by providing part of the unskilled labour for an estimated total of UA 0.22 million. The breakdown of project costs, by component, expenditure category and source of financing, is presented in the tables below. An expenditure schedule by component is also provided. A table of detailed project costs and list of goods and services is presented in Annex B2, Volume II.

Table 2.3: Summary of Cost Estimates by Component

Components	CFAF million			UA million			% F.E.
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total	
Infrastructure development	4 562.19	12 672.60	17 234.80	6.14	17.06	23.21	73.5%
Development of value chains	4 555.90	2 037.48	6 593.39	6.13	2.74	8.88	30.9%
Project management	733.15	209.32	942.46	0.99	0.28	1.27	22.2%
Total baseline cost	9 851.24	14 919.40	24 770.64	13.27	20.09	33.36	60.2%
Provision for physical contingencies	175.84	607.88	783.72	0.24	0.82	1.06	77.6%
Provision for price escalation	977.05	1 245.50	2 222.54	1.32	1.68	2.99	56.0%
Total project cost	11 004.13	16 772.77	27 776.90	14.82	22.59	37.40	60.4%

Table 2.4: Summary of Cost Estimates by Expenditure Category

Expenditure Categories	CFAF million			UA million			% F.E.
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total	
Works	3 860.97	11 628.93	15 489.90	5.20	15.66	20.86	75.1%
Goods	467.07	1 287.56	1 754.63	0.63	1.73	2.36	73.4%
Services	3 193.34	1 866.00	5 059.34	4.30	2.51	6.81	36.9%
Operation	1 131.07	136.92	1 267.98	1.52	0.18	1.71	10.8%
Staff	1 198.80	0.00	1 198.80	1.61	0.00	1.61	0.0%
Total baseline cost	9 851.24	14 919.40	24 770.64	13.27	20.09	33.36	60.2%
Provision for physical contingencies	175.84	607.88	783.72	0.24	0.82	1.06	77.6%
Provision for price escalation	977.05	1 245.50	2 222.54	1.32	1.68	2.99	56.0%
Total project cost	11 004.13	16 772.77	27 776.90	14.82	22.59	37.40	60.4%

Table 2.5: Expenditure Schedule by Component (in UA million)

Components	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	%
Infrastructure development	13.04	12.36	0.42	0.28	0.02	26.11	69.8%
Development of value chains	3.17	2.52	1.79	1.31	1.08	9.87	26.4%
Project management	0.31	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.32	1.43	3.8%
Total project cost	16.51	15.18	2.46	1.83	1.42	37.40	100%

Table 2.6: Source of Financings (in UA million)

Source of financings	Costs in L.C.	Cost in F.E	Total cost	% Total
GAFSP grant	5.64	18.52	24.15	64.6
NTF loan	4.18	2.31	6.49	17.4
ADF loan	1.76	1.24	3.00	8.0
Government	3.02	0.52	3.53	9.5
Beneficiaries	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.6
Total project cost	14.82	22.59	37.40	100 %

2.5 Project Area and Beneficiaries

2.5.1 The project area covers the operational area of the Upper Niger Valley Authority (OHVN) and the Baguinéda Irrigation Scheme Authority (OPIB). The OPIB area's production tool is the Baguinéda irrigation scheme. This irrigation scheme has been the target of previous Bank operations to boost intensive agriculture. Nevertheless, it is still necessary to improve the production tool, for instance rehabilitate the irrigation system (main canal, secondary and tertiary networks). By virtue of its proximity to Bamako, OPIB plays a strategic role in foodstuff (rice and vegetables) supply to the capital city. Operations in the Baguinéda area, while capitalizing on past achievements, will also make it possible to build the area's capacity to supply foodstuff to Bamako, improve the income of the communities concerned and support the pilot "*agropole*" approach driven by the Government, by focusing on the "Koulikoro-Semi-urban Bamako" ADRU. The OHVN area is characterized by a high level of poverty as well as food and nutrition insecurity. The dominant farming method is rain-fed agriculture, despite the potential of existing irrigable lands. The technical guidance provided by OHVN focuses mostly on cotton cultivation. The focus under PReSAN will be to rehabilitate and develop existing plains and mud plains to further guarantee food crop production (rice and vegetables).

2.5.2 The project will intervene mainly in the six irrigations sites identified in the request made to GAFSP, depending on agricultural potential and considering the priority needs. These sites are administratively situated in Koulikoro region. The *cercles* (administrative areas) concerned are Kangaba (Balanzan, Faragoué and Figuiratomo plains), Kati (Koursalé plain and Baguinéda irrigation area) and Koulikoro (Séguéla plain). Feasibility studies have been conducted on these sites by consultancy firms (Baguinéda, Figuiratomo and Koursalé) and the regional directorate for rural engineering (Balanzan, Faragoué and Séguéla). The project area is characterized by climatic contrasts, ranging from the North Guinea climate (800 to 1200 mm) in the Mandé to the Sudanese climate (600 to 800 mm) in the Baguinéda area and the Sahelian climate (below 600 mm) in the Nyamina area. The presence of the Niger River and of fertile lands constitutes a favourable asset for agriculture. The direct project beneficiaries are estimated at almost 53,000 rural dwellers, of which 50% women. The indirect beneficiaries throughout the six main *communes* targeted by the project are an estimated 178,000 persons from 28,000 households.

2.6 Participatory Approach in Project Identification, Design and Implementation

Project formulation was conducted through a wholly participatory process implemented right from review of the GAFSP request. It was executed through broad-based consultation with beneficiaries (men and women) and organisations (including women's organizations), and was based on technical, economic and social disaggregated data collected from the field. This approach led to a project design that included concerns expressed at the grassroots, factored in past and present lessons, encouraged the promotion of best practices and sought the best possible quality at commencement. Hence, it became possible to give greater consideration to social needs, to further gauge capacity-building needs and envisage synergies and complementarities with ongoing actions (private sector, social sector, etc.). During the project validation workshop organized in May 2014, local stakeholders, regional councils and farmers expressed satisfaction with the participatory approach initiated during project formulation and underscored the need to be involved in project implementation. It was in this context of full involvement of all local stakeholders that this project was designed. The operational mechanism and the project management organs put in place encourage the pursuit of this participatory and inclusive approach.

