



Michigan State University  
Food Security III Cooperative Agreement

PROMISAM – II.2  
PROJECT TO MOBILIZE FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVES IN  
MALI – Phase II.2

Final Technical Report, covering the  
period Sept. 1, 2012 – Nov. 30, 2013

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Project website: [http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam\\_2/index.htm](http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam_2/index.htm)

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**Project to Mobilize Food Security Initiatives in Mali—Phase II (PROMISAM II.2)**  
**[Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali]**

**Final Technical Report, covering the period Sept. 1, 2012 – Nov. 30, 2013**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report covers the achievements of the PROMISAM II project over the period September 1, 2013 – November 30, 2013, referred to here as PROMISAM II.2. PROMISAM II.2 was implemented by Michigan State University in partnership with the Permanent Assembly of the Malian Chambers of Agriculture (APCAM) as part of an Associate Award from USAID/Mali to the USAID/Michigan State University Food Security III Cooperative Agreement. The terms of reference of PROMISAM II.2 focused on humanitarian assistance aimed at monitoring the food security situation in Mali during the country's political and security crisis of 2012-13 and on carrying out analysis that would help lay the groundwork for expanded agricultural growth once stability and elected government returned to the country.

Key achievements over the 14 months of the project include:

- Substantial strengthening of the capacity of Mali's agricultural market information system (OMA) and the food security monitoring system (SAP) to report in a timely way on the evolving food situation in Mali, including on regional grain flows, and better incorporation of gender perspectives in the SAP's reporting;
- Detailed analysis of the adaptability of land-tenure arrangements in areas in southwestern Mali experiencing rapid inflows of immigrants, with recommendations on needed land-tenure reforms;
- An analysis of how Mali's ruminant livestock export trade has adapted to recent shocks in the subregion (including the security crisis in Mali, the civil war in Côte d'Ivoire, and various weather shocks) as well as new opportunities (such as the paving of the road to Senegal). This report identified key policy and infrastructural constraints facing the trade and actions needed to promote a more robust export market for Malian livestock.
- Ongoing technical analysis to support the work of the multi-donor working group on the agricultural and rural economy (known as the EAR group), including analysis of staple-food market conditions, marketing constraints facing rice producers in the Office du

Niger, and the completion of major studies on cereals market dynamics in Mali and on farmers' responses to higher prices and input subsidies in the Office du Niger.

Implementation of some of the project's planned activities was hampered by the security crisis facing the country in 2012-13, which restricted travel by project staff, and by the prohibition of working with Malian government institutions. This prohibition, resulting from the suspension of US Government development assistance to the Government of Mali following the March 2012 coup d'état, precluded policy outreach activities with the Malian government and partnering with Malian government organizations such as the national statistics institute that were best suited to carry out some of the analysis planned under the project. Nonetheless, by the end of the project in November, 2013, political stability and elected government had returned to Mali, and the PROMISAM II.2 outputs will help lay the groundwork for future improved food policies in Mali. The appointment in September 2013 of two key MSU participants in PROMSAM II.2, Nango Dembélé and Cheick Oumar Diarra, to ministerial positions in Mali's democratically elected government helped ensure that many of PROMISAM II.2's findings and recommendations have been discussed at the highest levels of the Malian government.

## **PROJECT CONTEXT**

In September, 2012, Michigan State University, through its USAID/Mali-funded Associate Award to the Food Security III Cooperative Agreement, received a funded extension for the PROMISAM II project, covering the period September 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013. This extension included new terms of reference for the project. A subsequent no-cost extension resulted in a final project completion date of November 30, 2013. This report covers activities and achievements of PROMISAM II under the new terms of reference, covering the period September 1, 2012 – November 30, 2013, and referred to here as PROMISAM II.2. A separate end-of-project report summarizes the work of PROMISAM II under its previous terms of reference (PROMISAM II.1), which covered the period December 1, 2008 – September 30, 2012 (see [http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam\\_2/index.htm](http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam_2/index.htm)).

PROMISAM II.2 was developed in the aftermath of Mali's March, 2012 coup d'état, the subsequent suspension of US Government development assistance to the Government of Mali and the occupation of the northern two-thirds of country by jihadist rebels. Consistent with the suspension of development assistance to Mali, the project focused on solely humanitarian assistance. Its main focus was on helping monitor the impacts of the insecurity in Mali on the evolution of agricultural markets and on factors that would be essential for Mali's economic recovery once peace and a freely elected government returned to the country. Following the US Government directive during the suspension of development assistance to Mali, the project did not directly collaborate with Malian government agencies with the exception of the Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP), which is involved in monitoring the food security situation throughout

the country as part of Mali's humanitarian assistance infrastructure. Funding for PROMISAM II.2 over its 15 months totaled \$1,446,352.

