

<p>Présidence de la République Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire</p> 		<p>APCAM/MSU/USAID Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali (PROMISAM)</p> <p>MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY</p>
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PROMISAM

PROJECT TO MOBILIZE FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVES IN MALI

(Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire)

http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/index.htm

Annual Report

October 2005 – September 2006

Bamako



Participants from Niafunké in the Tombouctou region at a PROMISAM training of trainers workshop on the development of local-level food security plans

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project to Mobilize Food Security Initiatives in Mali—PROMISAM (*Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali*)—began in mid-September, 2004. Its objective is to help support Mali implement its new national food security strategy, or SNSA. Initially financed for one year (Sept 2004 – Sept 2005)¹ by USAID/Mali's Accelerated Economic Growth program, PROMISAM has been extended for an additional two years, through September, 2007. The program is implemented by Michigan State University through the Food Security III Cooperative Agreement. The work is carried out in collaboration with the Malian Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA) in the Office of the President. A key focus of the project is to help Malian townships (*communes*), counties (*circles*), and states (*regions*) develop their own local food security plans, in a mutually consistent manner, as part of Mali's approach to implementing its decentralized food security strategy.

This report covers PROMISAM's activities during its second year, from October 2005 through September 2006. PROMISAM had three objectives during its second year:

- Using and adapting the approaches developed in the Gao and Sikasso regions during its first year to help communes, circles and regions in other parts of the country develop their local-level food security plans.
 - This effort covered the regions of Kayes, Mopti, and Tombouctou, as well as completion of work begun in year 1 in the Gao and Sikasso regions. The planning activities scheduled for Kidal had to be postponed due to the insecurity in that region during 2006.
 - PROMISAM also worked with the CSA to help facilitate good articulation of these local efforts with national food security and development programs (e.g., through the Programme Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire, or PNSA, and through the Malian government's decentralization programs) by serving as an information broker to the local groups about the national programs and their priorities and vice versa.
- Strengthening the CSA's Communication and Information Service's outreach efforts, including:
 - Ensuring that the Documentation Center became fully operational and was effectively linked to local-level food security efforts (e.g., via links to the USAID-Mali supported Community Level Information Centers [CLICs])
 - Organizing training sessions and materials for radio, TV and print journalists on food security concepts and policies and helping facilitate contacts between the journalists and key providers of information on food security, such as the Documentation Center and the CLICs.
- Working with the agricultural market information system (*Observatoire du marché agricole*, or OMA) and the early warning system (*Système d'alerte précoce*, or SAP) to improve the regularity and assure the quality of their publications on the food situation in Mali.

¹ The annual report for the first year of the project is available at:
http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/PROMISAM_ANNUAL_REPORT_LETTER_v2.pdf

Key indicators of PROMISAM's success during the year include:

- Gao, the first region to have developed local food security plans, began implementation of the plans with 500,000,000 FCFA [\$1 million] provided by the Malian government.
- A total of 1,580 individuals (267 women and 1,313 men) in the regions of Tombouctou, Sikasso, and Mopti (including all of the mayors) were trained in skills needed to develop local food security plans.
- The Tombouctou and Sikasso regions have completed the drafting of their local food security plans and are close to finishing the circle and regional plans.
- The food security plans of the Sikasso region are being integrated into the Programme de Développement Social et Economique (PDSEC); this contributes to better integration of food security plans into local development plans and should improve coordination of activities to implement the diverse development plans in the region.
- 81 journalists and other news media actors have been trained in the concepts of food security, contributing to more informed public debate about food security issues in Mali.
- The CSA documentation center and website have become autonomous.
- The OMA's market reporting is now up to date, with the previous delays in reporting eliminated.
- The CSA, at the request of the President, organized a National Food Security Conference in May, 2006 to review Mali's experience in dealing with the 2004/05 food crisis and draw lessons for future policy. The conference reaffirmed Mali's commitment to a market-friendly approach to addressing short-term food crises while building the foundation for long-term structural food security in Mali, consistent with the approach that PROMISAM has advocated. PROMISAM made major inputs into the design of the conference and wrote one of the key background papers that helped structure the debates.
- CSA food security indicators have been integrated into the SAKSS system, which will feed into a system of regional food security indicators

Full details of PROMISAM's activities and copies of all its key reports are available at the project's website, http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/index.htm .

