

2825

PERMANENT INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR
DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL

CLUB DU SAHEL

SAHEL CR(78)13
Paris, 3rd November 1978
Or.: Fr.

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE CLUB DU SAHEL/CILSS
CROP PRODUCTION MEETING

Dakar, 18-22 September, 1978

CILSS/7883

43.796

CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
I. OPENING, INTRODUCTION	3
II. IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE PROJECTS	3
III. RAINFED AGRICULTURE PROJECTS	13
IV. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE COHERENCE BETWEEN THE LIST OF PROJECTS PRESENTED AND THE STRATEGY ADOPTED IN OTTAWA; EXTENSION OF THE PROGRAMME	20
V. SCHEDULE OF NEXT MEETINGS	23
VI. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS CONCERNING MARKETING, PRICE POLICY AND STORAGE OF CEREALS	24
VII. TRAINING PROBLEMS	24
 ANNEX I : OPENING ADDRESS	 27
ANNEX II : LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	29

I. OPENING, INTRODUCTION

The meeting was held in Dakar from 19 to 22 September, 1978 at IDEP headquarters.

The opening session was presided over by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Rural Development representing the Minister of Equipment of the Republic of Senegal (CILSS Minister Coordinator) as well as the Minister of Rural Development. Numerous dignitaries were also present.

The purpose of the meeting, organized by the CILSS and Club Secretariats, was to consult donors concerning a rainfed and irrigated agriculture production programme in the eight CILSS member states, in the presence of representatives of delegates from those countries and from various organizations. The list of participants is attached (annex II).

On September 19, 1978, the meeting was presided over by Mr. Yaya Idrissa, CILSS Director of Projects and Programmes and from September 20 on by Mr. Aly Cisse, CILSS Executive Secretary. Co-chairmanship was assured by Mme Anne de Lattre, Head of Secretariat, Club du Sahel.

The four working days were rounded by a visit organized by the Senegalese authorities, to the Thies Sud region where SODEVA operates.

The irrigated agriculture team held an informal, preparatory meeting on 18 September, 1978, to review project documents and to initiate an exchange of views on the extension of the irrigated agriculture programme presented at the meeting. For clarity, the results of the meeting are presented by project or by specific theme.

II. IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE PROJECTS

1. Nineteen (19) projects were presented of which 3 Mauritanian projects without documents (1). Also 3 or 4 Senegalese projects could not be presented but project documents will be prepared and transmitted to the CILSS Secretariat on October 15 for distribution to donors.

Fourteen (14) out of the nineteen (19) projects presented, received specific indications of interest from one or several donors. The meeting noted the heterogeneous character of the programme presented in the first generation list of projects (Ottawa).

(1) Projects: KOUNDI 6 perimeter; Small Perimeters Irrigated by Pumps; and, Maintenance of Pumping Installations, for which project documents (project description) will be transmitted to CILSS.

2. The FAC representative discussed the importance of irrigation planning at the national level; without planning, working on a one by one basis, a country will be exposed to serious risks. Concrete examples were given.

- (a) For major river basin development it is necessary to prepare a specific plan beforehand covering all development aspects (hydraulic, agricultural, etc...). The Niger River was mentioned as an example for which FAC will finance a mathematical model study.
- (b) For small, isolated irrigation projects it is necessary to have the data required for their design and for planning development actions for the region. Detailed project papers must be prepared within a general framework including rainfed agriculture, livestock, training, roads, etc...

The FAC is ready to assist States which would request it, with both types of study missions. Among other documents, they would use the ones prepared by the Team in 1977.

3. Other donors supported the statement made by the FAC representative and offered to participate in such missions. A real strategy for irrigation should be developed.

4. The Kuwait and USAID representatives requested that priorities be determined better according to each country.

5. A summary of the interventions, statements and decisions concerning the projects presented for each country is presented below.

Problems concerning training and strengthening States' planning capabilities are described in Chapter IV.

SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENTS AND DISCUSSIONS ON IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE PROJECTS

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

The representative of Cape Verde stressed that his country was still plagued by drought and that the 4 projects presented should be considered as priority.

- 1. Promotion of vegetable and banana production on the islands of Santiago and Boa Vista

The Netherlands is willing to finance part of the project (Sao Antao Island).

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) expressed its interest and will study the project document. It will notify Cape Verde of its position later.

USAID is willing to finance a design mission for the agricultural credit component of the project. USAID also informed the meeting that a multidisciplinary mission report (Agriculture Sector Assessment) is now available.

2. Experiments with alternative irrigation systems, Santiago Island

USAID agreed with the technical formulation of the project and is inclined to finance it.

The Cape Verde representative informed the meeting that water has been nationalized. The modalities applying to water rights are being prepared.

The IBRD representative informed the meeting that Cape Verde is now a member of the World Bank.

Thus the World Bank will now be able to consider Cape Verde projects.

3. Development of subsurface water resources (Santiago, Boa Vista, Sao Antao)

The Netherlands is willing to participate in this project for the Santo Antao Island component.

4. Santo Domingo repair facility

USAID expressed its interest in the project and would participate but together with other donors.

On a general basis, France (FAC) informed the meeting of the availability of a report on coffee and banana production, recently prepared by an expert-agronomist. This FAC expert is now a resident technical assistant in Cape Verde.

Action:

Cape Verde authorities will stay in touch with donors who have expressed an interest in the above projects.

GAMBIA

Jakhally and Patchar Development

The final report on phases 1 and 2 of the study is now available. It was financed by the Gambian Government. The study is in English with a summary in French. However phase 3 still needs to be financed i.e. the feasibility study of the development selected by the Government. The cost of phase 3 is estimated at 990,000 dalasis (US\$ 450,000). A preliminary estimate of the work to be done, as drawn up by the head of the study team, is US\$ 42 million. The Gambian representative remarked that this is clearly an overestimation. The Government

plans to start the project in 1980. This project was prepared in close liaison with phase 2 of the National Plan and within the framework of the development plan for the Gambia River Basin Development. This will be a pilot project.

