



**EVALUATION REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE MOPTI
PHASE II-ELMM REGION FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST EXCISION AND THE
EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTH**



The Director of MELM, Mr. Thomas MAGADJI, surrounded from left to right by: Ms. Gabdo Cissé Coordinator, Lt Moussa Kamissoko Sub-Prefect Fatoma, Issa PLEAH Sub-Prefect Central Mopti, Danaya Goita Head of the Diaconia Department, Albassa Mahamane MAIGA Deputy Mayor Banguétaba and Ms. Dakouo Rosalie Dembélé in charge of monitoring and evaluation

Report produced by:

- 1. Anaye SAGARA, principal consultant**
- 2. Saliki COULIBALY, Assistant**
- 3. Harouna DIAKITE, Assistant**
- 4. COULIBALY Salimata SANOGO, Assistant.**

March 2021

TABLE DES MATIERES

THANKS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
INTRODUCTION	9
I. PROGRAM CONTEXT	10
II. REMINDER OF THE CONTEXT OF THE EVALUATION	13
2.1. Main objective	14
2.2. Specific objectives	14
2.3. Expected results	14
III. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY	15
3.1. Document review	15
3.2. Preparatory meeting	16
3.3. Development and validation of data collection tools	16
3.4. Selection of investigation teams	16
3.7. Constitution of the sample	17
3.9. Qualitative data.....	19
3.10. Quantitative data	19
IV. PROGRAM ORGANIZATION	20
V. THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE PROGRAM (2017-2021)	21
VI. STRATEGIES USED IN THE FIELD	26
VII. ACHIEVEMENTS OF INTERVENTIONS	29
VIII. OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAM	47
IX. MAIN FINDINGS	53
X. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROGRAM	54
XI. POINTS TO IMPROVE	54
XII. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2014 RECOMMENDATIONS	55
XIII. RECOMMENDATIONS	57
CONCLUSION	59
TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	60
I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION	60
II. OBJECTIVE OF THE PDRM II PROJECT:	61
III. OBJECTIVE OF THE EXTERNAL EVALUATION	62
IV. METHOD AND APPROACH	63
V. CALENDAR PLANNING	65

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Abréviation	Signification
IGA	Income Generating Activities
EAC	Educational Animation Center
CACAHP	Communal Action Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices
LACAHP	Local Action Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices
NACAHP	National Action Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices
RACAHP	Regional Action Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices
CHC	Community Health Center
RHC	Referral Health Center
VACAHP	Village Action Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices
RDPWCF	Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family
RDH	Regional Directorate of Health
CTD	Center Technical Director
ELMM	Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Mali
FGM/E	Female Genital Mutilation / Excision
NMS	Norwegian Missions Society
LSSDSE	Local Service for Social Development and Solidarity Economy
LSPWCF	Local Service Promotion Women, Children and Families
MRDP	Mopti Region Development Project
SECDP	Social, Economic and Cultural Development Program
NPFE	National Program to Fight against Excision
TDR	Terms of Reference
GBV	Gender-Based Violence

THANKS

The writing of this evaluation report was the result of collaborative work with all stakeholders in the field. This is why we would like to sincerely thank the Director General of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Mali (ELMM) Mr. Thomas MAGADJI for his commitment and support for the success of the Program.

We would like to thank the Head of the Diakonia Department in the person of Danaya GOITA who kindly traveled to Bamako with the director of ELMM in order to participate in the restitution of the major findings made by the evaluation team.

We thank the Representative of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Mali, Pastor Salomon Valla Iliya who oversaw the entire process of the evaluation by traveling to the field with the consultants.

We thank Mr. Ogossagou DOUMBO, Chairman of the MRPDII-ELMM Board of Directors for his wise advice and support provided to the MRPDII team and to the evaluators ...

We sincerely thank the Mopti Region Development Program Coordination Team (MRPDII-ELMM) through its Coordinator Ms. Gabdo CISSE who made no effort to ensure the success of the evaluation mission. In this work, she had the unfailing support of her collaborators such as:

- Ms. Dackouo Rosalie DEMBELE, in charge of monitoring and evaluation of the Program;
- Mrs. Touré Kadiatou TALL, Administrative and Accounting Assistant;
- Moussa DIABATE, supervisor of the communes of Fatoma and Kounari;
- Mohamed PLEA, supervisor of the municipalities of Mopti and Socoura;
- Ms. Bocoum Oumou BOCOUM, Local Development Agent;
- Mathia BOCOUM, Local Development Officer and staff representative;
- Hamadoun CISSE, Local Development Agent.
- Boureima GUINDO, driver of the Program.

Our thanks also go to the administrative and political authorities who greeted us with kindness despite the very busy schedules:

- The Prefect of the Mopti circle;
- The Sub-Prefect of Mopti whose support is well established;
- The Sub-Prefect of Fatoma;
- The Regional Director for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family;

- The Regional Director of Health through the head doctor of the RHC of Mopti, the head of the hygiene and sanitation division and COVID 19 focal point and the CTD of the CHC;
- The Mayors of Mopti, Socoura, Fatoma and Kounari;
- The Head of Local Service for Social Development and Solidarity Economy;
- The Head of the Local Service for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family;
- The Directors of the Mopti and Sévaré Educational Animation centers through their Deputy and Advisor in charge of girls' issues, respectively;
- Principals of schools visited for investigation purposes.

Finally, we never forget those populations who welcomed us with indescribable fervor: village chiefs, religious leaders, members of VACAHP, members of women's and youth groups, village relays and resource people who support the program every day. in the implementation of activities. May all be thanked for their efforts in preventing the health of girls and women.

Consultants

- Anaye SAGARA
- Mme Coulibaly Salimata SANOGO
- Saliki COULIBALY
- Harouna DIAKITE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This evaluation, commissioned by the MRDPPII-ELMM was carried out by a team of independent consultants:

- Anaye Sagara, principal consultant, specialist in monitoring, evaluation and gender;
- Madame Sanogo Salimata Coulibaly, Assistant
- Saliki Coulibaly, Medical Assistant, in charge of Monitoring and Evaluation at the National Program for the Abandonment of Gender-Based Violence;
- Harouna Diakité, lawyer in charge of support at the National Program for the Abandonment of Gender-Based Violence.

The evaluation focused on the aspects specified by the Terms of Reference and submitted to the team. It is a question of assessing the achievements made and the results obtained during the period of implementation of the Program. To achieve this, it is imperative to assess these results in terms of the impact, relevance, efficiency and sustainability of the intervention. Thus, at the end of the investigations, important findings were made:

Overall, between 2017 and 2021, the Mopti Regional Development Program in phase II made significant progress under the leadership of its Coordinator who was able to offer partners relevant programs that meet the needs of young people, women and communities in the intervention areas by putting its vision, its commitment and its persuasive force at the service of sustainable development in the Mopti circle.

The activities of the Program were chosen in agreement with the targeted communities and with the effective involvement of all layers: village chiefs, religious leaders, advisers, members of women's and youth groups, intermediaries, and resource persons. After several consultations, a commitment is signed between the villages and the program. This inclusive process in the choice of activities is to be encouraged.

In the area of capacity building, MRDPPII agents have received numerous training courses enabling them to transfer them to the field level, hence the results observed. Logistical means and computer equipment and accessories are available and allow agents to work properly.

In the field of sensitization for the abandonment of the practice of excision, the communities are sufficiently informed about the medical, social, psychological, and economic emotional consequences and know how to quote them without major difficulties. This is certainly attributable to the mastery of the theme by the Local Development Agents and the village relays. In addition, the students are fully aware of the consequences of female genital

mutilation. All these sensitizations are made on the basis of adequate tools such as picture boxes, school booklets, films ... home visits and counseling are also carried out.

The "Women entrepreneurship" component aimed at the promotion and economic empowerment of women in the communities targeted by the Program. Thus, between 2017 and 2021 around 50 women's and youth groups were funded. These groups, whose support varies between 300,000 and 600,000 F CFA, have made real progress in the management of funds which is ensured by a committee well formed by groups. The various committees keep account registers for the reliability of management.

In the area of partnership, the Program works closely with all the decision-making bodies of the Mopti circle. The Governor and his advisers, the Prefect and Sub-Prefect, the decentralized technical services of the sectoral departments (Health, promotion of women, Social development, Education, etc.) are all strongly involved in the implementation of activities. To these, we must point out the involvement of local communities, the children's parliament, members of the GBV Sub-Cluster, religious and traditional leaders, resource people, intermediaries as well as ex-excisors in the process.

In the area of coordination, the Mopti Region Development Program has helped to boost as best it can the consultation frameworks which are a forum for the exchange of experiences and capitalization of achievements on gender-based violence. including excision. Thus, it has set up Village Action Committees for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices (VACAHP) in all intervention villages. Communal Action Committees for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices (VACAHP) are also installed at the level of the 04 communes: Fatoma, Kounari, Mopti and Socoura. Group management committees exist. All of these committees are functional and know their roles and responsibilities. At the community level, the Program supports the local action committee for the abandonment of harmful practices (VACAHP) set up by the State.

Administrative and financial management does not suffer from any weakness. A staff representative is chosen to defend the interests of the workers. The account is kept by an Administrative and Accounting Assistant. The Program takes into account the texts of the State for the improvement of the living conditions of workers from the point of view of wages.

Activities are monitored in an inclusive and joint manner with the actors who evolve in the field. Each year, the members of the VACAHP participate in local meetings to exchange experiences, thus allowing the various committees to correct their mistakes.

Since 2020, the Covid 19 pandemic has been part of the dance, leading the Program to reconsider its activities by including awareness sessions for prevention and barrier measures as well as the delivery of complete hand washing kits to the relays. and in meeting centers.

It is on the basis of the strengths and weaknesses observed from the various meetings that this evaluation report has been drawn up.

INTRODUCTION

This evaluation report analyzes the results with regard to the strategic axes of the 2017-2021 action plan and the potential of the Mopti Region Development Program. The report analyzes the level of achievement of the results of each of the interventions such as sensitization in the field of excision and the empowerment of women and young people, advocacy, coordination of actions as well as monitoring in the field.

The evaluation attempts to situate the constraints and weaknesses identified in the program review and sets the broad lines of the new Program which will guide the interventions of the MRDPPII - ELMM.

I. PROGRAM CONTEXT

Mali is a country where traditional and cultural practices are of paramount importance. Gender-based violence including female genital mutilation remains common in Mali despite all the actions taken for many years by actors in the field. Indeed, the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS V) carried out in 2012 revealed that 91% of women of childbearing age between 15 and 49 years old were excised. The Mopti region is by no means spared from this practice, as 88% of women of childbearing age are circumcised. This rate calls on everyone to get involved in the process of combating the phenomenon. Thus, the Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Mali (ELMM) which has been present in this region for several decades has developed, through the Mopti Region Development Project, actions aimed at populations in various fields: health, education, work, basic infrastructure, information, knowledge, etc. The various evaluations have proven the relevance of these actions and have positively appreciated the results obtained during these years. However, given the illiteracy of the Malian population, many communities are still resistant to abandoning the practice of female circumcision.

To continue the process, the Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Mali (ELMM) initiated a second phase of the project. Phase II of the project, which began in 2017, intervenes in some municipalities in the region of Mopti for the fight against excision and the economic promotion of women and young people, thus continuing its fight started since 2009. The project has undertaken large awareness and advocacy campaigns on practices harmful to the health of women and girls. It has thus made the fight against the practice of excision its hobbyhorse for all the actors involved in the following municipalities: Kounari, Fatoma, Borondougou and Konna. Unfortunately, the growing security situation in Konna and Borondougou has led those responsible for the project to redirect actions towards the communes of Socoura and Mopti. Within these communes, the project also made changes in the intervention villages. Thus, the least dangerous villages in terms of security were preferred in favor of those qualified as dangerous. The project has a total of 36 villages and intervention districts.

1.1. General objective of the Program : For the Program, the aim is to bring the populations of the intervention areas to abandon the practice of excision and thus contribute to improving the socio-economic situation of women and young people.

1.2. Specific objectives of the Program : It was about :

- Reduce the practice of female circumcision in the project intervention area;
- Encourage the introduction of the teaching of the excision module in schools;
- Introduce the issue of female circumcision in the SECDP of the project intervention communes;
- Create a permanent and functional consultation framework for the fight against excision at the circle, commune and village levels;
- Promote the establishment and operationalization of monitoring committees for the fight against FGM/E¹;
- Help women to be decision-makers of their own lives within local communities by strengthening their knowledge of their rights;
- Convert circumcisers into resource people for awareness raising;
- Encourage communities to better take ownership of development actions;
- Strengthen the institutional and economic capacities of the target population.

Expected results : The main expected results are among others :

- The practice of female circumcision is reduced in the long-term project intervention area;
- A permanent consultation framework is in place and functional;
- Watch committees for the coordination of the activities of the local committees are set up and operational;
- Schoolchildren have acquired knowledge about the consequences and constitute an important lever for raising awareness;
- Appropriate project staff and village committee leaders (men and women) are trained in FGM control and able to transfer their knowledge to the people of the area;
- The integration of the fight for the abandonment of excision in the SECDP is effective;
- Women in the project intervention area know their reproductive health rights;
- Women's empowerment is underway;
- Volunteer resource persons carry out awareness-raising actions on FGM / E.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of this project, the MRDP/II / ELMM carried out IEC/CBC² actions (home visits, educational talks in neighborhoods, villages and

¹ Female Genital Mutilation/Excision

² Information, Education for Communication / Communication for Behavior Change

community health centers, courses on excision at the level of the targeted schools, training of theatrical groups, training of the various actors including religious leaders...) Monitoring committees were set up and their operationalization required training of members on their roles and responsibilities.

II. REMINDER OF THE CONTEXT OF THE EVALUATION

Among the 16 harmful traditional practices identified by Mali's National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Traditional Practices (NCAHTP), female circumcision poses the most challenge. Indeed, in Mali, Female Genital Mutilation remains a still common practice in many communities, whether rural or urban. Despite the awareness-raising efforts made by the various actors, the abandonment of the practice and the desired change in behavior are long overdue. At the origin of this situation we can cite the mythical, hygienic and aesthetic, religious, sociological and psycho-sexual reasons. FGM is now still responsible for serious complications in girls and women. With its multiple and varied consequences, sometimes irreversible, on the health of girls and women, excision remains a violation of the most basic human rights and is considered a real public health problem.

Faced with this problem, the Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Mali (ELMM) with the support of Norway through the Norwegian Missions Society initiated the Mopti Region Development Program (MRDP II) in order to provide communities with reliable information on the phenomenon of excision. Present in this locality for years, the MRDP II intervenes specifically in the field of the fight against excision and the socio-economic promotion of women. Thus, from 2017 to the present day, the Program is committed to continuing its actions to fight for the abandonment of the practice of excision initiated since 2009. It should be noted that these actions are in perfect harmony with the national strategy for the abandonment of gender-based violence.

However, this struggle is experiencing disconcerting opposition, particularly in rural areas where in many villages pockets of resistance are still visible. Based on this observation, the MRDP II / ELMM has undertaken large-scale awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns on practices harmful to the health of women in general, and of young girls in particular, and has campaigned against the practice of excision his workhorse at the level of all the actors involved in the communes of Kounari, Fatoma, Borondougou and Konna. Due to the growing security situation in Konna and Borondougou, actions have been redirected towards the communes of Socoura and Mopti. Likewise, some villages were preferred over others in terms of security.