Based on its performance during 2005/06, USAID/Mali, in consultation with the CSA and MSU, extended PROMISAM's funding to September 30, 2007. During 2006/07, PROMISAM will:

- Support the development of local-level food security programs in the regions of Koulikoro, Segou and Kidal, and complete the work begun in 2005/06 on the development of local plans for the Kayes and Mopti regions.
- Continue to facilitate the articulation between local-level plans and national initiatives, particularly the Plan national de sécurité alimentaire (PNSA).
- Widely distribute the local-level plans to facilitate their use by Malian authorities and development partners. Distribution of the plans for Gao has resulted in NGOs such as Catholic Relief Services using them to identify areas for its new interventions.
- Continue to monitor, evaluate, and document project's impacts.

Full details on the 2006/07 work plan are available at:

http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/PROMISAM_WorkPlan_yr3_07_06_fin.pdf

PROMISAM ANNUAL REPORT 2005/06

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In September, 2004, USAID/Mali took a major step to support the Malian government's efforts to strengthen sustainable food security. In response to a request from the Malian government, the Mission worked with Michigan State University to design a program of technical support to the newly created Malian Food Security Commission (*Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire*, or CSA) in the Office of the President. The program, known as PROMISAM (*Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali*, or Project to Mobilize Food Security Initiatives in Mali), is implemented through an Associate Award to the USAID/Michigan State University Food Security III Cooperative Agreement.

PROMISAM has worked closely with the CSA over the past two years to implement key elements of Mali's national food security strategy. USAID/Mali funding for this activity over the period October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2006 totaled \$1,879,567. USAID/Mali, at the request of the CSA, has agreed to extend the program through September 2007, with incremental funding of \$600,000.

MSU implements the project through an office in Bamako (two full-time Malian professionals plus support staff) and campus-based support from MSU faculty and administrative staff. The project is implemented in cooperation with the CSA and the *Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture du Mali*, an organization that represents the largest grouping of rural organizations in Mali.

The annual report for the first year

(http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/PROMISAM_ANNUAL_REPORT_LETTER_v2.pdf) presents full details on the general food security context in Mali, including an historical overview of Mali's evolving approach to food security, a discussion of Malian institutions working on food security issues, the nature of PROMISAM's support to the CSA (objectives, management and technical approach), and information on the CSA and PROMISAM roles in addressing the 2004/2005 food crisis.

1.2 Project Objectives for October 2005 through September 2006

The second year of project activities had three principal objectives:

- Expand the development of commune-level food security plans and circle and regional syntheses in the regions of Gao, Sikasso, Mopti, Tombouctou, Kidal and Kayes
- Improve the communications/outreach capacity of the CSA.
- Improve the quality and regularity of OMA and SAP publications

Activities undertaken and intermediate results obtained during the period October 2005 through September 2006 are described below and listed by objective and result.

2. Activities and Impacts in 2005/2006

This section of the report includes three subsections that discuss impacts and activities carried out under each of the three broad project objectives identified in Section 1.2.

2.1 Objective 1: Expand the development of food security plans in the regions of Gao, Sikasso, Mopti, Tombouctou, Kidal and Kayes

2.1.1 Result 1.1: Training of trainers for the preparation of commune food security plans

As a result of project training activities, 1,580 trainers (267 women and 1,313 men), including all the mayors of the communes involved, were provided with the conceptual and planning tools they needed to develop food security action plans at the commune, circle, and regional levels. The training materials used at the local level, as well as reports of all the training sessions, are available at:

http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/plans/index.htm#overview

The following table shows results of training by circle and the gender composition of the trainees.

Summary of Trainers Trained by Cercle and Gender, Oct. 2005-Sept. 2006				
Cercles Covered	Trainers Trained			Number of Communes
	Women	Men	Total	
Kolondiéba	12	48	60	14
Kadiolo	6	48	54	12
Bougouni	19	79	98	26
Tombouctou	9	42	51	6
Niafunké	13	54	67	8
Diré	13	60	73	13
Goundam	18	82	100	16
Gourma Rharous	4	56	60	9
Dountza	16	67	83	15
Tenenkou	9	62	71	10
Youwarou	9	37	46	7
Kayes	28	121	149	28
Kéniéba	5	60	65	12
Yélimané	14	59	73	12
Nioro	16	71	87	16
Diéma	14	68	82	15
Bafoulabé	7	53	60	13
Kita	31	124	155	33
Djénné	15	53	68	12
Mopti	9	69	78	15
Total	267	1313	1580	292

Carrying out the training program involved the following activities:

- Field visits to prepare for the training were conducted in Mopti, Tombouctou and Kayes. The planning activities scheduled for Kidal had to be postponed due to the insecurity in that region during 2006. During the field visits, the team informed local authorities and the regional food security committees about the training and discussed preparations.
- Twenty training sessions were then organized. The distribution of trainers trained by region was: Sikasso (212), Tombouctou (351), Mopti (346), and Kayes (671).