The period during which PROMISAM II.2 was implemented, particularly from the end of 2012 through the middle of 2013, was marked by insecurity in many parts of the country and, consequently, several related US Government travel advisories regarding Mali. These became more acute in the period immediately following the French military intervention in January, 2013, which resulted in increased security checks along major highways, restricted travel to many parts of the country, and increased concerns about foreigner safety following the kidnappings of French nationals in West Africa in response to the intervention. The result, as discussed below, was the inability of the project to carry out some of its planned activities, and delays in carrying out others. By September, 2013, however, the country had become much more secure, and in that month democratic government was restored to the country with the election of Ibrahim Boubacar Keita as President.

Because the project was not able to carry out all of the planned activities, at the end of the project there was an unspent balance of approximately \$84,000, which will be returned to USAID.

## OBJECTIVES

PROMISAM II.2 had five objectives:

1. Monitoring and outlook of the markets for key staple foods in Mali, including regional grain trade to and from the country, in cooperation with the *Observatoire du Marché Agricole* (OMA) and the private-sector Malian truckers' organization (the *Conseil Malien de Transporteurs Routiers, or CMTR*);
2. Helping to monitor the food security situation in Mali and provide guidance for the design and implementation of improved social safety nets through:
  - a. Providing technical assistance to the *Système d'Alerte Précoce* (SAP), Mali's food security early warning system, to help it monitor the food security/vulnerability situation and develop improved indicators of urban food insecurity, to improve its working performance through training in market analysis, gender development issues and through designing a data management program.
  - b. Work with the SAP and a Regional Chamber of Agriculture in one of the USAID/Mali FTF target regions to (a) analyze the impact of past efforts recommended by the SAP for using local horticultural production as a safety net for communities facing unexpected shortfalls in agricultural production or income and (b) carry out case studies of the constraints and opportunities for using rural

smallholder horticulture as a more effective safety net to earn income (particularly for women and youth) and improve rural diet quality.

3. In partnership with private institutions or national consultants, analyze the nature and adaptability of land-tenure systems in some of the key areas of Mali that are likely to face increased demand for land from private investors and increased immigration from the arid zones of the country in coming years, in light of increased population pressures, climate change, and political disruption.
4. Working with the West African Regional Network of Market Information Systems to document the evolution of the export markets for Malian ruminant livestock over the past five years, with particular emphasis on how recent changes in the subregion have affected the perspectives for livestock exports to act as an engine of Malian agricultural and economic growth once peace returns to the country.
5. Providing technical support to the donor working group on the rural and agricultural economy (Economie Agricole et Rurale, or EAR), in which USAID participates. This assistance was to focus on providing information on the evolving market situation for staple foods and on completing two studies on farmer cereal production and marketing strategies begun during the previous phase of PROMISAM II.

## **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

MSU implemented PROMISAM II.2 in partnership with the Permanent Assembly of the Malian Chambers of Agriculture (APCAM), an organization that receives the bulk of its funding from non-governmental sources. Two MSU faculty members, Nango Dembélé (a citizen of Mali) and Boubacar Diallo (a citizen of Niger) from the Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics (AFRE), were based at MSU's office in Bamako, aided by local support staff. The Mali-based team worked in collaboration with campus-based faculty, graduate students and support staff. Other key Malian collaborating organizations included the Malian agricultural market information system (the *Observatoire du Marché Agricole*, or OMA), which is administered by APCAM; the *Système d'Alerte Précoce* (SAP); and the *Conseil Malien de Transporteurs Routiers* (CMTR). PROMISAM II.2 represented part of a larger portfolio of applied research, outreach and capacity strengthening activities on food security implemented by MSU in Mali with funding from an array of sources, including USAID/Mali, the Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, and the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation. The non-USAID/Mali-funded work was complementary to that of PROMISAM II.2, thus leveraging USAID/Mali's funding.

In September, 2013, following President Keita's election, the in-country coordinator of PROMISAM II.2, Nango Dembélé, was named Vice Minister of Rural Development of Mali. As discussed below, his departure, while expanding the project's scope for high-level policy

outreach, also affected its capacity to implement some elements of the project during its final months.

## **MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS BY OBJECTIVE**

This section discusses the project's main achievements for each of its five objectives. The work plan spelled out activities to be carried out under each objective. Table 1 summarizes the achievements by activity and objective. The achievements are discussed below by activity number, as described in Table 1. All written outputs from the project are posted, by project objective, on the PROMISAM II.2 website (see [http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam\\_II.2/index.htm](http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam_II.2/index.htm) and the appendix to this report).

### **Objective 1. Enhance and Develop Agricultural Market Outlook and Monitoring Skills and Capacity (OMA and CMTR)**

*A1.1 and A1.2: Production of an Outlook Bulletin and a note on regional cereals trade between Mali and its neighboring countries*

The original work plan envisioned two separate types of reports, one an outlook bulletin on the cereals market (to be carried out with the OMA) and a second on regional cereals trade (to be carried out with the CMTR). Because regional trade plays a critical role in the behavior of the domestic cereals market in Mali, the team decided very early in the project to integrate regional trade aspects into the Outlook Bulletin (*Bulletin de conjuncture*) rather than producing two separate documents, with data collected jointly by the OMA and the CMTR. Over its 14 months, the project jointly produced, with the OMA, four issues of the *Bulletin de conjuncture*, which were used widely by stakeholders and development partners in Mali to help monitor the evolving food situation in the country. Key themes addressed in these bulletins included the persistence of cereal imports into Mali in late 2012 despite the government's announcements of a large harvest, the continuation of export restrictions on cereals in spite of higher production in 2012/13, and how the political and security crises were affecting the cereals markets in the country.

