

**PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: AB5161

Project Name	Fostering Agricultural Productivity Project
Region	AFRICA
Sector	Irrigation and drainage (40%); Agricultural extension and research (30%); General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (15%); Animal production (15%)
Project ID	P095091
GEF Focal Area	L-Land degradation
Global Supplemental ID	P099709
Borrower(s)	REPUBLIC OF MALI
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Agriculture Bamako Mali
Environment Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> TBD (to be determined)
Date PID Prepared	March 2, 2010
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Date of Board Approval	May 27, 2010

1. COUNTRY AND SECTOR BACKGROUND

1. **Country overview:** Mali remains one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. GDP per capita was US\$480 (2008) and the national poverty rate was estimated to be 47.4 percent in 2006. Poverty is more prevalent in the rural areas (57.6 percent) and most rural people continue to derive their livelihoods from agriculture. Food insecurity and malnutrition are high and were aggravated by the fuel and food crisis of 2007/08. In 2009, food prices remain above the 2008 level and above the 5-year average. Natural resources degradation, population growth and climate change continue to pose serious challenges to medium and long term food security in the country.

2. **Agricultural context:** The country has experienced large fluctuations in agricultural growth, ranging from -10 percent to 18 percent although recently, the growth rate has been both positive and less volatile. At 6.3 percent on average between 2003 and 2008, agricultural growth has been quite robust and close to meeting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) target. Agriculture remains one of the key drivers of the overall economy and accounts for above one third of GDP (subsistence farming 15 percent; modern farming 5 percent; livestock 10 percent; forestry 4 percent; and fisheries 1 percent). Cotton is the principal agricultural export, contributing 25 percent of total export earnings in 2005, followed by livestock products. Mali's agriculture is primarily rain fed. The sector remains highly vulnerable to environmental risks, such as droughts, floods, irregular rains and locust invasions. Overall cereal production has increased significantly in Mali over the last two decades, at a pace consistent with the population increase. Rice yields have been relatively stagnant or even

declining from already low levels. Food production increase in Mali has essentially been driven by an increase of the area under cultivation; soils are progressively being degraded.

3. There are approximately 800,000 farms in Mali. The vast majority of producers are smallholders: 68 percent of farmers work on less than 5 hectares and 86 percent on less than 10 hectares; in the livestock sub-sector, almost half (43 percent) of the producers own a fraction (6 percent) of the national herds. Seventy-two percent of the cultivated area is devoted to cereals, mainly produced for self-consumption, with the exception of peri-urban areas (fruits and vegetables) and large irrigation schemes (rice) managed by the Office du Niger (ON). Only four percent of farm households deliver more than half of their produce to market.

4. Most farms are under-equipped to adopt modern practices. Use of agricultural inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals for crop protection, vaccines and other animal drugs, is presently quite limited to cotton and rice productions (these two productions alone account for 60 percent of fertilizers consumption and 80 percent of pesticides consumption nationwide). Organic matter contents of the soils, which are already low in the semi-arid climate, are not replenished sufficiently, resulting in soil degradation and lower soil productivity. Post harvest losses remain high and processing technologies of agricultural outputs are largely underdeveloped. Agricultural private investments are very low in rural areas and often nonexistent. This is largely attributed to very limited access to rural credit.

5. Mali is progressively showing its potential and comparative advantages in agricultural production and marketing within the sub-region. Only 12 percent of the country's large irrigation potential is currently developed. Cereals, dairy products and edible oil present interesting potentialities for import substitution. Rice is the main staple food in urban areas; production has rapidly developed over recent years, but it still continues to offer potential for import substitution and value-addition. Vegetable production is a growing sub-sector, already showing good prospects in local urban markets (shallot and cowpeas, for instance), as well as in sub-regional markets (potatoes). Livestock development is insufficiently exploited. Demand for Malian cattle remains high in neighboring countries and opportunities for stronger local value-addition exist on the domestic market. Beyond traditional crops, there is potential for fodder crops and for other animal feed sources derived from agro-processing as an alternative to cottonseed residues.

