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Department of Agricultural Economics
Food Security III Cooperative Agreement
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Strengthening and Mobilizing Mali's Capacity to Promote Sustainable Food Security

A Work Plan for PROMISAM: October 1, 2005-September 30, 2006

1. Background

In November, 2002, the Malian government adopted a national food security strategy (*Stratégie nationale de sécurité alimentaire*, or SNSA), which lays out a vision and broad objectives to guide Malian government policies to promote improved food availability, access, and utilization at the national, regional, and local levels. 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. 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 September, 2004, USAID/Mali, as part of its support to the Malian government's efforts to strengthen sustainable food security in the country, provided assistance to the CSA through an Associate Award to the USAID/Michigan State University Food Security III Cooperative Agreement. This Associate Award supported the Project to Mobilize Food Security Initiatives in Mali (*Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali*, or PROMISAM), which has closely worked with the CSA over the past year to implement the following objectives:

- Help the CSA better define its role (for example, in relationships with the line ministries), develop its implementation strategy for the SNSA, and strengthen its capacity to implement the strategy. As part of this capacity-building effort, PROMISAM also provided counsel to the CSA on the management of the 2004/05 food crisis.
- Develop methods and test approaches in two regions (Gao and Sikasso) to help local communities (communes, cercles, regions) develop their own food security programs, as called for in the SNSA. This participatory approach to building Mali's food security programs from a grass-roots basis focused on training of trainers, who then worked with local communities to develop the local food security programs.
- Develop and strengthen a documentation center at the CSA to serve as a support for the Bamako-based activities of the CSA, the local-level food security programming efforts, and as a general resource for others involved in various aspects of promoting food security in Mali (Malian government agencies, civil society organizations, donors, and academics). Among the activities undertaken has been the development of a CSA

website (www.csa-mail.org), a database on current food-security activities in Mali, and an initial document collection.

The CSA and civil-society participants at the local levels have highly appreciated the technical support offered by PROMISAM over the past year in translating the SNSA from a purely conceptual document into implementation plan. Progress achieved to date by PROMISAM in reaching the objectives outlined above is detailed on the project website (http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mali_fd_strtgy/index.htm) and on the CSA website (www.csa-mail.org).

2. Work Plan Detail for September 2005-October 2006

Based on the progress made during PROMISAM's first year of implementation, USAID/Mali and MSU, in consultation with the CSA, agree to continue and extend the project's activities through September 30, 2006, with the following work plan and attached budget. The 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) 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.
- Strengthen 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.
- Work 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.

2.1 Support the Development of Local-Level Food Security Programs in the Regions of Kayes, Mopti, Tombouctou and Kidal

PROMISAM and the CSA, in conjunction with local officials of the Direction National du Plan, will extend the highly participatory, grass-roots planning efforts developed during the first phase of the project in the Gao and Sikasso regions to four of the six remaining regions in the country, Kayes, Kidal, Mopti, and Tombouctou, which are generally perceived as the most food insecure of the remaining regions. PROMISAM will also work closely with the CSA to try to mobilize funding from PASAOP or other sources to cover the costs of covering the other two regions, Koulikoro and Segou. At the same time, PROMISAM will wrap up the cercle and regional syntheses in the Gao region (in October) and the Sikasso region (by early December, with the commune-level plans being completed by October).

The PROMISAM/CSA effort in the four regions chosen will include two types of activities: (a) working directly with stakeholders in the communes, cercles, and regions to help facilitate the development of the local-level programs and (b) helping facilitate a two-way flow of information between the local and national levels to facilitate a good articulation between the local-level programs and national programs and monitoring/evaluation activities coordinated by the CSA in Bamako. (The CSA itself will act to facilitate the institutional links between the local-level plans and these national programs and the technical ministries).

2.1.1. Development of the local-level food security programs

The development of the local-level food security programs begins with missions by the CSA and PROMISAM staff to the regions and cercles to meet with local officials (governors, prefets, representatives of regional assemblies and other elected officials) to inform them of the SNSA, explain the decentralized approach Mali has adopted for its implementation, 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. After these local officials in turn contact key people in their regions (a process that can take a few weeks), CSA and PROMISAM staff work with them to plan local workshops. These workshops involve CSA and PROMISAM staff and local consultants training the commune-level trainers (mayors, members of the 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 takes 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.

