

<p>Présidence de la République Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire</p> 		<p>APCAM/MSU/USAID Projet de Mobilisation des Initiatives en matière de Sécurité Alimentaire au Mali – Phase II (PROMISAM - II)</p> <p>MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY</p>
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## PROMISAM - II

### PROJECT TO MOBILIZE FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVES IN MALI – Phase II

#### Annual Work Plan FY 2011 and FY 2012 (October 1, 2010 – May 30, 2012)

Michigan State University  
Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics  
Food Security III Associate Agreement (Leader Award no. GDG-A-0-02-0000021-00)  
Associate Award (Associate Award no. 688-09-00006-00)

*Strengthening the Capacity of the Malian Government to Develop Analytical and Market-  
Based Food Security Responses*

Revised and submitted May 6, 2011



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**Annual Work Plan FY 2011 and FY 2012 (October 1, 2010 – May 31, 2012)**

## **Introduction**

This document lays out PROMISAM II's work plan for FY 2011 and FY 2012, including a six month no-cost extension to the final scheduled year of the project. The work plan covers the six objectives of the project—four established in the original project agreement and two added to the agreement in 2009 and 2010—as well as cross-cutting activities that PROMISAM will undertake to support all the project objectives as well as the broader economic growth objectives of USAID/Mali.

PROMISAM II began in December, 2008 and is currently funded for a three-year period, through Nov. 30, 2011. The original project agreement had 4 strategic objectives: (i) further enhance and develop the technical and analytical skills for the Malian food security commission (CSA) and related support agencies; (ii) assist Mali in implementing food security plans country-wide through the developing and testing of methods for monitoring plan implementation; (iii) help IPR/IFRA de Katibougou to develop an academic and practical curriculum in agricultural economics and food policy analysis; and (iv) provide technical support to Mali's national team developing the country's NEPAD/CAADP report and national compact. The FY 2010 work plan added a fifth objective, helping to organize a border conference between Senegal and Mali in order to facilitate smoother cross-border trade in agricultural products. A further modification implemented in May 2010 called for PROMISAM II to carry out a number of background studies on agricultural development/food security challenges and opportunities facing Mali over the coming 5-10 years in order to assist USAID/Mali in its strategic planning of future investments and activities.

The FY 2011 and FY 2012 work plan, by objective, is summarized visually in Figure 1. Table 1 lists the performance indicators and targets, along with the activities that contribute to their achievement, consistent with the revised Performance Management Plan that PROMISAM II submitted in September 2010.

## **PROMISAM II's Approach to Addressing Gender**

In Mali, food security is fundamentally a family issue, in the sense that Malian families have developed strategies to try to ensure family members' access to food, with men, women, boys

and girls each playing important and complementary roles in that strategy. Therefore, any change affecting the family system (e.g., changes in agricultural technology or development of new income-earning opportunities through improved market access) will likely affect all family members and the roles they play relative to each other. For example, for most Malian ethnic groups, men are the primary providers of staple foods, while women provide the complementary “sauce” ingredients (vegetables, pulses, and animal proteins) that are critical to providing micronutrients and proteins. Yet in some regions, declining productivity in staple food production has forced women to contribute more (via own production or through cash earnings) to provision of staples, undercutting their ability to provide the complementary, nutritionally dense foods. In this instance, an intervention aimed primarily at men, to increase staple food production through new, more productive varieties, could free women’s resources so that they could devote more of their effort to providing nutritionally dense foods and using more of their remaining cash income for other family needs, such as education of their children. Thus, in analyzing the impacts of changes in policies, technologies, and institutions, what is needed is an awareness of how these changes affect the family and the ability of different family members to contribute to the family’s food-security and income generation strategy rather than simply identifying an intervention as affecting either “men’s activities” or “women’s activities.” Identifying such interactions requires collecting sex-disaggregated data and then analyzing the impact of proposed changes on different members of the families. This implies going beyond a focus just on “women’s activities” or “men’s activities” to understand how changes in the *system* affect the welfare of different family members.

In translating this vision into action in the sections that follow, the present work plan does not ignore issues where it is important to increase women’s current low level of participation relative to men’s (e.g., in the monitoring of local food security plans), but it attempts to understand the systemic factors (illiteracy, high demands on their time, etc.) that may limit women’s participation and devise strategies to address those constraints. Many of the constraints to women’s equitable participation in economic and political processes in Mali will require long-term solutions. This work plan, while striving to carry out the project’s activities in a way that contributes to such participation, also recognizes that it should focus on those areas where it can achieve measurable success within the remaining lifetime of the project.

