



Final Project Report (Period: 14 April 2018 - December 31, 2022)

Project	Mali: MMI Improved Rice Paddy Quality and Quality Cowpea Processing for Improved Nutrition and Increased Farmer Development
Supervising Entity (SE)	WFP
SE Primary/Secondary team contact	(i) Adama DOUMBIA (adama.doumbia@wfp.org) (ii) IBRAHIMA DIALLO (ibrahima.diallo@wfp.org)
Project approval date by SE	01/04/2018
Project effectiveness date	01/04/2018
Date of first disbursement of GAFSP funds	08/05/2018
Closing date¹ of GAFSP funds	31/09/2022
	If project has been extended, enter new closing date: 30 September 2022
	Is the new extension a result of COVID-19 projects Restructuring? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	How many extensions have there been in total? If there were multiple extensions provide the previous Closing dates A third extension from 31 March 2022 to 30 September 2022
Midterm review mission date	29 August to 02 September 2022
Next planned supervision mission date	While official supervision will no longer take place due to project closure, WFP will organize a follow up mission in April 2023 to ensure sustainability of the project.

1. Context and Operations

The World Bank funded project, “Improved Rice Paddy Quality and Quality Cowpea Processing for Improved Nutrition and Increased Agricultural Development” implemented by the Cooperative Society for International Development (SOCODEVI) under the supervision of the World Food Programme Mali has reached its terminal date with key results in enhancing agricultural value chains through support to small holder farmer organizations.

The project was designed in line with the priorities of the Food Security and Nutrition Policy (PoISAN) and the Agricultural Development Policy (PDA), with focus on food and nutrition security and the development of the agricultural sector through job creation and income generation. Key events both at the global and national level influenced the evolution of implementation, leading to the extension of the three-year project to four years, from 2018 to 2022. These include the global pandemic, which led to the amendment of the contract,

¹ Closing date here means end of project activities, not financial closing.

the military *coup d'état* in 2021 and the attendant economic sanctions imposed on the transition governments by the sub-regional bodies, Economic Community of West African States and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). Like many African countries, Mali is heavily dependent on Russia and Ukraine for the importation of staple foods including wheat. The supply shocks and food inflation that followed the Ukraine crisis led to further deterioration of food and nutrition insecurity.

Nevertheless, the GAFSP MMI project achieved its main objectives, providing capacity strengthening and formation on agricultural production and fortification, provision of equipment for the improvement of the paddy and a line of credit that enabled five farmer organizations, comprising 235 cooperatives with 15,000 members, particularly women to increase their income and improve food and nutrition security outcomes.

While agriculture and pastoral activities remain the backbone of the economy, agricultural production was significantly affected by myriad factors, particularly insecurity and climate change. In 2022, Mali had erratic weather patterns, with some regions experiencing pockets of droughts affecting 2.3 million people and other areas experiencing flooding, which impacted 79,000 people and destroyed 8,200 houses². The cropland change analysis conducted in 2022 shows that three percent of the localities analyzed were affected by medium to significant decreases in arable land, compared to five percent in 2021³. More than 183,000 people were directly affected by average to large reductions in agricultural land in the Segou and Mopti regions, a 28 percent decrease compared to the previous year (254,000 people).

Thanks to the GAFSP MMI project and other integrated resilience projects, the beneficiaries of projects, WFP and its cooperating partners expanded asset creation and value chain development activities to offer livelihood opportunities and productive assets while simultaneously meeting immediate food needs. WFP worked alongside the Government and partners (including other UN agencies) to implement an integrated package of resilience activities, combining nutrition, community asset building, smallholder farmer support, school feeding, and social safety nets. WFP's integrated assistance strategy was instrumental in establishing a continuum between emergency response and recovery initiatives based on the triple nexus approach linking humanitarian assistance, development, and peace. Overall, 76 percent of the beneficiaries engaged in resilience-building activities recording an acceptable food consumption score, exceeding the previous year's score of 54.8 percent by 21 percentage points.

2. Project Schedule and Amendments

² OCHA: West and Central Africa: Flooding Situation - 15 December 2022.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/west-and-central-africa-flooding-situation-15-december-2022>

³ Cropland change analysis in hard-to-access areas due to insecurity in 2021 in Mali

The project was originally planned for a three (3) year period from 01 January 2018, to 31 December 2020 with an initial budget of USD2,774,016 (excluding the USD100,000 reserved for the to the MAP). In November 2020, in the context of a global pandemic, the GAFSP MMI program authorized an additional USD585,000 for the project to cover additional activities related to the impacts of COVID-19 on the communities supported, bringing the total project budget to USD3,359,016. In addition, the project deadline was extended to December 31, 2021. These changes were formalized in an amendment to the contractual agreement between WFP and SOCODEVI, signed on January 18, 2021, which also made it possible to recalibrate the breakdown of the original budget according to the achievements and priorities of the last year of the project.

A second amendment of three (3) months was signed in December 2021 until 31 March 2022 and a third amendment finally brought the final deadline of the project to September 30, 2022. This final report provides an update on the activities and results achieved since the beginning of the project until September 30, 2022.

In terms of performance monitoring, the project team developed a performance measurement framework (PMF) that was updated with the delivery of the semi-annual reports submitted to WFP. In addition, the GAFSP MMI has maintained its own monitoring criteria, which are often similar and have been updated as of September 30, 2022.

3. Key Objectives of the Project

The overall objective of the project was to improve the production, productivity, quality, processing, post-harvest handling and marketing of paddy rice and cowpea grown by five farmer organizations: Faso Jigi / PACCEM, ARPASO, FECOPON, FARANFASI-SO and SABATI.

The specific objectives are to:

- Improve farmers' incomes by improving the quality of paddy rice and the processing quality of cowpeas and rice;
- Improve the access of producers to agricultural equipment (through the establishment and management of an equipment access fund);
- Facilitate producers' access to agricultural credit (through the establishment and management of an agricultural finance access fund).

Through quality control and increased mechanization, training and facilitation of access to financial services, targeted farmer organizations are better prepared to ensure the quality of rice and cowpea sold by their members. In addition to the capacity development and economic benefits, this project also had a significant social impact through its engagement of women and women and youth in the regions of Segou (San, Niono) and Sikasso (Bougouni).

4. Project Performance

The project was initially designed to accomplish objectives under two components as follows;

- Component 1: Rice paddy-strengthen the capacity of the four main farmer organizations to produce and deliver quality paddy to rice processing units.
- Component 2: Cowpea-strengthen the preservation, quality, storage and marketing capacity of cowpea producing farmer organizations and to equip them with processing equipment to produce fortified cowpea flour.