*A1.3: Purchase of a 4x4 Land Cruiser and 15 motorbikes for the OMA*

As part of the logistical strengthening of the OMA, under the approved work plan PROMISAM II.2 purchased a Toyota Land Cruiser and 15 motorbikes for the OMA in November and December, 2012. This equipment was transferred immediately to ownership of the OMA and aided the organization in the timely conduct of its market monitoring activities.

*A1.4 and A1.6: Organization of a Refresher Training Session for OMA Enumerators and Training of CMTR Agents on Monitoring Regional Trade Flows*

In order to improve the quality of data on market conditions and regional trade, the work plan called for holding training sessions for both OMA enumerators and agents of the *CMTR*. The training of OMA agents incorporated both a refresher session for experienced enumerators and a training session on market monitoring for several newly hired enumerators, while the *CMTR* training aimed at gathering accurate information on regional cereal trade flows along various trade corridors. The trainings took place over a five-day session in Segou on December 17-21, 2012. Thirty-three OMA enumerators (32 men and one woman) and 17 *CMTR* agents (all men) successfully completed the training.

#### *A1.5 Price analysis refresher training session for OMA analysts*

This refresher course had been planned for September 2013, with Nango Dembélé taking the lead in teaching the course. His departure in that month to become Vice Minister of Rural Development prevented the team from carrying out this activity.

## **Objective 2. Monitoring the Food Security Situation/Vulnerability Analysis**

Activities under this objective were aimed at strengthening the capacity of the SAP to carry out its food security monitoring capacity and at examining a broader set of social safety-net approaches to improve the access to food by Mali's vulnerable populations. More than any other component of the project, the travel restrictions due to insecurity in several parts of the country and the prohibition of collaborating with Malian government institutions hindered the project from successfully completing all of its planned activities. The planned activities involved three types of actions: (i) working with the SAP to develop and test indicators of urban food insecurity (as the SAP had focused previously only on monitoring rural food insecurity); (ii) identification of alternative safety-net approaches, with a particular attention on evaluating the effectiveness of dry-season horticultural projects as a safety-net tool; and (iii) providing several types of technical and logistical support for the SAP.

#### *Working with the SAP to develop and test indicators of urban food insecurity*

Under this component, the project successfully carried out the initial activities (A2.1.1 and A.2.1.2 in Table 1) of conducting a methodological review of various urban food insecurity indicators and organizing and implementing a methodological workshop to identify potential indicators to collect in Mali. These activities were carried out, respectively, in November, 2012 and February, 2013. Based on the methodological review and stakeholder workshop, an initial list of potential indicators and the suggested frequency for their collection were identified. Reports summarizing these steps are available on the project website.

In order to test these indicators, it would be necessary to carry out a baseline survey, using a representative sample of urban households in Mali. Contrary to the project's initial assumptions,

however, the only sampling frame for carrying out such a study was available through INSTAT, the national statistical institute, a Malian government organization. The prohibition on collaborating with Malian government organizations prevented the project from working with INSTAT, and thus the subsequent planned activities (A2.1.3 and A2.1.4) of carrying out the survey to collect and test the indicators and holding a the national workshop to validate the indicators were not carried out.

#### *Identification of alternative safety-net models*

Under this component, the project completed the first planned activity (A2.2.2 in Table 1)—conducting a review of experiences from around the world with safety-nets to improve access to the poor, with implications for Mali ([Food Safety Nets: International Experience and Implications for Mali](#), by Steven Haggblade, Boubacar Diallo, John Staatz, Veronique Theriault and Abdramane Traoré).

The other main activities that were planned under this component involved evaluating the experience of the SAP and other organizations in promoting horticultural production, particularly in the dry-season, as a way of improving the access of vulnerable populations to food, both through their own production and through the income earned by such production. Unfortunately, almost all the areas where the SAP had promoted such activities in the past lay in central and northern Mali, which were inaccessible to the research team during most of 2012 and 2013 because of the insecurity prevailing in those parts of the country. Therefore, the final two activities in this component (A2.2.2 and A2.2.3 in Table 1) were not carried out.

#### *Technical and logistical support to the SAP*

Under this component, the project purchased and made available to the SAP a 4x4 pickup truck for joint use with PROMISAM II.2 in SAP-related activities (A.2.3.3 in Table 1), and purchased and delivered computer and video equipment for the SAP to allow it to carry out its work in a more timely manner (A.2.3.4 – A.2.3.6).

