

Trip Report
New Paradigm for Discovery-Based Learning:
Implement bottom-up development by listening to farmers'
needs while engaging them in participatory, holistic
thinking.
USDA CSREES Higher Education Challenge Grant

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Project Objectives and Accomplishment of visit

Mali March 10 – March 23, 2010

Executive Summary

I spent 10 days in Mali with a team of four people who implemented various projects in the village of Sanambélé. My team members were: Dr. Dunkel, Associate Professor of Entomology at MSU-Bozeman, Megan Sullivan a student majoring in Environmental Studies and Photography at MSU, and Ky-phuong Luong a pre-med student at UC-Riverside. My first main project was to work with the handicraft enterprise of Sanambélé. A secondary project was to investigate the viability and usefulness of having French speaking undergraduate students do future internships in the village library and school. My third project was to meet with the director of Samusocial Mali to learn about the work of her NGO and to get information about Bamako NGOs for my book in progress *Volunteering in French Speaking Countries*.

My first project--developed at the request of the Women's Association of Sanambélé--was to expand and strengthen their handicraft business enterprise. This required that I train the women in new product development. During my stay in the village, I conducted three half-day workshops with the women that focused on product quality, the creation of new products which included making phone and iPod crochet bags, ponchos, pencil bags, jewelry, adult beanie hats for men and women, and scarves, and the use of new colors. An additional goal related to the enterprise was to expand it to include more villagers, especially the women from the Sinayoko neighborhood who belong to the working cast. The Sinayoko in Sanambélé are blacksmiths, wood workers, basket weavers and potters. All the above goals were met. Sinayoko women are now making baskets and ceramic beads that are attached to the crochet handicrafts. Three Sinayoko men have also carved beautiful wood pendants that the women are turning into necklaces and attaching to the phone bags. The training sessions were very well understood by the women as evidenced by the new products they created during our stay in the village. They created most of the new products I introduced and came up with additional styles inspired by our discussions. The business was additionally strengthened by the fact that the women decided that they would undertake the paper work necessary to become a cooperative. They also expressed the wish to have a center for the business where they could stock materials they would buy in bulk at a lower price and where they could work and create a boutique. Dr. Dunkel and I informed the women that they were recipients of a cash prize from MSU's President for Excellence in Service-Learning. This cash covers 70% of the cost of building the new center. The villagers will raise the remaining 30% and building is planned to begin in early April 2010.

Various discussions took place with school directors and instructors, and with the village chief and his advisors about the viability and usefulness of having undergraduate students do future internships in the village library and school. All expressed a strong interest in this new project. The chief said that it is the villagers' wish to see the library open and accessible to the children. The school teachers and directors said that they would appreciate it if the interns would give them some training on using the laptop and the microscope previously donated by Dr. Dunkel. They said that they really need training and that it is almost impossible for them to get such training at this point. The English teacher would welcome the interns in his classes. All concurred interns working in the library would be greatly beneficial since at the moment there is no librarian and the building is always closed.

As planned, I met with the director of Samusocial Mali who was very forthcoming about the work of her NGO. She gave me a list of local NGOs that work with street children and would welcome volunteers. She also gave me leads on potential boutiques and groups located in Bamako who could be interested in buying or selling the handicrafts made by the Women's Association of Sanambélé.

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Objectives of visit

I had the following objectives for this visit:

1. To improve and expand the handicraft enterprise of Sanambélé.
2. To investigate the viability and usefulness of having French speaking undergraduate students do future internships in the village library and school.
3. To meet with the director of Samusocial Mali to learn about the work of her NGO and to get information about Bamako NGOs for my book in progress *Volunteering in French Speaking Countries*.
4. To continue learning about Malian languages, civilization, arts and literature in order to teach Malian culture in my various French language and culture courses.
5. To support other team members in accomplishing their projects.

Accomplishments of Objectives

1. The expansion and improvement of the business was a success. In 2007, Dr Dunkel purchased handicrafts from 2 women; in 2008 we purchased handicrafts from 12 women; in 2009 from 15 women; in 2010 from 29 women. In addition, in 2010 we purchased hand-made baskets from 2 women, ceramic buttons from 3 women, handcrafted wooden buttons and pendants from 3 men, and recycled bags from 5 boys. In 2010, 34 women, 3 men and 5 boys from Sanambélé were active partners in the enterprise. I provided the women with 3 half-day workshops on product development. As a result of the training and various discussions that took place, the products produced by the women have improved in quality, colors, design, and variety. The enterprise will also grow due to the fact that the women have decided to undertake the steps necessary to become an official cooperative and that the village will build a women center that will house the enterprise where women will be able to stock material purchased in bulk and will be able to work and display their products. The building of the center will be financed 2/3 by the Service-Learning prize they were awarded by MSU's Office of Community Involvement and 1/3 by the villagers.
2. Various discussions took place with school directors and instructors, and with the village chief and his advisors about the viability and usefulness of having undergraduate students do future internships in the village library and school. All expressed a strong interest in this new project. The chief said that the villagers wish to see the library open and accessible to the children. The school teachers and directors said that they would appreciate it if the interns could provide them with some training on using the laptop and the microscope we donated. They were very excited about the possibility of having interns work with them and the children. The English teacher said that he would welcome the interns in his classes as he needed help on pronunciation, vocabulary acquisition and cultural information. All concurred interns working in the library would be greatly beneficial since at the moment there is no librarian and the building is always closed. It was decided that if we were to send one or two interns, they could lodge with Bourema's family and we would have to inform the school director Moussa Keita, at least 6 weeks before the interns' arrival so that

he can notify his superiors. We also discussed dates of school holidays so that we send interns when school is in session. School is closed from Mid-June to October 1; from Mid-December to early January, and the last week of March through the first week in April.

3. My meeting with the director of Samusocial Mali was successful. She was very forthcoming about the work of her NGO and gave me a list of local NGOs that work with street children and would welcome volunteers. She also gave me leads on potential boutiques and groups located in Bamako who could be interested in buying or selling the handicrafts made by the Women's Association of Sanambélé. She specifically recommended that we visit a boutique called *Mali Chic* to see if they would be interested in buying the handicrafts. They were indeed interested and ordered various items. I suggested to the buyer of the store that in the future she buy directly from the women, that way they could begin to create an ongoing business relationship.
4. As I continue to work in Mali, my understanding of the culture has increased and my knowledge of Bambara is improving. I purchased 3 books written by Malians that I will use in my Francophone courses next semester and I now have additional personal stories, observations and knowledge of this country that I can impart to my students.
5. I successfully provided support to the other team members. Dr. Dunkel put me in charge of dealing with the finances which liberated her for doing her job more effectively. I served as translator for Ky-phuong and supported Megan in the classroom as she was doing her book projects with about 100 children in the school village.

