

<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 2004 – September 2005

Bamako



Participants from communes in Gao Region at PROMISAM training of trainers workshop on the development of local-level food security plans

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 by USAID/Mali’s Accelerated Economic Growth program, PROMISAM is implemented by Michigan State University through the Food Security III Cooperative Agreement. PROMISAM had three objectives during its first year:

- Provide advice and capacity development services to help establish the coordination and technical advisory bodies charged with implementing the SNSA. PROMISAM particularly emphasized (a) helping the newly created *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA) in the Office of the President strengthen its analytic and operational skills and (b) working with CSA to help *communes* (townships) and *cercles* (counties) in the Gao and Sikasso regions to develop their own local food security plans.
- Help develop an integrated and vibrant Malian national food security plan. At the same time, help build the analytical capacity of the CSA and its local partners to develop local action plans and performance monitoring plans.
- Create and strengthen a food security documentation center at the CSA.

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

- The Malian government, through the CSA, reaffirmed that achieving *long-term, sustainable* food security is *the* central objective of Mali’s development strategy.
- All key implementing entities for the SNSA at the national level were established and are functional, as well as all regional and local entities in the Gao and Sikasso region.
- The CSA successfully began implementing elements of SNSA aimed at building long-term, structural food security while simultaneously managing a very severe food crisis during 2004/05.
- All 24 communes and 4 *cercles* in the Gao region completed draft 5-year local food security action plans. 152 communes and 24 *cercles* in the Sikasso region are currently completing their local plans.
- 843 local participants (188 women and 655 men), including all mayors in the Gao and Sikasso regions, took part in 3 days of training on the concept of food security and its use as an analytic framework for guiding local development efforts. These participants then returned to work with their local communes and *cercles* to develop the local food security action plans.
- The CSA, with strong input from PROMISAM, produced a revised National Food Security Plan (PNSA), which has been endorsed by the Malian government, donors, and Malian civil society.
- The CSA developed and adopted a set of food security performance indicators and a strategy for their regular updating.
- The CSA’s Documentation Center is functional, including its website (www.csa-mali.org), which was officially inaugurated in August by President Amadou Toumani Touré.

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 2004/05, USAID/Mali, in consultation with the CSA and MSU, have extended PROMISAM's funding through September 30, 2006 and broadened its scope of activities. During 2005/06, PROMISAM will (a) extend support for the development of local-level food security plans to the communes and *cercles* in the regions of Kidal, Tombouctou, Mopti and Kayes; (b) help strengthen the CSA's food security monitoring capacity (including feeding key indicators into the regional SAKSS), (c) reinforce the CSA's Communication and Information Service's outreach efforts through further strengthening of the Documentation Center and work with local journalists to improve their understanding of food security issues, and (d) work with the market information service (OMA) and the early warning system (SAP) to improve the timeliness and quality of their publications on the food situation in Mali.

PROMISAM ANNUAL REPORT 2004/05

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Context	1
<i>Mali's Evolving Approach to Food Security Policy</i>	1
<i>The 2004-05 Food Crisis</i>	4
1.2 Project Objectives	5
1.3 Project Management Approach	6
1.4 Technical Approach	7
2. Activities and Impacts in 2004/05	8
2.1 Objective 1: Technical Support for the Coordination and Technical Advisory Bodies Managing Food Security in Mali	8
<i>Key Activities and Impacts</i>	9
<i>Development of Local Food Security Action Plans</i>	10
<i>Technical Support for Managing the 2004/05 Food Crisis</i>	12
2.2 Objective 2: Development of a Five-year Food Security Implementation Plan and Capacity Building for Planning	13
<i>Development of the PNSA</i>	13
<i>Strengthened Tools for Monitoring the Food Security Situation</i>	14
<i>Assuring Coordination of National Plan with Other Initiatives</i>	14
2.3 Objective 3: Creation and Strengthening of the CSA Documentation Center	14
3. Looking Forward – 2005/2006	16

ANNEX I: PROMISAM's PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, 2004-05

ANNEX II: OPENING PAGE OF PROMISAM WEBSITE

ANNEX III: KEY PAGES OF CSA's WEBSITE

1. Introduction

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 year to implement key elements of Mali's national food security strategy. USAID/Mali funding for this activity over the period September 13, 2004 through September 30, 2005 totaled \$851,217. Initially funded for one year, in September, 2005 USAID/Mali, at the request of the CSA, agreed to extend the program through September 2006, with an expanded scope of work.

MSU implements the project through an office in Bamako (three full-time Malian professionals plus support staff) and campus-based support from MSU faculty, a Malian graduate research assistant, and administrative staff. The project is implemented in cooperation with the CSA and the *Assemblée Permanante des Chambres d'Agriculture du Mali*, an organization that represents the largest grouping of rural organizations in Mali. Full details on the project and its various outputs are available at the project website (see Annex II or http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/index.htm).

1.1 Context

Mali's Evolving Approach to Food Security Policy

Avoiding food crises has been a key concern of every Malian government since Independence. The approaches followed by various Malian governments to deal with hunger, however, have differed radically in their understanding of the nature of the food insecurity problems facing the country and of the appropriate tools to address them. From independence in 1960 through the mid 1980s, the state tried to control directly much of staple food production, distribution, and international trade, channeling subsidized supplies to politically important clientele groups. Beginning with the cereals market reforms of the 1980s, the country developed an approach in which market prices and the private sector played increasingly important roles in guiding food production and distribution. Over this period, the notion of food security also evolved radically. Until the mid 1980s, Malian policy promoted achievement of national food self-sufficiency. Now, a broader notion of food self-reliance guides policy, focusing on assuring adequate food availability (whether from national production or trade), access, and utilization. More recently, consistent with Mali's democratization and political decentralization, national policy has stressed the important role that local governments and civil society must play in building programs to assure sustainable food security.

A key step in the evolution of Mali's food security strategy was the development of the Cereals Market Reform Program (PRMC), starting in the 1980s. The PRMC, supported by a multi-donor consortium (including USAID) ushered in cereals market liberalization. It led to the establishment of a series of tools for managing periodic food crises and market development, through what became known as the COCSA (*Comité d'orientation et coordination de la stratégie alimentaire*). COCSA was an important tool in coordinating Malian government and donor efforts to improve food availability and access, focusing primarily on cereals. Applied research by Michigan State University (MSU) and Malian colleagues during late 1980s and early 1990s was important in helping to frame some of the initial PRMC reforms and to propose important modifications in the program. Examples of the latter include the creation of an agricultural market information system in the late 1980s and the elimination of the rural head tax in the 1990s, which severely hurt food-deficit rural households.

The PRMC/COCSA established a national food security management system, composed of the following instruments:

- A national food security stock (SNS)
- A market information system (OMA)
- A famine early warning system (SAP)
- A food security fund (FSA), which serves as a monetary reserve to complement the physical food reserve stock (the SNS)
- A counterpart fund (FCC) jointly managed by the Malian government and the donors, and
- A joint donor-government food security management committee and a technical committee.

The PRMC system focused nearly exclusively on assuring adequate cereals supplies and well-functioning cereals markets. This approach overlooked many of the other dimensions of food security, such as the role of non-cereal crops, technology adoption at the farm level, income generation (to assure economic access to food), the role of local governance in emergency response, and the links between health and nutrition. The focus of the PRMC was primarily on response to short-term, localized food crises, and it developed a good set of tools and procedures to address such problems.

In November 2002, the Government of Mali officially adopted the *Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SNSA). The SNSA aims to address some of the broader and longer-term aspects of food security that were overlooked by the PRMC. It was inspired by discussions on food security and poverty reduction at the November 2000 CLISS heads of state conference held in Bamako. The new strategy is thus a natural evolution from the PRMC, but reflects important changes both in the approach to food security and the context within which Mali's economy operates:

- Assuring food security has become *the* top priority of government economic and social policy, as reflected in both the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and many recent statements by the President.

- The focus of the SNSA is broader than just cereals. It examines the roles of other commodities not only to supply food but also to generate rural incomes crucial to fostering food security.
- The policy has broadened from just production and marketing to focus on three dimensions of food security: availability, access, and utilization. For example, the strategy explicitly discusses links between agriculture, nutrition, and health.
- Consistent with Mali's economic and political strategies, the policy is both regional and decentralized.
 - It stresses the importance of regional West African trade as a tool to help assure food security, both through generating rural incomes and helping even out seasonal fluctuations in food supply.
 - Implementation of the SNSA will take place not only at the national level, but also at the regional, *cercle*, and commune levels, through the development of local food security action programs by local committees involving representatives of elected local governments and civil society organizations.
- The SNSA stresses that food security can only be achieved through a partnership among government, donors, the private sector, and civil society.
- The policy focuses much more than previous policies on long-term, sustainable food security, not just dealing with short-term food crises.
- The SNSA sees the potential of new technology (e.g., biotechnology) to improve food security, but also emphasizes the need to create an appropriate institutional framework within which such technology needs to be regulated.