In order to equip the communes, cercles and regions in the remaining these four additional regions of the country with the tools they need to develop their local plans and to assure good coordination with USAID/Mali's PGP (shared governance program), PROMISAM will work with the CSA to:

1. Meet with the PGP team by mid October to discuss the local-level food security programming efforts at the commune and cercle levels, identify areas where the PRP is working in the regions covered by PROMISAM, and develop concrete plans for the PRP team and their local partners to participate in the local planning and training of trainers activities, as well as the later cercle and regional syntheses. The general approach of the PRP, which brings together central government officials (governors, prefects, representatives of technical ministries) with local elected officials and NGOs, is exactly the same as the approach that PROMISAM has used in its initial design of the training of trainers efforts. Furthermore, the local food security plans are being conceived of as being integrally linked to the communal development plans, to which the PRP is making important contributions. Thus, we anticipate potential strong synergies from working together.
2. Conduct missions to the regions to inform and sensitize local officials and other stakeholders about the proposed local planning efforts and how they fit into the broader SNSA. The missions will also lay the groundwork for the workshops in the selected areas.
3. Plan and hold workshops in the regions to strengthen local-level capacities to develop the local food security programs (training of trainers).
4. Provide ongoing support to the communes for the development of their programs (e.g., review of draft programs, suggestions for revisions).
5. Provide technical and limited financial support to the cercles and regions for the holding of workshops to synthesize and reconcile the commune plans (at the cercle level) and the cercle plans (at the regional level). The reconciliation of the plans at the cercle and the regional levels is an area where we anticipate especially strong synergies and possible joint actions with Governance Team's PRP program, because it is at these levels where the articulation between plans developed by local elected officials and NGOs and the programs of the national government (and external donors) will be most significant.

In carrying out the work with the local communities to help them develop their own food security plans, PROMISAM will build upon and strengthen the links it has begun to establish during its first year with USAID's various teams (especially AEG, Health, Democratic Governance and Com/Dev) and their various partners (e.g., Africare, Helen Keller/ATN, CARE-Mali, PRODEPAM) so that the local-level plans take full advantage of these partners' activities (and vice versa) and avoid duplication of effort. During the months of September and October, the PROMISAM staff will recontact all these key partners, including the Governance Team through the shared governance program (PGP). The first region to be addressed in the October 2005 will be Mopti, as it includes the largest number of communes classified as "vulnerable" by the CSA.

2.1.2 Facilitate the articulation between local-level plans and national initiatives and monitoring/evaluation efforts

Part of the training of trainers at the local level will include making sure that local communities, as they develop their food security programs, recognize that these programs need to be consistent with national-level initiatives (such as the *Schéma directeur du développement rural*, the PNSA, etc.) The CSA's documentation center (see below) will provide basic information on these programs to the local food security committees as part of its outreach efforts. At the same time, these national efforts (especially the PNSA) need to be informed by the priorities identified at the grass-roots level. PROMISAM will work to help the CSA to facilitate the flow of information from the local levels (in terms of priorities and performance indicators) to the programs coordinated by the CSA itself (e.g., the PNSA) and to those coordinated by the technical ministries. In addition, as mentioned above, representatives of the national programs and technical ministries will participate in the regional planning meetings, allowing them to learn more about the local efforts and begin to make the contacts with the local efforts to work effectively with them. In this effort, PROMISAM will serve primarily as an information broker, while the negotiating of the institutional links between local and national level programs will be facilitated by the CSA. Among the aims of this coordination between the local and national level programs are (a) to allow a matching of financing available through national-level programs with locally identified priorities and (b) to facilitate access of local communities to assistance from the technical ministries in the implementation of the local food security programs.

At the same time, the CSA will work with the local-level food security committees and the soon-to-be named regional delegates of the CSA to monitor:

- (a) progress in implementing the local plans, using and refining the preliminary set of performance indicators developed with PROMISAM during the first year of the project;
- (b) the day-to-day food security situation in the various regions of the country (the *tableau de bord*), drawing on information available from the OMA, SAP, and other sources. In year 1 of the project, PROMISAM helped develop a preliminary list of indicators to go into the *tableau de bord*, and will continue to provide advice to the CSA on refining and implementing this monitoring system.