Recommendations for the future

- I would recommend that we identify and mentor 2 students who speak French at an advanced level and who have taken Dr. Florence's course PSPP 489R and groom them to become our first solo interns working with the village school. I recommend that they begin their internship in January when the heat is not so overwhelming. Perhaps in January 2011, a faculty member could accompany the interns and stay with them for a week to make sure that they are settled and then leave them there to do the work for 2-3 weeks.
- I recommend that we continue supporting the business enterprise because, as reiterated by the women, the men and the village elders and the chief, it is a much needed source of income, of pride, and of hope to the villagers. It is also an excellent example of collaborative and sustainable enterprise.
- I recommend that Dr. Dunkel's and Ky-phuong Luong's work with neem as malaria prevention be continued in Sanambélé. In addition, a holistic visit to the nearby villages—Bogola, Bougoula—to determine if they want to use this process could be useful. I understand that Hawa and Bourema Coulibaly plan to visit Bogola villagers to talk about this but Dr. Dunkel and future externs could perhaps collaborate with this endeavor if the other villagers want to pursue to fight against malaria.

- I recommend that Keriba Coulibaly continue to be on future teams. He is an exceptional translator because he understands American customs, as well as Malian and Bambara customs. The fact that he grew up in a rural region of Mali makes him a valuable mediator trusted by the villagers, and finally his ability to speak English, French and Bambara is essential. He speaks the languages, understands the cultures and feels equally at ease in rural and urban life.

Daily log of activities

Wednesday, March 10, 2010.

7 am: My husband and I picked up Megan Sullivan and drove to Gallatin Field Airport in Bozeman Montana. Our plane departed from Bozeman at 8:30am. Upon our arrival in Newark we met Ky-phuong Luong.

Thursday, March 11, 2010.

8:30am: Megan, Ky-phuong and I arrived at the Paris Charles De Gaulle airport. We decided to go into Paris and visit the city. We went to Montmartre where we visited an immigrant food market, there were various African stores. We then visited the Sacré Coeur and walked around the nearby neighborhoods. We had lunch in a local restaurant, walked some more and returned to the airport by 3pm. We met Dr. Florence at the gate. It was first time the entire team was together. Our flight was delayed until 11:30pm; it was then cancelled around 1am. We were put in a nearby hotel and finally got to sleep at 3am.

Friday, March 12, 2010.

Morning: Returned to the airport by 10am. The plane took off around noon and we arrived in Bamako around 6pm. Spent at least an hour dealing with two missing suitcases and finally took cabs to Le Loft Hotel. After shower and dinner in the hotel restaurant around 10pm, we finally went to bed exhausted.

Saturday, March 13, 2010.

10am-3pm: I take Ky-phuong and Megan on a walking tour of Bamako. We go from our hotel to the Grande Mosquée and the artisan market. At the market we buy jewelry that we will sell through the business enterprise. We believe that we can make a 50% profit from the jewelry which will go toward supporting the business. After the market Megan and Ky-phuong buy a traditional outfit to wear in the village. We walk around for another hour and end up at the ancient Sofitel where get money from the ATM and cool off in the AC environment. It is now very hot out and we are about 2 miles from our hotel. We have a conversation on their impressions of Bamako. For both of them, it is their first visit to Africa. We then make our way back to our hotel and get drinking water on the way.

5pm: I suggest to the team that we go to the Hotel Mandé that is right on the banks of the Niger River so that all can see the river and the many acres of vegetable gardens that are grown there. It is also a perfect place for Megan, our official photographer, to take photos as the sun sets. I am surprised to see the changes that have taken place near the hotel since 2005. Most of the gardens are gone, replaced by a water front paved walking path. Men are still washing massive amount of clothing on the river and drying them out on rocks but before they had much more room to dry to clothing on the river bank. Since it is the end of the work day, the laundry is clean and dried. We see some men finishing their task by ironing the shirts with an old fashion coal iron. They do a great job of folding, their final products look like they come right out of a US dry cleaners. Once they are all done, they wrap up the massive amount of clean laundry in a large cloth, make a

large bundle, put it on their head and walk away leaving the river behind them. Upon our return to the hotel Keriba is waiting. He arranges for a man to come and change our dollars since the ATM is not working for some team members. We get an exchange of 465CFA for \$100 bills and 460CFA for \$20 bills.

7pm-10pm: Entire team has dinner at San Toro. Aissata and her husband join us towards the end of the dinner. Beautiful traditional music is played on the background. I have a new drink made with Baobab nectar. Florence engages us in a conversation about the potential dangers of bringing literacy to a traditional village. Most of us explain that we see great benefits in bringing literacy because it can open doors to knowledge, critical thinking, advocacy and job opportunities. She is not advocating against literacy but she wants us to think through all the ramifications of change.

Sunday, March 14, 2010.

Morning: preparing for departure. Megan and I go to a nearby tailor and order the little bags done to be picked up upon our return from Sanambélé. We get some lunch food in a local store and pack.

1pm: Departure from Bamako to Sanambélé with entire team—Keriba, Florence, Megan and me. During the short trip, everyone discussed their projects and practiced Bambara.

3pm-6pm: Upon our arrival in Sanambélé, we are greeted by Bourema Coulibaly and his family. Bourema Coulibaly has been the man who facilitates the action research of IER and the villagers. He is always the one who hosts our teams and IER workers (like agriculture extension workers) when they come to stay in the village. He is the nephew of a former chief and he is well respected by the villagers young and old. He is a very kind, generous and wise 45 years old man. He has two wives: Mariam (1st wife) 5 children; and Awa Djara (2nd wife) 3 children. I believe that 5 of his children died at an early age. His wives are members of the Women's Association but do not produce handicrafts. They grow rice, onions, peanuts and gumbo. There are also 7 other children living in his compound. They are sons of his friends who live in other villages that have no secondary school. During the entire school year, these children live with the family, help with chores and attend school. There is a 15 year-old boy named Salif who was there when we visited in 2008. He immediately came up to me and asked me if I remembered him. He speaks French relatively well and also some English. Throughout our stay, he became our translator (Bambara-French) and village guide when Keriba was busy with other team members. Salif is a very polite, helpful and kind young man. He obviously has a gift for languages and wants to continue with school. He is now in 8th grade and will finish 9th grade in Sanambélé. He plans to move to Bamako to go to high school.