2.7 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design

2.7.1 There are currently ten active operations in Mali's portfolio worth an approved total of UA 164.7 million (see Annex II). Agricultural sector projects recently completed in Mali have helped to boost production (over 5,000 ha of new rice farms, 120 km of rural roads constructed, etc.) and community living conditions, yielding lessons that enhance the management and sustainability of the irrigation areas, such as: the much-needed professionalization of the development authorities, the crucial need to involve and structure FOs, the consideration of land tenure, the need to bill water, the integration of food chains, etc. Various AfDB reviews have also revealed a number of weaknesses related to quality-at-entry, establishment of PCTs and major delays in procurement. The crisis experienced by the country since March 2012 has also affected the disbursement rates of operations. These concerns as well as lessons from completed operations were factored into the design of the current project, by relying primarily on structures already on the ground (implementation entrusted to OHVN and OPIB, coordination conducted by a common PCT for PRESA/DCI). The project will capitalize on the convincing results of the multinational NERICA rice dissemination project closed in June 2011 and will continue with NERICA rice dissemination in over 1,000 ha of selected mud plains. Project quality-at-entry will be enhanced by making available a good number of DPDs that will be consolidated through advance procurement action. Recourse to the procurement mechanisms of both development authorities as well as delegated project supervision will help to shorten procurement timeframes.

2.7.2 Similarly, lessons and recommendations from Bank evaluation reports on irrigation operations in Mali and Ghana from 1990 to 2010 conducted by OPEV in September 2011 were reflected in the project design, especially in terms of: (i) giving precedence to projects that have a simple design and are focused on priority poverty reduction actions; (ii) developing synergies between development programmes and encouraging experience-sharing between projects; (iii) targeting zones with a relatively limited surface area, to address the problem of inaccessibility (solely targeting the Koulikoro region); (iv) including infrastructure development under project implementation to help beneficiaries take ownership of various project infrastructure and start operating the facilities under the right conditions; and (v) supporting capacity-building of beneficiaries and sharing experiences with similar projects.

2.8 Key Performance Indicators

Internal monitoring/evaluation of project activities and logical framework indicators will be undertaken by the monitoring/evaluation expert from the PCT, together with all project partners, including the two development authorities tasked with implementation. Special emphasis will be laid on targeting parameters that can be monitored and collected internally and on those that relate specifically to women (systematic data disaggregation). From the reference situation, monitoring will specifically cover: (i) crop production (tonnes) and yield levels(t/ha); (ii) increased income for farmers, with special attention to the situation of youths and women; (iii) number of jobs created (installation of youths on new irrigation areas, development of mud plains, value chain agribusiness activities, etc.); (iv) agricultural infrastructure construction rate; (v) surface area irrigated (hectares); (vi) effective organization of training (number of training structures and trainees, with gender considerations); (vii) women's involvement in decision-making bodies and their access to land (percentage); and (viii) overall social impact of the project, including nutrition-related impact, with emphasis on the effects on vulnerable groups and women. Impact measurement surveys will be conducted periodically. All the indicators adopted for the project must be consistent with those adopted

by CPS/SDR at a broader level, under GAFSP and PNIA. The various supervision, portfolio review and periodic progress reports will present the status of these indicators.

III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1 Economic and Financial Performance

Table 3.1: Key Economic and Financial Data

<i>NPV (baseline scenario): at a 12% discount rate</i>	<i>CFAF 15.174 billion</i>
<i>ERR (baseline scenario)</i>	<i>26%</i>

3.1.1 Financial Performance: The financial rate of return for farms was estimated by comparing farm results in the "project" and "non-project" situations, based on market prices over a period of 25 years, corresponding to the optimal duration for operation of project facilities. The main production basins are on 5 sites, namely Balanzan, Faragué, Coursalé, Figuratomo and Séguéla in the OHVN area, and Baguinéda in the OPIB area. The analysis focused on various production models, namely: (i) rice production on land developed and/or rehabilitated by the project; and (ii) vegetable production also on developed land (onion/shallot and tomato). As concerns rice, which is the main crop, additional yields in the OHVN area vary from 2,200 kg/ha to 3,300 kg/ha. The additional rice yield in the OPIB area is 1,250 kg/ha. As concerns onion/shallot, the additional yield obtained varies from 13,500 kg/ha to 15,000 kg/ha in the OHVN area. In the OPIB area, the onion/shallot farms recorded an additional yield of 9,000 kg/ha.

3.1.2 Net farm income for rice varies from CFAF 123,571/ha to CFAF 346,750/ha in the OHVN area, depending on the sites. In the OPIB area, the net additional farm income is CFAF 120,908/ha. Net income from one hectare of onion/shallot is estimated to range from CFAF 2,152,000/ha to CFAF 2,445,084/ha, while income from tomato is estimated to range from CFAF 1,159,641/ha to CFAF 2,494,995 /ha in the entire project area. These results reflect a profitability profile that justifies the investment. Hence, it is clear that the project will boost food security, reduce poverty in project area communities and improve the nutritional status of children.

3.1.3 Economic Performance: Economic analysis was conducted using the baseline price method. In terms of economic profitability, the project has a 26% economic rate of return (ERR) and a net present value (NPV) of CFAF 15,174 billion at an opportunity cost of 12%. These results are deemed satisfactory given the project activities. Sensitivity tests were conducted based on several assumptions, namely: (i) an increase in project costs due to a rise in the cost of infrastructure, equipment and activities; (ii) a reduction in additional project earnings due to a decline in income or in product prices; and (iii) a combination of the assumptions (i) and (ii), namely an increase in costs and a reduction in benefits. The results of the sensitivity analysis are as follows: (i) 10% expenditure increase, ERR = 22.9%; (ii) 10% reduction in additional income, ERR = 22.6%; (iii) 10% cost increase and a 10% reduction in earnings, ERR = 20%. The assumptions and detailed calculations of the economic and financial analysis are presented in Annex B7, Volume II.