PROMISAM will also work with the CSA to assure that key indicators from the local and national levels are incorporated into Mali's contribution to the regional SAKSS. Coordination with the regional SAKSS will be facilitated because Mr. Bandiougou Carara of the CSA's Département de Planification et Suivi (DPS), with whom Marthe Diallo of PROMISAM has worked closely in developing the indicators, chairs the Mali national SAKSS committee. PROMISAM will organize quarterly meetings of the committee at the CSA and will assist in the publication of the committee's quarterly report.

As part of the effort to assure a good articulation between the local-level plans and national initiatives, PROMISAM staff will continue to provide advice and counsel to the commissioner and her staff on management of food security policy issues in Mali. Although

not part of the formal terms of reference of PROMISAM during its first year, such advice was an important part of capacity strengthening at the CSA and helped build the confidence and trust of the CSA in PROMISAM that were important in helping PROMISAM work effectively with the commission.

2.2 Strengthening the CSA's Communication and Information Service's Outreach Efforts

PROMISAM will undertake two specific sets of activities under this rubric:

2.2.1 Ensure that the documentation center becomes fully operational and is effectively linked to local-level food security efforts

This set of activities will include:

- Further strengthening the capacity of the documentation center librarian in website management and in management of databases (to keep track of ongoing food security efforts across the country).
- Working with the documentation center librarian to broaden the range of materials available through the documentation center, both in electronic format and hard copy. PROMISAM will place particular emphasis on expanding the directories/databases begun in year one on the various food security projects being implemented throughout Mali and on making available (e.g., via the CSA's website) the draft local food security programs developed at the cercle and commune levels. Making these documents widely available will be important in helping (a) local communities making their priorities known to potential funding and technical assistance agencies and (b) fostering cross-community learning, as local communities can eventually use these resources to find out what other localities are involved in similar efforts.
- Developing close links and working relationships between the documentation center, the CLICs (<http://www.clicmali.org/welcome.html>), cyber cafes and similar establishments across Mali. These links will not only serve as a way in which the documentation center can make its material more easily available to some of the local food security committees, but it will also help foster a broader discussion of food security issues in Malian civil society. As part of this effort, the CLIC representatives will be invited to participate in the regional food security planning meetings. These meetings will not only provide them with information on what is going on in the area of food security in their own areas, it will allow the CLICs to explain to their potential clients in the regions how the CLICs can help provide the information needed for the ongoing local food security planning and program implementation. Thus, the links through PROMISAM will help provide the CLICs with both additional content and additional clients interested in using it.
- For those cercles and communes that still lack internet or e-mail access, make sure that key food security documents and technical information are available to

the local food security committees in hard copy or CD format (for those with access to a computer).

- Publicize the efforts of the documentation center through the production of fliers and posters.

2.2.2 Promote improved understanding of food security issues in Malian society by organizing training sessions and materials for journalists on food security concepts and policies

The public debate on how best to achieve food security in Mali is strongly conditioned by how the issues are presented to the general public in the print and electronic media. This, in turn, depends on how well journalists understand the basic issues. The experience of the 2004/05 food crisis indicates that many in the media have a weak understanding of the basic issues.

PROMISAM and CSA will work to strengthen that understanding by:

- Organizing a national workshop for print and electronic journalists on concepts of food security and on the different policies implemented in Mali to help improve Malians' food security.
- Including staff from local rural radio stations (*radios de proximité*) in the local food security training sessions at the commune, cercle, and regional levels. Not only will this provide them with training in the concepts of food security, it will also allow them, like the CLICs, to discuss with their potential audiences how the local radios can play a key role in the local food security programs.
- In both the national and the local workshops, representatives of the CLICs and the documentation center will also be invited, as these will serve as important sources of information for journalists doing stories on food security.
- Following up the training sessions with technical support and limited financial support for the production and diffusion of special programs and articles in the press dealing with food security issues.