Within an hour of our arrival the courtyard was crowded with children and adults who had come to greet us. Megan, at Florence's suggestion, began a story telling drawing project which attracted an overwhelming amount of kids, perhaps as many as fifty maybe more. The storytelling and drawing project was successful but I found it difficult to manage because of the high number of children and their excitement at getting a piece of paper and a crayon. It was a challenge to manage

the crowd even though Ky-phuong, Florence, Bourema and I were helping Megan. I suggested to her that doing another storytelling/drawing in the school would make it more manageable. I was basing my recommendation on Alonzo's poster project in 2008 done in the village school.

Hawa Coulibaly, Maimouna Coulibaly, Kouroutoumou Samake, and Kadiatou Coulibaly and other women came to say hello and sit with us. I explained that I had come in response to their wish to expand the business. Hawa, speaking for the women, said that all the women were very appreciative and grateful for the business and were eager to learn about improving and expanding it. She said that the business was important for all the women but also for the future in general because it provides the opportunity for a better future for their children. She pointed out that it is the women that are in charge of the children so helping the women *is* helping the children. I explained that to implement all the new business ideas, we could have up to 5 workshops. I know that women are very busy with many chores and work but she said that they will be there for all the training. She said that she would make it known throughout the village.

6pm- Bourema accompanied me for a walk in the village. He explained that the village was divided into 6 neighborhoods each named after families: Coulibaly; Samaké (means elephant with big feet); Samaké (elephant with long legs); Dumbia, Sinayoko; Sacko. The only ones that are not part of the women's association and enterprise at this point are the Sinayoko. I told him that I would like to see everyone involved and he assured me that no one was excluded. In fact, I remember that in 2008 some Sinayoko women had come to propose to make baskets for the business but we opted not to pursue this because they are bulky and therefore difficult to bring back to the state. Everyone showered under the stars.

8:30pm: Dinner and bed

Monday, March 15, 2010

8 am: Breakfast in Sanambélé with team and Bourema

Morning: -Salif has no school today because the teachers are on strike. In this nationwide strike they are asking that all teachers be given civil servant status. At this point only some have that status and others are like our adjuncts in universities who have no job protection and security. The strike went on for 3 days and the teachers told me that they think that they will win. They chose to strike at a particularly important time because it is now that 9th grade students throughout the country are taking nationwide exams to see if they can be admitted to high school.

Since Salif was not in school, I asked him if he could be our guide and he obliged with obvious pleasure and pride. He took me, Ky-phuong, and Megan to visit the Sinayoko neighborhood. I wanted to meet with the women who make pottery and ask them if they could make ceramic buttons for the crochet items. I met with Sanamba Fane and Koutouma Kante to show them the kind of beads I am looking for and ask if they can produce them. They said that they would try to do some. I asked Sanamba if she would attend the large meeting this evening at Bourema's about the enterprise. She said that she could not because she had too many chores.

I told her that this meeting was for everyone interested in participating in the business. I sensed some hesitation there. I have no idea what it was about, however, she did end up showing up at the meeting. In the end, she made 15 baskets for us and a few ceramic beads. So she is now part of the enterprise. I visited Sanamba Fane 3 more times and I learned that she had a total of 8 children and that she lost 5 of them. When I asked if she lost them at birth, I was told that they were young when they died, but that they did not die at birth. I just cannot fathom the pain of losing so many children. Koutouma Kante also ended up making some ceramic beads for us but just a few were beautiful enough to use. I purchased 6. She said to excuse her for not making them beautiful but it was her first time. I told her that it was expected that it would take some practice and that she did not need to excuse herself and that I was very happy that she would be part of the business. After visiting the women, we were walking through the Sinayoko neighborhood which is full of artisans since this is the cast of the blacksmith, woodworker, masons, potters, basket weavers. We came upon a man called Dédé who was carving out a big urn (used to ground millet and other grains) out of a tree trunk. I asked him if he could carve some small round and rectangle wooden shapes for me and I drew what I wanted on the ground. He said that he would and would bring them to me in 3 days. The next evening he showed up at Bourema's with beautifully carved pieces that would be perfect to add to crochet bags and to make into necklaces. I and Megan complemented him a lot on the pieces and he seemed to beam at our reaction. I also thanked him for making them so soon. I ordered an additional 60 pieces (for 250CFA each) and he delivered them to me in just few days. I visited him as he was working on them, took photos and short movies. It was amazing to see how skillful. His tools are huge, made to carve out threes not to make dainty buttons. But he was carving like the master woodworker that he is.

Woodworkers/purchases: By the end of my stay in the village, we had purchased wood works from Dédé, Drissa and another woodworker who sent his final product to me through Salif.

Basket purchases: By the end of the visit we had purchased baskets from Sanamba Fane and Sayo Fane.

Ceramic beads purchased: By the end of the visit we had purchased ceramic beads from Makiato Sinayoko, Koutouma Kante, and a few other women who just showed up at Bourema's in the evening and showed us what they had produced. In total we did not purchase many ceramic beads—maybe 12 or so—because the quality is not very high at this point.

Upon our return to Bourema's house, we went to visit the village chief, Chiaka Coulibaly. His wife, daughter and various grand-children were present. He welcomed us and thanked us for visiting him. Florence gave him the DVD of Dancing across the gap, filmed in the village and explained it to him. He gave us his support for the various projects.

8pm-11pm: An official meeting with women about 40 or more (hard to see them all in the dark) from different families, and all the neighborhoods some men were present and elders gave full support. I began by explaining to all that I had come to the village to work with the women's business, as they had requested last year when Wendy Nickish came to visit. I gave a history of our collaboration in this business, because I knew that there were many more women now and I wanted them to know how it all started. I then explained how we sell the products in the US, that mainly students volunteer their time to do so at various events. I mentioned Mali Night that gathers students and people from the community. I also showed them the website under construction and the photos of children modeling the products and women crocheting. I walked amongst them with my laptop open to the various pages. They were very impressed that their images were on the web. I explained that if they wanted to business to thrive and expand, it would be necessary that they learn to make new products and make some changes on the old ones. I told them that while in the village, I would give them hands-on workshops and assured them that they would be capable of learning to make the new products. After my presentation, Bourema began the meeting by stating that it was clear to all that the women's association and the enterprise is open to ALL from the village, regardless or neighborhood. "Everyone is welcome to participate and that it has been so since the beginning" he stated. Hawa Coulibaly had mentioned this as well the day before. The men elders each gave speeches in support of the business enterprise. They told the women to appreciate how far we had come to support them in the crochet business and that in recognition of that appreciation they should create handicrafts of the highest quality. They encouraged the women to come to all our meetings to learn to improve quality and develop the project. By speaking this way, the men were making it clear that the women had full support in this endeavor. It was very clear to me that the women appreciated our efforts already. It was decided that we would begin the first training session tomorrow afternoon.