In order to ensure a more systematic inclusion of gender perspectives in PROMISAM II’s work, the project will designate two people, Hamsatou Diallo of the Bamako-based staff, and Valerie Kelly of US-based MSU faculty, to oversee gender analyses throughout the program.<sup>1</sup> The project will contract with a local gender specialist to provide training to Mme. Diallo in order to strengthen PROMISAM’s in-house capacity and will associate that specialist in further work of PROMISAM described below. As needed, the team will also draw on the resources of MSU’s Center for Gender in Global Context (GenCen) for additional training materials and expertise.

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<sup>1</sup> Clarifying who is responsible to oversee such analyses was one of the recommendations of the team of gender specialists (Deborah Rubin and Nathalie Me-Nsope) to the PROMISAM team in October, 2010.

## **Objective 1: Further Enhance and Develop Technical and Analytical Skills for the CSA and Related Support Agencies** (*Activities 1A.1 through 1A.7 in figure 1*)

The final 18 months of the project will focus on six categories of activities in support of Objective 1, building on the project's achievements during its first 2 years. The first three categories (activities A1.1 through A1.3) focus on strengthening the analysis and planning capacity of the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA) and its affiliated agencies. The first of these activities (A1.1) involves ongoing collaborative work with the CSA staff in analyzing food policy issues, building on the information and skills the staff gained from the 2010 study tour to the US. This activity involves much of the day-to-day interaction of PROMISAM II staff with their CSA colleagues, PROMISAM II's review of proposed policies with CSA staff, and the ongoing provision of documentation and other training materials to them. Activities A1.2.1 and A1.2.2 involve more specialized training (in SPSS and in cell-phone-based data transmission) to the *Système d'Alerte Précoce* (SAP) and the *Observatoire du Marché Agricole* (OMA), two of the key CSA affiliated agencies (*services rattachés*) that provide ongoing monitoring of agricultural markets and the food security situation throughout the country. In addition, training in gender analysis will be provided to SAP regional staff (who produce and transmit information critical in determining where emergency relief is provided and who receives it) as well as central staff of the CSA (who make critical food policy decisions). This training will draw upon the local specialists and PROMISAM/MSU staff mentioned earlier. (Activities A1.3.1 and A1.3.2) In addition, throughout the year, the CSA's two staff economists will be affiliated with PROMISAM II's marketing studies (activity A1.5), strengthening their analysis skills in a "learning by doing" environment of working alongside MSU and IER researchers. CSA economists will participate in the design and implementation of marketing studies as their duties permit. In all of these activities, PROMISAM II will stress the importance of using sex-disaggregated data to analyze the potential differential impacts of different food policies and market reporting strategies on women and men. For example, one of MSU masters' students, Brenda Lazarus, will be analyzing the farm-level data with a focus on the different income sources of men and women in the 3 production systems.

The planned marketing studies (activity A1.5) are aimed at improving the empirical basis for food policy decisions in Mali by updating similar studies that were conducted in the 1980s and 1990s. The study of farm families' production and marketing strategies is ongoing, having begun in 2010, and will continue throughout FY 2011. This study, which builds on the previous World-Bank supported RuralStruc study, is providing a rich set of data to understand better how farm families are likely to react to different government marketing policies and how different family members currently participate and generate incomes through these marketing activities in 3 different types of farming systems (irrigated rice; cotton-coarse grains, and millet/sorghum/livestock). For each system, PROMISAM II staff will also undertake, in addition to the survey work, focus group discussions with women and men aimed at identifying gender-related constraints to increasing production and incomes. Such focus groups will improve the understanding of all involved in the studies of the gender dimensions of these farming systems and how they are evolving. A market- and trader-level study will begin in November 2010, coinciding with the beginning of the 2010/11 crop marketing year, and a key informant appraisal study of the role of the market in helping ensure food security in chronically deficit zones is scheduled to begin in April 2011, at the beginning of the "hungry season" (*soudure*). The appraisal phase will involve all types of key informants in representative livelihood systems as defined by the SAP – elected local leaders, village heads and advisors,

household heads, women, traders, cereal bank managers – to identify constraints to the role of the market in assuring food security and determine the need for longer-term quantitative monitoring and analysis. These studies are being jointly undertaken with IER, the OMA, and the CSA, and all involve collecting sex-disaggregated data so that the roles of different household members in food production and marketing are clearly identified and the incomes they derive from the different activities.

Outputs:

- Preliminary report on farmers’ marketing strategies – End of July 2011; final report January 2012.
- Report on traders’ level study, including a description of the evolution of marketing channels over the past 10 years – February, 2012.
- Preliminary report on the key informant appraisal study of the role of markets in supplying grain-deficit areas with staple foods – December, 2011; final report April 2012.