3.2 Environmental and Social Impact

3.2.1 Environment: Given the insignificant negative impact that could be eliminated with appropriate corrective measures, the PReSAN-KL project was classified in environmental

category II in the Bank's rating system. An impact mitigation plan, designed as an integral part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), will be implemented under the project for a total of UA 990,000. This will include safeguard measures and social infrastructure. Environmental surveillance will be conducted by the DNACPN, which is entrusted with that mandate and has regional representations. For ESMP monitoring, a monitoring committee managed by each of the development authorities will be set up in the two zones (OHVN and OPIB). Each of them will have a focal point and will comprise the representatives of the technical services and *communes* concerned. The mitigation plan will primarily target environmental risks related to irrigation development and road rehabilitation works (excavation, dust, construction site nuisances, reduction of the vegetation cover, etc.) and management of irrigation areas (use of agro-chemical inputs, development of water-borne diseases, etc.). It should be noted that development works will be executed according to international environmental standards and after an undertaking by beneficiary communities to organize themselves to carry out management and maintenance, in collaboration with OHVN and OPIB.

3.2.2 In addition to the impact mitigation plan, a programme will be implemented to enhance the positive impacts, namely: (i) improvement of food and nutrition security; (ii) creation of temporary and permanent jobs; (iii) groundwater replenishment and re-vegetation of the surroundings to boost ornithological diversity; (iv) income increase and diversity; (v) improvement of living conditions; and (vi) consolidation of social cohesion through gender mainstreaming, organization of beneficiaries and guidance in the management of farmer-grazier conflicts. During the works, the main mitigation measures will entail enforcing the specific technical prescriptions set out in the BDs: watering of construction site roads, waste management, information and awareness-raising, security and hygiene measures, rehabilitation of borrow pits, etc. During the operational phase, lost vegetation will be replaced through re-vegetation. Awareness-raising will be organized to reduce the risk chemical toxicity. IEC actions and mosquito net distribution will also be conducted to curb health risks and additional social infrastructure (health, education, drinking water) will also be constructed.

3.2.3 **Climate Change:** a Sahelian country, Mali has a highly variable climate over time and space, especially with regard to rainfall. This situation accounts for the recurrent low rainfall that has led to severe droughts. Climate change and variability has harmful effects on Mali's agricultural output. In a bid to become to an agricultural powerhouse, Mali intends to develop its agriculture by addressing the major challenge of curbing the impact of climate change and variability on farming systems and food security. The project in itself is one of the adaptation measures advocated in Mali's climate change adaptation strategy outlined in the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (July 2011) and the National Climate Change Policy (PNCC-2011) since it enhances the management of water, which is a source of life and income for the affected communities.

3.2.4 The technical design of the rice-growing irrigation areas with peripheral dykes facilitates adaptation to floods that could arise. Methane (greenhouse gas) emissions resulting from rice-farming activities are of limited scope within the list of greenhouse gases produced by Mali. These emissions will be mitigated through land management best practices. In general, given the modest size of the infrastructure, the project's contribution to global warming will be highly negligible. Nevertheless, in terms of the local climate, its implementation will constitute an excellent barrier to desert advance in the project areas. As concerns local climate change, the presence of water bodies (mud plains, canals, etc.), the development of various croplands and regeneration of the vegetation through village forests will have a beneficial effect on the temperature and humidity in the irrigated and developed areas.

3.2.5 **Gender:** PReSAN-KL seeks to attain concrete results in order to address the gender inequalities and disparities existing in the project area as regards access and control of productive resources, factors of production and women's technical, organizational and management capacity and skills. To reduce yield disparities between male and female farmers, the project intends to provide developed lands as farming plots to women (692 ha), develop and rehabilitate vegetable farming areas (18 ha), facilitate access to agricultural equipment, support the expansion of agricultural credit in villages and involve women in the management of the new infrastructure (storage houses, multi-purpose centres, multifunctional platforms, markets, etc.). Similarly, the project will support technical capacity-building for women farmers mainly through functional literacy (750 women); training in management; and counselling/support in vegetable cultivation, processing and marketing methods. The project will also help to improve the quality of basic education for the girl child in project areas, by focusing on specific aspects such as marriage and early pregnancies.

3.2.6 The project will promote affirmative action in favour of women and disadvantaged groups wherever local traditions tend to exclude them from decision-making mechanisms or certain benefits. It will encourage the formation of women's organizations and the training of women leaders in cooperative management, leadership and administrative/financial management. The equitable participation of women in management and benefits will be closely monitored. Hence, the project will boost the economic empowerment and decision-making powers of women, thereby increasing their social visibility and enhancing their status. The improvement of drinking water supply, the reduction of rural exodus (including the exodus of young boys and girls), greater access to credit services thanks to intermediation actions and the promotion of community initiatives are other benefits that PReSAN-KL will generate for women and the vulnerable classes. A total of over UA 1.6 million has been allocated specifically for gender promotion activities.

3.2.7 From the institutional standpoint, the project will build the capacity of OHVN and OPIB staff, especially the schemes management committees, on awareness-raising, the allocation of quotas (30%) of developed lands to women and youths, and generally better gender mainstreaming. The existence of the Gender Officer position within the OHVN Directorate and a Women's Activity Monitoring Officer for the sector, the inclusion of an income-generating activities component for women and youths in the State/OHVN/Farmers Contract Plan, the preparation of a bill (Agricultural Land Law) on State and local council allocation of at least 15% of developed lands to women, youths and vulnerable groups, clearly underscore the Government's determination to empower rural women. Hence, the project will continue resolutely in that direction.

3.2.8 **Social:** In response to the needs expressed by the communities during project preparation, special emphasis will be laid on factoring infrastructure and social activities into project formulation and design. This will include nine classrooms with three separate latrine blocks, five multipurpose centres, nine dispensaries and two rehabilitated and equipped community health centres (CHCs). The rehabilitation of roads, the construction of storage houses, the rehabilitation of markets and support to processing units will help to reduce post-harvest losses and consequently increase farm yields and household income (from 70 to 470%, depending on the activity). The new access roads to the developed sites will facilitate produce marketing, generally improve trade and ease access to social and health infrastructure. To ensure the close involvement of the villages and communities concerned, the project will also boost the local development process and promote good governance. The increased purchasing power of beneficiaries, resulting from operation of the infrastructure, will provide households,

particularly women, with easier access to grassroots socioeconomic services. It should be noted that gold-washing and child labour are gaining ground in the project area. PReSAN-KL should be able to address this economic and social challenge, especially at commencement and during the works, and rapidly spawn stable and income-generating agricultural activities.