Following the outbreak of the global COVID19 pandemic, a third component was included;

- Component 3: To implement mitigation measures for the impact of the COVID19 on the beneficiary communities. This came with an additional funding of USD 585,000 following the third amendment during the fall of 2020.

The following activities were implemented to realize the first two components: promotion of rice quality and food safety education, training of producers, purchase of equipment, access to credit for the farmers organizations and the linkage to markets.

3.1. Results Obtained in Component 1: Rice paddy

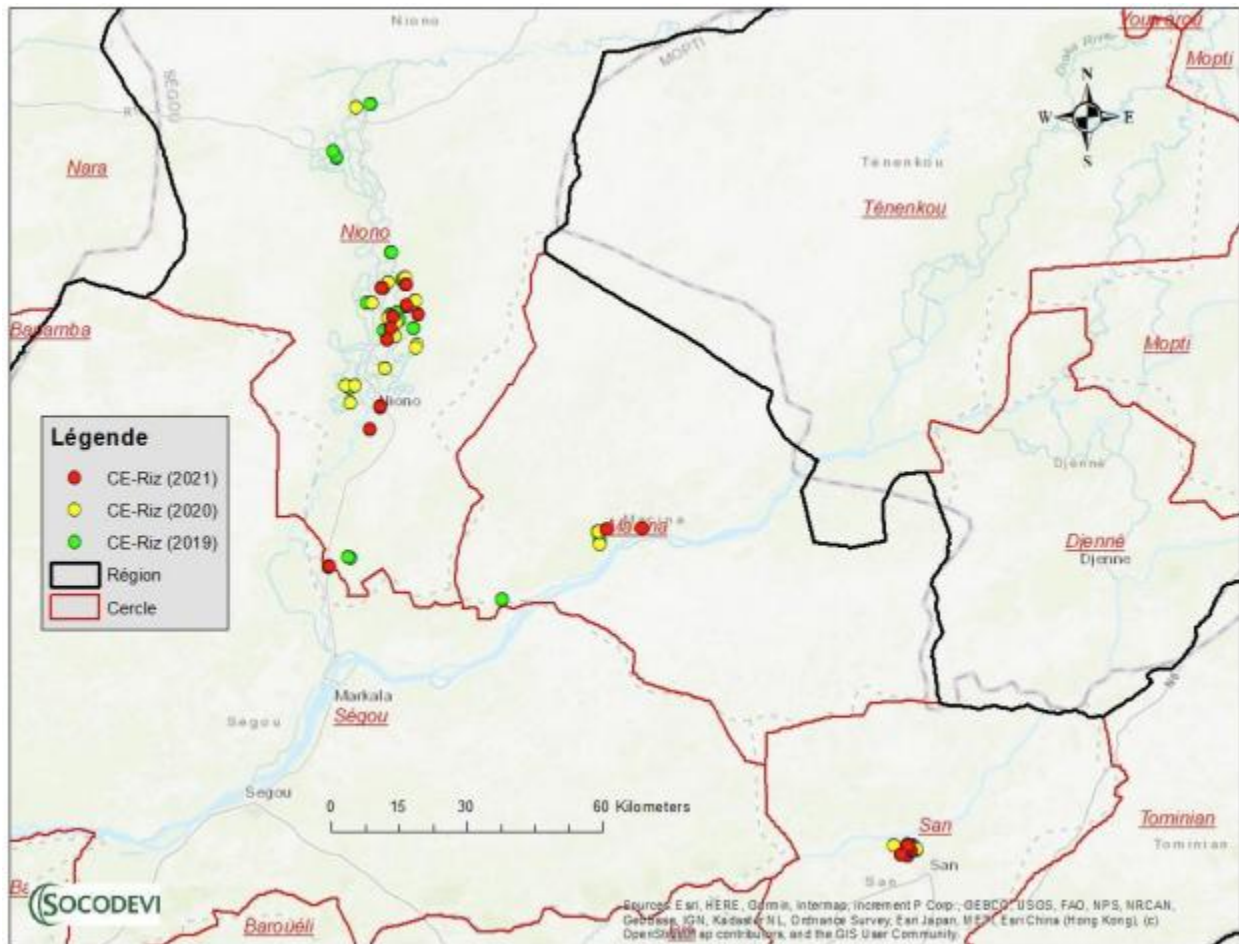
This component includes three main activities, 1) the establishment of a training program based on rice field schools (FFS) and the broadcasting of radio messages on good agricultural practices; 2) support to women rice millers for the management of the rice milling centres in San and Zantièbougou and; (3) analysis of the feasibility of a traceability system for rice produced by the farmers organizations.

Field schools for four farmers' organizations were conducted during the three winter seasons of 2019, 2020 and 2021. SOCODEVI signed four collaboration agreements with the farmers' organizations for the implementation, animation and monitoring of the field schools and recruited a capacity building advisor in 2019 to support the National Coordinator of the project in the management of the activities. An initial diagnosis of the cultivation practices was conducted in each project zone. Through a careful selection process, two organizations namely, Office of Niger (ON) and Office of Moyèn Bani (OMB) were identified to ensure monitoring of the implementation. Twenty-four field schools were deployed, with one hectare planted by the service providers- 18 in the zones covered by Office of Niger and 6 in the zones covered by Office of Moyèn Bani. A total of 1,872 distinct farmers were trained between 2019 and 2021. As part of the mitigating measures for COVID19, the group of learners, which were originally 10 persons were reduced to groups of 5.

From the harvests, it was noted that in the area covered by the Office of Niger, yields in the field schools were about 15 to 24 percent higher than those of the control plots during the project period. This difference is even more pronounced in the San zone, where the yields were 30 to 72% higher than in the control plots. These data therefore illustrate the effectiveness of the practices that were promoted in the school fields and the potential

productivity gains that could be achieved in these areas. (Details in annex #1: Report of the Cooperating Partner).

Fig. #1: Locations for the Field Schools for Rice Farms



In terms of quality, the moisture and the breakage of rice were significantly lower in the project rice fields compared to the control plots. While the moisture was on the average between 5 to 18 percent less than the control farms, the breakage of rice was less than 14 percent on the average. Breakage of rice in control farms were between 18 to 30 percent higher in the pilot farms compared to the project farms. Similarly, while the rate of impurity for the project farms were less than 3.2 percent, that of the control farms ranged from 3.1 to 4.3.

In summary, the quantitative and qualitative results obtained confirm the effectiveness of the new techniques promoted in the field schools and the potential for improving the quality of paddy and milled rice in the project's intervention areas. Although the potential increase in yields could mean an increase in income, the gain in quality could only be monetized to the extent that this quality could be recognized in the markets.