The SNSA created several advisory bodies to help evaluate and monitor the implementation of national strategy. The governing oversight body for the SNSA, in charge of setting general policy directions, is the National Commission for Food Security (*Conseil National de la Sécurité Alimentaire*), chaired by the Prime Minister and including the heads of various ministries, government agencies, private sector and civil society organizations. The operational implementation of the SNSA was to be guided by a National Technical Committee for the Coordination of Food Security Policies (the reconfigured PRMC technical committee), and an Associate Ministry for Food Security, housed within the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, consistent with Mali's model of decentralization, local food security advisory committees were to be established at the levels of Mali's regions, *cercles*, and communes.

In May, 2004, the Malian government reconfigured its administrative structures to implement the SNSA more effectively, creating a food security commission (*Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire*, or CSA) in the Office of the President to replace the former Associate Ministry of Food Security. The creation of the CSA elevated the status of the SNSA and put those responsible for moving the strategy forward in a better position to promote inter-ministerial collaboration and coordination. The following organizations (many of them parts of the PRMC) were officially attached to the CSA:

- Direction Nationale des Projets PAM (DNPP)
- Projet de Sécurité Alimentaire et des Revenus dans la Région de Kidal (PSARK)
- Programme Spécial de Sécurité Alimentaire (PSSA/FAO)

- Programme d'Appui à la Valorisation et à la Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles (PAVCOPA)
- Agence pour la Promotion des Filières Agricoles (APROFA)
- Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali (PROMISAM)
- Programme de Restructuration du Marché Agricole (PRMC)
- Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali (OPAM)
- Observatoire du Marché Agricole (OMA)
- Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP)

The CSA's mandate is to translate the broad goals and vision laid out in the SNSA into an operational program, in the context of Mali's national policy of decentralization. Specifically, the CSA has adopted as a central goal the transformation of government policy away from just dealing with short-term food-security crisis management to building long-term sustainable food security at the local, regional, and national levels.

In reality, the CSA did not become operational until September, 2004. Thus, the CSA and PROMISAM were born at nearly the same time, which allowed PROMISAM to help influence the CSA's approach from the very beginning. At the same time, as the CSA evolved over the course of the year, its perceived needs from PROMISAM changed, thereby leading to some modification in project objectives and activities.

The 2004-05 Food Crisis

The Sahel-wide food crisis of 2004/05 strongly affected PROMISAM's first-year activities. Attacks of desert locusts in July-October and the premature end to the rainy season in September, 2004, reduced grain yields and devastated pastures in many areas. Cereal prices throughout the Sahel climbed to record levels and herders faced a severe feed shortage. Many herders were



The food crisis of 2004/05, provoked by drought and attacks of desert locusts, posed special challenges for the young CSA.

forced to sell their dying animals at desperation prices to buy high-priced grain. Consumers throughout the country, many of whom spend a high proportion of their earnings on basic staples, saw their real incomes plummet as prices rose. All of this took place in an atmosphere of great

uncertainty about the extent of crop and pasture losses and how market conditions were likely to evolve over the coming year. Thus, despite the CSA's mandate to shift the focus from emergency response to longer-term food security, the Commission found itself, from the moment of its creation, being called upon to respond to Mali's worst food crisis in two decades. In dealing with that crisis, it often turned to PROMISAM for counsel.

1.2 Project Objectives

PROMISAM's initial mission, as outlined in its project paper (elaborated before the CSA became functional and before the onset of the 2004/05 food crisis), was to work closely with the CSA and its advisory bodies and collaborating institutions during a one-year period to accomplish three broad objectives:

1. Contribute to the operational establishment of the coordination and technical advisory bodies charged with implementing the SNSA through the provision of guidance, advisory, and capacity development services, with particular attention to:
 - a. The operational establishment of the Technical Secretariat.
 - b. Training of trainers in work plan development and food security monitoring and evaluation skills.
 - c. Awareness raising at the region, *cercle*, and commune level about the objectives of the SNSA.
 - d. Development of pilot food-security action plans for two regions and three *cercles*, which the CSA could then generalize to other areas.
2. Contribute to the development of an integrated and vibrant food security plan for Mali while simultaneously building the analytical capacity of the CSA and its partners to develop action plans and performance monitoring plans, with particular attention to:
 - a. An assessment of the first 5-year food security plan.
 - b. Elaboration of an action plan to implement the 5-year plan.
 - c. Preparation of a multi-year performance monitoring plan, including definition of performance indicators.
3. Create a food security documentation center at the CSA by building on and strengthening the documentation available from the Food Security Office, with particular attention to:
 - a. Furnishing the center with equipment, furniture, and supplies.
 - b. Establishing links with similar centers in Africa, Europe and the US.
 - c. Developing services to meet needs of CSA, advisory bodies, local communities, the private sector, and the donor community.
 - d. Increasing technical skills of center staff.

During the project's first year, three factors shaped the relative importance given to different objectives:

- The 'youth' of the coordinating institutions (the CSA and the regional and local committees) and the lack of prior food security experience for many of the advisory body members and technical staff (who were, however, well qualified in technical areas of relevance to building structural food security);
- The onset of a politically charged food security crisis before the new institutions had had time to become fully functional;
- A heightened interest on the part of SNSA bodies to make their program consistent with Mali's program of administrative decentralization.

As the program evolved, these developments had to be taken into account. Although the project's initial three objectives remained central to PROMISAM's activities, much more effort than anticipated was devoted to the first objective. The project particularly emphasized (a) helping the CSA sort out conceptually as well as pragmatically how it should carry out its longer-term mission, while at the same time manage of the 2004/055 food crisis and (b) supporting the decentralization of the SNSA by training trainers who would help local communities develop commune-level food security action plans. By contrast, the second objective of the project was accomplished with unexpected assistance from the FAO-supported *Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (PNSA), which provided complementary technical support for the development of a food security plan covering 2006-2010. PROMISAM, nonetheless, made important contributions to the PNSA's conceptual approach (making it consistent with the decentralized structure of the SNSA) and plans for performance monitoring. Although work on the documentation center did not begin until late in the project due to delays in hiring CSA staff and locating office space, both the documentation center and a website were functional by August, 2005.

1.3 Project Management Approach

PROMISAM's project management approach draws on MSU's long experience working in Mali with other food security actors such as the PRMC and OMA. The concept is to help build and mobilize local capacity through on-the-job training and advisory services that enable Malian partners to do the work themselves rather than relying on project personnel to perform specific program implementation functions for them. This approach is well described by the French expression "faire-faire".

Another important aspect of the PROMISAM approach is the mobilization and coordination of existing resources and activities that contribute to food security rather than attempting to create new ones. For example, at the local level, the focus has been on using the human resources of local institutions (*cercle*-level technical staff, NGOs, the local chambers of agriculture, representatives of local men's and women's associations, and representatives of the Malian planning service) as trainers for the development of commune-level food security plans. PROMISAM's ability to rely on existing resources has been facilitated to a large extent by MSU's prior work at the local level in Mali on nutrition and market information issues. This provided a good understanding of the types of resources available in local communities as well as the variable character of food security problems across time and space. As part of the effort to mobilize and coordinate existing resources, in the first two months of its existence, PROMISAM staff met with the following groups and projects to explore ways in which PROMISAM could coordinate its actions with theirs: TradeMali, MaliFinance, PRODEPAM, USAID's Health Team and two of the key NGOs implanting its program (CARE-Mali and ATN/HCI), the ad hoc Nutrition Working Group coordinated through the Ministry of Health, World Vision, the technical secretariat of the PRMC, the SAP and the OMA.

A third component of the PROMISAM approach is maintaining a "behind-the-scenes" profile. This was even more important in the case of PROMISAM than it was with MSU's predecessor project PASIDMA (which provided support for market information services through APCAM and OMA), given the highly politicized character of food security in 2005. But such an

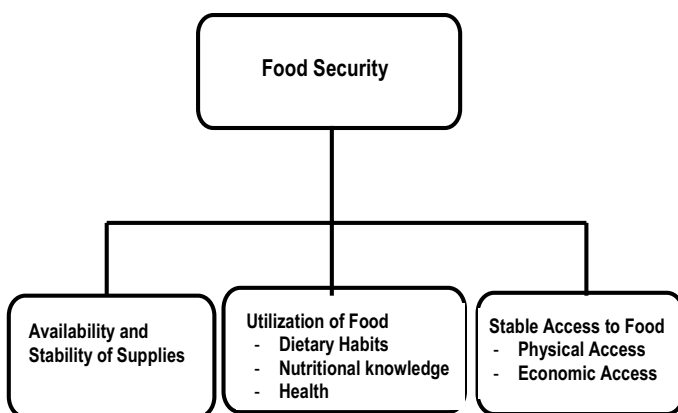
approach, of working quietly in the background, is critical to build local ownership of the process of food security planning. Indeed, PROMISAM is widely regarded by Malians as a Malian project (which receives support from USAID), as epitomized by its being named, by official decree, as one of the *services rattachés* (affiliated services) of the CSA, just like other Malian structures such as the market information system (OMA) and the early warning system (SAP).