3.2.9 The need to mainstream direct nutrition operations into agricultural/sylvicultural/pastoral and agro-industrial activities is essential to create an impact on the nutritional status of the community. Furthermore, specific and indirect nutrition activities will help to improve the nutritional status of women and children. The same applies to nutrition promotion activities such as the increase and diversification of agricultural production, and the establishment, through women's groups and in households, of vegetable gardens that help to improve community health status. Besides, this will contribute to reducing the currently high infant and child malnutrition rates (the preliminary EDSV 2012-2013 report gives a rate of 25.5% for underweight children, 12.7% for overall acute malnutrition and 38% for chronic malnutrition). These rates all exceed the required WHO threshold. The project will also boost the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially Goals 4 and 5 on the reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality. Furthermore, activities to prevent the resurgence of water-borne diseases will help to improve the health and nutrition status of the communities.

3.2.10 **Forced Resettlement:** PReSAN-KL activities do not involve any people displacement or resettlement.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1 **Implementation Schedule:** Project implementation will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Rural Development (MDR). MDR shall entrust the coordination of project activities to a joint management team of the PRESA/DCI project, which is also financed by the Bank (project approved on 03/12/2013). Recruited through a call for candidature (ongoing), this team will comprise a national coordinator, an administrative and financial officer, a monitoring/evaluation officer, a procurement officer, an internal auditor and two accountants (one for each project). This option seeks to pool a number of mechanisms together, reduce operating costs and reinforce operational governance within the supervisory ministry. The team will be responsible for aspects related to coordination, management, procurement and monitoring/evaluation. In the field, activity implementation and monitoring will be delegated to the two development authorities established in the area (OPIB and OHVN), which enjoy administrative and financial autonomy. These development authorities have solid project management experience. For instance, OPIB implemented the Baguinéda Irrigation Scheme Intensification Project (PIB) closed in 2011; for its part, OHVN has conducted USAID-funded integrated development projects for over 20 years and will execute a component of PRESA-DCI from 2014. The project will also establish specialized services and operators (DNGR, DNACPN, IER, CPS, CNOP, Plan Mali, DNS, etc.), while contracts will be signed with firms and enterprises to execute most of the operations planned. Farmers (men and women) will be fully involved in decision-making through an approach that provides guidance to private and community initiatives conducted on each of the sites. The management and guidance of PReSAN-KL activities will be carried out by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising representatives of entities involved in project implementation, including farmers and women.

4.1.2 **Procurement Arrangements:** Procurements through international competitive bidding (ICB) and selection of consultancy services will be done in accordance with the Bank

Rules and Procedures for Procurement of Goods and Works (May 2008 edition, revised July 2012) or *Bank Rules and Procedures for the Use of Consultants (May 2008 edition, revised July 2012)*, as the case may be, using the Bank's standard documents, and as per the provisions set out in the various financing agreements. The procurement of goods and works through local competitive bidding (LCB) will be in line with the national public procurement legislation (Decree No. 08-845/P-RM of 11 August 2008, which outlines procedures for the award, execution and settlement of public contracts and public service delegation) and the terms set out in the financing agreement. Standard local competitive bidding documents (SNCBDs) will also be used for LCB under the project. It is worth noting that plans have been made to resort to APA (Advance Procurement Action) for: (i) studies to consolidate DPDs for OHVN's four new irrigation schemes; and (ii) the study to rehabilitate connecting roads in the various sites. Consultations on these studies will be launched in August 2014 with DNGR support. A summary of procurement arrangements is provided in Annex IV while procurement details are presented in Annex B5, Volume II.

4.1.3 To ensure better management of procurement deadlines, it was decided that: (i) OHVN and OPIB, assessed and deemed satisfactory by the appraisal mission, will be responsible for procurements within their scope of operation and according to the thresholds set in the agreements between them and the project coordination team (PCT); and (ii) for contracts whose amounts exceed the signature thresholds of the development authorities, the procurement process will be entrusted to the Executing Agency for Rural Infrastructure Works and Equipment (AGETIER) as delegated project supervisor. This structure, which was also assessed, was deemed suitable for the task. All processed files will be submitted to the Bank for formal approval by the PCT, in accordance with the review thresholds retained. Meanwhile, the PCT will be responsible for all procurements related to coordination, monitoring/evaluation and operation.

4.1.4 **Financial Management:** The PCT will be responsible for the project's administrative, accounting and financial management. The PCT will be a single team for PRESA/DCI, reinforced with one additional accountant, such that there will be one accountant posted to each project. To this national unit, it would be appropriate to add local expertise within each of the two development authorities, responsible for implementing some of the technical activities of the project in the respective zones of intervention. A review of the financial management system of the projected operation was conducted. That assessment concluded that the PCT, which should be placed under the supervisory authority of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Rural Development, is in the recruitment phase, but has not yet been set up. Consequently, the assessment was conducted through the Cabinet of the Directorate for Finance and Equipment (DFM) of the supervising ministry as well as through OHVN and OPIB. It revealed that there is no financial management system within the supervisory ministry capable of meeting the Bank's reporting and accountability requirements. In contrast, the assessment of the development authorities demonstrated that they have satisfactory capacity that enables them to justify the funds allocated to them for the execution of PReSAN-KL. A specific accounting system will be set up for the project based on: (i) an integrated management software configured according to private accruals accounting rules and the West African Accounting System (SYSCOA) standards, adapted to project management; and (ii) an administrative, accounting and financial procedures manual with clear separation of duties. To address the weaknesses highlighted during the assessment, a series of recommendations, detailed in Technical Annex B4, Volume 2, were formulated. The implementation of these recommendations will help to reduce the financial management risk deemed high, which comprises inherent risk and control risk.

4.1.5 **Disbursements:** ADF, GAFSP and NTF resources will be disbursed in three ways, namely: (i) the direct payment method; (ii) the special account method; and (iii) the reimbursement method. The direct payment method will be used to finance eligible expenditures in the works, goods and services categories. The special account method will be used to finance low value expenditures, especially those relating to operations, project staff salaries and allowances, and training directly implemented by the project. Under this method, it is recommended at the national level that three different special accounts (ADF, GAFSP and NTF) be opened in a local bank acceptable to AfDB. These accounts will function on the principle of double signature. A sub-account attached to each ADF, GAFSP and NTF special account will be opened at the level of each development authority (OHVN and OPIB). Accountable payments will be made into these sub-accounts, based on a half-yearly budget. The sub-accounts will also function on the principle of double signature. The reimbursement method will be used to reimburse to the project any eligible expenditures pre-financed with counterpart funds, with the prior agreement of the Bank. Counterpart funds will be disbursed at the national level through a special counterpart account opened in a local bank and operating on the principle of double signature. The provisions set out in the disbursements manual will fully apply to the management and justification of disbursed resources.

