



**Africare**

**Timbuktu Food Security Initiative (TFSI)**

**MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE TIMBUKTU FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE**

**Final report, August 2011**



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## ***LIST OF ACRONYMS***

<b>IGA</b>	:	Income generating activities
<b>TBA</b>	:	Trained birth attendant
<b>CHS</b>	:	Community Health Center
<b>VNE</b>	:	Village Nutrition Educators
<b>FARN</b>	:	Improved household nutritional recovery (Foyer d'apprentissage et de récupération nutritionnelle)
<b>FFW</b>	:	Food For Work
<b>FSC</b>	:	Food Security Committee
<b>MFI</b>	:	Micro - Finance Institution
<b>TFSI</b>	:	Timbuktu Food Security Initiative
<b>MARP</b>	:	Active Method for Participatory Research (Méthode Active de Recherche participative)
<b>MYAP</b>	:	Multi-Year Activities Program
<b>NGO</b>	:	Non-governmental Organization
<b>VIP</b>	:	Village irrigated perimeter
<b>PREP</b>	:	Pipeline and Resource Estimate Proposal
<b>RRA</b>	:	Rural Rapid Appraisal
<b>SCAP-RU</b>	:	Community Early Warning System and Emergency Response (Système Communautaire d'Alerte Précoce et de Réponse aux Urgences)
<b>SRI</b>	:	System of Rice Intensification
<b>TFSI</b>	:	Timbuktu Food Security Initiative

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The evaluation team would like to thank everyone who gave us their input throughout the evaluation of the ISAT Project. We would particularly wish to acknowledge the contribution of the TFSI project field staff, Africare office in Bamako, the USAID staff, and beneficiary populations, municipal authorities of the various places visited, administrative authorities and government technical services.

## **1. SUMMARY**

### **BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TFSI PROJECT 2008-2013**

In its “Timbuktu Food Security Initiative” (TFSI), Africare, acting primarily in the role of a local development agent, is extending itself beyond current levels of involvement in Mali in order to enable the Malian people to achieve food security. The TFSI project represents a continuation of two projects, ISAG 1 and ISAG 2, implemented within the targeted Goundam and Dire areas. The project, which is scheduled for a period of five (5) years (August 2008 - July 2013), targets three specific objectives and covers 15 municipalities of the four (4) circles (Timbuktu, Niafunke, Goundam and Dire) in the region of Timbuktu.

The project is funded by a grant from USAID/FFP through Monetization/direct distribution. It is a part of USAID’s Title II projects.

### **GOAL, PROJECT'S EXPECTED RESULTS**

The project's goal is, “to contribute to the reduction of food insecurity among vulnerable populations” of the beneficiary communities.”

Projected impacts include:

- Beneficiary communities better able to identify and manage vulnerability shocks due to food security community schedules, action plans, and community early warning systems;
- An increased number of households able to achieve food security (through increased yields of rice and wheat per hectare, the diversification of agricultural production, and increased purchasing power);
- A reduction in chronic child malnutrition rates.

### **REASONS FOR UNDERTAKING THE MID - TERM EVALUATION**

This mid - term evaluation was scheduled for March 2011. The objectives of this assessment are:

- Assess if the progress of the project activity enables the achievement of its objectives.
- Assess the soundness of strategies of approach and project components, and analyze their respective performance in relation to (a) the achievement of targeted objectives, (b) community participation, (c) ownership of the project by beneficiaries, and (d) the sustainability of results.
- Highlight and analyze the constraints encountered in the implementation of the project.
- Analyze lessons learned, demonstrate best practices and identify needs and areas of intervention to strengthen the project's results and the prospect of their sustainability.
- Provide recommendations to correct deficiencies

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **Sources of information**

To facilitate evaluation activities the evaluation team utilized the various documents available

to it. The main documents which were used in the pursuit of this evaluation include the following: the project's concept paper (MYAP), the logical framework of the MYAP TFSI results, TFSI Indicator Performance Tracking Table, the baseline study conducted in 2009, MARP reports, monitoring and evaluation tools, the USAID monitoring report of the MYAP TFSI Africare, the action plan for implementing the recommendations of FFP on the PREP, the report of the pre-assessment study, the funding strategy of the organizations, and the quarterly and annual reports.

### **Collecting, analyzing and presenting of data**

According to needs and circumstances, several techniques of data collection were used at various stages of the evaluation: literature review, semi-structured individual interviews, group interviews, participant observation, site visits, and participatory discussions. In this regard, the localities, recipients, selected at random were visited on the field.

These techniques produced an abundant amount of data, which in turn has fueled subsequent qualitative and quantitative analyses conducted through an evaluation matrix and results framework.

Several evaluation questions were used to guide our research. Rather than answer question by question, we highlight significant aspects of the TFSI Project based on successful practices, results and lessons learned, as well as the project's strengths and weaknesses.

### ***Limitations***

Given the short time we had for the field trip, we could not visit all project localities, or beneficiaries. We therefore proceeded with random sampling, both among the old and new villages.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

**SO 1 : The vulnerability of communities as regards shocks, and the ability of these communities to manage risk will be strengthened**

### **Capacity building activities**

The project has enhanced the organizational and managerial capacity of beneficiaries through the following activities:

- Setting up committees for food security (CSA),
- Creation of Cooperatives,
- Installation of village savings and credit banks,
- Establishment of wells Management Committees,
- Establishment of input shops and grain stocks Management Committees,
- Establishing a Community system of early warning and emergency response (SCAP- RU),
- Development of an Action Plan,
- The creation of women's organizations,
- Training of community structures in the use of management tools,
- Literacy for men and women.

### **Strengths and weaknesses of the project**

□ **Strengths**

- The availability of human resources within the beneficiary communities capable of developing their action plan and interpreting the food security schedule.
- Integrating action plans in the PDSEC of municipalities.
- Reducing the lean period in the villages with village irrigated perimeters.
- Operating the Community Early Warning System and Emergency Response SCAP/RU.

□ **Weaknesses**

The indicators relating to the implementation of the SCAP-RU have a low level of achievement.

**Best practices**

- Monitoring the evolution of food security, through the use of food security schedules in the analysis of the village's food situation will enable the more accurate targeting of actions in favor of the most vulnerable households.
- Operating SCAP/RU can provide both internal and external responses to crises (food, health, environmental and social) in a timely manner.
- The conclusion of agreements: developing action plans and the submission of these plans to the council for analysis, the signing of tripartite protocol (community council, TFSI) are sure ways of involving key leaders in development activities. This novel approach facilitates the integration of action plans as established in PDSEC.
- The techniques of food storage (pallets, distance between wall and stocks, storage of bags, ownership of the store can prevent attacks on grain, phyto sanitary treatment of stores). An increasing number of communities have noticed that stores that meet the more stringent standards are subject to fewer attacks by termites or beetles than those in the same village who do not meet the new standards.
- Some mixed literacy training centers are taught by alpha instructors (Zouera centers, Fendoukeyna, Hara Hara-I); all of which contribute to increasing the number of female learners.

**Lessons learned**

- Frequent field trips improve the behavior of populations in relation to the mastery of storage techniques and food management.
- Monthly monitoring of alert levels (normal, alert, alarm and emergency) in each field has allowed for an increased ability to anticipate potential shocks by providing for immediate solutions or steps that could mitigate potentially impending crises.

**Recommendations**

- Transporting 89.500 tons to 49 villages of the project for vulnerable households. This activity was scheduled for March 2011 but until May 2011, the carrier was yet to be selected.
- Transport commodities (184.950 tons) for village irrigation and workers, once the field work started
- Transport 54t for emergency as soon as sites are identified
- Carry commodities for the needs of other activities either by using the TFSI project vehicles or by a private one. This year we want to avoid having a large stock in the village because storage conditions are below standards.
- Make commodities available to support vulnerable groups, volunteers and stimulate able hands in order to accelerate labor-intensive activities.
- Install SCAP/RU in all other villages of the TFSI Project.

### **3.1. SO 2: Household access to food is improved**

Expected outcomes for this specific objective are:

**Intermediate Result 3.1.: Production is improved and diversified**

**Intermediate Result 3.2.: The purchasing power of households is increased**

#### **Activities to facilitate the availability of grains**

To facilitate household access to commodities, the project has undertaken a wide range of diverse yet complementary activities. These are:

- Pastoral agricultural Infrastructure Development (PIV, garden wells);
- Rehabilitation of the dam of lake Tele;
- Rice producing in PIV and Lake Tele;
- Sorghum variety trial in collaboration with the INSORTMIL program of the IER;
- Use of inputs;
- Construction of input stores;
- Introduction of improved breeds of goats and poultry;
- Construction of pastoral wells;
- Setting up fishery trials;
- Environmental Protection (training of nursery attendants, nursery installation, planting of fertilizer trees, reforestation, development and training of Environmental Protection brigades);
- Processing of agricultural products, livestock and fisheries;
- Introduction and extension of improved agricultural techniques (SRI, improved seeds);
- Moto pump equipment;
- Organizing of joint inputs procurement ;
- Environmental impact studies conducted for PIV;
- Construction of habitats for poultry;
- Training of motor-pump attendants; Linking the OP with the IMF/Bank and input suppliers;

- Animal production training methods;
- Training in Agroforestry;
- Training of women in processing and conservation (drying) of fresh produce;
- Construction of grain storage areas;
- Establishment of a food storage credit union (guarantee);
- Setting up a stock of grain as a buffer for pre-positioned emergency (108 tons)
- Establishment of village savings and credit union;
- Marketing support;
- Development of a system of market monitoring.

### **Strengths and weaknesses**

#### **□ Strengths**

- Introduction of an intensive rice growing system (SRI)
- Introduction of an intensive wheat growing system (SBI)
- Planting of fertilizing tree species (cocorba, glyricidia)

#### **□ Weaknesses**

Failure to complete the village irrigated perimeter (VIP) on time.

### **Best practices**

- The establishment of village banks has enabled women to access credit and undertake income-generating activities.
- Linking cooperatives with formal financial institutions.
- The adoption of SRI has increased overall productivity while promoting the economical use of seeds and water. Further, SRI has gradually increased the number of producers and the total surface area available for food cultivation.

### **Lessons learned**

- The village fund approach is a potential means by which the most vulnerable households can benefit from available resources.
- Transparency in the management of the village bank promotes the mobilization of domestic savings and ensure its accessibility at the village level.
- Guarantee leads the producer to understand the concept of gain added value.
- Financing of the agricultural campaign in a timely manner minimizes risks and gains to 100% of the forecasted operating results.
- For any support for development to be sustainable, it has to correspond with the real needs of the beneficiaries.

### **Recommendations**

- Extend the SRI and the SBI in the whole project's intervention area focusing on equipment (cultivator, weeder and other materials).

- Expedite the allotment of financial resources to allow for the initiation of project activities on time.

### **SO3 : Nutrition and health of households will be improved**

Expected outcomes for specific objective 3 are:

**Intermediate Result 4.1.: Target populations have adopted the best health and nutrition practices.**

**Intermediate Result 4.2.: Access to drinking water is improved**

**Intermediate Result 4.3.: Knowledge in the prevention of HIV/AIDS is improved**

**Intermediate Result 4.4.: Support services to community health and nutrition have been enhanced.**

### **Activities to improve household health and nutrition**

The following activities were selected for the specific objective 3:

- Monitor growth of children 0-5 years;
- Organize improved household nutritional recovery (FARN);
- Protecting the health of the mother and child through the IEC;
- Water supply (domestic digging of wells);
- Training of team cells (village nutrition educators (EVN), traditional birth attendants, peer educators);
- Support for training of community health workers in nutrition;
- Construction of IEC centers;
- HIV/AIDS prevention through IEC activities;
- Training of water points management committees.

### **Strengths and weaknesses**

#### **□ Strengths**

- Improved health indicators (antenatal care, assisted delivery, malnutrition) with the help of community volunteers (ATR, EVN).
- Hygiene around the water points in most villages.
- Cooking demonstrations based on available local foods.
- Collaboration/involvement of health services in the management of malnutrition at the community level.

#### **□ Weaknesses**

- Non-application of the national protocol for treatment of malnutrition.
- A lack of adequate weight measuring equipment
- The failure of implementation teams to ensure that data collection was conducted in an independent manner.

### **Best practices**

- The organizing of open-air activities helped offer immediate treatment.
- The mothers were able to practice recipes learned during FARN sessions within the framework of feeding malnourished children

**Lessons learned:**

- The organizing of FARN allows the support of malnourished children at the community level.
- Collaboration with public health services facilitates the monitoring of health indicators.

**Recommendations**

- Provide skilled and educated ATR with weighing equipment.
- Implement the national protocol for treatment of malnutrition cases.
- Expand FARN to all communities where there are cases of malnutrition.

**3. Best practices**

- (1) Development and diversification of income-generating activities help cope with the lean period ;
- (2) Monitoring the evolution of food security, through the use of food security schedules in the analysis of the village food situation, to better target actions in favor of the most vulnerable households;
- (3) The conclusion of agreements: developing action plans and the submission of the plan to the communal council for analysis, the signing of tripartite protocol (community, communal council, ISAT) are sure ways of involving key leaders in development activities. This novel approach facilitates the integration of action plans in PDSEC;
- (4) The synergy of actions: The existence of action plans at the village level supports the development of partnerships with development stakeholders;
- (5) The involvement of traditional birth attendants in educating women for CPN: the activities of trained traditional delivery assistants increase the number of assisted deliveries and the CPN. Women are more open to discussions regarding the importance of assisted births and CPN;
- (6) The adoption of improved farming techniques significantly increases crop yields: SRI and SBI plots have higher yields than traditional rice and wheat plots;
- (7) The population's literacy rate acts as a litmus test on the sustainability of community organizations' actions: The mastery of literacy by the students facilitates the use and ownership of community tools (tools for cash management, food security schedule, action plan).