The sixth activity (A1.6) under this objective provides the final set of equipment to CSA-affiliated agencies programmed under the project. Laptop computers and programmable cell-phones for data transmission will be provided to the OMA in October and November 2010 to ensure continued timely market reporting, which are critical to the Government of Mali’s food policy planning. PROMISAM will also support the implementation of the CSA’s public awareness campaign regarding the national food security strategy (activity A1.7), building on outreach materials (including television and radio sketches) that were developed in FY 2010. This activity is aimed at improving public understanding and informing public discussion concerning the definition of food security. Because the campaign will rely heavily on radio and television sketches in local languages rather than simply printed media in French, and because such shows are frequently listened to/watched by the entire family, it is likely that the campaign will reach a wide audience of both women and men.

**Objective 2: Assistance in Implementing Food Security Plans Country-wide** (*Activities A2.1.1 through A2.1.5 in figure 1*)

In FY 2011, PROMISAM II will continue its collaborative program with the USAID-Mali supported PGP2 local governance project and Peace Corps/Mali that is developing and testing methods for local stakeholders to monitor the implementation of the country’s commune-level food security plans. In FY 2010, the PROMISAM II, PGP2 and Peace Corps/Mali carried out training of local officials on the monitoring, using training materials developed by PROMISAM II. Participants included the mayors from the 30 test communes plus other municipal officials. As the training proceeded, however, it became evident that few women and youth were participating in the training, as their numbers among elected officials and administrative staff at the commune-level is very low. In order to improve the participation of women and youth in the monitoring of the plan implementation, PROMISAM will therefore organize special training sessions aimed especially at women and representatives of youth groups, starting in January (Activity A2.1.1). It will also work with local women’s groups to identify the factors that constrained women’s participation in the monitoring process (e.g., illiteracy, heavy workloads) in the test communes and develop suggestions on how to address these constraints as the process of local plan monitoring scales up to other communes.

In addition, under this project objective, PROMISAM and its partners will continue to monitor the work of the local consultants who are working with the communities on implementation monitoring, as well as review the initial results of that monitoring. This activity (A2.1.2) will continue through December 2010. The results of the experience with implementation monitoring methods in the 30 test communes will be reviewed in regional workshops (A2.1.3) among the participants from October through December, continuing work reviews begun in late September. They will then be the subject of a national workshop in the first quarter of FY2012 (A2.1.4), which will review, modify if necessary, and validate the methods, setting the stage for a scale-up of the methods to other communes. Given the initial experience with the low participation of women and youth in the monitoring/training programs, PROMISAM II, will pro-actively work with local stakeholders to develop selection guidelines that will ensure that women, men and youth are all represented at the regional and national workshops and are able to communicate their perspectives on the monitoring plan. These guidelines will be informed by an understanding, based on the discussions mentioned in the previous paragraph, of the constraints to the participation of women and youth in the initial monitoring test cases. The initial discussion of the implementation results in the test communes in the Sikasso region, in late September, 2010, highlighted that local plan elements that focused on improving food utilization (e.g., nutrition education programs), which focus predominantly on women, tended to have been implemented at a much lower rate than programs aimed at increasing farm production, which focused more on men. In the subsequent reviews of the experience, PROMISAM and its partners will focus particular attention in discussion with stakeholders for the reasons for such a difference (assuming that it also appears in the communes in other areas) and the strategies the communes can devise to overcome it.

A final activity (A2.1.5) under this objective will be an exploratory study to examine the feasibility of adapting the OMA's cell-phone-based data market data transmission system to create a simple, locally managed system in which communes can exchange key planning information and information on plan implementation with each other as well as with government and non-governmental partners in Bamako. Initial discussions held in Mali with MSU faculty member Mark Skidmore (who works on similar programs of data-sharing among local governments in Michigan) indicates that the OMA system may be adapted to this purpose, and beginning in July 2011 a study will be undertaken to test further the feasibility of this approach. The initial test will focus on transmitting information on levels of inventories held in local-level cereals banks in a limited number of test communes. Lack of knowledge of local inventory levels frequently leads to fears generally among government officials and specifically among the CSA that shortages are greater than they actually are, resulting in policies that harm the development of a vibrant private marketing system. The aim is to create a local-level stock-reporting system so that both the private sector and the government can plan on the basis of improved information on levels of local inventories. If the initial test of the system proves successful, further discussions with local officials, national officials and the private sector will focus on scaling up and on what additional information could be added to such a system, who should do the reporting, and what tools are best suited for different types of information and different types of correspondents—questions with clear gender dimensions.