In carrying out these activities with journalists, PROMISAM will build on the experience of MSU and other USAID partners in carrying out similar activities in Mali (e.g., the work of the MSU-PASIDMA project in providing training to staff of local radio stations on the basics of agricultural marketing, so that they could better interpret the market reports from the OMA; the recent experience of USAID in helping organize a workshop for Bamako journalists on biotechnology issues). PROMISAM will also draw on the experience of Africare (e.g., Cheryl Cowan) in working with local radio stations to produce rural extension programs. The work will be further facilitated because the head of the CSA's Information and Communication Service and her assistant are both journalists and have good links with professional colleagues in this field.

2.3 Improving the Regularity and the Quality OMA and SAP Publications

In order for Mali to manage its food security strategy rationally, all of the actors involved (farmers, traders, consumers, policy makers, NGOs, and assistance agencies) need to have timely, accurate information on the evolving food situation in the country. To help achieve this objective, PROMISAM will provide technical and limited financial support to the two main Malian entities that are responsible for providing most of the information on the current food

security situation in the country, the OMA and the SAP, in order to assure the timely publication of their key information products (the *Bulletins de conjuncture* of the OMA and the monthly bulletins of both the OMA and the SAP). PROMISAM will also provide limited technical support in helping the OMA develop improved short-term market outlook forecasts (using tools already developed at MSU), which can be incorporated in the publications. This work will build upon the work PROMISAM carried out in year 1 of its existence with the OMA and the SAP to assure timely publication of joint “*bulletins de conjunctures.*” It will also complement the other efforts by USAID/Mali (independent of PROMISAM) to provide the SIM and SAP new computer and presentation equipment. By providing all actors an objective picture of current market conditions, this publication helped reduce the panic mentality that prevailed early in the marketing season when there was much uncertainty about the extent of locust and drought damage.

Specific activities to be undertaken will include:

- Carry out an initial diagnostic with both organizations to identify the key reasons for the delays in publications. Initial consultations with the OMA seem to indicate that a key constraint is staff availability (made more acute last year when the head of the data production and management division was on leave at Stanford University), given the heavy demands on the staff for specialized studies. In contrast, at the SAP, initial indications are that the key constraint is financial, in part due to the high unit cost of putting out the monthly bulletin. The initial meetings between the OMA and the SAP will aim at refining this diagnosis and understanding better the reasons for the different constraints.
- Work with each organization to develop a plan to overcome the key constraint. In the case of the OMA, this will likely focus on alternative strategies for staff management and allocation to different tasks, and, if necessary, development of a strategy to attract additional help (e.g., interns) to help with the publication. In the case of the SAP, the initial focus will likely be on ways of producing the bulletin at lower unit cost and in mobilizing longer-term funding for this publication through the CSA, for which the SAP is a “service rattaché.” MSU has experience helping reduce publication costs of such bulletins, having carried out a similar exercise with the OMA under the PASIDMA project.
- In the interim, the PROMISAM will also provide limited financial assistance to both organizations to help them get their bulletins out in a timely way. This assistance, however, needs to be linked to the diagnosis and development of longer-term funding strategies described above so that a sustainable solution to need for timely publication is found. A key element of such a mobilization strategy is producing high-quality documents that local decision makers “can’t do without”, inducing them to include funding for the activities in the national budget.
- Helping explain to a broader audience the SAP methodology for determining at-risk communes to a broader audience, as part of the local-level food security training of trainers, as well as the work with the journalists. There is widespread misunderstanding among local administrative officials, local elected officials, MPs, and the general public about these methods, with many of these people believing that a production shortfall in a

locality should automatically trigger free food aid. As was done in Gao, the SAP will be included in the local-level training of trainers, and PROMISAM will work with the SAP to develop outreach materials on its vulnerability assessment methods.

Proposed Results, Activities, and Performance Indicators for PROMISAM October 2005 – September 2006

This section describes the key themes of the proposed extension of PROMISAM, the strategic results that the project will produce for each theme, and the activities and indicators associated with each strategic result. Two types of indicators are proposed: those for internal project management only noted in lower case, *10-point italics* (these are typically intermediate results); and reporting indicators, noted in **bold, 14-point font**—typically the more significant impacts that USAID/Mali is seeking. Because all these activities are new activities, the baseline statistic for each indicator is zero.

