

ANNEXES 3-9

Evaluation of Norwegian aid engagement in the Sahel

Food Security in Mali



ANNEX 3: ETHICS AND PARTICIPATION

The evaluation has been conducted in line with OECD/DAC evaluation quality standards and criteria, as well as the 2020 United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG)⁵¹ [ethical guidelines](#) and Tana's ethical research guidelines).⁵² These principles emphasise the need to produce good research while avoiding doing any harm to research participants or consultants. They mean that the evaluation findings and approach must be relevant, of high quality and clearly in accordance with the Terms of Reference so that findings can be reliably used for their intended purpose.

A few of the ethical considerations of particular importance to this evaluation include:

1. *Do no harm.* The team has worked to ensure that no harm was done to those informing the evaluation. This included (but was not limited to) physical harm, psychological distress and discomfort, social disadvantage, harm to participants' financial status and an invasion of participants' privacy and anonymity. In the event that any action taken by the team was assessed as having inadvertently violated any of these principles, this would have been immediately reported to the Team Leader, who would have in turn reported it to Tana management. In the event that these reports would have concerned end beneficiaries of activities funded by Norway, the implementing partner would have also been informed, and the evaluation team would have engaged in any and all efforts that may have been considered necessary to ameliorate the impact of the event/circumstance that generated the injury. Examples of this could include, for example, the re-traumatisation of end beneficiaries during the conduct of interviews or discussions with them. While care was consistently taken to minimise the re-traumatising potential of the interviews, there is no way for the team to ensure that no question will generate traumatic recall prior to asking it.

2. *Informed consent.* This means that (a) informants were supported to understand that their participation was voluntary and without coercion and/or deception, and (b) they were clearly informed of the evaluation and of what the evaluation requires from them.

3. *Right to Withdraw.* Interviewees were given the right to withdraw from the evaluation process and withdraw any data concerning them at any point without fearing any consequences.

4. *Confidentiality, data protection and privacy.* The team ensured the confidentiality of information, privacy and anonymity of interviewees and other participants at all times according to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2016/679. More specifically:

- All original data collected has been securely stored for the duration of the assignment and made available to core team members only. Once the assignment is confirmed as completed, all original data will be permanently deleted.
- No personal data (i.e., names, contact information, position) which is not in the public domain will be preserved after the completion of the project.
- At no time has any information, including private contact information or original data collected, become insecure or been accessed by persons outside the core team.
- The engagement with end beneficiaries has not collected or documented the names of end beneficiaries. Rather their sex, age category (child, adult, elder), living situation (family composition, location of the homestead) as well as engagement in the funded

⁵¹WFP (2021) Technical Note Principles, Norms and Standards for Evaluations. Evaluation for evidence-based decision making. WFP Office of Evaluation. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000003179/download/>

⁵² Tana [Online] (2019). About Tana: Ethical Guidelines. <https://tanacopenhagen.com/about-tana-copenhagen/>

intervention (role, length of engagement) was collected.

- The team has consistently request the right to include the name, sex, position, and date of the interview for all respondents who are not end-beneficiaries.
- No respondent has been quoted nor has any category of respondent be used when doing so could enable the identification of the individual respondent.

5. *Culturally sensitive evaluation.* The team adopted a culturally sensitive approach so that mutual understanding and trust could be fostered. This meant that from planning the evaluation until communicating findings, the team has taken into account and respected differences in culture, local behaviour and norms, religious beliefs and practices, sexual orientation, gender roles, disability, age and ethnicity and other social differences such as class. Specifically, this was reflected in the clothing, mannerisms and speech used by the evaluation team. It is noted that during in-country data collection in Mali, the conduct of the evaluation team adhered to a culturally sensitive approach for the duration of the in-country visit and not only during data collection activities. The team member responsible for data collection in the field is male, therefore, to facilitate engagement with female right holders, he contracted a local female consultant in all locations. This consultant engaged in direct discussions with female right holders. Team members engaged in data collection received training by the Team Leader and/or Deputy Team Leader developed based on ICIMOD and Biodiversity International.⁵³ The national consultant engaged in field-based data collection trained local female data collection team members.

More specifically, cultural sensitivity was ensured by conducting team discussions prior to in-country data collection in Mali where the application of core principles was discussed and guidance provided. Different scenarios of what could transpire were identified and the best response to address these identified. In addition, core Norwegian cultural elements were also translated into the implementation of the assignment: these included timeliness of the team's arrival to meetings; equal respect for all irrespective of age, gender, ethnicity, religion, or any other describing attribute.

6. *Transparency, Openness and Fairness.* This includes both the conduct of the assignment as well as the deliverables (outputs) from the assignment. Specifically:

- Conduct of the assignment: The Evaluation Team has been committed to carefully explaining the purpose of the engagement to ensure, to the maximum degree possible. While the presence of the Evaluation Team alone is likely to increase expectations, particularly amongst end beneficiaries, those engaged were carefully briefed on the objective of the engagement and its results. This was done in an effort to reduce their undue expectations of what benefit may be yielded from participation in the data collection process.
- Outputs of the assignment: Tana is fully committed to transparency and openness in the publication, communication, and dissemination of all evaluations. Transparency includes, but is not limited to, reporting: (a) full methodological details and (b) information on who has undertaken the evaluation, and (c) material and financial resources supporting the evaluation. By fairness, Tana aims to communicate the findings fully and fairly.

The evaluation has been undertaken with integrity and honesty and should ensure inclusive views. In light of this, we confirm that none of the evaluation team members has had any previous engagement with Norad in the Sahel in the period covered by the evaluation. There is, thus, no conflict of interest in terms of carrying out this assignment.

⁵³ Leduc, Brigitte (2009) Gender guidelines for gender sensitive research. ICIMOD Biodiversity international. Nd. Practical tips for conducting gender responsive data collection.