**4. Main lessons learned**

- (1) The Food for Works project is an effective means of mobilizing human resources both in the timely implementation of activities and in a mitigation of the impact of the lean period;
- (2) The organizing of FARN provides for the treatment of malnutrition at the community level;
- (3) Literacy is a means of appropriation of management tools of community activities;
- (4) The strategy for mobilizing village domestic savings is an effective means of appropriation of credit management by the community;
- (5) The management of community savings has become a sure way for beneficiaries to survive during lean periods;
- (6) The schedule and action plan for food security are complementary tools in analyzing problems and finding solutions to the food security problems of a community;
- (7) For any support within the framework of development to be sustainable, it must correspond with the beneficiary's real need;
- (8) The involvement/participation of women in management bodies facilitates the consideration of their needs in action plans.

## **GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **To Africare**

- ☞ Provide substantial financial resources and meet the schedule of activities.
- ☞ Adapt the volume of activities to available financial resources: either by reducing the number of planned activities or by providing additional financial resources.
- ☞ Focus efforts on high impact food security actions by :
  - Development of village irrigations
  - Equipping producers with materials suited to new agricultural techniques.
  - Intensifying market gardening through the support/advice, means of drainage and inputs.
  - Sufficiently financially supporting other activities of production (fattening, supporting fisheries, livestock feed).
  - Ensuring systematic development of SCAP-RU in all villages.
  - Building the managerial capacity of agricultural cooperatives.
- ☞ Concurrent with the introduction of the SRI program, equip producers with equipment capable of providing for the manufacture of organic manure (shovels, wheelbarrows, spades, buckets, watering cans, carts) to achieve optimum project results.

### **To the field team**

- ☞ Perform assessment tests by CAP for levels of literacy.
- ☞ Teach neo literate people to develop five-year action plans on food security needs and annual food security schedules.
- ☞ Strengthen post-literacy training of neo literates and encourage neo literates to conduct activities and aspire to leadership positions.

- ☞ Organize joint planning sessions with NGOs and technical services implementing activities in the same areas.
- ☞ Increase the amount allocated to credit (village banks and individual loans for women).
- ☞ Apply the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition.
- ☞ Organize study tours for organizations applying the best practices in the areas of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries.
- ☞ Continue exchange visits between producers implementing SRI and neighboring villages to facilitate the extension of SRI throughout the region.

## **CONCLUSION**

The importance of the TFSI project results is undeniable. First, it has demonstrated that community management of food insecurity and famine emergency (through training, local information and regular monitoring) is possible. Second, TFSI has provided evidence that it is difficult to conduct and pass three simultaneous revolutions in a short time and with inadequate resources: (i) the revolution of community empowerment in reducing food insecurity and risk management as well as cases of vulnerability (ii) the revolution of cultural practices and habits to produce more as well as health/nutrition wise to ensure proper socio-economic growth and development of productive and vulnerable strata ; (iii) Finally, the revolution of attitudes which consists in transforming the "small producers" into agro-entrepreneurs.

To achieve complete and sustainable food security for the underprivileged segment of the populace requires a variety of long-term actions, each of which must function together as a unit. Complete and sustainable food security requires an alteration in the attitude and behavior on the part of the people involved, who should adopt entrepreneur habits (agro-entrepreneur, women entrepreneurs).

However, this change in mentality takes time to produce permanent effects. Therefore, we believe that all activities undertaken so far by the TFSI project are nevertheless important and relevant to in the pursuit of food security. These activities should therefore be encouraged and consolidated through the allocation of adequate human, financial and material resources.

Particular emphasis should be placed on the development of new village irrigated perimeters; equipping producers with high-performance agricultural equipments (cultivators, carts, wheelbarrows); SRI training, literacy and management training; support for women involved in gardening, micro-credit and livestock.

Health and nutrition activities should continue but through a closer collaboration with state health services and other active projects in the field (Kenya Cwara, Malian Red Cross).

The implementation of these actions should require the recruitment of new agents.

The skills and expertise of the current field team is of very appreciable level such that if provided with adequate resources, it can irreversibly reduce food insecurity in the majority of communities in its area of intervention.



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background**

The Timbuktu Food Security Initiative (TFSI) is a five-year development project that is part of food security programs Title II implemented by Africare in several countries in Africa. It is funded by a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) through its Food for Peace Program FFP (the mode of financing is the monetization of commodities).

In its “Timbuktu Food Security Initiative” (TFSI), Africare, acting primarily in the role of a local development agent, is extending itself beyond current levels of involvement in Mali in order to enable the Malian people to achieve food security. The TFSI project represents a continuation of two projects, ISAG 1 and ISAG 2, implemented within the targeted Goundam and Dire areas. The project, which is scheduled for a period of five (5) years (August 2008 - July 2013), targets three specific objectives and covers 15 municipalities of the four (4) circles (Timbuktu, Niafunke, Goundam and Dire) in the region of Timbuktu.

Two assessments are scheduled within the framework of the implementation of the project. The first is the mid-term review in March 2011 and the final evaluation which will take place in the project's final year.

This study is an assessment of the mid-term review and began on March 24, 2011. Fieldwork took place over the course of the months of March and April 2011.

### **1.2. Objectives**

The objective of the mission is to evaluate the project's implementation process on improving food security and the obtained results and make appropriate recommendations to correct deficiencies.

The specific objectives assigned to the mid-term evaluation are:

- Assess the progress of project activities and ascertain if it achieves its objectives;
- Assess the soundness of strategies and component of the project, and analyze their respective performance in relation to (a) achieving the objectives, (b) participation of the community, (c) project ownership by beneficiaries, and (d) the sustainability of results;
- Highlight and analyze the constraints encountered in the implementation of the project;
- Analyze lessons learned, demonstrate best practices and, identify needs and areas of intervention to strengthen the project's results and the prospect of their sustainability.
- Provide recommendations to correct deficiencies with the goal of improving outcomes.

### **1.3. Expected Results**

At the end of the mission, a general report on all the points of the project (project mid-term performance, and recommendations) will be filed after the completion of field work.

Indicators to be examined are those listed in the Indicators Performance Tracking Table (IPTT), which serves as the primary tool for observation and evaluation.

The following tasks are required of evaluators:

- Review the Mali documentation, particularly the DIP (The detailed implementation plan of activities), the baseline study conducted in 2009, MARP reports, monitoring and evaluation tools, and specific reports prepared by the project's experts;
- Assessing the capabilities of the beneficiary community in identifying, analyzing, and addressing their food security issues in a sustainable manner;
- Conduct semi-structured interviews among the beneficiary communities in selected villages of intervention;
- Undertake semi-structured interviews with local authorities, partner state services (agriculture, environment, water and forestry, health, education, breeding, Social Development);
- Assess the impact of non reported project activities under a specific indicator in the Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT);
- Evaluate partnership with technical services, administration and other stakeholders;
- Prepare and present a first draft of the final mid-term staff report for Mali;
- Present the main observations and recommendations to Africare and then to USAID Mali;
- Submit the final draft of the final mid-term evaluation report in English.

## **1.4. Methodology for evaluation**

### **1.4.1- Methodological approach**

**To collect data, we used both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Moreover, the participatory approach was favored throughout the assessment process. The following approach was adopted:**

- (1) Preliminary meeting with officials of Africare on: the history of Africare's intervention, the contents of the TFSI project, their expectations of the assessment mission, the methodological approach; the timing of the evaluation and extent of field work.
- (2) The review of the project document to gain detailed understanding of the project, of the philosophy and logic of the intervention in general, was in itself, a pre-assessment work.
- (3) The collection of all the documentation available at Africare in Bamako and in the field: Quarterly activity reports, 2009 and 2010 annual reports, the report of the pre-assessment study, financial reports.
- (4) The review of the documentation collected from partners such as PROMISAM, CSA, and project Keneya Ciwara of AMAPROS.
- (5) Information collected through individual or group interviews with various stakeholders in the project intervention area and processing of collected data.
- (6) The integration of field work results in summaries and the presentation of an overall situation of the Project's implementation.

- (7) The analysis of all collected information to address key issues related to assessment:
- ✓ Africare's approach and intervention strategy;
  - ✓ challenges and problems encountered in the implementation of the project;
  - ✓ performance of the Project: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and viability/sustainability;
  - ✓ analysis of the results obtained according to the results framework and key success factors;
  - ✓ lessons learned and most significant achievements.

### **1.4.2. Conduct of the mission**

The assessment mission was conducted in a satisfactory manner according to the diagram in the methodological approach presented above. Project stakeholders collaborated with us both at the USAID Headquarters and Africare as well as the area covered by the Project.

Our team met with all stakeholders of the Project (the representative of Africare, the program manager, coordinator, project supervisors, community motivators, members of target groups, local authorities, authorities of the decentralized services of the state, officials of some NGOs working in the area, etc.)

We did not face any difficulty during the evaluation work.

#### *1.4.3. The evaluation Team and its internal organization*

Two evaluators conducted the TFSI Project evaluation: i) Dr. Koulougna Edmond Dembele expert in the evaluation of development projects and programs and, ii) Mrs **Toure Halimatou Maiga**, specialist in development issues in northern Mali. Several working sessions were organized in teams between the evaluators to refine and share the methodological approach, plan field work and share analysis and conclusions.

## **2. EXECUTION OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES ANALYSIS**

### **2.1. SO 1 : The vulnerability of communities as regards shocks, and the ability of these communities to manage risk will be strengthened**

The strategic objective 1 which consists of community capacity building will be achieved through the following intermediate results:

**Intermediate result 1.1:** Managing community activities and good governance are improved

**Intermediate result 1.2:** The capacity of Food Security committees (CSA) for the prevention of risks and shocks are reinforced

#### **2.1.1. Strategies for capacity building**

Strategies for capacity building used by TFSI are:

- The introduction of a new organizational dynamics through the creation of community structures.

- Training of community organizations and literacy of beneficiaries (men and women).

### 2.1.3. Capacity building activities

The project has enhanced the organizational capacity and management of the beneficiaries through the following activities:

- Setting up committees for food security (CSA),
- Creation of Cooperatives,
- Installation of village savings and credit union,
- Establishment of wells Management Committees,
- Establishment of input shops and grain stocks Management Committees,
- Establishing a Community system of early warning and emergency response (SCAP- RU),
- Development of an Action Plan,
- The creation of women's organizations,
- Training of community structures in the use of management tools,
- Literacy for men and women.

### 2.1.4. State of implementation of activities

*Table n°1: Number of Food Security Committees using MARP tools*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 1.2: Number of Food Security Committees independently using the MARP tools</b>				
Fiscal years	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	3	10	5	50%
FY10		25	25	100%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

Table 1 shows that in 2009 only half of the CSA used MARP tools. While in 2010 the total targeted CSA used MARP tools through the development of action plans and food security schedules.

However, food safety committees (CSA) have been installed 100% in beneficiary localities (60 villages).

At the end of the first quarter in 2011, 33 CSA out of 40 used MARP tools independently, equivalent to an 82.50% realization rate. 176 people of the CSA have mastered the MARP tools including 43 women (Cf. TFSI Project, FY2011 second quarter report, January through March 2011).

*Table n°2: Number of communities who have improved their organizational capacity through FFPeace*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 1.3 : Number of communities who have improved their organizational capacity through FFPeace</b>				
Fiscal years	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	0	5	1	20
FY10		15	3	20

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI - FY10

The results for this indicator are quite low. This can be explained by the fact that communities are very poor and therefore are more concerned with food security issues than anything else.

Nevertheless, it has been noticed that when feeding requirements are met, people will organize to deal with other development issues.

*Table n°3: Number of literate people*

<b>Total number of literate people (men and women)</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	423	500	55	11 %
FY10		700	703	100%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI

The figures presented in Table 3 are global because they affect both men and women. The data in the table of indicators in Annex (Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI) does not enable the accounting of the specific evolution of women's literacy. It is rather the "TFSI Annual Report 2010" and "FY2011 Second Quarter Report" (January through March 2011) that provide information on the number of literate women during these periods without indicating forecasts.

#### **Monitoring Indicator 1.4: Number of literate women**

During the year 2010, of 703 literate people, 361 were women, representing 52.35% of participants. Alpha management concerned 555 auditors, 298 women. 68 women (22, 81%) are able to support their group within the framework of managing tools.

The project organized a training session for 83 trainers, including 14 women.

Literacy in local languages (Songhai and Tamashek) is welcomed by women. This enthusiasm for literacy can be explained by the need to control the management tools of community structures.

In addition, the use of commodities as community support for literacy – an activity in every village – has greatly fostered the attendance of women at literacy sessions.

During the first quarter of 2011, alpha management concerned 501 women. 91 women are able to support their groups. All literacy centers have been equipped with blackboards, desks for teachers, teaching materials (notebooks, pens, pencils, etc.).

*Table n°4: Number of SCAP/RU who submit quarterly vulnerability reports*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 1.5: Percentage of SCAP/RU who submit quarterly monitoring reports on the vulnerability of households</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	0%	2,5%	0	0%
FY10		7,5	9,76%	130%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

The preparation of quarterly reports on the vulnerability of households is well-managed by SCAP/RU. The five pilot villages provide regular reports to Africare and are equipped to alert other partners (local administrative authorities, technical services). Thus three of the five villages (Inabeidej, Zouéa and Tinassani) who were on "alert" status in regards to their food safety, informed the project and the municipal authorities on the poor 2010/2011 agricultural season. This information, provided on time, enabled the distribution of food in the three villages at a rate of 27,150 tons of bulgur to 523 households. This consequently improved the food situation of those vulnerable households.