1.4 Technical Approach

PROMISAM’s technical approach is guided by the notion that assuring food security ("Access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life") requires actions to improve food:

- Availability (through own production, commercial trade, or aid)
- Access (both physical and economic), and
- Utilization (involving both food preparation practices and the health of the individual, which affects her/his ability to benefit from the food consumed).

Fig. 1 - Dimensions of Food Security



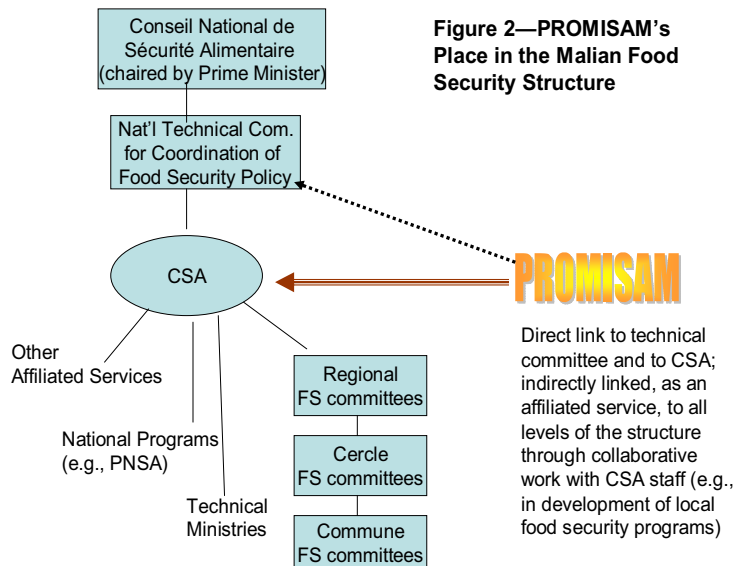
Thus, food security involves much more than staple food production, pursuing food self-sufficiency, or reliance on food aid. It requires a broad set of actions, spanning agriculture, non-farm income generation, transport, and health aimed at improving individuals’ access to healthful food and their ability to utilize it. It is this broadened concept of food security that PROMISAM has successfully conveyed to the CSA and to local food security committees and which is transforming the ways Malians are designing their food security programs.

Food security also has an important temporal dimension. It is important to distinguish between

- Transitory food insecurity (what Malians call *sécurité alimentaire conjoncturelle*) due to temporary phenomena like drought, locust attacks, and disease outbreaks that temporarily disrupt food availability, access or availability and
- Chronic food insecurity (*sécurité alimentaire structurelle*) due to ongoing inadequate food availability, access or utilization. Chronic food insecurity is largely a function of poverty.

Mali experiences both types of food insecurity. Transitory food insecurity, such as the 2004/05 food crisis, often grabs the headlines, but chronic food insecurity is much more widespread. For example, the most recent demographic and health survey showed that 30% of Malian children

under 36 months of age show signs of chronic malnutrition. For Mali, a key challenge is how to deal with transitory food insecurity in a way that contributes to, rather than detracts from, the chances of building long-term, structural food security. For example, if the government tries to address transitory food crises through the untargeted distribution of free food aid, this can easily depress local prices. Incentives for local farmers to produce and traders to invest in efficient marketing systems are depressed, thus undermining long-term food security. PROMISAM is working with the CSA and the local food security committees to identify ways of dealing with transitory food insecurity which also contribute to the reduction of chronic hunger in Mali.



PROMISAM works with all levels of the food security system in Mali (figure 2), through its partnership with the CSA and through the membership of PROMISAM's Bamako coordinator, Niama Nango Dembélé, on the Technical Committee for Coordination of Food Security Policy.

PROMISAM works with other affiliated services (such as the OMA) to improve the information base available to policy makers to manage food policy in Mali. Through the National Technical Committee, PROMISAM has helped prepare the agendas for the

meeting of the *Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire*, and with the CSA staff, it works to implement training of trainers at the regional, *cercle*, and commune levels. As outlined below, it has also worked to help shape national programs (such as the FAO-supported PNSA) and help facilitate coordination between the CSA and technical ministries.

2. Activities and Impacts in 2004/05

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

2.1 Objective 1: Technical Support for the Coordination and Technical Advisory Bodies Managing Food Security in Mali

This objective involves technical assistance to facilitate the operational establishment of the coordination and technical advisory bodies created to design, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SNSA. As described in section 1.1, the institutional actors in Mali's food security arena are numerous. PROMISAM's task was to assist the newly created CSA and a large number of affiliated institutions figure out how to work together effectively in implementing the SNSA. In reality, this became the largest focus of activity of PROMISAM, particularly because:

- The CSA decided that in order to make Mali’s decentralized approach to food security management a reality, the commission needed to support the development of local food security programs down to the *commune* [township] level, not just at the *cercle* [county] level, as originally envisioned in the PROMISAM work plan. Thus, the CSA requested that PROMISAM help it train local trainers to develop food security action plans in all 171 communes and 11 *cercles* of the Gao and Sikasso regions, as well as the two regional plans—rather than the plans for just 2 regions and 3 *cercles*, as originally programmed. This implied a very large increase in PROMISAM’s commitments, but one deemed essential to developing successful local ownership of the SNSA.
- The 2004/05 food crisis required PROMISAM staff to provide counsel on how to simultaneously deal with the short-term crisis while building the structure to advance long-term sustainable food security in Mali.
- There was a need for rapid on-the-job training for many of the CSA staff in food security concepts and issues. For example, one of the first activities carried out by PROMISAM, at the request of the Commissioner, was to hold a day-long workshop with the staff of the CSA and its affiliated services on the concept of food security and its implications for how the CSA conceived of and carried out its missions. The material prepared for this workshop later served as the basis for some of the training of trainers carried out later in the year at the local level.

Key Activities and Impacts

During its first year of operation, the CSA and its collaborating institutions have amassed an impressive record in terms of (1) building institutions from the grass roots up to address issues of structural food security, and (2) managing the 2005 food security crisis. Key impacts that PROMISAM helped achieve over the year include:

Better understanding by key officials of the concept of food security and of the SNSA

- Because of the workshops and in-service training provided by PROMISAM, the staff of the CSA and affiliated agencies now have a much more sophisticated understanding of the notion of food security and its implications for their work. As a result, the CSA has restated its commitment to:
 - Stress the need to build sustainable long-term food security (*securité alimentaire structurelle*) rather than just focus on emergency relief, in spite of the 2004/05 food crisis
 - Act as a coordinating agency and think tank about food security rather than a project-implementing agency that would be in competition with the technical ministries like the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Health.
- The regional governors, government ministers, and local officials (including all the mayors) in the Gao and Sikasso areas are well-informed about the objectives of the SNSA and the need to put in place local structures to make it operational. PROMISAM contributed to this impact through helping CSA (a) prepare the agenda for the first meeting of *Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire*, chaired by the Prime Minister and

in which all the regional governors and key ministers participated, (b) carry out joint CSA-PROMISAM missions to the Sikasso, and Gao regions to inform local authorities about the CSA and to lay the groundwork for the development of local action plans, and (c) carrying out the training of local trainers, which included all the mayors in the two regions.

Development of Local Food Security Action Plans

Providing local communities the conceptual and planning tools they needed to develop food security action plans at the commune, *cercle*, and regional levels has been a major focus of PROMISAM. As a result of its efforts, the following milestones were achieved:

- 24 communes in the Gao Region have developed their own draft 5-year food security action plans that describe the communes' resources, identify key constraints to attaining food security, and outline a program to address those constraints.
- 152 communes in the Sikasso region are in the process of completing their draft local food security action plans
- 4 *cercles* in the Gao Region have prepared a synthesis of the commune Action Plans and are in the process of assessing the budgetary and financing implications; work on similar *cercle*-level plans for Sikasso (for 7 *cercles*) is expected to be completed by the end of 2005.