**Objective 3: Development of an Academic and Practical Curriculum for the University of Bamako/ IPR Katibougou in Agricultural Economics/Food Policy Analysis (Activities A3.1 through A3.10 in figure 1)**

IPR/IFRA admitted its first undergraduate class in Agricultural Economics in FY 2010, and the FY2011 activities under Objective 3 aim at strengthening and consolidating that program and laying the groundwork for the planned masters program. Ten sets of activities are programmed under this objective. These include implementing the remaining investments called for in the original proposal (library resources, bus, and remaining computer equipment) that support the teaching program (A3.1) and the setting up of an office for the program coordinator (A3.2). After one year's experience with the program (interrupted by a university-wide strike), a workshop is programmed for October that will review the first year's experience and make any needed changes to the undergraduate curriculum (A3.3). This workshop will be followed by the establishment of an external advisory panel for the program (A3.4), with strong participation from the private sector, in order to provide ongoing input by potential employers of graduates from the program concerning the skills the program needs to provide the students. One of the courses proposed in the core curriculum (*Economie du développement agricole et agro-alimentaire*) has a gender module, and PROMISAM will work with IPR/IFRA to help ensure strong content to this module.

In order to strengthen the applied nature of the program and strengthen IPR/IFRA's outreach program, PROMISAM will assist in the design of a study to inventory the farm enterprises in the area immediately around the school, with the view to eventually carrying out surveys to establish a database on these farms (on a sex-disaggregated basis) that can serve as a source of data for student research and for identifying key constraints that IPR's faculty can address through research and outreach (A3.5). For example, a key skill that students need to develop is whole-farm budgeting that takes into account the full range of activities and constraints faced by each individual in the household. The objective of such analysis should be identifying ways for the entire farm to become more productive and financially profitable while ensuring that the position of women and youth improves. This inventory will begin with the new school year in October 2011 and continue through May 2012.

During the year, MSU and IPR/IFRA staff will also develop a business plan for the planned professional master's program in Agricultural Economics, to be taught initially at the Bamako Annex. A study of the supply and demand for agricultural economists was carried out in 2009/10 prior to designing the program. The study demonstrated strong demand from existing employees of the Malian government and the private sector, which already have employee classification systems in place that allow for a higher salary once higher qualifications have been obtained. Hence, IPR/IFRA foresees this program as a potential money-maker for the school, as significant tuition will be charged. But for this model to succeed, careful attention needs to be paid to producing a high-quality program that delivers the skills required for Mali's rapidly evolving professional labor market. A list of potential teachers has already been developed and the teachers have given their agreement to participate.

The development of the business plan (A3.6) is scheduled for July-November 2011 to allow at least a full year of preparation before launching the new program. In anticipation of the need to

recruit high-quality students into both the undergraduate and masters program, PROMISAM II will support IPR's implementing its communication/publicity campaign regarding the new program of studies. This will begin in November and continue through the following September (A3.7). In both the plans for the masters' program and in the recruitment of students to the undergraduate program, MSU will work closely with its IPR partners to try to augment the number of women admitted to the program, in part by identifying why relatively few women have thus far applied for admission. One hypothesis is that the program is perceived primarily as "agriculture" and hence rural, and that as it becomes more known as an applied agribusiness degree, it will attract more women high school graduates from urban areas, where more girls go to high school. The initial class included 7 women out of a total of 30 students (23%) in a field that has historically been male-dominated in Mali. The class admitted for the 2010/11 school year is 37% female.

In FY 2010, two IPR/IFRA junior faculty members (Jacob Coulibaly and Abdrahmane Berthé) arrived at MSU to start English training in preparation for their beginning graduate programs in Agricultural Economics. During FY 2011 they will complete their English and begin their academic programs. Short-course training for IPR faculty and students will also increase during the year (A3.8). Drawing on the greater availability of MSU faculty and graduate students beginning in May, the program will launch a new round of faculty/graduate student exchanges (A3.9) and initiate its guest lecture series (A3.10), which will bring both Mali-based and outside speakers to the IPR Katibougou and Annex campuses to present talks on current issues related to agricultural policy and agricultural development in Mali and West Africa. A special emphasis will be given to identifying qualified women to help teach the short courses and participate in the guest lecture series in order to provide strong role models of women professionals to the students and faculty involved in the program.

