

## PROMISAM II.2 Project Description

The current phase of PROMISAM II (referred to here as PROMISAM II.2) was developed in the context of the aftermath of the March, 2012 coup d'état in Mali, the subsequent suspension of US Government development assistance to Mali and the occupation of the northern two-thirds of country by jihadist rebels. The project focuses on humanitarian assistance, especially in helping monitor the impacts of the insecurity in Mali on the evolution of agricultural markets and on factors that will be essential for Mali's economic recovery once peace and a freely elected government returns to the country. Consistent with US Government directives, the project does 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.

PROMISAM II.2 has five objectives:

1. Monitoring and outlook of the markets for key staple foods in Mali, in cooperation with (a) the *Observatoire du Marché Agricole (OMA)* and (b) the private-sector organization of truckers (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 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;
  - b. 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.
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 *Economie Agricole et Rurale (EAR)*, in which USAID participates, on the evolving market situation. Complete two studies currently in progress on farmer cereal marketing strategies and the role of the market in vulnerable zones.