



Joliba
working to restore livelihoods



The Joliba Trust has supported grassroots development projects in Mali for over 30 years. We know the country and its people well and as a result our work is low cost and effective. We focus on sustaining and improving rural livelihoods in particularly poor areas in order to reduce the need for migration; improving the lives of women; and providing opportunities for young people.

Joliba works directly with two local partner organisations in Mali. We are immensely grateful for the dedication and courage of our 14 staff. Our Field Director is a talented Malian Agronomist.

 ***Mali is a large country in the heart of West Africa. Mali built a series of empires based on its ability to trade goods safely over large distances and was once the size of Western Europe. Mali has a dynamic, cosmopolitan, and hard-working population, and has one of the greatest artistic heritages in the world. It is currently one of the poorest countries.***



Joliba Trust

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TRUSTEES: Deborah Hutchinson (Chair), Melroy Mukwaya, Trudie Onyechi, Richard Savage (BA Oxon), Caroline Hart (Founder and Co-ordinator), Dr. Polly Richards • **PATRONS:** Jon Snow, Caroline Lucas MP

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

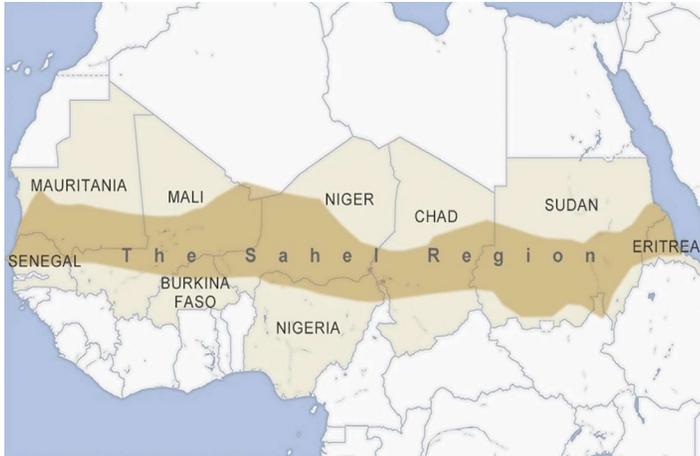
We would like to thank everyone for their generous support for our work. We are particularly grateful to those of you who have stayed with us for many years and who have contributed so much.

Some of our achievements in the last 20 years include:

- Building over 200 village wells in an area with one of the least access to water in the world.
- Planting and regenerating millions of trees. Thirty percent of women's income in the reforested areas now comes from tree products.
- Developing a women's micro-credit fund of over £400,000 which has circulated annually for over 25 years. This has supported the development of small enterprises such as raising sheep and pigs and planting vegetable gardens and has been a lifeline to very poor rural women. The original fund is now managed by the women and run autonomously.
- Stabilising over 2000 acres of sand dunes. This has sustained the livelihoods of over 30,000 people in an important cultural area that would have otherwise become uninhabitable.
- Building three maternity centres and training over 800 Village Birth Attendants which has dramatically reduced maternal and child mortality.
- Training communities in the collection of locust eggs. Prior to the project up to 60% of harvests were lost to locusts and grasshoppers.



HOW OUTSIDE INFLUENCES ARE CHANGING PEOPLE'S LIVES



 ***The Sahel, or southern 'shore' of the Sahara desert is home to some 300 million people. Temperatures in the Sahel are rising faster than anywhere else and the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change is currently predicting a 6 degree rise in temperature. Mali is one of the 20 countries most vulnerable to climate change.***

 ***In many areas there is little soil left***

OUR WORK IN 2020-21: CENTRAL MALI

According to Mali's Agricultural Advisory Service, in the last 40 years, 60% of topsoil has been lost and 70% of pasture resources have disappeared. Cattle-raising is key to the economy but the majority of herders have now lost their livestock and it is becoming increasingly difficult to grow food.

In the last 10-20 years, large numbers of people have been forced to migrate within Mali because their land has become too poor to support them. Conflicts over scarce natural resources and water are growing. International jihadist movements are now preying on the difficulties brought by climate change and are doing their best to undermine the wonderful humanity and social cohesion that is the traditional society of the Sahel.

 ***Sand storms are becoming much more regular***

Food Aid

We provided food aid to three of our project villages: Orokamba, Diangoudia and Anakedie. People had been prevented from farming by armed groups for more than two years and as they had no food, they would have had to leave and become refugees. Communities managed to negotiate a peace agreement with the armed groups in 2020, and thanks to your generous help, people are now farming again and slowly rebuilding their lives. These are viable villages



with good land and water.

7 tons of millet were purchased in the local market, which provided 25 kgs of food per person and around 934 calories a day for just over 3 months. The cost was 5p per person per day. It is worth noting that food aid is much more expensive than long-term development work.