ANNEX 4: EVALUATION MATRIX OBJECTIVE 2

Table 6 Evaluation Matrix Objective 2

#	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Data Collection Methods	Main Sources of Data/ Information	Data Analysis Methods/ Triangulation
2.1 To what extent (and eventually how) has Norwegian development assistance contributed to improving food security in Mali?					
2.1.1	What has been the contribution of the funded projects to improved food availability?	Level of agricultural production: Crop yields, Livestock production, Fish catches, Trees planted Level of rural household income		Norwegian policy documents related to the Sahel and to food security etc. Project documentation	Primary data: analysis in MaxQDA – creation of code to classify information extracted from KIIs and discussions
2.1.2	What has been the contribution of the funded projects to improved food access?	Coping strategy index Dietary diversity: food consumption score; minimum diet diversity of women (MDD-W) Climate-smart agricultural production: level of efficient water use, level of efficient use of nutrients, adjusted to adverse weather conditions, use of resilient crops, animals, trees	Qualitative desk review using a structured framework Quantitative data extraction using a structure framework Key Informant Interviews	Organisational documents and tools (gender guidelines, assessment templates, etc) Documentation of staff training (gender training) Key staff in MFA-Oslo and MFA Bamako	Theory of change reconstruction Qualitative secondary data: classification of information extracted from documents receive by Norad, the MFA and publicly available. This includes budget analysis of Norwegian financial contribution of total ODA related to food security and food security emergency response
2.1.3	What has been the contribution of the funded projects to improved food utilisation?	Number of conflict-affected persons assisted in food distribution (in cash/ in-kind)	Group discussions	Key staff in NORAD Key staff of selected FS projects	Quantitative secondary data: statistical analysis in Excel or Tableau of data received by Norad, the MFA and publicly available.
2.1.4	What has been the contribution of the funded projects to improved food stability?	Data will be as much as possible		Informants in the Ministry of Agriculture, Health/ Nutrition etc. Focus groups of beneficiaries	

2.1.5	To what extent are the funded projects contributing to enhancing climate-smart agriculture?	presented in a gender-disaggregated way				
2.1.6	To what extent have funded projects responded to the humanitarian food security needs of displaced persons or been affected by conflict?					
2.1.7	To what extent have funded projects followed a right-to-food approach?					
2.1.8	Has the support provided been gender sensitive? Has gender been mainstreamed into the intervention (see Annex 6)	<p>Is the support provided based on a detailed gender analysis</p> <p>Is the gender analysis actively used (tools and mechanism)</p> <p>Staff with relevant knowledge</p>	<p>Review of documented gender analysis</p> <p>Are there tools available (implementing partner) to ensure a gendered approach to implementation</p>			

		(trained on gender sensitivity and its application) Gender markers used in monitoring Gender mainstreaming indicators (see annex 6)	Do the programmatic staff have sufficient knowledge on gender sensitivity Monitoring tools and monitoring data showing that gender markers have been documented.			
2.2 Has Norwegian development assistance to food security in Mali had any unintended effects, positive or negative?						
2.2.1	What are unintended positive and negative effects as compared to project goals and objectives? (note for any gender implication)	Number of unintended effects mentioned during interviews	Qualitative desk review using a structured framework Quantitative data extraction using a structure framework	Norwegian policy documents related to the Sahel and to food security etc. Project documentation, in particular: - Project MEAL reports - Project evaluations	Primary data: analysis in MaxQDA – creation of code to classify information extracted from KIIs and discussions Theory of change reconstruction	
2.2.2	What are the positive unintended effects for the target groups? (note for any gender implication)	Number of unintended effects recorded by project MEAL systems; or in project evaluation documents Documented monitoring of gender markers and flagging of unintended effects	Systematic review of monitoring data (specific focus on gender) Key Informant Interviews	Key staff in MFA-Oslo and MFA Bamako	Qualitative secondary data: classification of information extracted from documents receive by Norad, the MFA and publicly available.	
2.2.3	What are the unintended negative effects for the target groups? (note for any gender implication)		Group discussions Process tracing	Key staff in NORAD Key staff of selected FS projects	Quantitative secondary data: statistical analysis in Excel or Tableau of data received by Norad, the MFA and publicly available.	

2.2.4	What are unintended effects at the policy level in terms of policy changes, planning and programme formulation? (note for any gender implication)			Informants in the Ministry of Agriculture, Health/ Nutrition etc.	
2.2.5	To what extent have projects systematically assessed the unintended effects? (note for any gender implication)			Focus groups of beneficiaries	
2.3 To what extent is the partner set-up appropriate in contributing to improving food security in Mali?					
2.3.1	What policy and strategies did MFA Norway develop related to food security improvement in Mali?	<p>Number of clear policy and strategic guidelines for the FS portfolio in Mali</p> <p>Number of projects working in the agriculture and food security sectors (including crop production, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry)</p>	<p>Qualitative desk review using a structured framework</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Group discussions</p>	<p>Norwegian policy documents</p> <p>Project documentation</p> <p>Key staff in MFA-Oslo and MFA Bamako</p>	<p>Primary data: analysis in MaxQDA – creation of code to classify information extracted from KIIs and discussions</p> <p>Theory of change reconstruction</p>
2.3.2	What FS programme portfolio has been developed in Mali in the period 2016–2022?	<p>Number of projects operating in the humanitarian food assistance</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries</p>	<p>Process tracing</p>	<p>Key staff in NORAD</p> <p>Key staff of selected FS projects</p>	<p>Qualitative secondary data: classification of information extracted from documents receive by Norad, the MFA and publicly available.</p>

2.3.3	To what extent does the FS programme portfolio reflect the Norwegian policy goals and strategies?	Budget attributed to the various programmes over time Number of collaborative initiatives			
2.3.4	To what extent has there been collaboration, complementarity and mutual reinforcement of the various programmes?				

