

**Michigan State University**  
**Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics**  
**Food Security III Associate Agreement**  
**(Leader Award no. GDG-A-0-02-0000021-00)**

**PROMISAM II.2 Project Technical Proposal and Work Plan**

**Proposal for a Thirteen Month Extension of the PROMISAM II Associate Award**  
**(Associate Award no. 688-09-00006-00) covering the period September 1, 2012 –**  
**September 30, 2013**

Michigan State University (MSU) proposes a thirteen-month funded extension of PROMISAM II covering the period September 1, 2012-September 30, 2013. The extension will provide critical assistance to the donor Agriculture and Rural Economy (EAR) working group in which USAID participates and to humanitarian structures in Mali to monitor closely the rapidly evolving food situation in the country, provide key information for the design of social safety nets for the food insecure, and analyze how Mali's livestock export trade and land tenure situation have been affected by recent events. The objective of this assistance is to help ensure food security during a time of major unanticipated political upheaval, and thereby hasten the return to a situation in which USAID's planned Feed The Future activities can resume.

Even before the political crisis stemming from the March 22, 2012 coup d'état, Mali and the Sahel region was facing a serious food crisis. The mediocre harvests and degradation of pasture resources in 2011/12 have been aggravated by the political disruption in Bamako and the occupation of the north by separatists and by the recent emergence of a desert locust outbreak in the north. These factors have greatly increased the number of Malians facing food insecurity over the coming year. Although necessarily narrower in scope than what might have been envisaged prior to the current political and food crises, the activities proposed here will be particularly valuable during the coming 13 months when food markets are likely to be strongly influenced by the events described above. The specific activities described below respond directly to needs for support expressed by the humanitarian structures we propose to partner with, and will be implemented in a way that further enhances the sustainability of those structures. Our partners have drawn attention to the fact that, in times of political instability, threats to food security in rural and urban areas are unavoidably linked. Hence the proposed activities recognize potential food insecurity spillovers between urban and rural populations. The proposed research on recent changes in the livestock export markets and on land tenure will provide a much-enhanced empirical basis to face potential crises that may be building with respect to these critical issues as a result of the evolving situation in Mali.

Consistent with the suspension of USAID development assistance activities in Mali, MSU will also proceed with an orderly close-out of activities funded under the previous phase of PROMISAM II that were carried out with Malian government organizations, such as the

Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire, the Institut Polytechnique Rural de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée (IPR/IFRA) de Katibougou, the Cellule de Planification et de Statistiques (CPS) du développement rural and the Institut d’Economie Rurale (IER). The proposed future activities will be carried out in partnership only with structures such as the SAP and the OMA that are dedicated to providing information for market monitoring and humanitarian relief and with non-governmental entities, such as the Chambers of Agriculture and private institutions such as the Mande Bukari University and the Malian Truckers Council (CMTR).

This proposal is organized as follows: Section 1 describes the five proposed areas of activity during the thirteen-month extension and provides a calendar for their implementation. Section 2 provides the budget and budget narrative, while section 3 presents the plans for the orderly close-out of PROMISAM’s suspended activities.

### **1. Proposed Activities for 2012-13**

The thirteen-month extension of the project will focus on:

- (a) Monitoring and outlook of the markets for key staple foods in Mali, in cooperation with
  - (a) the *Observatoire du Marché Agricole* (OMA), an organization administratively housed within the *Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d’Agriculture du Mali* (APCAM) and (b) the private-sector organization of truckers (the *Conseil Malien de Transporteurs Routiers, or CMTR*);
  - (b) Helping to monitor the food security situation in Mali and provide guidance for the design and implementation of improved social safety nets through:
    - i. Providing technical assistance to the Malian food security early warning system (the *Système d’Alerte Précoce—SAP*) to help monitor the food security/vulnerability situation and develop improved indicators of urban food insecurity (which will likely increase with the disruptions over the coming year);
    - ii. Work with the SAP and a Regional Chamber of Agriculture (CRA) 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.
- (c) 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 (including in FTF areas) 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.
- (d) Working with the West African Regional Network of Market Information Systems to document the evolution of the export markets for Malian ruminant livestock (cattle, sheep and goats) over the past 5 years, with particular emphasis on how recent changes in the subregion (e.g., the disruption in the North and the return of peace in Côte

- d'Ivoire) have affected the perspectives for livestock exports to act as an engine of Malian agricultural and economic growth once peace returns to the country.
- (e) Providing technical support to the donor working group on *Economie Agricole et Rurale* (EAR), in which USAID participates, on the evolving market situation. This information will also be useful to EAR and other organizations in implementing their strategies and those advocated by USAID.
  - (f) Complete two studies currently in progress on farmer cereal marketing strategies and the role of the market in vulnerable zones.