It should be noted that the mastery of the development of quarterly reports is due to the fact that the main managers of community structures are already French literate and are very motivated. However, translation of management tools (action plan for food security, emergency plan) should be made in local languages to better empower neo-literate women and men.

*Table n°5: Number communities that have implemented an emergency response system*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 1.6: Number of communities with an early and disaster response system through the support of FFP</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	0	5	0	0%
FY10		15	5	33%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

Presently, the SCAP/RU exists in five pilot villages and the introduction of SCAP/RU in all the villages is scheduled for 2011.

Indeed, the effect of these five SCAP/RUs (early warning system and emergency response) is already being felt. Today, the five villages with SCAP/RU control the situation of warning indicators for the four fields which are food security, health security, environmental and social relations security. By providing information on the various alert levels (normal, alert, alarm and emergency) of each field, quick decisions can be taken to mitigate the impact.

Avenues for collaboration of the SCAP-RU with the national Early Warning System (SAP) have been established.

*Table n°6: Number of communities who have set up physical infrastructure to mitigate the effect of food crisis*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 1.7: Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	2	2	0	0%
FY10		13	11	85%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

- 85% of assisted communities realized infrastructure for environmental protection (tree planting, hedges, wind-break, soil conservation, dam) to reduce the effects of shocks.

Further, 70% of the beneficiary communities have set up nets for cereal security (cereal banks: totaling 180 tons).

- As part of the fight against sand dunes, 1269 seedlings of eucalyptus, mesquite and cocorba were planted during the second quarter of 2011.
- In addition, FFW activities during the lean season were realized through activities of high intensity workforce.

*Table n°7: Number of assisted communities with a safety net for the most vulnerable households*

<b>Monitoring indicator 1.8: Number of assisted communities having safety nets through the support of FFP to meet the needs of their most vulnerable members</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	4	5	4	80%
FY10		20	14	70%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI

The safety net activity is practiced by most communities.

During the second quarter of 2011, three communities received a storage credit of 61.7 tons so as not to sell off the grain and make them available to households during the lean period.

In addition, during the same period, 15 vulnerable households selected from three villages have benefited from 30 dairy goats in order to obtain a small core of milk production and restocking in 3 villages.

#### **2.1.4. Strength and weaknesses**

##### **□ Strengths**

- Availability of human resources within beneficiary communities capable of developing action plans and interpreting food security calendar.
- Integration of action plan in the PDSEC of municipalities.
- Reduction of lean period in villages with PIV.
- Functioning of SCAP/RUs.

##### **□ Weaknesses**

Indicators in relation to the setting up of SCAP-RUs have a low realization rate.

### **2.1.5. Best practices**

- Monitoring the evolution of food security, through the use of food security schedules in the analysis of the village food situation, in order to better target the actions of the most vulnerable households.
- Functioning of SCAP/RU can provide timely internal and external responses to crises (food, health, environmental and social)
- The conclusion of agreements: developing action plans and the submission of the plan to the local council for analysis, the signing of tripartite protocol (community, local council, TFSI) are all critical means of involving key leaders in development activities. This novel approach facilitates the integration of action plans in PDSECs.
- The techniques of food storage (pallets, distance between wall and stocks, storage of bags, ownership of the store can prevent attacks on grain, phyto sanitary treatment of stores). An increasing number of communities have noticed that stores that meet the more stringent standards are subject to fewer attacks by termites or beetles than those in the same village who do not meet the new standards.
- Some mixed training literacy centers are taught by alpha instructors (Zouera, Fendoukeyna, Hara Hara-I centers); all of which contribute to increasing the number of female listeners.

### **1.1.1. Lessons learned**

- Frequent field trips improve the understanding of populations in relation to the mastery of storage techniques and food management.
- Monthly monitoring of alert levels (normal, alert, alarm and emergency) in each field enables the anticipating of potential impact by providing immediate solutions or by taking steps that could mitigate impending crises.

### **1.1.2. Recommendations**

- Carrying 89.500 tons for the vulnerable households in 49 villages of the project. This activity was planned for March 2011 but until May 2011, the choice of the carrier was yet to be made.
- Carry commodities (184.950 tons) for village irrigation and workers, once the field work has started.
- Transport 54t for emergency as soon as sites are identified.
- Carrying commodities for other activities either using TFSI project vehicles or by a private vehicle.

- This year we want to avoid having a large stock at the village level as it is known that the conditions of the stores are not up to standard.
- Install SCAP/RU in all other villages of the TFSI Project.

### **1.1.3. Conclusion**

Capacity building activities undertaken by the TFSI project have created new forms of solidarity among people (CSA, SCAP/RU, management committees), providing them with technical skills (development of action plans, emergency plans) through functional literacy and above all empowering them in food insecurity management. The synergy of these actions provided these communities with increasing; this is an important prerequisite for success. It involves the reinforcing of confidence in the target communities.

In addition, the action plan is a powerful tool that communities can use in many other areas of life, many other development sectors.

## **3.1. SO 2: Household access to food is improved**

The expected results to achieve this goal are:

**Intermediate results 2.1.: Production is improved and diversified**

**Intermediate results 2.2.: The purchasing power of households is increased**

### **3.1.1. Strategies to facilitate access to commodities**

The strategic objective here is to make grains available through the following activities.

- Increased production and productivity
- Training farmers in new rural production techniques
- Diversification of production activities
- Increased household incomes
- Grain Storage

### **3.1.2. Activities to make grains available**

To facilitate household access to commodities, the project has undertaken a wide range of diverse yet complementary activities. These are:

- Pastoral agricultural Infrastructure Development (village irrigations, garden wells);
- Rehabilitation of the dam of lake Tele;
- Rice producing in village irrigated perimeters and Lake Tele;
- Sorghum variety trial in collaboration with the INSORTMIL program of the IER;
- Use of inputs;
- Construction of input stores;
- Introduction of improved breeds of goats and poultry;
- Construction of pastoral wells;

- Setting up fishery trials;
- Environmental Protection (training of nursery attendants, installing nurseries, planting of fertilizer trees, reforestation, development and training Environmental Protection brigades);
- Processing of agricultural products, livestock and fisheries;
- Introduction and extension of improved agricultural techniques (SRI, improved seeds);
- Moto pump equipment;
- Organizing of joint inputs procurement ;
- Environmental impact studies conducted for village irrigations;
- Construction of habitats for poultry;
- Training of motor-pump attendants; Linking the OP with the micro-finance institution/Bank and input suppliers;
- Animal production training methods;
- Training in Agroforestry;
- Training of women in processing and conservation (drying) of fresh produce;
- Construction of grain storage areas;
- Establishment of a food storage credit union (guarantee);
- Setting up a stock of grain as a buffer for pre-positioned emergency (108 tons)
- Establishment of village savings and credit union;
- Marketing support;
- Development of a system of market monitoring.

### 3.1.3. State of implementation of activities

*Table n°8: Percentage of households adopting new farming techniques*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 2.5: Percentage of households that have adopted at least one new breeding technique</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	24	24	24	100%
FY10		28	24	0%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

- The breeding activity met great enthusiasm during the first year (2009) but has not developed overly much in 2010. The population explains this discrepancy by attributing it to a lack of proper animal feed.

- New breeding techniques have involved the adoption of improved dairy goat from Faguibine to increase milk production, the introduction of cock enhancers "wassaché" and the development of fish ponds.
- During the second quarter of 2011, 30 dairy goats were allocated to 15 vulnerable households in three villages. The advice given by the technical services are used by the beneficiaries of such goats (veterinary care, food, hygiene). The activity must provide both milk to help feed children from 6-59 months and the financial resources to meet their needs (food, schooling, care, baptism, marriage, etc.).
- During the same second quarter, 33 improved poultry house were built in 11 villages for the introduction of cock enhancers "wassaché" and 11 good hens are available for every woman either through personal or credit fund.

*Table n°9: Number of vulnerable households directly assisted by USG (Mission)*

<b>Indicateur de suivi 2.6 : Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from the assistance of USG (Mission)</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	114	350	1200	343 %
FY10		650	1063	164%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

All forecasts have been overly exceeded. This reveals a critical food security situation in the TFSI project intervention zone. In fact, all vulnerable households are assisted by the USAID Mission in MALI (Cat II and III).

*Table n°10: Number of assisted Women's organizations*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 2.7: Number of Women's organizations assisted through the efforts of the USG (Mission)</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	19	35	36	103 %
FY10		55	47	85%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

Women's groups are assisted through training, storage credit (development of guarantee), the provision of processing equipment, construction of warehouses.

The training of women's organizations focused mainly on techniques for processing of agriculture, livestock and fishery products as well as conservation/storage techniques of fresh produce.

*Table n°11: Percentage of producers using three sustainable agricultural techniques*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 2.10 : Percentage of producers using three sustainable agricultural technologies</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	17,6	23,3	32	137%
FY10		31,7	49,57	156%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

- All beneficiary producers apply at least three new sustainable agricultural techniques (SRI, improved seeds, gauges, harnessed or motorized cultivation, gardening).
- The SRI strategy was used in 12 villages during the 2010-2011 season by 151 volunteer producers in a surface area of 7.37 ha against 3.712 ha in the 2009/2010 season with 123 farmers.
- Production on SRI plots increased from 30.834 tons in 2009-2010 to 60,588 tons in the 2010-2011 season.
- The production value of SRI plots increased from 4,933,485 FCFA in 2009-2010 to 7,631,345 CFA francs for the 2010-2011 season.
- Thanks to the SRI technique, producers are beginning to roughly meet the requirement for the spacing between plants to reduce the number of days needed for transplanting, the number of plants per hill during transplanting and the use of organic manure.
- The SRI is mainly practiced in the village irrigation schemes (PIV) developed by the TFSI project.
- 2 (two) environmental impact studies conducted in 2010 in two villages and three (3) environmental impact studies were conducted in three villages in April FY11.

*Table n°12: Number of producers who received agricultural training*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 2.11: Number of producers who received agricultural training</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	192	230	255	111%
FY10		350	250	71%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

Producers were trained in the management of production activities, in improved production techniques, and in processing and preservation of pastoral agro-silvo products through their organizations. This training in new farming techniques will help them increase productivity and production.

In addition to training on new agricultural techniques, producers received training on production and tree planting techniques and environmental protection.

*Table n°13: Number of producers who have adopted new agricultural techniques*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 2.12 : Number of producers who have adopted new agricultural techniques</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	148	200	118	59%
FY10		500	618	124%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

All producers have adopted the new agricultural techniques.

*Table n°14 : Number of cooperatives using the market information system*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 2.15 : Number of cooperatives using the market information system</b>				
Fiscal year Années fiscales	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against

				Target
FY09	15	20	9	45%
FY10		27	17	63%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

Within the framework of the marketing activity, a majority of cooperative used the market information system on prices of products to sell their goods more efficiently. This information was collected from twelve (12) local markets and in the first quarter of 2011 (January-March) contracts were established with two local radio stations (Issa Ber in Niafunké and ORTM regional in Timbuktu) to broadcast information on prices on food markets in the area. Both radios are prime time radio stations.

*Table n°15: Percentage of cooperatives that have obtained and repaid a loan from formal financial institutions*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 2.16 : Percentage of cooperatives that have obtained and repaid a loan from formal financial institutions</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against target
FY09	79	84,5	43,75	52%
FY10		88	50	57%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

Many cooperatives have obtained loans from formal financial institutions and have reimbursed credit correctly. These loans have mainly concerned the purchase of inputs. Thanks to the TFSI project, cooperatives have been linked with financial institutions (microfinance institutions and banks) and input suppliers facilitating, thereby, their access to inputs.

To this end, the federation of unions of cooperatives of Kessou and the river in the rural town of Douékirié (Goundam Circle) constitutes a "success story". The federation represents nine unions and works with Nyèsigiso, a micro-finance institution and with the National Bank for Agricultural Development (BNDA) to supply its members with inputs and agricultural equipment (tractor). In 2009, the federation received a loan of 18 750 000 F CFA for its members and, in 2010, the federation received a loan of 21 000 000 F CFA to meet the input needs of its members.

In addition to the cooperatives, 16 ICAV (village self-managed fund Initiative) also benefited from a loan from the IMF and the project continued the development of new village banks and building their capacity to prepare their application in relation to the MFI.

*Table n°16: Percentage of women who obtained and repaid a loan from a formal financial institution*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 2.17: Percentage of women who obtained and repaid a loan from a formal financial institution</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	69, 2	71	30,5	42%
FY10		73	50	68%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

The majority of women who obtained loans from formal financial institutions have paid said loans back.

Moreover, women also repay loans they take from their village banks. Many of these banks are very dynamic and useful to their members. The case of the village bank of Mangourou, created through the intervention of Africare, is worth noting. This fund brings together three groups with a youth group of 57 members including 36 women and two groups of 104 female members only. Today, the fund was able to mobilize internal resources in the sum of 397,900 F CFA of which 272,500 F CFA is granted as credit to 58 members including 33 women to carry out income generating activities. Refunds are made without any problem.

Today, domestic savings at the village bank reaches 5 million 965,095 F CFA. In the first quarter of 2011, the majority of IGA credit recipients were women, and the amount of domestic credit was \$ 5 million 076. 299 F CFA for 491 members.

### **3.1.4. Strengths and weaknesses**

- **Strengths**
  - Introduction of the system of rice intensification (SRI)
  - Introduction of intensive wheat culture (SBI)
  - Planting of trees fertilizer species (cocorba, glyricidia)
- **Weaknesses**
  - Failure to meet the scheduled time limit of village irrigated perimeters.