PROMISAM activities that contributed to these successes included the following:

- The project began by developing a set of training modules on using the concept of food security as a tool for designing sustainable local development plans. The modules were an adaptation of materials originally developed by World Vision for training its staff in many parts of the world. With World Vision's agreement, PROMISAM staff translated the material into French and modified it to include Malian examples and more recent information. (The modules are available on the PROMISAM website, http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/index.htm.)
- In collaboration with the CSA, civil society organizations, technical ministries, and representatives of the National Assembly and the Haut Conseil des Collectivités Territoriales, PROMISAM elaborated a program for training trainers in the regions of Gao and Sikasso.
 - The choice of the two regions (made by the Malian participants in the planning meeting, not by PROMISAM) reflects the participants' broadened concept of food security (in part as a result of PROMISAM workshops). Gao is a region that is traditionally the focus of food-security interventions, as it is seen as a "chronically deficit region." Sikasso, on the other hand, is known as Mali's breadbasket, producing much of the country's marketable surplus of coarse grains (millet, maize, and sorghum), as well as the bulk of its cotton. Yet the participants noted that studies (including previous ones by MSU) had shown that childhood malnutrition rates were high in this region, reflecting food insecurity due to poor access and/or utilization of food. They therefore chose Sikasso as a

pilot in order to explore approaches to reducing food insecurity in this type of region as well as in the regions like Gao,

- The model adopted for developing the local programs begins with missions by the CSA and PROMISAM staff to the regions to meet with local officials (governors, prefects, representatives of regional assemblies, leadership of local chambers of agriculture, and other elected officials). These staff inform local officials of the SNSA and its decentralized approach, and solicit their feedback and support in how best to mobilize the local elected officials, civil society, and development agencies for the subsequent development of local food security programs. Next, these local officials contact key people in their regions (a process that can take a few weeks) and together with CSA and PROMISAM staff plan local workshops. These workshops involve CSA and PROMISAM staff and local consultants training the commune-level trainers (mayors, members of the Communal Councils (CCC), representatives of women's groups and of farmer associations), who in turn return to their home communes to set up commune-level food security committees. These committees are charged with developing the commune-level plans. The participants at the commune level identify their communities' most important food security priorities, inventory locally available resources and projects that can help them meet these priorities, and identify resource and knowledge gaps that need to be filled to meet those priorities. Once all the commune-level plans within a *cercle* are developed, they are discussed at the *cercle* level, and common elements in the commune plans become key elements of the *cercle* plan. A similar procedure of synthesizing and reconciling the *cercle* plans will take place at the regional level. At the regional meetings, representatives of national programs, national NGOs, and the technical ministries attend, and the ensuing exchange of information will help facilitate the articulation and coherence of the local and national programs.



Participants in the PROMISAM-CSA Training of Communal-level food security trainers in Sikasso

- In the Gao region, 221 local trainers (32 women and 189 men, from 24 communes) participated in the three-day training programs and then returned to their local communities to help lead the development of their local communal food security action plans. In the Sikasso region, the total was 622 participants (156 women and 466 men, representing 152 communes). These 843 individuals represent a cadre of people in rural Mali who are serving as catalysts in their local communities to build a new, highly participatory approach to designing and implementing food security programs in Mali. The training of trainer programs have

been enthusiastically received in the regions, with participants voicing a strong commitment to local ownership of the process and the resulting plans.

- As a support to the development of the local-level plans, PROMISAM has begun developing a database on what local-level food security interventions are currently underway in Mali, so that localities can build on the experience of these ongoing efforts.

Technical Support for Managing the 2004/05 Food Crisis

The 2004/05 crisis presented special challenges to the CSA, because of its severity, its widespread nature, and because the CSA itself was so new and some of its staff were still not fully conversant with the PRMC mechanisms that had been used to manage food crises in the past. Here, MSU's institutional memory positioned PROMISAM to provide informed counsel to the Commission. Key approaches to dealing with the crisis that PROMISAM have advocated included: (1) working with the market information system (OMA) to make information on the evolving market situation widely available to all actors (farmers, consumers, private sector, government, NGOs, donors) in order to avoid market panic, (2) working through the established PRMC mechanisms to mobilize and monitor emergency food aid assistance, (3) and taking actions to promote private-sector imports of grain from regional and international markets to help hold down price increases.

Major accomplishments of the CSA (with input from PROMISAM) in addressing the food crisis were:

- Development of an improved National Response Plan to the 2004/05 food crisis.
- Early mobilization of national food security stocks for distribution in vulnerable zones.
- Intense and collaborative monitoring of the situation to resolve differences across government services in estimating the magnitude of the problem and cereals availability.
- Information campaigns to inform the public about the status of cereal markets during the crisis (prices and quantities available in key markets) and the underlying logic of GOM decisions about food aid distribution.
- Providing the commercial sector with tax incentives (authorizing tax-free import of 100,000 tons of coarse grains and 50,000 tons of rice) that encouraged private traders to restock markets with imports from neighboring countries much more rapidly than could have been accomplished through food aid channels. This had a positive, moderating effect on cereal prices at the peak of the crisis period. Thus, the government enlisted the private sector as an ally rather than an adversary in addressing the food crisis.
- The ultimate impact was that Mali weathered a very severe crisis with much less human suffering than otherwise could have occurred, as in Niger where the government followed a much more "closed" approach to addressing the crisis.

Key PROMISAM activities that contributed to these results included the following:

- Developing with the OMA and SAP a special "flash" bulletin giving updates on the evolving market situation to key government agencies, donor organizations, and NGOs.
- Developing and arranging 30 special national television broadcasts of market news updates during the crisis period.
- Participating in CSA meetings to discuss/review its methods of monitoring and evaluating its emergency free food distributions.

- Meeting regularly with the commissioner and other CSA staff to discuss key issues related to managing the crisis (issues such as cereal banks, cereals imports, OPAM interventions in the market, development of effective CSA-PRMC crisis management and donor relationships, reconciliation of conflicting reports on national cereals balances).
- Conducting joint missions with the OMA to evaluate market conditions and gather information for the production of the special news bulletin.
- Participating in CSA meetings leading to significant revisions in the initial draft of the National Response Plan to the 2004/05 crisis.
- Participating in the monthly work group meetings of the SAP, which reviewed the draft SAP bulletins and recommendations for emergency assistance.

2.2 Objective 2: Development of a Five-year Food Security Implementation Plan and Capacity Building for Planning

The second objective called on PROMISAM to assist the CSA, through the Technical Committee, to develop an integrated and vibrant food security plan while simultaneously building the analytical capacity of the CSA for planning and monitoring the implementation of the plan.

Development of the PNSA

One of the challenges in implementing the SNSA, with its emphasis on the development of grass-roots initiatives at the local level, is assuring coherence between these initiatives and those taken at the national level by the Malian government and its various development partners. In 2005, the CSA was approached by the FAO, as part of that organization's technical support to African countries for developing a national food security plan (PNSA – *Plan national de sécurité alimentaire*). The original FAO proposal focused just on national-level activities, implemented in a top-down fashion by technical ministries. The CSA, building on a decentralized approach it had developed with the support of PROMISAM, insisted that a Malian PNSA be built to support the local initiatives that would emerge from the participatory local-level food security action plans at commune, *cercle*, and regional levels.

Out of the CSA's technical review of the initial FAO draft of the PNSA, a decision was made to entirely rewrite the document. PROMISAM chief of party, Niama Nango Dembélé, was named to the committee to develop the revised plan, covering the period 2006-10. The revised report provides strong support for a bottom-up approach. Another strength of the revised PNSA is that it is no longer the sole responsibility of the CSA, but will integrate the efforts of the different Malian government technical agencies, NGOs, and the private sector at different levels. The CSA's role will be that of coordination and of monitoring and evaluation. A consultation involving government, donors, and civil society took place on July 1, 2005 to discuss the revised draft. At that time, the document was officially endorsed pending the identification of financial gaps.

Strengthened Tools for Monitoring the Food Security Situation

At the request of the Commissioner, PROMISAM worked with the CSA staff to develop a set of real-time indicators (*tableau de bord*) that the CSA can use to monitor the on-going food security situation in the country. A draft set of national indicators was developed and has been adopted by the CSA (following a workshop organized by PROMISAM), and plans call in the coming year for development of regional and local-level *tableaux*. These indicators will also serve to measure progress in implementing the PNSA and feed into the regional SAKSS system.

Assuring Coordination of National Plan with Other Initiatives

PROMISAM also worked to help assure that the National Food Security Plan and the local plans were consistent with the many other rural and market development initiatives underway in Mali. At the invitation of the organizers, PROMISAM staff participated in the following conferences and workshops to help facilitate such coordination: (a) workshops organized by the Ministry of Agriculture to develop and validate the framework for establishing Development Plans for Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Environmental Production (PD-CARPPE); (b) a workshop organized by CIRAD and IER to initiate the thematic action program on “Impact of regional integration on food security in West Africa; (c) the NEPAD-Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) West Africa regional meetings held in Bamako in March, 2005; and (d) the Regional Conference on the Agricultural and Food Situation and Trade Opportunities in the Sahel and West Africa.