In order to improve the SAP staff's awareness of and sensitivity to gender issues in its food-security monitoring and reporting, the project also arranged for three-day gender training workshop for SAP Bamako-based staff in October, 2013. The workshop aimed at helping the SAP design operational approaches to incorporating a gender perspective more effectively in its work. The workshop training materials and report are available on the PROMISAM II.2 website.

Another planned activity under this component of the project was to help the SAP acquire and be trained in updated software for its database management. In November, 2012, MSU staff carried out an initial evaluation of the SAP's database management tools. The SAP was using a program written in a very old version of Microsoft Access. Initial plans were for MSU staff to work with the SAP to update the program based on a newer version of Access, but subsequent

travel restrictions in the first part of 2013 prevented MSU staff from traveling to Mali for this activity. The project then identified a Bamako-based firm that proposed a new database management system and training for the SAP staff. Although the project and the firm agreed on terms of reference, the firm later informed PROMISAM II.2 that it would not be able to complete the work by the project's end date of November 30, 2013. As a consequence, this activity (A.2.3.2 in Table 1) was not undertaken.

### **Objective 3. Study of the Adaptability of Land Tenure Arrangements in Selected Zones**

Under this objective, the project carried out a study that focused on the nature and adaptability of land-tenure systems in some of the key areas in southwestern Mali (the cercles of Bougouni, Yanfolila and Kita) that are likely to receive increased private investor demand for land and immigration from the arid zones in coming years, in light of increased demand for food, population pressures, climate change, and political disruption. The study involved several steps:

#### *A.3.1–A.3.3: Development of terms of reference with local consultants, literature review and methods development*

Work on this objective began with a literature review on land-tenure issues in Africa in the context of climate change, population growth, and migration. The review was led by Professors Mark Skidmore and John Staatz of MSU and Graduate Research Assistant Aissatou Ouédraogo, with feedback from Mali-based and campus-based staff. The final version of the literature review, in both English and French was finished in early 2013. It influenced the design of the terms of reference for the field research and was made available to the local consultants who were recruited to carry out the field study. Once the terms of reference for the field study were complete and the cercles identified in which the field studies were to take place, additional data collection on commune characteristics, population densities and population growth rates provided additional information that helped to determine the sampling procedures. These procedures and other study design elements were refined in a methodological workshop held in February with the two local consultants hired to carry out the field research.

#### *A.3.4 and A3.5: Study implementation and validation workshop with stakeholders*

The field study in the three cercles was carried out in March and April 2013. It focused on the juxtaposition of and conflicts between local customary land tenure rules and *de jure* official land tenure regulations. It also examined the ways in which local communities dealt with land attribution to new migrants and with the adjudication of land-tenure disputes. The consultants' reports were written in May, and in June, a workshop was held in Bamako, with over 80 stakeholders, including farmers, local officials and farmer organization leaders. Most of the

discussion and debate took place in Bambara. Copies of the conference presentations and a summary report are available on the project website.

#### *A.3.5: Preparation of the synthesis report*

Based on the reports of the two consultants and feedback received from stakeholders during the workshop, Dr. Cheick Oumar Diarra was hired by the project to develop a synthesis report, presenting the key findings in a language accessible to policy makers. Dr. Diarra's long experience in policy circles made him well-placed to prepare the report, and his subsequent appointment, in September 2013, as Minister of National Reconciliation and Development of the North, resulted in the main conclusions of the findings entering into policy discussions at the highest levels of government.

### **Objective 4. Study of the Recent Evolution of the Markets for Malian Cattle, Sheep and Goat Exports**

The travel restrictions, both within Mali and between the US and Mali, during many months of the project, slowed completion of this study. By the end of PROMISAM II.2, however, all planned activities were completed, with the exception of the final synthesis report, which was completed in early 2014. The country reports, synthesis report and stakeholder workshop (held at the end of November, 2013) highlighted the following characteristics of the Malian livestock export trade:

- The flexibility of the private-sector actors in adapting to shocks and new opportunities both in Mali and in the importing countries. For example, in response to the civil war in Côte d'Ivoire, trade patterns shifted as animals transited to Abidjan via Ghana and as a larger share of livestock exports were shipped to Senegal. The paving of the road between Bamako and the Senegalese border further shifted the balance of exports to Senegal. These adjustments, however, came at a price, as transaction costs in the trade increased, including a rise in non-tariff barriers, both between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire and between Mali and Senegal.
- Export restrictions from Mali (e.g., the need to obtain authorizations from regional governors to export cattle) are often circumvented, but at the cost of increased transaction costs, lowering the net price received by Malian livestock producers. Regulations restricting export of breeding-age cows and of young stock are largely ignored.
- The Guinean market is emerging as an important export destination and as a transit route to Liberia and Sierra Leone, but this trade is almost entirely ignored by official trade

statistics. Similarly, the important trade in small ruminants to Algeria largely escapes official statistics.