Targeted support to women in the rice milling centres for San and N'Debougou:

Additional resources received through the third amendment allowed the cooperating partner, working with the farmers organizations to develop two new centres for women in

San and N'Debougou. One regional milling centre around the zone of Office of Niger and upgrade of the San Milling Center. This was done through a participatory process that involved women from three farmers' organizations in this area. Similarly, the women in the mixed farmers organizations in the Office of Niger were supported to form a formal cooperative.

Considering improvement in rice quality, it was important that the products are distinguishable in the market to enhance their acceptability. A study was conducted and recommendations made on ways to ensure traceability. Details are contained in the final report of the cooperating partner.

Equipment provided to Farmers Organization: As part of the project, equipment were provided to the farmers organizations, comprising equipment for production, harvesting and post-harvest management equipment for a total value of nearly 500 million FCFA (494.1 million FCFA). The project contribution to the purchase was 90 percent of the total value in accordance with the provisions of the project.

Three (3) mini-rice millers were acquired during the project on behalf of Faranfasi-so, Faso Jigi and FECOPON. These were equipped with tillers + puddlers, seeders and harrows, portable motorized mowers, threshers and motorcycle cabs among others. Additional equipment related to protection against COVID-19 were also acquired in 2021, thanks to the additional budgets. The materials (handwashing kits gels, nose plugs, etc.) were used mostly during the coordination meetings and in the school fields during the capacity building component for the farmers' organizations.

Access of farmers' organization to credit from financial institutions: The GAFSP MMI project enabled the provision of access to credit to the supported farmers' organizations by providing security deposits. In addition, trainings were provided to enhance capacity and improve their knowledge of managing the finances. This was done through individualized support missions. Trainings covered the opening and operating of accounts, preparation of business plans which were submitted to the Committee and the negotiation process with the financial institutions. The same deposits were eligible for reuse as guarantees for new loan after the repayment of the initial loan.

The total amount of guaranteed deposits offered during the project period amounts to 311.3 million FCFA, or the equivalent of USD543,569. These deposits made it possible to guarantee 1.3 billion FCFA in production or marketing loans to these farmers' organizations.

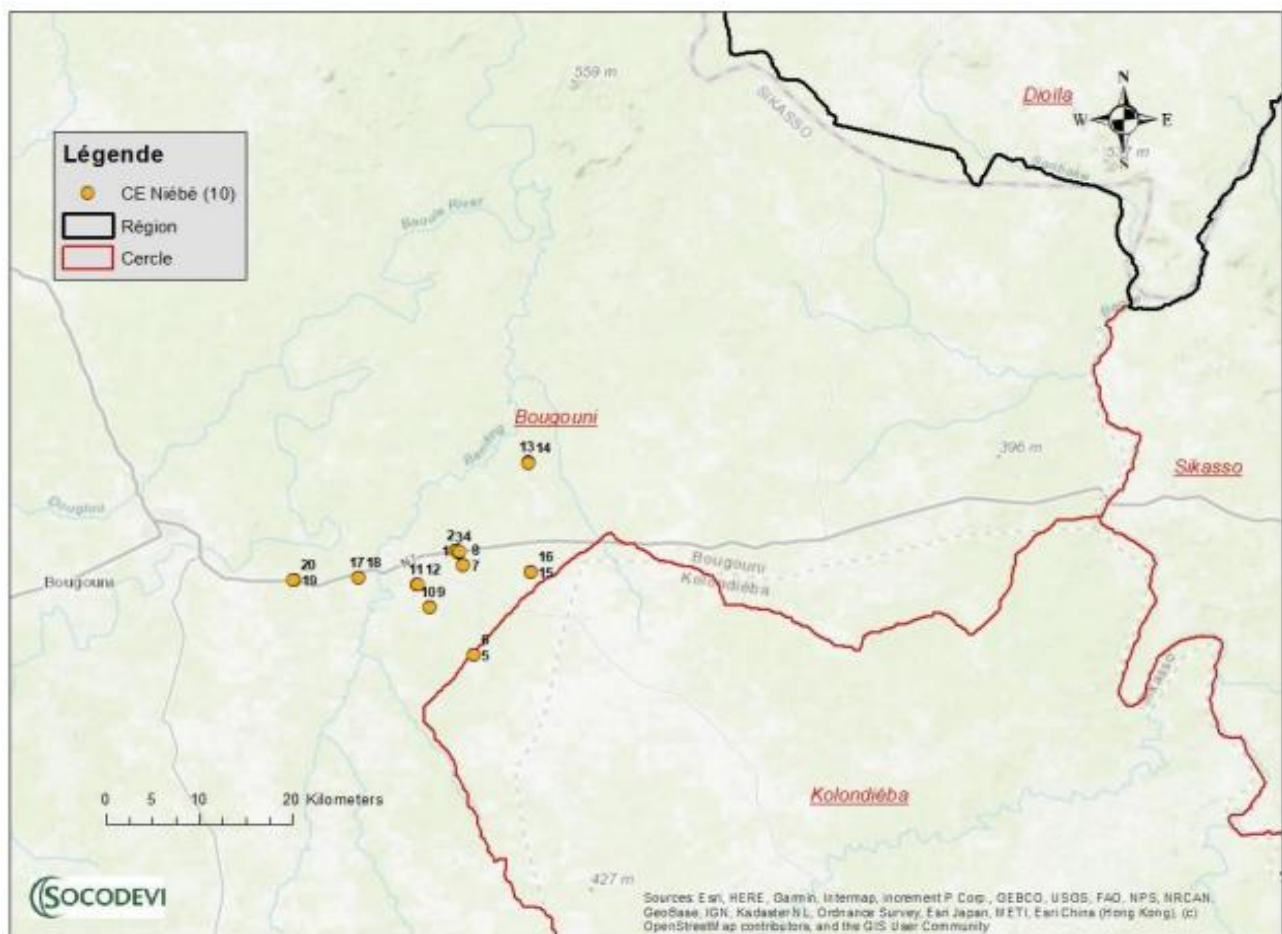
Despite this improved access to credit, most of the beneficiary organizations experienced difficulties in managing some of the loans obtained, which led to some rescheduling of maturities with the partner financial institutions. This led to the rescheduling of the repayment and particularly for two farmer organizations, the disbursement of the deposits.

3.2. The Results Obtained - Component 2: Cowpea

The support to cowpea production is based on three complementary components that include 1) capacity building for women producers of SABATI, 2) access to efficient processing equipment and 3) the facilitation of access to agricultural credit.