2.3 Objective 3: Creation and Strengthening of the CSA Documentation Center

Implementing the decentralized national food security strategy requires that the myriad of actors involved have adequate information about concepts of food security, existing national policies, practical approaches and technologies that have been adopted elsewhere, and the evolving global and local market environment in which they are implementing their food security action plans. The creation and strengthening of the CSA documentation center is aimed at providing this information to the various actors at the national and local levels. Because of its multi-sectoral nature, the documentation on different aspects of food security tends to be abundant but not easily accessible. In addition, Mali’s program of decentralizing food security planning significantly increases the need to identify documentation on food security concepts and planning that can be useful and accessible for actors at the commune, *cercle*, and regional levels.

PROMISAM support to the documentation center got off to a slow start. Although a candidate for the position of librarian had been identified in 2004, he did not officially begin his functions until March 14, 2005. Once the librarian was hired, CSA and PROMISAM struggled to find appropriate office space. It was not clear whether the center should be housed in the CSA Headquarters, the National Library or some other research center. Eventually, it was agreed that the center would start up in office space at the CSA headquarters. Once this office space was arranged, PROMISAM moved forward in providing furniture, two computers, printer, scanner, and office supplies. By the end of the project year, the following additional milestones had been accomplished:

- The librarian's skills in web site design and management had been improved;
- Documents previously housed in the offices of the former Associate Ministry of Food Security were transferred to CSA;
- A computer network was established at CSA offices joining all staff and the librarian into a single network
- A bibliographic database on food security was created and now has 120 documents inventoried.
- Two CSA staff in the Communications and Information Office were trained in web site design and management.
- The librarian was trained in scanner use and PDF production.
- The CSA web site was established (www.csa-mali.org) and was launched by the President of the Republic, Amadou Toumani Touré, on August 8, 2005. The web site provides a rich set of information on food security activities in Mali and, via its link to the MSU-developed Food Security and Food Policy Portal for Africa (<http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/test/index.cfm?Lang=en>) provides access to a rich array of information on food security research and activities in other countries and to on-line training materials. (See Annex III.)



President of the Republic of Mali inaugurating the CSA web site on August 8, 2005. Right to left: President of the Republic *Amadou Toumani Touré*, CSA Commissioner *Madame Lansry Nana Haïdara* and CSA Librarian *Ibrahima Djire*.

To support the information needs of CSA staff and the various local food security committees, PROMISAM worked with the documentation center to provide a three-pronged approach of providing information (1) via the website for those having full internet access, (2) on CD-ROM for rural locations having access to a computer but no Internet, and (3) hard-copies for those who have no computer access. In the first year, considerable time and effort was given to the development of the CSA website because of its potential to facilitate access to the documentation center resources by CSA staff as well as by their collaborators and clients elsewhere in Mali and West Africa. Furthermore, once key information is archived on the website, it can easily be transferred to CD or hard copy.

Local-level food security committees outside of Bamako increasingly have the possibility of accessing the CSA web-based material via cybercafés in secondary towns, USAID-Mali supported Local Information and Communication Centers (CLICs), and similar rural information centers supported by other donors. The URL for the CSA web site has been distributed to the CLICs, and CLIC operators will be invited in the coming year to local training sessions on food security to help reinforce their role as key relay points for information on food security from the Documentation Center to local-level food security committees and other local officials.

Specific PROMISAM activities that contributed to the accomplishment of these CSA documentation center milestones include:

- Purchasing of the center furniture, computer equipment and office supplies
- Working with the librarian to develop a work plan for the establishment of the center
- Help in conducting an inventory of sources of information related to food security in Mali, which were incorporated into the website.
- Design and conduct of a web site design and management training program for the librarian and CSA staff in the Communication and Information Service, followed by on-the-job training/support of CSA staff in website management.
- Promoting exchanges between the CSA librarian and ongoing regional website development work related to food security at the Institut du Sahel in Bamako.

3. Looking Forward – 2005/2006

Based on the progress made during PROMISAM’s first year of implementation, USAID/Mali and MSU, in consultation with the CSA, agreed to continue and extend the project’s activities through September 30, 2006. The budget for the 2005/06 year is \$1 million. The 2005/06 work plan focuses on three themes:

- Using and adapting the approaches developed in the Gao and Sikasso regions to help communes, *cercles* and regions in other parts of the country develop their local-level food security programs.
 - This effort will cover the regions of Kayes, Kidal, Mopti, and Tombouctou. PROMISAM will also support the CSA as it seeks non-USAID funding to extend the effort to the regions of Koulikoro and Segou.
 - PROMISAM will also work 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). It will do so by serving as an information broker to the local groups about the national programs and their priorities and vice versa. Part of the PROMISAM effort will also focus on assuring that food security indicators from the local-level activities are effectively fed into the CSA’s ongoing food-security monitoring system (*tableau de bord*) and into the regional SAKSS effort.
- Strengthening the CSA’s Communication and Information Service’s outreach efforts, including:
 - Ensuring that the Documentation Center becomes fully operational and is effectively linked to local-level food security efforts (e.g., via links to the Community Level Information Centers [CLICs])
 - Organizing training sessions and materials for radio/TV and print journalists on food security concepts and policies and help facilitate contacts between the journalists and key providers of information on food security, such as the Documentation Center and the CLICs.
- Working with the 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.

The full 2005/06 work plan is available at:

www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/PROMISAM_WorkPlan_yr2_08_05_final.pdf

ANNEX I: PROMISAM's PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, 2004-05

Objective 1: Technical Support for the Coordination and Technical Advisory Bodies Managing Food Security in Mali	
Indicator	PROMISAM Performance as of 9/30/05
Number of participants, by gender, taking part in local training and subsequent development of local food security plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 843 local participants (188 women and 655 men) trained as food security planning trainers at the commune levels in Gao and Sikasso regions • 24 commune-level food security plans developed in Gao region • 152 commune-level food security plans nearing completion in Sikasso region • 4 <i>cercle</i>-level food security plans completed in Gao region. • 7 <i>cercle</i>-level food security plans nearing completion in Sikasso region
Training materials produced	3 training modules (in French) developed jointly with World Vision on use of food security as a conceptual framework for local-level planning
Number of market bulletins diffused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Flash Bulletin developed • 30 special television broadcasts on market conditions
Mutually agreed-upon response plan to 2004/05 food crisis adopted by the government	Malian government's draft <i>Plan de Réponse</i> substantially revised based on PROMISAM input.

Objective 2: Development of a Five-year Food Security Implementation Plan and Capacity Building for Planning	
Indicator	PROMISAM Performance as of 9/30/05
Revised 5-year action plan	<i>Programme Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNSA)</i> adopted by government and endorsed by donors and civil society on July 1, 2005
Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire is functional	Conseil met twice in 2005 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister (May 5 and October 20,2005)
CSA develops a set of food security indicators (<i>tableau de bord</i>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of adopted indicators • Baseline situation document produced • Institutional arrangements for the ongoing collection of the indicators defined • Information diffusion plan developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline set of food security indicators adopted by CSA in July 2005 • Baseline national <i>tableau de bord</i> produced for September, 2005 • CSA assigned responsibility for ongoing collection of indicators to the CSA's Département Planification et Suivi (DPS) • Information diffusion plan yet to be developed by the CSA's Service de Communication et de l'Information
Objective 3: Creation and Strengthening of the CSA Documentation Center	
Indicator	PROMISAM Performance as of 9/30/05
Web page for both Documentation Center and the CSA	CSA website (www.csa-mali.org) fully operational and inaugurated by President Amadou Toumani Touré on Aug. 8, 2005
Documentation Center has list of key institutions in Mali and around the world working on food security policy issues	Center is currently using the Food Security and Food Policy Information Portal for Africa to obtain this information
Document on the information needs of the targeted audience for the Center and description of the diffusion methods.	Report not yet completed by documentation center
Publications, information notes, and radio/TV programs about the center and its services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the Center available via the website. • Brochures to be produced in last quarter of 2005. • Press reports to be produced in last quarter of 2005

ANNEX II: OPENING PAGE OF PROMISAM WEBSITE



PROMISAM

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

Help Topics: [Accessing Documents](#) | [Publication Series](#) | [Searching](#)

Quick Links on This Page



Project Overview

- [Food Security Commission of Mali Web Site](#) : Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire
- [Project Fact Sheet](#): summarizes project approach and output.
- [Contact Information](#): in-country personnel, U.S. based backstop and collaborative institutions.
- [2005/06 Project Work Plan](#)
- USAID Success Stories:
 - [Fundamental Restructuring of Mali's Approach to Food Security](#)
 - [President Amadou Toumani Touré Launches Food Security Website](#)
- [Building Long-Term Food Security while Managing Food Crises: Insights from Mali](#). John Staatz. Michigan State University. Presentation to USAID/AFR. July 28, 2005
- [Link to Food Security and Food Policy Information Portal for Africa - Mali opening page](#)

Research Papers [Top](#)

- [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.