ANNEX 5: FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS UNDER OBJECTIVE 2

Table 7 Institutions supported by Norwegian funding for food security, 2016-2021

Group of Implementing Institutions	Implementing Institution	ODA disbursement (1000 NOK)							Grand Total	Share Total
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021			
Government	Ministry of Agriculture	822	7,500						8,322	2.14%
United Nations	UNDP - UN Development Programme	9,000	6,200	37,900	21,000				74,100	19.03%
	WFP - World Food Programme		3,000	5,000	4,000				12,000	3.08%
United Nations total		9,000	9,200	42,900	25,000				86,100	22.11%
NGO International	ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross	13,000			4,000		5,878		22,878	5.87%
	IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture			10,000	14,000	14,000	14,000		52,000	13.35%
NGO International total		13,000		10,000	18,000	14,000	19,878		74,878	19.23%
NGO Local	Azhar Narena	80	187	163					430	0.11%
	Caritas - local partner			5,138	4,851	5,127	4,441		19,557	5.02%
	Mali-	7,820	6,035	6,245	9,000	7,312	5,688		42,100	10.81%

	Folkecenter								
	Mission Protestante de Norvegienne				218	185		403	0.10%
	NLM - Norwegian Lutheran Mission				613	471	582	1,666	0.43%
NGO Local total		7,900	6,221	11,546	14,682	13,096	10,710	64,155	16.47%
NGO Norwegian	DCG - Drylands Coordination Group	1,641	1,641					3,282	0.84%
	NRC - Flyktningshjelpen	12,000	11,000	12,985	15,000	20,500	17,000	88,485	22.72%
	Norges Røde Kors			4,500	3,300	-89		7,711	1.98%
NGO Norwegian total		19,641	17,633	20,879	20,032	29,254	23,860	99,478	25.54%
Public sector	IER - Rural Economy Institute	5,946		14,000	12,500	12,000	12,079	56,525	14.51%
Grand Total		50,310	35,562	95,931	88,482	59,507	59,666	389,459	100.00%

ANNEX 6: GENDER MAINSTREAMING CHECKLIST FOR PROJECTS⁵⁴

Project Component	Question	Yes	No	Partially	Comments
Analysis/ Justification	1. Did the project explicitly address a gender issue or issues? If so, please describe how and if not, please provide explanation.				
	2. Did the background/context analysis of the project examine: a) the different situations of women and men? b) the impacts the project will have on different groups?				
Data & Statistics	3. Will the project collect and use sex disaggregated data and qualitative information to analyse and track the gender issues?				
Results Framework	4. Are outcomes, outputs and activities designed to meet the different needs and priorities of women and men?				
	5. Did the results framework include gender responsive indicators, targets and a baseline to monitor gender equality results?				
Budget	6. Have adequate financial resources been allocated for the proposed gender activities (vis-à-vis % of total budget)?				
Stakeholders & Participation	7. Are women/gender focused groups, associations or gender units in partner organizations consulted/included in the project?				
	8. Did the project ensure that both women and men can provide inputs, access and participate in project activities (target at least 40 % of whichever gender is underrepresented)?				

⁵⁴ This tool has been developed by Gender Experts at Nordic Consulting group Sweden and were shared with the evaluation team with the authorisation of adaptation and use.

Gender Capacities	9. Was a gender expert been recruited <u>OR</u> did the project staff have gender knowledge and have gender related tasks incorporated in their job descriptions?				
	10. Will all project staff be sensitized to gender (e.g., staff will complete basic online course; I Know Gender Course on UN Women’s eLearning Campus https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org)?				
Project Implementation	11. Was there gender balanced recruitment of project personnel and gender balanced representation in project committees? Do ToR’s include requests for experience in working with gender issues?				
Monitoring & Evaluation	12. Will the monitoring and evaluation of the project cover gender issues and monitor behavioural changes towards greater gender equality?				

ANNEX 7: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Interview checklist Stakeholders Norad Sahel Food Security component

Respondent
 Gender
 Institution
 Position
 Type of organisation

(if group: all names, gender and position will be recorded; if possible, a organigramme will be included)

1. Type of (Norwegian-funded) Food Security project/ programme? How defined?

- 1.1 What activities does the FS project/ programme encompass? To what aspect of Food Security intends your project to contribute (food availability/ accessibility/ utilisation/ stability)
- 1.2 How has the FS project been identified / formulated?
- 1.3 What was the beneficiary involvement in its formulation and approach?
- 1.4 How have specific beneficiaries been defined and how have they been identified?
- 1.4 Why was the approach chosen ? Based on any predecessor project/ programme? What previous lessons learned? What alternatives have been considered?
- 1.5 What study was undertaken to identify the particular needs of the identified beneficiary groups?
- 1.6 How has the approach changed overtime
- 1.7 What pre-conditions and risks were foreseen at the formulation stage?
- 1.8 Gender-based analysis (see also 2.3.1 below)

2.1 Results : Extent contributed improving FS in Mali

- 2.1.1 What are the expected outputs in terms of food availability/ accessibility/ utilisation/ stability
- 2.1.2 What are the expected outcomes in terms of food availability/ accessibility/ utilisation/ stability
- 2.1.3 Has any ToC been developed ; if not does the presented ToC cover your project? What elements are missing and need to be added?
- 2.1.4 What approach / specific steps have been undertaken to realize the outputs? What was the logic of these steps? Were specific steps implemented as planned?
- 2.1.5 What results have been achieved at policy level?
- 2.1.5 What contribution to climate-smart agriculture?
- 2.1.6 Are projects respecting right-to-food approach? In terms of project response to humanitarian food security and needs of IDPs
- 2.1.8 Are projects contributed to Food Sovereignty?
- 2.1.9 Has the support provided been gender sensitive? Has gender been mainstreamed into the intervention (see also 2.3.1 below)
- 2.1.10 How has conflict and the volatile context affected project implementation and achievement of results

2.2 Monitoring of results

- 2.2.1 What specific results have been achieved in terms of outputs and outcomes?
- 2.2.2 What specific indicators are being used to assess results (outputs/ outcomes)
 - Level of agricultural production: Crop yields, Livestock production, Fish catches, Trees planted
 - Level of rural household income
 - Coping strategy index
 - Dietary diversity: food consumption score; minimum diet diversity of women (MDD-W)

- Climate-smart agricultural production: level of efficient water use, level of efficient use of nutrients, adjusted to adverse weather conditions, use of resilient crops, animals, trees
- Number of conflict-affected persons assisted in food distribution (in cash/ in-kind)
- Other?