- In general, trade statistics for livestock exports are unreliable, which weakens the capacity of the Malian government to design appropriate, pro-trade policies.
- Initiatives taken by Mali and its trading partners in 2013 to facilitate shipments of sheep for Tabaski were largely successful and demonstrate how well-designed government action can promote regional trade.

More details on these and other findings are available in the study's reports, available on the project website.

### **Objective 5: Providing Ongoing Technical Support to the Donor Agricultural and Rural Economy (EAR) Working Group**

Under this objective, the project provided the EAR working group regular information on the cereals market outlook and regional trade (activity A5.1) and completed a number of studies on cereals marketing and trade (Activities A.5.2 – A5.4) begun under the previous phase of the project (PROMISAM II.1). The outlook and regional trade information was provided via the joint work with the OMA on the *Bulletin de conjuncture* described under Objective 1 and through special on-demand briefings and meetings with EAR group members. For example, in June, 2013, at the request of the EAR, PROMISAM II.2 organized a one-day meeting with representatives of farmers' organizations, traders, EAR representatives and others (e.g. APCAM) to discuss the issue of farmers' unsold inventories of paddy and processed rice in Office du Niger and Boucle du Niger. The inability of farmers to sell these inventories at a remunerative price threatened prospects for the marketing of the 2013 harvest.

As part of its support to EAR, PROMSAM II.2 staff also frequently provided reviews for USAID/Mali of various policy documents that were discussed within the group. In addition, via the contacts developed through the EAR group and facilitated by USAID/Mali, the Delegation of the European Union in Mali contacted MSU about carrying out an ex-ante analysis of the impact potential investments in value chain projects by the Delegation as part of the development of its new five-year investment program. Discussions about this potential analysis, to be funded by the Delegation, continued throughout the second half of 2013. The work was to build upon studies and methods developed by MSU for USAID/Mali during the previous phase of PROMSAM II (see [http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam\\_2/index.htm](http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/promisam_2/index.htm)). In January, 2014, MSU began this work under EU funding.

MSU was also able to complete reports on all the planned topics listed under this objective (A5.2—A5.4 in Table 1), but the format of the outputs differed somewhat from that specified in the work plan. The original work plan called for a separate report on the role of the market in

contributing to food security in chronically cereals-deficit zones. This report was to be based in part on rapid reconnaissance surveys in several of these zones. Because the security situation in the country prevented travel to some of the planned areas, a more limited analysis of this issue was incorporated in the planned report on cereal market dynamics in Mali. The two major reports prepared under this component of the project were the following:

- [Cereal Market Dynamics: The Malian Experience from the 1990s to Present](#). Valerie Kelly, Abdoul Murekezi, Nathalie Me-Nsope, Sonja Perakis, and David Mather. *MSU International Development Working Paper 128*. December 2012.
- [Farmers' Production and Marketing Response to Rice Price Increases and Fertilizer Subsidies in the Office Du Niger](#). David Mather and Valerie Kelly. *MSU International Development Working Paper 129*. December 2012

In addition to these reports, MSU Malian graduate student Mariam Sako Thiam completed and defended her master's thesis, which was based on data collected as part of the previous phase (PRIMISAM II.1) of the project:

*Agricultural Diversification in Mali: The Case of the Cotton Zone of Koutiala*, by Mariam Sako Thiam.

## **PROJECT CLOSE-OUT**

November 30, 2013 marked the closing date of the Associate Award that funded both phases of PROMISAM II. Per the agreed close-out plan, the computer equipment for all cooperating Malian organizations and the vehicles purchased for the use of IPR/IFRA (under PROMISAM II.1) and the OMA (under PROMISAM II.2) had already been transferred, following their purchase, to the ownership of these organizations. All reports from the two phases of the project are posted on the project websites and will be maintained on those sites for a minimum of five years. The reports have also been submitted to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse. Malian collaborating organizations have copies of all data sets developed under the projects.

After November 30, 2013, PROMISAM II's in-country staff shifted to short-term contracts with MSU to work on non-USAID/Mali funded projects. Some of these projects (such as the ex-ante impact analysis for the European Union described above) are directly relevant to the EAR group for which USAID/Mali is the technical lead. In recognition of the importance of this work to the EAR group and in anticipation of possible future USAID/Mali-funded work with the MSU team in 2014, USAID/Mali has agreed that the MSU in-country office can continue to use the computers and project vehicles purchased for the office under PROMISAM II.2 in 2014. The operating and maintenance costs will be covered by MSU from non-USAID sources. If a new USAID/Mali-funded program with MSU is forthcoming in 2014, these vehicles and equipment

will be used in that effort, resulting in substantial savings to USAID. If, by the end of 2014, no such project is forthcoming, the equipment will be distributed to Malian collaborating agencies, with the recipients to be determined by USAID/Mali.