The Netherlands is interested in financing phase 3 of the feasibility study.

The Gambia has already presented a request to the Federal Republic of Germany. Approximately 10 million DM have been made available, of which:

2 million DM for technical assistance

8 million DM for project financing.

IFAD is interested in financing the implementation of the project together with the FRG and wishes to be kept informed on the status of the study.

The representative of the Gambia informed the meeting that out of 25,000 ha. of the project, 1,000 ha. can be irrigated independently from the eventual development of the Gambia River basin.

Action:

The Gambian Government in consultation with the Netherlands and the FRG will decide shortly on the feasibility study of stage 3 and whether to hold a meeting in Banjul in the coming months with the Netherlands, the FRG, IFAD and the World Bank.

UPPER VOLTA

1. Rehabilitation of the Kou valley irrigation perimeter

Several donors expressed an interest in this project. However a consensus appears on the need to send a team of experts to the field to establish a good diagnostic report and identify rehabilitation actions to be included in the short and medium term.

Dutch experts would participate in this team.

The FAC representative stressed the importance for a decision to be made by the Government of Upper Volta on the structures to be implemented, staffing and management. The Netherlands is interested in the mission with a view to financing at a later stage actions for rehabilitation that have been defined.

(The eventual participation of FAC in this mission should not prejudice its future commitment to finance this project).

USAID would also participate in this mission.

The Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique would be interested in the cattle feed lot project for which the West African Development Bank financed several missions starting in 1977.

2. Niena-Dionkele Development

The World Bank recently conducted an identification mission for this project (IBRD-FAO joint programme) and the report was submitted in June 1978. It will send a pre-evaluation mission on 3 October for a period of 3 weeks.

Answering a recent request by the Government of Upper Volta, the FAC is ready to co-finance the project with the World Bank.

Action:

The Government of Upper Volta will be in close contact with the Netherlands to agree on a design mission for the Kou valley. The CILSS is ready to provide its support by coordinating the actions of other donors who would lend their support (FAC, CCCE, USAID).

MALI

1. Development of the casiers of Macina, Farako and Tamani

2. Development of San Ouest

No commitments were made for these two projects.

3. Office du Niger

(a) The representative of Mali, Deputy Director General of the Office du Niger, described the current situation of the Office and government intentions regarding planned actions for its redevelopment. Among all Malian irrigation projects, this one should have priority.

(b) The World Bank representative described their recent identification report (30 June 1978), as well as on the Bank's future intentions. The report's main themes are as follows:

- For the coming 2 years the World Bank has identified a series of actions estimated at US\$ 14 million. It will immediately provide US\$ 4.0 million for financing in order to:
 - . provide technical assistance to the Office du Niger (engineering, management)
 - . execute test operations on 1,500 ha

- . execute urgent maintenance in order to save the dilapidated hydraulic infrastructures.
- Other actions identified for the coming 2 years (1979-1980) are estimated at US\$ 10 million and, by order of priority established by Mali, are:
 - . improve rice production and storage
 - . build the Coste canal
 - . equip settlers
 - . Markala-Niono road (supplementary funding required is 5 million UC in addition to FED and FAC financing)
 - . studies on water consumption of main crops.

The World Bank said that after its first phase of activity (end 1980) a technical dossier describing redevelopment actions for the next 8-10 years will be available.

(c) The other donors (FAC, CCCE, Netherlands) showed keen interest in this project whose importance is recognized.

They wish to be associated right from the beginning with the planning and definition of all actions concerning redevelopment within a large framework, if Malian authorities so desire.

USAID expressed its interest and agreed with the policy orientation expressed by the World Bank.

IFAD expressed an interest and requested to be kept informed on all developments, as did Germany.

(d) The Malian delegate reaffirmed that the Office du Niger redevelopment project is open to all interested donors.

Action:

A consensus was reached on the need to organize a meeting under CILSS/Club auspices with all interested donors participating (World Bank, USAID, IFAD, FAC, CCCE, Netherlands, FRG).

At the suggestion of the Malian delegate, this meeting will be held in SEGOU (Headquarters of the Office du Niger), in November 1978. Possible dates mentioned 14-16 November - subject to confirmation by the Malian authorities.

MAURITANIA

The representative of Mauritania described the particularly difficult conditions to develop and implement hydro-agricultural developments (ecological factors, infrastructure

cost, staffing and training problems). Detailed and realistic programming is indispensable.

He insisted on the fact that generally these conditions do not permit any alternatives for crop production development. He noted the donors active in Mauritania (FAC, FRG, IBRD, ADB, EDF, Canada).

1. Aftout-es-Sahel

The FAC could finance 1/3 of the work planned for the first stage representing approximately FF. 30 million.

USAID is waiting for the general study of the rural development programme actually underway and expected to be ready in 2 years, before making its opinion known. However, within this framework, it will consider all priority projects presented to this meeting.

2. Tamourt-en-Naaj

The representative of Mauritania noted that this project should be considered within the general framework of the Tagant region development.

The FAC could finance the studies made, as well as complementary ones, if other donors express an interest in financing the project.

IFAD showed a keen interest and stressed the integrated development of the zone. He will provide more details after studying the feasibility dossier.

Germany informed the meeting that it is currently preparing a study on the guidelines for developing the Tagant region and that it will also present it as integrated by including the Tagant dams (GTZ dossier).

This project will be implemented by force account.

3. Study of the hydro-agricultural development of Lake R'Kiz

FAC will finance the feasibility study.

The Netherlands is ready to provide assistance, complementary to FAC's, if necessary.

CCCE is interested in the project but only in the wheat production component. It would seem necessary for appropriate funds to be made available before the beginning of the next rainy season.