2.1.2 Result 1.2: Development of Local Food Security Action Plans

As a result of follow-up activities by the trainees and continued support from PROMISAM staff, food security plans have been developed for 144 of the 147 communes in the Sikasso Region and for all 52 communes in the Tombouctou Region. The regional and circle-level syntheses for the Gao Region have all been completed and are available via the PROMISAM and CSA websites to donors and other organizations interested in supporting the National Food Security Program.

For the Sikasso Region, 41 commune plans are completely edited and posted on the PROMISAM website. The remaining commune plans as well as the regional and circle-level syntheses are still being formatted for placement on the Internet and should be available by mid November. For the Tombouctou Region, 46 of the 52 completed plans have been posted on the Internet. The remaining commune plans as well as the circle and regional plans have been drafted and are being edited and checked for consistency prior to placement on the websites.

Following the training sessions, PROMISAM supported local committees working on the food security plans through a variety of activities, including the following activities (reported by region):

Assistance in the Gao Region:

- Technical assistance to communes and circles in drafting food security plans, provided from September through November 2005.
- Carrying out four circle-level workshops (September-October 2005) to assist with the preparation of circle synthesis plans.
- Carrying out a regional workshop in Gao to review the circle-level syntheses and prepare the regional synthesis (19-22 November 2005).

Assistance in the Sikasso Region:

- Technical assistance at the commune, circle, and regional level in drafting food security plans provided throughout the entire year.

- Mission conducted by CSA, PROMISAM and OMA from 11-13 March 2006 to evaluate the status of the commune plans being developed in Bougouni, Sikasso, Yorosso, Koutiala and Boura,
- Mission in April 2006 to assist with Sikasso regional synthesis and provide technical input on agricultural input, cereal bank, and nutrition issues raised in the draft plans; see report at:
http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/rapport_mission_avril_2006_VK.pdf

Assistance in the Tombouctou Region:

- Technical assistance at the commune, circle, and regional level in drafting food security plans is on-going.
- Mission conducted by PROMISAM 16-17 June 2006 to evaluate the status of the commune plans being developed in the Tombouctou Region

2.1.3 *Result 1.3: Information about food security plans and the process is made available to a wide range of actors to improve the integration of local and national food security programs.*

This result has been accomplished through the training sessions that provided 1,580 persons with training and background information on food security planning as well as through the posting of completed reports on the PROMISAM and CSA websites for the regions of Gao, Sikasso, and Tombouctou. For the Gao Region, there has also been distribution of the commune, circle, and regional plans via CDs to key institutional partners (CSA, USAID, decentralized governing units in the Gao Region, and the World Food Program), and this approach is planned for the remaining regions.

PROMISAM staff also made two key public presentations aimed at making the food security planning process more widely known to the Malian public. These included:

- A presentation on the Malian national food security system at the Symposium sur les Sciences Appliquées (30 July - 1 August 2006) in Bamako.
- Participation in a “journée du paysan” activity in Segou, providing information on food security topics to participants (22-24 June 2006).

2.1.4 *Result 1.4: Improve the capacity of the CSA to manage and implement the decentralized National Food Security Plan*

Highlights of progress made in this area include:

- The organization and carrying out of the National Food Security Seminar (15-18 May 2006), which reaffirmed Mali’s commitment to a market-oriented approach to addressing its food security and agricultural development challenges.
- Inclusion of the costs of commune food security plans in the analysis of budget gaps for the National Food Security Plan (PNFA). This “gap analysis” is central to improving the efficiency of resources currently committed to food security efforts in Mali and ensuring that new efforts do not duplicate those already under way.