4.1.6 **Audits:** Within three months of the financing agreement entering into force, an independent private external auditor will be recruited based on terms of reference acceptable to the Bank and according to Bank rules and procedures. The auditor's contract will be for one year, renewable twice (i.e. maximum of three years), depending on the quality of service. The reports produced by the auditor for each fiscal year will be forwarded to the Bank for approval, not more than six months after closure of the fiscal year.

4.2 Monitoring

4.2.1 The project's monitoring/evaluation mechanism will include the monitoring/evaluation mechanism existing within CPS/SDR as well as the current approach for monitoring the National Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (PNISA, which is ECOWAS's SAKSS mechanism). The monitoring framework will also be designed based on the common target indicators adopted for the five components of the GAFSP programme at the global level, to ensure homogenous and regular (half-yearly) reporting on the status of operations financed through GAFSP. A baseline will be established at project commencement, based on data collected during preparation and the feasibility studies. The project's monitoring/evaluation system will be decentralized at the level of each development authority and coordinated at the PCT level by the monitoring/evaluation expert. Monitoring will be conducted with focus on activities retained and expected outcomes set forth in the project's logical framework. The approach will be participatory and will provide regular relevant information on performance, impact indicators and the status of implementation of activities. The person charged with monitoring/evaluation in each development authority will be responsible for centralizing data at the local level and particularly for the project sites. Data collection and monitoring during the implementation phase will be done by the field staff of the development authorities. Various service providers will also be recruited to carry out monitoring, guidance and training activities.

4.2.2 The monitoring/evaluation framework will systematically include gender-disaggregated data to allow for clearer presentation of results on women and the most vulnerable groups. Specific surveys will also be conducted to further clarify questions on income, food security, nutrition, job creation, gender mainstreaming and aspects related to resilience. Periodic reports will be produced, including two that will be forwarded each year to GAFSP. External monitoring/evaluation missions initiated by CPS/SDR and involving the

specialized services of the ministries concerned will also be regularly organized by the Government to back up the two annual supervision missions organized by AfDB. Several participatory workshops will be organized to enable local stakeholders to embark on self-assessment of the operations implemented. Furthermore, a mid-term review and a final evaluation involving the Bank and the Government will be organized, to make any possible adjustments and capitalize on gains. A steering committee will be set up at project commencement. A Technical Coordination Committee (TCC), established in each project area (OHVN and OPIB), will be responsible for monitoring the execution of activities locally. The Committee will meet at least twice yearly, chaired by the leading executive in the development authority concerned. It will include stakeholders directly involved in project execution (development authority, technical services, NGOs, FOs, women, youth, private sector, etc.).

4.2.3 A summary of the project implementation schedule is presented in the table below:

No.	Activities	Authorities in charge	Date / Period
1	Appraisal	AfDB	May-June 2014
2	Negotiations	GVT/AfDB	End-August 2014
3	Recruitment of PCT	GVT/AfDB	August-September 2014
4	Appointment of OPIB and OHVM teams	GVT/OHVN/OPIB	July - August 2014
5	Loan and grant approval	AfDB	15 December 2014
6	Advance procurement for several cases	AfDB/GVT/DNGR/PCT	August 2014-March 2014
7	Signature of loan agreements and grant protocol	GVT/AfDB	October 2014
8	Launching of the PRESA/DCI and PReSAN	PCT/GVT/AfDB	December 2014
9	Agreements with technical services	PCT/AfDB	Nov. 2014 to March 2015
10	Implementation of services	PCT/OPIB/OHVN/operators	2015-2019
11	Mid-term review	GVT/AfDB/firm	July 2017
12	Completion Report	AfDB/GVT	1 st quarter 2020
13	Audits	PCT/external auditor	Annually

4.3 Governance

4.3.1 Recent studies on public finance management in Mali, dating from 2010, highlight progress at the budgetary level that appears to be satisfactory overall. However, the 2010 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment revealed certain weaknesses at the level of the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court (SCCS). Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Plan adopted by the Government in January 2010 stands at approximately 20%. The international NGO, Transparency International, ranks Mali 105th out of 174 countries under the Corruption Perception Index (CPI). However, the government has initiated a programme to improve public finance management that is directly consistent with the strategic development guidelines and the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

4.3.2 Regarding land distribution and management in the new irrigation areas, the project will strive to ensure transparent and guaranteed access for the communities concerned by ensuring that women and youths benefit from the developed lands, in accordance with allocation methods and criteria consensually established by all parties. During project appraisal, it was agreed that each farmer who had land for rain-fed farming will be entitled to developed land that will guarantee him/her at least the same output in irrigation farming. It should be noted that the land and real estate code requires all land containing any irrigation facilities constructed with public funds to be registered. At OPIB, improvements and reinforcements will be made to initiate a trend towards greater accountability for the various joint committees, especially in connection with the water rate.

4.4 Sustainability

4.4.1 PReSAN was designed with the strong involvement of the community, the supervisory ministry and the two development authorities in terms of priority actions and conditions for their implementation. The project will be implemented based on a participatory approach under which all activities will be executed in close collaboration with beneficiaries and with the close and decentralized support of the development authorities. Such an approach gives greater consideration to community concerns, factors in local specificities, and encourages stakeholder accountability in infrastructure management and maintenance. Hence, numerous actions will be conducted to facilitate this process so as to ensure greater sustainability, namely: support to ensure optimized organization of the development authorities, technical and managerial capacity-building actions, guidance of beneficiaries, structuring of farmers' and umbrella organizations.

4.4.2 The Baguinéda irrigation areas are already subject to operational arrangements governed by terms of reference between beneficiaries and OPIB. At the end of each farming season, farmers pay a levy of CFAF 32,000/ha, with a collection rate of 98 to 100%. These levies will be increased, as agreed during the project preparation phase with the Joint Committees, and will be used by OPIB to finance common maintenance works in the irrigation and drainage networks. Similar statutory provisions will also be prepared, adopted and applied to OHVN's new irrigation areas and will contribute to the sustainability of investments. Provision has been made for technical assistance to OHVN to help it adopt these new provisions together with the parties concerned. The option to surface the secondary canals with concrete and to continue surfacing the primary canal of Baguinéda is intended to ensure better economic management of water resources. Provision has also been made to build or reinforce protective dykes to safeguard these irrigation areas against floods.