Theme 1: Help Develop Food Security Programs at the Commune, Cercle, and Regional Levels in the Regions of Kayes, Kidal, Mopti, and Tombouctou

This theme aims to achieve four strategic results:

- R1.1 The trainers of trainers are trained.
- R1.2 The food security programs are developed at the commune, cercle and regional levels.
- R1.3 Communes, cercles, and regions have information about national programs such as the PNSA and those of the technical ministries and the latter have information about the local-level plans, thus facilitating articulation between local and national-level efforts
- R1.4 The CSA's capacity to manage and implement the decentralized SNSA is strengthened

Result 1.1 The trainers of trainers are trained

Activities

- A1.1.1 Missions to provide information on the SNSA and prepare for the local training workshops in Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, and Tombouctou.
- A1.1.2.1 Key USAID programs staff and partners are recontacted to inform them and solicit their participation/coordination with the development of the local plans
- A1.1.2.2 Planning the local training workshops
- A1.1.2.3 Holding of the workshops

Indicators

- II.1.1 Trip (mission) report (*6 reports*)
- II.1.2.1 Programs of the training workshops (*24 programs for 24 cercles*)
- II.1.2.1.2 Workshop documents (*4500 training manuals distributed*)
- II.1.2.1.3 Numbers of people trained, by gender (**at least 596 women and 894 men trained**).

Result 1.2 *The food security programs are developed at the commune, cercle and regional levels*

Activities:

- A1.2.1 Technical support to the development of the commune-level f.s. programs
- A1.2.2 Synthesis of the commune-level food security programs at the cercle level
- A1.2.3 Synthesis of the cercle-level food security programs at the regional level

Indicators:

- I1.2.1. Number of local commune-level plans developed: **(298)**
- I1.2.2.1 Number of cercle-level plans developed: **(24)**
- I1.2.2.2 Reports of the cercle-level workshops held to synthesize and reconcile the commune-level plans (24)
- I1.2.3.1 Number of regional programs developed **(4)**
- I1.2.3.2 Reports of the region-level workshops held to synthesize and reconcile the cercle-level plans. (4)

Result 1.3 *Information is widely available to participants to facilitate the articulation of local and national food security programs.*

Activities

- A1.3.1 Information on national-level programs and technical ministries (and contacts) are provided to local-level food security committees and information on the local food security draft programs are available to the national programs and technical ministries

Indicators

- I1.3.1.1 Number of local committees having information on PNSA, other national programs, and contact information for technical ministries **(35 cercles)**
- I1.3.1.2 Number of draft local food security programs available to national programs via the CSA website. (35 cercle plans from the regions of Gao, Kidal, Tombouctou, Kidal, Mopti and Kayes)

Result 1.4 *The CSA's capacity to manage and implement the decentralized SNSA is strengthened*

Activities

- A1.4.1 Provision of advice given to CSA on implementation on SNSA
- A1.4.2 Information from local plans fed into CSA indicators (*tableau de bord*)
- A1.4.3 Quarterly meetings of SAKSS national committee and publication of quarterly reports

Indicators

- I1.1.4.1 Existence of *tableau de bord* for areas covered by project (*at least 2 iterations of the tableau de bord*)
- I1.1.4.2 Number of variables from local plans included in regional SAKSS **(at least 3 consistent key indicators, to be defined by region)**
- I1.1.4.3 Quarterly SAKSS reports produced (4)

Theme 2: Strengthening the CSA’s Communication and Information Service’s Outreach Efforts

This theme has two subthemes:

- 2.1 *Ensure that the documentation center becomes fully operational and is effectively linked to local-level food security efforts*
- 2.2 *Promote improved understanding of food security issues in Malian society by organizing training sessions and materials for journalists on food security concepts and policies*

Subtheme 2.1 aims to achieve the following strategic results:

- R2.1.1 The documentation center is fully operational.
- R2.1.2 The documentation center is effectively supporting local-level food security programming through exchange of documents and information with the CLICs and similar resource centers and cyber cafes throughout the country, which in turn make the information more broadly available on the local level.