**Objective 4: Technical Support to Mali's Team Developing the Country's NEPAD/CAADP Program** (*Activities A4.1 - A4.5 in figure 1*)

Support to Mali's NEPAD/CAADP team has been a major focus of PROMISAM II during its first two years, with strong progress achieved in FY 2010, including the signing of the national CAADP Compact, development of the Priority National Investment Plan for agriculture and food security (PNIP-SA), and preparation of the Mali's application for funding under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), managed by the World Bank. MSU's role, in this country-led process, is technical support to the Malian team, but the ultimate choice of program elements is a national decision. Thus, while we can provide advice and counsel, MSU cannot dictate what is or is not included in the plan. MSU will share with USAID/Mali information on the evolution of the plan and on scheduled CAADP activities as soon as they are made known to us by our Malian partners or through other sources (e.g., ECOWAS).

In the preparation of the PNIP and the longer-term National Agricultural Sector Investment Plan, the degree of involvement of women and youth in different value chains and activities was one of the criteria for choosing value chains and cross-cutting activities (e.g., nutrition education) included in the plan. Following the joint African Union/ECOWAS review of Mali's PNIP-SA in September, 2010, a Country Business Meeting on financing the program is scheduled for

October, 2010, with financial support from the World Bank. PROMISAM II will provide technical support to the Malian CAADP team for the holding of that meeting (A4.1).

**A4.1 Business meeting:** Based on the outcome of that meeting and follow-up discussions with the Malian CAADP team (based at the CPS for Rural Development), PROMISAM II proposes the following three sets of activities to help ensure moving the CAADP process towards implementation:

**A4.2 Finalizing PNIP-SA:** PROMISAM will work with CPS and the group of experts to revise the PNIP-SA by taking into account the comments, recommendations, and suggestions of the review team and the Business meeting: January – November 2011, with a revised PNIP-SA in place by November 2011.

**A4.3 Engaging the private sector in the PNIP-SA:** PROMISAM will work with CPS and the team of experts to engage the agriculture and agro-business subcommittees of the Conseil Presidentiel pour l'Investissement (CPI), which include representatives of both Malian and international private-sector firms, in a discussion aimed at identifying the opportunities and the constraints (e.g., policy and financial) for greater private sector involvement in agriculture and the PNIP- SA. Working with the CPI will allow recommendations from this group to go directly to the presidency and to the government (PM's office) as well as to the private-sector firms themselves. MSU does not, however, see its comparative advantage as lying in directly attracting or leveraging private-sector actors to invest in Malian agriculture. We believe that the work with the CPI will create a platform where other partners that are more experienced in attracting such investment (e.g., IICEM) can work, and MSU would coordinate its actions with those of these other partners. January 2011 – January 2012.

**A4.4 Establishing clear indicators:** PROMISAM will continue to work with CPS and ECOWAS to refine the proposed indicators in the PNIP-SA and ensure that they are consistent with the indicators to be used in the regional mobilizing programs. May 2011 – May 2012.

At the same time as the PNIP-SA is being launched, the further development and grass-roots consultations necessary to refine and validate Mali's full Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (PNISA) called for in the Compact will continue, and PROMISAM II staff will continue to participate, as needed, with CPS colleagues in that process (A4.5).

**Objective 5: Mali-Senegal Border Conference to Facilitate Agricultural Trade** (*Activities A5.1-A5.3 in figure 1*)

In the FY 2010 work plan, a new objective was added to the PROMISAM II agenda: helping organize the holding of a Mali-Senegal border conference to facilitate agricultural trade between the two countries, with a particular emphasis on reducing unofficial, non-tariff barriers. This activity is jointly financed by USAID/Mali through PROMISAM II and USAID/Senegal through the Projet de Croissance Economique (PCE), of which MSU is one of the implementers. The conference is aimed at bringing together key actors from the private sector and government

officials in charge of regulating regional trade in order to identify key constraints to the trade (particularly related to regulatory barriers and rent-seeking behavior on the part of various actors) and to put in place arrangements, designed and implemented by the actors themselves, to resolve the problems. (See PROMISAM II's FY 2010 work plan for more details). The conference was originally scheduled to be held in March of 2010, but was delayed at the request of the Senegalese participants in order to allow fuller preparation of the issues to be discussed. Preparatory visits between the participants (Mali to Dakar and Senegalese to Bamako) occurred in FY 2010, with the conference itself now scheduled to be held in May 2011 (A5.2), depending on the schedule of the two prime ministers, who have been invited to attend. Preparatory meetings are scheduled to take place in Kayes in December 2010 (activity A5.1).