4.5 Risk Management

The main risks identified during project formulation concern: (i) political and security risk stemming from the recent socio-political crisis and the conflict in Northern Mali, which will nonetheless be mitigated thanks to a clearer political situation with new organs in place and the willingness of TFPs to support reconstruction in Mali; (ii) difficulties in community ownership and management of the new irrigation areas, which the project will mitigate through training and structuring activities, exchange visits, charging of levies and professionalization of the two development authorities concerned; (iii) possible farmer-grazier conflicts, which will be addressed through consultative design and management of the facilities that provide for the marking and demarcation of grazing areas, the development of pastoral water points and awareness-raising activities; and (iv) general implementation delays, the risk of which will be mitigated through the appointment of project implementation teams prior to project commencement, the close involvement of the development authorities (OHVN and OPIB), preparation of a procedures manual prior to commencement and recourse to advance procurement action (APAs) and delegated project supervision through AGETIER.

4.6 Knowledge Building

4.6.1 In an effort to guarantee the sustainability of the infrastructure set up, the project will, in close collaboration with both development authorities and specialized operators, strive to capitalize on and disseminate best practices in the operation and maintenance of irrigation areas, water management and organization of users. These arrangements will help to develop specific

knowledge in these domains and ensure the emergence of local expertise in each of the new irrigation areas. The development of value chains, recourse to new green technologies and the structuring of crop sectors in partnership with specialized public and private service providers will guarantee better produce development and marketing for beneficiaries. The project, together with the National Coordination of Farmers' Organizations (CNOP), will contribute to capacity and knowledge building for the sector. PReSAN-KL will also enable youths and women in economic interest groups to develop their technical and entrepreneurial capacities and gain access to employment opportunities, either jointly or individually.

4.6.2 The project will also contribute to the professionalization of the two development authorities and the ministry concerned by building the operational capacity of staff and sector divisions in many areas, including cross-cutting domains (gender, nutrition, agribusiness, PPP, etc.). Furthermore, the project will foster reflection on the transformation of Mali's agriculture through support to value chain development studies as well as the design and operationalization of rural and semi-urban development *agropoles* (ADRU) at the national level, with specific pilot operations in the "Koulikoro/semi-urban Bamako" ADRU and particularly within the OPIB operational area. In an effort to guarantee equitable access to the benefits of PReSAN-KL, the monitoring/evaluation framework will be provided with the tools to monitor actions and results, through a gender-disaggregated approach, in order to take the necessary corrective measures. Specific surveys will also be conducted to further clarify questions on income, food security, nutrition, job creation, gender mainstreaming and aspects related to vulnerability and resilience.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Legal Instrument

The legal framework of the project shall be two loan agreements and a grant protocol agreement between the Republic of Mali, the ADF, the NTF and the Bank, respectively.

5.2 Conditions Associated with ADF, NTF and AfDB Interventions

5.2.1 Conditions Precedent to Loan and Grant Effectiveness: The GAFSP grant shall become effective subject to signature of the relevant protocol agreement by the Donee. The NTF and ADF loans shall become effective subject to fulfilment by the Borrower of the conditions set forth in Section 12.01 of the AfDB and ADF General Conditions for Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements.

5.2.2 Conditions precedent to first disbursement: The first disbursement of the grant and loans shall be subject to entry into force of the GAFSP grant protocol agreement and the ADF and NTF loan agreements, in accordance with the abovementioned provisions and proof of fulfilment of the following condition, in form and substance, to the satisfaction of the AfDB, ADF and NTF: (i) provide the Bank, the ADF and the NTF with proof of opening of the three accounts in a commercial bank deemed acceptable by the Bank, the ADF and the NTF, to receive the resources of the GAFSP grant, the ADF loan and the NTF loan.

5.2.3 Other conditions: Latest six months following the first disbursement of the grant or loans, the Borrower/Donee shall provide the Bank, ADF and NTF with: (i) proof of recruiting the national project coordination team, that will also coordinate PRESA-DCI; (ii) conventions signed between the national project coordination entity and the two development authorities (OHVN and OPIB); and (iii) the project administrative, financial and accounting procedures

manual. The Borrower/Donee shall also provide the Bank, ADF and NTF latest 31 December 2015 and prior to works commencement, with the report attesting to the payment of compensation to farmers (rain-fed land / developed land) as well as compensation to persons affected by harvest loss.

5.2.4 Commitments: The Borrower/Donee undertakes to: (i) execute the project and ESMP and have them implemented by its contractors in accordance with national laws, recommendations, prescriptions and recommendations contained in the ESMP, and with the applicable ADF rules and procedures; and (ii) provide proof of the opening of a special account to receive the counterpart resources.

5.3 Compliance with Bank Policies

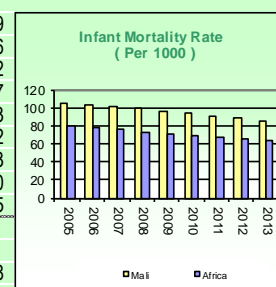
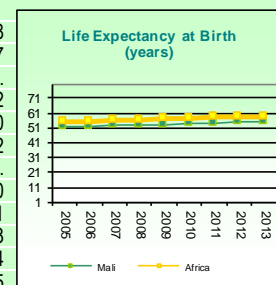
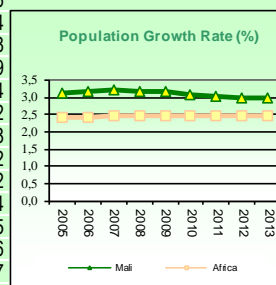
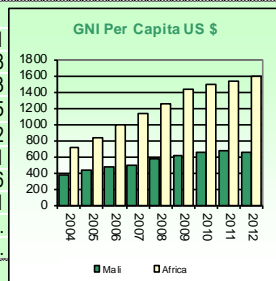
This project is consistent with the applicable policies of the Bank and with the operational criteria defined for the Global Agricultural and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) Trust Fund.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends to the Boards of Directors to: (i) approve the proposal to grant an ADF loan of UA 3 million and an NTF loan of USD 10 million to the Republic of Mali; and (ii) approve the implementation of the Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Koulikoro region with GAFSP grant resources of USD 37.21 million, under the terms and conditions outlined in this report.