2.2.3 What specific evidence can be shown to substantiate the results

2.3 Gender and generation

2.3.1 Is the support provided based on a detailed gender analysis?

2.3.2 Is the gender analysis actively used (tools and mechanism)

2.3.3 Is staff involved with relevant gender knowledge (trained on gender sensitivity and its application)?

2.3.4 Are gender markers used in monitoring ?

2.3.5 Are Gender-mainstreaming indicators being used (Access to knowledge, production factors, benefits, and empowerment (eg community leadership positions)?

2.3.6 Same for young farmers (male and female)

2.3.7 Inclusiveness: how have other vulnerable groups been included (people living with a handicap)?

2.4. Unintended effects, positive or negative, of FS support

2.4.1 Are there unintended positive or negative results (not formulated in Project goals and objectives)

2.4.2 What positive unintended effects for the target groups?

2.4.3 What negative unintended effects for the target groups

2.4.4 Unintended effects at policy level

2.4.5 Extent projects systematically assessed unintended effect

2.5 Challenges during project implementation

2.5.1 What specific challenges have been faced during project implementation?

2.5.2 What approach has been chosen to overcome these challenges?

2.5.3 Did the challenges have an impact on the realization of results?

2.5.4 Does the FS project have a specific conflict-resolution approach?

2.6 Sustainability

2.6.1 To what extent is the FS project focusing on Sustainability of results (outputs/ outcomes)?

2.6.2 In terms of transfer of knowledge to beneficiaries (disaggregated)

2.6.3 In terms of transfer of organisational capabilities

2.6.4 In terms of technical and financial feasibility for beneficiaries

2.6.5 In terms of contributing to food sovereignty

Guide d'entretien de la composante FS du NORAD Sahel - Bénéficiaires

Nom de l'organisation

Région
Cercle
Commune
[Village]

Description du rencontre : heure, durée, comment les participants ont été choisis et mobilisés, dynamique de la réunion ; accord des participants

Participants

Nombre de répondants :femmes
.....hommes
dont Jeunes ...F / ... H (<35 ans)

Leaders communautaires présent[es] :

Autres présents :

Type d'organisation : Développement / Humanitaire/ Recherche
Gouvernement/ NGO/ Multilatérale

Quelle est la principale activité de la zone en tant que agriculteurs, agro-éleveurs, éleveurs, pêcheurs ?

Pour les bénéficiaires spécifiques

- = Recherche (IER/ IITA) : comment ils participent aux activités de recherche ?
- = Urgence (WFP, NRC et ICRC) : résidents, déplacés, retournés, et/ ou familles d'accueil ?
- = Développement (MFC, Caritas) :

1. Type de projet de sécurité alimentaire? Comment est-il défini ?

1.1 Quelles activités le projet/programme de sécurité alimentaire englobe-t-il ?

1.2 Durée : Quand ont les activités commencé ? pour combien de temps ?

1.3 Quel est selon vous l'objectif de ces activités ?

[A quel aspect de la sécurité alimentaire votre projet entend-il contribuer (disponibilité/ accessibilité/ utilisation/ stabilité des aliments) ?]

1.4 Quel besoin spécifique les activités prétendent à résoudre ? Selon vous ceci est un besoin prioritaire ? ou existent-ils d'autres besoins spécifiques qui sont plus urgents ?

[Une étude a été menée pour identifier les besoins particuliers des groupes de bénéficiaires identifiés ?]

[Les activités sont-elles fondées sur une analyse détaillée des questions de genre ?]

[Quelles alternatives ont été considérées ?]

1.5 Comment vous étiez impliqué dans la formulation de ces activités ?

Femmes ? Hommes ? Jeunes ? Autres ?

[comment le projet de sécurité alimentaire a-t-il été identifié / formulé ?]

[Quelle a été la participation des bénéficiaires à sa formulation et à son approche ?]

1.6 Comment les participants des activités ont été identifiés ?

[Donnez plus d'attention pour les procédures de ciblage pour les programmes d'urgence (WFP, ICRC, NRC)]

[Comment les bénéficiaires spécifiques ont-ils été définis et comment ont-ils été identifiés ?

1.7 En quoi les activités ont-elles changées au cours des années ? et pourquoi ?

1.8 Quels étaient les conditions préalables et les risques prévus au stade de la formulation ?

2.1 Résultats : étendue de la contribution à l'amélioration du SF au Mali

2.1.1 Quels sont les résultats réalisés ?

Pour les femmes ? hommes ? et jeunes ? enfants de moins de 5 ans ?

[en termes de disponibilité/accessibilité/utilisation/stabilité de la nourriture ?]

2.1.2 Pouvez-vous donner des exemples de ces changements ?

Quel est le changement le plus pertinent ?

[spécifique pour les femmes ou jeunes : elles / ils profitent également comme les hommes ? existent-ils des différences en ce qui concerne : l'accès à la connaissance, accès aux facteurs de production (semences, outils, terre etc.), accès aux bénéfices des activités du projet, et/ ou à la participation dans la gestion communautaire ?