In Mali, the logistical arrangements for the conference are being handled largely by the IICEM project, which has hired a full-time person to work on the preparation of the conference. PROMISAM's role to date has been to help with the design of the conference, identification of key actors, and development of the agenda, through the project's participation in the organization committee for the conference. This involvement has included the arranging of the preliminary visits of a Malian delegation to Senegal and a Senegalese delegation to Mali to help establish the objectives and procedures for the conference and facilitating contacts with government officials and gaining their endorsement of the process. We anticipate that PROMISAM will, beyond continuing its participation in the organization committee, help finance part of the costs of the first day of the two-day conference (the portion of the program that brings together the private-sector actors with the local-level officials—the second day being devoted to the review and endorsement of this group's recommendations by high-level officials), participate in the committee that will be established to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the conference, while IICEM will focus mainly on the logistical arrangements. PROMISAM will work with the stakeholders to ensure women (particularly from the private sector) as well as men participate in the conference. This will be important so that the participants hear whether men and women face different constraints in cross-border trade, either because of direct gender discrimination or because of the types of products in which they trade (e.g., women being more involved in trade of processed and perishable products, such as millet flour, fish and horticultural goods). Following the conference, a number of follow-up actions (the exact details of which will be worked out by the participants at the conference) will take place for the rest of the FY, and PROMISAM II will support these through its proposed participation in the monitoring committee mentioned above (A5.3). Examples of likely follow-up actions include the creation of a joint monitoring group report on application of the agreements made at the conference and the production of brochures for the private sector and local customs officials outlining the rules governing the trade.

**Objective 6: Provide Analyses to Assist USAID/Mali-AEG in Planning its Future Investments** (*Activities A6.1-A6.4*)

In May, 2010, USAID/Mali and MSU agreed to add a sixth objective to the project, that of providing analyses on Mali's agricultural and rural development experience and prospects that would be helpful to USAID/Mali's AEG team in planning its future objectives. MSU began this work in FY 2010 by providing a series of 7 reports and policy briefs (most in both French and English) that served as background documents for the June 2010 AEG Partners meeting in

Bamako. It also began systematically updating an agricultural sector assessment of Mali originally produced for USAID in 2001.

For FY 2011, PROMISAM II will complete the English version of the agricultural sector assessment (A6.2) by the end of April 2011 and produce a French version by July.. Among other things, the report will identify key gender dimensions to Mali's past agricultural performance and future prospects. At the request of USAID/Mali MSU also undertook an initial analysis of the value of increases in productivity at farm and market levels for selected value chains and regions in Mali to guide the mission's investments in support of the government's agricultural investment plan in February and March 2011 (A6.3). Following submission of these reports, PROMISAM/MSU staff will continue to interact closely with AEG staff to discuss these and similar materials and their implications for the design of future AEG programs (A6.4).

### **Cross-cutting Activities** (*Activities A7.1-A7.5 in figure 1*)

In addition to the activities designed to contribute to the six specific project objectives listed above, PROMISAM II will also undertake several cross-cutting activities that support the overall project and USAID/Mali objective of fostering accelerated economic growth through strengthening the capacity of Malian organizations and their partners to design and implement improved agricultural development and food security programs and policies. The first of these activities (A7.1) will be a mission by two gender specialists (Dr. Deborah Rubin of the firm Cultural Practice LLC and MSU doctoral candidate Nathalie Me-Nsope) to work with AEG partners in October, 2010 to ensure that a gender perspective is adequately incorporated in all their USAID/Mali-AEG-supported activities. They will complete their work by the end of October, 2010 and produce a report summarizing their key recommendations. The English version of the report will be submitted by February, 2011, with the French version submitted by early April, 2011.

Four other activities will continue throughout the year. First, MSU in-country coordinator Niama Nango Dembélé will continue to serve on Mali's National Agricultural Research Committee (CNRA) [activity A7.2]. As a member of the review panel (and as one of only two economists on the panel), Dr. Dembélé helps review the proposals presented annually to the council from IER, IPR/IFRA and other research organizations in Mali for competitive research grants. His service on this panel strengthens the research capacity of the CNRA's constituent organizations such as IER and IPR/IFRA by raising the scientific quality and economic relevance of the research funded by the CNRA. Second, the project will continue to support, through graduate research assistantships, the graduate training of both non-IPR Malian students (Amadou Diallo and Mariam Sako) and non-Malian students working on development issues related to Mali (e.g., Nathalie Me-Nsope, Sonja Perakis, and Miriam Sohlberg) [A7.5]. All these graduate students contribute to specific objectives of the project (e.g., Diallo works primarily on the IPR/IFRA and the cereals marketing components, Sako and Solberg contribute to the analysis of local food security plans, Me-Nsope to the gender analysis, and Perakis contributes to the marketing studies). In addition, they all are contributing to the agricultural sector assessment, and they will be gaining skills through their education at MSU that will serve to strengthen analytic capacity on agricultural development issues in West Africa when they complete their studies. The final two cross-cutting activities involve PROMISAM II's ongoing interaction with

both USAID/Mali consultants and mission staff on food policy issues, on an as-needed basis (A7.3 and A7.4). This sort of work has been an ongoing activity of the project (e.g., PROMISAM II's input into the 2009 rice value chain study carried out by DAI, and consultations with the mission staff on strategies to advance the CAADP agenda), and we anticipate continuing to make this sort of contribution throughout the life of the project.