Capacity building for female cowpea producers: The activities conducted in this component for the female farmers of SABATI are 1) the establishment of school fields for cowpea production and 2) support for the operation of the cowpea processing center and the marketing of processed cowpeas. The school fields for the benefit of the women of SABATI were deployed during the winter season of 2021.

Fig. #2: Location of the 10 cowpea school fields in the Bougouni area in 2021



At the end of the project, the average cowpea yields extrapolated by the yield square method were higher than those obtained by threshing the entire plot because of losses caused by the threshing activity itself. The main interest is to compare the differences between the results of the school fields compared to the control plots that maintained the usual practices.

The average yields of the school fields were higher than those of the control fields, both with the yield squares method (679 kg/ha versus 599 kg/ha) and by threshing (356 kg/ha versus 228 kg/ha). This increase varied from 13 to 56% depending on the estimation method and is explained by the fact that the school fields received industrial organic manure and mineral fertilizer (DAP). Similarly, the moisture levels for most of the stocks were below 12%. The rate of blight was reduced in the school field plots (2.6% vs. 3.8%) and the same is true for the rate of impurities, which averaged 5.4% for the school field and 6.3% in the control plots. These confirm the effectiveness of the new techniques promoted and the potential for improving the quality of the products generated in the project's intervention zone.

Capacity building using radio broadcasts to promote good cowpea production practices: The second activity conducted to achieve the results related to the capacity building component is the broadcasting by local radio stations of messages focused on production of cowpea. A total of 10 messages were developed in the local language (Bambara) by service providers, the local radio stations and by farmers organizations during the 2021-2022 farming season. The broadcasting of these messages on a local radio station in the Zantiébougou area enabled 1,854 women producers of SABATI to have access to information to increase their capacity to produce quality cowpeas.

Support for the operation of the cowpea processing centre and the marketing of processed cowpeas: The project beneficiaries were also supported with the marketing component. From the beginning a market study and the strategic development plan were developed for the sector for SABATI. As a result, the SABATI sector was able to benefit from marketing support from the US African Development Foundation (USADF; <https://www.usadf.gov/>), which limited the need for the intervention by the WFP-Mali project's marketing advisor in this regard. In addition, the SABATI women were able to benefit from the support and training of equipment suppliers associated with the project. The project also contributed financially to the purchase of personalized packaging bags for the cooperatives.

Access to equipment for female cowpea producers: The main activities carried out under this component for women farmers in SABATI are 1) the construction and operation of the cowpea processing center, 2) the purchase of production, harvesting and post-harvest equipment and equipment related to the control of COVID-19 and 3) support for the establishment of the implementation of accounting management tools within SABATI.

Construction of the cowpea center was completed and is currently operational. The provisional acceptance without reserve of the infrastructures and equipment were made respectively on October 11, 2021 and March 9, 2022. The final acceptance of the facilities and the equipment took place in November 2022.

Purchase of production, harvesting and post-harvest equipment: The equipment acquired for the project include two tractors and accessories, eight multifunctional threshing machines and two winnowing machines. The total cost of the equipment obtained was 47.2 million FCFA. In accordance with the project strategy, the contribution required from women's cooperatives was set at 5% of the amount of the investment (vs. 10% for other cooperatives), which amounted to 2.4 million FCFA.

Additional equipment related to protection against COVID-19 has also been acquired in 2021, thanks to additional budgets. The materials (hand washing kits, gels, nose plugs, etc.) were used during coordination meetings and in the school fields of the cowpea component.

Implementation of accounting management tools: The additional budget of the GAFSP MMI program has not only made it possible to update the situation of the supported POs in terms of accounting but also to support them financially for the purchase of efficient software licenses and to train their users. In the case of the SABATI, the following tools were acquired and installed; Sage 100C Compta WIN mono software; rights of use DUA-Conventional contract / Non-renewable annual fee; Installation and configuration/upgrade of the Sage accounting software with a one-time DUA payment. A joint training session for the five farmers' organizations supported by the project was held on May 27 and 28, 2021 at PME ASSISTANCE in Bamako on the Sage accounting software.

Access of farmers' organizations of SABATI to credit from financial institutions: The objective of this component was to improve the sustainable access of the five partner farmers' organizations to credit adapted to their needs from lenders. It was implemented through three blocks of activities, i) analysis of the issues and financing needs of the partner organizations; ii) design of a support program for the financing of farmers' organizations and iii) the implementation, management and monitoring of the support program. This is a parallel component for the rice farmer organizations and SABATI.

SABATI has received three security deposits for the 2019-2020 production season (FCFA 6 million) and for the 2019-2020 (FCFA 9 million) and 2020-2021 (FCFA 6 million) marketing campaigns, which allowed them to secure (6 M FCFA), which allowed them to secure 90 M FCFA in credit, i.e., a leverage effect of 4.3 (90M / 21M).

5. Lessons learned

Over the course of project implementation, the project faced a number of challenges, which led to the identification of lessons learned. The details of lessons learned are contained in the report of the cooperating partner SOCODEVI.

The results obtained in the framework of the school fields illustrate the potential for quantitative gains that can be expected through the implementation of more efficient technical processes, whether in the rice or cowpea sectors. The experience also provides lessons for the future. While the direct clientele of learners reached by the school fields remains limited (1,872 rice farmers and 300 female cowpea farmers), the teaching formula remained dynamic, encouraged dynamic exchanges and the appropriation of techniques and can generate a village training dynamic, even if it is difficult to quantify.

The promotion of agricultural practices through radio messages in the local language on local radio stations allowed a much larger population, an estimated 51,500 rice farmers in the zones of Office the Niger and Office of Moyen Bani. However, it is difficult to measure the extent to which these messages were listened to by the target audience and to what extent the suggested practices were adopted. Follow-up tools could be developed for future initiatives of the same type. Similarly, the project's field schools were technical in nature, i.e., focused on improving the quantity and quality of paddy rice and cowpea, which was the primary objective of the of the project. It would also be important in a longer-term, to address other critical issues for farmers, such as access to credit and inputs, the economic profitability of the sectors, marketing issues, gender equality, etc.

The design, implementation and management of collective agricultural infrastructure naturally raises different types of issues. In terms of design, it appears with hindsight that the efforts made in defining needs, market analyses, sizing, and the ultimate profitability of the projects did not necessarily provide the depth of analysis required to provide a very solid foundation for the initiatives developed. In the case of the cowpea processing center, these are essentially new activities and new products for which there is little experience within the cooperative, little national technical expertise and a rather virgin market. In the case of rice milling, while the experience of the women in San may have served as a foundation for the new facilities in Niono, the business environment outside the milling activities themselves (e.g., quality and cost of paddy supplies, end market for parboiled rice and potential prices, transport costs, competition with imported products, etc.) remained relatively uncontrolled. The general observation is that the production of paddy rice is not always easy to control and that this is a risk factor for the economic viability of the activities. The general observation is that it is important to make the necessary efforts at the beginning of the

project to analyse all the elements of the value chains in which the infrastructure projects will fit into, to minimize project risks.