- Integration of the commune-level food security plans into the Programme de Développement Social et Economique (PDSEC) in the Sikasso Region. This effort is also aimed at ensuring that the food security planning efforts become integral to broader development planning in the region and avoid duplication of effort.
- First steps in implementation of food security plans taken for the Gao Region, with the commitment of \$1 million (500 million FCFA) on the part of the Malian government.
- Publication and circulation of a national food security response plan for 2006.
- Publication and circulation of the minutes of the meetings of the Technical Committee Managing Food Security Policy (Comité Technique de Pilotage des Politiques de Sécurité Alimentaire (CTPSA).
- Development of improved food security monitoring procedures, including adoption of a set of food security indicators by the national SAKSS team and procedures for updating the CSA's food security monitoring matrix (*tableau de bord*).

PROMISAM contributed to the above list of accomplishments by participating in PNSA planning meetings, the meetings to develop the 2006 National Food Security Response Program, the preparatory meetings for the CTPSA and the National Food Security Seminar. PROMISAM also helped review the draft PRMC Action Plan for 2007-2012 and organized the first meeting of the national SAKSS group.

Particularly important in this set of activities were PROMISAM's contributions to the National Food Security Seminar in May, 2006, the linking of the local plans to the PNSA process (including the start of implementation of the PNSA in the Gao region) and the incorporation of the local plans in the broader regional development plans for Sikasso.

PROMISAM played a key role in preparations for the National Food Security Seminar, which was strategic in reaffirming Mali's commitment to the PRMC process and market-oriented approaches to encouraging food security. The President had requested a review of Mali's approaches to dealing with food security in light of the 2004/05 food crisis, and there was fear on the part of some observers that the government might step back from its commitment to a market-oriented approach. PROMISAM staff (K. Dème, M. Diallo, N. Dembélé, A. Traoré and J. Staatz) wrote a keynote paper for the seminar: *Note sur la commercialisation des céréales au Mali, document de base du séminaire nationale sur la sécurité alimentaire*. The paper is available at: http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/commercialisation-april2006.pdf and a PowerPoint presentation of the key points is available at: http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/commercialisation_mai2006-1.pdf

The resolutions of the seminar are also available at http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/note_t_concl_recomma_seminaire_nat.pdf

The resolutions cover five broad themes:

- Management of food security stocks and food aid
- Improvements in marketing
- Improvements in food quality and nutritional content
- Financing food security activities

- Promotion of alternatives to food aid distribution, including:
 - expansion of efforts to provide land and support to garden production ;
 - putting in place improved technologies and infrastructure for processing, storage, and marketing
 - building or reconditioning small irrigated perimeters at the village level
 - promoting fish farming;
 - improving pasture land (including watering points) ;
 - promoting crops with short, rapid growth cycles.

Many of the commune-level food security plans already developed include some combination of the alternatives to food aid listed above, indicating that there is growing support for moving from food aid dependence to food security independence and that national policy pronouncements are becoming increasingly consistent with locally expressed priorities..

PROMISAM contributed to discussions of PNSA financing issues by participating in the planning process for the 500 million FCFA allocated by the Government to begin implementation of the local food security plans in the Gao Region. PROMISAM staff participated in meetings held in May 2006 between the CSA and donors concerning PNSA financing, and reviewed the terms of reference for evaluating the financial gap for the PNSA. In addition, PROMISAM staff traveled to Gao from 26 September to 1 October with the CSA and FAO to select sites to begin implementing the PNSA.

PROMISAM also participated in the PDSEC meetings in Sikasso (17 June 2006), where one of the topics under discussion was the insertion of the local food security plans into the PDSEC process.

2.2. Objective 2 : Strengthen CSA communications and outreach capacity

2.2.1 Result 2.1 : The CSA documentation center is completely operational

PROMISAM's only support to this activity during the past year was the provision of some equipment and office supplies. During the period, the last steps in transferring the CSA website from a US to a Malian server were completed. The CSA website is available at:

www.csa-mali.org

2.2.2 Result 2.2 : The documentation center supports the CSA program by providing local communities with relevant information and documents, making them available through CLICs and cyber cafés throughout the country.

Major accomplishments in this area included:

- Establishing collaborative links between the CSA documentation center and the USAID-Mali-supported CLICs in Ouélessebouougou and Bougouni
- Establishing contacts with the CLICs in Mopti, Bandiagara, Macina and Segou and preparation of a report on the capacity of the CLICs visited.