Technical Notes [Top](#)

- [Compte rendu de la réunion du comité technique de coordination des politiques de sécurité alimentaire](#). Bamako, le 9 mars 2005.
- 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.

Working Papers [Top](#)

- [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.

Workshop/Conference Reports [Top](#)

- [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.
 - [Powerpoint presentation](#)
 - [Report](#)

Training Materials [Top](#)

- Comprendre la sécurité alimentaire: Un cadre conceptuel pour la programmation
 - Module 1: [Qu'est ce que la sécurité alimentaire ?](#)
 - Module 2: [Pourquoi s'intéresser à la sécurité alimentaire ?](#)
 - Module 3: [Comment utiliser la sécurité alimentaire comme cadre de planification ?](#)

Power Point Presentations [Top](#)

- 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](#)
 - [French version](#)

Key Trip Reports [Top](#)

- [Rapport de mission au Mali par Marthe Diallo](#), de juin au août 2005
- [Rapport de la mission de formation Menaka – Ansongo](#), 28 avril au 13 mai 2005
- [Mission Conjointe OMA/PROMISAM de Prospection des Marchés Céréalières](#), 8 au 12 Avril 2005
- [Rapport de la mission de formation Gao - Bourem](#), 13-27 mars 2005
- [Compte rendu de la mission de prise de contact à Sikasso](#) du 10 au 14 janvier 2005
- [Rapport de mission de prise de contact à Gao](#) du 13 au 20 décembre 2004

Project Progress Reports [Top](#)

- April - June 2005: [French version](#), [English version](#)
- February - March 2005 : [French version](#), [English version](#)
- October 2004 - January 2005 : [French version](#), [English version](#)

[Links to Other Mali Food Security Documents](#) [Top](#)

[Press](#) | [Overview](#) | [Outreach](#) | [Adult Mortality](#) | [Inputs](#) | [FSIP](#)
 Mozambique: [Policy Nutrition](#) | Mali: [Market Nutrition](#) National Food Strategy
[Sahel Region](#) | [Rwanda](#) | [Kenya](#) | [Zambia](#) | [Ethiopia](#) | [Ag Transformation](#)
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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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ANNEX III: KEY PAGES OF CSA's WEBSITE

<http://www.csa-mali.org/index.htm>



Présidence de la République du Mali Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire



[ACCUEIL](#) [PRESENTATION](#) [ACTIVITES](#) [SALINETAIRE](#) [PUBLICATIONS](#) [LIENS](#) [PARTENAIRES](#)

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Mission : élaborer et assurer la mise en œuvre de la politique nationale de sécurité alimentaire.

Activités :

il :

- propose des stratégies, prépare et met en œuvre en rapport avec les départements ministériels concernés, les mesures visant à assurer une pleine couverture des besoins alimentaires du pays ;
- veille à la constitution et à la reconstitution et à la bonne gestion du stock national de sécurité et des banques de céréales ;
- procède à l'analyse des perspectives alimentaires résultant de la campagne agricole et à l'identification des zones sinistrées ou déficitaires ;
- planifie, coordonne et contrôle les opérations de distribution de vivres dans les zones sinistrées ;
- élabore et met en œuvre, en rapport avec les structures publiques et privées concernées, les mesures d'organisation des marchés céréaliers et de modernisation des circuits de distribution des denrées alimentaires ;
- veille à l'information des consommateurs notamment sur les prix et sur la qualité sanitaire et nutritionnelle des denrées alimentaires.

Services et organismes rattachés

- Direction Nationale des Projets PAM ([DNPP](#))
- Projet de Sécurité Alimentaire et des Revenus dans la Région de Kidal ([PSARK](#))
- Programme Spécial de Sécurité Alimentaire ([PSSA/FAO](#))
- Programme d'Appui à la Valorisation et à la Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles ([PAVCOPIA](#))
- Agence pour la Promotion des Filières Agricoles ([APROFA](#))
- Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali ([PROMISAM](#))
- Programme de Restructuration du Marché Agricole ([PRMC](#))
- Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali ([OPAM](#))
- Observatoire du Marché Agricole ([OMA](#))
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[Haut](#)

Actualités

■ [Lancement du site web du Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire par Son Excellence le président de la République \(08 août 2005\)](#)



■ [Lancement par Son Excellence le Président de la République de la seconde étape de l'opération de 178 banques de céréales constituées de 3000 tonnes de céréales dans 160 communes dans les régions et 18 associations dans le District de Bamako \(08 août 2005\)](#)

■ [Remise de chèque de 100 millions de francs CFA par la CEDEAO pour renforcer les efforts de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire dans certaines localités](#)

■ [Appui financier de l'UEMOA à travers la remise d'un chèque de 75 millions de francs CFA](#)

■ [Table ronde sur le PNSA \(1er juillet 2005\)](#)

■ [Mise à disposition de certaines associations paysannes de 100 tonnes d'urée et de 100 tonnes de DAP \(juillet 2005\)](#)

■ [Remise d'un chèque de 5 millions au CSA par la SONATAM dans le cadre de l'appui aux populations touchées par le péril acridien et la mauvaise pluviométrie \(21 juillet 2005\)](#)

■ [Missions de suivi des opérations de distributions gratuites \(29 mai - 11 juin 2005\)](#)

■ [Session de formation du Service de Communication-Information à la création de page Web, Ségou, 23-29 mai 2005](#)

■ [Signature de la convention d'aide entre la France et le Mali, Bamako, 20 mai 2005](#)

■ [Conférence mondiale sur la sécurité alimentaire, Rome, FAO \(en savoir plus\)](#)

■ [Table ronde sur le Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire \(PNSA\), Bamako, 18 mai 2005 \(en savoir plus\)](#)

■ [Réunion du Comité National de sécurité alimentaire, Bamako, 5 mai 2005 \(en savoir plus\)](#)



Présidence de la République du Mali

Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire



[ACCUEIL](#)

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[ACTIVITÉS](#)

[ALIMENTAIRE](#)

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Présentation du Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

Le Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire est dirigé par un Commissaire assisté d'un adjoint. Il comprend 3 départements et 2 services.

Commissaire : Mme LANSRY Nana Yaya Haïdara
Commissaire adjoint : Yaya TAMBOURA

Secrétariat : Mes LY Mariam Kanouté, DIARRA Kadiatou Diallo et Mile Aminata MAKANGUILE

Département Promotion des Echanges (DPE) :

chargé de :

- Elaborer et mettre en œuvre les mesures d'organisation des marchés céréaliers et autres marchés de produits agricoles et de modernisation des circuits de distribution des denrées alimentaires ;
- Promouvoir les échanges entre zones de production et zones de consommation et entre zones excédentaires et zones déficitaires ;
- Participer à l'élaboration et au suivi de l'application des mesures visant à réguler les marchés et les prix des denrées alimentaires.

Chef du département : Mme DICKO Bassa DIANE
Chargé de programme : Tagalfi MAÏGA

Département Production, Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires (DPPGCA) :

chargé de :

- Suivre la campagne agricole et participer à l'évaluation de la production nationale ;
- Veiller à la constitution, à la reconstitution et à la bonne gestion du stock national de sécurité ;
- Veiller à la constitution et au suivi des banques de céréales ;
- Coordonner et contrôler les opérations d'approvisionnement et de distribution de vivres dans les zones déficitaires et sinistrées.

Chef du département : Bakary KONE
Chargé de programme : Samba DOLLO

Département Planification et Suivi (DPS) :

chargé de :

- Elaborer les stratégies de sécurité alimentaire ;
- Suivre l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des programmes et projets de sécurité alimentaire ;
- Mettre en place une base de données sur la sécurité alimentaire ;
- Assurer le suivi de la situation alimentaire et de proposer les mesures et actions appropriées ;
- Coordonner et appuyer les activités de formation dans le domaine de la sécurité alimentaire.

Chef du département : Bréhima SANGARE
Chargé de programme : Bandiougou CAMARA
Chargé de programme : Mme DIALLO Aïssata Traoré

Service de Communication et de l'Information (SCI) :

chargé de :

- Elaborer et mettre en œuvre le programme d'information, d'éducation et de communication sur la sécurité alimentaire ;
- Assurer les relations publiques du Commissariat et les relations avec la presse ;
- Mettre en place et assurer la gestion du centre de documentation et du site Web du Commissariat.