### **3.1.5. Best practices**

- The establishment of village banks that have enabled women to get credit to undertake income-generating activities in which resources can buy food.
- Linking cooperatives with formal financial institutions

### **3.1.1. Lessons learned**

- The village fund approach is a way for the most vulnerable to benefit from available resources.
- Transparency in the management of the village bank promotes the mobilization of domestic savings and ensures its accessibility.
- Guarantee leads the producer to understand the concept of gain added value.
- The funding of the agricultural season in a timely manner promotes the minimization of risks and gain 100% operating profit forecast.
- In order for any development support to be sustainable, it must go hand in hand with beneficiaries' real needs.

### **3.1.2. Recommendations**

- Extend the SRI and the SBI in the whole project intervention area, focusing on equipment (cultivator, weeder and material support)
- Expedite the setting up of financial resources to carry out activities in a timely manner.

### **3.1.3. Conclusion**

Activities undertaken under this objective are appropriate and comply with the National Policy for Food Security which recommends the availability of grain as one of the strategies against food insecurity. This availability is ensured by the combination of three actions:

- increased production and productivity,
- increased financial income for households to buy commodities,
- grain storage.

These are the various actions that the TFSI project has undertaken within the context of this objective.

## ***4.1. SO 3: Nutrition and health of households will be improved***

Expected outcome for specific objective 3 are:

**Intermediate Result 3.1.: Target populations have adopted the best health and nutrition practices.**

**Intermediate Result 3.2.: Access to drinking water is improved**

**Intermediate Result 3.3.: Knowledge in the prevention of HIV/AIDS is improved**

**Intermediate Result 3.4.: Support services to community health and nutrition are enhanced.**

#### 4.1.1. Strategy to improve health and nutrition of households

To improve health and nutrition, the project has adopted strategies such as protecting the health of the mother and child through the IEC, the organization of demonstration sessions in nutrition, water supply and village team cells.

#### 4.1.2. Activities to improve health and nutrition of households

The following activities were selected for the specific objective 3:

- Monitor growth of children 0-5 years;
- Organize improved household nutritional recovery (FARN);
- Protect the health of the mother and child through the IEC;
- Water supply (domestic digging of wells);
- Train of implementation teams (EVN, traditional birth attendants, peer educators);
- Support the training of health workers in nutrition;
- Construct IEC centers;
- HIV/AIDS prevention through IEC activities;
- Training of water points management committees.

#### 4.1.3. State of implementation of activities

*Table n°17: Percentage of malnourished children (0-23 months)*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.3.: Percent of wasting (weight for height) of children 0-23 months &lt; -2 z SD. (FFP)</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	14,2	13,75	14,2	96,8%
FY10		13,5	13,3	101%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI –FY10

The rate of malnutrition reduced in 2010. This goes to show that the improved household nutritional recovery scheme is a success.

*Table n°18: Number of recovered malnourished children*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.4.: Number of children from 6 to 23 months who have recovered from malnutrition</b>
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Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	80	80	22	28%
FY10		250	196	78%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

Recovery of children from 6 to 23 months is done through the improved household nutritional recovery scheme.

*Table n°19: Percentage of mothers putting into practice the knowledge learned in nutrition health at home*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.5. : Percentage of mothers putting into practice the knowledge learned in nutrition health at home</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	12	13,6	12	88%
FY10		21,6	57,96	268%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

To promote the application of knowledge, each malnourished child who participated in improved household nutritional recovery sessions and cooking demonstrations, received an endowment of bulgur which the mother prepares at home for 90 or 100 days (0.5kg/day). Then the mothers are monitored by community motivators and EVNs on their ability to apply the lessons learned during nutrition sessions at home. Community motivators and EVNs also receive a certain amount of bulgur as support for their daily activities.

*Table n°2: Percentage of children 6 to 59 months suffering from diarrhea*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.6. : Percentage of children from 6 to 59 months with diarrhea during the two previous weeks</b>	
	Monitoring data

Fiscal year	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	39,5	35	37	95%
FY10		31	9,7	312 %

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI

It has been observed that the rate of children suffering from diarrhea decreased significantly in 2010 because of the increasing emphasis being placed on hygiene/sanitation and food hygiene issues during group sessions and home visits within the framework of monitoring of mothers of children by community motivators and volunteer workers (EVN).

*Table n°21: Percentage of children 0-6 months exclusively breastfed*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.7. : Percentage of children 0-6 months exclusively breastfed (FFP)</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	27,7	28	30	107%
FY10		30	29	97%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

A survey in 2010 showed that the rate of children who were exclusively breastfed increased from 27.7% in the baseline study in 2009 to 29% on a forecast of 30% or an implementation rate of 97%.

But it took an upward trend in the first quarter of 2011 because it was already 48.34%, thanks to a combination of various information campaigns carried out by the community motivators and the EVN (IEC sessions, visits to homes, rural radio broadcasts) for mothers.

*Table n°22: Percentage of health care workers demonstrating proper water hygiene behavior*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.8.: Percent of caregivers demonstrating proper water hygiene behavior. (FFP)</b>	
Fiscal year	Monitoring data

	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	33,1	34,6	33,1	96%
FY10		36,6	45,71	125 %

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI

Table 23 provides a positive development in 2010 as compared to 2009. This indicates that the hygiene practice of mothers has improved thanks to the sensitization sessions carried out on the water hygiene and sanitation around water points as well as treatment of wells in all villages.

*Table n°23: Number of villages with a functional water management committee*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.9.: Number of villages with a trained and functional water management committee</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	13	18	8	44%
FY10		25	11	44%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI

The trained management committees exist in eight (8) villages and are each composed of four members: a president, a treasurer and two people in charge of hygiene and sanitation.

*Table n°24: Number of people with drinking water wells*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.10.: Number of people with drinking water wells constructed or rehabilitated by the project</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target

FY09	715	715	5272	737%
FY10		1200	635	53%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

The number of people benefitting from drinking water through constructed or rehabilitated wells is 635. However, the total number of people benefitting from drinking water wells is higher if one also considers those of the previous phase; bringing this total to 9620.

*Table n°25: Number of people in target areas with access to water treatment equipments*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.11.: Number of people in target areas with access to water treatment equipment</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	715	715	5272	737%
FY10		1200	1205	100%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

Thanks to various promotional events and sensitization, the population within the project area understands the importance of water hygiene to health and has adopted water treatment and water points.

*Table n°26: Percentage of young people with knowledge of at least one method of HIV/AIDS prevention*

<b>Monitoring indicator 3.12.: Percentage of young people with knowledge of at least one method of HIV/AIDS prevention</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	29,9	29,9	0	0%
FY10		35,6	29,9	0%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

The population in the project area is familiar with HIV/AIDS prevention methods but always publicly declare "never being in a situation of need to use them". These statements are made on account of modesty or shyness as publicly admitting to a stranger that HIV/AIDS prevention methods are being used is somewhat uncomfortable.

*Table n°27: Percentage of villages having invited at least one health worker to their localities, at their own expense*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.13.: Percentage of villages having invited at least one health worker to their localities, at their own expense</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	7	12,5	0	0%
FY10		17,5	3,17	18%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI

Few accomplishments are attached to this indicator. It seems that communities are struggling to organize themselves to ensure travel expenses and per diem of the health worker.

*Table n°28: Number of people trained in child health and nutrition*

<b>Monitoring Indicator 3.14.: Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through the health programs of USG</b>				
Fiscal year	Monitoring data			
	Baseline	Expected	Actual	% Achieved against Target
FY09	20	35	0	0%
FY10		65	44	68%

Source: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI-FY10

Midwives, traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and peer educators are trained in health and nutrition in villages. Training is provided by community health centers and at the end of each training session the AT are given delivery kits.

These formations are part of the project's exit strategy.

#### **4.1.4. Strengths and weaknesses**

##### **□ Strengths**

- Improved health indicators (CPN, assisted delivery, malnutrition) with the assistance of community team cells.
- Hygiene around the water points in most villages.
- Preparation of recipes based on available local foods.
- Collaboration/involvement of health services in the management of malnutrition at the community level.

##### **□ Weaknesses**

- Non-application of the national protocol for treatment of malnutrition.
- The difference in approach with national policy (the national protocol for management of acute malnutrition).
- The lack of adequate weighing equipments.
- Failure of team cells to ensure independent data collection.

#### **4.1.5. Best practices**

- The organization of open-area consultation helped give immediate treatment to people.
- Mothers practice improved household nutritional recovery at home within the framework of feeding malnourished children.

#### **4.1.6. Lessons learned:**

- The organizing of improved household nutritional recovery allows for the support of malnourished children at the community level.
- Collaboration with public health services facilitate the monitoring of health indicators.

#### **4.1.7. Recommendations**

- Providing skilled and educated ATR with weighing equipment.
- Implement the national protocol for treatment of malnutrition.
- Expand improved household nutritional recovery sessions to all communities where there is malnutrition.

#### **4.1.8. Conclusion**

Health and nutrition activities along with food distribution and supply of drinking water through constructed or rehabilitated wells have contributed greatly to improving the overall health of the population and especially that of children. The work of village health workers

(AT, EVN), supervised by technical health departments, has improved health indicators in the communities covered by the project.

## **5. ANALYSIS OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

### **5.1. Strategy development and project intervention**

The strategy development and intervention used by the project is effective because it has obtained the support of target populations. Important elements of this strategy are:

- The participatory approach applied in the project development; such an approach has enabled project to involve the target population directly in identifying their needs, analyzing food security issues (through MARP exercises) and identifying possible solutions (through the development of action plans).
- The involvement and empowerment of beneficiaries in the implementation of activities has created the conditions for ownership of actions.
- The need for social cohesion and community organization has also facilitated the implementation of activities.
- The use of FFW has not only facilitated the social mobilization for activities, but also improved the food situation of vulnerable households, especially during the lean period.
- The integration of action plans in the PDSEC of villages is yet another pillar of ownership of actions at the supra-village level (commune; town hall).

### **5.2. Monitoring of activities**

Proper functioning of the proximity and participatory monitoring and evaluation system is provided through:

- Data collection tools, regularly filled by the village team cells, community motivators and supervisors;
- Weekly staff and quarterly agents meetings are held regularly;
- Reports at various intervals (weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually) are produced on time.

All these are used to fill in the indicators and monitor community capacity index for food security, in order to take the necessary action at the appropriate time.

### **5.3. Partnership**

The TFSI project has established a fruitful partnership with other development actors, and this has often promoted complementary actions. The key points of the partnership are:

- Partnership with the government services and NGOs working in health areas, thereby facilitating the monitoring of AT and improving health indicators;
- The agreement to sign a partnership document with the Municipal Council which sets out the responsibilities of each party. This facilitates both the monitoring of activities by the City Council and management of the development of the town by it (approach to be suggested to other partners).

### **5.4. Gender Mainstreaming**

Equality/gender equity is a concern supported by the ISAT project in all areas of the Project and at the project team level. Success in this area marks one of the highpoints of the Project.

- **At the programmatic level**

Both women and men participated in all stages of the project, from preliminary activities (MARF). Women are specifically targeted in the three specific objectives. As is clear from the project performance analysis in the previous chapter, the various activities implemented based on each objective has enabled the improvement of gender equality. Women as well as men have benefited from capacity building activities. They are present in the food security committee, literacy centers and IGA (market gardening, small livestock farming, commercial activities, and the processing of various products).

The involvement/participation of women in management bodies facilitates the consideration of their needs in action plans. They constitute one third of the members of the food security committee. However, they do not have sufficiently strategic positions within the management bodies, even though a woman is President of a food security committee. This is an encouraging step forward. The presence of women in management structures is estimated at 30%.

- **At the organizational level**

Project staff includes women and men. Women constitute 27% of the total project staff; 50% of community motivators are women; only about 10% of managers are women. It can be easily affirmed that women are more present in project implementation than in decision-making.

## **6. SUMMARY OF RESULTS ACCORDING TO PARAMETERS OF EVALUATION**

### **6.1. Project relevance**

The TFSI project is relevant in that it represents on the one hand, the needs of the target population and on the other hand, it is consistent with the national policy for food security, fight against poverty and MDGs.

**Highlight n° 1: The TFSI project is well integrated into national policies**

## **Explanations:**

The policy guidelines for food security are described in three major documents: i) Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (CSCR); ii) the Millennium Development Goals (MDG); iii) the National Food Security Plan.

- The CSCR has two major objectives for the period 2007 - 2011, namely:
  - Promote a strong average annual growth of at least 7% through wealth generation and job creation and the niches of the national economy such as the areas of rural production (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and fruit and vegetables), the mining and energy sectors, and the goods and services sector (trade, tourism, culture and NTIC).
  - Improve government functioning through the continuation, consolidation and improvement of reforms in institutional areas (decentralization), Democratic Governance (democracy, fight against corruption, building the rule of law), economic (micro finance and private sector) and improvements in the social sector (including education, health, drinking water, jobs - training and the fight against HIV/AIDS).

To achieve these objectives, the CSCR adopted three strategic orientations, which are intended to reinforce each other in order to achieve the central objective of strong, sustainable and poverty-reducing growth: i) infrastructure and productive sector development; ii) the continuation and consolidation of structural reforms and iii) strengthening of the social sector. The strategic orientation No. 1 deals with issues of food security and agricultural production.

- The Government of Mali has adopted all eight (8) MDG indicators and developed a ten-year plan for implementing these MDGs (2006 – 2015). The first Millennium Development Goal aims to, "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" by reducing amongst others, the proportion of men and women suffering from hunger by half.

In 2003, the Mali Government adopted a National Strategy for Food Security (NSA); some objectives are:

Specific objective n°1: «Promoting a productive, diversified, sustainable and regionally integrated agriculture».