- Broad distribution of a CSA brochure to government officials, development partners, and the public at large. The brochure, developed with PROMISAM support, has become the main tool, besides its website, that the CSA uses to introduce itself to the outside world.
- Outreach at the FAO summit, where the CSA set up a stand to inform participants about the local food security planning process in Mali.
- Publication of a *Note d'information* about the documentation center and bibliographic notes on new documents acquired.
- Creation and distribution of a CD with all the Gao food security plans.

PROMISAM contributed to these accomplishments by supporting contacts and visits between the Document Center's librarian and representatives of the CLICs, and supporting the costs of publishing the CSA brochure, bibliographic information notes, and other reports.

2.2.3 Result 2.3 : Local radio and newspaper personnel are trained in food security concepts

During the project year, 81 journalists and other members of the press corps (radio, television) were trained in concepts of food security. Participants in the training program came from the District of Bamako (39 participants), Tombouctou (12), Kayes (21), and Mopti (9). In Bamako, a special training session was organized by PROMISAM. Outside of Bamako, journalists and those associated with local radio stations were invited to participate in the training of trainers sessions at the circle level. As a result of the training that took place in Bamako, several articles on food security policy issues appeared in national newspapers during the following months and showed positive signs of a better grasp of the concepts of food security being promoted by the CSA and PROMISAM. During the circle-level training programs, there were local radio broadcasts every night that talked about the training program and introduced the general public to some of the concepts that were being taught.

2.3 Objective 3 : Improve the regularity and the quality of OMA and SAP publications

2.3.1 Result 3.1 : OMA and SAP bulletins are produced and distributed on time

This activity was included in PROMISAM's work plan based on the observation in 2005 that the publication of the bulletins of both the *Observatoire du Marché Agricole* (OMA—Mali's agricultural market information system) and the *System d'Alerte Précoce* (SAP – The food crisis early warning system) frequently were perceived by stakeholders as appearing 2 months or more late. Given the critical importance of the OMA and SAP information for the formulation of food security policies, programs, and actions in Mali, PROMISAM was asked to work with the two organizations to improve the timeliness of their publications. In order to address the problem, in October, 2005, PROMISAM staff consulted with the OMA and SAP personnel to diagnose the nature of the problem. The analysis showed that the problem was more severe at the OMA than at the SAP:

- The principal constraint at the OMA was the breakdown of data transmission equipment in some of the OMA's decentralized offices (ULCD) across the country. As a short-run solution, PROMISAM provided funding to allow these ULCD to transmit their reports

from local cyber-café's and to finance short-term repairs to their transmission equipment. The longer-term solution will require repair and/or renewal of the ULCD transmission equipment, but this is beyond the financial capacity of PROMISAM to address.

- Discussions with the SAP indicated that the SAP did not believe that its monthly bulletin was published late, given the SAP's participatory methods. Rather, the time of publication was explained by the sequential nature of consultations (at local, regional, and national levels) called for in its current methods for producing its monthly reports. Rather than restructuring this participatory process, PROMISAM worked with the SAP to explain its methodology to its stakeholders through presentations of its methods at the training-of-trainers sessions at the local level and the journalists' workshops.

After the implementation of the solutions identified during the October 2005 diagnosis, all of the OMA's publications have been issued on time. These include the following publications:

- Two *Notes de conjoncture*, out of a total of two planned (March and June 2006).
- Twelve monthly bulletins published out of 12 planned (available on-line at <http://www.oma.gov.ml/bulletins.html>)
- Fifty-two weekly bulletins out of 52 planned.

PROMISAM contributed to this improved performance through financial assistance for the diagnosis and the implementation of recommended solutions. Financial assistance included maintenance and repair of transmission equipment in Bougouni, Koulikoro, Bamako and Mopti, and installation of new batteries in Koury, Bankass, Koutiala, Sikaso and Mopti. It also included vehicle repairs and a payment of 1000 FCFA/week for 6 months to the heads of the ULCD to encourage timely transfer of OMA data by Internet (via cyber café's) when the OMA's transmission equipment was not working in the local market information offices (ULCD).

In addition, PROMISAM has provided technical assistance through participation in a variety of meetings concerning reporting on cereal market outlook for the 2006 marketing period, participation in field trips that provided information for the *Notes de conjoncture*, supervision visits to Koutiala and Bla, field visits to Kayes, Segou, Sikasso and Mopti for updating the regional data bases, and joint drafting with OMA of a cereals market outlook report for the 2005/2006 marketing season

(http://aec.msu.edu/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/Mission_Conjointe_CSA_OMA_PROMISAM_Janvier200641.pdf).