**Figure 1. FY 2011-FY2012 PROMISAM II Implementation Calendar**

	2010			2011												2012					Comments
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
<b>I. Further Enhance and Develop Technical and Analytical Skills for the CSA and Related Support Agencies</b>																					
<b>1.1 Strengthening analysis and planning capacity within the CSA</b>																					
A1.1: Follow-up activities to study tour																					
<b>1.2 CSA collaborating agencies trained</b>																					
A1.2.1: SPSS Training SAP planned and carried out																					
A1.2.2: OMA enumerators training																					
<b>1.3 Strengthen gender analysis skills of CSA and related agencies</b>																					
1.3.1 Gender analysis training for SAP regional staff																					
1.3.2 Gender analysis training for CSA core staff																					
<b>1.4 Strengthen skills of CSA economists</b>																					
A1.4: Involvement of Economists in CSA studies																					
<b>1.5 Marketing studies</b>																					
A1.5: Implementation																					
- Study 1: Farm level																					
- Study 2: Markets and trader levels																					
- Study 3: Role of the market in chronically deficit zones																					
<b>1.6 Equipment updates</b>																					
A1.6: Purchase laptops and cell phones for OMA																					
<b>1.7 SNSA awareness campaign</b>																					
A1.7: Campaign plans implemented																					
<b>2. Assistance in Implementing Food Security Plans Country-wide</b>																					
<b>2.1 Evaluate current status of plan implementation</b>																					
A2.1.1: Special training for women and youth																					
A2.1.2: Contract monitoring and followup on the evaluation of the status of the local plans' implementation																					
A2.1.3: Planning and holding regional workshops on evaluation results																					
A2.1.4: Planning and holding national workshop to validate methodology																					
A2.1.5: Development and testing of cell-phone-based system to report on local-level grain inventory levels																					

**Figure 1. FY 2011-FY2012 PROMISAM II Implementation Calendar (continued)**

	2010			2011												2012					Comments
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
<b>3. Development of an Academic and Practical Curriculum for the University of Bamako/ IPR Katibougou in Agricultural Economics/Food Policy Analysis</b>																					
A3.1 Set up and carry out an investment budget for the program																					Includes library, computer and other resources
A3.2: Equipping and functioning of the program's coordination office																					
A3.3 Workshop to review and revise the undergraduate curriculum																					
A3.4: Establish the external advisory panel																					
A3.5: Support study design for the setting up of the data base on farm enterprises around Katibougou																					student research and faculty outreach
A3.6: Development of a business plan for the professional masters' program																					
A3.7: Implementation of the program's communication/advertising program																					
A3.8: Graduate training at MS of two IPR/IFRA junior faculty members																					
A3.9: Faculty/graduate student exchanges																					
A3.10: Development of a guest lecture series																					
<b>4. Technical Support to Mali's Team Developing the Country's NEPAD/CAADP Program</b>																					
A4.1: Technical support for the holding of Mali business meeting on PNIP-SA																					
A4.2: Finalizing PNIP-SA																					
A4.3: Engaging the private sector in the PNIP-SA																					
A4.4: Establishing clear indicators																					
A4.5 Participation in discussions to elaborate and validate full PNISA																					
<b>5. Mali-Senegal Border Conference to Facilitate Agricultural Trade</b>																					
A5.1 Preparatory meetings with Senegalese and Malian delegates to finalize agenda																					
A5.2 Holding of Conference																					
A5.3 Follow-up actions																					

**Figure 1. FY 2011-FY2012 PROMISAM II Implementation Calendar (continued)**

	2010			2011												2012					Comments
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
<b>6. Provide Analyses to Assist USAID/Mali-AEG in Planning its Future Investments</b>																					
A6.1 Preparation of briefs for Partners' Meeting																					Completed last year
A6.2 Update Agricultural Sector Study, including translation																					
A.6.3 Preliminary Assessment of payoffs to USAID/Mali's proposed FTF investments																					
A6.4 Ongoing interaction with AEG staff																					
<b>Cross-cutting Activities</b>																					
A7.1: Work with AEG partners to improve inclusion of gender perspective in their work																					
A7.2: Dembele's participation to the sessions of the CNRA-IER																					
A7.3 :Staff interaction with USAID consultants and missions																					
A7.4: Ongoing reporting and consultation with USAID/Mali																					
A7.5: Ongoing graduate education of non-Katibougou students at MSU focused on Mali																					