Similarly, a close communication strategy must be maintained with the ultimate beneficiaries so that they can work with the project team in the process, and gradually take ownership of the facilities developed and the economic activities that will be associated with them.

On the traceability of the products, it will also be important in the future to make effort to encourage markets for agricultural products in which quality is recognized as important as efforts to achieve high quality standards. Without this, agricultural producers will not be able to recoup the investments they made to achieve these high-quality standards.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring of the activities of this project was carried out by WFP, the cooperating partner SOCODEVI and the technical services (National Directorate of Agriculture, Office du Niger, Office du Moyen Bani and the Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Bougouni). The WFP carried out monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly monitoring missions through the Koulikoro field office and the country office, jointly with the cooperating partner and the umbrella organizations, but also on an unannounced basis. In addition, the Koulikoro sub-office also organized periodic meetings in which the cooperating partner SOCODEVI took part to review the progress of activities, operational constraints and the formulation of recommendations to improve the quality of interventions.

WFP participated in the development of two operational manuals for the management of guarantee deposit funds and the acquisition of agricultural equipment and the regular holding of technical review committees for FDG and equipment applications and approval committees for these applications with the full involvement of the National Directorate of Agriculture. Semi-annual, annual and end-of-project reporting was and is provided by WFP in accordance with World Bank guidelines.

The technical services (National Directorate of Agriculture, Office of Niger, Office of the Moyen Bani and Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Bougouni) were satisfied with the regular monitoring of the implementation of the school fields with the members and the farmers' organizations, the monitoring of the broadcasting of radio messages on the rice production cycle, the participation of the technical and approval committees for the requests of FDG and equipment. Since the idea of the project was to have the farmers' organization (FASO JIGI, CO-ARPASO, FECOPON, FARANFASISO and SABATI) do the work, SOCODEVI regularly monitored all the operational stages of the three components with the five umbrella organizations.

Two evaluations were carried out for this project: a mid-term evaluation and an end-of-project evaluation carried out by a consultant recruited by the WFP.

The mid-term evaluation had formulated a number of recommendations after which actions were initiated to take them into account. These recommendations concerned the promotion of market linkages through the customer search platform, intensifying training for a larger number of producers on cultivation practices using the method of potential demonstration plots created by WFP and the functionality of the knowledge sharing platform for dialogue and collaboration between the project team and the 5 organizations (FASO JIGI, CO-ARPASO, FECOPON, FARANFASISO and SABATI) for more interaction on the challenges and difficulties encountered.

The evaluation of the end of the project is being undertaken with the same consultant and the report will also be shared with the World Bank, end of April 2023. The Office of Niger and the Office of the Moyen Bani, in addition to carrying out technical training activities, also carried out an evaluation of the performance of the school fields, the results of which were regularly shared with the cooperating partner SOCODEVI and the WFP.

In addition, before the start of the security deposit activities, SOCODEVI had conducted an evaluation of the five (FASO JIGI, CO-ARPASO, FECOPON, FARANFASISO and SABATI) to determine their debt capacities, which greatly helped the technical and approval committees in validating and approving the security deposit fund and equipment applications made by the umbrella organizations.

6. Logframe

Core Indicator Level ⁴		Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2022	Reached as of December 31, 2022	End of Project Target at Design (Enter revisions in the next column)	Revised Project Target (Revisions if any)
Number of beneficiaries reached (<i>gender disaggregated, percentage who have been helped to cope with impact of climate change</i>) ⁵	Number	0	53,354 individuals (M= 38,414, F= 14,940) or: - ON = 60% of a total of 80,000 farms and -OMB 100% of a total of 3500 farms -SABATI 100% of a total of 1854 agricultural holdings	53,354 individuals (M= 38,414, F= 14,940) or: - ON = 60% of a total of 80,000 farms and -OMB 100% of a total of 3500 farms -SABATI 100% of a total of 1854 agricultural holdings	Total number of beneficiaries: 53,354	
	Gender (male/female)	Male: 0 Female: 0	Male: 62% Female: 38%	Male: 62% Female: 38%	Male: 62% Women: 38%	
	% considered as having received support to use 'climate smart' practices		100%	100%	100%	Briefly explain nature of climate-related support:
Land area receiving improved production support and <i>percentage of these that are climate smart</i> (ha) ⁶	Hectares (Ha)		82,948 ha (2,022 including 1,413 for cowpea)	82,948 ha (2,022 including 1,413 for cowpea)		Briefly explain nature of climate-related support:

⁴Core Indicator refers to beneficiaries (women & households), number of farmers who adopted technology, length of roads constructed etc.

⁵ Provide the number of people receiving benefits from the project, disaggregate for gender and those receiving CSA-specific support.

⁶This indicator refers to area that adopted new inputs/practices, new/rehabilitated irrigation services, land registration, etc. and to be disaggregated for climate-smart interventions.

Core Indicator Level ⁴		Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2022	Reached as of December 31, 2022	End of Project Target at Design (Enter revisions in the next column)	Revised Project Target (Revisions if any)
	% of reported land area considered as under 'climate smart' practices ⁰		100%	100%		
Number of smallholders receiving productivity enhancement support, <i>gender disaggregated, climate-smart agriculture support</i> (number of people) ⁷	Number		53,354 individuals (M= 38,414, F= 14,940) or: - ON = 60% of a total of 80,000 farms and -OMB 100% of a total of 3500 farms -SABATI 100% of a total of 1854 agricultural holdings	53,354 individuals (M= 38,414, F= 14,940) or: - ON = 60% of a total of 80,000 farms and -OMB 100% of a total of 3500 farms -SABATI 100% of a total of 1854 agricultural holdings	Total number of beneficiaries: 53,354	
	Gender (Male/female)		Women: M= 38,414, F= 14,940	Women: M= 38,414, F= 14,940		
	% considered as having received support to use 'climate smart' practices		100%	100%	Percentage with climate-smart agriculture support:	Briefly explain nature of climate-related support:
Number of producer-based organizations supported (number) ⁸			5	5		

⁷This indicator provides the number of end-users who directly participated in project activities. End users include technology/technique adoptees, water users with improved services, those who had land rights clarified, people offered new financing/risk management services and those using CSA approaches

⁸Producer-based organizations refer to Relevant associations established or strengthened by project