ANNEX I: Comparative Socio-economic Indicators of Mali

	Year	Mali	Africa	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
Basic Indicators					
Area ('000 Km ²)	2011	1 240	30 323	98 458	35 811
Total Population (millions)	2013	15,3	1 109,0	5 909,3	1 252,8
Urban Population (% of Total)	2013	36,2	40,2	47,7	78,3
Population Density (per Km ²)	2013	12,8	46,9	70,7	23,5
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2012	660	1 719	3 815	38 412
Labor Force Participation - Total (%)	2012-2013	30,5	37,4	67,9	72,1
Labor Force Participation - Female (%)	2012-2013	35,1	42,5	38,6	44,6
Gender -Related Development Index Value	2007-2011	0,353	0,502	0,694	0,911
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 187 countries)	2012	182
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.25 a Day (% of Populator	2008-2011	50,4	40,0	20,6	...
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2013	3,0	2,5	1,3	0,3
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2013	4,8	3,4	2,5	0,6
Population < 15 years (%)	2013	47,4	40,9	28,3	16,4
Population >= 65 years (%)	2013	2,8	3,5	6,1	16,8
Dependency Ratio (%)	2013	96,7	77,9	52,4	49,9
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2013	101,6	100,0	103,3	94,4
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total populatic	2013	21,9	24,0	53,1	45,2
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2013	55,0	59,2	68,4	77,8
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2013	54,9	60,3	70,3	81,2
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2013	47,1	34,8	21,2	11,2
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2013	13,0	10,4	7,6	10,4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2013	85,8	61,9	39,8	5,5
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2013	162,7	97,4	56,3	6,6
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2013	6,8	4,6	2,6	1,7
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2010	540,0	415,3	240,0	16,0
Women Using Contraception (%)	2013	11,0	34,9	62,6	71,3
Health & Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2004-2011	8,3	47,1	117,8	297,8
Nurses (per 100,000 people)*	2004-2011	43,0	132,6	202,7	842,7
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2006-2011	49,0	52,6	66,3	...
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2012	67,2	68,8	87,2	99,2
Access to Health Services (% of Population)	2000	40,0	65,2	80,0	100,0
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2012	21,9	39,4	56,9	96,2
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2012	0,9	3,9	1,2	...
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2012	60,0	223,6	144,0	23,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2012	89,0	83,0	81,5	96,1
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2012	59,0	74,0	83,0	94,3
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years	2005-2012	27,9	19,7	17,0	1,4
Daily Calorie Supply per Capita	2009	2 624	2 481	2 675	3 285
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2011-2012	3,1	2,9	3,0	7,5
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2012	88,5	101,9	109,4	100,9
Primary School - Female	2012	82,9	97,9	107,6	100,6
Secondary School - Total	2011-2012	44,5	47,4	69,1	100,2
Secondary School - Female	2011-2012	36,9	44,0	67,8	99,7
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2011-2012	28,1	46,6	58,0	84,3
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2011-2012	33,6	62,0	80,3	99,2
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2011-2012	43,3	70,7	85,9	99,3
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2011-2012	24,6	53,7	74,9	99,0
Percentage of GDP Spent on Education	2011-2012	4,8	5,3	4,3	5,5
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2011	5,6	7,6	10,7	10,8
Annual Rate of Deforestation (%)	2000-2009	0,7	0,6	0,4	-0,2
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2011	10,2	23,0	28,2	35,0
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2010	0,0	1,2	3,0	11,6



Sources: AfDB Statistics Department Databases;

last update : mai 2014

United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision;

World Bank: World Development Indicators; UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, WRI, UNDP; Country Reports.

For any given interval, the value refers to the most recent year available during the period

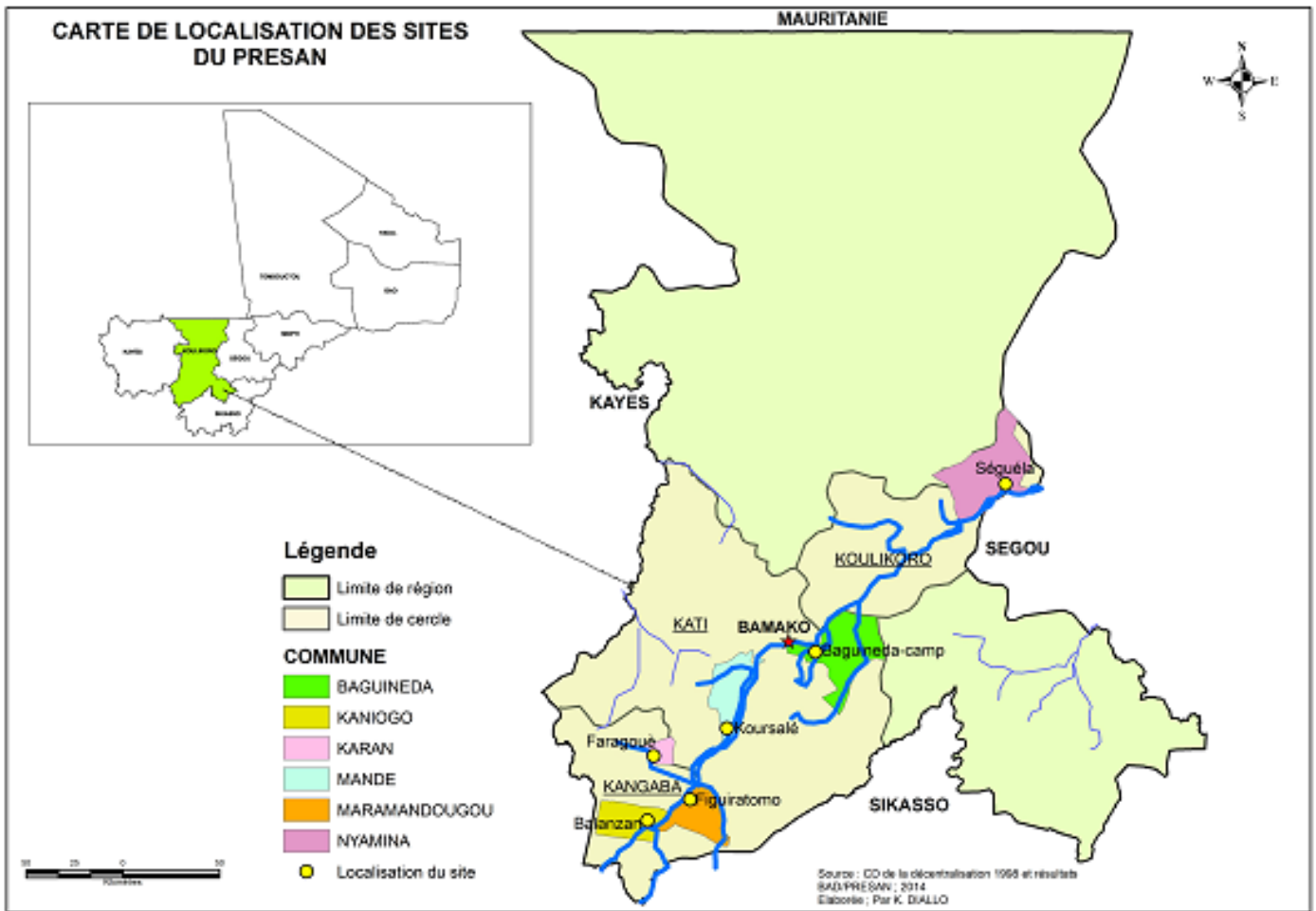
Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available.