Specific objective n°3: «Sustainable improvement of conditions of access of vulnerable groups to food and to basic social services».

Specific objective n°4: «Improved devices for preventing and managing economic crises in consistency with the construction of structural security».

Moreover, the national food security policy recommends actions both in terms of production, higher incomes and capacity building. Activities undertaken by the TFSI project are part of the three orientations; in that way, village irrigated perimeters were built, the credit has been distributed and the communities organized.

## **Highlight n° 2: The TFSI project meets the current needs of beneficiaries**

### **Explanation:**

- The beneficiary populations are prone to food insecurity due to two major constraints:
  - i) the low pastoral agro-forestry productivity because of erratic rainfall and inefficient cultivation techniques;
  - ii) low income of populations.

- Of the fifteen (15) municipalities where the TFSI project intervenes, twelve (12), 80%, are classified vulnerable by the Commissioner for Food Security (cf. Annex 1).

## **6.2. Achievement of results (efficiency)**

Many results were obtained even if they have not yet reached expected levels. There was a beginning in every case and we note that the results are progressive in that the levels of achievement of Year II (2010) are higher than those of Year I (2009) of the Project.

It should be noted that 89 activities<sup>1</sup> were scheduled within the project's implementation period: 13, or 14.6% of these activities were entirely conducted; 69, or 77.5% of activities are underway and expected to be finalized in the third year of the project until July 2011. These figures show that the TFSI project has experienced delay in the implementation of its activities. It is essential to catch up, if not reverse, the tendency, of actually achieving most of the activities planned for 3.

The activities can be classified into five (5) categories:

- 1) Creation of community organizations capable of handling cases of vulnerability in food security (CSA Cooperatives).
- 2) Using planning tools for actions to reduce insecurity and tools for managing insecurity risks). The gradual change in the behavior of populations, thanks to the health/nutrition IEC (growth monitoring, attendance of health centers by pregnant women for antenatal care, vaccination acceptance, adoption of hygienic water measures, environment, exclusive breastfeeding, infant feeding of children aged 6-24 months, etc.).
- 3) Introduction of new techniques for pastoral agro-forestry production to create both food availability and food safety nets (warehouses, food security committee Identification of vulnerable households and distribution of dairy goats to the most vulnerable households in the third category).
- 4) Community empowerment in child malnutrition management through improved household nutritional recovery sessions. Communities are empowered to protect and manage their environment through the establishment of environmental protection committees, training and equipment.
- 5) Achieving gender equity since men and women participate in all activities.

## **Conclusion**

The effectiveness of the TFSI Project is moderately satisfactory in the sense that actions have been carried out under each of the eight (8) results but the indicators set were not often met.

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<sup>1</sup> Data from the ISAT project pre-assessment study report, AFRICARE/G FORCE, march 2011

### **6.3. Cost/effectiveness (efficiency)**

All funds received in the field during the period can be divided in capital expenditure for 47% and 57% for salaries and operating cost. The analysis of capital expenditure shows that 46.35% of this amount, almost half of this funding, is allocated to the agriculture/infrastructure component. This confirms that the TFSI is a project for the fight against food insecurity, which devotes a substantial amount of its financial resources to carrying out profitable activities in this field.

#### **Conclusion:**

The efficiency of the project is moderately satisfactory due to:

- The lack of financial resources compared to the volume of activities has played heavily on the project's efficiency,
- The delay in the availability of funds lengthens the implementation timeframe.

### **6.4. Effects/Impacts**

The ISAT project is only two years old; it would therefore be preferable to speak about effects rather than impact.

However, despite the short implementation period the project produced significant effects such as:

- The availability of human resources within the beneficiary communities capable of developing their action plan and interpreting food security schedules.
- Integration of action plans in the PDSEC of municipalities.
- The reduction of the lean period in villages with proper irrigation.

### **6.5. Sustainability**

The sustainability of a project is analyzed through three parameters which are (i) the technical capability, (ii) the financial capacity and (iii) organizational capacity.

- In terms of technical capacity, farmers in supervised village irrigations areas mastered the SRI technique but lacked agricultural equipments to practice these techniques on larger surface areas. However, they perfectly mastered development action plans and food security schedules, all of which enabled them to properly assess the food situation in their respective localities.
- In terms of financial capabilities, credit support and the linking of producer organizations with microfinance institutions are sure guarantees of self-financing.
- The mobilization of beneficiaries in food security committees of agricultural cooperatives and women's groups indicate a likely organizational capacity to support and manage food security actions.

- i) The TFSI project has been implemented for only two years;
- ii) Community management tools (action plan, food security schedule) are mastered by a minority of French or local languages literate persons (Songhaï or Tamasheq).
- iii) Farmers cannot systematically apply the SRI to produce more, because of lack of appropriate farm equipment (tractors, wheelbarrows, carts, tillers, openers).
- iv) The population do not have the necessary financial resources to continue the project activities;
- v) Local governments do not have sufficient resources to finance project activities;
- vi) Literacy is not yet considered part of the management of community activities

**Conclusion:**

The inputs necessary for the establishment of the three types of capabilities to ensure sustainability have been provided. To secure the process, these capabilities need to be enhanced through more substantial assistance.

**7. BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

**7.1. Strengths and weaknesses of the project**

The strengths and weaknesses of the TFSI project are summarized in the table below

*Table n°29: Strengths and weaknesses of the TFSI project*

Strengths	weaknesses
1. Integrated and united team	1. Failure to comply with deadlines of activities (lengthy administrative procedures)
2. Implementation, functionality and strengthening of organizations (food security committee, village banks)	2. Delay in start-up of first year activities bringing about the delay in implementation of activities such as SCAP-RU, wells
3. Functionality of training centers and teacher literacy training	3. Insufficient equipment for the implementation of SRI
4. Involvement of health technical services in the implementation of health activities	4. Insufficient financial, human and logistic means
5. Project Approach	5. Low level of individual loans granted to women. This does not enable them to come out of poverty, because the initial fund does not generate consistent profits
6. Good communication with government officials, local authorities, technical services and development partners (NGOs, programs), distribution of quarterly reports (and annual for administrative needs)	

7. Internal mobilization of financial resources for self-financing activities	
8. The SRI and the SBI as techniques for improving productivity	

## 7.2. Constraints

The implementation of the TFSI project has faced a number of constraints, the major ones are:

- The vastness of the area;
- The vast needs;
- The budget cuts and delays in the disbursement of funds;
- The high rate of illiteracy;
- The lack of adequate stores in most villages;
- The lack of mastery of storage techniques;
- The annual non-consumption of stock due to the non-implementation of activities;
- The low capability of majority of CSA members to fill various forms alone;
- The delay in extending the SCAP-RU;
- The delay in the training of community organizations;
- The difference in approach on management of acute malnutrition compared to the national policy;
- The inability of the implementation teams to ensure data collection independently;
- Non achievement of PIV in a timely manner;
- The large number of indicators (39) to fill;
- High volume of reporting to be submitted (weekly, biweekly, monthly, quarterly, and annually).

## 7.3. Best practices

1. The promotion of income-generating activities in the near future as a support for successful food security: development and diversification of income-generating activities to cope with the lean season. Small ruminants also constitute savings which help in coping with food insecurity;
2. To better target the actions of the most vulnerable households, the evolution of food security through the use of food security schedules in the analysis of the village food situation are being monitored;
3. The conclusion of agreements: developing action plans and the submission of the plan to the council for analysis, the signing of tripartite protocol (community, municipal council, TFSI) are sure ways of involving key leaders in development activities. This novel approach facilitates the integration of action plans in PDSEC;
4. The synergy of actions: The existence of action plans at the village level facilitates partnerships with stakeholders in development areas;
5. The involvement of traditional birth attendants in educating women in antenatal care: the activities of trained traditional birth attendants (TBAs) can increase assisted deliveries and antenatal care. Women more easily accept discussions on the importance of attended births and antenatal care when the sessions are led by some of them;
6. The adoption of improved farming techniques can significantly increase crop yields:

- SRI and SBI plots have higher yields than traditional rice and wheat plots;
7. Population literacy is a reliable strategy for the sustainability of the actions of community organizations: The mastery of literacy by the auditors facilitates the use and ownership of community tools (bank management tools, food security schedule, action plan).

#### **7.4. Lessons learned**

- (1) The Food for Work is an effective mobilization of human resources for the timely implementation of activities and the mitigation of the impact of the lean period;
- (2) The organizing of improved household nutritional recovery sessions ensures the support of malnutrition cases at the community level;
- (3) Literacy is a means of appropriating tools to manage community activities;
- (4) The strategy for mobilizing internal village savings is an effective means of appropriation of credit management by the community;
- (5) The management of community savings has become a sure way of survival for beneficiaries during lean periods;
- (6) The schedule and action plan for food security are complementary tools in analyzing problems and finding solutions to food security problems of a community;
- (7) For a support in development to be sustainable, it must correspond with the real need of the beneficiary;
- (8) The involvement/participation of women in management bodies facilitates the consideration of their needs in action plans.

### **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **8.1 To Africare**

1. Provide substantial financial resources and meet the schedule of activities.
2. Adapt the volume of activities to available financial resources: either by reducing the activities or by providing additional financial resources.
3. Focus efforts on high impact food security actions by :
  - Development of village irrigated perimeters.
  - Equipping producers with materials suited to new agricultural techniques.
  - Intensifying market gardening through the support/advice, means of drainage and inputs.
  - Sufficiently financially supporting other activities of production (fattening, supporting fisheries, livestock feed).

- Ensuring systematic development of SCAP-RU in all villages.
  - Building the managerial capacity of agricultural cooperatives.
4. Accompany the introduction of SRI by equipping producers in equipment for the manufacture of organic manure (shovels, wheelbarrows, spades, buckets, watering cans, carts) to achieve optimum results.
  5. Obtaining of good results through the SRI requires the optimal use of organic manure. However, the producers do not have adequate material for making organic manure.

## **8.2. To the field team**

1. Perform assessment tests by CAP for levels of literacy.
2. Teach neo literates to develop five-year action plans and annual food security schedules.
3. Strengthen post-literacy training of neo literate and encourage the use of neo literate in the conduct of activities and leadership positions.
4. Organize joint planning sessions with NGOs and technical services implementing activities in the same sites.
5. Increase the amount allocated to credit (village banks and individual loans for women).
6. Apply the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition.
7. Organize study tours for organizations applying best practices in the areas of agriculture, livestock, fisheries.
8. Continue exchange visits between producers practicing SRI and neighboring villages to facilitate the extension of SRI in the region

## **9. CONCLUSION**

The importance of the TFSI project results is indisputable. It has, among others, enabled to demonstrate that community management of food insecurity and famine emergency (through training, local information and regular monitoring) is possible and secondly, that it is difficult to conduct and pass three simultaneous revolutions in a short time and with little resources : (i) the revolution of community empowerment in reducing food insecurity and risk management as well as cases of vulnerability (ii) the revolution of cultural practices and habits to produce more as well as health/nutrition wise to ensure proper socio-economic growth and development of productive and vulnerable strata ; (iii) Finally, the revolution of attitudes which consists of transforming the "small producers" into agro-entrepreneurs.

Achieving complete and sustainable food security by the underprivileged of the population requires the support of long-term actions in several areas. The effects of the actions must come together to reinforce each other. It requires a change in attitude and behavior on the part of the people involved who should adopt entrepreneur habits (agro-entrepreneur, women entrepreneurs).

However, the change in mentality takes time to produce irreversible effects. Therefore, we believe that all activities undertaken so far by ISAT are important and relevant to effectively attain food security. They should therefore be promoted and consolidated by the allocation of adequate human, financial and material resources.

Particular emphasis should be placed on the development of new PIV; equipping producers with high-performance agricultural equipments (cultivators, carts, wheelbarrows); SRI training, literacy and management training; support to women in gardening, micro-credit and livestock.

Health and nutrition activities shall continue but through closer collaboration with state health services and other active projects in the field (Keneya Ciwara, Malian Red Cross). The implementation of these actions shall require the recruiting of new agents.

The skills and expertise of the current field team is of very appreciable level such that if provided with adequate resources, it can irreversibly reduce food insecurity in the majority of communities in its area of intervention.

## **ANNEXS**

### ***Annex 1: PRESENTATION OF THE TFSI PROJECT 2008-2013***

#### **1.1. Context**

The majority of the Malian population live in rural areas. 80% work in the primary sector which provides more than 44.6% of GDP (gross domestic product), 42% for agriculture.

Food security problems are still a serious obstacle to development: limited access of farmers to factors of production (to credit, land, equipment), to technical extension services and information, and difficult access to markets in relation to the sale of their products under unfavorable conditions are factors which have lent themselves to the unstable situation. Despite the measures taken by the authorities over the past several decades, food security is still far from being assured. The cereal deficit is persistent because of the lack of arable land, poverty of soil due to over-exploitation, land degradation due to water erosion, low crop yields, climatic hazards, etc. Malnutrition is still prevalent in the country because of low income, unequal access to basic food items, a lack of income generating activities, access to credit, illiteracy, etc.

In the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (CSCR), the Malian authorities have identified the major guidelines for the management of these issues for the period of 2007 - 2011. Among the priority areas of intervention identified in the CSCR include provisions in relation to the concerns of the American NGO Africare. They are:

- ✓ Food security: it refers to a number of determinants such as: (i) availability to facilitate supply in deficit areas, (ii) geographical accessibility by opening up areas of production or (iii) production stability and (iv) the integration of increase, diversification, development of production, promotion of agricultural commodity chains, livestock, etc.
- ✓ Rural development which aims to promote: development, diversification and better marketing of rural production, plant protection, environmental protection and preservation (urban and rural), technical supervision and empowerment of rural producers, etc.
- ✓ Development of the financial sector in general and the microfinance sector in particular to facilitate people's access to financial services including credit.