Today, the MRDP II / ELMM has 36 villages and intervention districts. The project has developed the following strategies to convey information: IEC / CBC, capacity building, advocacy for home visits (HV), educational talks at the level of neighborhoods and villages

and community health centers, courses on excision at the level of the targeted schools, the formation of theatrical groups, the establishment and operationalization of committees, etc. In addition to these awareness-raising activities on excision, the MRDP II / ELMM has integrated into a minimum package the funding of Income-Generating Activities for women and young people. To this, the MRDP II added more intense sensitization on the rights of the child at the school level.

After about 05 years of intervention in the area, it is necessary for the MRDP II / ELMM to take stock of the progress made in terms of children's rights, and particularly in terms of schooling in order to capitalize on experiences. This evaluation, commissioned by the MRDP II and its financial partner, will make it possible to identify the gaps in order to target consolidation actions to be implemented, to identify the shortcomings and to formulate concrete proposals.

2.1. Main objective

Measure the impact of the Mopti Region Development Project on the populations of the intervention areas.

2.2. Specific objectives

It is :

- Measure the level of achievement of project objectives;
- Identify and analyze the shortcomings in the realization of the project;
- Identify the limits of the strategies used;
- Make proposals for another phase of consolidation of achievements.
- Measure the involvement of communities and different actors in the process;
- Measure the functionality of the different organs;
- Identify the impact of income-generating activities on the daily lives of populations.

2.3. Expected results

- The populations of the intervention areas are aware of the consequences of the practice of excision and decide to abandon it;
- A permanent consultation framework is in place and functional;
- watch committees for the coordination of the activities of the local committees are set up and operational;
- Schoolchildren have acquired knowledge about the consequences and constitute an important lever of awareness;
- Project staff and village committee leaders are trained in the fight against excision and able to transfer their knowledge to the population of the area;

- The integration of the fight for the abandonment of excision in the SECDP is effective;
- Women in the project intervention area know their reproductive health rights;
- The empowerment of women is initiated;
- Volunteer resource persons carry out awareness-raising actions on FGM / E.

III. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was conducted by a team of independent Consultants whose leader has extensive experience in the field of female genital mutilation in Mali. He worked for a long time (over 15 years) as a monitoring and evaluation manager for the National Program for the Fight against Excision (NPFE) which has now become the National Program for the Abandonment of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). The methodological approach used to conduct this assessment is :

- Documentary review to better understand the project;
- Exchanges with the project executives;
- Development of a work plan for the consultation;
- Development of survey tools;
- The actual data collection;
- Supervision of the data collection process;
- The restitution of the field phase of the evaluation;
- The preparation of the provisional and final reports of the study;
- Sharing and validation of the final report to partners.

3.1. Document review

Research and use of available documents on the topic of abandoning the practice of female circumcision was the starting point of the data collection process. This study is perfectly in line with the work carried out by the consultants for the MRDP/II / ELMM. We can retain among others :

- The MRDP/II project document;
- Quarterly and annual project reports;
- Financial reports,
- The report of the EAC study of the beneficiary populations;
- The MRDP final evaluation report;
- The National Gender Policy and its action plan;

- National and sector studies on FGM / E;
- The Digni evaluation guide
- The results framework of the project
- Other documents relating to excision.

3.2. Preparatory meeting

Matchmaking meetings were held with the evaluation sponsor. This helped to better understand the spirit of the evaluation. Thus, the following points were discussed and validated :

- Harmonization of understanding of the mission;
- Adjusting content, approach, planning and methods;
- The material organization of the study and the sharing of responsibilities;
- The collection of existing documentation at the level of the structures.

3.3. Development and validation of data collection tools

The interview guides were developed and submitted for assessment and ELMM and MRDP II-ELMM sponsored the assessment. Suggestions for improvement were made and taken into account in the final document. It's about :

- Guide addressed to communities;
- Guide addressed to technical services
- Guide addressed to the mayors of the municipalities;
- Guide addressed to the Children's Parliament.

3.4. Selection of investigation teams

The evaluation surveys were carried out by the consultation team made up of 03 men and 01 woman and the ELMM missionary residing in Sévaré. However, the support of MRDP II-ELMM executives has been invaluable. Indeed, they were deployed for the introduction of assessors in the intervention areas.

3.5. Deployment of teams in the field

The evaluation teams were deployed in the field according to the criteria of knowledge of the language and the geographical location of the villages. Responsibility for administering the questionnaires fell to the consultant. Under the responsibility of MRDP II-ELMM (responsible for logistics), the teams were deployed in the field.

3.6. Collection of data

To collect the quantitative and qualitative information sought, appropriate questionnaires tested and validated in collaboration with the MRDPII and the ELMM were used to better identify the root causes.

3.7. Constitution of the sample

The evaluation sample was constructed from a random draw. Out of a total of 36 villages, 17 were selected. However, a reasoned choice has sometimes been explored in the process :

Municipalities	Villages	Municipalities	Villages
Mopti	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sévaré I2. Sévaré II3. Médinacoura4. Komoguel II	Kounari	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Soumah2. Tchicolèl3. Manaco4. Kourga
Socoura	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Barbé plateau2. Wailirdé3. Saréma4. Socoura extension	Fatoma	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Daana2. Dalladougou3. Bambarwel4. Fatoma5. Tiamoye

The guides were submitted to all the technical services with which the MRDPPII-ELMM collaborates in the implementation of activities. It is :

1. The Prefecture of Mopti;
2. The Sub-Prefecture of Mopti;
3. The Sub-Prefecture of Fatoma;
4. The Regional Directorate of Health;
5. The Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family;
6. Local Service for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family;
7. Local Service for Social Development and Solidarity Economy;
8. Mopti Educational Animation Center;
9. Sévaré Educational Animation Center;
10. The Barbé Plateau School;
11. The Waïlirdé School;
12. The School of Saréma;
13. The School of Fatoma I;
14. The School of Fatoma II;
15. The School of Fatoma III;
16. Mopti Reference Health Center;
17. Socoura Community Health Center;
18. Sévaré I Community Health Center;
19. Sévaré III Community Health Center;
20. Kounari Community Health Center;
21. Fatoma Community Health Center.

The local authorities of the 04 intervention municipalities were also concerned by the assessment. These are the town halls of Mopti, Socoura, Fatoma and Kounari.

Non-governmental organizations through members of the GBV Sub-Cluster as well as the Children's Parliament were also affected by the evaluation. Likewise, the MRDPPII-ELMM Coordination was interviewed by the evaluators. Among the executives we met, we can remember :

1. Ms. Gabdo CISSE, Coordinator of MRDPPII-ELMM;
2. Mrs. DAKOUO Rosalie DEMBELE, Monitoring and evaluation agent;

3. Mrs. TOURE Kadiatou TALL, Administrative and Accounting Assistant;
4. Mr. Moussa DIABATE, Supervisor of the communes of Fatoma and Kounari;
5. Mr. Mohamed PLEA, Supervisor of the municipalities of Mopti and Socoura;
6. Mr. Matia BOCOUM, Local Development Agent and Staff Delegate;
7. Ms. BOCOUM Oumou BOCOUM, Local Development Agent.

In addition to Program staff, the evaluation team interacted with the following officials :

1. Pastor Salomon, Representative of MELM in Sévaré;
2. Mr. Ogossagou DOUMBO, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

3.8. Data processing

The input mask was designed using Epi Info and Excel software. After systematic control of the completed questionnaires, the data were entered, cleaned and processed. The results were then exported and analyzed. The data thus collected made it possible to carry out analyzes in relation to the various points raised in the ToR³. Basic statistics, both qualitative and quantitative, are produced, analyzed and argued.

3.9. Qualitative data

They are collected through individual interviews with administrative officials such as the Prefect, the Sub-Prefects, the RDPWCF, the RDH, the RHC, the LSPWCF, the LSSDSE, the CTD of the CHC, the Town Halls, etc.

3.10. Quantitative data

They are collected by means of questionnaires developed for this purpose which made it possible to collect data in the field for analysis and processing.

3.11. Program intervention areas

Initially, the Program targeted the following municipalities as its intervention areas: Borondougou, Konna, Kounari, Fatoma and Bassiro. But the socio-political and security crisis led the program to retreat to the communes where insecurity can be considered acceptable, hence the choice of the communes of Mopti, Kounari, Socoura and Fatoma. However, it is

³ Terms of reference

important to stress that the MRDP-II-ELMM has been present in these localities for more than a decade.

IV. PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

The Mopti Region Development Program is a structure initiated by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Mali with the support of Norway through the Norwegian Missions Society. This program is administratively placed under the Diakonia Department which itself reports directly to the head office represented by the Director.

4.1. MRDP-II-ELMM staff

The PDRM-II-MELM has 15 executives and support staff all based in Sévaré. Headed by a Coordinator, the staff includes :

- ☞ 01 Administrative and Accountant Assistant;
- ☞ 01 Monitoring and evaluation officer;
- ☞ 01 Secretary / cashier;
- ☞ 02 Supervisors;
- ☞ 05 Local Development Agents;
- ☞ 01 driver;
- ☞ 02 Guardians;
- ☞ 01 Cleaning lady.

4.2. Board of Directors⁴

It is attached to the Program and serves as a buffer between it and other partners such as municipalities, local government bodies, ELMM and NMS. The Board of Directors is made up of a President, representatives of the NMS and ELMM, the Head of Department of Diaconate, ELMM, representatives of the 04 municipalities, government services. The MRDP is represented by its coordinator and a representative of its staff. Council sessions can also involve resource persons depending on the subjects discussed. The Board oversees the program, reviews and verifies the results, and performs a function of rectification, consultation and approval. Its meetings are held twice a year and also carry out field visits to learn about the correct implementation of the plans.

⁴ Information from the final evaluation report 2012-2015

Program administration and supervisors hold monthly coordination meetings in Sévaré, where plans are developed and reports discussed and approved. The LDA⁵ are also concerned by meetings held quarterly. Each field team holds a monthly meeting before and after the Sévaré coordination meeting, where reports and programs are drawn up and discussed. Thus, the team concludes that the program organization is well structured with clear procedures. This facilitates the organization of activities. The meetings are important occasions for discussion, the exchange of experiences, ideas and expertise, and, in a broader perspective, they are essential to the sustainability of the program.

4.3. Financial management of MRDP - ELM

Based on the assessment team's findings after an interview, overall financial management appears to be well structured and in line with requirements and expectations. Financial expenditure reports exist, presented in Excel. A petty cash exists to manage the day-to-day business of the Program.

The account books, the bank journal are well kept as are the bank reconciliations. Accounting documents are well archived in secure cabinets. Internal and external audits are done and reports exist. In short. The cash register is kept by the cashier secretary, a report is kept weekly after a check carried out by the accountant.

V. THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE PROGRAM (2017-2021)

The socio-security context did not allow the evaluation team to travel through all 36 intervention villages of the Program. However, investigations at the 17 selected community sites enabled the Program to obtain important results. It should be remembered that obtaining these results is linked to the implementation of appropriate strategies, men and women convinced of what they are doing but with few resources.

5.1. The partnership

Experience has shown that no structure can evolve in isolation. We therefore need complementarity, collaboration and pooling in the actions we take every day, hence the concept of partnership. Partnership is like a collaborative relationship between two or more people or structures based on trust, equality and mutual understanding to achieve a specific goal. Partnerships involving both risks and rewards make shared responsibility crucial. The

⁵ Local Development Agent

success of a partnership is above all conditioned on mutual knowledge, trust and the participation of all the partners at all stages of the life of the project in order to avoid any ambiguity. The whole project must be perfectly clear to everyone, both in the definition of its objectives and in the function of each one, from implementation to evaluation.

In the case of our study, the MRDP/II- ELMM works in perfect symbiosis with all stakeholders in the field of reproductive health who operate in the circle of Mopti:

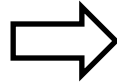
Partnership with the administration

The partnership with the administrative authorities of the Mopti cercle is unambiguous. The presence of the project as well as its objectives are known at the level of the Prefecture and the Sub-Prefecture of Mopti and Fatoma. The administrative authorities take an active part in the program implementation process :

- ☞ Introduction of the project in the villages;
- ☞ Participation in monitoring missions;
- ☞ Participation in consultation frameworks;
- ☞ Participation in the meetings of the Board of Directors;
- ☞ Signing of abandonment agreements;
- ☞ Effective participation in abandonment ceremonies and other days organized by MRDP/II- ELMM.

In addition to this partnership parameter, the program submits to the administration regular periodic reports on the status of project implementation. All the services questioned during the evaluation attest to the seriousness put by the program for the implementation of actions on the ground. The Deputy Director of the EAC of Mopti affirms to this effect: « *The Prefect of Mopti is very rarely replaced at the requests of the MRDP. He is always present. This explains the seriousness that the project puts in the work* ».

Like the Deputy Director of the EAC of Mopti, many other officials gave their testimonies on the collaboration with the Program :



Deputy Prefect of Mopti

I can say loud and clear that the MRDPPII- ELMM is the only project in the Mopti circle whose actions are known to us, the administrative authorities. Indeed, we are involved in the whole process. From the beginning to the end. This is collaboration.

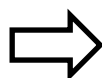


Deputy Prefect of Fatoma

The MRDPPII- ELMM has been working in the commune of Fatoma for years. This is one of the projects that, with little money, is achieving great results. I really appreciate the way they work.

Partnership with local communities

Local communities are one of the privileged partners of the MRDPPII- ELMM. A work commitment was signed between the two partners to provide mutual assistance. Thus, the Town Halls of the 04 intervention municipalities are largely involved in the program implementation process. Moreover, the Mayors are all members of the Board of Directors. They are the ones who make the deliberations during the signing of the abandonment agreements in the villages. The municipalities are home to the Communal Action Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices (CACAHP) on which the CACAHP sits. It is the highest management body in the municipalities. This committee meets once a quarter, we were told during our visits to the municipalities. Today, the 04 intervention communes of the MRDPPII- ELMM have integrated the issue of female circumcision into their SECDP.



The Deputy Mayor of the Municipality of Mopti

The MRDPPII- ELMM implements its activities in an inclusive manner. All the players are aware of what he is doing on the ground. As a representative of the Mayor, I can safely say that I am part of the project because I am part of the Board of Directors, therefore the decision-making body.

Partnership with the school :

The partnership with schools has also materialized through an authorization granted and signed by the Directors of the Mopti and Sévaré Educational Animation centers. The two EAC are involved in the implementation of activities through the Deputy to Director of the EAC in Mopti and the Educational Advisor in charge of girls' education. With their help, all schools in the area of intervention have benefited from training and awareness-raising on female genital mutilation and Covid 19. Teachers regularly teach courses on excision and children's rights.



EAC for Girls' Schooling EAC Severe

The EAC of Sévaré and Mopti are very involved in the project activities. We participate in all meetings and field missions. The MRDP/II- ELMM supports us in raising awareness in schools. Teachers have received training on FGM and teach lessons.

Partnership with the Children's Parliament

The collaboration with parliament and the children's government is to be appreciated because it is above all for them that the Program strives to improve their reproductive health. To this end, Parliament participates in all the training courses organized by the Program.

Partnership with other state technical services

The Mopti Region Development Program collaborates with all deconcentrated services of sectoral departments such as:

- ☞ The Regional Directorate of Health;
- ☞ The Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family;
- ☞ The Local Service for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family;
- ☞ The Local Service for Social Development and Solidarity Economy;
- ☞ The Reference Health Center;
- ☞ Community Health Centers;
- ☞ Educational Animation Centers, etc.