3. Looking Forward – 2006/2007

Based on the progress made during PROMISAM's first two years of implementation, USAID/Mali and MSU, in consultation with the CSA, agreed to continue and extend the project's activities through September 30, 2007. The budget for the 2006/07 year is \$600,000. The 2006/07 work plan focuses on completing the local-level food security planning in all the remaining areas of the country. The main challenge in accomplishing this goal is that 2007 is an election year in Mali (both for the Presidency and for the National Assembly), and many of the local officials who need to be involved in developing the local plans may be occupied with the electoral campaign.

The full 2006/07 work plan is available at:

http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/PROMISAM_WorkPlan_yr3_07_06_fin.pdf .

APPENDIX 1

PROMISAM'S LOCAL-LEVEL TRAINING OF TRAINERS ACTIVITIES, 2005-06

(For full details, see: http://www.aec.msu.edu/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/plans/index.htm#trip)

Activities that contributed to the results in training include:

- ✓ *Field trips to inform the administration in targeted regions of the training program:*
 - Mopti and Tombouctou, 19-25 December 2005
 - Kayes, 6 to 8 June 2006
- ✓ *Field trips to plan the training sessions with local collaborators at the circle level :*
 - Kolonbièba, Kadiolo and Bougouni (in the Sikasso Region)
 - All circles in Tombouctou, Mopti and Kayes
- ✓ *The 20 training of trainers sessions:*
 - Kolondièba, Kadiolo and Bougouni, 1 to 11 October 2005 ;
 - Tombouctou, from 30 January to 1 February 2006,
 - Niafunké, from 3 to 5 February 2006,
 - Diré, from 7 to 9 February 2006,
 - Goundam, from 11 to 13 February 2006,
 - Gourma Rharous from 13 to 15 March 2006,
 - Douentza, from 18 to 20 March 2006.
 - Tenenkou, from 27 to 29 April 2006,
 - Youwarou, from 2 to 4 May 2006,
 - Kayes from 9 to 11 June 2006..
 - Kéniéba, from 6 to 8 July 2006,
 - Yélimané, from 10 to 12 July 2006,
 - Nioro, from 5 to 7 August 2006,
 - Diéma, from 9 to 11 August 2006
 - Djénné, from 10 to 11 August 2006
 - Mopti, from 14 to 15 August 2006
 - Bafoulabé, from 18 to 20 August 2006
 - Kita from 22 to 24 August 2006.

APPENDIX 2: OPENING PAGES OF PROMISAM'S WEBSITE



PROMISAM

Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali Project to Mobilize Food Security Initiatives in Mali



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Project Overview

- Summary: [Document](#), [PowerPoint](#)
- [Building Long-Term Food Security while Managing Food Crises: Insights from Mali](#). John Staatz. Michigan State University. Presentation to USAID/AFR. July 28, 2005.
- [Project Fact Sheet](#): summarizes project approach and output.
- [Contact Information](#): in-country personnel, U.S. based backstop and collaborative institutions.
- Project Work Plans: [2004/05](#), [2005/06](#), [2006/07](#)
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- [Making Connections: USAID Brings Wireless Internet Connectivity to Katibougou](#). Bam! v 2 Issue 1, page 6. USAID/Mali Mission publication. 2006
- [USAID/Mali Supports Development of Local-Level Food Security Plans](#)
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- [Commercialisation des Céréales et Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali](#). Marthe Diallo, Kadiatou Dème, Niama Nango Dembéle, Abdramane Traoré and John Staatz. Bamako, avril 2006
- [Options for Economic Growth in Mali through the Application of Science and Technology to Agriculture](#). Valerie Kelly, Janet Carpenter, Oumar Diall, Tom Easterling, Moctar Koné, Peter McCornick, and Mike McGahuey. April, 2005.
- [Options pour la croissance économique du Mali à travers l'application des sciences et technologies à l'agriculture](#). Valerie Kelly, Janet Carpenter, Oumar Diall, Tom Easterling, Moctar Koné, Peter McCornick,

and Mike McGahuey. April, 2005.