Chef de service : Mme Tenimba MONEKATA
Assistant : Mamadou CAMARA
Chargé de programme documentation/
gestionnaire page web : Ibrahima DJIRE

Service Administratif et Financier (SAF) :

Il assure en rapport avec la Direction Administrative et Financière de la Présidence de la République, l'élaboration et l'exécution du budget ainsi que la gestion des ressources humaines, matérielles et financières du Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire.

Chef de service : Ménidjou DOLO

Le Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire est représenté, s'il en est besoin, dans la Région par un Délégué régional ou dans le Cercle par un Chef d'antenne

Cadre Institutionnel de Gestion de la Sécurité Alimentaire

il comprend :

- Le Conseil National de la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA) ;
- Le Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA) ;
- Le Comité Technique de Coordination des Politiques de Sécurité Alimentaire (CT/CP/SA) ;
- Le Comité Régional de Sécurité Alimentaire (Région) (CRSA) ;
- Le Comité Local de Sécurité Alimentaire (Cercle) (CLSA) ;
- Le Comité Communal de Sécurité Alimentaire (Commune) (CCSA).

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En bref

• Tenue du 2ème Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire le 20 octobre 2005 à Bamako

• Décoration de Mme la Commissaire à la Sécurité Alimentaire par le Directeur général de la FAO en reconnaissance des efforts qu'elle mène pour l'atteinte de la sécurité alimentaire au Mali

• Célébration le 16 octobre 2005 de la 24ème Journée Mondiale de l'Alimentation à Dioula sur le thème : "Agriculture pour le dialogue des cultures"

• Lancement de l'Aide Alimentaire d'Urgence du PAM International (EMOP/10400-0) au titre de l'année 2005 à Banamba le jeudi 13 octobre 2005

• Imperial Tobacco Group a remis jeudi 29 septembre 2005, 20 millions FCFA équivalent d'un don de 120 tonnes de maïs en vue de créer environ 42 banques de céréales supplémentaires dans 7 régions nécessiteuses



Présidence de la République du Mali
Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire



ACCUEIL

PRESENTATION

ACTIVITES

SECURITAIRE

PUBLICATIONS

LIENS

PARTENAIRES

Activités du Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

Distributions alimentaires gratuites :

- Distribution Alimentaire Gratuite de 9.146 T de céréales dans 83 communes en novembre/décembre 2004, suivie d'évaluations interne et externe ;
- Lancement de la deuxième phase en mars 2005 des distributions alimentaires gratuites aux 101 communes les plus touchées par l'invasion acridienne et la sécheresse. Treize mille cinq cent quatre vingt neuf (13 559) tonnes de céréales sèches (mil-sorgho-mais) seront distribuées à 1 160 981 personnes identifiées par le Système d'Alerte Précoce dans les régions de Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao et Kidal, évaluation externe est en cours ;
- Distribution alimentaire gratuite à Nara, Bandiagara, Ténenkou et Goudam par la coopération allemande de 2710 tonnes de céréales
- Distribution de 150 Tonnes de céréales par l'Organisation Islamique de Secours International dans les Régions de Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao, Kidal et le District de Bamako ;
- Distribution de 100 tonnes de dattes aux régions de Koulikoro, Mopti, Kayes, Tombouctou, Gao et Kidal (Don du Gouvernement Saoudien).



Installation de banques de céréales :

- Opération test de mise en place d'une ceinture de sécurité alimentaire autour de Bamako : 20 Banques de céréales (pour 390 Tonnes de riz) au profit de 17 Associations féminines dans les quartiers périphériques du District de Bamako où vit une population largement démunie et 03 associations dans la région de Koulikoro en mai - juin 2005. Les quartiers concernés sont : Bancori, Sikoroni et Babibougou en commune I du district de Bamako ; Taliko, Sibénicoro, Djokoroni Para, Sibiribougou et Lassa en commune IV ainsi que Missabougou, Niamakoro, Sénou et Dianéguela en commune VI. La gestion de ces banques de céréales sera confiée à des associations et coopératives de femmes.
- Deuxième étape de l'opération banques de céréales qui porte sur 3000 tonnes de céréales avec 178 banques dans 160 communes dans les régions et 18 associations dans le District de Bamako. Cette opération concerne :
 - 40 communes de la région de Kayes, 440 tonnes de céréales ;
 - 25 communes de la région de Koulikoro, 585 tonnes de céréales ;
 - 11 communes de la région de Sikasso, 195 tonnes de céréales ;
 - 21 communes de la région de Ségou, 430 tonnes de céréales ;
 - 21 communes de la région de Mopti, 565 tonnes de céréales ;
 - 17 communes de la région de Tombouctou, 310 tonnes de céréales ;
 - 15 communes de la région de Gao, 300 tonnes de céréales ;
 - 8 communes de la région de Kidal, 85 tonnes ;
 - 20 dans le District de Bamako pour 200 tonnes de céréales.Sont un total de 3000 tonnes de céréales.



Extension des ventes d'intervention de l'OPAM :

- Extension des ventes d'intervention de l'OPAM à 11 nouvelles localités (Niore, Diéma, Yélimané, Nara, Youwarou, Ténenkou, Douantza, Diré, Goudam, Gourma-Rarhous et Nialfunké) pour 5 500 tonnes depuis mars 2005
- Poursuite des ventes d'intervention de l'OPAM dans les régions de Kayes, Tombouctou, Gao et Kidal. En Juin 2005, 3054,800 tonnes étaient vendues sur 3 000 tonnes prévues : Kayes 126 T 600, Tombouctou 860 T 100, Gao 714 T 500, Ansongo 380T 400, Bourem 232T, Ménaka 537 T400 et Kidal 162T 800 (à 165 F/175 F CFA le kilo) ;
- Vente par offre publique en mai et juin 2005 de 5 000 Tonnes de riz par l'OPAM dans le cadre de la Coopération avec le Gouvernement du Japon : Bamako 858 T450, Kayes 1 000T 50, Mopti 1 000 T 080, Tombouctou 1 000 T 50, Gao 1 000 T 50 ;
- Vente directe de 500 Tonnes de riz à partir de mai-juin 2005 aux populations de Kidal à 250 F le kilo par l'OPAM dans le cadre de la coopération avec le Gouvernement du Japon.



Efforts visant à atténuer les conséquences de l'invasion des criquets et de la mauvaise campagne agricole :

- Evaluation provisoire de la situation alimentaire 2004-2005 et recommandation d'actions par le SAP en octobre 2004 ;
- Réalisation de missions d'information du CSA dans les Régions de Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Gao et Tombouctou sur la situation alimentaire et les dispositions prévues pour l'atténuation des difficultés alimentaires en décembre 2004.

Elles sont renforcées par d'autres mesures en cours d'exécution au niveau du Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire appuyé par ses partenaires. Ces mesures concernent entre autres :

- la reconstitution du Stock National de Sécurité Alimentaire pour 6 693 tonnes de céréales ;
- la mise en place de 5 000 tonnes de riz pour des ventes par Offres Publiques aux opérateurs économiques, coopératives, banques de céréales à Gao, Tombouctou, Mopti, Kayes et Bamako ;
- la vente par opérateur privé aux organisations d'éleveurs à travers les Chambres Régionales d'Agriculture de 10 000 Tonnes d'aliment bétail Huicomar sur 15 000 Tonnes prévues au prix usine carreau de 65 000 F la tonne dans toutes les régions et le District de Bamako dont l'évaluation débutera à partir du 15 août 2005 ;
- l'assistance agricole d'urgence aux populations vulnérables avec des lots de semences agricoles de saison chaude et des produits vétérinaires (27 150 kg de riz de contre saison chaude, 150 kg de semences maraichères et des produits vétérinaires composés de 902 boîtes de divers produits déparasitant et vitamiques) et de 456 blocs de sel sur financement de l'Italie à travers la FAO. Les localités bénéficiaires sont : Koulikoro (Nara), Mopti (Ténenkou et Djene, Douerzra), Tombouctou (Commune urbaine de Tombouctou, Nialfunké et Goudam) et Gao (Bourem, Ansongo, Ménaka) ;
- l'appui à l'intensification de la culture maraichère avec 429,5 kg de diverses semences sur financement de la Norvège dans les régions de Koulikoro (Nara), Mopti (Ténenkou et Bandiagara), Tombouctou (Diré et Goudam) et Gao (périphéries de Gao) en décembre 2004 et Janvier 2005 ;
- l'appui en piens à lécher, en produits vétérinaires, semences maraichères et en riz de contre saison ;
- l'appui en semences maraichères pour 31 793 dollars ;
- l'appui en semences (mil, sorgho, paddy, arachide et niébé) et en engrais ;
- l'appui en semences maraichères et en riz de contre saison ;
- l'appui aux travaux à haute intensité de main-d'œuvre avec des vivras ;
- l'achèvement de l'aménagement de 10 petits périmètres irrigués villageois (PPIV) dans les cercles de Gao et Bourem ;
- le démarrage des opérations pour la réalisation de 7 petits périmètres irrigués villageois dont 5 dans la région de Mopti et 2 dans celle de Tombouctou ;
- la recommandation depuis mars 2005 pour l'importation de riz par des opérateurs économiques avec des facilités en vue d'améliorer l'état d'approvisionnement des marchés céréaliers : importation en cours de 60 000 tonnes de riz ;
- la préparation et l'envoi de plus de 20 requêtes de financement aux partenaires ;
- la finalisation du Plan de Réponse aux Difficultés Alimentaires ;
- la préparation du Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire (extension du Programme Spécial de Sécurité Alimentaire).