All the technical services participate on a regular basis in the activities of the Program, either in training, follow-ups or meetings of consultation executives. Everyone receives the same information.



Head of the Children's Division at the RDPWCF

For issues of women, children and families, the **RDPWCF** collaborates with all stakeholders. However, it is important to point out that MRDP/II-ELMM has another type of collaboration: sincerity and above all diligence. I am very proud of it.

Partnership with health

It revolves above all around training and awareness-raising at the grassroots. Indeed, although the Program has not directly included integrated care in its minimum package, the start of care is underway with the referral of complication cases.



CTD CHC Severe

The CHC has been working in partnership with the MRDP for a long time. We participate in all the activities of the program. We support them in raising awareness and we take care of minor cases of complications from excision.

Partnership with the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster

Since 2012, the year during which Mali experienced a dark period in its history, the United Nations System (UNS) has quickly come to the country's aid in all areas, including those of protection. Clusters and sub-clusters have thus been set up, including that of gender-based violence, the leadership of which is provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Since 2018, monthly meetings to exchange experiences and capitalize on data have been held every month. The MRDP/II-ELMM participates regularly by communicating its data on female genital mutilation, which is also gender-based violence. The information thus collected is capitalized in the database called the Gender-Based Violence Incident Information and Management System (GBVIMS).

VI. STRATEGIES USED IN THE FIELD

In order to put the activities of the project in a sustainable way, the Development Program of the Mopti Region explored many strategies attested by the National Program for the Fight against Excision, the structure for coordinating activities to fight for the abandonment of then excision. This structure has evolved into a Program for the Abandonment of Gender-Based Violence (PAGBV) which embraces all forms of GBV including female genital mutilation.

6.1. Community dialogue

Community dialogues help trigger social and individual changes within communities to improve outcomes on important community issues. This requires significant community involvement and sincere collaboration with community structures. The community dialogue approach is based on a participatory approach to create a space where communities can discuss the main health problems and identify possible solutions that are best suited to their situation.

The community dialogue approach serves to build bridges to strengthen the working relationship between the community and the program. These links are made first by including health officials by emphasizing their role. The community dialogue approach promotes not only healthy behaviors but also demand for health products and services from the community. This strategy has been specially designed for environments with low resources and hard-to-reach areas because it requires little material input and minimal supervision.

Mass awareness

For the Program, the aim is to help communities understand, using appropriate tools, that certain traditional practices such as excision are harmful to the health of girls and women. To do so, awareness tools such as picture boxes, awareness booklets, photos and films were used by local development agents. In addition to this form of awareness, the MRDP/II-ELMM regularly organizes in its areas of intervention, the commemoration of the International Zero Tolerance Day to FGM, thus providing very important support to the supervisory structure which is the Regional Directorate of Promotion. of Women, Children and the Family.

Educational talks

One of the strategies most used by the Program remains the educational chat. It is a group facilitation technique used in interpersonal communication (IC) consisting of a meeting of participants to discuss an important topic in order to find a solution. This strategy used by the agents is bearing fruit because it has enabled the communities to understand that all the old

practices are not to be perpetuated. These educational talks have always been, according to our information, places for the exchange of personal experiences on issues of excision.

Awareness through counseling

It is a process by which a person is helped to express their needs or problems, to identify possible solutions, to make a free and informed decision and to take responsibility for the consequences of their decision. According to our investigations, this counseling helped to resolve many questions, especially related to excision and child marriage. In the village of Uronéma, Lady F. Cissé confided: « *It was during the one-to-one chat with the local development agent that I was able to talk about my suffering in the home. I was having bed problems because I didn't want a man at all. The agent gave me some good advice. Today there are not big issues between my husband and me.* »

Home visits

C'est It is an activity of visiting someone's home to help them identify their problems and find appropriate and lasting solutions. With regard to excision, these visits not only made it possible to sensitize the populations but also to identify cases of complications in order to direct them to the care structures. This strategy has contributed enormously to a better understanding of the consequences of excision as attested by this housewife: A. Diallo « *The home visit is a good awareness strategy because it allowed me to open up to development agents. local. I was able, in all discretion, to explain to them the problem my daughter is experiencing following the excision. So, they directed us to health for care.* »

Film screenings

Cinema is an art that adapts to the fashions and realities of society. Bringing together all the arts in one, it allows for an extreme variety of approaches and motifs, an abundance of representations depending on the place and time. Artistic expression, cinema represents a major popular art. Since its invention, it has become a popular art, entertainment, industry and information medium par excellence. It can also be used for advertising, propaganda, educational or scientific research purposes. Therefore, this strategy was also explored by the Program. The various projections made allowed the communities to better understand that excision and forced marriage are old retrograde traditions which only bring immediate or distant troubles to the human person.

Theatrical performances

Theater is a means of raising awareness which serves to entertain because it produces emotions, either happy or unhappy. It allows those who follow to escape from everyday life by making him think, laugh and sometimes cry. The theater is essential for the education of the individual. It makes it possible to educate, to make exchanges and to transmit messages. The viewer is not just there for entertainment, they are also learning lessons. It is not really about development per se, but about educating, cultivating, training and transforming society. The plays allow the transmission of knowledge and also contain cultural values. In the quest to sensitize the populations, the Program has also explored this strategy by creating theatrical groups with young people from the villages of Wailirdé and Komoguel II and often makes use of regional troupes.

Radio broadcasts

Community radios are real channels for raising public awareness. Raising awareness through local radios made it possible to reach communities in accessible and inaccessible areas. Talks are frequently organized there with health workers, teachers, municipal officials as well as local development agents. This strategy is strongly encouraged because it is less expensive and quite effective. The rural populations have great faith in the information coming from the radios.

Awareness at school level

School is a prime target for the Program. Indeed, a popular African adage says: "*He is a child today, he will be the head of the family, the head of the community and even the decision-maker of tomorrow*". In order to combine the useful with the pleasant, the Program has strengthened the capacities of teachers so that they can teach in basic schools (4th to 8th). This strategy was a success because, with the support and commitment of the two (02) Educational Animation Centers (Mopti and Sevare), the excision module is taught in all schools in the Program intervention areas. Unexpected questions addressed to the students of the schools visited enabled the consultant to see that they understood the theme well because they are able to cite the consequences of excision as well as the rights of children.

Capacity Building

Building the capacities of stakeholders is an essential strategy for establishing sustainable development. The Mopti Region Development Program quickly understood this usefulness. This is why, from the start of the program, it undertook the training first of field partners:

teachers, local communities, intermediaries, religious and traditional leaders, women leaders, Parliament and government of Children, resource persons, members of the VACAHP, etc. These trainings allowed a better appropriation of the theme in order to ensure the relay in the localities concerned. The training topics generally focused on the following aspects:

- ☞ Excision: definition, origin, extent;
- ☞ Medical, social, psychological and economic consequences;
- ☞ Traditional reasons for excision;
- ☞ Excision and Islam / excision and rights;
- ☞ Rights and duties of women and children.

Program staff also received significant capacity building in various areas :

- ☞ In resource mobilization technique;
- ☞ On the Use Your Talent concept
- ☞ In Results Based Management;
- ☞ In strategic and operational management
- ☞ The consequences of corruption
- ☞ In computer science; in archiving, work code and management;
- ☞ In Interpersonal Communication (IC);
- ☞ On Gender-Based Violence;
- ☞ On the DI monitoring monitoring and evaluation tool.

VII. ACHIEVEMENTS OF INTERVENTIONS

The Mopti Region Development Program in phase II implemented many activities at the community level. These activities, on the whole, have had a positive impact on the populations with whom it has been working since 2017. Some important achievements are to be made by the Program.

7.1. Knowledge of the Program

During the investigations, the consultants observed that all the communities encountered in the 17 villages and neighborhoods know and cite with disconcerted ease the areas of intervention and the objectives of the program, namely:

- ☞ Female genital mutilation;
- ☞ Empowerment of women;

☞ The fight against Covid 19.

Everyone agrees that the main area of intervention remains excision. The main objective of the intervention is to help reduce excision and improve the living conditions of women and young people. It should also be noted that all the communities visited attest that the activities of the program are not imposed on them. Rather, it is the result of broad consultation between the Program and the villages. Several village assemblies (at least 03) made it possible to identify the activities as well as the targets concerned. It is after all this process that an engagement plan is signed between the villages and the Program as well as the development of an action plan. The activities are implemented by members of the VACAHP, members of women's and youth groups, religious leaders, community intermediaries, resource persons, municipal officials, teachers and the project team. The roles and responsibilities of all actors are known :

- ☞ The VACAHP are the higher body to which all stakeholders refer. They coordinate actions and even settle disputes that may arise during the implementation of activities.
- ☞ The management committees manage the support funds granted to women's and youth groups.
- ☞ Religious leaders who are also members of the VACAHP act as a bridge between the faithful and the program.
- ☞ The relays and the people are voluntary agents chosen by the villages. They support the project in awareness-raising and mobilization actions.
- ☞ The mayors are members of the Board of Directors and coordinate the actions of the program at the municipal level.
- ☞ Teachers provide lessons on the basis of the appropriate tools made available to them.

The Covid19 pandemic

Le The Covid 19 disrupted the activities of development programs in Mali from 2020. The MRDP/II-ELMM has not escaped this disease which marks the normal course of activities in the field. Adaptation being an asset for any success, the Program has undertaken awareness-raising activities at all levels in its area of intervention. Thus, numerous public awareness sessions were held with the provision of hand washing kits not only to communities, relays, host families but also to 09 CHC as well as to schools. Radio broadcasts were organized on

local radio stations as well as the production of a magazine on Covid19. The vast majority of communities are satisfied with the intervention of the Program.

7.2. Women's economic and decision-making empowerment

Empowering women to participate fully in economic life, in all sectors and at all levels of economic activity, is essential in order to improve the quality of life of women, men, families and communities. When women are guaranteed access to services and equal rights, the whole community benefits in terms of development, education, health, income and community and political engagement. This is why the Mopti Region Development Program in its phase II initiated empowerment by providing women's and youth groups with substantial funds within the framework of income-generating activities. In total, 51 women's and youth groups were supported by the Program between 2017 and 2021. However, it should be noted that MRDP/II-ELMM, for reliability reasons, suspended 02 groups by withdrawing their funds.

All the women's groups have fully appreciated the granting of funds within the framework of IGA. Members of the groups met in the 17 villages say that the IGA have been of great help in improving their living conditions. Indeed, investing in women's economic empowerment is the surest path to gender equality, poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth. Women make a huge contribution to the national economy. Thus, almost all of the women interviewed attest that IGAs have contributed to their development both financially and in decision-making. This economic development benefits men more than women themselves. Indeed, women not only take care of themselves in many areas (purchase of clothes, braids, soap, ointment, weekly contribution, etc.) but they alleviate the burden of men in children's health, purchase of children's school supplies and often supplement the cost of condiments.

Because of their contributions to the daily and collegial management of the household, women are now involved in making important decisions that involve the villages. They are also represented at all decision-making bodies :

- Village committees for the abandonment of harmful practices;
- Communal committees for the abandonment of harmful practices;
- Other groups working for the benefit of the villages.

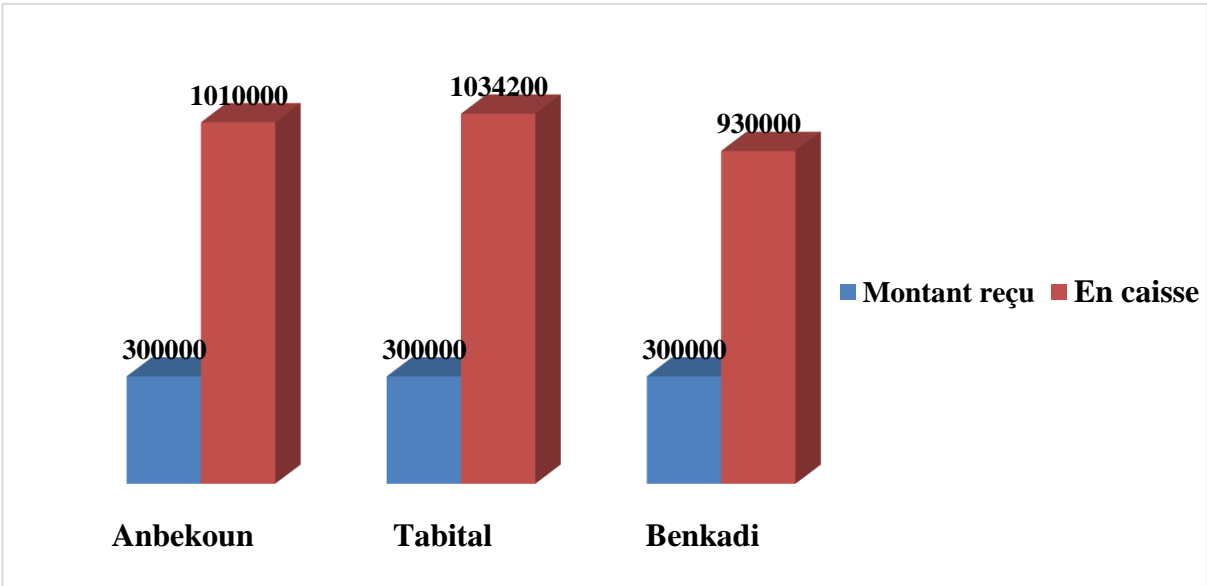
Generally speaking, when a woman is happy, the whole family is. This is as valid for the village as for the country. Indeed, the interest generated by the support funds served not only

to participate in energizing the VACAHP but also to create other opportunities for the village. Credit granting meetings are also an opportunity for management committees to convey information on the consequences of excision and child marriage.