2.1.3 Quelle contribution les activités du projet a donné face aux changements climatiques ?

[demandez d'abord si le groupe constate des changements climatiques ? Lesquelles ? donnez des exemples]

[Quelle contribution à l'agriculture intelligente face au climat ?]

2.1.4 Selon vous comment les activités ont contribué à :

- votre sécurité alimentaire au niveau de votre ménage

- la sécurité alimentaire au niveau de votre communauté

- la diversification de l'alimentation

- la situation nutritionnelle de vos enfants ? y inclus les nourrissons et jeunes enfants

2.1.5 Les propositions du projet contribuent-elles à une plus/ moins de dépendance sur les marchés pour acheter des inputs ?

[Les projets contribuent-ils à la souveraineté alimentaire ?] [approche agroécologique ?]

2.1.6 Comment au cours des activités les femmes et les jeunes ont été impliqués activement ?

Leur implication a été mieux/ moins au cours des années ?

[L'analyse de genre est-elle utilisée activement (outils et mécanisme) ?]

[Intégration de la dimension de genre/ génération sont-ils utilisés (accès aux connaissances, aux facteurs de production, aux avantages et à l'autonomisation (par exemple, postes de direction au sein de la communauté) ?]

2.1.7 Selon vous le staff de l'organisation montrent-ils assez de sensibilité

= sur l'implication des femmes et des jeunes ; et des groupes vulnérables (veuves, handicapés, etc.)

= sur vos souhaits spécifiques (en cas de plainte comment pouvez-vous réagir ?)

= sur la souveraineté alimentaire ?

2.1.8 [pour activité cantines scolaires] :

Selon vous quelle est la contribution de la cantine scolaire pour vos enfants ?

[en termes de scolarisation, fréquentation, nourriture, résultats scolaires]

Comment les cantines s'approvisionnent ? Quel avantage pour la communauté ?

2.1.9 [en cas de zones avec des conflits]

De quelle manière votre communauté / vos ménages ont été affectés par le conflit ?

Comment le conflit et le contexte instable ont-ils affecté la mise en œuvre du projet et l'obtention des résultats ?

2.4. Effets inattendus, positifs ou négatifs, du soutien du SF

2.4.1 Y a-t-il des résultats positifs ou négatifs inattendus ?

[non formulés dans les buts et objectifs du projet ?]

2.4.2 En cas négatif, qu'est-ce que vous avez fait pour mitiger ?

2.4.3 En cas positif, qu'est-ce que vous avez fait

2.4.4 Existents-ils des paysans qui ont innové leurs système de production sur base des activités de projet ?

2.4.5 Les projets ont-ils systématiquement évalué les effets non intentionnels et les innovations

paysannes réalisées ?

2.5 Défis pendant la mise en œuvre du projet

2.5.1 Quels défis spécifiques ont été rencontrés lors de la mise en œuvre des activités ?

2.5.2 Quelle approche a été choisie pour surmonter ces défis ?

2.5.3 Les défis ont-ils eu un impact sur la réalisation des résultats ?

2.5.4 Le projet FS a-t-il une approche spécifique de résolution des conflits ?

2.6 Durabilité

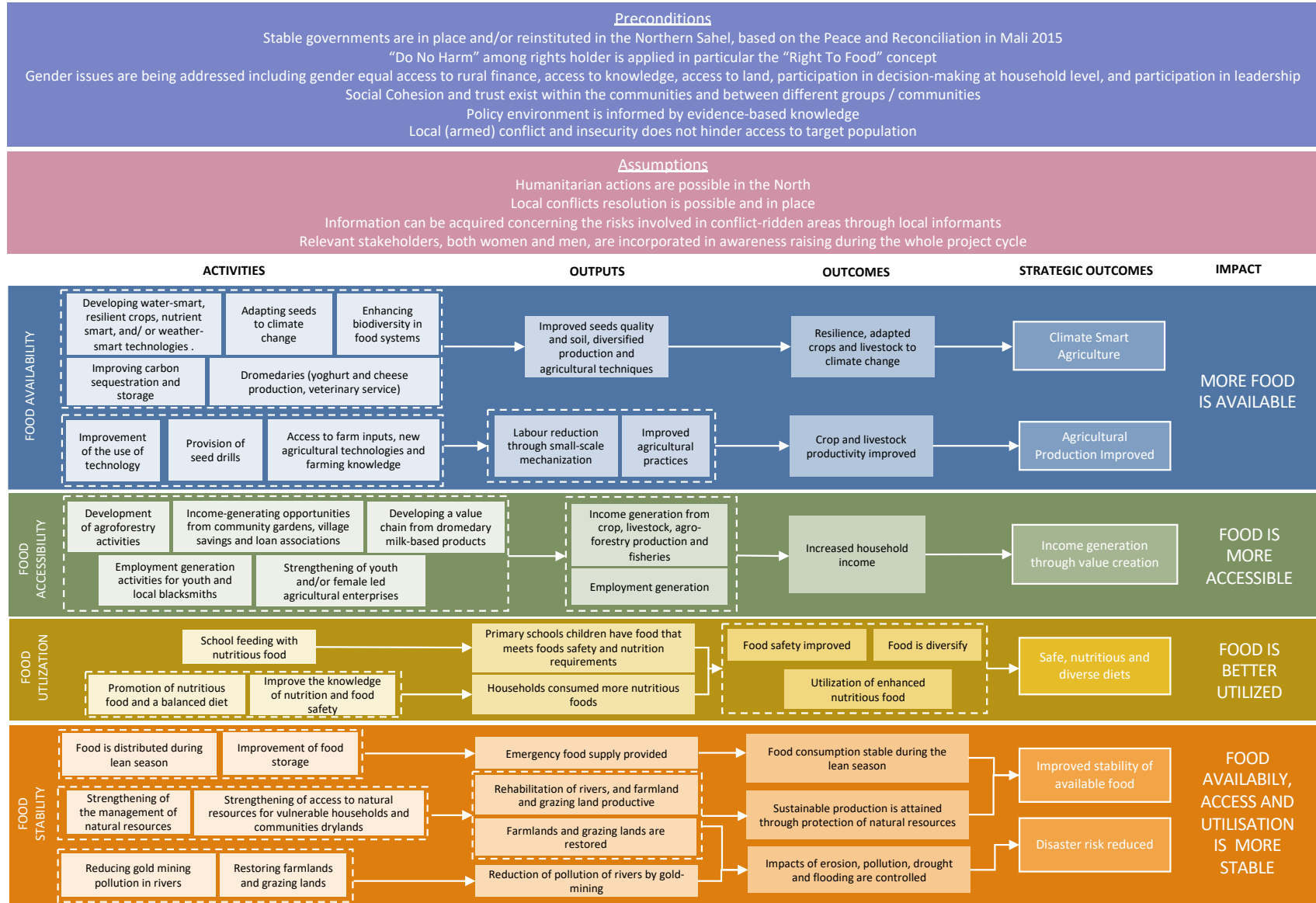
2.6.1 Selon vous dans quelle mesure les activités du projet peuvent être continuées sans appui du projet [le projet se concentre-t-il sur la durabilité des résultats (produits/effets) ?]

