

Mini Dairies in rural areas of Mali : A locale concept of Food Sovereignty

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Presentation of VSF-B



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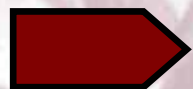
VSF-B is a NGO in existence for about 15 years

Mission: Improve the wellbeing of vulnerable people through assisting them to optimize their livestock activities

Vision: Livestock is a sustainability issue and a stabilizing factor in development

Approach: In partnership building the local capacities for self development

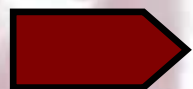
VSF-B General Background



Budget 2008 : 8 500 000 €



120 paid staff and several volunteers



16 projects in 8 countries

West Africa : Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso

Central Africa : Congo, Rwanda

East Africa : Kenya, South Soudan, Uganda

In Mali since 1998

- Project PASAPA (cofinance DGCD) 1998/2002**
- Project APLFLSA (cofinance DGCD) 2003/2007**
- Projects PRODEL K and PAFEC (cofinance DGCD) -
2008/2010 - 600 000 euro/year**

12 private veterinairians installed

4 dairy units installed

Organised value chains for small livestock

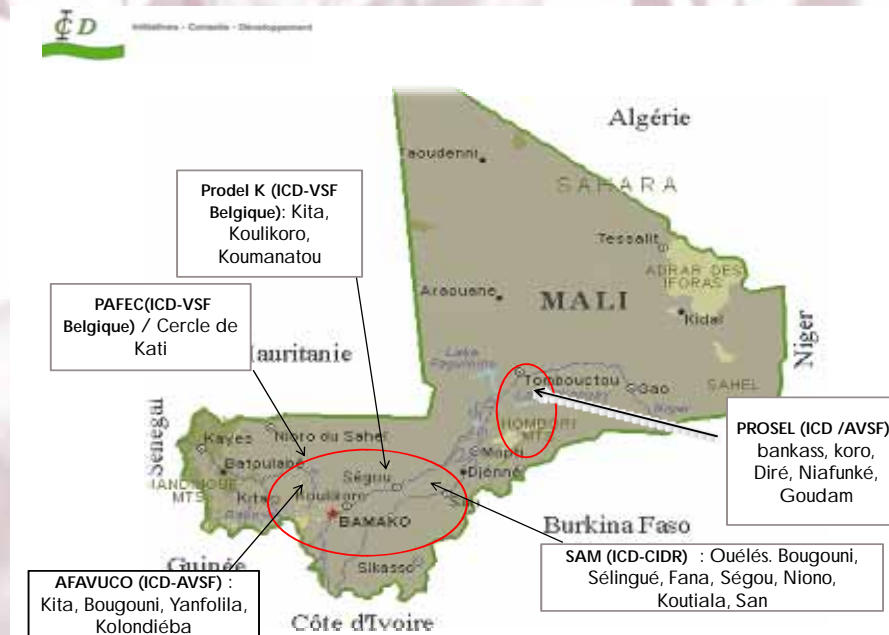
Assisted 50 vulnerables+16 women IGA groups

ICD, our local development actor



Initiatives - Conseils - Développement

- Budget of 360 Million Fcfa (550.000 €), 43 paid staff
- Partners : CIDR, AVSF, VSF B, Cordaid, Diakonia...
- 5 projects in 5 regions Mali



Mali, milk and food sovereignty

- Production of milk in Mali: 600 000 tons (FAO, 2005)
- Part of the production selfconsummed: 50% (BM, 2009)
- Part of the production processed : <10% (BM, 2009)
- Consumption of milk in Mali: 560 000 tons (FAO, 2002)
- Importations : between 10 and 16 Billion Fcfa (DNPIA)

Milk: Essential Production

Local Potentiel is underutilised

Costly Importations

Production of the local milk

- 98% extensive agro-pastoral and 2% semi-intensive
- Production in inaccessible areas: poor access to inputs
- Local breeds with low productivity
- Dispersed Production

Deconnexion supply and demand

Rural production versus urban markets

Production in rain season, market during dry season

Four major problems with the milk food chain in Mali



Secluded and fragmented production : how to close the gap between producers and consumers / inputs



Dry season issues : how to increase production



Storage of surplus : how to stock a perishable product



Sustainability: how to develop an economical model



One of the answers to these problems:

The rural mini dairy



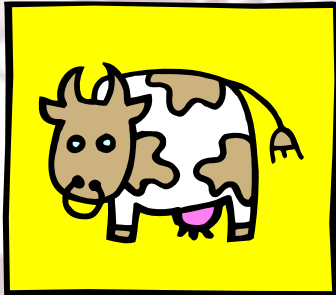
An efficient interface between farmers, market & inputs



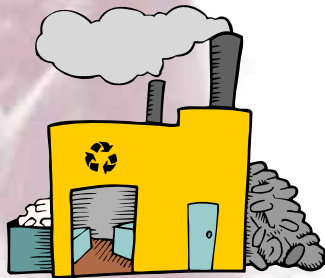
A tool to bring a dynamic to the region while promoting food sovereignty

The mini dairy

The service provider to the farmers



Access to inputs (eg feed, credit and training)

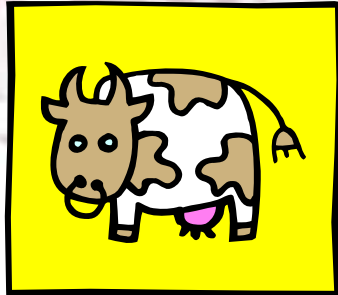


Valorisation and adding value to the raw milk
(40 cents / litre)



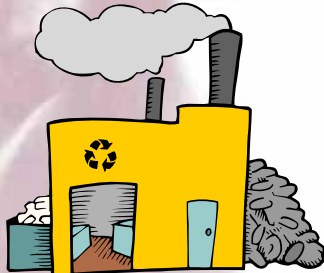
Access to the market, joint milk collection

Local imbedding



Localised collection in a radius of about 30km

Promotion of locally produced feed/by-products



Creating local employment next to income for local farmers

Improve local know how (traditional products: sirime)



Local market development : nearby towns,
traditional market/venues

Food sovereignty and inputs: Issues around animal feed

- Cotton cakes becoming scarce with the crisis in the cotton value chain
- Without cotton cakes it becomes difficult to develop the livestock activities further
- ICD and CIDR are developing a local soja program (570 tons for 3 enterprises and 1300 producers)

No Food sovereignty without
having the inputs in place

Mini dairies :

A dynamic local tool for development

- 9 dairy units put in place by ICD (VSF B and CIDR)
- 348 000 litres of milk processed (avg. 105l/day/dairy)
- About 120 people directly employed : dairy personnel, wholesale people, retail...
- Over 500 farmers are delivering milk
- Average annual income per farmer= 165 000 fcfa

SWOT analyses of the mini dairies

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Short Chain and local imbedding :
local ownership and local benefits

Acquired know how

Organising of farmers and
consolidated markets

Proven economic rentability

Local milk highly appreciated:
flourishing market

Political intrest/willingness

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Management competences
insufficient

Weak resilience to crises

Governance often not
effective

Milk Volume limited and as
such impact limited

Competition with imported
milk powder

Missing infrastructures

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Future



Necessity to reinforce governance of the dairies and their capacity to become resilient to crises



Valid Initiatives but marginal impact which should be developed or integrated into other larger interventions

Conclusion



By imbedding in local conditions, the mini dairy can be a factor in local development



A local initiative that should be integrated in a larger national policy/intervention frame work



It is necessary that there is a political enabling environment:

To develop access to markets, inputs and know how

Bringing balance between the farmers and consumer

- Questions....