In addition, it is important to note that the members of the groups have established a monthly contribution ranging from 100 to 1000 F CFA. These contributions are tangible proof that even in the event of withdrawal from the Program, the process can be sustainable. In this regard, a member of a Komoguel II group by the name F. Touré said: *"It is not good to always depend on someone like a baby depends on its mother. Here in our neighborhood, monthly dues still exist. No one is late. This contribution allows us to replenish our fund and prepare to take charge of ourselves the day the project ends. I'm sure you will because you can't help someone forever. "*

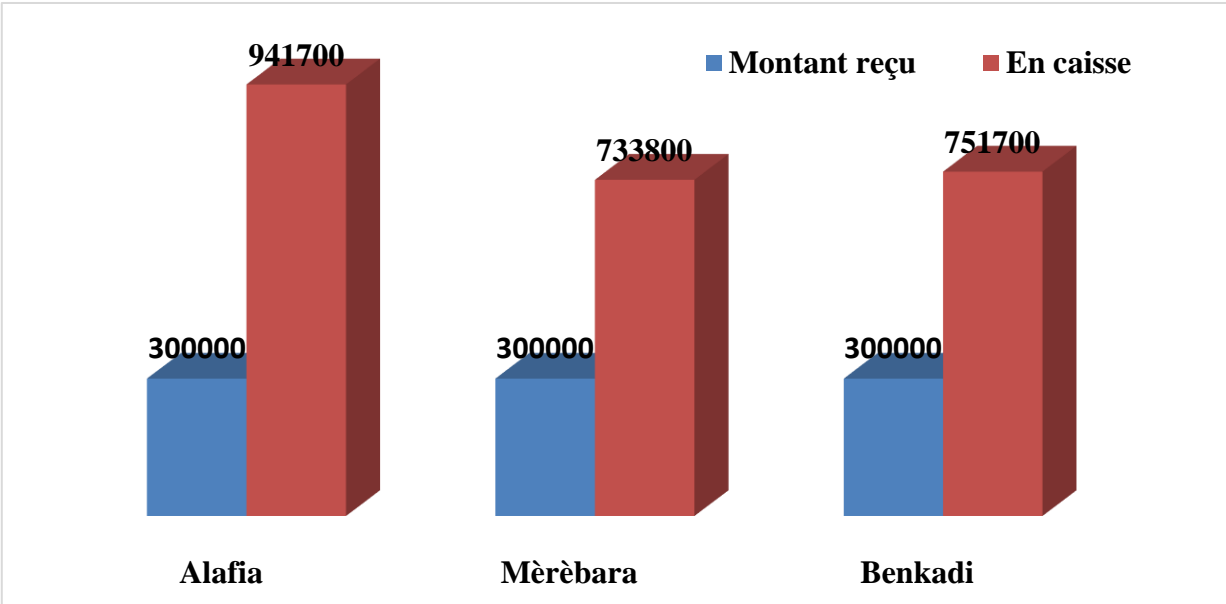
Some examples of the success of groups in the management of IGA :

Graph 1 : Situation of the funds of the Sévaré II groups



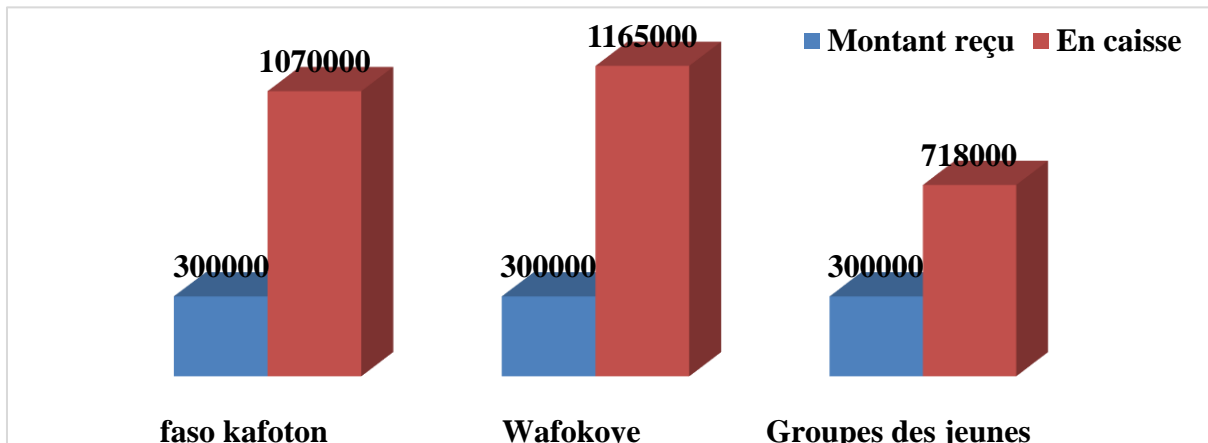
All of these groups received the funds in 2019. The graph shows that enormous progress has been made in leveraging the funds received from MRDPPII-ELMM.

Graph 2 : Situation of the funds of the Socoura extension group



All these groups received the funds in 2019. In Socoura extension, a member of the group by the name of K. Maïga says he paid his brother's registrations with the profits from the funds. Another named R. Diallo says that she supports her husband with various family expenses: buying food, paying the children's school fees, looking after the children ...

Graph 3 : Situation of the Komoguel II groupings

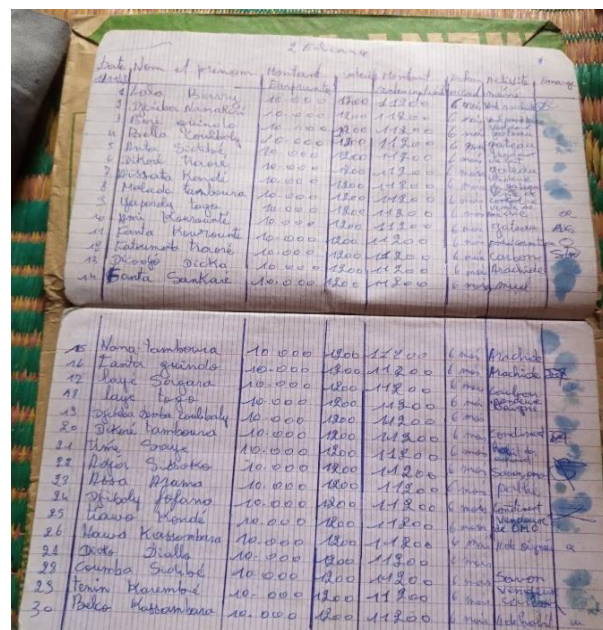
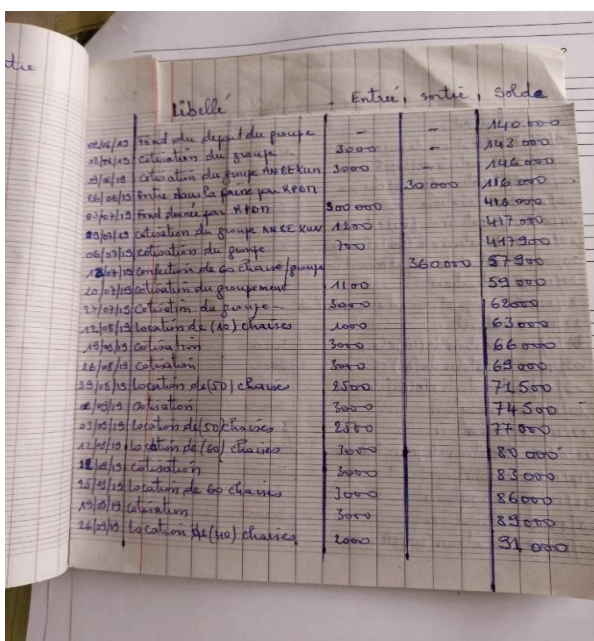


All these groups received the funds in 2019 but on different dates. However, the work of fruiting the funds is quite visible. This success shows the seriousness that local development agents give to regular follow-ups in the villages.

Management of funds intended for IGA

In order to ensure good management of IGA funds, the Program took care to set up a management committee for each group. The number of members of these committees varies (6 to 8) depending on the size of the group. Members of these committees have received training in fund management to minimize errors. Several documents are kept by the members:

Fund management documents



Loan granting and fund repayment records. These notebooks are kept by the treasurers and secretaries who scrupulously follow the teachings received during training.

Membership of groups

At the level of all the groups we met, it was clearly said that membership is not conditional on religion or ethnicity, and even less on political affiliation. Membership, to all groups, is free and voluntary, but the member is subject to payment of membership fees and contributions. He is subject to compliance with the group's internal regulations which provide for penalties in the event of serious misconduct. New memberships are conditional on payment of membership fees plus membership dues as arrears.

As part of the implementation of project activities for the empowerment of women, there is a prerequisite to be satisfied by the group that wishes MRDP/II / ELMM financing: establishment of savings credit on equity and the payment of a participation the personal contribution of 10% of the amount financed. This amount made available to the group is used to finance the income-generating activities of its members, but repayable at an interest rate set by the group itself.

In general, income-generating activities positively contribute to the development of the community through the interest generated by the funds. It must be recognized that the funding of groups contributes to strengthening social cohesion in that it allows its members to communicate and remain united by providing daily assistance. It also allows women to contribute to family responsibilities through their support for education, the health of children and themselves. In addition, this funding allows women to be heard and to have some of their decisions respected in the family and in village committees made up of men and women.

In the event of difficulties, the groups first attempt an amicable resolution. However, if the dispute is beyond their competence, they bring it to the VACAHP, which is the highest decision-making body at the village level. Usually, this body always manages to contain the problem. If necessary, it is brought before the mayor before the MRDP/II - ELMM. Some improvement proposals were made by the stakeholders :

Improvements Track

- ☞ Extend funding to other groups that are still waiting in the intervention villages;
- ☞ Initiate income-generating activities in the field of fattening, market gardening, poultry, dyeing or saponification;
- ☞ Interest men in IGAs.

Empowerment Scoreboard

	DEGREE AND LEVELS OF RESPONSIBILITY					
	Axes	Level 1 : Ability	Level 2 : Ability	Level 3 : result	Level 4 : result	Level 5: Impacted
		Individual or community	Individual or community	Individual or community	Community or society	Community or society
Thematic areas of results	Strengthening civil society				x	
	Peace and coexistence				x	
	Economic Empowerment					x
	Gender equality				x	

Strengthen civil society :

At the community level, the program has made communities more lively and more aware of the dangers associated with the practice of excision and non-compliance with barrier measures against Covid 19. Regarding intervention areas of the program, local authorities are present and give hope to communities through advice and guidelines to follow. Their regular follow-ups have given the populations confidence to change positive behavior. The communities are now autonomous in all decisions, including women. Coordination and management bodies are set up and operational. Each body and group of women and young people is governed by strict rules. In the acts of FGM abandonment agreements, the village assembly sets out rules punishing anyone who obstructs this local law. Training sessions are organized in each village on roles and responsibilities, female circumcision and management of income-generating activities, which guarantees the sustainability of the project. There is good cohesion between members of bodies and savings and loan groups. What caught the attention of the assessment mission the most is the good collaboration between the village committees set up and the savings groups. The groups pay a consensual amount that varies between 3,000 and 4,000 per installment in the VACAHP fund to ensure their operation after the project. Activity management documents exist in all villages.

In terms of health, the MRDP team has done a remarkable job. Indeed, the communities in the program's intervention areas have in-depth knowledge of the harmful effects of excision. Although not all villages have signed abandonment agreements, many no longer practice it. In the event of identified complications, the communities know which structures to turn to. The Covid 19 pandemic is also known to the populations because they correctly observe the barrier measures thanks to the intervention of the program.

The school was used to raise awareness because children are future leaders. Students know the consequences of FGM. Courses on excision are regularly given in schools in the intervention area. Some children do not hesitate to tell their parents about it. They also have notions to protect themselves against Covid 19. They also respect the barrier measures thanks to the project and other development actors.

On an individual level, some members of the bodies trained claim that they have acquired knowledge which has enabled them to gain self-confidence and contribute to the development of their families. The various training sessions enabled everyone to develop knowledge on the management of development activities. In some communities, even if there was no signature

of abandonment, some individuals have become aware and no longer practice, individual testimony collected.

Peace and coexistence :

The communities in the program intervention areas live in a more or less acceptable atmosphere of peace. Apart from the villages where security is not guaranteed (which is why these villages have been abandoned in favor of others) all the others adopt a good behavior of cohabitation. Muslims, Christians, poor or rich, all advocate the concept of non-violence in their locality. Gender-based violence including female circumcision is fiercely fought. In this, the communities have the support of municipal and administrative authorities. At least 12 villages have signed the agreements, of which 02 are suspended for reasons of insecurity. All agreements are signed by municipal authorities and central administration and documented. All religious and community leaders participate in project activities (forum, training, animation, etc.). Some have shown their commitment to the fight against excision and the funding of women's groups.

Some leaders are supporting the project by providing the right information between excision and religion, which is a big step in the fight against these practices, the list of all committed leaders is available and testimony videos exist. There are key figures such as the ex-excisors, community leaders who have agreed to appear publicly, their photos accompanied by awareness-raising messages are available in almost all the offices visited (technical services and administration).

Economic empowerment

At the community level, the implementation of the empowerment component has enabled young people and women in the target areas to improve their living conditions by learning how to manage funds, however small they may be. The beneficiary communities are able to meet basic needs such as school fees, the purchase of soaps, care for children, thus contributing to household expenses. Many women are no longer fully tied to their husbands for small expenses. The funds made available to them are managed independently with rules put in place by each group and interest is paid to the group according to the rate and due date defined by the members. The project has brought women's and youth groups to understand that they have to rely on their own resources, however small they may be, by getting them to initiate savings and loan groups on their own funds before subsidizing them. The project also provided them with training before providing them with management tools to ensure

transparency and good management in order to avoid any risk of embezzlement. In the villages visited, the number of women and young people who have benefited from financial support varies between 50 and 120.

Individually, some women testified that they now have four times the amount borrowed from the group. Others claim that they were able to build their daughters' wedding trousseau and even made savings in kind: oxen, sheep, goats, etc. They have acquired management skills and even manage to develop other individual savings initiatives. Young people from Komoguel (a district of Mopti) bought chairs that they rent to individuals during social ceremonies: weddings, baptisms, deaths, political meetings, etc.

Gender equality

The program's intervention developed the concept of gender equality in the intervention areas. Indeed, women's voices now count in decision-making bodies that engage communities. They are represented at all decision-making levels, some have even said that many decisions emanate from them and are submitted to the assembly for information. The theme addressed by the project is a way of promoting this gender equality in our society because excision and gender are debated a lot. Women are widely represented in the organs of the villages visited, although this is not at an equal rate.

7.3. Consultation frameworks

A good coordination of activities to fight for the abandonment of traditional practices harmful to the health of women and girls requires the combination of efforts in order to animate spaces of dialogue which are forums for the exchange of experiences and capitalization. Datas. Since July 2019, the state has created the NPAGBV⁶ to replace the NPFE⁷ to coordinate actions throughout the territory of Mali. But it must be recognized that this effort has not been followed up, especially in the creation of other coordination structures at the regional, local, communal and village levels. This is why the MRDP-ELMM has taken the initiative to set up committees at village and communal levels in which gender is taken into account. Women and young people actively participate in making important decisions. These committees, according to the members who compose them, oversee and coordinate the actions undertaken in the villages within the framework of the program.

⁶ National Program for the Abandonment of Gender-Based Violence

⁷ National Program to Fight against Excision

In all the villages visited, the committees function as desired. This could be explained by the good training they received from the local development agents who supervise them. The frequency of meetings depends on the initiative and inspiration of the villages. Thus, depending on the village, committee meetings are planned as follows :

- ☞ The management committees of the groups hold their meetings every month;
- ☞ The VACAHP meet every month or 2 months depending on the village;
- ☞ The CACAHP meet every month or 2 months;
- ☞ The LACAHP hold their statutory meetings every 03 months.

Note : The MRDP II-ELMM has installed 04 CACAHP in the communes of Fatoma, Kounari, Socoura and Mopti. These committees are all functional.

It is also good to point out that there are other consultation frameworks such as the LACAHP, the RACAHP and the GBV sub-clusters which all coordinate issues of violence against women and girls, including excision. However, the village committees do not take part in the statutory meetings of these committees. All the committees have documents that materialize the meetings. These documents which account for actions are generally kept by the administrative secretary. In many villages, these notebooks are held by teachers who act as secretaries.

One of the missions of the Mopti Region Development Program remains the monitoring and supervision of actions in the field. They constitute a favorable opportunity to strengthen the exchange of experiences, identify constraints and innovative strategies and meet the challenges by proposing possible solutions. During the investigations, the committees attest that joint monitoring is carried out in the localities even if they are not regular enough. In view of the awareness-raising and training received, it is safe to say that the actions of the MRDP can continue even in the event of withdrawal from the Program.