Core Indicator Level ⁴		Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2022	Reached as of December 31, 2022	End of Project Target at Design (Enter revisions in the next column)	Revised Project Target (Revisions if any)
Volume of agriculture loans ⁹ that are outstanding		430 M FCFA	302 M FCFA 1 287,2 M FCFA (cumulatif 2022)	94,5 M FCFA 1 287,2 M FCFA (cumulatif 2022)		
Percentage of beneficiaries with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources ¹⁰ (percent of total beneficiaries)		Natural resources belong to ON and OMB state structures	-	-	-	-
Roads constructed or rehabilitated, <i>percentage resilient to climate risks</i> ¹¹ (km)	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	%that are designed to withstand changes in climate	-	-	-	-	
Number of post-harvest facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated ¹² (number)		-	-	-	-	-

⁹Refers to volume of outstanding loans for agriculture and agribusiness in a financial institution

¹⁰Measured as those with legal documentation or recognized evidence of tenure and those who perceive their rights are recognized and protected

¹¹Provide the distance of all-weather roads built, reopened, rehabilitated, or upgraded by project and the percentage that are designed to withstand changes in climate.

¹²Post-harvest facilities include markets, agro-processing/storage/quality control facilities.

Core Indicator Level ⁴		Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2022	Reached as of December 31, 2022	End of Project Target at Design (Enter revisions in the next column)	Revised Project Target (Revisions if any)
Volume of agricultural production processed by post-harvest facilities established with GAFSP support, <i>by food group</i> ¹³ (tons)			Cowpea: - The processing unit is completed, and the construction and rehabilitation of the two rice parboiling centers are underway	Cowpea: 1,000 MT One of the two rice parboiling centers is operational	3 mini rice mills over 2 years = 7,900 tonnes of white rice 15 threshers over 2 years = 6,400 tonnes of paddy rice 1 cowpea processing unit over 2 years = 2000 tonnes of cowpea 3 huller / laundress over two years = 864 T (900 kg / h or 7200 kg per day x 30 d = 216 T. The threshing campaign is 2 months per year) A total of 16,516	
People benefiting from cash or food-based transfers, <i>gender disaggregated</i> (number of people) ¹⁴			53,354, (M= 38,414, F= 14,940) or: - ON = 60% of a total of 80,000 farms and -OMB 100% of a total of 3,500 farms -SABATI 100% of a total of 1,854 agricultural holdings	53,354, (M= 38,414, F= 14,940) or: - ON = 60% of a total of 80,000 farms and -OMB 100% of a total of 3,500 farms -SABATI 100% of a total of 1,854 agricultural holdings	14,891 including 5,785 women from farmer's organizations producing rice and cowpeas	

¹³Provide the tons of total produce processed, sorted by 10 major FAO food groups

¹⁴This refers to the number of people who benefited from cash or food transfer interventions

Core Indicator Level ⁴		Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2022	Reached as of December 31, 2022	End of Project Target at Design (Enter revisions in the next column)	Revised Project Target (Revisions if any)
People receiving improved nutrition services and products, <i>gender disaggregated, age disaggregated</i> ¹⁵ (number of people)						
Direct employment provided, <i>gender disaggregated</i> ¹⁶ (full-time equivalent)						
Persons receiving capacity development, <i>disaggregated by gender and organization type</i> ¹⁷ (number of people)						

¹⁵This indicator provides the number of people who received nutrition counseling/education, recipients of Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods, bio-fortified foods, and Vitamin A and micronutrient supplements, people receiving extension support for nutrition-relevant techniques (e.g., homestead gardens, Farmer Field School support, etc.)

¹⁶This indicator shows the number of direct employees in a client company. Part time jobs are aggregated to full-time equivalent.

¹⁷'Capacity development' refers to agricultural and non-agricultural rural training and capacity building support provided. 'Persons receiving capacity development' should be distinguished between individual producers/household members, civil society organization staff, and government officials.

Core Indicator Level ⁴		Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2022	Reached as of December 31, 2022	End of Project Target at Design (Enter revisions in the next column)	Revised Project Target (Revisions if any)
Number of substantive deliverables on food security processes completed ¹⁸ (number)			-	-	4 cycles carried out: 49 tillers with accessories. 38 threshers 2 tractors 4 combine harvesters 3 mini-rice mills; 26 Rockers; 2 winnowing machines 30 mowers portable motorized 400 tarpaulins Moisture meters; Devils 400 Pallets 3 large format motorcycle taxis 10 small format mototaxis For a total of 975	

¹⁸This indicator measures “soft support” for institutional development provided through discreet deliverables. Deliverables include policy studies, strategies and plans, best practices, and lessons learned, among others

2.MMI Success Factor Indicators¹⁹ (report for entire project totals – do not prorate for GAFSP financing)

MMI Success Factor Indicator	Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2020	Reached as of December 31, 2021	End of Project Target (Enter revisions in the next column)	Project Target for December 31, 2021 (Revisions if any)	Target revision due to COVID-19 (if any)
Proportion of smallholders who have received funds from producer organizations, local banks/IMFs and other innovative financing mechanisms [disaggregated by (a) gender and (b) type of funds, i.e. grants, soft loans/financing, other].	<p>1. Bank credit = 7,894 M = 62%; F = 38%.</p> <p>2. Grant = 7,894 M = 25%; F = 75%.</p> <p>3. Input credit = 5,090 M = 95%; F = 5%.</p>	<p>Bank credit = 14,891</p> <p>M = 62%; F = 38%</p>	<p>Bank credit = 14,891</p> <p>M = 62%; F = 38%</p>	<p>Bank credit = 14,891</p> <p>M = 62%; F = 38%</p>	<p>Bank credit = 14,891</p> <p>M = 62%; F = 38%.</p>	
Proportion of MMI producer organization management team members who received training under the project [disaggregated by (a) gender and (b) type of training, e.g. management training, governance training	<p>Total= 91 M=68 F= 23</p>	<p>Training such as cooperative life and administrative and financial management is not included in the project activities. This work has already been done by another SOCODEVI project: Feere Diyara</p>	<p>Training such as cooperative life and administrative and financial management is not included in the project activities. This work has already been done by another SOCODEVI project: Feere Diyara</p>	<p>Total= 91 M=68 F= 23 1. Cooperative cycle: M=100% F=100%. 2.administrative and financial management M=100% F=100 1.loan management = M=100 F=100</p>		

¹⁹ As per *MMI Guidelines* (February 2016), the MMI pilot projects will report on the Core MMI Indicators and depending on the nature of the pilot, will selectively report on the Additional MMI Indicators. If there have been any changes to the applicable MMI indicators for the project, please add or delete those in the table.