6. **Issues and challenges:** The recent high food prices highlight issues, challenges and opportunities for the agricultural sector. The 2007/08 food price crisis demonstrated the importance of increasing domestic food production and marketing. Food supply can be increased by expanding land areas under irrigation, raising productivity of lands currently farmed under rain-fed and irrigation methods, acting on untapped potential in the livestock sector, and improving post-harvest handling of crops and livestock products. Three key constraints hinder these objectives: (a) lack of productive infrastructure, especially for irrigation development, post-harvest management and processing capacities; (b) low usage of modern agricultural inputs and sustainable practices; and (c) lack of coordination in the agricultural sector, fragmented and scattered interventions with limited impact at the national level.

7. **Degradation of soil and climate change:** Over the last 30 years, rainfall has declined by about 30 percent. In addition, the natural resource base has degraded through increased population pressure and depletion of soil, forests, and water quality. The combination of climate

change and degradation of resources presents a heightened urgency for shifts in agricultural technology.

2. OBJECTIVES

8. The proposed operation will contribute to the higher level objective as set forth in the Government of Mali (GoM) Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework (GPRSF) of ensuring food security and increasing the income of rural producers. Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase the productivity of smallholder producers in the targeted production systems and project areas of intervention. The Global Environment Objective (GEO) is to increase the use of sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices in the targeted production systems.

9. Project interventions will result in productivity increase for smallholder producers in the targeted production systems and regions. The project will also seek to enhance competitiveness of targeted food chains. Indicators will include reduction in post-harvest losses and increased marketing of products for each of the reference products.

Project performance will be measured by: (i) increase of rice production in targeted areas; (ii) increase of rice yields on small-scale irrigation perimeters supported by the project; (iii) increase of cowpea yield in targeted areas; (iv) increase of yield per animal unit for targeted products (milk). Project performance with regard to the Global Environment Objective (GEO) will be measured by (i) increase in areas under SLWM practices in the project target production basins; (ii) increase in POs/producers that adopt SLWM techniques.

3. RATIONALE FOR BANK INVOLVEMENT

10. The current Country Assistance Strategy (CAS; 2007-11) places agriculture as one of the three key sectors to drive economic growth. As highlighted in the 2006 Country Economic Memorandum (CEM), Mali's agricultural sector is showing steady growth in recent years but acknowledges that higher growth is attainable. The Bank has been an active partner on agriculture development in Mali and is well positioned to lead a shared effort, along with other development partners, to support improved performance in the sector.

11. In 2006, the GoM adopted the *Loi d'Orientation Agricole (LOA)* intended to spearhead modernization of the sector and increased value addition. In October 2009, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and under guidance from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the GoM adopted its roadmap and compact for the elaboration of a national agricultural sector investment program, PNISA – *Programme National d'Investissement Sectoriel Agricole*. The Bank's involvement in financing the program through this proposed operation will help the GoM leverage further funding from other bilateral and multilateral donors, and facilitate dialogue on the quality of the overall program.

12. The project will support institutional reforms and donor coordination to facilitate evolution toward a sector wide approach. The GoM has informed donor partners of its desire to move towards a sector wide approach (SWAp). This project is seen as a first step towards a SWAp as well as a vehicle for refining the sector investment program, the PNISA. The project will also support efforts to integrate sustainable land and water management (SLWM) into agricultural programs.

4. DESCRIPTION

13. Project investments will be focused on key production systems for staple foods with potential for productivity increase and confirmed domestic demand. Within each production system, a reference agriculture product and SLWM technology have been selected to gauge their production potential, productivity gains and significant environmental impacts. They will serve as core indicators to measure project performance and impact.