7.4. Status of villages

The process of abandoning female genital mutilation and forced marriages continues in many localities. Decisions to quit are never influenced. They emanate from the villagers themselves after several general assemblies. The signing of local agreements on the abandonment of excision is carried out according to the following steps :

- ☞ At least 3 General Assemblies held to have buy-in from everyone in the village. In order to better respect the barrier measures linked to Covid 19, the General Assemblies have been replaced by petitions;
- ☞ Deliberation of the town hall after examination;
- ☞ Signature of the MRDP;
- ☞ Signature of the Prefecture;
- ☞ Final signature of the Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family.

Conventions are generally accompanied by sanctions. In many villages, failure to comply with the community's decision exposes violators to penalties ranging from a simple fine to a more restrictive embargo. This is why, to ensure compliance with these village standards, watch committees have been created. As their names suggest, watch committees are responsible for monitoring and controlling local resolutions. To a certain extent, the abandonment is the expression of a real will on the part of the communities to accept the law if it were to be passed by the National Assembly of Mali. At the time of the evaluation team's visit, no sanction was imposed as there was no observed disobedience.

Women constitute the central pillar in the decision-making of the signing of the convention. The first consultations are made by them before the members of the VACAHP. From 2017 to the present day 12 villages have signed the agreement to abandon the practice of female circumcision out of a total of 36 :

Table 1 : Villages having signed the agreement

N°	Nom de villages	Année
1	Moussawal	2017
2	Sarré bambara	2017
3	Barbé plateau	2018
4	Komogalou	2018
5	Sangoubaga Boboré	2018
6	Dalladougou	2019
7	Manaco	2019
8	Koni	2019
9	Waïlirde	2019
10	Koubel Gaoudé	2020
11	Souma	2020
12	Ouro Neema	2020

Example of an excision waiver agreement

Région de Mopti République du Mali
Cercle de Mopti Un Peuple - Un But - Une Foi
Arrondissement : *Fatona*
Commune de : *Fatona*
Village de *Koulibi Goude*

CONVENTION Locale POUR L'ABANDON DE LA PRATIQUE DE L'EXCISION

Décision N° *05* /MC de *Fatona* de *28/11/2020* portant signature de la convention pour l'abandon de la pratique de l'excision.

- Considérant la Convention pour l'Élimination de toutes formes de Discrimination à l'Égard de la Femme adoptée en 1979 et ratifiée par le Mali le 10 septembre 1985 ;
- Considérant la Convention relative aux Droits de l'Enfant adoptée le 29 août 1990 par le Mali : Loi N° 90-72 / AN-RM du 29 août 1990 ;
- Considérant le Protocole à la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples relatif aux Droits des Femmes adopté en 2003 et ratifié par le Mali le 13 janvier 2005 ;
- Vu l'ordonnance N°02-062 du 05 juin 2002 portant code de protection de l'enfant ;
- Vu les articles 1, 2, 3 et 17 de la Constitution du Mali adoptée en 1992
- Vu le Code Pénal du 20 Août 2001 en ses articles 166, 167 et 171 ;
- Vu les articles 1 et 7 de la loi N° 02-044 du 24 juin 2002 relative à la Santé de la Reproduction ;
- Vu la lettre circulaire N° 0019/MSPAS-SG du Ministre de la Santé du 07 Janvier 1999 portant interdiction de la pratique de l'excision dans les établissements sanitaires au Mali ;

- Convaincus que la pratique de l'excision compromet dangereusement la santé reproductive des filles et des femmes et porte atteinte à leurs droits ;

Il est convenu entre,

Monsieur le chef de village de *Koulibi Goude* mandaté par le conseil de village, suite à l'assemblée générale du village, tenue le *28/11/2020* autorise le maire de la commune rurale de *Fatona* après délibération du conseil communal à la date du/..... /20 d'une part,

Et la Direction Régionale de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille de Mopti et son partenaire le Programme de Développement de la Région de Mopti (PDRM II/MELM) d'autre part, de ce qui suit :

Article 1 : objet

La présente convention a pour objet de protéger les filles et les femmes contre les mutilations génitales féminines dans le village de *Koulibi Goude*, relevant de la commune rurale de *Fatona*.

Cercle de *Mopti* Région de *Mopti*

Article 2 : engagement

Le chef de village de *Koulibi Goude*, de la commune rurale de *Fatona*, mandaté par le conseil du village, s'engage sur l'honneur à travers le Maire à mettre fin à la pratique de l'excision dans son village et à poursuivre tout ressortissant du village commettant ou favorisant cette pratique.

Article 3 : obligation

- Le bureau communal traduira cette convention en langues locales et publiera son contenu aux populations de la commune ;
- Le bureau communal intégrera la dite convention dans le PDESC pour son appropriation par les communautés locales.

Article 4 : durée

La convention est à durée illimitée, elle reste valable même si le bureau communal et le conseil communal changent. Le document de convention alimentera tout autre document régional ou national jusqu'à l'élaboration d'une loi nationale pour l'abandon de la pratique de l'excision.

Article 5 : suivi

Un comité de suivi est mis en place ayant pour tâches de:

- veiller scrupuleusement au respect du contenu de la convention ;
- interpellier et écouter toute personne soupçonnée de violation des accords de la convention ;
- rendre compte au bureau communal.

Article 6 : pénalités

Toute personne qui viole les dispositions de ladite convention s'exposera à des sanctions.

Article 7 : dispositions finales

- Les services techniques déconcentrés à travers l'arrondissement se portent garant de la convention.
- Le Programme de Développement de la Région de Mopti (PDRM II/MELM) doit veiller à la mise en œuvre de la convention et informer la Direction Régionale de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille

/Services Locaux de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille).

La présente convention d'abandon entrera en vigueur à compter de sa date de signature et sera enregistrée et communiquée partout où besoin sera.

Fait à *Koubi* le *28* / *10* / 20

Ampliatiions

- Cercle.....1
- Arrondissement.....1
- DRPFEE.....1
- Mairie.....1
- PDRM II/MELM1
- Chefs de villages.....1/6

Le Maire *P/O*

Le Chef de village



DELIBERATION N°_2020-05 / CR-F du 24 DECEMBRE 2020

Le conseil communal de Fatoma s'est réuni en session 4eme ordinaire le 24/12/2020 à 9h00 à Fatoma dans la salle délibération de la Mairie.

Après en avoir délibéré a décidé de :

- **D'adopter** au scrutin public par 15 voix pour, 0 voix contre, 0 abstention l'ordre du jour de la session.
- **D'adopter** au scrutin public par 15 voix pour, 0 voix contre, 0 abstention ; le budget Primitif 2021 qui se chiffre en recettes et dépenses de fonctionnement à 586 075 000 FCFA. En recettes et dépenses d'investissement à 350 000 000 FCFA soit une Balance générale de 936 075 000 FCFA.
- **D'autoriser** au scrutin public par 15 voix pour, 0 voix contre, 0 abstention ; la fixation des frais d'édilité des lots de terrain des T.F n°11158 et 11159 de la zone Tilwatt et Tiamoye à la somme 150 000 (Cent Cinquante mille francs) FCFA. Et d'appliquer les règles légales relatives à l'acquisition de lot de terrain.
- **De Valider et Entériner** au scrutin public par 15 voix pour, 0 voix contre, 0 abstention ; la signature de la convention d'abandon des VBG du projet PDRM-MELM dans le village de koubel Gaoudé.

La présente délibération sera enregistrée et communiquée partout ou besoin sera.

Ampliations

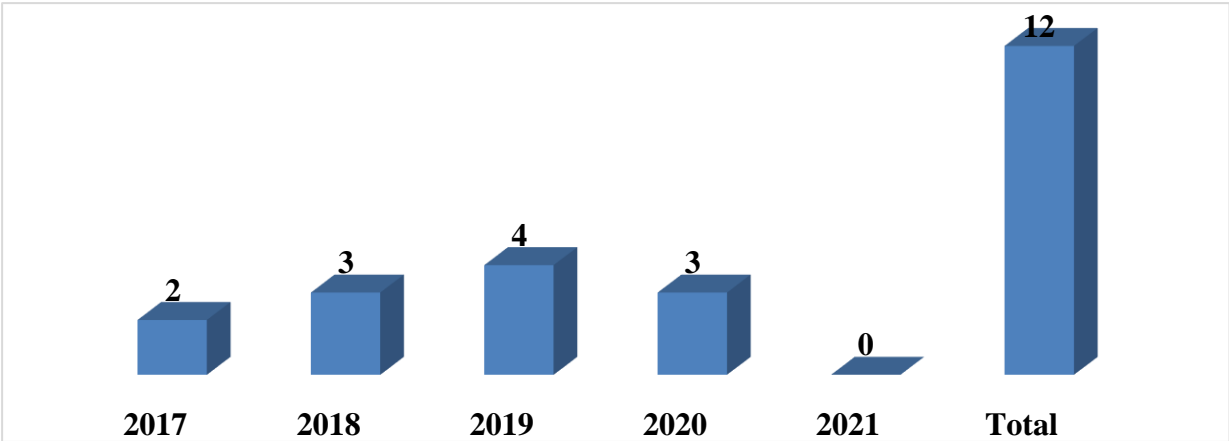
Préfet2
Percepteur1
Archives/ chrono 2

Fatoma le 24 Décembre 2020

Le MAIRE



Graph 4 : FGM Abandonment Agreements



Au From this graph, we see that there were more agreements signed in 2019, 2018 and 2020. The low number of abandoned villages in 2017 could be explained by the start of the program. 2021 being the closing year of the project, no village has signed an agreement. However, some are waiting.

During the assessment team's visit, many village chiefs (10) said that their villages have not yet signed an agreement but that the practice of female circumcision has greatly decreased.

The village chief of Ouro Neema said : *“In my village, since the sensitizations started, I no longer see any cases of excision. Previously, excision was done in groups every year. It caused a big party in the village. But today, this practice is gone. In the village no one has told me about the circumcision of a girl. The agreement we signed was beneficial ”*

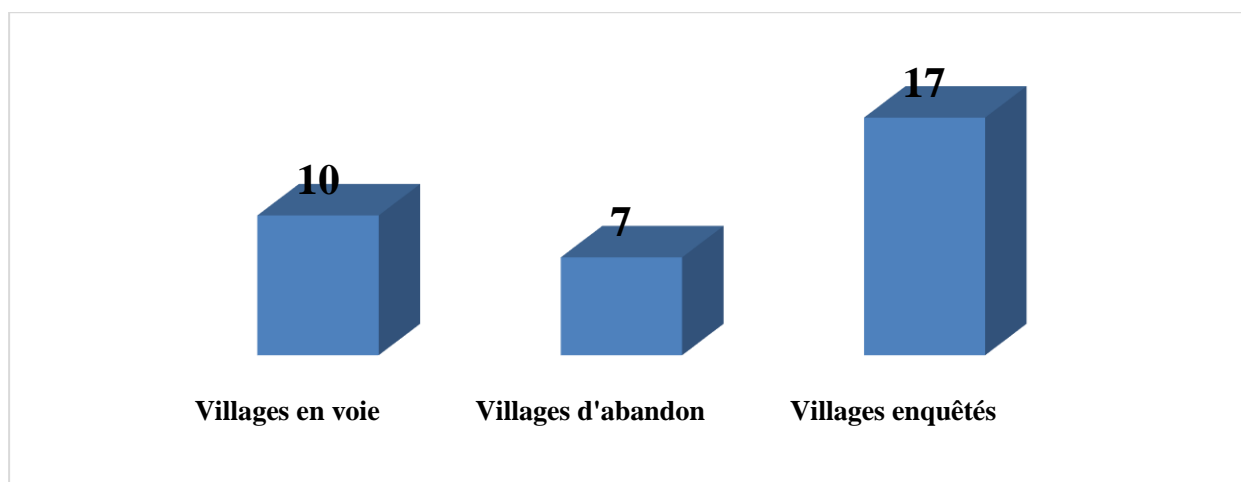


Le The chef de quartier of Medinacoura said : *“My culture and my religion do not allow me to say what is not true. In my neighborhood, the start was very difficult. Thanks to the perseverance of the Local Development Agent, the population adheres to the idea of abandoning female circumcision. Compared to previous years, the practice has declined dramatically. Please God, we will be signing our agreement very soon. ”*

The president of the Benkadi de Socoura extension group said : *“Female circumcision was a very widespread practice in our neighborhood. But awareness has turned the tide today. Obviously, it has greatly diminished. Like the other villages, our wish is to achieve the signing of an abandonment agreement. ”*

The religious leader Medinacoura, member of the VACAHP affirms : *“I see no reason that people continue to oppose the signing of convention against female circumcision when all religions focus on health. I think this is a misunderstanding. I invite everyone to encourage the project so that one day the people will understand that it is in their interest that the project has injected money ”*

Abandonment situation in the villages surveyed



Out of a sample of 17 villages, 7 have effectively signed FGM abandonment agreements with a strong involvement of women in the process. The other 10 villages are in a good dynamic of abandonment.

Adoption of the law against female circumcision

The investigation showed that all villages are unanimous that a law could intimidate communities to refrain from FGM. The villages that have already signed agreements are in the dynamic since the act they have taken is comparable to a local law respected in the community. All of the communities interviewed agree that female circumcision seriously undermines the rights of women and children. To corroborate their comments, they came to cite a few rights violated by female circumcision:

- ☞ The right to health;
- ☞ The right to physical integrity;
- ☞ The right to education;
- ☞ The right to work, etc.

Improvements Track

- ☞ Encourage the signing of agreements on the abandonment of female circumcision;
- ☞ Encourage decision-making by women and young people in the villages;
- ☞ Document the signed local conventions.

VIII. OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAM

One thing is to implement the activities. The other is to ensure that the activities implemented add value to the populations for which the program works. Thus, after observation, the evaluation team concluded that all the targets questioned unanimously agree on the following findings:

- ☞ The objectives of the program really respond to the needs and concerns of the populations concerned;
- ☞ The groups targeted for the implementation of the activities are relevant and make it possible to achieve the objectives of the program;
- ☞ The strategies used are good even if they can be improved.

However, despite the good results obtained, suggestions for the direction of future program interventions were made by the interviewed targets in relation to the following points:

Design and intervention strategy

- ☞ Involve the technical services from the design stage in order to have their input regarding protection concerns;
- ☞ Explore holistic care as a strategy in future interventions;
- ☞ Develop the education pair strategy, especially at school level.

Program objectives.

- ☞ Extend the objectives of the program to cover all gender-based violence;
- ☞ Introduce studies and research into innovative practices in order to document them;
- ☞ Emphasize the decision-making power of women and young people in all decision-making bodies in the community.

Program activities

- ☞ Network local radios for the dissemination of information;
- ☞ Encourage communities to choose for themselves the activities that interest them the most;
- ☞ Introduce sport and caravans as mass awareness activities.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- ☞ Respect Law 052 in the establishment or renewal of all committees;
- ☞ Review the amount of envelopes intended for income-generating activities;
- ☞ Increase the number of women's and youth groups;

- ☞ Explore other IGA such as dyeing, fattening, market gardening, and saponification.

Monitoring and supervision of activities

- ☞ Make local communities more responsible for monitoring activities;
- ☞ Continue the involvement of technical services in the monitoring and supervision process;
- ☞ Encourage exchange visits between communities.