## **LOOKING FORWARD: RETURN OF ELECTED GOVERNMENT TO MALI AND CONTINUING FOOD SECURITY CHALLENGES**

The successful Presidential election in August and September of 2013 and the parliamentary elections in November of that year signaled the return of democratically elected government in Mali and opened the door to renewed US development assistance to the Government of Mali. The appointment of Nango Dembélé and Cheick Oumar Diarra, two key members of the PROMISAM II.2, team to ministerial positions in the new government helped to ensure that many of the lessons learned both in PROMISAM II.2 and in earlier phases of MSU's USAID-supported work in Mali would be incorporated into policy debates and initiatives of the new government. As Mali works towards reinvigorated economic expansion and national reconciliation, addressing the challenges of promoting greater food security, accelerated agricultural growth and employment generation for the burgeoning labor force will be key government priorities. Designing and implementing policies to ensure secure and equitable land tenure, expanded regional trade, and the design of effective social safety nets—all issues addressed under PROMSAM II.2—will also be high on the government's agenda. Fortunately, the re-establishment of US government's development assistance to Mali will allow USAID to work with Malian government organizations on these topics. It will also be critical to reinforce collaboration with organizations such as IPR/IFRA de Katibougou and IER in order to strengthen the capacity of the next generation of Malian leaders to address these important challenges.

**Table 1. PROMISAM II.2 - Achievements relative to targets, November 2013**

Project Component		Achievements	Comments
<b>Component 1. Enhance and Develop Agricultural Market Outlook and Monitoring Skills and Capacity (OMA)</b>			
	A1.1 Regular production of the market outlook bulletin (Bulletins de conjoncture)	Two types of reports merged into a single publication, the <i>Bulletin de conjoncture</i> . 4 issues of the report were published jointly with the OMA and widely diffused	Planned activity fully completed
	A1.2 Production of an Information Note on regional cereals trade between Mali and its neighbors		
	A1.3 Logistical support: Purchase of a 4x4 Land Cruiser and 15 motorbikes		
	A1.4 Organization of 2 refresher training sessions for OMA enumerators		
	A1.5 Price analysis refresher training session for OMA analysts	Not carried out	Was planned for Sept. 2013, but planning disrupted due to Nango Dembele's nomination as Vice Minister
	A.1.6. Training of CMTR agents in monitoring of regional trade flows	Training held in Segou in December 2012	Planned activity fully completed
<b>Component 2. Monitoring the Food Security Situation/Vulnerability Analysis</b>			
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Development of food security indicators for urban areas for SAP</b>		
	A2.1.1 Methodological review of urban food insecurity indicators	Review and workshop held in Bamako in November 2012	Planned activity fully completed
	A2.1.2 Organize and implement methodological workshop on identification of urban food insecurity indicators	Workshop held in Segou in February 2013	Planned activity fully completed
	A2.1.3 Data collection and construction of the indicators	Not carried out	Prohibition of working with INSTAT, the only organization with a valid urban household sampling frame, prevented completion of this task
	A2.1.4 National workshop to validate the indicators	Not held	
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Identification of alternative safety-net models</b>		
	A.2.2.1 Review of experience from elsewhere in the world—including experience from Bangladesh	Completed, Nov. 2013	Planned activity fully completed
	A.2.2.2 Examination of the scope of rural horticulture as a safety-net tool	Not carried out	Insecurity in country in period of production (dry season--early 2013) prevented field work
	A.2.2.3 Forum to discuss horticulture study results	Not held	
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Technical and Logistical Support to the SAP</b>		
	A.2.3.1 Gender awareness training for SAP staff	Training workshop held in Bamako in October 2013	Planned activity fully completed
	A.2.3.2 Development of new software for SAP data base management	Not completed	Evaluation of needs completed and local contractor identified, but "piecemeal" nature of NCEs prevented offering a long-enough contract to the contractor to carry out the work
	A.2.3.3 Purchase by PROMISAM of a 4x4 Pickup for use in joint activities with SAP	Purchased in November 2012	Activity fully completed, but await final decision of USAID/Mali regarding final disposition of the vehicle at end of project
	A.2.3.4 Purchase & delivery of 3 high-capacity laptops	Purchased and delivered to the SAP in Nov. 2012	Planned activity fully completed
	A.2.3.5 Purchase and delivery of a video projector	Purchased and delivered to the SAP in Nov. 2012	Planned activity fully completed
	A.2.3.6 Purchase and delivery of 8 desktop computers	Purchased and delivered to the SAP in Nov. 2012	Planned activity fully completed