Figure 1 provides a summary of the proposed activities and their timing.

### *Sustainability of OMA and SAP*

Both OMA and SAP have sustained track records of effectiveness, but need additional, tailored support to provide “surge capacity” during a time of acute crisis. In addition to the political disruption in the North and the attendant emerging humanitarian crisis there, the recent discovery of large locust swarms in the North portend even greater disruption of production and markets in the coming year. The OMA and the SAP played critical roles in helping monitor and direct relief efforts during the last major locust outbreak in 2004/05 and will likely be called upon to take on those added activities this year as well.

In short, both the OMA and the SAP have demonstrated sustained capacity to produce regular market and food security reporting during the “normal” disruptions of the past years (e.g., periods of drought and locust infestation and of soaring international prices). The disruption caused by the recent coup and occupation of the northern 2/3 of the country, however, with the SAP’s attendant loss of equipment and the radically increased need for market and food security monitoring in the coming months, will greatly strain the capacity of the two organizations. Thus, the assistance proposed here is to allow them to respond to the extraordinary circumstances facing Mali in the coming months, and once the situation becomes more stable, the two organizations can resume their more “routine” level of reporting independent of technical assistance from MSU or other organizations. The proposed activities, however, will also increase the organization’s ability to carry out more sophisticated analyses of evolving market conditions than they have done in the past. The capacities, weaknesses, and nature of temporary additional support are spelled out in more detail below.

### ***Component 1: Agricultural Market Outlook and Monitoring***

The OMA plays a central role in monitoring agricultural market conditions in Mali and in providing market outlook bulletins. It is administratively housed in the Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d’Agriculture du Mali (APCAM), a predominantly private-sector-funded umbrella organization of farmers’ and fishers’ organizations in Mali. OMA strengths include its network of enumerators, its links with rural radio stations, and its capacity for

price data collection, transmission and analysis. OMA's weaknesses in the current context include transportation for enumerators and supervisors, capacity for enhanced frequency of outlook bulletins (given the other heavy demands that OMA analysts will also likely face during the coming months), and analytic capacity to more fully exploit some of the data it collects to better predict emerging market trends, especially some of the implications of changes in regional and international markets. To address these weaknesses, PROMISAM support will involve the following actions requested by OMA (as shown in Figure 1):

- a. Jointly produce up to 3 additional outlook bulletins (*Bulletins de conjuncture*) during the year. Over the past 3 years outlook bulletins have been produced twice a year, but given the critical importance of having regularly updated information during the coming year of political uncertainty and physical disruption of national and regional trade patterns PROMISAM will reinforce OMA's capacity.
- b. Collaborate with the OMA and the Malian Truckers' Council (CMTR) to produce reports every other month on regional cereal trade between Mali and its neighbors. This monitoring will allow PROMISAM and its partners to identify quickly any changes that have affected or will likely affect these flows and draw implications for needed actions (such as facilitating imports from neighboring countries) to help ensure adequate cereals availability in Malian markets. As part of this joint work, PROMISAM will provide training to CMTR agents on monitoring regional market flows.
- c. Replace critical transportation equipment of the OMA, as the poor state of its current vehicles is impeding the timely (weekly) monitoring of national markets. Without reliable transportation equipment, the OMA staff will be unable to play its vital role of market monitoring and outlook in the coming year. This support will involve providing 1 4x4 Land Cruiser (used by the OMA headquarters staff to monitor activities of its enumerators in zones of the country still accessible to the OMA and to carry out the surveys needed to produce the outlook bulletins) and 15 motorbikes to replace the current worn-out machines used by the OMA enumerators in the zones of Koulikoro, Sikasso and Segou where the regional trade monitoring will be most intense and where the risk of theft of such vehicles is lowest in the country
- d. Support two refresher training sessions for the OMA enumerators so that they are fully equipped to conduct their market monitoring and reporting responsibilities in the context of the rapidly changing market situation over the coming year.
- e. Provide training for recently hired OMA analysts on price and market analysis, in order to improve the analytic content of the OMA bulletins. This training will be provided jointly to the OMA analysts and the regional SAP supervisors (see below).