Transfer of skills and responsibility to the grassroots

- ☞ Intensify capacity building for committee members (CACAHP, VACAHP and group management committees) on their roles and responsibilities with regard to reducing the practice of excision;
- ☞ Intensify sensitization of communities so that they really understand the stake of the intervention;
- ☞ Establish rewards for pilot communities in the areas of intervention of the program.

Tasks of the project staff

- ☞ Train staff on holistic management of incidents of gender-based violence;
- ☞ Strengthen collaboration between all the actors involved in the field.

8.1. Relevance of the activities implemented

La The relevance of a project depends mainly on its design. It concerns the extent to which the objectives envisaged by the project respond correctly to the problems identified or to the real needs. Relevance should be assessed throughout the project cycle. The main objective of this program is to bring the populations of the intervention areas to abandon the practice of excision and thus contribute to improving the socio-economic situation of women and young people. To achieve this goal, a number of carefully thought-out activities have been selected and implemented with the support of all components of the community. After 04 years of implementation, we could retain the following observations:

One of the strengths of the program remains the revitalization of consultation frameworks in the field of reproductive health. To do this, the program has set up VACAHP in all intervention villages as well as CACAHP. In addition to these committees, the MRDP/II-ELMM contributed a lot to the revitalization of the LACAHP which struggled to hold their statutory meetings correctly. These structures have benefited from technical and sometimes financial support to operate as desired. Their members have all received training on their roles and responsibilities. A synergy of action exists between the different stakeholders. This could

be explained by the participation of the MRDP/II-ELMM in all the consultation frameworks that concern its fields.

Target groups such as groups of women, young people, religious and traditional leaders, women leaders, schoolchildren, parliament and children's government... have been well chosen in order to achieve convincing results. All the targets played their part in achieving the objectives.

A well-known adage in African circles says: "Man is an eternally dissatisfied animal". This adage can be assimilated here because the different groups have managed to grow the support fund that has been granted to them. This is why they invite the Program to review the amount of IGA upwards. With the profits on the activities, the women manage to meet their most basic needs such as their own maintenance, the maintenance of the husband and the family.

The MRDP/II-ELMM is in line with the national policy on gender-based violence in Mali. All the actions taken are in strict accordance with the national coordination structure which periodically receives its activity reports.

8.2. Effectiveness of actions

Effectiveness describes the achievement of goals. It is the comparison between the objectives set at the start and the results achieved, hence the importance of having clear objectives at the start. The point is to measure deviations and to be able to analyze them. The activities carried out by the Program generated the following results:

Information and awareness-raising activities for the population on children's rights, particularly the rights to education, health and physical integrity, have been well understood by women, men and especially children. In the classrooms where the assessment team attended, children answered all rights questions with ease.

Government partners, civil society and beneficiaries are involved to the extent desired in the implementation of activities. The collaboration with the partners is rather satisfactory as evidenced by the different reactions of the actors above.

Gender is taken into account a lot in the composition of all committees although there is still room for improvement. Women and young people always have their points of view to give which are always taken into account. This has enabled the program to meet its objectives in this specific area.

All the structures put in place by the program to better ensure ownership are functional. These structures allow the program to better monitor the indicators and their performance.

However, exogenous factors such as the Covid 19 pandemic greatly influenced the activities. However, useful solutions have been recommended to overcome this problem: compliance with barrier measures and provision of hand washing kits at all levels, and increased home visits for the benefit of group discussions.

8.3. Program efficiency

Efficiency concerns the rational use of the means available and aims to analyze whether the objectives have been achieved at a lower cost: financial, human and organizational. The efficiency criterion measures the relationship between different activities, available resources and expected results. This measure must be quantitative, qualitative and must also relate to budget management.

With approximately 500,000,000 FCFA as the budget executed in the implementation of activities including expenses related to operations for 04 years, the MRDP-ELMM has worked miracles in terms of the results obtained in the field. This could be explained not only by the efficiency of the management which obeys the various control requirements but above all by the sober nature of the structure.

8.4. Impact of actions on beneficiaries and communities

The impact study measures the impact of the action in the medium and long term. It is the assessment of all the effects of the project: positive or negative effects, foreseen or unforeseen, on the economic, social, political or ecological level. It is the set of significant and lasting changes in the life and environment of people and groups having a direct or indirect causal link with the project. In other words, impact measures whether the benefits received by the targeted recipients had a larger overall effect on a greater number of people.

The Program brought about significant behavioral changes among beneficiaries. In fact, people who know best the consequences of excision adopt positive behaviors by signing agreements to abandon the practice in many villages. Better still, these conventions sometimes bring out sanctions which are the beginnings of the acceptance of a future law against excision.

Children know their right which makes it easier to apply the learning in practice. The development of women and young people is visible everywhere in the villages visited. Policy support can be observed everywhere following the effective involvement of local authorities in the program implementation process. However, the sudden deterioration of security in some areas of intervention somewhat affected the desired results of the program. The climate

of fear that reigned there (among the partners) created mistrust for the groups. However, the good integration of the program team into the populations made it possible to overcome these difficulties by reducing them.

8.5. Sustainability of Program actions

The criterion, sustainability or sustainability or viability aims to know whether the effects of the program will continue after its termination. It is the analysis of the chances that the positive effects of the action will continue after the external aid ends. Sustainability determines whether the positive results of the project are likely to last once external funding has dried up.

From the start of the interventions, the Program has worked to ensure that the achievements are sustainable. This is why, despite intense sensitization, committees have been set up for better ownership of the project. In fact, in response to questions posed during the evaluation, almost all of those interviewed affirmed that the process may well continue even after withdrawal from the Program.

Income-generating activities are an opportunity to be seized because they constitute a gateway for all other activities. However, all the women and young people who have received these support funds know its usefulness in their daily lives. Therefore, it is safe to say that the Program could continue.

Pictures of the evaluation meetings in the field



IX. MAIN FINDINGS

The evaluation was an opportunity for the team, after careful observation, to make relevant findings:

- ☞ The MRDP-ELMM has developed a very fruitful partnership with technical structures, civil society organizations as well as communities in the localities of intervention.
- ☞ All the communities visited (men, women and young people) know the objectives of the program and recognize that the practice of excision has sharply declined in their localities thanks to the interventions of the MRDP II-ELMM.
- ☞ The Pedagogical Animation Centers (Mopti and Sevare) and schools acknowledge having been strongly involved and provide modules on excision.
- ☞ The communities of the villages visited attest to having been made aware of the Covid 19 and received hand washing kits for all the mass gathering places.
- ☞ At least 12 villages have signed FGM abandonment agreements, which are the first signs of accepting a possible law in case it is passed.
- ☞ Significant profits were made on a starting fund of 300,000 to 600,000 per consortium. All the groups, at the time of the evaluation, passed the 700,000 F CFA mark for those who received support of 300,000 and more than one million for those who received 500,000 or 600,000 F CFA.
- ☞ Fund management documents are well kept, which implies good training for beneficiaries.
- ☞ The sustainability of the actions of the MRDP II-ELMM is possible because the groups save on their own funds
- ☞ Local human resources (Relais, religious leaders, etc.) actively participate in project activities.
- ☞ Women's groups participate in the operation of the VACAHP through financial participation after each deadline.
- ☞ Gender is respected in the composition of committees and women and young people are listened to in decision-making affecting the life of communities.
- ☞ Action committees for the abandonment of harmful practices exist in all the villages visited and are functional. All recognize that they are the top management body at the village level.

X. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROGRAM

- ☞ Good cohesion and good communication within the MRDP II-ELMM team;
- ☞ Commitment of MRDP II-ELMM agents in the field despite insecurity;
- ☞ Displayed availability of Local Development Agents in the field;
- ☞ Existence of appropriate tools for monitoring and supervising Program activities;
- ☞ Credibility of the MRDP II-ELMM in relation partners;
- ☞ Existence of a village engagement plan.

XI. POINTS TO IMPROVE

- ☞ Poor coverage of the Program intervention municipalities;
- ☞ Insufficient synergy of action between NGO working on the topic of FGM in the same area;
- ☞ Insufficient awareness booklets for pupils;
- ☞ Permanent insecurity in the intervention areas;
- ☞ Insufficient monitoring of technical services and communities;
- ☞ Insufficient financial envelope allocated to groups;
- ☞ Insufficient budget allocated to the Program, etc.

XII. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2014 RECOMMENDATIONS

A : Fully implemented

B : Partially implemented

C : Not implemented

N°	Recommendations	State of progress	Level
1	The work initiated by the MRDP should be continued and should be supported by Norway as it has an important contribution to the fight against FGM and to the improvement of living conditions and reproductive health for women in Mali.	The Program is supported and visibly contributes to the improvement of living conditions and reproductive health for women in Mali. The evaluation confirms this finding.	A
2	DIGNI should continue to support its strategic partnership with ELMM and NMS in Mali. At the end of the current contract in 2015, DIGNI should seriously consider a new program.	A EAC survey was conducted and a new program was developed and implemented	A
3	ELMM and NMS should seek to find ways to continue and ensure the sustainability of the work through the MRDP.	Recommendation taken into account hence the development and implementation of the new Program	A
4	Continue and develop the participatory approach, so that not only local initiative, mobilization and participation are secure, but also local ownership. Work to solidify established structures (VACAHP etc.) and prioritize capacity building (volunteers, resource people, managers).	In the new program, MRDP/ELMM installed the VACAHP in all 36 intervention villages. These committees are all functional. Several training courses have been initiated to strengthen the capacities of actors.	A
5	The program should build on the experiences so far to systematically develop methods on how traditional, cultural and experiential knowledge can be turned into a resource for development. Working through existing cultural systems can facilitate social change.	MRDP/ELMM relies heavily on the culture of the communities to underpin its communication strategies.	A
6	Develop systems for sharing good practices (ideas, skills, collaboration) both between the different Communes in the program, and between the different local communities in a Commune.	An annual meeting is held and each actor VACAHP, CACAHP, LACAHP, Children's Parliament technical services presents the activities and strategies	B

		implemented to achieve results	
7	Maintain IGA as an important part of the Program profile. However, for a new program, consider adjusting the level of support for accompanying activities according to the size of the village.	At least 51 women's and youth groups have benefited from IGA in the new Program. Women and young people participate in decision-making	A
8	Organize competitions namely the introduction of a MRDP prize that could be awarded to the most advanced village, the most innovative project. These awards would both motivate and reward; and also to strengthen a sense of common identity across the area of intervention.	This strategy already exists in the Program's intervention areas through the introduction of prizes at the school and community level for the best theatrical presentations and songs on excision during the annual meetings.	B
9	For a future program, develop a human resources development plan (with emphasis on capacity building and training), to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach.	The project has a training plan that has been implemented, staff have been trained on several topics: Results-based management, Risk management, Time and priority management, project monitoring, financial and accounting management , Strategic and operational management, gender-based violence etc....	A
10	Pursue and further develop mass communication strategies (for film screenings on cases, conferences, theaters, etc.) and develop communication strategies and other aspects of the approach to social variations, ethnic and cultural.	The entire awareness-raising strategy of the Program is structured around this form of awareness-raising: reaching the greatest possible number through the appropriate tools.	A

XIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation allowed the consultants to see that the MRDP-II-ELMM is a well-designed program that has achieved significant results in the field. The objectives, the strategies used as well as the management of the service are appreciable and to be encouraged. However, in order to be even more efficient, some relevant recommendations have been made :

12.1. Recommendations for NMS and DIGNI

MRDP-II-ELMM is one of the few programs in the Mopti region to be recognized by almost all partners as a Pilot Program in the areas of reproductive health and women's empowerment. The work initiated by the MRDP must be continued, and should be supported by Norway as it has an important contribution to the fight against FGM, and to the improvement of living conditions and reproductive health for women in Mali. Given the immense work done by the Program, given the geographical area not entirely occupied, it is more than advisable to continue the actions.

12.2. Recommendations for MRDP, ELMM &NMS

1. Increase the budget allocated to the Program for the next phase;
2. Integrate the management of complication cases linked to FGM in the Program;
3. Extend the scope of the program to other forms of Gender-Based Violence;
4. Develop a capacity building strategy for project staff on Gender-Based Violence and case management;
5. Build the capacities of agents on the SPSS processing software;
6. Maintain IGA as an important part of the Program. However, for a new program, consider integrating these activities within the framework of a holistic integrated development approach (Create cereal banks, saponification, dyeing and food processing, market gardening, drinking water, etc.) ;
7. To perpetuate the cultural days;
8. Provide emergency aid for communities to cope with natural disasters because it is unpleasant to see the populations with whom we collaborate without being able to help them if necessary. This strategy will further strengthen the partnership;
9. Pursue advocacy against religious leaders who are sensitive and essential layers in the areas of intervention;
10. Intensify the monitoring of ex-excisors so that they fully play their roles as intermediaries or resource persons;

- 11.** Review the tools for monitoring and above all for reporting activities because those used do not seem to be very usable and require enough intellectual gymnastics;
- 12.** Establish a 13th month to motivate workers because the impact of their interventions in the field is clearly visible and appreciated by all the partners of the MRDPII-ELMM.

CONCLUSION

The MRDPPII-ELMM is a well-structured program whose impact for the promotion of the abandonment of the practice of excision as well as the empowerment of women and young people is quite visible in the intervention areas. This performance is mainly attributable to the dynamism and competence of the Program team who made themselves very available throughout the duration of the project. The evaluation mission team suggests to the MRDPPII Partner to offer motivation to the workers in order to maintain their momentum in their difficult and noble mission.

The partnership with the other partners with the administrative and political authorities as well as the actors intervening in the same field is to be encouraged. MRDPPII-ELMM is, according to many people interviewed, a coherent program with its modest financial means. This is why we recommend that the Partner grant it a larger envelope for the next phase in order to allow it to achieve greater results.

The system for coordinating the activities of the Program which has been set up responds to aspirations. The data capitalized at the grassroots level is fed back to the Program Management through the committees, the VACAHP, the CACAHP and the LACAHP which are very functional. However, the lack of a communication unit constitutes a handicap to the visibility of the Program throughout the country.

The problem of a law prohibiting the practice of female circumcision still torments the minds of communities, which find a burden in government actions. For them, the law can give a boost to the actors and thus propel the results to a more considerable level.

Finally, the evaluation mission invites all stakeholders to support the efforts of the Program so as not to lose the results that are obtained, the fruit of a long implementation process. To this end, close monitoring is more than necessary so that the learning becomes an experience for others.

ANNEX I



TERMS OF REFERENCE JOINT EVALUATION OF THE FIGHT AGAINST EXCISION IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF MOPTI, KOUNARI, FATOMA, SOCOURA SPONSOR: MRDP II-ELMM

I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

The development project of the Mopti region was initiated by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Mali (ELMM) for the implementation of its development activities at the level of the Mopti circle with the support of Norway through the mission society Norwegian. Since 2017, the MRDP II has been working in certain municipalities in the Mopti region to fight against female circumcision and the economic advancement of women. From April 2017 to the present day the project continues its fight started since 2009, The MRDP II / ELMM has implemented with the support of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission, the NMS and the Norwegian government, the Development Project of the region of Mopti MRDP II / ELMM.