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- [Compte rendu de la réunion du comite technique de coordination des politiques de sécurité alimentaire.](#) Bamako, le 9 mars 2005.
- [Perspectives d'évolution des marchés céréaliers pour la campagne de commercialisation 2005/2006.](#) Salifou B. Diarra and Niama Nango Dembélé. February 2006.
- Programme de renforcement des capacités de planification des actions de sécurité alimentaire au niveau des régions, des cercles et des communes
 - [Proposal](#) (February 2005)
 - [Workshop report](#) (February 2005)
- [Proposition de méthodologie pour l'élaboration des plans de sécurité alimentaire de trois cercles test.](#) October, 2004.

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- [Note sur la problématique de l'approvisionnement des céréales au Mali.](#) Mme Sanogo Kadiatou Dème, Niama Nango Dembélé, John Staatz, Abdramane Traoré. PROMISAM Document de travail no. 05-01, Mai 2005.

Two of the working papers prepared by the [PASIDMA project](#) in 2001-2002 are particularly relevant to the SNSA:

- [Réflexion sur les orientations stratégiques pour un développement économique durable au Mali.](#) Niama Nango Dembélé, APCAM/MSU Document de travail no. 2. February 2002.
- [Sécurité alimentaire en Afrique Sub-saharienne: Quelle Stratégie de Réalisation?](#) Niama Nango Dembélé, APCAM/MSU Document de travail no. 1. February 2001.

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- National Conference on Food Security: May 15-18, 2006
 - [Opening speech](#) by Mme. Lansry Nana Yaya Haïdara, Food Security Commissioner of Mali
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- [Compte rendu de l'atelier du 30 juin 2005 sur la proposition d'éléments de suivi-évaluation de la situation alimentaire au Mali](#), par Mme. Goita Marthe DIALLO
- Methodological Workshop on the Concept of Food Security held at the Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire, October 21, 2004
 - Atelier méthodologique sur le concept de la sécurité alimentaire. Équipe CSA –APCAM – MSU - USAID.
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- Role of Information and Communication Tools in Food and Nutritional Security in the ACP Countries: The Experience of the Agricultural Market Information System (OMA) of Mali. Abdramane Traoré, Niama Nango Dembélé, Salifou.B.Diarra and John Staatz. Presentation to the CTA International Conference on the Role of Information Tools in Food Security. Maputo, Mozambique. November 8-12, 2004.
 - [English version](#)
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- [Rapport de Mission Promisam](#): Appui a la synthèse des plans de sécurité alimentaire pour les actions

concernant les intrant agricole, formation en nutrition et banques de céréales by Valerie Kelly, Bamako Avril 2006

- [Rapport de mission au Mali par Marthe Diallo](#), de juin au août 2005
- [Mission Conjointe OMA/PROMISAM de Prospection des Marchés Céréaliers](#), 8 au 12 Avril 2005

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- January-March 2006: French Version, [English Version](#)
- September-December 2005: French Version, [English Version](#)
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Food Security III Cooperative Agreement between US Agency for International Development, EGAT/AG Bureau cooperating closely with Africa/SD Bureau, and MSU Department of Agricultural Economics.

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Development of Local Food Security Plans

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A major focus of PROMISAM is to help local Malian communities (communes, cercles, and régions) develop the skills to prepare their own local food-security plans, as part of the decentralized national food security strategy. PROMISAM pursues this goal through training of local trainers at the commune and cercle levels, who then work with their local communities to develop their own local food security plans.

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 - [Rapport de mission d'information sur la tenue des ateliers de formation en élaboration et suivi des programmes communaux et locaux de sécurité alimentaire dans les régions de Mopti et Tombouctou](#) 12 décembre 2005
 - [Rapport de la mission de formation Diré](#), 7-9 février 2006
 - [Rapport de la mission de formation Goundam](#), 11-13 février 2006
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Cercles			
Ansongo	Bourem	Gao	Ménaka
Communes			
Ansongo Bara Bourra Ouattagouna Talataye Tessit Tin Hama	Bamba Bourem Taboye Tarkint Temera	Anchawadi Gabero Gao Gounzoureye N'tillit Sony Aliber Tilemsi	Alata Anderamboukane Inekar Menaka Tidermene