Tuesday March 16, 2010

8:00 am-9am: breakfast

9am-11:30am: Visit of the Sinayoko quarters with Salif as translator. We first visited Sanamba Fane again about making ceramic beads and buttons. She was busy and said to come after lunch. She showed me the color red of the items she can make by wetting a stone and rubbing it with another stone and water. It was beautiful. I told her that is she produces good products we could have a long working relationship and get many other women involved. She said that about 20 women could do this kind of work in the village and would be happy to be involved. She also already had spoken to Kouroutouma Kante and seen the sample I left her. It was great to learn that they were collaborating already, no competition there. That could have been different in another setting. Very interesting. We then visited Fansi Coulibaly's home he is making bags from material that comes from salt bags. The councound he lives in is so orderly and clean and large. It turns out he

is a pupil of the barabout or imam who looks pretty young to me. Anyway, he is learning the Koran from this man. He is no longer in school and must be around 14 years old. Fansi finished one bag while I took photos. He is a very quiet young fellow, seems super grounded and observant but not a talker, perhaps very shy. I ordered an additional large bag from him. Each bag is 500cfa.

We also visited Seydou sako, another teen age boy making recycled bags for us. I ordered them yesterday as I noticed that young boys were carrying these hand-made bags decorated with plastic recycled material. Perhaps they will sell in the store and create revenue. Seydou was working building a house and came up and showed me the bag almost finished but not entirely. I took a photograph. I should find out how old they are. I learned that these small bags are used by boys to put stones in for their sling shots when they go hunting. The large ones are used for gibier and for carrying peanuts.

After our visit, we walked to the school because I wanted to check out the library and make an appointment with the school teachers to discuss future internships. Simon a primary school teacher was there. He told me that 3 other teachers were away doing training and should return on the evening bus. He spent almost an hour with me. He opened the library for me and we talked inside. There were about 50 books on shelves and a carton of books on a table. He said that they just had been donated by Plan Mali. Almost all the books were Malian classics such as Badian's work and that was nice to see. They were all written in French. He told me that children and teachers felt more comfortable reading in French because they had learned to read and write in that language. The entourage of 20 children that had been with us all morning was now inside the library sitting around the tables, books in hand, looking at them and talking. As this was happening Simon explained that children were not interested in coming to the library and reading. The scene inside the library seemed to indicate otherwise but perhaps it was an anomaly. In any case, he said that they had no librarian at the moment. The former librarian was never around because he was illiterate and was not paid as he should have been. Now the teachers were being trained to be librarians and they would share the duty. I know that this task will be added work for them and I wonder how available they will be to spend time in the library after teaching all day classes of over 100 children. I shared by idea of having one or two US student, fluent in French, coming to do an internship at the library and in the school. He was visibly excited about this possibility. He said that when Wendy Nickish came last year and taught some computer use and microscope use, it was a huge help to the teachers and students. He said that interns could train the teachers who are in dire need of training in computer use. He added that by having a foreigner in the library, it will attract readers who will think it's cool to read if Americans appreciate books. I agree that if US interns come to work in the library, it will attract lots of interest from children. Actually, it worries me slightly because if too many children show up in the library, it may be difficult to manage. I think that we will have to strategize with interns, perhaps ask FAVL for some ideas, before they show up to do this internship.

When I returned to Bourema's compound Hawa Coulibaly was there and Kouroutouma Kante showed up with two animal statues she had molded from

clay. I explained that they were too big and showed her how the beads I ordered would work well with the crochet work that Hawa was creating.

2pm-4:30pm: Around 30 women with their children came to the training to develop the business. We met under the mango tree because it provided shade and some breeze in this incredibly hot day. Before the meeting began I noticed that some women were making cotton thread from raw cotton. I encouraged them to use that cotton to crochet. They were surprised that we would be interested in such product but I told them that Americans love cotton. They said that they could dye it if we want. What a wonderful surprise!

Today I covered quality (there should be plenty of room for shoulders and arms), sizes (they need to make bigger children sizes, and adult sizes for chemises) and age appropriate colors. There was lots of show and tell to make sure that it was not just a theoretical discussion. During the question and answer period, after my teaching, Maimouna said that perhaps children in the US had different sizes than Malian children because I had mentioned that all their baby hats were for children under 2 years old and they did not see it that way. I replied that it was a very good point and that we needed to check on that. I took a child that in the US would be about 14 months and led her in the middle of the circle. Exclamation sounds came from all the women's mouths. They were stunned! They said that the child was in fact 4 years old. It was my turn to be stunned. Given this information, various children came inside the circle and we discussed their potential age in the US. Now, the women will make item for US 12 year-olds when we order that and I will not wonder why they made them for 8 year-olds instead. I closed the training by telling them that the following afternoon, we would move on to fabric and needed changes on products they already make.

After the training, I returned to Bourema's home and found Ky-phuong and Florence testing the larvae with the neem product and BTI.

Dinner: Karim joined us for dinner this evening. The discussion was about the fact that the teen agers were leaving to study in Bamako and were not returning to settle in the village. I mention the details of this conversation under "Sanambélé village" toward the end of this report. In any case, both Karim and Bourema have sons in Bamako and they say that they are certain that their son will not return to stay. Karim said that his son is learning mechanics and that he would like to see him settle back in the village and work on the tractors and other machines (in my opinion there are not very many machines around so I wonder if he would have enough work) but he knows that his son will not resettle in Sanambélé. He said that his son will come and help with planting and harvesting and that is all he can expect and he can't do anything but accept that reality. As an aside, I find it interesting that his son will be a mechanic because traditionally this is the blacksmiths' job to do this and they are from a lower cast. In fact, the only mechanic I saw in the village was in the Sinayoko quarters. This seems to indicate that the cast system is not as rigid in this village and in Mali and perhaps is disappearing with modernization.