2.6.2 En termes de transfert des connaissances aux bénéficiaires (hommes/ femmes/ jeunes)

2.6.3 En termes de transfert de capacités organisationnelles (hommes/ femmes/ jeunes)

2.6.4 En termes de faisabilité technique et financière pour les bénéficiaires (hommes/ femmes /jeunes)

ANNEX 8: THEORY OF CHANGE



ANNEX 9: SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE OF RESULTS

FOOD AVAILABILITY

Table 8 Overview of Norwegian partners' contribution to Crop productivity

Project	Main Activities	Evidence of results (summary)
1. Caritas – NGO Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-fertilizers • Seed multiplication of maize, cowpeas, groundnuts, sorghum • Integrated Pest Management (IPM) 	Limited evidence due to the lack of details: It is reported by Caritas that crop productivity has increased for various food crops (range +12% to +89%); the application of improved agricultural production techniques and methods has increased from 33% to 88% of participating farm households and that an additional 16% have added a new crop to their production. Similarly, it is stated that an additional 30% have adopted agroecological methods. Beneficiaries confirm that the newly introduced maize and groundnut seeds have contributed to increased productivity; new bean varieties failed. IPM results have not been reported.
2. Mali Folkecenter – NGO Development	Support to the production of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides	Some evidence of application of production of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides by 106 trained farmers of which about two-third women. No data on production improvement available.
3. NRC – Humanitarian Assistance	NONE	
4. ICRC – Humanitarian Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of seeds, and equipment in conflict areas • Seed multiplication • Support to vegetable production 	Evidence: 277 producers involved in seed multiplication, rehabilitation of village irrigation and support for vegetable growing benefitting 4,441 households. Seed multiplication is done as part of recovery (IDPs) Support to vegetable production for IDPs and host families achieved.
5. WFP – Humanitarian Assistance	NONE	
6. IITA – Research for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variety selection of food crops (maize/ sorghum/ millet / cowpeas) • Promotion of technology packages • Promotion of Bio-pesticides 	Evidence: Through 32 innovation platforms, seeds of various crops have been promoted as part of technological packages (625 demo fields in 2021); seed multiplication (333 fields) and 2527 seed dissemination fields. 7.8 Tonnes of quality seeds have been distributed. 5524 households use improved seed of different varieties (2021). Many activities initiated such as demonstrations or testing of strip cropping, pest management, compost production, micro-doses or maize-soja rotation, but no evidence of adoption reported.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on the development of a pest forecast tool (VIPs) 	<p>25,294 participants, of which 27% women (2019-2021) Productivity increase: +67,3% (all crops together) Labour saving due to mechanisation : 97% (seed planter) Pest management : The VIPs system is still under development. Bio-pesticides is part of this work</p>
7. IER – Research for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of rain-fed crops • Development of improved techniques of crops grown on residual moisture in river valleys • Research on the conservation of root tubers 	<p>Evidence: improved varieties of maize, sorghum, cowpeas and groundnuts have been tested and demonstrated. Improved technologies and practices are reported to result in high yield increases as well: 114% for sorghum and 77% for maize (in field demonstrations). Sorghum and maize grown on residual moisture also do better Some research on root tubers (sweet potato) <i>Source : IITA Annual reports 2020 and 2021; NIRAS IITA evaluation Febr2023</i></p>
8. UNDP – Mali Climate Fund	<p><i>12 out of 27 funded projects have an agricultural component</i></p>	<p><i>Not included in the analysis</i></p>

Table 9 Overview of Norwegian partners’ contribution to Livestock productivity

Project	Main Activities	Evidence of results (summary)
1. Caritas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture • Aviculture 	<p>Evidence : nine fish farming cooperatives have been established in 2020 and are operational producing fish for home consumption and sales Chickens were distributed among youth in five villages; due to high feeding costs the activity was not successful ; the distributed breed of chickens was not adapted to local conditions</p>
2. Mali Folkecenter	NONE	
3. NRC	NONE	
4. ICRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination • Distribution of fodder 	<p>A vaccination service against the main animal diseases in the areas most affected by the conflict (4,316,433 animals vaccinated during the 2021-2022 season, benefiting 112,528 households). Also, pastoral infrastructure (pens, wells) in peri-urban areas in the North has been constructed. Livestock feed has been distributed to 10,690 households in 2022 in the North.</p>
5. WFP	NONE	
6. IITA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop residues as fodder 	<p>Evidence: Production of forage crops has been promoted: in particular brachiaria and mucuna (in 2021: 213 ha and 63 ha respectively). Also, trainings have been provided on forage</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for fattening small ruminants 	<p>harvesting, storage and utilisation: in Ségou region 245 persons (of which 19 women) in 2020 and 219 (of which 37 women) in 2021.</p> <p>In two regions, a total of 40 farmers have been trained in the fattening of small ruminants during the dry season.</p>
7. IER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dromedary research • Promotion of goat and chicken rearing 	<p>Evidence: in 2021 more than 8000 dromedaries vaccinated and 1600 dewormed. Supplementation techniques of milk-giving dromedaries have been promoted. An increase of +51% of milk production is being reported. 1080 women have been trained on camel milk value chains.</p> <p>731 farmers use dromedary for traction; mortality and reproduction have somewhat improved (about 20%)</p> <p>On goats and chickens, beneficiaries report that goat introduction has been successful for marketing ; new breed of chickens had a high mortality rate and expensive in terms of feeding costs.</p>