The development program is committed to continuing its actions to combat female circumcision that began in 2009 through multiple actions in the fight to end the practice of female circumcision. This struggle knows a disconcerting opposition particularly in rural areas in many villages where "pockets" of resistance against the total abandonment of the practice are visible. Babies and girls, the target group of the project, are still subjected to this harmful practice which affects their sexual and reproductive health. Based on this observation, the MRDP II / ELMM has undertaken large-scale awareness and advocacy campaigns on practices harmful to the health of women in general, and of young girls in particular, and has campaigned against the practice of excision his workhorse at the level of all the actors involved in the communes of Kounari, Fatoma, Borondougou and Konna. Due to the growing security situation in Konna and Borondougou, actions were oriented in the communes of Socoura, Mopti. Due to the same security situation there have been several

upheavals in the implementation, the constant change from the less secure villages to the most secure villages. The MRDP II / ELMM has a total of 36 villages and intervention districts.

The MRDP II / ELMM implemented the IEC⁸ / CBC strategy, capacity building, Civil society organization, advocacy and carried out individual and mass awareness actions (HV⁹, educational talks at the level of neighborhoods and villages and community health, courses on excision in targeted schools, training of theatrical groups, training of the various actors including members of the Islamic High Council, the establishment and operationalization of committees; the regular holding of annual reviews of framework of stakeholder consultations, the mobilization of local stakeholders in the fight through the activity of relays and resource people engaged in the fight. This activity integrates the sensitization of populations on education, mobilization, community organization and financing of income-generating activities for women and young people. the rights of the child at school level, teacher training. After about five years of intervention in the area, it is necessary for the MRDP II / ELMM to take stock of the progress made in terms of children's rights, and particularly in terms of schooling in order to capitalize on experiences. This evaluation, commissioned by the MRDP II and its financial partner, will also make it possible to identify the gaps in order to target consolidation actions to be implemented, to identify the shortcomings and to make concrete proposals.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE PDRM II PROJECT:

According to the project document and the results framework, the general objective of the Project is to bring the populations of the project intervention area to abandon the practice of excision, to contribute to the improvement of their socio-economic situation. This general objective is considered achieved if the specific objectives, below, are achieved during the period of the project :

- Reduce the practice of female circumcision in the project intervention area;
- Encourage the introduction of the teaching of the excision module in schools;
- Introduce the issue of FGM in the SECDP of the project intervention communes;
- Create a permanent and functional consultation framework for the fight against excision at the circle, commune and village levels;
- Encourage the establishment of monitoring committees for the fight against FGM;

⁸ Information, Education and Communication

⁹ Home Visit

- Help women to be decision-makers of their own lives within local communities by strengthening their knowledge of their rights;
- Convert excisors into resource persons for awareness raising;
- Encourage communities to take ownership of development actions;
- Strengthen the institutional and economic capacities of the target population.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE EXTERNAL EVALUATION

L'exécution The execution of such an assessment which relates to planning, implementation and effects is included in the project document. It is done by considering general aspects such as relevance, efficiency, results, cost and sustainability. Learning is an important goal of assessment. In order to develop and improve practices, it is important to understand the processes and contexts of the intervention. It is important that the learning is shared with everyone at all levels of the project, in order to contribute to better decisions at all levels about the future and the desired changes.

The main objective of this evaluation is to identify¹⁰ the results (output and outcome level) according to the indicators established in the 2017-2021 document and in the GRF results¹¹ framework developed; the relevance of the approach, the impact and sustainability of the actions carried out.

3.1. Objective of the evaluation with the following key axes:

- Progress towards long-term results.
- Level of achievement of specific project objectives.
- Empowerment at individual and community level.
- Evaluate emancipation and examine the degree of autonomy (from the result to the impact) and the level of change (individual, community, society) according to the defined scale.
- Mutual learning which provides ELMM, MRDP / ELMM and NMS with a common basis for decision-making about a continuation and how or whether to consider an exit strategy to consolidate the gains.

Digni requires at least one external evaluation during the life of the project.

¹⁰ See the outline of the specific evaluation questions in appendix pt 3

¹¹ Refer to the Results Results Framework, 5 points from 1.2.1, see appendix point 5

IV. METHOD AND APPROACH

The team is expected to use a participatory and gender-sensitive approach as a method of evaluation. The attached "Empowerment Assessment Tool" is a mandatory key tool, and should be studied and applied. The assessment must be carried out through.

- Documentary review (plans and reports);
- The state of implementation of activities and achievements in the field;
- Interviews with beneficiaries, project staff, administrative, municipal and local authorities, ELMM officials and technical services (RDPWCF, LSPWCF, LSSDSE).

Note : At the end of the evaluation, a restitution workshop is mandatory should and will see the participation of all stakeholders (including ELMM managers, project staff, the board of directors, representatives of local communities, technical services, administration).

The specific methodology will be proposed by the consultant. In view of the stated objectives, a method will be adopted which combines several qualitative and quantitative approaches, including individual interviews and focus groups. The consultant will propose a comparative analysis of the zones in order to better highlight the factors of success and / or failure / insufficiency of the strategies implemented.

The following samples will be taken for the interviews and focus groups: A sample of villages or neighborhoods where the activities were carried out. By village and / or by neighborhood, the following people will be interviewed :

1. Members of VACAHP, CACAHP, LACAHP¹²;
2. Technical services for the advancement of women, children and families, the service of social development and the solidarity economy, the reference health center;
3. Other members of the community;
4. Students, teachers;
5. Relays and resource persons;
6. Community health centers;
7. Committee members IGA¹³;
8. Children's Parliament;
9. Board of Directors;

¹² Village comitee FGM, Regional comitee FGM, local comitee FGM

¹³ Income generation activities

10. Communities;

11. Administration (prefecture and sub-prefecture).

In addition to the samples cited, include people strongly involved in the implementation, project agents, focal points of the Pedagogical Animation Center, GBV working group led by UNFPA. Thus, for this study, the consultant will propose more specific data collection tools for the evaluation of MRDP / ELMM activities

4.1. Report

The report¹⁴ must be done in French and the final version must be translated into English. The preliminary report in French should be presented to MRDP / ELMM, ELMM and NMS, who will respond no later than 2 weeks after receipt.

A final report in English with key findings, recommendations and conclusions should be presented. The report should include a summary of approximately two pages with key findings and recommendations.

4.2. Organization, roles and expertise of the evaluation team and the Project

A main consultant with his team will be recruited to carry out the study. The consultants¹⁵ must have proven experience in monitoring and evaluation of projects, analyzing research data in a clear, concise and precise manner and also a knowledge of local languages (Peul and Bamanankan) and of the theme of the project.

The consultant / consultants will work in close collaboration with the Program Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the coordinator who will be responsible for support and supervisors for the facilitation of the field study. ELMM will be part of the assessment team to monitor and participate in the entire process from identification to implementation. MRDP / ELMM is responsible for :

- Provide the consultant with the necessary documents;
- Make yourself available during the study;
- Facilitate the evaluation process;
- Amend the provisional report
- Organize the feedback meeting
- Validate offers with ELMM and NMS

¹⁴ See the outline of the annex report pt 4

¹⁵ See annex offers pt 1

The role and responsibilities of the consultant are :

- Propose a methodological outline for amendment to the MRDPPII including the evaluation execution schedule;
- Set up a multidisciplinary team to carry out the assessment;
- Carry out a documentary review. Carry out data collection from key actors and target groups;
- Carry out the study according to the provisions set out in the terms of reference;
- Periodically report on the progress to the coordinator and the manager;
- Submit a provisional study report for amendment;
- Present the results of the assessment for validation;
- Finalize and submit the final study report.

V. CALENDAR PLANNING

This study is scheduled for a period not exceeding 10 days

Date	Tasks	Responsible
10 to 12/02/2021	Finalization Terms of reference	NMS, ELMM et MRDPPII/MELM
11 to 12/02/2021	Exchange with the NPGBV	MRDPPII/ ELMM et ELMM
15/02/2021	Provision of terms of reference to consultants	MRDPPII/ ELMM
19/02/2021	Provision of technical and financial offers	Consultant
22 to 23 /02/2021	Study and validation of offers	MRDPPII/ ELMM
01/ to 07/03/2021	Study itself	Consultant
08/ to 09/03/2021	Preparation of provisional report	Consultant
10/03/2021	Feedback meeting evaluation	Consultant et MRDPPII/ ELMM
11 and 12/03/2021	Preparation of final report and translation	Consultant
13/03/2021	Submission of the final report in French and English to the NMS with a copy of the MRDPPII / ELMM and NMS	Consultant

ANNEX II

ATTENDANCE LIST OF COMMUNITIES WITH PARTICIPATES IN THE EVALUATION OF PHASE II OF MRDP-ELMM

N°	MOPTI MUNICIPALITY	
	VILLAGE OF SEVARE I	
1	Mohamed	CISSE
2	Mohamed	CISSE
3	Ahmad Lamine	CISSE
4	Agaly AG	ALFARADIR
5	Aïssa	TRAORE
6	Hamady	CISSE
7	Salamatou	CISSE
8	Ami	CISSE
9	Mamou	CISSE
10	Fousseyni	DICKO
11	Houley	DICKO
12	Bintou	DIALLO
13	Bacoubacou	CISSE
14	Tamou	DICKO
15	Lalla	DICKO
16	Touré	TAMBOURA
17	Faïty	MAÏGA
18	Sassi	CISSE
19	Maman	DICKO
20	Fatoumata	TRAORE
21	Alkamissa	CISSE
22	Lalla	DICKO
23	Hawa	CISSE
24	Alhoussima	ADJAYOGATTE
25	Bintou	CISSE
26	Maïssata	DICKO
27	Hawa	DICKO
28	Maimouna	DICKO
29	Kadidia	HAÏDARA
30	Leïla	CISSE
31	Azara	TRAORE
32	Hadi	SARRE
33	Aminata	CISSE
34	Faty	CISSE
35	Agaïcha	CISSE
36	Fatoumata	DICKO
37	Algaliya	CISSE
38	Assouma	DICKO
39	Bintou Watt	Alhachime
40	Mahimodane	CISSE

41	Tabo	DICKO
42	Fadimata	DICKO
43	Aminitou	DICKO
44	Mariam	MAÏGA
45	Moucoulou	CISSE
46	Zeïna	DICKO
47	Hawa	DICKO
48	Kadidia	CISSE
49	Tima	CISSE
50	Fadimata	HAÏDARA
51	Aïssata	BOCOUM
52	Gaïchatane	CISSE
56	Zeina	CISSE
54	Leyla	DICKO
VILLAGE OF SEVARE II		
1	Gouro	BOCOUM
2	Ousmane	DIALLO
3	Aly	DRAME
4	Oumar	SIDIBE
5	Anta	KONE
6	Mougou	TOURE
7	Mariam	SENOU
8	Binta	Kassambara
9	Fatoumata	DIKITE
10	Rokiatou	SANGARE
11	Fatoumata	DIALLO
12	Dicorè	SANGHO
13	Nèma	BOCOUM
14	Kadiatou	KEITA
15	Bessèma	KONDE
16	Saïdou	BARRY
17	Ousmane	DIALLO
18	Sekou	BOCOUM
19	Aïchata	DIALLO
20	Kadia	DIALLO
21	Welloré	KONDE
22	Gida	KIDA
23	Mody	CISSE
24	Antimbé	TOGO
25	Kadiatou	KANSAYE
26	Oumou	DIALLO
27	Nana	TAMBOURA
28	Malado	TAMBOURA
29	Fanta	GUINDO
30	Dicorè	DIALLO
31	Dicorè	TAMBOURA

32	Hawa	BARRY
VILLAGE OF MEDINACOURA		
1	Sekou	DEMBELE
2	Mamadou	PLEAH
3	Moctar	DIONE
4	Madou	DJIBO
5	Lassine	FAROTA
6	Safiatou	DEMBELE
7	Kadia	TANGARA
8	Assa	KAMOU
9	Fatoumata	DIARRA
10	Hawa	DIARRA
11	Aïcha	CAMARA
12	Tata	TIMBELY
13	Mamou	DEMBELE
14	Mama	DJIGUIBA
15	Hawa	COULIBALY
16	Fatoumata	TRAORE
17	Mariam	DIARRA
18	Mariam	MAÏGA
19	Kono	FAROTA
20	Kadia	SANGARA
21	Dicko	YENA
22	Astan	DIARRA
23	Djeneba	KANTA
24	Aïcha	DIARRA
25	Mariam	DEMBELE
26	Assan	DIARRA
27	Ramata	DJIBO
28	Safiatou	SAMASSEKOU
29	Sitan	COULIBALY
VILLAGE OF KOMOGUEL II		
1	Amadou Massaya	TRAORE
2	Moussa	DICKO
3	Moha	DICKO
4	Michel	SOGOBA
5	Hawa	MAÏGA
6	Farmata	CISSE
7	Dicko	CISSE
8	Woyibi	MAÏGA
9	Amsétou	MAÏGA
10	Amsétou	TOURE
11	Koumba	CISSE
12	Djélika	MAÏGA
13	Youma	OUEDRAGO
14	Agaïchatou	TOURE

15	Mariam	MAÏGA
16	Bintou	MAÏGA
17	Joël	POUDIOUGOU
18	Tourdia	CISSE
19	M'Barka	ARBY
20	Safiatou	TOURE
21	Oumou	MAÏGA
22	Chamchi	MAÏGA
23	Mariam	MAÏGA
24	Agaïchatou Aliou	MAÏGA
25	Mariam	MAÏGA
26	Djeneba	DICKO
27	Oumar	NIENTA
28	Hamadoun	DARA
29	Souleymane	TEME
30	Aïchata	DICKO
31	Koumba	MAÏGA
32	Aminata	DICKO

N°	KOUNARI MUNICIPALITY	
	VILLAGE OF MANACO	
	FIRST NAMES	NAMES
1	M'Boye	KAMPO
2	Tiémoko	TOURE
3	Sama	TAMBOURA
4	Ousmane	SIDIBE
5	Fanta	CISSE
6	Aïssata	SIDIBE
7	Nouh	CISSE
8	Kadidia	KAMPO
9	Ousmane S	SIDIBE
10	Hama	KAMPO
11	Fanta	YATTARA
12	Fatouma	KAMIAN
13	Ara	TAMBOURA
14	Hawa	KAMPO
15	Djideré	DIARRA
16	Coumba	KANSAYE
17	Nema	TANGARA
18	Inourou	KAMPO
19	Aïssata	SIDIBE

VILLAGE OF KOURGA		
1	Mamadou	KANSAYE
2	Dobla	TAMBOURA
3	Allaye	SIDIBE
4	Barka	TAMBOURA
5	Mamoudou	TAMBOURA
6	Hamadou	BARRY
7	Djeneba	KELLY
8	Djidi	KANSAYE
9	Aïché	GUINDO
10	Fanta	SONKO
11	Temori	DIARRA
12	Hawa	TRAORE
13	Ramatou	KANSAYE
14	Ousmane	SIDIBBE
15	Nouhoun	CISSE
16	Kadidia	KAMPO
17	Aïssata	SIDIBE
18	Hama	KAMPO
19	Samba	TAMBOURA

VILLAGE OF TCHICOLEL		
1	El Hadj Amadi	DIARRA
2	Samba	DIARRA
3	Mobakanou	DIARRA
4	Mody	SIDIBE
5	Boukary	BOCOUM
6	Amadou	DIARRA
7	Fatoumata	SANKORE
8	Altinè	TRAORE
9	Konsa	TAMBOURA
10	Dicko	TAMBOURA
11	Alti	KONSAYE
12	Malado	TAMBOURA
13	Aya	DIARRA
14	Nayo	KOÏTA
15	KORCA	TAMBOURA
16	Dicko	TAMBOURA
17	Haicha	TAMBOURA
18	Dicorè	CISSE
19	Amadou	SIDIBE
20	Harentagel	SIDIBE
21	Aïssata	CISSE