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Région de Mopti							
Cercles							
Bandiagara	Bankass	Djenne	Douentza	Koro	Mopti	Tenenkou	Youwarou
Communes							
Bandiagara Bara Sara Borko Dandoli Diamnati Dogani Bere Doucoumbo Dourou Ire Kende Kendie Lowol Gueou Metoumou Ondougou Pelou Pignari Pignari Bana Sangha Soroly Timiri Wadouba	Bankass Baye Bozon Diallassagou Habe Koulogon Habe Lessagou Habe Ouonkoro Segue Sokoura Soubala Tori	Ali Badenyakafo Dandougou Fakala Derrary Djenne Fakala Femaye Kewa Madiama Niansanari Pondori Togue Mourari	Dallah Dangol-bore Debere Dianwely Djaptodji Douentza Gandamia Haïre Hombori Kerena Korarou Koubewel Koundia Mondoro Petaka Tédie	Bamba Barapireli Bondo Diankabou Dinangourou Dioungani Dougoutene 1 Dougoutene 2 Kassa Koporokendie Na Koro Madougou Maoude Pen Yoro Youdiou	Bassirou Borondougou Commune Dialloubé Doude Fatoma Konna Korombana Koubaye Kounari Modi Sasalbe Sio Socoura Soye	Diafarabe Diaka Diondori Kareri Kotia Ouro Ardo Ouro Guire Sougoulbe Tenenkou Toguere-coumbe	Deboye Dirma Dongo Farimake N'dodjiga Tama Youwarou

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Région de Sikasso						
Cercles						
Bougouni	Kadiolo	Kolondieba	Koutiala	Sikasso	Yanfoula	Yorosso
Communes						

Bladie-tiemala Bougouni Commune Chantoula Danou Debelin Defina Dogo Domba Faradie Faragouaran Garalo Keleya Kokele Kola Koumantou Kouroulamini Meridiela Ouroun Sanso Sibirila Sido Tiemala-banimonotie Wola Yinindougou Yiridougou Zantiebourgou	Diou Dioumatene Fourou Kadiolo Kai Loulouni Misseni Nimbougou Zegoua	Bougoula Fakola Farako Kadiana Kebila Kolondieba Kolosso Mena Nangalasso N'golodiana Tiongou Tousseguela	Diedougou Djourabougou- Kafo Fagui Fakolo Gouadji Kao Gouadji Soukouna Kafou Faboli Kao Kapala Karagouana Malle Koloningué Konina Koningue Konséguéla Koromo Kouniana Koutiala Commune Logouana Mièna M'pessoba Nafanga Nampé N'golonianasso N'goutjina Niantaga N'tossoni Sincina Sinkolo Songo-doubakore Songoua Sorobasso Sougouna Tao Yognogo Zanfigue Zangasso Zanina Zebala	Benkadi Blendio Danderesso Dembela Dialakoro Diomatene Dogoni Doumanaba Fama Farakala Finkolo Finkolo Ganadougou Gongasso Kabarasso Kaboila Kafoziela Kapala Kapolondougou Kignan Klela Kofan Kolokoba Koumankou Kouoro Kourouma Lobougoula Miniko Miria Missirikoro Natien Nièna Nongo-souala N'tjikouna Pimperna Sanzana Sikasso Commune Sokourani-missirikoro Tella Tiankadi Wateni Zanferebourgou Zangaradougou Zaniena	Baya Bolo-fouta Djallon-foula Djiguiya De Koloni Gouanan Gouandiaka Koussan Sankarani Sere Moussa Ani Samou De Siekorole Tagandougou Wassoulou-balle Yallankoro-soloba	Boura Karangana Kiffosso 1 Koumbia Koury Mahou Menamba 1 Ourikela Yorosso
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Région de Tombouctou				
Cercles				
Diré	Goundam	Gourma-rharous	Niafunké	Tombouctou
Communes				
Arham Binga Bourem Sidi Amar Dangha Diré Garbakoira Haibongo Kirchamba Kondi Sareyamou Tienkour Tindirma Tingueréguif	Adarmalane Aljounoub Bintagoungou Douékiré Doukouria Essakane Gargando Goundam Issa Bery Kaneye M'bouna Raz Elma Télé Tilemsi Tin-Aicha Tonka	Bambara Maoude Banicane Gossi Hamzakona Haribomo Inadiatafane Ouinerden Rharous Serere	Banikane Narhawa Dianké Fittouga Koumaira Léré N'Gorkou Souboundou Soumpi	Alafia Ber Bourem-inaly Lafia Salam Tombouctou Commune