One of the key development strategies undertaken in this area is the National Strategy for Food Security. This strategy, in place since 2002, focuses on a decentralized approach emphasizing the need for all communities to develop local programs. The Food Security Commission (CSA) is responsible for the implementation of this program. From this perspective, the Malian government encourages basic initiatives of the populations and signs framework agreements with NGOs and donors to support the implementation of local development priorities from now on identified and implemented by municipalities. The ISAT project developed by Africare and funded by USAID, is one of the largest projects to strengthen the achievements of food security initiatives underway in the region of Timbuktu. The Timbuktu region targeted in this project is part of the area commonly known as northern Mali. This region covers 75.13% of the country's surface area. Nevertheless, the population density has remained very low (only 10% of the total population and less than 1 person per km<sup>2</sup>). Average rainfall varies between 150 and 200 mm per year. This area is characterized by its remoteness, its aridity and its fragile environment – due in part to adverse climatic factors – and a deficient method of natural environmental management. The impact of successive droughts has been the loss of the major part of the potentialities of the Timbuktu, Gundam, Dire and Niafunké circles. Agricultural production is mainly marked by recession in agriculture around the lakes Fati, Horo, Faguibine, Takadja, Kabara and Tele. In recent years, these lakes have begun to dry up, particularly in irrigated areas developed by the government, donors and NGOs. This has put these circles in a situation of structural food deficit, covering only a small proportion of their needs resulting in the departure of the population to more conducive areas in the south of or outside the country.

## **1.2. Logical framework of the results of the TFSI MYAP (FY08 - FY12)**

The Food Safety Initiative of Timbuktu (ISAT) is a USAID Title II project; it is funded by a grant from USAID/FFP through monetization/Direct Distribution. The ISAT project is implemented by Africare from August 2008 to July 2013. This initiative is based on the experience of two previous projects (ISAG1 and ISAG2) in the Goundam and Dire area and covers 61 villages in 15 communes in the Goundam, Dire, Timbuktu and Niafunké circles.

The revised logical framework, following the FANTA - USAID and Africare workshop underlined the following elements.

### **1.2.1. Project Goal**

The aim of the project is « Reducing food insecurity among vulnerable populations » in beneficiary communities.

### **1.2.2. Specific Objectives**

- SO 1: The ability of communities to manage risks and cope with shocks linked with vulnerability will be strengthened;
- SO 2: Household access to food is improved;
- SO 3: Household nutrition and health is improved.

### **1.2.3. Expected results**

#### **Impacts/effects**

- The beneficiary communities better identify risks and manage vulnerability shock through food security community schedules.
- A greater number of households have access to food security (through increased yields of rice and wheat per hectare; diversification of agricultural production; and increased purchasing power).
- Chronic malnutrition in children has significantly decreased.

#### **Outputs**

- RI1.1 Managing community activities and good governance have improved;
- RI 1.2 The capability of Food Security committees (CFS) for the prevention of risks and shocks are strengthened;
- RI 2.1. Production is improved and diversified;
- RI 2.2. The purchasing power of households is increased;
- RI 3.1. Target populations have adopted the best health and nutrition behaviors;
- RI 3.2. Access to drinking water will be improved;
- RI 3.3. Knowledge in the prevention of HIV/AIDS is improved;

- RI 3.4. Support services to community health and nutrition are strengthened.

### 1.2.4. Hypothesis and Risks

The main hypothesis and risks in the project document are:

- The capability and resources of the community: it refers to the community ownership of the project's activities but also to the quality of internal human and financial resources and their capability to manage actions.
- The capacity and resources of the project: quality of staff as well as availability of sufficient financial resources.
- External relations: quality of collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field and in the areas of project activity.

### 1.3. Logical intervention strategy of the TFSI project

To achieve the expected results, actions were undertaken according to the following logic.

*Table n° 30: Logical intervention of the TFSI project*

Specific Objectives	Undertaken or planned logical intervention and actions
1. The ability of communities to manage risk and cope with vulnerability shock will be strengthened	L1.1. Improving the organizational dynamics by creating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food Security Committees (CSA) ;</li> <li>- Cooperatives ;</li> <li>- Villages saving and credit banks;</li> <li>- Wells management committees;</li> <li>- Input and grain warehouse management committees ;</li> <li>- Community early warning and emergency response (SCAP- RU)</li> </ul>
	L1.2. Capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of beneficiary population in the use of mangement tools;</li> <li>- Literacy sessions for various producer organizations ;</li> <li>- Training of CSA in SCAP-RU, in partnership with the SAP ;</li> <li>- Training of cooperatives in management of production activities.</li> </ul>
2. Household access to food will be improved	L2.1. Increase in production and productivity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of pastoral agro sylvo infrastructures (PIV, ponds, garden wells) ;</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of the lake Tele dam;</li> <li>- Rice cultivation in the PIV and Lake Tele;</li> <li>- Sorghum variety trials;</li> <li>- Use of inputs;</li> <li>- Construction of input warehouses;</li> <li>- Introduction of improved capri and poultry breed ;</li> <li>- Construction of pastoral wells;</li> <li>- Implementation of fishery trials;</li> <li>- Environmental protection (installing nurseries, planting of fertilizer trees, reforestation,</li> </ul>

	<p>establishment of environmental protection) ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Processing of agricultural, livestock and fisheries products</li> </ul> <p>L2.2. Capacity building of production techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction and extension of improved agricultural techniques (SRI, improved seeds);</li> <li>- Equipment in motor pumps;</li> <li>- Organizing joint procurement of inputs;</li> <li>- Linking the producer organization with the IMF/Bank and input suppliers;</li> <li>- Training in methods of animal production;</li> <li>- Training of community auxiliary veterinary;</li> <li>- Training in Agroforestry;</li> <li>- Training of women in processing and conservation (drying) of fresh produce.</li> </ul> <p>L2.3. Consolidation of the availability of cereals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of grain warehouses;</li> <li>- Establishing of a credit of food storage (warehousing);</li> <li>- Setting up a grain stock as a buffer for pre-positioned emergency (108 tons)</li> <li>- Establishment of village savings and credit banks;</li> <li>- Development of a system of market monitoring.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Household nutrition and health will be improved</p>	<p>L3.1. Development of the workforce :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Growth monitoring of children 0-5 years;</li> <li>- Organizing improved household nutritional recovery sessions;</li> <li>- Protection of maternal and child health through the IEC;</li> <li>- Water supply (domestic well drilling).</li> </ul> <p>L3.2. Capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of village implementation teams (EVN, traditional birth attendants, peer educators);</li> <li>- Support for training of health workers in nutrition;</li> <li>- Construction of IEC facilities;</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS prevention through IEC activities;</li> <li>- Training of water points management committees</li> </ul>

Observations: Two important facts should be underlined in this table:

- i) The existence of complementarity, synergy between different approaches in order to establish food security;
- ii) Transversality of capacity building.

### **Intervention Strategy**

The TFSI project is based on a participatory approach that engages key stakeholders in the various phases of the project. The strategy consists in:

- The involvement of target populations in the identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of project activities;
- the involvement of local communities by the validation of village action plans through the PDSEC and the communes Food Security Plan;
- the signing of memoranda of understanding between the village Food Security Committee and the project, protocols signed by municipal and administrative authorities;
- The involvement of government technical services (Agriculture, Health, Education, Livestock, Fisheries, Social Development, SAP, Agricultural Research, etc.. ) in the implementation of activities through memoranda of understanding;
- The implementation of FFW activities (VCT) during the lean period;
- Encouraging synergy with other stakeholders (NGOs, projects and programs).

***Annex 2: FREQUENCY IN FOOD RISKS FROM 1990 TO 2005  
(Extract)***

**Source : Food Security Commission**

Scoring values are:

- 0 for RAS,
- 1,2 for DEL,
- 2,2 for DES,
- 3,2 for DA,
- and 4,2 for CA

Cases of famine have not been recorded during the observation period that is, in the past 16 years, the maximum risk is the CA which corresponds to 4.2. The most vulnerable town is that which has experienced CA every year during the 16 years with a maximum score of  $4.2 \times 16$  or 67.2.

The frequency of occurrence of food insecurity is between 1 its a maximum value and 0 its minimum value. The more this report approaches 1 for a municipality, the greater the food insecurity of the town and the more this value approaches 0, the more stable its food situation.

The most vulnerable municipalities are recorded in the following tables according to regions:

Timbuktu region:

Circle	Former Districts		Communes	Number of villages	Population
<b>Timbuktu</b>	Aglal	1	Lafia	15	8269
	Bourem-Inaly	2	Bourem-Inaly	9	8350
	Ber	3	Ber	28	7871
<b>Diré</b>		4	Arham	3	2562
		5	Tindirma	10	3419
		6	Kondi	6	3269
	Haïbongo	7	Haïbongo	14	12358
	Saréyamou	8	Saréyamou	12	13457
		9	Binga	7	4500
<b>Goundam</b>	Gargando	10	Adarmalane	3	1960
		11	Gargando	11	6658
	Tilemsi	12	Tilemsi**	5	1893

		13	Alzounoub**	9	3774
	Bintagoungou	14	Bintagoungou	7	6159
		15	Issa-Beri	7	4674
		16	M'Bouna	10	4749
	Douékiré	17	Douékiré**	36	12638
	Goundam	18	Goundam	1	9030
		19	Doukouria	15	2431
		20	Télé	4	5489
		21	Kaneye	3	2052
	Farach	22	Essakane	22	9130
	Razelma	23	Razelma	6	3511
		24	Tin-Aïcha	7	1928
	Tonka	25	Tonka	22	42079
<b>Gourma-Rharous</b>	Gourma-Rhaous	26	Banikane	10	5482
		27	Rhaous	24	15155
	Bambara-Maoudé	28	Bambara-Maoudé	35	9635
	Madiakoye	29	Hamzakoma	19	3830
	Haribomo	30	Haribomo	23	6531
<b>Niafunké</b>	Banikane	31	Banikane-Narhawa	44	16318
	Léré	32	Léré	17	11204
		33	Dianké	14	7204
	Saraféré	34	Fittouga	65	21033
	Koumaïra	35	Koumaïra	36	11090
	N'Gorkou	36	N'Gorkou	53	15693
	Soumpi	37	Soumpi	21	9163

Total	<b>633</b>	<b>314 543</b>
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**37 Rural communes** in five circles (Timbuktu, Dire, Goundam, Gourma-Rharous, Niafunké), **containing 633 villages/fractions**, for an estimated population of **314 543 inhabitants**.

They are located mostly in the north in the circle of Goundam, municipalities with low proportions of PIV in agricultural production in Diré, the lake area and river fringe of the circle of Gourma-Rharous and the whole circle of Niafunké.

***Annex 3: Indicator Performance Tracking Table TFSI (39)***



INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	Direction of Change	Baseline	FY09			FY10			FY11			FY12			FY13	
				Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved	%	Target	Achieved
				IY1	IY2	IY3	IY4	IY5									
SO(1): The capacity of communities to manage risks and cope with shocks resulting from vulnerability will be strengthened.																	
Impact Indicator 1.1.	Core Community Capacity to Identify and Manage Risk and Vulnerability (based on the FSCCI)		30							50							
	New Zone		25							40							
	Old Zone		44							60							
IR(1.1): The management of community-based activities and good governance are improved.																	
Monitoring Indicator 1.2.	Number of FSCs that independently use the PRA tools.		3	10	5	50%	25	25	100%	40			50			55	
	New Zone		0	0	0	0%	10	8	80%	20			30			35	
	Old Zone		3	10	5	50%	15	17	113%	20			20			20	
Monitoring Indicator 1.3.	Number of assisted communities with improved community capacity as a		0	5	1	20%	15	3	20%	25			40			50	

	result of project assistance. (FFP)																
	New Zone		0	0	0	0%	5	0	0%	10			20			30	
	Old Zone		0	5	1	20%	10	3	30%	15			20			20	
Monitoring Indicator 1.4.	Number of women trained in basic literacy and numeracy skills.		423	500	55	11%	700	703	100%	800			900			1000	
	New Zone		280	300	0	0%	400	275	69%	450			500			550	
	Old Zone		143	200	55	28%	300	428	143%	350			400			450	
IR(1.2): The capacities of community food security committees (FSCs) in the prevention of risks and shocks is reinforced.																	
Monitoring Indicator 1.5.	Percent of EWS/ER committees that submit a vulnerability monitoring report each quarter.		0	2,5	0	0%	7,5	9,76	130%	12,5			60			80	
	New Zone		0	0	0	0%	5	9,52	190%	10			50			80	
	Old Zone		0	5	0	0%	10	10	100%	15			70			80	
Monitoring Indicator 1.6.	Number of assisted communities with disaster early warning and response systems in place as a result of		0	5	0	0%	15	5	33%	25			57			57	

	project assistance. (FFP)																
	New Zone		0	0	0	0%	5	2	40%	10			37			37	
	Old Zone		0	5	0	0%	10	3	30%	15			20			20	
Monitoring Indicator 1.7.	Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks in place as a result of project assistance. (FFP)		2	2	0	0%	13	11	85%	21			24			28	
	New Zone		0	0	0	0%	5	6	120%	10			12			15	
	Old Zone		2	2	0	0%	8	5	63%	11			12			13	
Monitoring Indicator 1.8.	Number of assisted communities with safety nets to address the needs of their most vulnerable members in place as a result of project assistance.		4	5	4	80%	20	14	70%	30			40			45	

	(FFP)															
	New Zone		0	0	0	0%	10	5	50%	15			20			25
	Old Zone		4	5	4	80%	10	9	90%	15			20			20

**SO(2): Households access to food is improved.**

Impact Indicator 2.1.	Percent of households in the most food insecure category.		30							28,6						
	New Zone		34							32						
	Old Zone		24							22						
Impact Indicator 2.2.	Number of months of adequate food provisioning. (MAHFP)		5,1							7						
	New Zone		5,2							7						
	Old Zone		4,7							7						
Impact Indicator 2.3.	Average number of months of adequate food provisioning. (FFP)		5,6							7						
	New Zone		5,8							7						
	Old Zone		5,4							7						
Impact Indicator 2.4.	Average household		7,3							9						

	dietary diversity score. (FFP)																
	New Zone		6,9							9							
	Old Zone		7,7							9							
Monitoring Indicator 2.5.	Percent of households that adopted at least one new animal husbandry technique.			24	24	100%	28	0	0%				41				58
		24								33							
	New Zone	15	15	15	100%	20	0	0%	25			35					55
	Old Zone	42	42	24	57%	45	0	0%	50			55					65
Monitoring Indicator 2.6.	Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance. (Mission)			350	1200	343%	650	1063	164%				1350				1550
		114								950							
	New Zone	0	100	720	720%	300	741	247%	500			800					900
	Old Zone	114	250	480	192%	350	322	92%	450			550					650
Monitoring Indicator 2.7.	Number of women's organizations assisted as a result of USG interventions. (Mission)			35	36	103%	55	47	85%				90				100
		19								75							
	New Zone	0	10	6	60%	25	26	104%	40			50					60
	Old Zone	19	25	30	120%	30	21	70%	35			40					40

IR(2.1): Production is intensified and diversified.