Result2.1.1 The documentation center is fully operational.

Activities:

- A2.1.1.1 Identify the types of information diffusion methods appropriate for different types of users of the center. A mix of internet, CD, and hard copies is anticipated.
- A2.1.1.2 Develop fliers and posters to publicize the center
- A2.1.1.3 Information collection on ongoing food security activities in Mali and construction of data bases
- A2.1.1.4 Advanced training in web site and database management

Indicators:

- I2.1.1.1 Number of different information diffusion methods adopted (3)
- I2.1.1.2 Number of fliers and posters produced (100 of each)
- I2.1.1.3 Data base/directories created on food security programs/activities in Mali (**1 directory, updated at least every 6 months**)
- I2.1.1.4 Report on website training (1 report)

Result 2.1.2 Documentation Center is effectively linked to CLICs, cybercafés and similar organizations

Activities:

- A2.1.2.1 CLICs included in local and regional-level training
- A2.1.2.2 Documentation center and CLICs meet (in person and virtually) to establish regular procedures to notify CLICs of new information on food security available through the center.
- A2.1.2.3 CLICs and documentation center jointly participate in journalist training on food security

Indicators:

- I2.1.2.1 Number of CLIC personnel having participated in training of trainer sessions. **(Minimum of 6)**
- I2.1.2.2 Number of Documentation Center News Updates sent to CLICs and cybercafés *(at least 2)*
- I2.1.2.3 Number of presentations by CLIC and CSA staff in journalist workshops on food security *(at least 6)*

Subtheme 2.2 aims to achieve the following strategic results:

- R2.2.1 Local radio staff and journalists are trained in key food security concepts and policy issues
- R2.2.2 Programs and articles on food security are produced and broadcast/published

Result 2.2.1 Local radio staff and journalists are trained in key food security concepts and policy issues

Activities:

- A2.2.1.1 The national-level training workshop is planned
- A2.2.1.2 The national-level workshop is held
- A2.2.1.3 Local radio staff participate in training of trainers workshops at the local levels

Indicators:

- I2.2.1.1 Workshop program (national level) *(1)*
- I2.2.1.2: Report of the national training workshop, including the number of journalists trained at the national level. **(40 trained)**
- I2.2.1.3 Numbers of local radio staff trained **(24 in the 24 cercles where we will be working)**

Result 2.2.2 Programs and articles on food security are produced and broadcast/published

Activities:

- A2.2.2.1: Technical and limited financial support for the production of programs and articles on food security.

Indicators: Number of articles and programs produced and diffused. *(5 articles and 5 radio programs)*

Theme 3: Improving the Regularity and the Quality OMA and SAP Publications

Results:

- R3.1 The SAP and OMA bulletins are produced and diffused on time.
- R3.2 OMA bulletins have improved short-term forecasting methods included.
- R3.3 Stronger support mobilized locally among Malian decision makers to help assure timely publication of these documents on a sustainable basis.

Activities:

- A3.1.1 Carry out initial diagnostic with OMA and SAP to identify key reasons for delays in publications
- A3.1.2 Establish publication/diffusion schedules for the different publications.
- A3.1.3 Provide support to the production and diffusion of the publications
- A3.1.4.1 Outreach activities to explain SAP vulnerability assessment methods to a broader audience
- A3.1.4.2 Work with SIM and SAP to develop a resource mobilization strategy to assure longer term ability to publish key reports in a timely manner

Indicators:

- I3.1.1 Time-tables for the production and diffusion of the documents
- I3.1.2: Number of bulletins produced and diffused over time compared to the planned number of bulletins ***12 issues planned for year 1 for both SAP and OMA***
- I.3.3.1 Number of outreach publications/presentations on SAP's methods for vulnerability assessment *(At least 24 times in the 24 cercles of Kidal, Tombouctou, Kayes, and Mopti)*
- I.3.3.2 Report on resource mobilization strategy of OMA and SAP to assure timely publications over the long term. *(1 report)*

PROMISAM Activity Timetable, by Theme and Strategic Result: October 2005 – September 2006