MMI Success Factor Indicator	Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2020	Reached as of December 31, 2021	End of Project Target (Enter revisions in the next column)	Project Target for December 31, 2021 (Revisions if any)	Target revision due to COVID-19 (if any)
Proportion of smallholder farmers who received training [disaggregated by (a) gender and (b) managerial and technical training including financial literacy training]	1. Rice production practices =14 891 of which M=62%, F=38%. 2. Financial Management Total= 91. M=68, F= 23	1. Rice 10,515 including 2,666 women, i.e. 25%.	-	Direct technical training (schools and exchange visits fields) = 2,235 of which M=66% F=34%		
Proportion of smallholders whose production has been aggregated at the level of the producer organisation [disaggregated]	Aggregate production Total = 8,230 of which M = 87% F = 13%	Aggregate production 8 129 producers (i.e. 65.7% of all members rice farmers and cowpea producers from the 5 partner OPAs. Campaign 2021/2022)	Aggregate production 8 129 producers (i.e. 65.7% of all members rice farmers and cowpea producers from the 5 partner OPAs. Campaign 2021/2022)	Aggregate production Total = 14,891 of which M = 62% F = 38%		
Ratio of GAFSP funds in the project to private funds (including funds from financial partners and commercial banks) in the agricultural value chain up to the end of the project	0%	In the guarantee deposit fund, deposits represent 30% of the loan values provided by FIs	In the guarantee deposit fund, deposits represent 30% of the loan values provided by FIs	30%		

MMI Success Factor Indicator	Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2020	Reached as of December 31, 2021	End of Project Target (Enter revisions in the next column)	Project Target for December 31, 2021 (Revisions if any)	Target revision due to COVID-19 (if any)
Proportion of agricultural products sold in the agricultural value chain by groups of smallholder farmers	10%	N/A	N/A	60%		
Additional hectares of land where the adopted technology (as a result of the project) has been deployed)	-	81,535 hectares	82,535 ha, i.e.: -ON = 60% of a total of 132,000 ha developed and -OMB = 100% of a total of 2335 ha developed -SABATI = 100% of a total of 1000 ha	82,535 hectares	82,535 hectares	
Proportion of small project operators receiving market information, e.g. on mobile devices	-			-		

MMI Success Factor Indicator	Baseline	Reached as of Jun 30, 2020	Reached as of December 31, 2021	End of Project Target (Enter revisions in the next column)	Project Target for December 31, 2021 (Revisions if any)	Target revision due to COVID-19 (if any)
Proportion of smallholders having benefited from extension services provided by producer organizations and implementing partners [disaggregated by sex].	8,590 of which 22.7% are women (FO Faso Jigi / PACCEM and ARPASO)	53,354 individuals (M= 38,414, F= 14,940) or: - ON = 60% of a total of 80,000 farms OMB 100% of a total of 3500 farms -SABATI 100% of a total of 1854 agricultural holdings	82,535 ha, i.e.: -ON = 60% of a total of 132,000 ha developed and -OMB = 100% of a total of 2335 ha developed -SABATI = 100% of a total of 1000 ha -	- Field-schools + exchange visits and broadcasting of radio programmes= 83,500 of which M=66% F=34%		
Percentage increase in fees / service charges generated by smallholders / groups of smallholders	-			-		
Proportion of resources of smallholder farmer groups exploited by actors in the agricultural value chain	-			-		

4. Co-Financing

The financing amounts pre-populated in the table below show the amounts when the project was approved, which can be found in the project design document. If these numbers have changed, please enter the change in the column “Change in USD amount (\$m)”

Source	Type of Financing	USD amount (\$m) (taken from Appraisal Document)	Specific source	Any change in USD amount (\$m, from Appraisal Document)
GAFSP	Grant	3 150 000		655 200
Supervising Entity co-financing	Grant	0		
	Credit (interest free loan)			
	Loan			
Donor/bilateral financing	Grant	0		
	Other	0		
Government/counterpart contribution	Cash Financing	0		
Local beneficiary contribution	Cash Financing	62,000	Participation from beneficiaries	
TOTAL project financing		3,867,200		

7. Communications and Donor Visibility

WFP ensure the visibility of the project throughout the lifecycle of the project. Below are some of the contents created for both the local and global audience.

Histoire : [La riziculture pour l'autonomisation des agriculteurs maliens | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)

Social media :

2022

1- 22 November 2022

(13) WFP Mali on Twitter: "#Mali : 2036 femmes étuveuses dotées d'un Centre d'étuvage du riz a #San, grâce au soutien de @WFP_Mali à travers le projet d'amélioration de la qualité du riz 🌾 paddy, financé par la @BM_Afrique. Ce centre vient renforcer leurs capacités de production & accroître leurs revenus. <https://t.co/k1C15sFnd1>" / Twitter

2- 27 September 2022

(13) WFP Mali on Twitter: "Avec le soutien de @WFP_Mali & @BM_Afrique, 1859 femmes maraîchères de #Zantiébougou, au sud du #Mali ML : 🌱 cultivent & transforment le niébé & le maïs 🌾. Grâce au bénéfice tiré de la vente de leurs récoltes, elles subviennent au besoin de leurs enfants. <https://t.co/GGYTq88xHK>" / Twitter

3- 5 August 2022

(7) WFP Mali on Twitter: "#MalimL De janvier à juin 2022, @WFP_Mali a apporté une assistance alimentaire et nutritionnelle à plus de 1.4 millions de personnes vulnérables, dont 290 000 #PDI, à travers le Mali. Merci à : [@USDEGBCABEDKEUFR_FI_IT_JP_KRMCES_NLNCHSEUN](https://t.co/USDEGBCABEDKEUFR_FI_IT_JP_KRMCES_NLNCHSEUN) @BM_Afrique @eu_echo <https://t.co/VS2k2tdtAA>" / Twitter

4- 3 June 2022

(13) WFP Mali on Twitter: "Merci à nos partenaires: EU DE BE CA DK ES FI IT LUMC NO SE & @BM_Afrique, @Mastercard & @UN de contribuer à renforcer la résilience des communautés #mali-ennes. #SauverDesVies #ChangerLesVies @WFP_Europe @CanadaDev @UEauMali @EmbEspMali @SwedeninML @AmbCanMali @WFP_Canada" / Twitter

5- 5 April 2022

(13) WFP Mali on Twitter: "ML #Ségou 🏡 Le PAM a remis une mini-rizerie à 2366 membres dont 61% de femmes issus de fédérations agricoles pr la transformation & l'amélioration de la qualité du riz paddy. C'était le 16-03, dans le cadre d'un projet d'appui à 5 organisations paysannes soutenu par la @BM_Afrique <https://t.co/VuejrzLI5A>" / Twitter

