EVALUATION BRIEF | APRIL 2015

ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN MALI

Agricultural production and yields show results, but sustainability is unclear

Program Overview

MCC's $434 million Mali Compact (2007–2012) funded the $253 million Alatona Irrigation Project to increase agricultural production and productivity, improve land tenure security, and modernize irrigated production systems by expanding the Office du Niger's irrigation system, supporting land titling, upgrading 81 kilometers of farm-to-market roads, and providing farmer training and financial services. This work was based on the theory that increasing production and productivity would boost farmers' incomes. MCC's Board of Directors decided to terminate the Compact early, by no later than August 2012, as the result of a non-democratic change in government in March that year. This brief summarizes interim findings among farmers who were resettled within the Alatona.

MCC commissioned Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) to conduct an independent and interim impact evaluation of the Alatona Irrigation Project. Full report results and learning: https://data.mcc.gov/evaluations/index.php/catalog/126.

Key Findings

Agricultural Production and Productivity

1. The total amount of land that households directly affected by the project cultivated increased by a statistically significant 1.6 hectares, largely due to an increase in land that men cultivated.
1. Agricultural production in the treatment area increased tenfold, due to increased fertilizer use and a switch to irrigated rice farmings.

Consumption for Conditions, Resources and Assets

1. In contrast to comparison households, project households showed increased consumption with respect to housing conditions, farming resources and assets, including project-transferred assets.

Poverty Reduction

1. In contrast to comparison households, project households showed reduced poverty from 40 percent to 22.5 percent. Increases in starter-kit assets the project transferred and non-food consumption drove the declines.

Sustainability

1. These measures of significantly increased production and reduced poverty are short-term indicators of project impacts that do not promise sustained impacts without continuing starter-kit grants.

Evaluation Questions

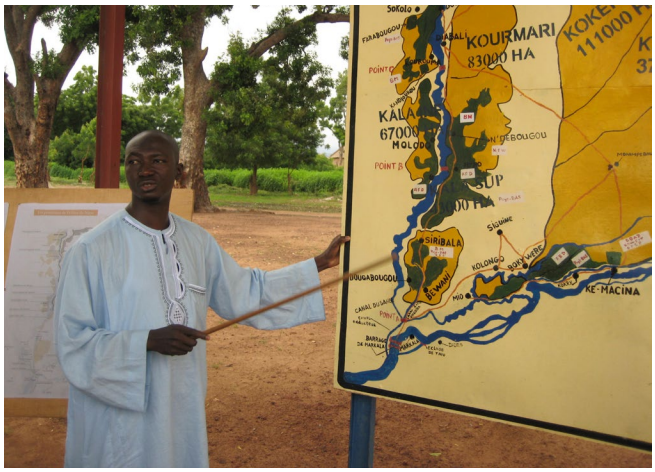
This interim evaluation hypothesized that project interventions would have the following impacts in target villages:

1. Increased access to irrigation, which would lead to increased agricultural production.
2. Increased access to irrigation, which would increase demand for inputs (fertilizer and seed), agricultural capital, and household and hired agricultural labor.
3. Increased agricultural income, which would increase consumption per capita, asset and livestock holdings, and input utilization.
4. Increased access to land for women through women's market garden associations/cooperatives, which would increase their incomes.

Detailed Findings

Agricultural Production and Productivity

Project households saw an increase of 1.6 hectares cultivated relative to comparison households. Male farmers primarily drove this increase. Agricultural production in the treatment areas relative to comparison areas also increased dramatically, growing by 15 metric tons per farmer for a tenfold increase. These production increases were associated with corresponding increases in the amount of fertilizer that treatment farmers applied, which matched the quantities of fertilizer received as part of the starter kits the project provided. Further data collection would be needed to determine if these gains in using fertilizer would be sustained after the project ended, especially given farmers' limited ability to finance these large fertilizer investments without project support, and whether these effects can be replicated beyond the Alatona zone.



Man shows a map of the Alatona zone

Consumption for Conditions, Resources and Assets

Project households saw increased consumption in housing conditions (ie. resettlement changes included borehole, concrete walls and latrine), boys' school enrollment, household farm assets, durable assets among women, and cows' number and value. However, because project starter kits contributed to durable goods and farm equipment, interim findings also assessed food consumption and found no significant change in consumption.

Poverty Reduction

The interim findings provide inconclusive evidence of project impacts on real incomes and poverty. If poverty is measured as changes in asset holdings plus real consumption expenditures, then these results indicate poverty reduced by 19.6 percentage points among project households relative to comparison

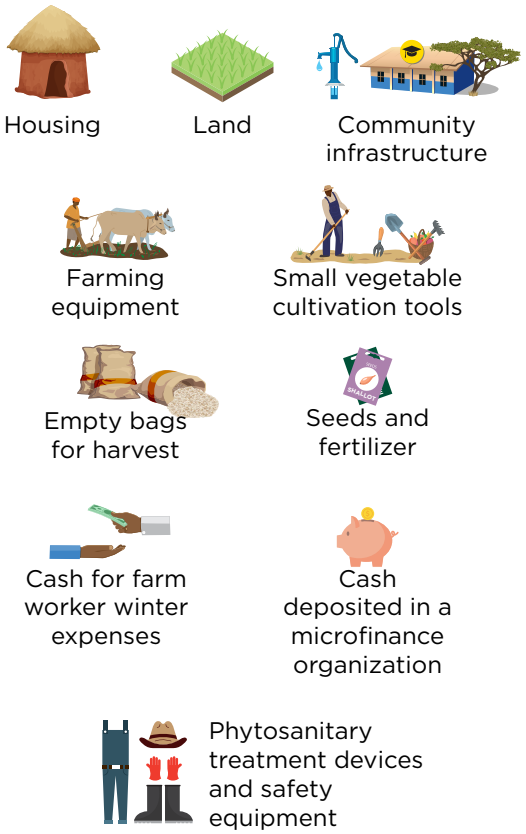
households. However, the decline was largely the result of assets the project transferred to these households, including new housing, livestock and equipment. The assets transferred were estimated at a total value of $2,764 per household, excluding the housing, land and community infrastructure provided through the project. The evaluation did not find statistically significant changes in other poverty measures.

Sustainability

With the end of the project and starter-kit grant availability, project households' abilities to learn and improve agricultural skills may not continue since outcomes were heavily tied to the starter-kit grants. Additionally, it is unclear if new settlers and other residents of the irrigated perimeter will be able to sustain these results without these generous starter kits.

MCC Learning

No learning was developed for this report at the interim stage. The plan was to develop learning for the final report, but the final report was subsequently canceled.



The project designed starter kits to help farmers transition to irrigated agriculture to cultivate five hectares of irrigated land

Evaluation Methods

IPA designed an impact evaluation to assess effects from the Alatona Irrigation Project. The design used a propensity score matching methodology for project-affected people. A randomized controlled trial was planned for the broader beneficiary group to establish comparison groups, but it was never implemented since the evaluation was canceled. The exposure period was six–18 months for the interim round. Overall, approximately 2,373 households were surveyed within the Alatona zone and comparison group, with data collected in 2009 for the baseline, 2011 for the first interim round and 2012 for the second interim round.

Irrigation equipment on the Niger River

Next Steps

With the 2012 non-democratic change in government and residual turmoil in Mali, IPA was forced to suspend data collection before the entire sample frame was surveyed. The evaluation was subsequently canceled due concerns about the timeline of expected results that IPA put forth. MCC provided a *cancellation memo*. Given this situation, further evaluation activities have been postponed, but an independent evaluator was commissioned to perform an evaluability assessment.