Objectives: Activities	Month											
	Oct. 05	11	12	Jan 06	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Theme 1—Development of Local-Level Food Security Programs:												
Result 1.1 – The trainers of trainers are trained												
A1.1.1: Missions to inform local stakeholders and prepare the training workshops in Kayes, Kidal, , Mopti, and Tombouctou.												
A1.1.2.1: Key USAID programs staff and partners are recontacted to inform them and solicit their participation/coordination with the development of the local plans												
A1.1.2.2: Planning of the training workshops												
A1.1.2.3 Holding of the workshops												
Result 1.2 – The food security programs are developed at the commune, cercle, and regional levels												
A1.2.1: Technical and logistical support for the development of the communal programs												
A1.2.2: Synthesis of the communal food security programs at the cercle level	Sikasso						Cercles in 4 new regions					
A 1.2.3: Synthesis of the cercle-level food security programs of SA at the regional level	Gao		Sikasso				In 4 new regions					
Result 1.3 Information is widely available to participants to facilitate the articulation of local and national food security programs												
A1.3.1: Information on national-level programs and technical ministries (and contacts) are provided to local-level food security committees and information on the local food security draft programs (including Gao and Sikasso regions)												
Result 1.4 : The CSA’s capacity to manage and implement the decentralized SNSA is strengthened												
A1.4.1: Provision of advice given to CSA on implementation on SNSA												
A1.4.2: Information from local plans (incl. Sikasso & Gao) fed into CSA indicators (<i>tableau de bord</i>)												
A1.4.3: Information from local plans (incl. Sikasso & Gao) fed into regional SAKSS via quarterly meetings and reports of National SAKSS committee												

Objectives: Activities	Month											
	Oct. 05	11	12	Jan 06	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Theme 2—Strengthening the CSA’s Communication and Information Service’s Outreach Efforts												
<i>Subtheme 2.1—Ensure that the documentation center becomes fully operational and is effectively linked to local-level food security effort</i>												
Result 2.1.1 - The documentation center is fully operational												
A2.1.1.1: Identify the types of information diffusion methods appropriate for different types of users of the center.	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow									
A2.1.1.2: Develop fliers and posters to publicize the center										Cyan	Cyan	
A2.1.1.3: Collect information and construction of the data bases	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
A2.1.1.4: Training of librarian in website and database management				Magenta				Magenta				
Result 2.1.2- The documentation center is effectively supporting local-level food security programming through exchange of documents and information with the CLICs and similar resource centers and cyber cafes throughout the country												
A2.1.2.1: CLICs included in local and regional-level training of trainers	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown					
A2.1.2.2: Documentation center and CLICs meet (in person and virtually) to establish regular procedures to notify CLICs of new information on food security available through the center.	Blue	Blue	Blue									
A2.1.2.3: CLICs and documentation center jointly participate in journalist training on food security	Black	Black										
<i>Subtheme 2.2— Promote improved understanding of food security issues in Malian society by organizing training sessions and materials for journalists on food security concepts and policies</i>												
Result 2.2.1-- Local radio staff and journalists are trained in key food security concepts and policy issues												
A2.2.1.1: The national-level training workshop is planned	Cyan											
A2.2.1.2 : The national-level workshop is held		Magenta										
A2.2.1.3: Participation of the local radio staff in training workshops at the local level				Green	Green	Green	Green					

Objectives: Activities	Month											
	Oct. 05	11	12	Jan 06	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Result 2.2.2 — Programs and articles on food security are produced and broadcast/published												
A2.2.2.1: Technical and limited financial support for the production of programs and articles on food security.												
Theme 3—Improving the Regularity and the Quality OMA and SAP Publications												
Result 3.1-- The SAP and OMA bulletins are produced and diffused on time.												
A.3.1.1: Conduct initial diagnostic with OMA and SAP of reasons for delays in publications												
A3.1.2: Establish publication/diffusion schedules for the different publications.												
A3.1.3: Provide support to the production and diffusion of the publications												
A3.1.4.1: Outreach activities to explain SAP vulnerability assessment methods to a broader audience												
A3.1.4.2: Work with SIM and SAP to develop a resource mobilization strategy to assure longer term ability to publish key reports in a timely manner												