Wednesday March 17, 2010

Morning: Breakfast with team and Bourema. We are discussing the option of going to Bougoula's market (3km from Sanambélé) as planned. But we learned that plans changed because there was unrest at the marketplace. Plan Mali donated money to have the current market renovated. However, another neighborhood where the chief resides, wants the market to be rebuilt new in its neighborhood. I don't quite understand where the market was finally rebuilt but one faction is unhappy with the outcome and

decided to take the new market's posts down. Today is the first opening of the new market and no one knows what will happen. Bourema explained that this problem will be solved this morning and that once it is solved market life will continue as usual and people will be satisfied with the final decision, but that until then all are waiting to hear about the outcome. He said that many women in Sanambélé need to go to the market but they are waiting to hear of the outcome before going there today. It seems that all was resolved in mid-morning because Sanambélé women finally went to the Bougoula market around noon (about 3 hours later than usual). For this reason today's training session began around 3pm under the mango tree.

10:30am-Met with Moussa Keita- Director of the primary school in Sanambélé. Megan and Florence discuss having a storytelling session in his class. He loved the idea and proposed doing it Friday morning. I talked to him about the possibility of having future interns in his school. He showed the same enthusiasm as Simon. When I mentioned that my main concern was potable water, he said that the teachers would make sure that bottled water arrived in the village for the interns. He underscored the need for teacher training because the higher administration provided poor training which included changing pedagogical methods and curriculum every year, without providing proper training for it, which ended in confusion for all. He said that if we let him know at least 6 weeks prior to sending interns, he would let his higher administration know about their arrival. We also discussed vacation times so that we don't plan to come when school is closed.

3pm-6pm: Around 30 women came to the training under the mango tree. Today we discussed crochet bracelets (need to be more colorful, intricate patterns, and size appropriate for women); small bags for phones and Ipods (size and also using wooden or ceramic beads made by local craftspeople; beanie hats (I passed some hats around to demonstrate, these were lent to me by my MSU students, ponchos and scarves. After going over these new clothing items, I demonstrated the jewelry they could make with the wood and ceramic crafts. We covered lots of new material in this session and women asked as many questions as needed to make sure they understood. At the end of the training, as it was cooling off under the mango tree, I asked the following questions: (transcription of dialogue)

Question 1: What kind of impact has this business had on your lives?

Answer 1: It has created a stronger sense of community and collaboration between us women. We have a tendency to meet and crochet together, to lend

each other material when we run out, and to talk about designs. “Cela nous permet de nous côtoyer davantage.”

Answer 2: Our involvement in this enterprise has inspired us and made us feel that we could do it. It gives us courage. (I think that they use the French expression ‘nous a encouragées’ in the sense of ‘empowered us.’ There is no work in French for ‘empowering’.

Answer 3: “Even the lazy women are encouraged by this enterprise and decide to get involved. If you believe that we can do it, then we are encouraged and more inclined to believe that we are capable of producing products that people will want to buy.”

Answer 4: “The fact that you are the kind of buyers who actually pay for the products and that you pay immediately encourages us to continue. Generally people don’t pay or pay much latter, this makes it difficult to persevere because we don’t know if we are spending money (we don’t have) and time to make something that we will never get paid for. The way you pay is very helpful to us. (For the record, Dr. Dunkel and I have usually made an order and paid in advance, so that the women have the money to buy the material to make the crafts. If we make the order from the US we send a money gram. When we are in the village, we make the order and pay a few days later when the item is sold to us.)

Answer 5: “This business is the only cash income we have. So it helps solve the cash ‘related needs.’”

Question: What are your cash related needs?

Many women answer: “They are for many purposes.” “First we are now able to return money we may have borrowed from another family.” “We can pay for medication, school fees and school supplies.” “We can buy condiments.” “We can buy food grains such as millet, sorghum or rice. Men usually buy the grains, it is their responsibility to provide the grains for the family. The problem is that they often can’t buy enough to feed the entire family. This money enables us to buy the grain for the children. This is very helpful and unusual that a woman can provide this kind of food service.”

Question: Sometimes I am concerned about the future of the enterprise because I know that we are your main buyers. If Florence and I were to become sick and could no longer work with you, I would not want to see the entire business stop. For the business to survive and thrive, you need to sell your products in Mali through as many venues as possible. Are you able to expand your business in Mali?

Answer: We are selling in Sanambélé and in other villages. We are also selling in a few Malian cities.

Question: What sells the best in Mali?

Answer: The chemise/skirt combinations for children and adult and the children hats.

After this discussion, I asked the women if they had a chance to meet and discuss their future plan. I told them that I was interested because, Florence and I could

collaborate and help. Hawa Coulibaly said that they had discussed a need to become an official cooperative. She is a member of a Shea butter cooperative in Sanakoroba and sees that it is beneficial to have official recognition. She also said that if the women could have a center in the village, an actual physical building designated for them, they could buy material in bulk which would cut costs, and store them in the building. They could also have a room designated for meetings, working together and displaying their products. Finally, she said that if they could gather a small pot of money to be used as a borrowing pot for women out of cash who wanted to buy material to crochet, that would also be helpful. A long discussion ensued about the difficulties and benefits of applying for cooperative status. All women seemed to be in favor, some brought up the issue that many of them did not have identity papers, (this means that according to the government they do not exist) and that getting even a birth certificate when they never had one, was daunting. This seems to be an issue throughout the country at the moment because the Malian government is doing a census and there is this discussion of millions of citizens who have no legal status. Anyway, it was acknowledged that this would be a stumbling block that could they could overcome. Keriba Coulibaly, our translator, told me that he applied for 2 cooperatives in his life and that the process cost him about \$250 for each. He said that he lives in another region and that he is an 'intellectual' so the rules may be different in this region and for farmers. He said that it usually matters who you know and who can grease the wheels. It seems that Hawa Coulibaly and Karim Coulibaly have dealt with this before and are ready to take it on.

I ended the meeting by telling the women that I was very impressed and supported their future project and that Florence and I could certainly collaborate with them to make it happen. I proposed that they announce a meeting to the men and women of the village for the following evening so that we can discuss the project and our collaboration at the village level. I also told them that we had covered all the items in the training sessions. I wanted to give them the entire day of Thursday to crochet as many items as possible and invited them to stop by and see me if they had questions. I proposed that I would begin buying items on Friday afternoon, all day Saturday and Sunday morning. I wanted to meet individually with each woman as I purchased her handicrafts instead of having the usual massive group of women giving me bundles of crochet material to sort through. By dealing with one woman at the time it would also insure that I would buy about the same amount of crafts from each of them so that they would receive an equitable income.