The systems are:

- (a) **Irrigated rice and vegetables:** This production system feeds much of Mali. The project will use **rice** as the reference product for this system. It encompasses both the expansion of irrigated areas and the increase of productivity on existing irrigated perimeters. System of rice intensification (SRI) will be the SLWM reference technology.
- (b) **Rain-fed cereals:** This is the production system on which most rural people rely for their incomes, and it has been neglected for many years. Two sub-systems will be emphasized: cereal/leguminous and cereal/cotton, both of which are strongly associated with animal production. **Cowpea** will be the reference product under the cereal/leguminous system. The project will also pay attention to cotton yields, as cotton remains the crop rotation pillar of the mixed cereal/cotton production system. The SLWM reference technology selected is live fences.
- (c) **Fodder production:** Demand for feed alternatives to cotton-seed cake is increasing. The fodder production system presents the highest potential for innovation, from the introduction of new crops to the dissemination of harvesting and processing equipment. Enhanced seeds and cropping techniques are already available for quick dissemination. The project will select **fodder cowpea** as the reference product. Pastoral conventions will be the SLWM reference technology.
- (d) **Livestock production:** Mali is famous for livestock, yet it imports most of the milk consumed. Women and young people manage the short cycle animal production process. The project will focus on: (i) semi-intensive and agro-pastoral dairy production; (ii) semi-commercial and traditional poultry production; and (iii) sheep (ovine) fattening. **Cow milk** will be the project's reference product. Improved stable and manure management will be the SLWM reference technology.

14. The project's primary target will be **smallholder producers** already connected to markets and ready to adopt improved technologies in the selected product groups. The entry point for interventions will be POs (cooperatives and associations). The project will focus on POs' inclusiveness, representation, social responsibility, and will ensure that women and young people can access project resources and benefit from capacity building and advisory services. To reach vulnerable people such as agro-pastoralists, small-scale livestock breeders or fishermen, the project will build upon the targeting strategy developed by IFAD-funded projects in the Northern regions by: (i) mapping poverty by commune and village; (ii) strengthening the local planning process through participatory diagnostics so that the poorest groups are included and taken care of; and, (iii) ensuring that their priority needs are reflected in investments and activities to be financed.

15. The following three activities will be financed under the proposed project: (i) technology transfer and delivery of advisory services to producers for farming systems modernization (component 1); (ii) investment in irrigation infrastructure (component 2); and (iii) comprehensive approach to improved policy dialogue and coordination of the agricultural sector (component 3).

16. **Component 1 - Technology transfer and service provision to producers:** This component will enhance modernization of smallholder farming systems and supply chains through the dissemination of innovative practices, including SLWM, and improved agricultural services. Through a “farming system and supply chain” modernization fund, the project will improve the services delivered to producers and strengthen the capacities of service providers, including POs. The GEF dimension of the project will support both of these elements with particular emphasis on SLWM.

17. **Component 2 – Irrigation Infrastructure:** This component will finance infrastructure to improve water management. Irrigation design will pay particular attention to the protection of soil and water resources. All irrigation development investments funded by the project will include a package of advisory support services financed under component 1.

18. **Component 3 - Comprehensive programmatic approach and sector monitoring:** The objective of this component is to support activities that will facilitate: (i) a stronger overall supervision, monitoring and coordination of the sector by the GoM; (ii) enhanced policy dialogue among sector stakeholders, especially between the Government and producer representatives; (iii) harmonization of both Government and donor supported programs through the establishment of national financing mechanisms and; (iv) transition towards a sector-wide approach and the preparation of national agricultural investment program - PNISA.

5. FINANCING

Source:	(\$m.)
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	5.00 (tbc)
International Development Association (IDA)	70.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	8.55
European Commission (EC)	20.90
International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)	30.00
Total	134.45

6. IMPLEMENTATION

19. **Partnership arrangements:** The project has been prepared in close collaboration with the key sector donors. Selection of project targeted regions and production systems were based on an agricultural potential and market opportunity analysis. Other donor interventions were also taken into account to target specific production basins and ensure coordination and synergies with other projects and programs. Component 3 of the project will complement technical assistance currently being provided to the Statistics and Planning Unit (*CPS - Cellule de Planification et de Statistiques*) by the Danish and Belgium Co-operations. All donor financial assistance in support of SWAp preparation and PNISA elaboration will be pooled into a consolidated budget support operation, led by the CPS.