Although the primary focus of these activities is to provide "surge capacity" and replace equipment, OMA counterparts will acquire stronger skills sets in specific areas (e.g., price analysis) that will enhance the quality of their ongoing work after the project completion.

The MSU/PROMISAM lead personnel for Component 1 will be Nango Dembélé and Abdramane Traoré (from the Bamako office) and John Staatz and Steve Haggblade (from the US office).

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

This component will consist of two main elements: technical and logistical support to the SAP and providing insight to relief organizations, USAID, the SAP and other key actors into the design of improved safety nets for the food insecure.

### *Technical and Logistical Support to the Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP)*

The SAP plays a crucial role in monitoring the food security/vulnerability of different population groups in Mali—a role that will take on even more importance during the coming year given the disruption of food supplies and social safety nets and the movement of displaced people from the north, often to urban centers such as Segou, Mopti or Bamako. On the technical side, the SAP has requested help from MSU/PROMISAM in the following areas:

- a. Help develop and test indicators of *urban* food insecurity, as the organization is being called on to monitor urban food insecurity but does not have a reliable method for doing so.
- b. Provide training on market analysis to SAP regional supervisors in the same training sessions that will be provided for the new OMA analysts described above.
- c. Provide training to the SAP regional supervisors on gender analysis so that their future reports more fully take into account the differential incidence and/or impact of food insecurity and measures to alleviate it on men, women and youth.
- d. Review and possibly replace its current computer program (received several years ago from an EU technical assistance program) for evaluation of the food security status of rural and urban populations based on various indicators. The SAP would like to have a program that can be modified over time as conditions in rural and urban areas change.

On the logistical side, the SAP is facing the need to replace its very old computer equipment. The headquarters office in Bamako also needs access to a 4-wheel drive vehicle if the organization is to be able to fulfill its critical food security monitoring tasks during the coming year, as its current vehicle is in poor repair. As outlined in figure 1, PROMISAM II proposes to purchase a 4x4 pick-up truck, to which PROMISAM II will retain ownership, for use in the project's joint monitoring work with the SAP during the 13-month project extension. At the end of the 13-month extension, USAID/Mali can determine the final disposition of this vehicle. In order to allow the SAP to carry out its critical analysis, PROMISAM II also proposes the purchase of 3 laptop and 8 desktop computers, plus a computer projector for the SAP to allow it to collect, process, and share its data and analyses in a timely way with relief organizations, donors, and other key agencies involved in humanitarian efforts in Mali.

As in the case of OMA, while the primary focus of these activities is to provide “surge capacity” and upgrade equipment, SAP counterparts will return to their ongoing tasks after project completion with upgraded analytical tools.

The current SAP methodology for identifying vulnerable rural populations focuses at the village and commune level, not the household level, and thus does not provide information to allow family- or individual-level targeting of emergency assistance. Revision of this methodology would be useful in permitting better targeting of assistance, but MSU is *not* proposing to work with the SAP on revising its methods in rural areas in the context of this 13-month extension of PROMISAM. That task would require more time and staff availability from both MSU and the SAP than they will have over the coming 13 months given the other urgent activities that they will be undertaking during this period. Nonetheless, the development of indicators of food insecurity in urban areas, which will be done under this extension, will likely focus mainly on household- and individual-level variables and thus will likely provide useful insights for an eventual reformulation of the SAP's rural food insecurity monitoring methods.

The MSU/PROMISAM lead personnel for Element 1 of Component 2 will be Boubacar Diallo and Abdramane Traoré (from the Bamako office) and Veronique Theriault (from the US office).

*Informing the design of improved safety nets for the food insecure*

The precarious food insecurity situation facing many Malians this year, brought about by the poor harvests, political disruption in Bamako and the occupation of the North, will persist over the coming months, even if the situation in the North is resolved. Thus, a growing number of Malians will need to rely on some sort of social safety net to acquire food. Past experience in many countries has shown that the questions of urban food insecurity and provision of adequate farmer and trader incentives to produce and market food need to be addressed simultaneously. A government that cannot address the need of many urban residents to obtain food at an affordable price will be extremely reluctant to embrace policies that allow farmers to receive higher prices for their goods. In the past, for example, the government of Mali imposed export bans for cereals when prices rose in neighboring countries in order to hold down consumer food prices within Mali. As a consequence, Malian farmers did not fully benefit from the increased demand in the region. A major challenge, therefore, will be to create safety nets that effectively protect the most vulnerable consumers while not undermining incentives to farmers to produce more food (as export bans do) and nor disrupt the ability of markets to serve consumers who still have purchasing power (as untargeted distribution of food aid frequently does). To help inform the design of such safety nets, PROMISAM II will carry out the following actions:

- a. Produce a report synthesizing the experience of alternative food social safety-net designs from around the world, with an analysis of their potential applicability to Mali. Particular attention will be paid to some innovative experiences in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Latin America.
- b. In collaboration with one or more regional Chambers of Agriculture (CRA) in Feed The Future zone(s) of influence and with the SAP:

- i. Analyze the impact of efforts over the past 5 years recommended by the SAP for using local horticultural production as a safety net for communities facing unexpected shortfalls in agricultural production or income. Use of horticulture as a safety net is a common recommendation in SAP reports, but there has been little systematic analysis of whether these recommendations have been implemented and how successful they have been.
- ii. Carry out case studies of the constraints and opportunities for using rural smallholder horticulture and peri-urban horticulture in secondary cities (in zones where FTF will be active) as a more effective safety net to earn income (particularly for women and youth) and improve diet quality. Conventional wisdom claims such production has the potential to serve as a safety net through: (i) its capacity to generate a large amount of employment for vulnerable populations, particularly for women and youth, and (b) its ability to expand the availability of foods rich in critical micronutrients for populations in underserved neighborhoods. However, little is known about the constraints women farmers and youth face in accessing inputs, technical advice, or market access. The results will be summarized in a report shared with the CRA's stakeholders, USAID, and other interested parties.

The MSU/PROMISAM lead personnel for Element 2 of Component 2 will be Nango Dembélé and Abdramane Traoré (from the Bamako office) and Veronique Theriault and Steve Haggblade (from the US office).<sup>1</sup>

***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***

This study will focus on the nature and adaptability of land tenure systems in some of the key areas (including in FTF areas) that are likely to receive increased private investors 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. Conversely, out-migration in the North places a different set of land use management challenges in those regions. The aim of the proposed study will be to identify needed changes in current land tenure system at the local and national levels to deal with the anticipated changing demands for land in the coming years.

Already, conflicts over land use are frequent in Mali, sometimes ending in bloodshed. The responsibility for dealing with land issues is generally vested in local governments, but in practice, their resolution often involves traditional leaders, local elected officials, civil society organizations and national authorities (e.g., the Office du Niger in the irrigated rice area).

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<sup>1</sup> Haggblade worked for several years in Bangladesh and is very familiar with some of that country's innovative approaches to safety nets for the food insecure.

The study will begin with a review of the literature, including the recent land-tenure issues paper commissioned in 2010 by USAID/Mali, as well as documents available on two recently created land-tenure internet portals, one sponsored by USAID (<http://usaidlandtenure.net/country-profiles/mali>) and the other by FAO and the International Land Coalition (<http://landportal.info>). It will be followed by interviews with key informants in these zones, including farmers, local officials, and judicial experts.

The work will be carried out in conjunction with a local land-tenure specialist from a private research institution. The primary objectives of the proposed study are to understand how flexible the land tenure systems are, how they have evolved in recent years, and what changes may be needed in the coming years to face the challenges of increased population movements and private investors demand for land in Mali. In addition, the proposed work is designed to reveal ways in which the land tenure system may serve as an impediment to appropriate moves in response to changing climate as well as economic and political realities. Finally, the study lays the groundwork for the implementation of a more effective system of local government finance. Currently, local governments' own-source revenues are composed of a set of *ad hoc* taxes [annual head tax, vehicle registration (mopeds, bicycles, and donkeys), animal taxes, firearms tax, and a Moulin tax] that are often difficult to administer and enforce. A stable land tenure system that offers well-defined land use rights may enable local officials to use a land-based tax as a means for funding essential local government services such as primary education, health services, access to potable water and basic sanitation services, agricultural education and land management assistance.

Deliverables: Validation workshop with stakeholders. One report (in French and English) and policy synthesis (in both languages). Outreach will take place through the Chambers of Agriculture in the zones studied.

The MSU/PROMISAM lead personnel for Component 3 will be Nango Dembélé and Abdramane Traoré (from the Bamako office) and Mark Skidmore and Duncan Boughton (from the US office).