Impact Indicator 2.8.	Rice yield in kg/mt/ha assessed by general survey		4,1								7					
	New Zone		3,9								7					
	Old Zone		4,3								7					
Impact Indicator 2.9.	Wheat yield in kg/mt/ha assessed by general survey		1,5								2,8					
	New Zone		N/A								N/A					
	Old Zone		1,5								2,8					
Monitoring Indicator 2.10.	Percent of beneficiaries (farmers) using 3 sustainable agriculture technologies. (FFP)		17,6	23,3	32	137%	31,7	49,57	156%	40			60			65
	New Zone		12,9	15	20,6	137%	25	52,46	210%	35			65			70
	Old Zone		27,1	40	54,6	137%	45	43,8	97%	50			55			60
Monitoring Indicator 2.11.	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training.		192	230	255	111%	350	250	71%	600			900			1300

	(Mission)																
	New Zone		61	80	63	79%	150	71	47%	300			500			800	
	Old Zone		131	150	192	128%	200	179	90%	300			400			500	
Monitoring Indicator 2.12.	Number of farmers who have adopted new techniques.			200	118	59%	500	618	124%	700			1587			1800	
	(Mission)		148														
	New Zone		89	100	13	13%	250	285	114%	350			837			950	
	Old Zone		59	100	105	105%	250	333	133%	350			750			850	
IR(2.2): The purchasing power of households will be increased.																	
Impact Indicator 2.13.	Percent of households that cite IGAs as their principle means of food security during the hungry season		20,1							31,6							
	New Zone		18,8							30							
	Old Zone		22,7							35							
Impact Indicator 2.14.	Number of organizations who have benefited from loans from a microcredit institution or		39							85							

	local bank. (Africare)															
	New Zone		15								40					
	Old Zone		24								45					
Monitoring Indicator 2.15.	Number of cooperatives that use market information systems. (Africare)			20	9	45%	27	17	63%	31			38			53
	New Zone		15	5	8	0	0%	13	7	54%	15			20		25
	Old Zone		10	12	9	75%	14	10	71%	16			18		28	
Monitoring Indicator 2.16.	Percent of cooperatives who have obtained and repaid a loan from a formal institution.			84,5	43,75	52%	88	50	57%	95,5			97			97,5
	New Zone		79	93	94	N/A	N/A	95	N/A	N/A	96			97		97
	Old Zone		71	75	75	87,5	117%	81	100	123%	95			97		98
Monitoring Indicator 2.17.	Percent of women beneficiaries of credit who have repaid a loan from a formal institution.			71	30,05	42%	73	50	68%	75,5			77			79
	New Zone		69,2	59	59	0	0%	62	0	0%	65			67		70
	Old Zone		81,8	83	83	60,1	72%	85	100	118%	86			87		88

**SO(3): The capacity of communities to manage risks and cope with shocks resulting from vulnerability will be strengthened.**

Impact Indicator 3.1.	Percent underweight (weight for age) of children 0-59 months < -2 z SD. (FFP)										29						
	New Zone		30,5								29						
	Old Zone		30,3								29						
Impact Indicator 3.2.	Percent of children stunted (height for age) 6-59 months < -2 z SD. (FFP)										30						
	New Zone		31,7								30,9						
	Old Zone		31,9								29						
Monitoring Indicator 3.3.	Percent of wasting (weight for height) of children 0-23 months < -2 z SD. (FFP)			13,75	14,2	103%	13,5	13,3	99%	13						12	
	New Zone		14,2	14	14,2	101%	13,7	15,9	116%	13,5						12,5	
	Old Zone		13,7	13,5	13,7	101%	13,4	10,7	80%	12,5						11,5	

**IR(3.1): Target populations adopt improved health and nutrition behaviors.**

Monitoring Indicator 3.4.	Number of children 6-23 months recovered through Hearth sessions.			80	22	28%	250	196	78%	330				400		470
			80													

	New Zone		0	0	10	-	100	111	111%	150			200			250
	Old Zone		80	80	11	14%	150	85	57%	180			200			220
Monitoring Indicator 3.5.	Percent of mothers using recipes learned in Hearth sessions.			13,6	12	88%	21,6	57,96	268%	31,6			41,6			51,6
	New Zone		12													
	Old Zone		8	8	9	113%	15	39,19	261%	25			35			45
Monitoring Indicator 3.6.	Percentage of children 6-59 months having diarrhea during the previous 2 weeks. (Africare)			35	37	106%	31	9,7	31%	29			27			20
	New Zone		39,5													
	Old Zone		39,9	36	38	106%	32	8,14	25%	30			28			22
Monitoring Indicator 3.7.	Percent of children 0-6 months exclusively breastfed. (FFP)			28	30	107%	30	29	97%	32			34			36
	New Zone		27,7													
	Old Zone		26,5	27	27,01	100%	29	28	97%	31			33			35
Monitoring Indicator 3.8.	Percent of caregivers demonstrating proper water hygiene behavior. (FFP)			34,6	33,1	96%	36,6	45,71	125%	38,6			40,6			42,6
	New Zone		33,1													
	Old Zone		29,8	30	36	120%	32	31,44	98%	34			36			38

	New Zone		30,3	32	30,3	95%	34	36,48	107%	36			38			40
	Old Zone		38,8	40	38,8	97%	42	64,18	153%	44			46			48
IR(3.2): Access to potable water will be improved.																
Monitoring Indicator 3.9.	Number of villages with trained and functional water management committees.			18	8	44%	25	11	44%	37			50			57
	New Zone		13	5	5	1	20%	10	0	0%	20			30		37
	Old Zone		8	13	7	54%	15	11	73%	17			20			20
Monitoring Indicator 3.10.	Number of people that benefit from potable water wells constructed and/or rehabilitated by the project.			715	5272	737%	1200	635	53%	1600			2400			2600
	New Zone		715	0	0	0	0%	300	0	0%	600			1400		1600
	Old Zone		715	715	5272	737%	900	635	71%	1000						1000
Monitoring Indicator 3.11.	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance. (Mission)			715	5272	737%	1200	1205	100%	1600			2400			2600
			715													

	New Zone		0	0	0	0%	300	0	0%			1400		1600
	Old Zone		715	715	5272	737%	900	1205	134%			1000		1000
IR(3.3): The knowledge related to HIV/AIDS will be improved.														
Monitoring Indicator 3.12.	Percent of youth with at least one HIV/AIDS prevention method.			29,9	0	0%	35,6	0	0%	43,6			51,6	61,6
			29,9											
	New Zone		33,9	33,9	0	0%	35	0	0%	43			50	60
	Old Zone		32,4	32,4	0	0%	37	0	0%	45			55	65
IR(3.4): Services supporting community based health care and nutrition are strengthened.														
Monitoring Indicator 3.13.	Percent of villages that organize at least once to bring a health agent to the village at their own expense.			12,5	0	0%	17,5	3,17	18%	22,5			27,5	32,5
			7											
	New Zone		5	10	0	0%	15	4,76	32%	20			25	30
	Old Zone		11	15	0	0%	20	0	0%	25			30	35
Monitoring Indicator 3.14.	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG supported health area programs. (Mission)			35	0	0%	65	44	68%	110			150	220
			20											
	New Zone		5	15	0	0%	25	44	176%	40			70	120
	Old Zone		15	20	0	0%	40	0	0%	70			80	100



#### **Annex 4. List of persons met**

##### **□ Village of Kobé, Bourem commune**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
<b>CSA</b>		
1.	Yacouba MAHAMANE	President
2.	Bocar ALHOUSSEINI	Secretary
3.	Ousmane HAMADOUN	Breeding agriculture
4.	Hawa OUSMANE	Commerce
5.	Moussa BOCAR	Adjoint commerce
6.	Hamidou BOUREIMA	Hygiene, Health
<b>PRODUCERS</b>		
7.	Bocar OUMAR	Village chief
8.	Mahamane AHMADOU	Village advisor
9.	Mahamoudou BOCAR	Village advisor
<b>WOMEN ASSOCIATION</b>		
10.	Koumba SIDI WAFALCOYE	1st Deputy President
11.	Fadi YOUSOUFI ALAHIDOU	President
12.	Aïssa SEYNI ALAHIDOU	Member
13.	Arkya BOCAR ALAHIDOU	2nd Deputy President

##### **□ Village of BANKANI KOIRA, Tonka commune**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Abatyna DIOUGUEL	caisse COOP
2.	Seidou BOUBACAR	CSA, secretary
3.	Garba MOUSSA	CSA, CAISSE

4.	Moussa AMIRI	
5.	Alidji MADIOU	COOP, secretary
6.	Alassane OIOUGUEL	CSA
7.	Abdoulaye BOUREIMA	CSA
8.	Amadou GARBA	Member
9.	Aldjouma ALHADJI	COOP
10.	Bintou AMADOU	EVN
11.	Astan DEMBELE	EVN
12.	Moumine ADOURAHANE	AT
13.	Amadou AMADOU	Village chief
14.	Aissa BOUREINA	AT
15.	Sadou AMADOU	Member
16.	Hamadoune SEIDOU	Member
17.	Gourowa KCORODO	Member
18.	Akoley	Member
19.	Alhousseini MAMADOU	Member
20.	Moussa HAMDOUNE SIDIKI	Member
21.	Ilama ALEBA	CSA
22.	Hamadoune MAMOUDOU	CSA
23.	Boubacar HAMADOUNE	CSA

□ **Village de GOMBATOU**

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	FONCTION
1.	Toufado KAYA	President COOP, sec dd CSA
2.	Famanté ADAMA	President CSA
3.	Albarka YATTARA	Organization CSA
4.	Amadou HOUSSEINA KAYA	Hygiene/ass, CSA

5.	Amadou HASSANE TOURE	Store keeper COOP
6.	Hamady SAMBA BOCOUM	Pastoral Agro sylvo CSA
7.	Amadou ABDOULAYE	Warehouse construction
8.	Allaye BOCOUM	Dseputy treasurer COOP
9.	Abdoulaye MAIGA	Brigadier
10.	Idrissa Yattara	PIV Farmer
11.	Yoro Famata	PIV Farmer
12.	Oumar TOUNKARA	PIV Farmer
13.	Adama DICKO	Attendant
14.	Larabo TRAORE	Bricklayer
15.	Adama DIALLO	Attendant
16.	Boury Salloum	PIV Farmer
17.	Hamadoun GOUNBALLE	PIV Farmer
18.	Ousmane GOUNBALLE	Agro pastoral specialist CSA
19.	Ousmane H BOCOUM	Village chief
20.	Issa AFO	Org COOP
21.	Moussa BOCARI	Treasurer COOP
22.	Souley AFO	PIV Farmer
23.	Ali COULIBALI	PIV Farmer
24.	Djeneba COULIBALI	Member, women Group
25.	Aissata AMADOU	Member, women Group
26.	Aissata GOUMBALLE	Member, women Group
27.	Tobaye DICKO	Member, women Group
28.	Kama KARA	EVN
29.	Wali COULIBALI	Hygiene CSA
30.	Adama KAYA	Member, women Group
31.	DEMBA YATTARA	Member, women Group

32.	Mariam DJIGA	Member, women Group
33.	Bolo BARKA	AT
34.	Bintou ABBA KAYA	Member, women Group
35.	Dickel SANGARE	Bank organizer
36.	Belco COULIBALI	Member, women Group
37.	Mariam AMIROU BACOUM	AGR CSA
38.	Koumba HOUSSEYE KAYA	EVN
39.	Penda SANGO	AT
40.	Fanta BOCOUM	Member, women Group

□ **Godjè : Tindirma commune**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Hamadoun Bilane	President village bank
2.	Hamadoun Housseini	President CSA
3.	Abdoulaye Moussa	Agro sylvo Pastoral CSA
4.	Housseye Hassane	Organizer CSA
5.	Ali Ibrahim	Hygiene/ass CSA
6.	Hamadoun Almoudou	Treasurer village bank
7.	Abdou Youssouf	Member
8.	Hamadoun Abdoulaye Porto	Agro sylvo pastoral CSA
9.	Agaissatou Nouhoum	EVN
10.	Bintou Sékou	EVN
11.	Koumba Abdoulaye	Controller, village bank
12.	Hamadoun Timo	Secretary CSA, village bank
13.	Aminta Maiga	Member
14.	Aminata Hassane	AT
15.	Fatoumata Hama	Hygiene/ass, CSA