20. In the area of small-scale irrigation, the GTZ-funded PASSIP leads the elaboration of a small-scale irrigation promotion strategy. The project will implement this strategy in the targeted production basins. For large-scale irrigation, under the leadership of the Dutch Embassy, traditional donors of the ON are progressively moving towards co-financing common irrigation schemes. Consistent with this approach, the European Commission (EC) is allocating 15.3 million Euros to the project as part of its Food Price Crisis Facility for Mali. The project will work closely with a Denmark-funded project to implement the LOA recommendations for establishing the FNDA¹ and to also create a harmonized financing mechanism - a basket of funds – to facilitate producers’ access to modernization techniques and technologies and advisory and training services. In the area of credit access facilitation, the project will collaborate with IFAD’s micro-finance support project to help build professional linkages between POs and MFIs and to develop innovative financing instruments for agricultural smallholder modernization. The project is a fully blended IDA/GEF operation, that will build upon the on-going Bank and UNDP technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation on SLWM policy and institutional reviews (under the TerrAfrica partnership).

21. **Overall supervision and strategic coordination.** An Inter-ministerial Steering Committee, within the Ministry of Agriculture, will be responsible for the preparation of the PNISA and is the legitimate entity to ensure overall supervision and strategic coordination of the project. Other ministries and Government agencies involved in project supervision and coordination include: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Environment and Sanitation; Food Security Commissariat; State Secretariat for the Development of the Office du Niger Area. Operational coordination will be managed by Statistics Planning Unit (CPS) of the Ministry of Agriculture that CPS will establish a Technical Execution Coordination Committee to monitor project implementation, ensure coordination of field interventions, build synergies among project stakeholders and validate investment programs prepared at the regional level. Implementation of activities in the field will be led by APCAM² and its subsidiaries at the regional level (CRAs)³. The ON will be the executing agency for large scale irrigation investments and a community-driven approach will be used for small scale irrigation. The CPS will be responsible for overall implementation including monitoring and evaluation.

7. SUSTAINABILITY AND REPLICABILITY

22. Sustainability of project interventions relies on the following elements: (i) key stakeholders from line Ministries and professional organizations contributed to project design and content; (ii) implementation will be mainstreamed into Government structures and rural organizations (including producer organizations), value chain inter-professional organizations, APCAM/CRAs, rural finance entities, etc); (iii) the “subsidiary principle” will guide all field interventions by empowering competent decentralized entities to be responsible for implementing investments and managing infrastructure; (iv) strengthening rural organizations to ensure that physical infrastructure and other investments are well managed and maintained after project closure; and (v) SLWM practices are mainstreamed as a result of interventions for agricultural productivity increase.

¹ FNDA: *Fonds National de Développement Agricole* - Agricultural Development National Fund.

² APCAM: *Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d’Agriculture du Mali* - Permanent Assembly of Mali Agricultural Chambers.

³ CRAs: *Chambres Régionale d’Agriculture* - Regional Chambers of Agriculture.

23. Since the project builds upon two predecessor projects, PASAOP and PNIR and complements the ongoing PCDA,⁴ it will refine and scale-up already-established mechanisms to deliver infrastructure investments and services, as well as generate and disseminate technologies. The project will focus on specific farming systems and production basins, but its approaches will be replicable to other crops and animal productions, or to other production basins. Project activities have been designed to contribute to Government's development program (LOA). The modernization fund is one such example where it will prefigure one of the core operational programs of the FNDA.

8. LESSONS LEARNED FROM PAST OPERATIONS IN THE COUNTRY/SECTOR

24. **Demand-driven approaches are effective for service delivery and micro-projects, but they carry risks of fragmentation and dispersion of impact.** Demand-driven mechanisms with a totally open menu can result in a large number of small-scale investments, each of which may be valued by beneficiaries, but when taken together do not demonstrate coherence or synergy sufficient to achieve impact.

25. **Empowering producer organizations can be a catalyst for change.** POs are a critical vector of change and can play a lead role in policy dialogue to foster institutional changes, policy reforms or innovative implementation arrangements. This requires training programs tailored to producer leaders to help them, not only better manage their organizations, but to also better understand their socio-economic environment, policy issues or the challenges that they face within the supply chains.