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

Historically, livestock have been Mali's number 3 export in value terms, after gold and cotton. In the past 5 years, the export market has experienced huge changes—some positive (such as the return of peace to Côte d'Ivoire, historically Mali's top export destination) and some negative (such as the disruption in the North, which has likely disrupted flows of trade animals south and exports of goats and sheep to countries to the north). This study will be carried out jointly with national market information systems in Mali and in three of Mali's most important export markets: Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Guinea (which also serves as a transit market for Malian livestock exports to Liberia and Sierra Leone). The work with the market information systems will be coordinated through the West African network of market

information systems (RESIMAO), which is based in Mali and with which MSU has longstanding collaborative relations.

The study will analyze the evolution of the export markets for Malian ruminant livestock (cattle, sheep and goats) in order to document constraints and opportunities for the export market to serve as a major engine of reignited agricultural growth in Mali and to provide an outlet for destocking of animals in the short run to deal with degraded pastures due to drought and the possible effects of the locust invasion.

The study will pay particular attention to how the following recent changes have affected the perspectives for export growth in the future:

1. The ending of the political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, which had cut in two Mali's formerly most important cattle export market;
2. The ending of the monetary crisis in Guinea, which had led in the last years of the Conté regime to the banning of official conversion of Guinean francs into CFA francs, thus disrupting regional trade;
3. Changes in the export market in Senegal, including the opening of the paved road between Mali and Senegal and the changing import-tax structure for cattle in that country (TVA, local municipal taxes);
4. Likely large-scale movements of herds out of northern Mali in into neighboring countries in 2011 in response to low rainfall and the consequent degradation of pastures in northern Mali.
5. The occupation of the north by separatists since March 2012, which has cut Mali in two and has likely redirected trade flows out of northern livestock-producing areas.

The study will take as a starting point a recent regional livestock trade study commissioned by USAID/West Africa and an earlier (2006) study by ILRI. The findings will be reviewed and discussed with key informants in the study countries to determine if and how the situation has changed recently and the implications of these changes for needed actions by the private sector, civil society, and national and regional authorities. Written deliverables will include country reports (in French), a synthesis report (in French and English) and a policy synthesis (in both languages).

The MSU/PROMISAM lead personnel for Component 4 will be Abdramane Traoré and Boubacar Diallo, with input from Nango Dembele (from the Bamako office) and Steve Haggblade, with input from John Staatz and graduate assistant Abdrahmane Berthé (from the US office).

***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***

Throughout its existence, PROMISAM II has provided information and analysis not only to USAID/Mali that helped inform the design of its programs, but also shared its results with the other development partners with which USAID/Mali closely collaborates. In the area of agriculture, these development partners have formed an agricultural and rural economy working group, known by its French acronym EAR. This group has been instrumental in helping coordinate donor actions aimed at improving Mali's long-term food security and the providing feedback on the CAADP process. PROMISAM II proposes that during the 13-month extension, the project continue to provide analyses to EAR, via USAID/Mali, concerning (a) the evolution of market conditions and the food security situation in the country (drawing on the results of components 1 and 2 of the project) as well as (b) the strategies and investments needed to restart Malian agricultural growth once peace and political stability return to the country. Project staff will also complete two studies initiated under the previous phase. A study of farmers' cereal marketing strategies will be completed by October 2012 and a rapid reconnaissance survey on the role of markets in supplying grain-deficit areas will be completed by December 2012.

The MSU/PROMISAM lead personnel for Component 5 will be Nango Dembélé (from the Bamako office) and Duncan Boughton (from the US office).

#### *Expected results*

The expected results of the above proposed activities fall under two sets of indicators. Targets from the AEG Program Elements and Indicators (included in the Project's current Performance Management Plan (PMP)) are presented in Table 1 below. These have been modified to include an additional custom indicator related to increasing the local capacity of universities, think tanks and civil society organizations. Indicators related to improving the agricultural policy environment are captured in indicators under items PE2 (Trade and Investment Enabling Environment) and PE 5 (Agriculture Enabling Environment) in Table 1. Targets for FTF Indicators are presented in Table 2 below.

In addition, the activities of PROMISAM II with the OMA and the SAP will lay the empirical groundwork needed for other projects and programs, including those financed by USAID, to measure progress in increasing resilience of vulnerable communities and households (IR5). Without the information generated by these organizations, it would be very difficult and costly for USAID's partners and others to get the baseline information needed to measure their results with respect to IR5.