**Table 1. PROMISAM II.2 (cont'd.) - Achievements relative to targets, November 2013**

Project Component		Achievements	Comments
<b>Component 3. Adaptability of Land Tenure Arrangements in Selected Zones</b>			
	A.3.1 Development of terms of reference with local consultants/institution	Completed with APCAM in Nov. 2012	Planned activity fully completed
	A.3.2 Literature review and methods development	Completed in French and English, Nov. & Dec. 2012	Planned activity fully completed
	A.3.3 Methodology workshop	Held with local consultants in Feb. 2013	Planned activity fully completed
	A.3.4 Study Implementation	Carried out in March-April, 2013	Planned activity fully completed
	A.3.5 Presentation and discussion of results with stakeholder representatives	Held in Bamako in June 2013 with 80 + participants	Planned activity fully completed
	A.3.6 Preparation and publication of report	Final report produced by August 2013	Planned activity fully completed
<b>Component 4. Study of the Recent Evolution of the Markets for Malian Cattle, Sheep and Goat Exports</b>			
	A.4.1 Review study objectives with RESIMAO	Carried out in Nov. 2012	Planned activity fully completed
	A.4.2 Literature review and background analysis	Draft completed in Dec. 2012,	Planned activity fully completed
	A.4.3 Regional Methodology workshop	Held in Bamako 3 October 2013	Planned activity fully completed
	A.4.4 Study Implementation	Studies implemented by national teams in Mali, Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire. Additional investigations carried out by national consultant who prepared the synthesis report	Planned activity fully completed.
	A.4.5 Presentation and discussion of results with stakeholder representatives	Workshop held in Bamako on Nov. 27, 2013	Planned activity fully completed
	A.4.6 Preparation and publication of policy briefs	Final report completed in early 2014.	Planned activity fully completed
<b>Component 5. Providing ongoing technical support to the donor Agricultural and Rural Economy (EAR) working group</b>			
	A.5.1 Regular provision of cereal market outlook information and regional trade	Carried out regularly, partly in conjunction with the production of the joint OMA-PROMISAM outlook bulletins	Planned activity fully completed
	A.5.2 Completion of data analysis and report on farmer cereal marketing strategies	Data analysis and report, Cereal Market Dynamics: The Malian Experience from the 1990s to Present, in Dec. 2012. This study also included analysis of role of market in supplying grain to deficit zones. See A5.3 and A5.4. Two other outputs also produced: 1. Report on <i>Farmers' Production and Marketing Response to Rice Price Increases and Fertilizer Subsidies in the Office du Niger</i> . (Dec. 2012) 2. <i>Masters thesis by Mariam Sako Thiam on factors affecting farmers' diversification strategies in Koutiala zone</i>	Reports completed and posted on project website. Thiam's master's thesis defended and most revisions completed by Nov. 30, 2013.
	A.5.3 Completion of rapid reconnaissance on role of market in supplying grain deficit zones	Data collection collected in fewer areas than originally planned due to insecurity in parts of the country	Activity not completed.
	A.5.4 Completion of report on role of markets in supplying grain deficit zones	Combined with Report listed under A5.1	Main report completed as part of the report on cereals market dynamics (Activity A5.2)
	A.5.5 Additional technical support as requested by EAR/USAID	Provided frequent consultation and feedback on documents	Planned activity fully completed

## **APPENDIX: PROMISAM II.2 WEBSITE**



## PROMISAM - Phase II.2

### Project to Mobilize Food Security Initiatives in Mali - Phase II (Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en Matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali)

Strengthening the Humanitarian Response to  
Mali's Political & Security Crisis



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[Link to Phase II.1 of PROMISAM \(Dec. 2008 – Sept. 2012\)](#)

### Project Overview

- [Project Description](#)
- [Project Technical Proposal and Work Plan](#)
- [Contact Information](#): in-country personnel, U.S.-based team and collaborating institutions.

### Component 1: Agricultural Market Outlook and Monitoring

#### *Market Outlook Bulletins (Collaborative effort with the OMA)*

- [Des baisses significatives de prix du riz local se profilent à l'horizon Bulletin de conjoncture](#). Bulletin d'analyse prospective du marché agricole. Novembre 2013.
- [La crise politico-sécuritaire affecte le marché céréalier à la stabilité pour les céréales sèches et à la baisse pour le riz local](#). Bulletin de conjoncture. Bulletin d'analyse prospective du marché agricole. Mai 2013
- [Persistance des restrictions aux exportations malgré une bonne production](#). Bulletin de conjoncture. Bulletin d'analyse prospective du marché agricole. Décembre 2012.
- [Importations nettes de céréales au Mali malgré les excédents annoncés](#). Bulletin d'analyse prospective du marché agricole et des échanges. Septembre 2012

### Component 2: Monitoring the Food Security Situation/Vulnerability Analysis

- Training workshop on Gender to SAP regional supervisors. Bamako. October 10-11, 2013.
  - Workshop documents
    - [Terms of reference](#)
    - [Workshop program](#)
    - [PowerPoint Presentation](#)
    - [Workshop report](#)
    - [Training Report](#)

### Safety Nets Options

- [Food Safety Nets: International Experience and Implications for Mali](#). Steven Haggblade, Boubacar Diallo, John Staatz, Veronique Theriault and Abdramane Traoré. October 2013.