Thursday March 18, 2010

The entire day was dedicated to working on details of building the center, determining the price of material and labor. Florence, Bourema, Karim, Hawa and I poured every part of the project trying to determine if this could be in fact affordable and doable before the rainy season begins in July. We also discussed the cooperative and paper work involved and the importance of having that official status. Determining material price was relatively easy for the men but then they had to go out and ask for estimates from cement layers, and carpenters. We worked until

1pm, had lunch and then continued until about 4 or 5pm. Florence was writing everything out on a large paper so that it could eventually be displayed to the community and easily referenced. By the end, it was determined that to build a two-room center, pay for the cooperative application fees and provide a small pool of money for supplies it would cost \$1500. Once this was established, we explained that we could provide \$1 000 (from service-learning award MSU president donated to the women), the villagers said that they could put in at total of \$450 (\$150 now, \$150 in six months and \$150 in a year). I offered to lend the \$150 that they would pay back to me in a year so that the building could be finished before this rainy season arrived. The projects are short \$45 and I offered to donate that money. All were happy about the outcome and the fact that there would be enough resources to make these projects a reality.

We determined that at the big meeting this evening we would announce the projects, costs, and source of finances. We decided that I would give \$200 this evening to spear off the project and that Florence and I would money gram the rest of the money upon our return to the States.

9pm- Bourema's courtyard is filled with people in a large circle 3 or 4 layer deep. The men elders are sitting on the floor on a plastic mat. Women are sitting on their tiny tabouret, head lamps held by their neck and crocheting nonstop throughout the meeting. The lights coming from their necks are like stars in the night. Florence and I are sitting on chairs with Hawa Coulibaly at our side. Discussion covers the plans, the finances, and sources of the finances. The mediator (as it is traditional to have one) is Sali Sinayoko. We are so happy to see that it is a woman from her cast who has that honor. Florence and I talk about the service – learning award, what it means and how it recognized that the villagers have taken the time to teach us and teach our students who have collaborated with them. We then pull out the trophy that has the name of Hawa Coulibaly and Women's Association of Sanambélé on it and give it to Hawa. She looks like she is almost in tears. She walks around the entire circle showing it and flash lights make it shine in the night (it is made out of glass). All are impressed and proud. The meeting goes on until past 11pm. We donate the first \$200 that night in front of all. We all receive praise for the collaboration and our work in the village. We continue to state our appreciation and happiness to work with the village and the wonderful lessons we are learning from them.

Friday March 19, 2010

9am-Noon: The entire team accompanies Megan to the school to do her storytelling/book project. We provide much needed practical support because there are over 70 children in the classroom and it is difficult to guide so many children in such small quarters. I suggest that you read Megan's report on this activity. I believe that it was a great success. Children heard an old woman recount and act and sing a traditional story about two orphans excluded from their village. They were able to understand the main points of the story. When we asked them what were the main subjects they said: exclusion, it is important to take care of other people's children, unkindness, kindness, the natural difficulties of life. At the end of the project a young girl, Doussouba Dumbia, raised her hand and asked if she could

tell a story to the class. She stood in front of us all and began to tell a story about combating injustice and promoting equality. She was a great story teller and this was a perfect ending on a project that meant to show the importance of keeping traditional story telling alive in the village as modernization makes its debut.

All afternoon: Women come to Bourema's courtyard to sell me their products. I am surrounded all afternoon by a large group of women and children. I explain that I will be buying for the next two days and therefore they don't have to wait around that much but they seem to want to hang out and talk and crochet together.

Saturday March 20, 2010

All day women flow into the courtyard to sell me their products. Children as well come with recycled bags, others send baskets for inspection. The courtyard is bustling with people and I am a bit overwhelmed as the heat is certainly close to 110 degrees. This provides me the opportunity to write down each woman's name and what I purchase from her. I and Megan take photos of each woman we are buying from with products in hand for the website. In late afternoon, Megan takes photos of children wearing the products for the website. I am done by 6pm and decide to sneak out for a walk just before sunset. As I walk towards the outskirts of the village, people call out my name and wave and smile. I wave and move on, hoping I will have some moments of solitude and have a chance to admire the landscape and trees and the sounds of birds. I find some trails and when children at a distance see me walk away from the village, they call my name and point toward Bourema's compound. They are afraid that I am getting lost and showing me the right way home. I'm touched by their attention to my safety. As I return from my walk, I find 'streets' actually more like trails that wind through the village. Everyone who sees me smiles and says hello and my name. Children try to follow me and hold my hand but I gently tell them to go home because it's dinner time. I usually love having the children around but just for these few last minutes, I want to be alone. I have not been alone for 10 days and this silence is truly peaceful. It also gives me a chance to take in the landscape and sounds of nature that are so much part of this place and village life.

This evening is extremely hot. The night does not cool down as usual so we move all mattresses out and sleep in the courtyard under mosquito nets. It is still hot but I'm grateful not to be inside.

Sunday March 21, 2010

7:00am-9:00pm: We slept outside in the courtyard last night because the heat was unbearable in the rooms. It was much better outside; the sounds of the animals—chickens, donkeys and the rest—did not bother me much but kept Ky-phuong awake most of the night. We got up early, sluggish from the heat. After and during breakfast women came over to sell their finished hats and chat. At 8:30am Bourema, Megan and I walked Salif (15years old) to the bus stop. He is going to visit his family during spring break which began yesterday. The Sanambélé bus stop—located in front of the store and behind the school teachers' homes--was lively with travelers and women selling some food. As usual, children were everywhere and kept us entertained while we waited. Friendly smiling women and

men greeted us, as usual, making us feel so welcomed. When I returned to Bourema's complex, there was an old man on a bicycle waiting for me to offer me a papaya. I had met him the evening before on a stroll just before sunset. I had taken a walk around the outskirts of the village and was returning home on village trails when I noticed the old man, surrounded by goats, repairing a wooden fence. Something green was growing beyond the fence so I approached it to see what was being cultivated. He told me that the small trees were papaya trees and I was surprised to learn that they grew them there. We smiled at each other and I made some positive comments about his garden and went on my way, thanking him for his explanation. I am very touched that he offered me a papaya and took the time to bring it over on his old bicycle.

9:00am to 10:30am: Bourema told us that we needed to go say goodbye to the chief of the village. It took him a while to gather us all but finally we headed to the chief's compound with Keriba as our translator. About an hour-long discussion with chief, Karim and another elder but I don't know his name. The conversation covered many topics, details of all our projects, discussion of future projects with library and school teachers and children, the importance of sharing each other's cultures, the good parts of our cultures but not wanting to change each other or put one culture above the other. Discussion about how Malian administration wanted to change how they did things, through the school and that this does not always fit with their traditional ways. One example they gave was about teachers and parents hitting their children to make them obey. They have used corporal punishment to teach discipline at home and feel unsettled by the fact that they are told it is not appropriate to do so.