FOOD ACCESS

Table 10 Overview of Norwegian partners' contribution to Income generation

Project	Main Activities	Evidence of results (summary)
1. Caritas	<p>Support to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing groups • Aquaculture groups • Vegetable growing groups • Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) 	<p>Evidence: The number of participants (men and women) with income from value chain promotion was 1435 by the end of 2021, including 320 men and 1115 women. Members of 17 market garden cooperatives, 9 fish farming cooperatives, 4 product processing groups access the market and sell their produce.</p> <p>Vegetable cooperatives' income was €63,883 in 2020 (3 groups) and €69,268 in 2021 (2 groups). Participating households reported the doubling or tripling of their income from vegetable growing. Vegetables are also being conserved.</p> <p>The fish group generated €6,089 in 2021.</p> <p>VSLA : 84 groups were formed with 2,519 members (92% women); the average loan was 25,160 FCFA with the loan being used for a wide range of purposes.</p>
2. Mali Folkecenter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetable gardens • Shea butter transformation and selling • Honey sales 	<p>Evidence : Food access has been greatly enhanced through vegetable gardens and shea butter (oil, soap) production and sales. Several shea butter processing units have been set-up increasing the productivity with a factor 200 in terms of labour input. Women are able to meet (some) food demands from sales</p> <p>Vegetable gardens: 12 gardens established with 1241 women contributing to the improvement</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit provision 	<p>of women's income and their food and nutrition security. Gardens also contribute to more monetary autonomy of women</p> <p>Honey: 3,000 bee hives, of which 30% managed by women to improve beekeeping.</p> <p>Credit has been provided to 15 cooperatives, 51 solidarity groups and more than 40 young micro-entrepreneurs. Reimbursement has been good; so two rounds of credit were possible.</p>
3. NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to marketing of fish oil • Vegetable growing groups • Village shops • VSLA 	<p>Fish oil: In 2021, an association of 95 persons of which five women has been set-up to produce fish oil. The activities are beneficial: sales of first quality fish oil and the second quality is consumed by households. A turnover of FCFA 3,115,00 was realized in 1 year.</p> <p>Vegetable gardens: two market gardens established with 200 households contributing.</p> <p>Village shops : in conflict areas four women-managed shops have been established to generate income and to reduce the risk of being attacked on the road to more distant shops. Village shops are mostly established in or near IDP camps and are supplied with grain to be sold at a subsidized price.</p> <p>Village savings and credit activities (VSLA) established to the benefit of women</p>
4. ICRC	NONE	
5. WFP	NONE	
6. IITA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to agribizz (women): soybean processing 	<p>Evidence: women groups were supported and trained on soybean processing, standards and hygiene. The soybeans are made into "soumbala" (soysauce) to sell in the region and beyond. Productivity and production have been high, incomes improved and the nutritional status of children improved.</p>
7. IER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of dromedary milk marketing • Vegetable growing 	<p>Evidence: Dromedary owners report an increase in income from milk sales 1080 women involved in milk collection and selling.</p> <p>Vegetable growing was not always successful as a majority of women did not have access to water.</p>

Table 11 Overview of Norwegian partners' contribution to Employment Creation

Project	Main Activities	Evidence of results (summary)
2. Mali Folkecenter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-enterprises for youth 	<p>Evidence : 20 micro-entrepreneurs (40 youth) were supported in metal carpentry, sale of drinks, juice and fresh water, and wood carpentry. They obtained initial credit of 27.9 million FCFA to establish their business. 15 technicians have been trained for the maintenance of solar photovoltaic systems to promote self-employment.</p>
6. IITA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incubators for youth 	<p>Evidence: Incubators : three youth groups have been established (with a total of 50 youth) who are trained and coached in three centres. Two groups focus on certified seed production; the third one (of young women on the production of processed food (soy sauce). No data are</p>

	available on incomes
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FOOD UTILIZATION

Table 12 Overview of Norwegian partners' contribution to Nutritious Food

Project	Main Activities	Evidence of results (summary)
1. Caritas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moringa promotion • Vegetable consumption 	Evidence : 5,064 plants were planted. However, a certain lack of maintenance of Moringa has been observed.
2. Mali Folkecenter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetable consumption 	Evidence: Through the promotion of vegetable growing, households testify that their diet quality has improved a lot and has become much more diverse.
3. NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish oil consumption 	An association of 95 persons of which five women has been set-up to produce fish oil. First quality fish oil is being sold; the second quality is distributed and consumed by households.
4. ICRC	NONE	
5. WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School feeding 	Evidence: In the period 2019-2021, WFP has provided safe and nutritious school meals to children of primary school age
6. IITA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soybean consumption 	Evidence: The soybeans are processed and are used as food for young and old (porridge). Nutritional status of children improved. Threshing of soybeans remains a challenge
7. IER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dromedary milk • Promotion of goats and chickens • Development of complementary nutrition packages • Research on biofortified crops 	Evidence: promotion of dromedary milk consumption through support to 13 milk 'basin' collection and selling schemes. Livestock products (goat milk and eggs); in 2021, 290 improved cocks distributed in 17 villages. This was not a success; 79 goats were distributed to be passed on. Goats fared better. Development of 12 nutrition packages and 2585 women trained how to use the complementary food. More than 2500 households are reported to have diversified the diet of children. Some packages are adopted at 90% rate. IER is doing research on Maize biofortified with provitamin A.