VILLAGE OF SOUMAH		
1	Oumarou	KOROBARA
2	Sadio	TRAORE
3	Sory	SANKARY
4	Afonnou	DIARRA
5	Hamady	SOW
6	Issouf	SANKARE
7	Kaoumou	TRAORE
8	Mariétou	GUINDO
9	Tiedo	DRAME
10	Coumba	SANKARE
11	Sadio	TAMBOURA
12	Fondo	TAMBOURA
13	Dikoré	SOW
14	Kadidiata	SANKARE
15	Hasséye	DICKO
16	Hawa	SANKARE
17	Belko	YATTERE

N°	MUNICIPALITY OF FATOMA	
	VILLAGE OF FATOMA	
1	Oumar	SIDIBE
2	Housseini	SIDIBE
3	Hamadoun	KELLY
4	Hervé	DENA
5	Diadié	DICKO
6	Seydou	BAH
7	Nouhoun	CISSE
8	Tari	H AidARA
9	Aïssata B	DIALLO
10	Aïssata	TRAORE
11	Lala	DIWARA
12	Weloré	KOROBORA
13	Fatoumata Hama	TIOKARI
14	Fatoumata	DIALLO
15	Afo	DAGNON
16	Koumbal	DJOUM
17	Kadidia	DIARASSOUBA
18	Penda	TRAORE
19	Amadou	SANGHO
20	Pendourou	KOROBORA

VILLAGE OF BAMBARAWEL		
1	Sadio	KONDE
2	Kola	KONDE
3	Keké	KAMPO
4	Hamadi	TANGARA
5	Ada	TAMBOURA
6	Koumbel	SANOGO
7	Moiré	DIARRA
8	Assé	DIALLO
9	Mariam	KONDE
10	Koulé	DEMBELE
11	Hawa	SAMOUNOU
12	Binta	DIARRA
13	Fanta	KANSAYE
14	Yayandé	SANKARE
15	Kansa	COULIBALY
16	Hassa	TRAORE
17	Laya	SANKARE
18	Bella	TOURE
19	Badji	KAMPO

VILLAGE OF THIAMOYE		
1	Malick	DIARRA
2	Sadio	DIARRA
3	Aldjouma	BAH
4	Tata	LANDOURE
5	Fanta	DIARRA
6	Dickourou	TAMBOURA
7	Fanta	TANGARA
8	Oumou	DIARRA
9	Dado	BAH
10	Djidoma	TAMBOURA
11	Ramata	GUINDO
12	Niéle	BAMIYON
13	Oumou	DIARRA
14	Belladjo	TAMBOURA
15	Koumbourou	KEITA
16	Djidi	SANGHO
17	Dickel	SIDIBE
18	Maïram	SANKORE
19	Moiré	BAH
20	Dico	DIARRA

VILLAGE OF DAANA		
1	Alassane	COULIBALY
2	Alassane	CISSE
3	Aya	BOCOUM
4	Wandé	DJIAGA
5	Aïssata	SIDIBE
6	Fanta	BOCOUM
7	Anta	KONDE
8	Fatoumata	KAMPO
9	Moussa	COULIBALY
10	Gouro	TOURE
11	Housseïni	DJIAGA
12	Bouba	GUINDO
13	Bouba	SAM
14	Koumbel	DJIAGA
15	Kady	COULIBALY
16	Oumou	COULIBALY
17	Koumbaré	COULIBALY
18	Oumou	CISSE
19	Anta	KELLY
20	Oumou	GUINDO
21	Penda	MAÏGA
22	Fatoumata	Denon
23	Ada	SALL
24	Djénéba	TOURE
VILLAGE OF DALLADOUGOU		
1	Ousmane	KOROBARA
2	Aldjouma	KONDE
3	Belco	TAMBOURA
4	Hamadi	COULIBALY
5	Yoro	TRAORE
6	Ousmane	TAMBOURA
7	Hamadi	DIALLO
8	Belco	KOROBARA
9	Dicko	KASSOGUE
10	Ado	KOROBARA
11	Témori	KOROBARA
12	Dicko	SYLLA
13	Dicourou	SISSOKO
14	Sadio	COULIBALY
15	Témo	DIAMBILABA
16	Altinè	TAMBOURA
17	Aïssata	KOROBARA
18	Dicko	SANKARE
19	Koumba	KOROBARA
20	Dicko	KAYA

N°	MUNICIPALITY OF SOCOURA	
	VILLAGE OF SAREMA	
1	Oumar	TAMBOURA
2	Djodoma	TALL
3	Mariam	SOGOBA
4	Fatoumata	GUINDO
5	Rokiatou	MAIGA
6	Rouki	DICKO
7	Rokia	DIALLO
8	Marie	SAYE
9	Kadia	BAH
10	Samba	DICKO
11	Namaké	TRAORE
12	Mamoudou	SANGHO
VILLAGE OF BARBE PLATEAU		
1	Lamine	TRAORE
2	Mohamed AG	HAHI
3	Waïkinan	TRAORE
4	Agaly AG	AHAMAD
5	Boureima	DOUA
6	Agaly AG	AMARAZA
7	Allassane	DICKO
8	Sarata	CISSE
9	Fadimata	CISSE
10	Agaïcha	DICKO
11	Aminata	CISSE
12	Tinamard	CISSE
13	Beloko	CISSE
14	Sitan	BORE
15	Assa	GUIROU
16	Kadia	DARA
17	Faty	CISSE
18	Dickel	CISSE
19	Hadidiatou	CISSE
20	Zeïnabou	CISSE
21	Mariam	CISSE
22	Maya	DICKO
23	Fadimatou	CISSE
24	Ogelle	DICKO
25	Fadi	ALIOU
26	Fadimata	CISSE
27	Mariam	CISSE
28	Alhousna	CISSE
29	Oumou	YATTARA

30	Aminata	CISSE
31	Zoana	CISSE
32	Adaou	CISSE
33	Bagui	CISSE
34	Talawitt	CISSE
35	Hawa	TRAORE
36	Fadi	TRAORE
37	Tokoye	DICKO
38	Hadi	DICKO
39	Ramatoulaye	CISSE
40	Hawa	MAÏGA
41	Aminata	CISSE
VILLAGE OF WAILIRDE		
1	Bilal	KONDE
2	Mikailou	KARAMBE
3	Kado	DIALLO
4	Hamadi	DIARRA
5	Hambela	KONDE
6	Lalla	BARRY
7	Djeneba	NAMAKRY
8	Diahara	SANOGO
9	Lisa	KONDE
10	Mariam	COULIBALY
11	Korotimi	DARA
12	Salimata	TOGO
13	Fody	YATTARA
14	Maman	YATTARA
15	Hawa	TAMBOURA
16	Djeneba	DIO
17	Toby	CISSE
18	Dicko	SANGHO
19	Djeneba	MINTA
20	Fody	CISSE
21	Toulaye	DICKO
22	Assa	TOGO
23	Tamar	NIANGALY
24	Diatou	CISSE
25	Hadja	SISSOKO
26	Dikodio	DICKO
27	Anta	SIDIBE
28	Aminata	SANGARE
29	Laya	TOGO
30	Safiatou	ZEROME
31	Fanta	KONDE
32	Djidi	BORE
33	Djenebou	SIDIBE

34	Dicko	OUEDRAGO
35	Aïssata	KELLY
36	Djournawoye	MAÏGA
37	Hawa	KONDE
38	Oumou	KONDE
39	Aïssata	BARRY
40	Soutoura	KONDE
41	Kola	DIALLO
42	Fatoumata	FOFANA
43	Aïssata	MAÏGA
44	Fatoumata	HADARA
45	Bouchira	MAÏGA
46	Almadane	TRAORE
47	Kadiatou	CISSE
48	Paulette	KONDE
VILLAGE OF SOCOURA EXTENSION		
1	Abdoulaye Z	MAÏGA
2	Agaliou	TOURE
3	Mahamadou	DRAME
4	Yaya	DJIGA
5	Anna	TRAORE
6	Hassa	TRAORE
7	Fatoumata	TOGO
8	Ramata	MAÏGA
9	Fadimata	MAÏGA
10	Mariam	COULIBALY
11	Korotoumou	DARA
12	Salimata	TOGO
13	Tedy	YATTARA
14	Mama	YATTARA
15	Hawa	TAMBOURA
16	Djénéba	DIO
17	Toby	CISSE
18	Djénéba	MINTA
19	Fady	CISSE
20	Toulaye	DICKO
21	Assa	TOGO
22	Tanou	NIANGALY
23	Mariam	DIALLO
24	Bamata	COULIBALY
25	Hady	COULIBALY
26	Fadimata	ADJAWAKOYE
27	Hady	CISSE
28	Isa	MAIGA
29	Faty	CISSE
30	Mino	DICKO

31	Aissa	CISSE
32	Massata	DICKO
33	Fanga	CISSE
34	Tilawye	DICKO
35	Nasbo	DICKO
36	Missiri	DRAME
37	Fatoumata	TRAORE
38	Mariam	DOLO
39	Mariam	TIMBINE
40	Ramata	YALCOUYE
41	Koro	DEMBELE
42	Zara	GASSAMBA
43	Nama	KEMETA
44	Anta	KASSOGUE
45	Tandou	NIANGALY
46	Ruth	TIMBINE
47	Tanaba	DOUSSEMBA
48	Mariam	CAMARA
49	Ramata	ONGOIBA
50	Assétou	DOUMBIA
51	Oumar	CISSE
52	Fatoumata	GASSAMBA
53	Kadia	DRAME
54	Ramata	GORO
55	Hadjata	MAIGA
56	Aminata	OULOLOGUEM
57	Hawa	BANOU
58	Dico	SANGHO

ANNEX III
LIST OF RESPONSIBLE FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES MEETING

N°	FIRST AND LAST NAMES	SERVICES
1	Hassane MAIGA	Prefect Mopti
2	Issa PLEA	Deputy Prefect Mopti
3	Lt Moussa KAMISSOKO	Deputy Prefect Fatoma
4	Goulou KEITA	RDPWCF
5	KASSOGUE Sophie DARA	LSPWCF
6	Sidi AG ANOGMA	LSSDSE
7	Moussa TRAORE	EAC Mopti
8	Fatoumata DICKO	EAC Sevare
9	Issa DIARRA	RHC
10	Mahamadou D KONATE	RDH
11	DTC Mme Anne KODIO	CHC Socoura
12	DTC Boureima MARIKO	CHC Sevare II
13	DTC Djénéba MAIGA	CHC Sevare III
14	Mme Kadidia KAMPO	CHC Kounari
15	DTC Hamar Dicko BAH	CHC Fatouma
16	TOURE Laya TRAORE	Wailirde School 1st cycle
17	Mohamed AG Iwa DICKO	Wailirde School II
18	Bou PLEAH	Fatouma 1st cycle school
19	Alphonse SOMBORO	Fatoma 2nd cycle school
20	Abdoul SY	Fatoma 2nd cycle II school
21	Abdoulaye DOLO	Sarema 1st cycle school
22	Dramane BOGNA	Sarema 2nd cycle school
23	Boureima COULIBALY	Barbe Plateau School

LIST OF MAYORS WHO TAKEN PART IN THE INTERVIEWS

N°	FIRST AND LAST NAMES	SERVICES
1	Oumar TANGARA	Socoura Town Hall
2	Oumar Hamadoun SIDIBE	Fatoma Town Hall
3	Pathé SIDIBE	Kounari Town Hall
4	Albassa Mahamane MAIGA	Mopti Town Hall

LIST OF PDRM-MELM STAFF INVOLVED IN THE INTERVIEWS

N°	FIRST AND LAST NAMES	FUNCTIONS
1	Gabdo CISSE	MRDP-ELMM Coordinator
2	DAKOUO Rosalie DEMBELE	Monitoring and evaluation manager
3	TOURE Kadiatou TALL	Administrative and Financial Assistant
4	Moussa DIABATE	Supervisor
5	Mohamed PLEA	Supervisor
6	Matia BOCOUM	Local Development Agent
7	BOCOUM Oumou BOCOUM	Local Development Agent
8	Pasteur Salomon Valla ILIYA	ELMM Missionary

RESOURCE PERSONS MET

N°	FIRST AND LAST NAMES	STRUCTURE
1	Pasteur Salomon ILIYA	ELMM representative
2	Ogossagou DOUMBO	Chairman of the Board of Directors
3	Mariam KASSOGUE	Children's Parliament
4	Salimata SANOGO	Under GBV Cluster

ANNEX IV

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE RESTITUTION OF THE EVALUATION

N°	FIRST AND LAST NAMES	FUNCTIONS
1	Danaya Goita	Head of Department of Diakonia
2	Salimata Sanogo	Assistant Consultant
3	Thomas Magadji	Director ELMM
4	Ogossagou Doumbou	Chairman of the Board
5	Albassa Mahamane	Mopti Town Hall
6	Issa Pléa	Deputy Prefect Mopti
7	Lt Moussa Sissoko	Deputy Prefect Fatoma
8	Bourahima Mariko	CTD Sevare II
9	Moussa Diabaté	Supervisor MRDPPII-ELMM
10	Rosalie Dembélé	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
11	Ousmane Diall	Vice-President VACAHP
12	Kadidia Baby	Program Officer of LSPWCF
13	Aissata Maïga	School principal
14	Fatoumata Dicko	EAC Sevare
15	Mohamed Cissé	Head of district
16	Losso Koné	School Director Barbe
17	Fatoumata Kondé	Ex-excisor
18	Abdoulaye Traoré	Program Officer
19	Oumar Sidibé	2nd Deputy Mayor Fatoma
20	Pathé Sidibé	1st Deputy Mayor Kounari
21	Thiédo Dramé	Ex-excisor
22	Djénéba B djénépo	Local Development Agent ELMM
23	Kadidia Macinaké	Ex-excisor
24	Mamoudou Kansaye	Village chief Kourga
25	Belco Tamboura	Councilor Dalladougou
26	Abdoulaye Dolo	Sarema school director
27	Oumou Bocoum	Local Development Agent ELMM
28	Ousmane Tamboura	Relay Dalladougou
29	Yapourolou Togo	Relay Waïlirdé
30	Barka Tamboura	Relay Kourga
31	Jodama Tall	Relay Saréma
32	Koumbel Kouyaté	Ex-excisor
33	Lamine Traoré	Village chief Barbe Plateau
34	Fanta Yattara	Relay Manaco
35	Hama Dicko Bah	CTD Fatoma
36	Jérémie Dara	Socoura Health Technician
37	Mathia Bocoum	Local Development Agent ELMM
38	Kadiatou Tall	Administrative Assistant and PDRM Accountant

39	Brahima Arou	Local Development Agent ELMM
40	Amadou Cissé	Local Development Agent ELMM
41	Moussa Tamboura	Secretary Town Hall
42	Salomon Valla Iliya	ELMM Missionary
43	Gabdo Cissé	MRDP-ELMM Coordinator
44	Hamady Diakité	Consultant Assistant
45	Harouna S Diakité	Consultant Assistant
46	Moussa N Traoré	Assistant Director EAC
47	Goulou Kéita	Head of Child Division RDPWCF
48	Mohamed Pléa	Supervisor
49	Anaye Sagara	Principal consultant