They were very supportive of the business enterprise and pointed out that it was important that we were not giving women charity but instead teaching the women and empowering them to make a living. "We would not want to just be given things" said Karim because it would not be sustainable. "This is the best way to support the village" he added.

11:00-1:30pm: Upon our return to Bourema's home we were all so happy to have heard from the elders that they judged each project valuable to the village and it was clear that they were very supportive. Women continued to come to sell me their handicrafts and to give me change they owed me. Bourema came up to me and said that all the women were very happy about the outcome of the training and the future of the enterprise. He said that this was particularly important because it was the main source of cash income in the village. He said that in other villages, people make coal and sell it for income but that since they don't do that they had difficulties coming up with needed cash. This affected many villagers he added. We packed and had lunch of rice and peanut sauce. About 30-40 people (maybe more) gathered to say goodbye to us. Bourema told me that this place was my home and that I can come back anytime; he repeated 'quand tu veux' over and over and said 'tu es chez toi ici.' His wife Mariam was smiling and thanking us.

3pm: Arrival at Le Loft Hotel, responded to emails and especially e-mailed Nadège Chassaing who is in charge of Samusocial Mali. I wanted to remind her that she had given me an appointment for tomorrow morning. I would like to interview her for my book on volunteering in French speaking countries.

Evening: Dinner at the Campagnard with the entire team and Keriba's two daughters as our guests.

Monday March 22, 2010

9am-1030: Visit with Nadège Chassaing, director of Samusocial an NGO that works with street children. Megan Sullivan was with me and partook in the dialogue. I was already well aware of how the Samusocial works because I volunteered with them in France and interviewed the Ouagadougou and Dakar offices. Nadège explained that unlike the other Samusocial, she does not provide shelter for the children. Instead Samusocial has partnered 5 other NGOs located in Bamako who provide temporary lodging to street children, at time job training, and social workers to help children return home if possible. We had a long conversation on the cause of homelessness among children, on young homeless girls giving birth to their children on the streets and then raising them there; on the fact that when asked, 70% of the homeless girls say that they prostitute themselves. Nadège described the work of the other NGOs that I will try to meet on my next visit to Bamako. We also had a long discussion on the importance of coming into contact with different cultures. She was very impressed by the work our team had been doing in Sanambélé and said that cross-cultural experiences are extremely valuable. She also said that she will decimate the information about the handicraft business to the expat associations in Bamako and suggested that we visit a nearby boutique *Mali Chic*.

10:30-12:30: We found *Mali Chic* and visited this beautiful boutique owned by 6 people. It may be a cooperative. We purchased some items and spoke to the salesperson who told us that the buyer, Fatim, was not in at the moment. I contacted her later by phone and she invited us to return tomorrow and show her the products. Megan and Florence will go tomorrow with a sample box of the products. Went to the tailor to pick up the small cloth bags I had made from the dresses we could not sell. I paid 150CFA for each bag, there were 86 total bags. I also picked up a shirt I had made for my husband with a popular Malian cloth that features Barack and Michelle Obama. They are so popular in Mali. Everyone I spoke to said they loved our president. This is the first time in over a decade that I travel abroad and hear positive comments about an American politician.

Afternoon: Moved out of my hotel room and moved in with Megan and Florence for the afternoon. I packed, made sample boxes of products for *Mali Chic*, worked on report.

7pm-9pm: Dinner at Aissata Traore's home with the entire team, Mariam (Abdoulaye's wife), Keriba, Adama and Belco. The food was outstanding as usual. She is a

wonderful cook and hostess. I say my goodbyes to the team. Megan and Ky-phuong were wonderful team members and they truly inspire me.

9pm: Departure for airport for an 11:40 flight to Paris

Tuesday March 23, 2010

Arrival in Paris in the morning, departure 3 hours later for Cincinnati, then Salt-Lake City, and finally Bozeman at 9:25pm. Exhausting flight as usual. Bob Diggs picked me up at Bozeman airport.

Total purchases of products made by villagers since from 2007-present

In 2007: Dr. Dunkel purchases 37 000 CFA of crocheted chemises

In 2008: Dr. Giusti purchases 283 000 CFA of crocheted chemises, bags, bracelets, necklaces. Dr. Giusti advanced the money for these purchases; MSU students sold the handicraft products in Bozeman. Dr. Dunkel also made purchases but we don't have a record of the amount.

In 2009: Dr. Giusti purchases 644 500 CFA of crocheted chemises, bags, bracelets, necklaces and cloth bags. MSU students and Bozeman high school Amnesty International Club students sold the handicraft products in Bozeman. Dr. Dunkel also made purchases but we don't have a record of the amount.

In 2010 (on this visit): Dr. Giusti purchases 346 200 CFA of crocheted chemises, bags, bracelets, necklaces, pottery and wooden beads and baskets. Dr. Dunkel also made purchases for 20 000 CFA.

Woodworkers/purchases: By the end of my stay in the village, we had purchased wood works from Dédé, Drissa and another woodworker who sent his final product to me through Salif. (250CFA per beads/pendants)

Basket purchases: By the end of the visit we had purchased 16 baskets from Sanamba Fane (paid 300, 400, 500 depending on size) and 5 from Sayo Fane.

Ceramic beads purchased: By the end of the visit we had purchased ceramic beads from Makiato Sinayoko, Koutouma Kante, and a few other women who just showed up at Bourema's in the evening and showed us what they had produced. In total we did not purchase many beads—maybe 12 or so—because the quality is not very high at this point. (250 CFA per beads)

Crochet items: 323 000 CFA

Bags made from recycled rice bags and plastic trinkets such as pen and bottle caps: (used and made by boys to store rock for their sling shots as they go hunting for birds) 6 000 CFA