ANNEX II: Table of the Bank's Portfolio in Mali
Status as of 30/06/13

PROJECT	Approval Date	Closing Date	Approved Amount (UA million)	Disb. Rate %	Performance Score
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (4)			74.32	41.54%	2.14
Bani and Sélingué Basin Irrigation Development Programme	27/05/2009	31/12/2016	44.00	23.53%	2.25
South Kayes Livestock Production Development Project	18/04/2009	31/12/2014	15.00	78.53%	2.03
Cotton Sector Support Project-Mali	29/11/2006	30/09//2014	10.00	49.81%	2.27
Sustainable Ruminant Livestock Management Project	25/01/2006	29/12/2014	5.32	70.70%	2.03
WATER AND SANITATION (2)			34.39	36.22%	2.01
Gao, Koulikoro and Segou DWSS Project	11/06/2008	31/12/2015	32.73	36.20%	2.07
IWRM Plan Support Project (AWF)	07/01/2010	30/06/2015	1.66	36.49%	1.94
SOCIAL (1)			15.00	82.28%	2.54
Community Development Support Project	03/05/2006	31/12/2014	15.00	82.28%	2.54
ENERGY (2)			0.96	35.35%	-
Guinea-Mali Interconnection Study (FOMI)	12/01/2011	30/04/2015	0.83	25.26%	-
SREP Investment Plan	15/11/2011	30/11/2014	0.13	100%	-
MULTI-SECTOR (1)			40.00	100.00%	-
PUARE	08/05/2013	31/07/2014	40.00	100%	-
TOTAL ACTIVE PORTFOLIO (10)			164.68	58.29%	2.13
Line of Credit to <i>Banque Malienne de Solidarité</i> (BMS)*	06/07/2011	31/12/2019	4.8	0%	NA
Economic Governance Support Project*	01/07/2013	30/06/2017	9.97	0%	NA
Bamako DWS Project*	09/10/2013	31/12/2018	50.0	0%	NA
Project to Strengthen Food Security through Irrigated Farming Development *	03/12/2013	31/12/2019	36.00	0%	NA

*- : Project approved, but not yet active

ANNEX III: Map of the Project Area



This map is provided by the African Development Bank exclusively for the use of the readers of the report to which it is attached. The names used and the borders shown do not imply on the part of the Bank and its members any judgment concerning the legal status of the territory nor any approval or acceptance of these borders.

ANNEX IV: Summary of Procurement Arrangements
(Amounts in UA million)

Expenditure Categories	Amounts in UA thousand			
	Use of PNPM	(B) Use of AfDB R&P	(C) Contracts not financed by the Bank	Total
WORKS				
Irrigation facilities	5.690 (0.000)	4.036 (0.000)	9.726*	9.726 (0.000)
Mud plain development	0.961 (0.833)		0.128*	0.961 (0.833)
Baguinéda primary canal	0.085 (0.000)	5.426 (0.000)	5.426*	5.511 (0.000)
Baguinéda secondary canals	2.328 (0.000)		2.328*	2.328 (0.000)
Baguinéda tertiary drainage canals	0.223 (0.000)			0.223 (0.000)
Vegetable gardens	0.594 (0.000)		0.594*	0.594 (0.000)
Buildings	1.880 (0.007)		1.382*	1.880 (0.007)
Farm-to-market roads	1.496 (0.000)		1.496*	1.496 (0.000)
Borehole construction	0.290 (0.000)		0.290*	0.290 (0.000)
Environmental protection	0.563 (0.061)			0.563 (0.061)
GOODS				
Vehicles	0.354 (0.354)			0.354 (0.354)
Motorcycles	0.079 (0.079)			0.079 (0.079)
Computers	0.087 (0.087)			0.087 (0.087)
Office furniture	0.021 (0.021)			0.021 (0.021)
Miscellaneous equipment	1.553 (1.120)		0.287*	1.553 (1.120)
Agricultural equipment	0.311 (0.311)			0.311 (0.311)
Farm inputs	0.225 (0.000)			0.225 (0.000)
SERVICES				
Miscellaneous studies		0.692 (0.407)	0.286*	0.692 (0.407)
Works study and control		1.934 (0.501)	1.415*	1.934 (0.501)
Technical assistance		1.326 (0.847)	0.479*	1.326 (0.847)
AGETIER delegated project supervision		0.656 (0.000)		0.656 (0.000)
Training		0.600 (0.600)		0.600 (0.600)
Mali Plan Convention		0.750 (0.588)	0.162*	0.750 (0.588)
Technical services protocols		0.988 (0.740)	0.157*	0.988 (0.740)
Audit and accounting		0.121 (0.121)		0.121 (0.121)
Support to individual consultants		0.389 (0.316)		0.389 (0.316)
OPERATION	0.731 (0.731)		1.194	1.925 (0.731)
STAFF	1.767 (1.767)		0.055	1.822 (1.767)
TOTAL	19.238 (5.372)	16.917 (4.120)	1.249 24.155*	37.404 (9.491) (24.155*)

NB: The figures in parenthesis are amounts financed with the ADF and NTF loans.
The figures with an asterisk are amounts financed by GAFSP and recorded in columns A and B.