26. **Combining soft and hard investments need to be done in parallel to maximize efficient use of resources.** There is always scheduling or financing constraints, or even competition among projects or institutions, to efficiently deliver the two kinds of support at the same time, but it is critical to deliver soft and hard investments as a package with provision of mandatory training or advisory services to beneficiaries to ensure the effective use of investment.

27. **Promoting a demand-driven approach to advisory services has been recognized as best practice.** PASAOP, and similar projects supported by the French and Dutch Co-operations, have promoted a more demand-driven and private delivery of advisory services. This approach is well recognized in terms of offering customized agricultural advice to producers according to their needs. The proposed project will further this approach by supporting the strengthening of existing private providers and the emergence of new ones, including the development of advisory services internal to producer organizations.

28. **Beneficiaries can play a key role in greater ownership of small-scale irrigation investments.** The PNIR as well as EU, German and Dutch-funded projects has shown that a labor-intensive approach allows for significant reduction in investment costs while increasing the beneficiaries' contribution and sense of ownership. It is important to be aware of social issues related to fair representation of users' interest in irrigation schemes. Social assessments will be key inputs to the irrigation design and selection process.

⁴ PASAOP: *Programme d'Appui aux Services Agricoles et aux Organisations Paysannes* - Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations Program ; PNIR: *Programme National d'Infrastructures Rurales* - National Rural Infrastructure Project; PCDA: *Projet Compétitivité et Diversification Agricole* - Agricultural Competitiveness and Diversification Project.

29. **Policy dialogue on large-scale irrigation at Office du Niger is on-going.** The PNIR experience of private co-financing has demonstrated that a turn-key approach to area expansion with financial contribution from beneficiaries funded through the banking system is feasible, but that the selection of farmers needs to be done early in the process by targeting groups of organized farmers instead of a collection of individual applicants. Improvement in ON's management need to be addressed through policy dialogue (a part of the PRSC).

9. SAFEGUARD POLICIES (INCLUDING PUBLIC CONSULTATION)

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	[X]	[]
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	[X]	[]
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	[X]	[]
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)	[X]	[]
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	[X]	[]
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)	[]	[X]
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)	[]	[X]
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)	[X]	[]
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)	[]	[X]
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)	[X]	[]

Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01): The project has been classified as an environmental Category A because of important investments in large scale irrigation. These irrigation investments may have adverse but limited environmental impacts mainly on water resources and may require the resettlement of local villages. Two irrigation perimeters will be constructed: (i) the first one (Sabalibougou) is a ready-to-go investment for which an environment assessment was undertaken in 2006. This EA has been updated and reviewed at the Bank's request; the draft report has been disclosed on January 8, 2010 in Bamako and on January 13, 2010 at the InfoShop. (ii) the second irrigation investment (M'Béwani) will be prepared as part of the project implementation and will be subjected to another specific EA as a condition for financing by the Bank and other co-financiers.

An **Environment and Social Management Framework** (ESMF) has been prepared to address the potential environmental and social adverse impacts of the project. Irrigation may have a negative impact on the water quality associated with the use of fertilizers and pesticides, as well as on the water-table level and contamination due to a poor drainage. The proliferation of aquatic invasive plants is also a threat with irrigation investments that will require close monitoring, prevention and treatment. The ESMF (disclosed on January 8, 2010 in Bamako and on January 13, 2010 at the InfoShop) provides guidance and measures, with the associated implementation arrangements and budget plan, for preventing and mitigating all these potential impacts.

Natural Habitats: Although the project intervention area has not been described as a critical natural habitat, in terms of the characteristics of its biodiversity, whenever wilderness is inundated there is loss of biodiversity no matter how small. Irrigation causes the reduction of downstream water flow which affects flood plain use, end flood plain ecology, and fisheries. The EA for the Sabalibougou irrigation scheme indicates minor impact on natural habitats. To minimize the potential risks to natural habitats for the remaining irrigation perimeters (i.e., M'Béwani and small scale irrigation zones) planned under this project, preservation of such habitats will be a central focus in feasibility studies to be undertaken.