VILLAGE OF SANAMBÉLÉ

People, agriculture, and geography

- It is located 60 kilometers South East of Bamako
- About 1,200 inhabitants (estimate, no census done in village and great majority have not been registered. In 2008, we were told that there were about 1000 inhabitants. It is not likely that it would have increased so much in 2 years)
- It is divided in 6 quartiers (neighborhoods). They are called—Coulibaly, Samaké, Samaké, Doumbia, Sacko, Sinayoko. There is a ‘chef de quartier’ who is the spokes person for each neighborhood. The women who live in these neighborhoods usually do not have the same last name because the custom is not to marry someone with your maiden name. Also women keep their maiden names after marriage.
- The population is Bambara, animist and Muslim. I only met one Christian. Polygamy is prevalent in the village as it is accepted by animists and Muslims. I was told that there were muezzins from each of the neighborhoods. I met an imam in the Sinayoko quarters. He must have been in his late 30s; his compound was spotless. Bourema told me that there are at least 10 marabouts (Koranic scholars and teachers) in the village.
- There is a village chief (the Dougoutigi), with a council of elders. The name of the current chief is Chiaka Coulibaly.
The three most recent chiefs are: Chiaka Coulibaly installed in 2008; Douma Coulibaly (he was the grandfather of Bourama Coulibaly and husband of Mousouni Samake); and Seydou Coulibaly (this was the father of Hawa Coulibaly)
- The villagers are subsistence farmers. Both men and women farm the grains and the vegetables. Their main, preferred grain is millet. It is grown in rain fed fields. They also cultivate sorghum, corn, cowpeas, and some rice in rain fed fields. Their vegetable plots are irrigated by hand from sprinkling cans with water drawn from the garden wells. In these plots mainly located along the wet-season river, there are many different kinds of vegetables grown. These include okra, hibiscus (flowers for tea), tomatoes, hot pepper, eggplant (both the African variety and the European variety), carrots, lettuce, sweet potatoes, onions, and many other vegetables.
- There are a growing number of chickens in the village. They are fed on the spilled grain or peanuts from processing in the courtyard and outdoor kitchen areas. In the far fields, Bourama Coulibaly keeps chickens in a structure at night and often feeds them termites on sticks that climb out of the nearby termite mounds on to the sticks. There are also many donkeys, goats, sheep, and cows.

Institutions/stores

- One K-9 school which serves Sanambélé children as well as some from other villages that have no secondary school.
- There is a well-attended mosque in the village. A section of the mosque is for women, the other for men.
- There is a dispensary but not health care worker since 2009
- Two stores, one sells some food stuff, the other gas
- One store that replenishes batteries

Health

- No 'western care' health care worker in the village. One male nurse works in the nearby village. I was told that there are at least 10 marabouts in the village. I am not certain if that refer to religious teachers or to traditional 'healers' who used plant extract and magic to heal their patients. The marabout's house I visited, had plants drying in bunches hanging from trees but I was told that a young boy who was with me was living there to learn the Koran. So it is unclear. Perhaps he is both: the religious Muslim teacher and the healer.
- 68 births in the village last year (2007)
- no one died of malaria in 2009
- The villagers have identified the fight against malaria has their main objective, the second being the fight against hunger.
- Some children show evidence of malnutrition

Education

- There is a pre-school, a primary school and a junior high school in the village. They were built by Plan Mali.
- There is a small library built by Plan Mali in 2008. It is vastly under used because there is no librarian. It was closed during my stay in the village. There are table and chairs and about 100 books in there.
- Adults continuously expressed their wish to send their children to school, viewing education as a possible step out of poverty for the families.
- The sign put up by Plan Mali at the entrance of the village says that 100% of the children attend primary school. There are no statistics for junior high school. Many children from other towns seem to attend the secondary school and some of these children live with Sanambélé families. In Bourema's home, for instance, he is boarding 7 children who do not have a secondary school in their villages. Salif, the 15 year old living with him, has been there for 4 years. He only goes home when school is not in session. This means that he basically is growing up away from his siblings and parents.
- Based on our observation and on conversations with Karim, Bourema and some teen agers, after junior high school most boys go to live in Bamako to continue their education. We were told that these children do not settle back into the village. If they find a job after school, then they come periodically to visit and help work in the fields. If they don't find work, they don't even return for a visit or to help out because they are looking for work and don't want to leave Bamako. The parents seem resigned to this fact. When I asked them how they felt about

their children leaving and not returning to settle, they said that it was good anyway; they wanted their children to go get an education.

Associations

- Farmers' Association headed by the elder, Karim Coulibaly
- The **Women's Association** has been in place for over 7 years. The women as a group work in other peoples' fields for money; they are responsible for managing the village grinder; and support each other when one of the members gets married. They also collaborate on the handicraft business. Hawa Coulibaly is the head of this Association.

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SANAMBELE VILLAGE AMI DE L'ENFANT							
INDICATEURS DE MENAGE							
INDICATEURS	2008	2009	2010	INDICATEURS	2008	2009	2010
SURVIE DE L'ENFANT « VACCINATION »				EAU POTABLE HYGIENE ET ASSAINISSEMENT			
Pourcentage d'enfants de 12-23 mois qui sont complètement vaccinés		0		Pourcentage de ménages qui ont accès à l'eau potable de façon permanente		42	
Pourcentage de femmes enceintes qui font au moins quatre consultations prénatales		17		Proportion de ménages qui ont une latrine adéquate.		0	
Pourcentage de femmes enceintes qui ont reçu au moins 2 doses de VAT.		82		Proportion des ménages dont les membres se lavent les mains au savon avant de manger		0	
Pourcentage d'accouchements assistés par un personnel qualifié		100		Proportion des ménages dont les membres se lavent les mains au savon après le contact avec les excréments		26	
Pourcentage d'enfants de 0-5 ans qui dorment toutes nuits sous moustiquaires imprégnées d'insecticide (MI).		32		MICRO FINANCE « TONTINES AMELIOREES »			
Pourcentage de femmes enceintes qui dorment toutes nuits sous moustiquaires imprégnées d'insecticide (MI)		72		Pourcentage de femmes qui adhèrent à un système de crédit/ Epargne communautaire		13	
NUTRITION « POSITIVE DEVIANCE »				PROTECTION ET PARTICIPATION DE L'ENFANT			
Pourcentage d'enfants de 0-6 mois qui sont exclusivement allaités au sein.		100		Pourcentage d'enfants de 0 à 18 ans qui ont été enregistrés à la naissance		30	
Pourcentage d'enfants de 0 à 5 ans qui ont un indice poids - âge normal.		95		Pourcentage de fillettes de 0 à 4 ans non excisées		100	
EDUCATION « CDFE « CENTRE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA PETITE ENFANCE »				Pourcentage de comités de gestion d 'OCBs ayant des enfants dans leur composition			
Taux brut de scolarisation au préscolaire		100				0	
Taux brut de scolarisation à l'école primaire		100					