### Developing Urban Food Insecurity Indicators (Collaborative effort with the SAP)

- Second workshop on urban food insecurity indicators (Selingué, Feb 13-15, 2013)
  - Workshop documents
    - [Terms of reference](#)
    - [Workshop program](#)
    - [Workshop report](#)
- Workshop on urban food insecurity indicators (Bamako, Nov 29-30, 2012)
  - Workshop documents
    - [Terms of reference](#)
    - [Framework urban vulnerability](#)
    - [Workshop program](#)
    - [Workshop report](#)
  - PowerPoint Presentations
    - [Context and objectives](#)
    - [Urban food insecurity indicators](#) (Conceptual framework)
  - Working group documents
    - [Group 1](#)
    - [Group 2](#)
    - [Group 3](#)

### Component 3: Analysis of the Adaptability of Land Tenure Arrangements in Selected Zones in Mali likely to Receive Large Influxes of Rural Migrants in the Coming Years

- Background paper: Aissatou Ouédraogo, Mark Skidmore and John Staatz. Literature Review and Background Report on Land Tenure in Mali: Analysis of the Adaptability of Land Tenure Arrangements in Regions Likely to Receive Large Influxes of Rural Migrants in the Coming Years. February 2013.
  - [English version](#)
  - [French version](#)
- Terms of reference for the field study in the cercles of Kita, Yanfoilila and Bougouni
  - [Summary Presentation](#)
  - [Detailed terms of reference](#)
- Workshop on preliminary findings of the study, Bamako, June 10, 2013
  - [Workshop Agenda](#)
  - Mark Skidmore and John Staatz. [La Problématique Foncière en Afrique et dans le Monde](#)
  - Cheick Oumar Diarra. [Méthodologie de l'étude sur le foncier](#)
  - Dr. Lamissa Diakité and Dr. Ibrahima Cissé. [Présentation des résultats des enquêtes de terrain dans les villages](#)
  - Brahima Koné. [Conflits fonciers découlant de la forte demande de terres agricoles suite aux récentes mutations au Mali](#)
  - Cheick Oumar Diarra. [Evolution des lois et règlements, des droits coutumiers et du processus de décentralisation](#)
- Final report: by Cheick Oumar Diarra. [Etude sur l'adaptation des régimes fonciers a la forte demande de terres agricoles suite aux récentes mutations au Mali : Rapport de synthèse](#). August 2013.

### Component 4: Study of the Recent Evolution of the Market for Malian Cattle, Sheep and Goat Exports

- Final Reports:
  - Synthesis Report: [Effets des récents chocs sur l'évolution des exportations du bétail malien : synthèse des études nationales](#), by Makan MAKADJI
  - National Report—Mali : [Etude sur les effets des différentes crises sur les exportations du bétail malien de 2000 à 2012](#) by Salifou B. DIARRA, Pierre TRAORE and Cyr Salomon MAIGA
  - National Report—Côte d'Ivoire : [Evolution des exportations du bétail malien suite aux récentes crises—Côte d'Ivoire](#) by KOUABLE BI Bah Noël and TRE BI Tré Christian Omer
  - National Report—[Senegal : Evolution des exportations de bétail malien au Sénégal suite aux récentes crises](#) by Moussa NIANG and Moussa MBAYE
- Validation workshop on the impact of recent shocks on Malian livestock exports: Bamako, 27 November 2013

- [Powerpoint presentation on PROMISAM achievements and the workshop objectives](#)
- [Synthesis report: Effets des récents chocs sur l'évolution des exportations du bétail malien : synthèse des études nationales](#), by Makan Makadji, Salifou Diarra, Dramane Diarra and John Staatz.
- [Powerpoint presentation of synthesis report](#)
- [Workshop report](#)
- [Workshop photos](#)
- Atelier de lancement de l'étude sur le bétail. Bamako, Hotel Massaley le 03 octobre 2013.
  - [Termes de référence de l'étude sur l'évolution des exportations du bétail malien suite aux récentes crises](#).
  - [Evolution des exportations du bétail malien suite aux récentes crises. Approche méthodologique](#). Boubacar Diallo, Abdramane Traoré, John Staatz, Véronique Thériault.
  - [Effets des récents chocs sur l'évolution des exportations de bétail au Mali. Approche méthodologique](#). Boubacar Diallo et Véronique Thériault.
  - [Canevas- Rapport pays](#). Boubacar Diallo.
  - [Liste de Présence](#)

Component 5: Providing technical support to the donor Agriculture and Rural Economy (EAR) working group on the evolution of market conditions and implications needed policies and investments

#### *Marketing Studies*

- [Farmers' Production and Marketing Response to Rice Price Increases and Fertilizer Subsidies in the Office Du Niger](#). David Mather and Valerie Kelly. International Development Working Paper 129. December 2012.
- [Cereal Market Dynamics: The Malian Experience from the 1990s to Present](#). Valerie Kelly, Abdoul Murekezi, Nathalie Me-nsope, Sonja Perakis, and David Mather. International Development Working Paper 128. December 2012

#### Project Progress Reports

- Final Technical Report, covering the period Sept. 1, 2012 – Nov. 30, 2013
- Quarterly Activity Report
  - [January–March, 2013](#)
  - [September–December, 2012](#)

#### Administrative Reports [Top](#)

- [For MSU and USAID Management](#) - Requires ID to enter

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