6- 18 January 2022

(13) WFP Mali on Twitter: "ML 1853 productrices de niébé issues de 27 villages de #Zantiébougou, membres de l'org paysanne Sabati ont accès aux: 📄 crédits & intrants agricoles. 🛠 équipements de production, récolte, post-récolte, conditionnement & transformation du niébé. Avec le soutien de la @BM_Afrique <https://t.co/K4NDmy7qDG>" / Twitter

2021

7- 13 September 2021

(13) WFP Mali on Twitter: "Dans les régions de #Bougouni et #Ségou, le PAM et @SOCODEVI appuient plus de 14 500 agriculteurs et agricultrices regroupés dans 5 organisations paysannes dans le but d'améliorer la qualité du riz 🌾 et la transformation du niébé avec le soutien de la @BM_Afrique 🤝 <https://t.co/86iQCkqp2Y>" / Twitter

8- 16 August 2021

(13) WFP Mali on Twitter: "📺 @WFP_Mali team with @WorldBank Country Director for #Sahel countries in #Mopti. Advocacy effort to secure urgent funding for the scale up of the lean season assistance in order to reach out +500,000 beneficiaries. <https://t.co/IXnSAQZTYI>" / Twitter

9- 21 May 2021

(20) WFP Mali on Twitter: "Grand pays aux énormes potentialités de développement économique, social et culturel, le #Mali ML est confronté à de nombreux défis qui affectent les conditions de vie des populations. Le

[PAM soutient le @GouvMali en vue d'améliorer les capacités de résistance aux chocs ↗](https://t.co/nRnE4MlyHn)
[https://t.co/nRnE4MlyHn" / Twitter](https://t.co/nRnE4MlyHn)

10- 18 February 2021

(20) WFP Mali on Twitter: "[A Zantiébougou, Mariam vit de l'agriculture, notamment de la production de niébé. Appuyée par @WFP_FR, @SOCODEVI et la @BM Afrique, elle nous décrit son quotidien perturbé par la pandémie, mais aussi des perspectives avec la construction prochaine d'une unité de transformation ☺](https://t.co/9M0w0vb8Q7)
[https://t.co/9M0w0vb8Q7" / Twitter](https://t.co/9M0w0vb8Q7)

11- 2 February 2021

(20) WFP Mali on Twitter: "[Le Ministère de l'Agriculture ml & le PAM avec le soutien de la @BM Afrique ont lancé hier la construction d'une unité de production & transformation du Niébé dans la région de Bougouni afin de lutter contre la faim, la malnutrition et de stimuler les revenus des agricultrices 🇸🇳](https://t.co/vwqxK753O7)
[https://t.co/vwqxK753O7" / Twitter](https://t.co/vwqxK753O7)

12- 7 January 2021

(20) WFP Mali on Twitter: "[In 2020, with contributions from CA DK EU DE MC UN @UNPeacebuilding & @WorldBank, @WFP supported 180,000 people \(including smallholder farmers\) to have more resilient livelihoods and improved food security and nutrition at the community level. https://t.co/eLAhQ65lOF" / Twitter](https://t.co/eLAhQ65lOF)

2020

13- 18 February 2020

(20) WFP Mali on Twitter: "[Dans la région de Ségou, @SOCODEVI et @WFP travaillent avec 16 coopératives agricoles afin d'améliorer la production, la productivité, la qualité, la transformation, la manutention post-récolte et la commercialisation du riz paddy 🇸🇳 Un projet soutenu par @BM Afrique 🇸🇳](https://t.co/G0tuaKYHuT)
[https://t.co/G0tuaKYHuT" / Twitter](https://t.co/G0tuaKYHuT)

14- 26 February 2020

(20) WFP Mali on Twitter: "[Avec le soutien de @BM Afrique, @SOCODEVI et @WFP appuient 16 coopératives dans la région de Ségou afin de : ► Améliorer les revenus des producteurs par l'amélioration de la qualité du riz ► Améliorer l'accès aux équipements agricoles ► Faciliter l'accès au crédit agricole https://t.co/634plaRuzh" / Twitter](https://t.co/634plaRuzh)

15- 19 March 2020

(20) WFP Mali on Twitter: "[Soutenus par la @BM Afrique, le @WFP et @SOCODEVI travaillent avec les riziculteurs à l'amélioration de la production, de la productivité, de la qualité, de la transformation et de la commercialisation du riz 🇸🇳 dans la région de #Ségou En savoir plus ↗ https://t.co/ZRj6737pPi](https://t.co/3wossRck1X)
[https://t.co/3wossRck1X" / Twitter](https://t.co/3wossRck1X)

16- 31 July 2020

(20) WFP Mali on Twitter: "[Le saviez-vous ? Les récoltes de la culture de riz de la contre-saison dans la zone de l'Office du Niger se sont terminées il y a quelques semaines. Pour en savoir plus sur le "gambiaka" 🇸🇳](https://t.co/c2hAm1uMEn)
[https://t.co/c2hAm1uMEn" / Twitter](https://t.co/c2hAm1uMEn)

17- 25 September 2020

[\(20\) WFP Mali on Twitter: "Rice is a traditional crop in #Segou region m. A new machine increases farmer's capacity to transform rice, reducing losses and improving market values. @BM_Afrique @SOCODEVI 🇸🇳 Learn more ↪️ <https://t.co/gEZpDvWcoj>" / Twitter](#)

18- 17 October 2020

[\(20\) WFP Mali on Twitter: "A Zantiébougou, Mariam vit de l'agriculture, notamment de la production de niébé. Appuyée par le @WFP_FR et la @BM_Afrique, elle nous décrit son quotidien perturbé par la pandémie, mais aussi des perspectives avec la construction prochaine d'une unité de transformation 🇸🇳 <https://t.co/gjFu9hQoFe>" / Twitter](#)

19- 29 October 2020

[\(20\) WFP Mali on Twitter: "→ Formations en techniques culturales → Accès à la microfinance → Stockage → Transformation Dans la région de #Sikasso, le projet GASFP-MMI appuie plus de 1 800 productrices 🇸🇳 de niébé au sein de l'union de Sabati avec le soutien de la @BM_Afrique <https://t.co/TMH1ZgbwQc>" / Twitter](#)

20- 09 November 2020

[\(20\) WFP Mali on Twitter: "Dans la région de #Sikasso, la culture du niébé se pratique depuis plusieurs générations. Le @WFP et la @BM_Afrique appuient des centaines de productrices pour améliorer l'ensemble de la chaîne de valeur. <https://t.co/mMeSYvQqeJ>" / Twitter](#)