4. Sugar perimeters at "Koundi 6" (located 30km down stream from Boghe)

The pre-investment dossier financed by IBRD has been made available recently (SODETEG - responsible for the study).

No doubt the project will be very expensive (60 million FCFA is a preliminary estimate for 5,000 ha. of sugar cane).

However Mauritania has no other choice. Currently it imports 30,000 t. of sugar yearly (1).

Production structures will be nationalized.

Mauritania puts this project among the ones requiring priority.

FAC and CCCE show an interest while waiting for the dossier.

5. Small irrigated perimeters (right bank of the Senegal river) - approximately 10 to 15 perimeters of 30 ha each

FAC and the World Bank have already financed identical projects in the area.

FAC as well as CCCE confirm their interest. There is a dossier giving listing 60 sites which can be developed. Out of them 20 have already been financed by FAC and 30 by the World Bank. The average cost for developing these small perimeters is FCFA 350,000 per ha. They have a triple function: demonstration and economic take-off, production, opening the land system.

6. Maintenance of pumping installations on the small perimeters

This project aims at assisting small isolated perimeters during the rainy season (equipment, spare parts, fuel tanks, tools).

3 pumping units per perimeter are planned with 2-3 fuel tanks containing 10,000 liters of fuel each.

The CCCE informed the meeting that it is sending an exploratory mission to Mauritania in November 1978.

(1) The representative of Mauritania noted that this amount of sugar (30,000) should be compared with the rice imports - 40,000 t/year.

Actions:

- It is desirable that the Government of Mauritania send the TAMOURT feasibility study to IFAD as soon as possible;
- Transmit to interested donors and to the CILSS in Ouagadougou the following dossiers:
 - pre-investment study of the "Koundi 6" sugar project (FAC, CCCE, USAID,...)
 - small irrigated perimeters project (FAC, CCCE, World Bank, Netherlands)
 - maintenance of pumping installations on the small perimeters (FAC, CCCE, World Bank, Netherlands).

NOTE : The following project identification documents were ready and distributed for the meeting:

1. Aftout-es-Sahel
2. Tamourt
3. R'Kiz lake.

NIGER

There was no representative from Niger attending the meeting.

Development of Birni-N'Konni (phase 3 and 4)

UNSO, having participated in financing phase 1, may be interested in doing the same for phases 3 and 4.

IFAD has already been approached by the Government of Niger to participate in financing this project (financing the 4th phase consisting of implementing the 2nd perimeter of 1240 ha. net estimated at FCFA 1,920 million).

Action:

It is desirable that the Government of Niger keep in touch with IFAD.

SENEGAL

For reasons of timing, Senegal was unable to present any projects to the meeting. However, they would like to do so and will transmit to the CILSS by October 15 documents concerning 3 or 4 projects among which:

1. Development of BOUNDOUN (SAED)

2. Development of KASSACK (SAED)

Action:

- A meeting to discuss these projects with donors is planned for 9-10 November, 1978.
- Senegal will transmit to the CILSS by October 15, technical documents concerning these projects (project identification document). After translating them into English (resume), the CILSS will send them to donors.

IFAD informed the meeting that a mission to Senegal at the end of November/beginning of December 1978 is planned to identify together with the Senegalese authorities the development projects which could eventually be financed by IFAD.

CHAD

Rehabilitation of Casier A at BONGOR

USAID has been interested for a long time in this project and is ready to co-finance it together with other donors.

IFAD is also interested and wishes to be kept informed on the development of studies.

Chad hopes this study will rapidly produce a feasibility study for approximately 5,000 ha.

Development of GOUNOU-GAYA

- The CCCE will finance a large part of this project.
- FAC has just received a financing request from the Government of Chad for this project and informed the meeting that a mission will go to the field in October 1978.

The meeting was informed:

- "COTON-TCHAD" will also participate in the financing of this project which can thus be considered as fully financed.
- Germany has just sent a resident agronomist advisor to Chad. It could eventually consider these two projects.

Action:

It is desirable that the Government of Chad keep in touch with USAID with a view to financing the studies of Casier A at BONGOR and that it continue to look for co-financing.

The CILSS Secretariat wishes to be kept informed of the development of these two projects.

III. RAINFED AGRICULTURE PROJECTS

CAPE VERDE

Varietal improvement of maize, beans and sorgho

USAID is interested in the project. It implies financing a national project but coordination between this project and research underway in Africa and within SAFGRAD is recommended.

Action :

Continue negotiations between the Government of Cape Verde and the local USAID mission.

GAMBIA

Integrated Rural Development - Eastern Region

It is the continuation of a project financed by the World Bank, the Ministry of Overseas Development (United Kingdom) and ABEDA.

Gambia has officially asked USAID to participate in the financing of this project. The USAID mission in Gambia has favorably replied. It is possible that this project may be included in the 1980 budget. USAID wishes that the World Bank will assure leadership in the field of programming and financing of this project. USAID is ready to take part in the preparation of the project and in the food components.

IFAD expressed an interest in the project on the condition that it be associated in its design.

The World Bank informed the meeting that the data collection required for the preparation of the dossier will be finished at the end of 1978. The project paper will be ready during the first six months of 1979.

Action :

The Government of Gambia will organize a meeting of donors interested in this project (USAID, IFAD, World Bank) in June 1979.

UPPER VOLTA

Food production - Western Upper Volta

The FAC (France) is ready to finance the implementation phase of this project if the Government of Upper Volta presents a request.

In cooperation with the World Bank already working in the region and the Office des Céréales de Haute Volta, a way to resolve problems of cereal policy to insure the success of the operation should be found.

IFAD showed an interest in this project and wishes to be kept informed and consulted during the preparatory phase.

Action :

It is up to the Government of Upper Volta to organise a meeting with interested donors (FAC, IFAD, World Bank) and the Office des Céréales in April 1979.