FOOD STABILITY

Table 13 Overview of Emergency Food Assistance

Project	Main Activities	Evidence of results (summary)
3. NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Response 	RRM : 37 needs assessments of population affected by displacement or restricted access due to violent

	• Emergency food assistance	incidents; In 2021, 101,786 people assisted with food in three conflict-affected regions of the North; in addition 1200 flood-affected households were supported. Cash is the preferred modality.
4. ICRC	• Food assistance	In 2022, food assistance was provided to 196,260 persons (or 32,711 households); 55% of food assistance was cash.
5. WFP	• Food assistance	In 2022, provision of food assistance to 2.7M people in five regions of the Centre and North of Mali. In the same year, cash was the main modality (77% of all assistance)

Notes per organisation:

Norwegian Refugee Council

The NRC assumes the lead of the Rapid Response Mechanism, which is an early emergency response, based on alert of incidents affecting local communities. In 2021 63 alerts were recorded of population movements caused by intercommunity clashes, attacks and threats against civilians and military operations. From these 63 alerts, NRC conducted 37 needs assessments, identifying basic needs for 1,129 households, leading to rapid responses and strengthening humanitarian monitoring.

Table 14 NRC Livelihood and Food Security beneficiaries

LFS	Target FS	Realized FS	% Realization	Men	Women
2018	20,000	10,378	52%	5,573	4,805
2019	59,674	73,466	123%	34,099	39,387
2020	31,000	10,937	35%	6,753	4,184
2021	83,000	101,786	122%	47,773	54,013

Source: NRC Annual Reports 2018-2021

ICRC

In close collaboration with the Malian Red Cross, the ICRC facilitates the distribution of food and essential household goods (in cash or in kind) to displaced and/or most vulnerable people. In 2022, food assistance was provided to 196,260 persons (or 32,711 households); 55% of food assistance was in cash. In 2021, approximately 102,200 people (or 17,000 households) received food or cash.

World Food Programme

The WFP is the major organisation providing humanitarian assistance in Mali. The WFP programme addresses the immediate needs of food insecure populations in all regions affected by conflict, drought and floods in five regions of the centre and north of Mali. The main modality of assistance is cash (in 2022 : 77%) which includes direct cash, mobile money or vouchers. In-kind food distribution is done in those areas where markets lack sufficient supply. Monitoring is taking place through Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), Third Party Monitoring (TPM) and Remote Information Collection (RIC). PDM data indicate that more than half of the beneficiaries reported an acceptable food consumption (based on Food Consumption Score), 54% in December 2021⁵⁵ and 76% in December 2022⁵⁶.

Table 15 WFP Beneficiaries receiving food assistance (cash or in-kind)

Years	Target	Realized ⁵⁷	Modality	% Realization	Men	Women
2018	709,000	696,307		98.2%	NA	NA
2019	683,750	1,020,731	54% cash	149%	510,289	510,442
2020	1,881,388	2,424,126	(73% cash)	129%	1,282,201	1,141,925
2021	1.730,100	1,390,836	(77% cash)	80%	856,296	534,540
2022	2,677,786	2,681,329		100%	1,352,656	1,328,673

Source: WFP-Mali Annual Reports 2018-2022

Table 16 Major activities contributing to Resilience/ Disaster Preparedness.

Project	Main Activities	Evidence of results (summary)
1. Caritas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience groups • Storages established • Collective plots 	Evidence : 37 Early Warning and Emergency Response Groups created and trained. Fourteen food storages have been supported to create a reserve stock of food to be sold to vulnerable households at a subsidized price; a collective field is used to fill the food store
2. Mali Folkecenter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food storage • Community dialogue 	Conservation of food storage through bio-repellents A community dialogue has been established between farmer communities and the pastoral immigrants. This contributes greatly to the strengthening of social cohesion and the

⁵⁵ WFP Annual Report 2021

⁵⁶ In September 2022, the acceptable FCS was reported to be 52 % due to heightened insecurity and access constraints and (source WFP Annual Report 2022)

⁵⁷ The number of beneficiaries reported by WFP includes also resilience related activities, estimated to be 189,000 beneficiaries

		promotion of peace.
3. NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post RRM support • Village shops 	<p>Livelihood recovery aiming at quickly rebuilding self-sustainability and resilience among newly displaced populations through distribution of livestock, animal feed and veterinary products, certified seeds, and agricultural equipment. In 2020, livelihood assistance to 10,937 people.</p> <p>Village shops were established</p>
4. ICRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience • Rehabilitation of infra for cattle 	<p>In 2022, 137,195 households (or 823,170 people) were assisted by ICRC resilience programmes.</p> <p>Livestock : Rehabilitation and/or construction of infrastructure (wells for livestock, vaccination pens); 27 structures were completed in 2022.</p>
5. WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood assistance 	Food assistance for asset creation (FFA) provided to 209,919 people in 2022 (45,300 in 2021)
6. IITA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop insurance • Food storage 	<p>In 2021, the total area covered by crop insurance is about 107 hectares. Farmer received compensation.</p> <p>Conservation of cowpeas and soybeans by the use of airtight plastic bags (triple bags).</p>
7. IER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NONE 	

Table 17 Major activities contributing to Natural Resources Management.

Project	Main Activities	Evidence of results (summary)
2. Folkecenter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed multiplication of endogenous tree species 	Tree seed banks established to preserve the forest
7. IER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverbank protection • Non-timber forest products • Agro-Forestry 	

Department for Evaluation