- |     |                   |                          |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 16. | Alassane Hamadoun | Key holder, village bank |
| 17. | Fadimata Faradji  | Member                   |
| 18. | Aldjouma Ali      | Commerce, AGR CSA        |

□ **Ahara Village**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Hamada Ag DALLEK	Secretary CSA
2.	Ibrahim Ag AWATOU	President CSA
3.	Mohamede Ag BOUBOU	Treasurer COOP
4.	Mohamede Ag SHEKOU	Controller of cash box COOP
5.	Hamed MAHMOUD	Responsible for purchasing inputs COOP
6.	Alwadi Ag Aldjoumati	Organization CSA
7.	Abramane Ag MOHAMEDE	Member
8.	Elmouloud Ag Aichoura	Member
9.	Sidi El Moctar ABDRAHAMANE	Ag AGR
10.	Ibrahim Ag NETI	Member
11.	Sidi Mohamed Ag DALEK	Imam
12.	Abdrouhamane Ag DALEK	Head of section
13.	Fadimata Wallet MOHA	AGR CSA
14.	Djeneïbou Wallet AHMED	AVN CSA nutrition specialist
15.	Bintou sidi MOHAMED	Member village cash box
16.	Fati AGALI	Member
17.	Fadimata ALMOULOUD	Member
18.	Tamala AGALI	Member
19.	Moumou DICKO	Member
20.	Fadi Wallet INTAKA	Member

21.	Fadimata ALASSANE	Member
22.	Zeïnabou ALHAMISSE	Member
23.	Tidiwal Wallet WARANOCK	Member
24.	Sidjourn Wallet ALHASSANE	Member
25.	Bintou Wallet MAHAMED	Member
26.	Fanta WARANNOUN	Member
27.	FADI DALLEK	Member
28.	Agaïcha ABDOURAHAMANE	Wallet Member
29.	Hadeya Wallet ALMOULOUD	EVN
30.	Fati Wallet OUFAN	Member
31.	Zeïnabou Wallet ALLIMAM	EVN

□ **TENDE Village**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Madjou YATTARA	Administrative Secretary CSA
2.	Hamadoun MADJOU	President CSA
3.	Boureïma ACHERAVA	Responsible AGR
4.	Kaouroudo SANKARE	EVN- alpha trainer
5.	Dikel TRAORE	Treasurer
6.	Fadi MAIGA	Secretary
7.	Sadio BORE	AT, CSA
8.	Rabi MAIGA	CSA Organizer
9.	Lalla GOMMBALLE	AGR
10.	Safiatou HANMA	Cash box Organizer
11.	Moudouwoye MAIGA	Wells committee
12.	Aoidi MAIGA	COOP Production
13.	Kobla TOURE	Protection Brigade
14.	Dicko TRAORE	AT

□ **DABI Village**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Boureima AMADOU KE	CSA President
2.	Haïba ALAMYNE HAIDARA	Administrative Secretary
3.	Oumar TRAORE	Treasurer
4.	Toussouf SSOUMARE	CSA Administrative secretary
5.	Bocar CISSE	President CS COOP
6.	Hammandoun BOURI SANGHO	Trainer of CSA COOP
7.	Bouri BABA TRAORE	CSA Member
8.	Oumar APHO SAMBA	CSA Member
9.	Amiry CHINA AMIRY	Member
10.	Hamadi YOUSSE	Member
11.	Mamoudou BOCAR	Member
12.	Hammandoun OUSMANE	Member
13.	Hamadi HAIBA	Member
14.	Hamadi HAMMAYE	Member
15.	Hamma COLO GAHBA	Member
16.	Baba HASSANE	Member
17.	Guidado APHO	Member
18.	Hassane BOURI	Member
19.	Hammandoun HAIDARA	Village chief
20.	Yoro SAPHO AMBA	Member of CSA
21.	Baba HASSANE	Member
22.	Djoublollo BOURI	Member

□ **DABI Village: women**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Moolél MAIGA	Member
2.	Fadimata BOURI	President
3.	Diko DJOUNNOU	Vice president
4.	Coumba DJOUNNOU	Member
5.	Hawa BILLA	Member
6.	Haleye HASSANE	Member
7.	Pende HASSANE	Member
8.	Bintou APHO	Member
9.	Touphi SAMA	Member
10.	Coumba HAMMA	Member
11.	Farka BOCAR	Member
12.	Fatoumata COLA	Member
13.	Siré SAMANOU	Member
14.	Pende ALIGUI	Member
15.	Dikel DOMA	Member
16.	Fatoumata PATHE	Member
17.	Minta KOUROU	Member
18.	Tacko MOUSSA	Member
19.	Djamba THIMSSI	Member
20.	Bollo SADIO	Member
21.	Dissa ALIDUI AFO	Member
22.	Halimatou HAMADI	Member
23.	Houlla SAHBA	Member
24.	Dado AMADOU	Member
25.	Coumba BOUREIMA	Member

26.	Penda BOUREIMA	Member
27.	Harram BOCAR	Member
28.	Hawa ALI TRAORE	Member
29.	Minta APHO BOCAR	Member
30.	Aïssata AMIRY TOURE	Member
31.	Safiwattoa SAHBO	Member
32.	Soumbou KANTAO	Member
33.	Penda DIAOURA	Member
34.	Soumbou YOUSSE	Member
35.	Fadi HAMMA TOURE	Member
36.	Fadi DEMBA CISSE	Member
37.	Aminata DEMBA	Member
38.	Pende BOUBOU	Member
39.	Djeingui DEMBA	Member
40.	Fanta THINA KELLY	Member
41.	Kadiatou APHO TRAORE	Member
42.	Aïssata DOULEIL	Member
43.	Tacko YORO	Member
44.	Hadjoro SAMBA	Member
45.	Arssoukounté TRAORE	Member
46.	Penda SAMBA	Member
47.	Niamoye GOUMBOLLE	Member
48.	Fadimata DJEIGUE	Member

□ **INABEIDADJ Village**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Ousmane Ag ALHOUSSEINI	CSA

2.	Mahamoudou ALHASSANE	CSA
3.	Baba Ag ALHOUSSEINI	Group Member
4.	Souddou ALDJOUMATT	AT
5.	Bintou LITNI	EVN
6.	M'MA ABACHAK	Group Member
7.	Soblo Ag ALMICKI	CSA
8.	Hadidjatou ALDJOUMATT	Group Member
9.	Mossa Ag MOHAMED	Group Member
10.	Mossaye Ag MOHAMED	Group Member
11.	Intissibdar AG ALMIKI	CVS Administrative trainer
12.	Mohamed Ag MOSSAYE	CSA group
13.	Intissibdar Ag ABOUBACRINE	Group Member
14.	Hadidjatou ZEDA	Group Member
15.	Haminitou ABACHAG	Group Member
16.	Mohamed Ag MADEN	CSA
17.	Dimo M'BANASSANE	Group Member
18.	Hadidjatou ABBACHAG	Group Member
19.	Tinoumoud SIDZ	Group Member
20.	Rokiatou SABLO	Group Member
21.	Sadiata Intissibdar	Group Member
22.	Tellelite ALDJOUMATT	Group Member
23.	Mairama AIDJOUKEINA	Group Member
24.	Arhantate MOHAMED	Group Member
25.	KATAWA Anoumoud	Group Member
26.	Moussoudouaz MEDEN MEDEN	Group Member
27.	Mohamed Ag MEDEN MEDEN	Group Member
28.	Faty WL HAMALLAITA	Community motivator

29. Elmoctar ALHOUSSEINI Community motivator

□ **ACHARANE Village**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Mahmoud Ag BOUNIK	Secretary CSA
2.	Alalawène Ag HAMMA	President CSA
3.	Mohamed Ibrahim Ag MOHAMED	CSA Organization
4.	Idwal Ag MOHAMED	ASP CSA
5.	Almoudtapha Ag INTIWILLOU	ASP CSA
6.	Tanna WL MOHAMADOUNE	AGR
7.	Balkiss WL SOULEYMANE	EVN, CSA
8.	Timmakara WL MOHAMED AHMED	EVN, CSA
9.	Fadimoutou WL MALHA	Hygiene/ass CSA
10.	Souleymane Ag SIDI MOHAMED	Hygiene/ass CSA
11.	Ibba Ag IBRAHIM	Administrative Secretary
12.	Ahmad Ag KHAMADE	Member Alher
13.	Ibrahim Ag IBBA	Member ADESA
14.	Mohamed Ali Ag MEDAHMAD	Relais CSCOM
15.	Khama Ag ALWAFI	Member TOUMAST
16.	Mohamed Ahmed Ag ATTAHER	Treasurer TADHILT
17.	Issoukane Ag HAMA	Member TOUMAST
18.	Mama Ag MOHAMED	Member TOUMAST
19.	Mohamedoune ag MOHAMED	Member TOUMAST
20.	Majdou Ag ATOUJANI	President TADHILT
21.	Elmihdi Ag MOHAMED	TADHILT
22.	Idwal Ag HAMA	President ass AKALAFI
23.	Fadimata WL ILLIGAYA	Treasurer AFADA

24.	Tijdaye WL ALKALIFA	Member FADA
25.	Laïla WL MAOULOUD	Member AFSA
26.	Fadimata WL KHAMMA	Treasurer AFSA
27.	Fadimata WL MOHAMED	Ass OMATAF
28.	Mama WL MED ELMAHDI	Member AFSA
29.	Mariama WL HAMMA	Member OMATAF
30.	Fadimata WL ALHASSANE	Member OMATAF
31.	Mariama WI JIDDOU	Member AFSA
32.	Fadimata Aïcha WL KHAMMA	Member AFSA
33.	Biky WL MOHAMED	Member OMATAF
34.	Zeina WL KAMMEYE	Member AFSA
35.	Ahalaya ALMAOULOUD	Notable
36.	Mohamed Assadek Ag INTIWILOU	Member ADESA
37.	Med Ibrahim Ag WANATAYE	Notable
38.	Tilly WL Med IBRAHIM	Relais, peer educator
39.	Rahmat WL MOHAMED	Member OMATAF

□ **Tonka municipal council**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Alassane TRAORE	Mayor
2.	Oussoumane ALIOU	1st Deputy

□ **Kondi municipal council**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Alassane Traoré	Mayor
2.	Ousmane Aliou	1 <sup>st</sup> deputy

□ **Tindirma municipal council**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Hama Alamir Touré	1st deputy

□ **Alafia municipal council**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Yehia Kounta	Mayor

□ **Conseil communal Soboundou**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Yehia Touré	Mayor

□ **Conseil communal de Goundam**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Mahamoudou Sall	1 <sup>st</sup> deputy
2.	Hamadoun Diaouré	2 <sup>nd</sup> deputy
3.	Alphamoye Haidara	Councilor
4.	Alidji Boudiama	Councilor
5.	Mahamane Abocar	Councilor
6.	Ramata Alkalifa	Councilor
7.	Mahamane D Touré	Councilor
8.	Mahamane Alidji Cissé	Councilor
9.	Abocar H Touré	Councilor

□ **Technical Services**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION	Department
1.	Nouhoum Touré	B Responsible for area control	agriculture

2.	Hassane Traoré	Head of cantonment	Water and forestry
3.	Ibrahim Touré	Representative	SLPIA
4.	Baba Maouloune	Agent	Fishery
5.	Dr Moussa Konaté	Representative	CSREF

□ **Partner NGOs**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION	Department
1.	Amadou Ibrahim Touré	Supervisor	Kenaya Ciwara (APROMORS/CARE)
2.	Dr Oumar Bagayogo	Regional Coordinator Mali Red Cross	Red Cross

□ **Partners in Bamako**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION	Department
1.	Nando Dembelé	Coordinator	PROMISAM
2.	Ralph Conley		USAID
3.	Mamadou Augustin Dembelé	Monitoring Evaluation	USAID
4.	Yaya Tamboura		CSA
5.	Mamadou Guindo	Agent	CSA

□ **Community motivators**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	Supervised area
1.	Mme Diarra Kadidia Traoré	Tonka
2.	Aboubacrine Ag Moyassou	Tonka
3.	Hadidiatou Cissé	Niafunké
4.	Ibrahim Abba Touré	Niafunké

- |    |                       |            |
|----|-----------------------|------------|
| 5. | Mme Diallo            | Kondi      |
| 6. | Diaty Touré           | Kondi      |
| 7. | Ibrahim Ibrahim Yehia | Ahara      |
| 8. | Fadimata Abdoulaye    | Ahara      |
| 9. | Abdou Maiga           | Inabéidadj |

□ **Africare Team**

N°	NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
1.	Willis Obura	Representative Africare Mali
2.	Alassane Aguli	Program Manager
3.	Oumar Ag Aboubacrine	Project Coordinator
4.	Aboubacrine Cissé	Assistant Coordinator
5.	Sidi Mohamed Ould Ahmed	Supervisor Health/Nutrition
6.	Abdou Souleymane Maiga	Commodity agent
7.	Ibrahim H Maiga	Supervisor Community Development Organization and Training
8.	Halimatou Abderhamane	Supervisor IGA/Credit
9.	Elhadji Maiga	Supervisor infrastructures
10.	Bocar Cissé	Accountant
11.	Idrissa Aboubacrine Maiga	Supervisor monitoring/evaluation

## **Annex 5: List of documents consulted**

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