Basic phosphate application

The FAC, CCCE, IFAD and Netherlands showed an interest in this project. Germany indicated that it will finance a pilot research project on phosphate mining.

The following should be distinguished :

- 1) the financing phase of basic phosphate application within the framework of pilot projects undertaken on an experimental basis;
- 2) the industrial phase.

There are various opinions on the phosphate content of the mines. This should be examined in depth through research.

Action :

It will be up to the Government of Upper Volta to keep interested donors informed on the research underway in the phosphate mines and to disseminate the results following basic phosphate application.

Integrated agricultural development in eastern ORD

USAID intends to co-finance the continuation of the project it is already financing in this region. The local USAID mission indicated that the new project will be included in the 1981 budget. Technical questions should be closely studied, such as the technical package for the food component, incentives for farmers' problems of pricing, marketing and storage and ecological problems.

IFAD showed an interest in the project.

The Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique remarked that it has been informally approached to identify and prepare a pre-feasibility report on cotton production in the Fada-N'Gourma region. The goal would be to raise production to 10,000 tons in five years. The CCCE took advantage of the meeting to stress the opportunity for possible joint reflections with USAID and requests that this proposal be brought to the attention of the Voltaic authorities. The marketing aspect should be examined

thoroughly as well as the transfer from cash crop to food production.

Action :

The Government of Upper Volta is requested to organize a meeting between USAID, CCCE, IFAD, during the last week of October 1978 to examine this project.

MALI

Operation groundnuts and food production (OACV₂)

This project was evaluated several months ago by FAC and the World Bank. The mission identified problems linked to the structure, the cost and the size of the project. Negotiations with Mali will be resumed in November in the hope of finding a solution to the problem of financing the second phase of the project.

France is financing an intermediate phase. The second project will be large enough to associate new donors in its implementation (Germany, Netherlands, etc...).

The CCCE wishes to participate in the financing of this project through the groundnut (edible and candy) component.

CILSS offers to support actions for resuming the dialogue. France (FAC) is ready to assist in modifying the dossier (mission of experts).

IFAD showed its interest in this project.

Action :

The Government of Mali is requested to organize a meeting with interested donors (FAC, IFAD, World Bank, CCCE) on 15 November. It will be up to the Government of Mali to send the project dossier of OACV₂ prepared by the World Bank as rapidly as possible to IFAD.

Note :

Germany indicated that it might be interested in financing a reforestation component of reasonable size within a major project if Mali so wishes.

Maize - Mali South project

FAC is interested in this project. Studies on the trend of maize consumption and its transformation are necessary. FAC is ready to undertake these studies if requested accordingly by Mali. IFAD indicates its interest in the project.

Action :

It is up to the Government of Mali to present an official financing request to FAC.

Lake Magui - Terekole

USAID intends to finance this project which fits logically into its actual project in the first region.

Action :

Continue negotiations between the USAID mission in Mali and the Government of Mali.

MAURITANIA

Integrated Rural Development Project

FAC would finance the feasibility study for this project if the Mauritanian Government requests it.

It seems to FAC that a reasonably less expensive project with a higher rate of return could be designed.

The discussion showed that the dialogue with the Mauritanian authorities on the structure responsible for the implementation of the operation is open.

Germany could eventually be interested in financing the project whose integrated type seems to be in the proper direction (agriculture, livestock, forests).

Action :

Continue negotiations between Mauritania and France and present an official request to FAC if the Mauritanian Government wishes. Opportunity to associate Germany to a further financing phase.

Note :

An exploratory mission will be sent to Mauritania by CCCE. At the moment it cannot commit itself but shows an interest in the cotton production component of the project. The Netherlands expressed an interest in participating in the development of small perimeters in the Boghe region.

Training School at Kaedi

The meeting listened with interest to the details provided by the Mauritanian delegation on the restructuration of the Kaedi School and noted the needs for its equipment (\$ 2 million).

SENEGAL

Cereal Production in Senegal Oriental

The current FED project in the region will continue for another two years. The Senegalese Government has presented an official request to FAC for this project which will submit it to its approval committee in December 1978. It will finance a preliminary phase of the project.

IFAD showed an interest in the project and wishes to be kept informed. It could eventually coordinate its assistance with other donors.

Germany is interested in the maize component located upstream and for which a feasibility study was made in 1978. Funds are available. A meeting with Senegal is planned this year; a decision will be made concerning the programme for technical cooperation.

Canada showed an interest in corn production in the cotton zone.

The World Bank stressed the opportunity for cooperation in this project. The Bank is interested also in crop production.

The purpose of such concertation would be to have a better idea of actions planned by the various donors, to define them within a time frame and know the amount expected.

Action :

Senegal is requested to organize a meeting with interested donors in September 1979. (IFAD, France Canada, World Bank).

National Seed Plan

The FAC will supply a seed expert to take part in the elaboration of the necessary legislation.

Canada has expressed an interest in this project, particularly the storage component.

The CCCE is ready to review the project without expressing its position immediately.

The FAC would be willing to study the seed plan with the Senegalese authorities with a view to adapting it to the funds which can be mobilized.

Action :

It is up to the Government of Senegal to approach the various donors and competent regional organizations with a view to sensitizing them. It can, if it wishes, ask the FAC to study the seed plan for adapting it according to the amount which can be mobilized. Canada asked to be kept informed of the project's evolution.

Faleme Project

USAID would be interested in this project after evaluation of the Bakel project and following an official request from the Government of Senegal.

Action :

It is up to Senegal to get in touch with the USAID mission to Senegal.

Integrated Rural Development of the Souther Thies Region

Several donors have indicated their interest in this project. IFAD has expressed specific interest. FAC is ready to associate itself in the organisation of the project, if it so desired.

Action :

It is up to Senegal to solicit an IFAD mission. Afterwards IFAD could organise a mission at the end of November or beginning of December 1978. IFAD will then confirm its interest in the project to the Senegalese Government.