Pest Management (OP 4.09): Although procurement of pesticides is not envisaged under the project, it is anticipated that the intensification of production systems will lead to an increased use of pesticides, as well as that of inorganic fertilizers. The Pest Management Plan, disclosed on January 8, 2010 in Bamako and on January 13, 2010 at the InfoShop, includes mitigation measures, institutional arrangements for implementing those measures and associated budget that will be included in the project's technical content and financing plan.

Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11): Some of the project's intervention areas may have sacred sites, natural features of cultural significance and unique human settlements. An archeological study covering the two irrigation sites will be conducted by the Malian Human Science Institute to determine the project's potential impact on these resources and propose mitigation measures for the preservation of such resources.

Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12): As small and large-scale irrigation investments may lead to the displacement of villages, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared and disclosed on January 18, 2010 in Bamako and on January 19, 2010 at the InfoShop. The Sabalibougou irrigation investment will specifically lead to the displacement of some semi-nomadic hamlets. In order to protect the rights of concerned villagers, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared and disclosed on January 25, 2010 in Bamako and on January 26, 2010 at the InfoShop. The RAP has been prepared in compliance with the World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and its implementation has been budgeted as part of the project financing. In the event of other villages to be resettled due to the M'Béwani irrigation site, the RPF will apply and another specific RAP will be prepared.

Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37): The Safety of Dams policy is triggered although the project will not finance any dam construction of dams. This is due to the fact that the success and sustainability of irrigation investments will depend on a reliable water supply and therefore proper management of the Markala weir and Sélingué dam. An assessment of the safety procedures in place, compliance with international regulations on dams, and implementation procedures are currently underway.

Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50): By a letter sent on October 9, 2009 by the State Secretariat for the Development of the Office du Niger Area, the Recipient has notified the riparian countries through the Niger River Basin Authority in Niamey of the type and size of the irrigation investments planned under this IDA-funded project.

Consultations: All safeguard policy instruments were prepared following an in-depth and broad consultation approach, in line with national and World Bank safeguard policies. The preparation of the instruments involved relevant stakeholder groups in the public and private sectors and civil society. Public consultations, attended by a large number of producers, took place in Sikasso (September 30, 2009), in Ségou (October 1, 2009), and in Koulikoro (October 3, 2009). A specific consultation was organized on the M'Béwani site at ON in connection with the planned large scale irrigation investment. As part of the RPF and RAP elaboration, several public consultations were held on the Sabalibougou irrigation site at ON. None of these consultations have raised any particular concerns or objections. On the contrary, local population confirmed their interest in the proposed investments.

10. LIST OF FACTUAL TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

1. Government of Mali's strategy documents:

- Cadre Stratégique pour la Croissance et la Réduction de la Pauvreté 2007-2011 – Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework (December 2006)
- Loi 06-045 du 5 septembre 2006 portant Loi d'Orientation Agricole (Journal Officiel de la République du Mali – Septembre 2006)

2. Bank documents and analyses:

- Country Economic Memorandum (World Bank - June 2006)
- Country Assistance Strategy 2007-2011 (World Bank – November 2007)
- Mali Rural Finance Study (World Bank - Finance and Private Sector Department – June 2008)
- Mali Population and Development Study (World Bank – Human Development Department / AFTH2 – June 2009)
- Dimensions structurelles de la libéralisation pour l'agriculture et le développement rural (Programme RuralStruc – IER/MSU/CIRAD – Décembre 2008)

3. Preparatory Studies

- Revue des opportunités d'investissement à l'Office du Niger en matière de réhabilitation et d'extension des aménagements irrigués (Eric Verlinden – Mars 2009)
- Analyse économique et financière du Projet d'Accroissement de la Productivité Agricole au Mali (Amadou Abdoulaye FALL – Janvier 2010)
- Étude d'impact environnemental et social du périmètre de Sabalibougou (Office du Niger) (BETEC – Octobre 2009)
- Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale et Plan de gestion des Pestes et Pesticides (Mbaye Mbengue FAYE – Novembre 2009)
- Cadre de Politique de Réinstallation (Abdoulaye SÈNE – Décembre 2009)
- Plan d'Action de Réinstallation pour l'Aménagement du Périmètre de Sabalibougou (Abdoulaye SÈNE – Janvier 2010)

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