Table 1: Expected results for Accelerated Economic Growth Program Elements and Indicators

Indicator number	AEG Program Elements and Indicators	Targets and Actuals			Activities contributing to targets
		Baseline 7/31/2012	Target for 9/30/13	Actual for 9/20/13	
PE 1	<b>Program Support/Program Design and Learning Indicators</b>				
1.2	Number of Information Gathering or Research Activities	0	19		A.1.1, A.1.2, A.2.2.1, A.2.2.2, A.3.2, A.3.3
PE 2	<b>Trade and Investment Enabling Environment</b>				
2.1	Number of consultative processes with private sector as a result of USG assistance	0	1		A.2.2.3
PE 5	<b>Agriculture Enabling Environment</b>				
3.2	Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural enabling environment				
	-Men	0	1		GRA
	-Women	0	1		GRA
Custom Results indicator 1	<b>Local capacity of universities, think tanks and civil society increased</b>				
C1.1	Number of civil-society agents trained in trade flow monitoring	0	10		A.1.6
C1.2	Number of private university and/or local consultant/think tank personnel with expanded experience and knowledge in land tenure-local public finance issues	0	2		A.3.1 – A.3.6

**Table 2: Expected results for FTF Indicators**

	FTF Program Elements and Indicators	Targets and Actuals			Activities contributing to targets
		Baseline 7/31/2012	Target for 9/30/13	Actual for 9/20/13	
IR 1	Improved Agricultural Productivity				
Sub IR 1.1	<b>Enhanced human and institutional capacity development for increased sustainable agriculture sector productivity</b>				
4.5.2-7	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	0	165		A.1.4; A.2.1.1; A.2.3.1
	- Men	0	154		A.1.4; A.2.1.1; A.2.3.1
	- Women	0	11		A.1.4; A.2.1.1; A.2.3.1
4.5.2-27	Number of members of producer organizations and community based organizations receiving USG assistance	0	100		A.2.2.2, A.2.2.3
	-Men	0	20		A.2.2.2, A.2.2.3
	-Women	0	80		A.2.2.2, A.2.2.3

**Figure 1 Activity Implementation Calendar: PROMISAM II**  
**August 2012 - September 2013**

		2012				2013									
		Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	
<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)	■		■		■		■			■			■	
	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							■	■						
	A.1.6. Training of CMTR agents in monitoring of regional trade flows	■													
<b>Component 2. Monitoring the Food Security Situation/Vulnerability Analysis</b>															
2.1	Development of food security indicators for urban areas for SAP														
	A2.1.1 Methodological review of urban food insecurity indicators	■													
	A2.1.2 Organize and implement methodological workshop on identification of urban food insecurity indicators		■	■											
	A2.1.3 Data collection and construction of the indicators				■	■	■	■	■	■					
	A2.1.4 National workshop to validate the indicators										■				
2.2	Identification of alternative safety-net models														
	A.2.2.1 Review of experience from elsewhere in the world—including experience from Bangladesh	■	■	■	■										
	A.2.2.2 Examination of the scope of rural horticulture as a safety-net tool					■	■	■	■	■					

**Figure 1 Activity Implementation Calendar: PROMISAM II (continued)**

**August 2012 - September 2013**

		2012				2013										
		Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept		
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Technical and Logistical Support to the SAP</b>															
	A.2.3.1 Gender awareness training for SAP staff	■														
	A.2.3.2 Development of new software for SAP data base management		■	■	■	■										
	A.2.3.3 Purchase and delivery of 10 high-capacity laptops for SAP			■												
	A.2.3.4 Purchase & delivery of 3 high-capacity laptops				■											
	A.2.3.5 Purchase and delivery of a video projector				■											
	A.2.3.6 Purchase and delivery of 8 desktop computers				■											
<b>Component 3. Adaptability of Land Tenure Arrangements in Selected Zones</b>																
	A.3.1 Development of terms of reference with local consultants/institution	■														
	A.3.2 Literature review and methods development	■	■													
	A.3.3 Methodology workshop			■												
	A.3.4 Study Implementation				■	■	■	■								
	A.3.5 Presentation and discussion of results with stakeholder representatives								■							
	A.3.6 Preparation and publication of policy briefs									■	■	■				