Integrated Development of a Sahelian zone - Louga

IFAD has expressed interest in this project.

Action :

Same as above (Thies Sud).

CHAD

Project on Cereal Intensification in the Southern Region

During the discussion FAC remarks that this project must be located within the large Southern Chad production project actually financed by FED and FAC. FAC is ready to finance the start-up phase of the project.

USAID is interested in the project in collaboration with other donors if the Government of Chad desires. IFAD has made the same suggestion.

Action :

It is up to the Government of Chad to present an official financing request to FAC for the start-up phase. The same for organizing a meeting of donors in September 1979. IFAD, USAID and FAC.

Agricultural Credit Project

FAC and CCCE are ready to finance this project.

Action :

It is up to the Government of Chad to present a financing request to these donors.

Agricultural Production in the Sahelian zone

IFAD offered to provide technical assistance to the Government of Chad for the study and implementation of this project.

The Netherlands are interested in its sylvo-pastoral component if a link can be established among the different activities within the project.

The representative of Chad agreed and suggests coordination with the pastoral project already financed by USAID.

Action :

The Government of Chad is invited to solicit IFAD for this project. A date for convening a meeting of interested donors will be set later. A feasibility study for the project is available and will be sent to IFAD by the Club du Sahel.

IV. COHERENCE BETWEEN THE LIST OF PROJECTS PRESENTED AND THE STRATEGY ADOPTED IN OTTAWA: EXTENSION OF THE PROGRAMME

The meeting considered that even if the 38 projects presented (19 rainfed agriculture projects and 19 irrigated agriculture projects) are somewhat heterogeneous, they fit into the CILSS strategy framework and represent highly priority actions. It would be desirable to undertake them immediately.

Of course, during the preparation of the other first generation projects, as well as during the elaboration of the second and third generation projects, better coherence and integration of actions should be sought. Training related to production projects should receive specific attention on behalf of the Club participants.

The Club strategy should be dialectic, constantly improved by lessons drawn from projects (feedback). In particular, reflection on optimisation of investments between rainfed and irrigated agriculture projects should be continued.

Extension of the programme

The debates enabled a wide exchange of views and two major themes can be drawn :

1. The implementation of the first generation programme is urgent. Planning at the national and regional levels is to be continued.

But when looking for financing, it should not be limited to isolated operations which could create structural and management problems, and economic disequilibrium, because they are not integrated into planning which takes into account real potential, or because the socio-economic context is not respected (pricing, marketing, etc..). Risks are even higher for irrigated agriculture operations. Certain donors suggested that each state create a real "food plan". Certain Sahelian delegates stressed the need for serious thinking and remarked that making too much haste could be dangerous. Emergency aid (food) should be better elaborated within an overall development framework.

2. Despite delay in project financing, numerous operations will be implemented within the next 5 years. This requires that the following be taken into account now :
 - training projects in appropriate centers; training on-the-job;
 - strengthen the States' planning project design and research capabilities 1);

1) ADRAO recalled its work method and location of its centers. A project for a study center on "production systems" base on rice is under study.

- create offices and organisations responsible for managing operations;
- create structures and institutions adapted to operations (particularly for irrigation);
- studies for major river basin development.

Delegates noted that the irrigated agriculture programme presented at Dakar did not contain a single training project. During the coming months the working group should elaborate a larger and more homogeneous crop production programme.

Concrete proposals

- To States presenting a request, FAC is ready to provide expert missions to assist them in programming (crop production projects) and in preparing project documents.
- On a general basis, USAID is ready to assist the Member States in strengthening their programming capacity. The modalities for this assistance are to be defined.
- FAC is ready to provide specific expert missions to the States for formulating a practical irrigation and irrigated agriculture training programme based on the one done for SAED (Senegal).
- USAID is interested in any training project : training component within a specific project, training center, regional training project.
- CCCE informed the meeting that together with AGECOOP it recently created a training structure for project directors open to all CILSS States. The Delegate of Mali insisted on human health problems related to irrigation.
- Generally speaking, the meeting wished that the crop production team be "reanimated" and that inter-team concertation be improved.

Future Work Orientation, statements and suggestions

- Participants wish to receive the status of all projects being financed (by country). Several donors (FAC, CCCE, USAID) wish that the Club provide the necessary coordination and information i.e. an overall project description, their status, donors financing them, etc..
- Mme de Lattre informed the meeting that this is already under way and will be presented at the Amsterdam Meeting in November 1978. It will cover the years 1976-1978 and certain financing in the planning stage, if so indicated by donors.

- Germany noted that German aid is already programmed for 1978 and 1979. Thus the projects presented at this meeting can only be considered after 1979.
- On a general basis, IFAD wished to be informed of all studies and projects implemented within the CILSS framework;
- Sahelian expertise is now better identified. It is consulted first but its availability is often a problem.
- Several donors wish that when missions arrive in a country they should be better assisted with their work and in meeting the necessary people. The CILSS Executive Secretary adds that CILSS National Committees will be strengthened: their authority will be increased and their field of activities defined.

- (In a General Policy, UNCTAD is ready to assist the Member States in strengthening their programming capacity. The modalities for this assistance are to be defined.

- IFAD is ready to provide specific expert missions to the States for formulating a practical irrigation and livestock agriculture training programme based on the one done for SAED (Senegal).

- UNCTAD is interested in any training project, training agreement within a specific project, training center, regional training project.

- CILSS has tried the meeting that together with AGECODEP it recently created a training structure for project directors open to all CILSS States. The objective of this structure is to help Member States to improve their crop production team as "technical" and "inter-team" cooperation should be improved.

Future Work Organization, statements and suggestions

- Participants wish to receive the status of all projects being financed (by country). Several donors (EAC, CCE, UNCTAD) wish that the Group provide the necessary coordination and information for an overall project description, their status, donors financing them, etc. The last time informed the meeting that this is already under way and will be presented at the Amsterdam Meeting in November 1978. It will cover the years 1976-1978 and certain financing in the planning stage. It is indicated by donors.