Situation des aides reçues au CSA (juillet 2005)

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[ACCUEIL](#)

[PRESENTATION](#)

[ACTIVITES](#)

[SALIMENTAIRE](#)

[PUBLICATIONS](#)

[LIENS](#)

[PARTENAIRES](#)

Situation alimentaire

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SYNTHESE SITUATION ALIMENTAIRE

Synthèse Situation par Région en fin septembre 2005 :

[Ensemble pays](#)|[Kayes](#)|[Koulikoro](#)|[Sikasso](#)|[Ségou](#)|[Mopti](#)|[Tombouctou](#)|[Gao](#)|[Kidal](#)

Synthèse Situation par Région en fin août 2005 :

[Ensemble pays](#)|[Kayes](#)|[Koulikoro](#)|[Sikasso](#)|[Ségou](#)|[Mopti](#)|[Tombouctou](#)|[Gao](#)|[Kidal](#)

Synthèse Situation par Région en fin juillet 2005 :

[Ensemble pays](#)|[Kayes](#)|[Koulikoro](#)|[Sikasso](#)|[Ségou](#)|[Mopti](#)|[Tombouctou](#)|[Gao](#)|[Kidal](#)

Synthèse Situation par Région en fin juin 2005 :

[Ensemble pays](#)|[Kayes](#)|[Koulikoro](#)|[Sikasso](#)|[Ségou](#)|[Mopti](#)|[Tombouctou](#)|[Gao](#)|[Kidal](#)

[Rappel de la Situation en fin mai 2005](#)

[Recommandaions](#) d'action en fin février 2005

Situation marché céréaliier : Prix des Produits Agricoles

période du [08-14 sep 05](#)|[01-07 sep 05](#)|[21-27 juil 05](#)|[07-17 juil 05](#)|[23-29 juin 05](#)|[07-17 juin 05](#)|[26 mai-1er juin 05](#)|[31 mars-6 avr 05](#)

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Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire



ACCUEIL

PRESENTATION

ACTIVITES

SALIMENTAIRE

PUBLICATIONS

LIENS

PARTENAIRES

Publications

• Centre de documentation

- **Historique:** crée à partir de mai 2005, il a hérité du fonds documentaire du Ministère délégué à la Sécurité Alimentaire. Le centre bénéficie de l'appui financier de l'USAID et de l'assistance technique de Michigan State University (MSU) à travers le Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali (PROMISAM)

L'un des trois objectifs opérationnels du PROMISAM est le **développement d'un centre de documentation pour le CSA** qui fournira des informations non seulement au Commissariat mais aussi aux Comités régionaux et locaux de sécurité alimentaire à travers, par exemple, des liens avec les centres locaux d'information communautaires ([CLIC](#))

- **Mission :** mettre en place un système d'information sur la sécurité alimentaire au Mali à travers la création d'une unité d'information et de documentation et l'élaboration d'une page Web

◦ Produits et services :

- Consultation sur place
- Accès à l'Internet
- Prêt de documents
- Diffusion Sélective de l'Information (DSI)
- Service Questions-Réponses (SQR)

◦ Bases de données :

- base de données bibliographiques : base SECU
- [bibliographie no. 1](#)
- [banque d'images](#)

• Documents disponibles :

- *Concepts et notions de SA :*
 - Comprendre la sécurité alimentaire: Un cadre conceptuel pour la programmation
 1. [La situation de la sécurité alimentaire au Mali et dans le monde](#)
 2. [Pourquoi s'intéresser à la sécurité alimentaire](#)
 3. [Comment utiliser la sécurité alimentaire comme cadre conceptuel de planification?](#)
- *Plans et programmes de SA :*
 - [Programme d'activités 3ème trimestre 2005 Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire](#)
 - [Plan national de réponse aux difficultés alimentaires. juin 2005](#)
 - [Note de synthèse sur la stratégie nationale de sécurité alimentaire au Mali](#)
 - [Programme d'action du gouvernement 2005 pour le domaine du secteur agricole : Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire](#)
 - [Note de présentation du plan national de réponse aux difficultés alimentaires](#)
 - [Plan d'opération du PRMC 2005](#)
 - [Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire \(PNSA\) de la période 2006-2015 1ère phase quinquennale \(2006-2010\)](#)
 - [Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire \(PNSA\) 1ère phase quinquennale 2006-2010 \(présentation powerpoint\)](#)
- *Rapports de missions :*
 - [Mission Conjointe OMA/PROMISAM de Prospection des Marchés Céréalières 8 au 12 Avril 2005](#)
 - [Rapport de synthèse des missions d'évaluation interne des distributions alimentaires gratuites dans les 83 communes bénéficiaires \(Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti et Tombouctou\)](#)
- *Conférences et réunions :*
 - [Consultation sur le financement du Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire \(PNSA\), Hotel - El Farouk \(Bamako, 1er juillet 2005\)](#)
 - [Conférence régionale sur la situation agricole et alimentaire et les opportunités d'échange dans le sahel et Afrique de l'Ouest](#)
 - [Situation alimentaire et réponses aux difficultés alimentaires des personnes et des animaux : campagne agricole 2004-2005](#)
 - [Compte rendu de la réunion du Comité Technique de coordination des politiques de sécurité alimentaire, Bamako, le 9 mars 2005](#)

Rapport sur l'évolution de l'hivernage 2005 au Mali : [septembre](#) | [août](#) | [juillet](#) | [juin](#) | [mai](#)

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Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire



ACCUEIL

PRÉSENTATION

ACTIVITÉS

SALIMENTAIRE

PUBLICATIONS

LIENS

PARTENAIRES

Liens

- [CLIC Mali](#) : Les Centres Locaux d'Information et de Communication
- [FSIP](#) : Portail d'Information pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et les Politiques Alimentaires pour l'Afrique
- [OMA](#) : Observatoire du Marche Agricole
- [RESIMAO](#) : Réseau Des Systèmes d'Information des Marchés en Afrique de l'Ouest
- [SAP](#) : Système d'Alerte Précoce
- [FEWS NET](#)
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 - [Word XP : Cours d'introduction, Cahier d'exercices](#)
 - [Excel XP : Cours d'introduction, Cahier d'exercices](#)
 - [Cours d'introduction à Internet, Windows 98, Word 2000, Exce!](#)
 - [Manuel de formation des agents des ULCD en Microsoft Word 2000](#). Moulaye Ely Diarra. Bamako 2002

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Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire



[ACCUEIL](#)

[PRÉSENTATION](#)

[ACTIVITÉS](#)

[SALMENTAIRE](#)

[PUBLICATIONS](#)

[LIENS](#)

[PARTENAIRES](#)

Partenaires Pays/ONG et Associations
du Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

Partenaires Pays	
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Canada	Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite
Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique : USAID	Royaume-Uni
France : l'Agence Française de Développement	Russie
Japon	Suisse
Norvège	Union-Européenne : EUROPA

Partenaires ONG/Associations	
AMPSAF/ONG-BOUCTON	Association Internationale pour le Développement de l'Afrique (AID-Afrique)
Association d'Appui au Développement à la Base (ADABA)	Association pour le Développement et la Promotion des activités Féminines (ADEPAF)
Alliance au Mali pour l'Environnement (AMEN)	REMADEV
Eurosid-Mali	Association d'Aide et d'Appui aux Groupements (3 AG)
Appui au Développement et à la Promotion de l'Initiative à la Base (ADPIB/ON)	Réseau des Jeunes pour la Recherche Appliquée et le Développement (ONG-RJAD)
Centre Sahélien de Prestation d'Etudes, d'Eco-développement et de Démocratie Appliquée	Assistance-Reconversion Développement
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