**Table 1. PROMISAM II Performance Indicators – FY 2011**

Accelerated Economic Growth Program Elements and Indicators									
Program Elements and Indicators		Targets and Actuals							FY 2011 activities contributing to FY 2011 Target
Indicator number	Program Element numbers are taken from the EG Handbook and page numbers below refer to the page in the EG Handbook where the indicator is defined.	Baseline 12/2008	Target for 9/30/2009	Actual for 9/30/09	Target for 9/30/2010	Actual for 9/30/10	Target for 9/30/2011	Actual for 9/30/11	
<b>Program Element: Program Support/Program Design and Learning Indicators</b>									
1.1	Number of Evaluations (p.18)	0	0	0	10	30	0		A2.1.1 - A2.1.4
1.2	Number of Information Gathering or Research Activities (p.19)	0	0	0	3	2	4		A1.5; A2.1.5
	- Total	0	0	0	0	0	4		A2.1.1-A2.1.2; A6.1
	- Of which CSA economists are co-authors	0	0	0	0	0	4		A6.3
1.3	Number of People Trained in Monitoring and Evaluation (p.20)	0	0	0	130	164	0		A2.1.1-A2.1.2; A6.1
	- Men	0	0	0		152	0		A6.3
	- Women	0	0	0		12	0		A2.1.1-A2.1.2; A6.1
									A6.3
<b>Program Element: 2.1 Trade and Investment Enabling Environment</b>									
2.1	Number of consultative processes with private sector as a result of USG assistance. (p. 31)	0	1	1	2	1	0		A4.1-A4.6; A5.1-A5.3
2.2	Number of USG supported training events held relating to the trade and investment environment (p. 36)	0	1	1	1	1	0		A4.1-A4.5; A5.1-A5.3
2.3	Number of participants in trade and investment trainings (SD) (p. 36)	0	38	38	10	10	0		A4.1-A4.5; A5.1-A5.3
	- Men	0	37	37	6	6	0		A4.1-A4.5; A5.1-A5.3
	- Women	0	1	1	4	4	0		A4.1-A4.5; A5.1-A5.3

**Table 1. PROMISAM II Performance Indicators – FY 2011 (continued)**

Program Elements and Indicators		Targets and Actuals							FY 2011 activities contributing to FY 2011 Target
		Baseline 12/2008	Target for 9/30/2009	Actual for 9/30/09	Target for 9/30/2010	Actual for 9/30/10	Target for 9/30/2011	Actual for 9/30/11	
<b>Indicator number</b>	Program Element numbers are taken from the EG Handbook and page numbers below refer to the page in the EG Handbook where the indicator is defined.								
<b>Program Element: 5.1 Agriculture Enabling Environment</b>									
3.1	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural enabling environment training (Disaggregated by gender) (p. 82)	0	4	4	14	8	10		A1.1; A1.-A1.5
	- Men	0	2	2	8	5	6		A1.1; A1.3-A1.5
	- Women	0	2	2	6	3	4		A1.1; A1.3-A1.5
3.2	Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural enabling environment training (Disaggregated by gender) (p. 82)	0	3	3	7	5	5		A3.8; A7.3
	- Men	0	1	1	2	1	1		A3.8; A7.3
	- Women	0	2	2	5	4	4		A3.8; A7.3
3.3	Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures analyzed with USG assistance (p. 83)	0	2	2	2	1	1		A5.1
3.4	Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation as a result of USG assistance (p.84)	0	2	2	2	0	0		A3.1
3.5	Number of Institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of USG assistance (p. 88)	0	4	4	1	1	0		A1.1-A1.7
3.6	Number of institutions/organizations mature/viable in the competency areas strengthened as a result of USG assistance (p. 91)	0	2	2	1	1	1		A1.1-A1.7
<b>Program Element: 5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity</b>									
4.1	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported long-term agricultural sector productivity training (p. 103)	0	30	30	6	35	65		A3.1-A3.10
	- Men	0	23	23	3	22	45		A3.1-A3.10
	- Women	0	7	7	3	13	20		A3.1-A3.10

**Table 1. PROMISAM II Performance Indicators—FY 2011 (continued)**