V. SCHEDULE OF NEXT MEETINGS :

A. RAINFED AGRICULTURE

- GAMBIA Integrated Rural Development - June 1979
Eastern Region
(USAID, WORLD BANK, IFAD)
- UPPER VOLTA Food production - Western Upper Volta April 1979
(FAC, IFAD, WORLD BANK)
- Eastern ORD October 1978
(USAID, CCCE, IFAD) (last week)
- MALI OACV₂ (FAC, WORLD BANK, IFAD, CCCE) 15 November 1978
- SENEGAL Intensification of Cereal Production September 1979
(IFAD, Germany, Canada, World Bank, FAC, FED)
- THIES SUD Wait for the results of
and the IFAD mission which,
at Senegal's request, could
- LOUGA take place in the end of
November or beginning December 1978
- CHAD Cereal intensification in the September 1979
Southern region
(USAID, IFAD, FED, FAC)
- Agricultural production in the date suggested by
Sahelian zone IFAD
(IFAD, USAID, Netherlands)

B. IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE

- GAMBIA JAKHALLY and PATCHAR development BANJUL
(FRG, Netherlands, IFAD, IBRD)
- The Gambian authorities will decide on
the necessity to hold this meeting and
set the date.
- MALI Office du Niger SEGOU
(IBRD, FAC, CCCE, USAID, Netherlands
FRG, IFAD) 14-16 Nov. 1978
- SENEGAL Senegalese irrigated agriculture DAKAR
projects to be submitted 9-10 Nov. 1978

VI. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS CONCERNING MARKETING, PRICE POLICY AND STORAGE OF CEREALS

The document distributed (Sahel D(78)19) "The problems of marketing, storage and pricing in the Sahelian countries" was presented by the team's leader and rapporteur. An exchange of views on the current or planned studies and actions which the team could undertake in this field, was held.

The meeting specifically insisted on the following points :

- in order to be self-sufficient in an unpredictable climate, a Sahelian country has to have a surplus which should be managed at the lowest cost at village level. Thus storage by farmers should be promoted;
- it is indispensable to relate marketing and pricing problems with food aid policy;
- exchange of cereals between States should be promoted and developed. The CILSS Executive Secretary said that these exchanges increase regularly.

It seems that the study directed by Professor BERG has not been discussed by the States. However, the CILSS Secretariat distributed it last August to all CILSS national correspondents, regional organisations, UNDP offices, embassies of donor countries.

The study of the International Trade Center in Geneva on cereal exchange between the Sahelian states and the coastal countries could be discussed at the Club's Amsterdam meeting, if it is distributed in time.

A meeting of the "Marketing, Pricing and Storage" working group will be held in the beginning of 1979. The Mauritanian Delegate suggests that this meeting be held in Nouakchott. Good notice has been made of this offer.

The FAC delegate suggests that officers of both Sahelian and donor countries Cooperative Production Unions be invited to attend this meeting. Mr. CASSE will submit to the group a list of unions from donor countries.

VII. TRAINING PROBLEMS

The document distributed (Sahel D(78)20 "Discussion note on training problems" was rapidly presented by the meeting chairman. Unfortunately due to insufficient time it was not possible to devote all the attention this document deserves. The meeting was reminded that a Human Resources Training meeting is scheduled for 25-29 September 1978 in Niamey where specific training projects will be submitted to donors.

The importance of training was stressed both by national delegates and by donors during the examination of the irrigated agriculture programme (see Chapter IV).

A summary of discussions on this topic was presented :

- FAC : renewed its offer of assisting States who have requested it, in creating training centers for supervisors and other technicians at different levels for irrigated agriculture. The FAC delegate cited the "Study of Training Problems at the SAED, Senegal" financed by FAC and CCCE. Arrangements included in the study have been approved by the Senegalese Government and it is being implemented.
- CCCE : informed the meeting that a training structure has been created for project directors jointly by CEFEB (management) and IFA (Montpellier : Technical aspects). Documents can be obtained from Mr. BAILHACHE, CCCE, 233 Bld. Saint-Germain, 75007 PARIS.
- IFAD : informed the meeting that an IFAD team is responsible for identifying Sahelian projects which could be financed by the Fund, including training projects.
- WARDA (WARDA, MONROVIA, LIBERIA) has made a detailed presentation of WARDA's training and improvement center for rice plantation in Monrovia. Theoretical and practical training is offered in 6 month courses (May to October - rice plantation cycle). The morning is spent in the field and the afternoon in the classroom. Training covers all aspects of rice production including factory production (the school has a husking unit) and specific themes change every year (this year for example "water control" was given with the assistance of EIER, Ouagadougou). The school has 40 seats (an average of 3 per Member State) and is open to all CILSS countries with the exception of Chad and Cape Verde who are not members of WARDA.
- USAID : also noted its interest in training in food (see Chapter IV).
- The representative of Mali insisted on the necessity of training in water control for all extension agents, supervisors, technicians. Besides rice plantation, training should also cover irrigation techniques for sugar cane. A general agreement was reached for these centers to provide complete training : water and irrigation techniques, plantation and production techniques, crop protection, agricultural machinery, maintenance, managements, etc..

Before adjourning the meeting at 1 p.m., on 22 September 1978, the CILSS Executive Secretary and Chairman of the meeting thanked the participants for their highly positive contributions to the discussions, thanked the donors for their interest in the projects submitted and hoped that the projects chosen would be implemented as soon as possible, the Club's and CILSS' reputation being based on concrete achievements.

Training facilities at the SAEH, Senegal, financed by 'AD and CCEP. Arrangements included in the study have been approved by the Senegalese Government and it is being implemented.

CCEP informed the meeting that a training structure has been created for project directors jointly by CILSS (management) and IFA (technical aspects). Documents can be obtained from Mr. RALPHART, CCEP, 835 H.D. Saint-Denis, 75007 PARIS.

IFAD informed the meeting that an IFAD team is responsible for identifying Sahelian projects which could be financed by the Fund, including training projects.

WARDA (WARDA, MONTROVIA, LIBERIA) has made a detailed presentation of WARDA's training and improvement center for rice plantation in Montrovia. Theoretical and practical training is offered in 6 month courses (May to October - rice plantation cycle). The morning is spent in the field and the afternoon in the classroom. Training covers all aspects of rice production including factory production (the school has a husking unit) and specific themes change every year (this year for example "water control" was given with the assistance of IFA, Ouagadougou). The school has 40 seats (an average of 2 per member State) and is open to all CILSS countries with the exception of Chad and Cape Verde who are not members of WARDA.

USAID also noted its interest in training in food (see Chapter IV).

The representative of Mali insisted on the necessity of training in water control for all extension agents, supervisors, technicians, field-level rice plantation. Training should also cover irrigation techniques for sugar cane. A general agreement was reached for these centers to provide complete training in water and irrigation techniques, plantation and production techniques, crop protection, agricultural machinery, maintenance, management, etc.

ANNEX I

OPENING SESSION OF THE CILSS/CLUB DU SAHEL MEETING
ON CROP PRODUCTION IN THE SAHEL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First, allow me in the name of the Minister of Equipment and current CILSS Minister Coordinator, as well as the Minister of Rural Development, who due to unavoidable circumstances can not be present and charged the Secretary General of his Department to represent him in assuring the chairmanship of this opening session, to not only welcome you to Senegal, but also to thank you for your interest in our country and also in all Sahelian countries by coming to this meeting in Dakar.

It is indeed a great honor and real pleasure for us to host a meeting organized within the framework of the Club du Sahel, because, as you all know, it is here in Dakar that the Club du Sahel was created.

Moreover, due to their specificity, the problems that you will discuss concern mainly the implementation of the crop production programme in the Sahel and thus are of particular and vital importance to both the authorities and population of the Sahel.

It should also be stressed that it is within the framework of the Club du Sahel that, on one hand, the donor countries and organizations and, on the other, Sahelian countries and institutions agreed that, for the coming generation, the Sahel could set no higher priority as urgent or lofty as food self-sufficiency before the year 2000.

This concern was understood by the Government of Senegal which elaborated a specific plan for food investment in Senegal 1977-1985 and is right now in the process of preparing implementation conditions.

We hope that thanks to the sustained effort on the national level, as well as the valuable assistance which can be obtained from the international community, this task can be well carried out within the required time frame.

Without neglecting the importance of results obtained at previous meetings, I would like to comment on the hope that we Sahelians place in our meeting today.

The good preparation of project documents and with the Club's spirit of concertation, we are sure that you will very quickly obtain important and beneficial results.

I would like to stress that the importance of these results is not measured by the amount of commitments, it is also our way of working within the Club du Sahel. This method of cooperation, based on frank discussions from the beginning until the end of operations is, in our opinion, very promising.

At times when a new world economic order is in process by reducing conflicts between the North and the South, the Club du Sahel could be cited as an example of a new method of cooperation between developed and developing countries.

In this respect, Ladies and Gentlemen, you are all pioneers of this new method of cooperation.

I would like to express our congratulations and deep gratitude to Madame de Lattre, Head of the Club Secretariat and her team for their important work since the Club's creation and particularly in preparing for today's meeting.

Also, all our congratulations and encouragements to all consultants, Sahelian and non-Sahelian, who contributed to the elaboration of dossiers submitted for examination.

In wishing full success for your work, I declare the joint CILSS/Club du Sahel meeting on crop production in the Sahel open.

Long live international cooperation,

Long live the Club du Sahel; Long live the CILSS,

For the life of the Sahelian countries.

This concern was underlined by the Government of Senegal which allocated a specific plan for land investment in Senegal 1977-1985 and is right now in the process of preparing implementation conditions.

We hope that thanks to the sustained effort on the national level, as well as the valuable assistance which can be obtained from the international community, this task can be well carried out within the required time frame.

Without neglecting the importance of results obtained at previous meetings, I would like to comment on the hope that we Sahelians place in our meeting today.

ANNEX II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DONOR COUNTRIES

GERMANY:

J.H. MAYER
Economiste Principal, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
Palmengartenstrasse 5-9, D-6000 FRANKFURT

Dr. J. FRIEDRICHSEN
GTZ, Chief of Plant Production Division,
B.P. 5180, 6296 ESCHBORN

BELGIUM:

J.F. GHYOOT
Chef de la Section de Coopération, Ambassade de Belgique
B.P. 524, DAKAR

CANADA:

C. LATULIPPE
Conseiller en Développement, Ambassade du Canada,
B.P. 21194, ABIDJAN

J.P. BOLDUC
Agent de Planification Principal (ACDI), Direction de
l'Afrique Francophone, 200 Rue Principale,
KULL KIA OG9, P.Q. CANADA

J.F. MAILLOT
Directeur Groupe d'Etudes en Développement, Coopération
Canadienne,
B.P. 2013, OUAGADOUGOU

J.F. SOMCYNSKY
Premier Secrétaire et Consul, Ambassade du Canada,
B.P. 3373, DAKAR

UNITED-STATES:

Jim KELLY
Director of Sahel Program for AID, USAID,
Department of State, WASHINGTON D.C. 20523

C.E. HANRAHAN
Chief of Agriculture Sector, USAID, Department of
State, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

MERIL B. ASAY
USAID, U.S. Embassy Praia, CAP VERT

UNITED-STATES (cont'd)

D.C. CHRIST
Directeur du Corps de la Paix,
B.P. 2534, DAKAR

FRANCE:

G. MATON
Chef du Département Hydraulique, Ministère de la
Coopération, 20, Rue Monsieur, 75700 PARIS

R.J. BAILHACHE
Sous-Directeur de la Caisse Centrale de Coopération
Economique, 233, Boulevard St. Germain,
75700 PARIS

M. CASSE
Chef du Bureau Agriculture, Ministère de la Coopération,
20, Rue Monsieur, 75700 PARIS

F. LEGER
Conseiller aux Investissements, Mission Française de
Coopération, B.P. 2014, DAKAR

THE NETHERLANDS:

E. BADON GHJBEN
Chef de Division Coopération Financière pour
l'Afrique, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,
LA HAYE

C.T. VAN VUGT
Conseiller Technique, Ministère de la Coopération,
Direction Coopération Financière,
LA HAYE

OPEP COUNTRIES

KUWAIT FUND

BADER ALHUMAIDHI
Economist, P.O. Box 2921, SAFAT,
KUWAIT

AFRICAN AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ADRAO

Djibril AW
Chef du Département du Développement, Association pour
le Développement de la Riziculture en Afrique de l'Ouest,
WARDA, P.O. Box 1019, MONROVIA, LIBERIA

FIDA - IFAD:

B. MANSURI
Director for Africa and Nr. East,
107 Via del Serafico, ROME, ITALIE

S.A. TAYFOUR
Projects Department

WORLD BANK:

J. TILLIER
Chief Division West Africa Projects Department,
1818 H. Street N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C.

R.C. O'SULLIVAN
Engineer, Regional Mission in West Africa,
B.P. 1850, ABIDJAN

BIT - ILO:

G.P. DELMAS
Conseiller Spécial Sahel,
B.P. 414, DAKAR

CCE (FED):

J.C. LEROY
Administrateur Principal, CCE, 200, Rue de la Loi,
1049 BRUXELLES

M. MAZZOCCHI-ALEMANNI
Expert, CCE, 200, Rue de la Loi,
1049 BRUXELLES

FAO:

R. HIRSCH
Economiste, DDFA, Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 ROME

OCLALAV:

A. BADA
Chef des Services Administratifs et Financiers,
B.P. 1066, DAKAR

A. OUATTARA
Chargé de Recherches, B.P. 1066, DAKAR

OMVS

MUSTAPHA BA
Expert en Elevage, Docteur Vétérinaire,
5, Place Indépendance, DAKAR

PNUD - UNDP:

PAOLO COPPINI
Représentant Résident Adjoint
B.P. 154, DAKAR

Louis ZIEGLE
Expert Formation, PNUD/CILSS,
c/o UNESCO, Place Fontenoy, PARIS

J. BAZILE FINLEY
Assistante du Représentant Résident,
B.P. 154, DAKAR

UNSO:

J.N. MARCHAL
Responsable du Bureau UNSO, B.P. 366
OUAGADOUGOU

SAHELIAN STATES

CAPE VERDE:

Antonio PIRES
Ingénieur Agronome, Ministère du Développement Rural,
B.P. 50, PRAIA

THE GAMBIA:

Dr. Wally N'DOW
CILSS Coordinator, Office of the President,
BANJUL

Abdou JANHA
Under Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural
Resources, Central Bank Building, Buckle St.
BANJUL

Seni BADO
Projects Officer, Ministry of Agriculture,
BANJUL

Sankang Kebba JANNEH
Principal Agricultural Officer, Department of
Agriculture,
Cape St. Mary - BANJUL

UPPER VOLTA:

P. Omer SAVADOGO
Ingénieur Agronome, Ministère du Développement Rural,
B.P. 7028, OUAGADOUGOU

MALI:

D. DIAMOUTENE

Directeur Général Adjoint de l'Office du Niger,
Ministère du Développement Rural, B.P. 106,
Ségou, REP. DU MALI

MAURITANIA:

Gaye GAUDEGA

Directeur, Office Mauritanien des Céréales,
Ministère du Développement Rural,
B.P. 368, NOUAKCHOTT

Y. CHEICK BENANI

Directeur Général (Sonader), Société Nationale pour le
Développement Rural, B.P. 321
NOUAKCHOTT

Ould Ahmed Mohameden BABA

Directeur des Relations Extérieures, Ministère du
Développement Rural,
B.P. 327, NOUAKCHOTT

SENEGAL:

Ibrahima N'DIAYE

Représentant du Commissaire à l'Aide Alimentaire,
Ministère du Développement Rural, 112, Rue Blanchot,
DAKAR

Amadou N'DAO

Ingénieur Agronome SODEVA, Ministère du Développement
B.P. 3234, DAKAR

M. LAM

Chef du Service Semencier (DCPA), Ministère du
Développement Rural, B.P. 84,
DAKAR

S. TOURE

Conseiller Technique, Ministère de l'Équipement,
Building Communal, DAKAR

M. DIEYE

Directeur des Études et de la Programmation,
Ministère de l'Équipement, DAKAR

Moktar TALL

Directeur Général, Société Terres Neuves,
B.P. 440, DAKAR

CHAD:

Hidini WORDOUGOU
Directeur de l'ONDR, Ministère de l'Agriculture,
B.P. 896, N'DJAMENA

CILSS SECRETARIAT

Aly CISSE	Secrétaire Exécutif
Yaya IDRISSE	Directeur des Projets et Programmes
André SAVADOGO	Expert
Jean LEBLOAS	Rapporteur, Equipe Cultures Irriguées
Ibrahima SY	Animateur, Equipe Commercialisation, Prix, Stockage

CILSS, B.P. 7049, OUAGADOUGOU

CLUB DU SAHEL SECRETARIAT

Anne de LATTRE	Chef du Secrétariat
Michel LABONNE	Consultant, Rapporteur Equipe Cultures Pluviales

CLUB DU SAHEL, OCDE, 2, RUE ANDRE PASCAL 75016 PARIS