This is a report from the villages in April 2021:

Dounayerou DARA:

We received 17 bags of millet for our (extended) family. We will use one bag for planting this year's millet crops. As we are hungry we will consume a small ration from March-June.. We will continue with one meal a day now so that we can have two meals a day when we farm...We will never stop thanking you for your help.

Pascal DARA, Diangoudia:

We are a supportive community and mutual aid has always been possible. But today our granaries are empty, our animals have been stolen, and for more than two years we could not go out. Today we have a peace agreement. It has allowed us to breathe. All the young people have left. The rest of us are gathering hay from the fields to sell in Koro. We received 9 bags of good millet. We will keep one bag for seed crops and the 8 bags will give us the strength to farm. Thanks to you we will be able to cultivate our fields. You have saved us.

Antoine Doumbo:

We were very hungry. Our only food was millet flour in water once a day. We only allowed the children to drink this 3 times a day. It has been a year since our families lived with us. All the women, children and old people left the village. The jihadists wanted to destroy our village. They were even shooting at our children tending the animals. Your help arrived when it was most needed. It reassures us and gives us strength thinking that at least during the period of agricultural work we will have something to eat and we have seed to plant crops.

Marcel Dara:

We have really suffered during two successive years.. It was difficult to sleep, and when we were sick we had no means to go for treatment, but it was the hunger that exhausted us. I received 5 and a half bags for my family. We will keep 53 kg for the seed for next year's crops and we will consume the rest for at least 3 months.. May God fill you with happiness as you have filled us with happiness

Pierre DARA:

We were a self-sufficient village in terms of food. Every year we were sending millet to Koundou to help people there. Today we are a village empty of everything. Normally when we are hungry, we sell animals to buy cereals, but all our animals have been stolen, we have nothing to sell. Thank you for your sympathy and consideration for us or when everyone forgot us.

SUSTAINING LIVELIHOODS IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Stone contour walls

201 volunteers in 18 villages built a remarkable 63,630 meters of stone contour walls, using handhewn stones, to contain rainwater run-off and improve their land.

Tabièma Kassogue, Farmer in Kansongo, district of Wadouba:

My neighbour built stone lines and when he harvested well, I built stone lines for all my plots. I was surprised by the amount of cereals and beans harvested. I was able to have ten cartloads of millet that will feed my family for 9 months, while in the previous year I collected 5 cartloads. I thank Joliba for allowing me to grow more cereals that can feed my family for 4 and a half months longer.

Seydou Tebsougue, Gongon:

We have practiced the use of stone lines since the time of our great-grandparents, but Joliba has taught us to build them with a new arrangement of stones that control the direction of the water flow. With the traditional way, I harvested between 7 and 8 cartloads at most. This year I was able to collect 11 cartloads.



 **A field that has recovered with the use of stone lines.**



 **Stone contour lines hold water run-off and help to regenerate soil.**



 *Women celebrating the stone lines.*

Half-moon basins

Half moon basins were constructed to retain rainwater on 101 hectares of very poor land in 7 villages.



 **Each half moon basin is filled with compost-rich soil into which crops are sown. Rainwater is held so that even if there is a 15-day gap in rainfall the soil remains humid. This is a means of growing crops in areas where even weeds will not grow.**

Ali Tapily, Bendiéli:
I made the half moons on land that was unsuitable for agriculture. I was able to harvest 8 cartloads and people came to see my plot. Thanks to this additional production, the food for a whole year

for my family is assured. I am very happy because this year I will not have to sell my animals to buy millet.

Boureima Ongoïba, Ingre:
I never succeeded in growing more than 8 cartloads, but with the half moons, this year I harvested 12 cartloads of millet. The millet harvested contains more seeds. In addition the seeds are large and this can feed my family all year round.

Composting

Compost-making activities took place in 41 villages and 571 volunteers made compost for their plots.

Boukari TOGO, Kani-Bonzon:
We have poor, degraded farmland. In years of good rainfall, I never exceeded 5 cartloads of grain. This year I prepared 100 loads of compost and I collected 8 cartloads, which led me to build a new granary. My 2020 harvest will allow me to feed my family for 14 months.

Binta Togo, Tawanongou:
After using the compost I doubled my yields and gained 200 kg of peanuts, 25 kilos of hibiscus and 50 kg of cowpeas.

The peanuts will be sold and the hibiscus seeds will be used as condiments for the sauce.

Abdina Poudiougou, Bondo:

I grow millet, groundnuts, fonio and beans. In view of the reduction and poor distribution of the rains, we have formed a society of cereal producers. Thanks to Joliba our society has been trained in compost-making. We no longer use expensive fertiliser but our yields have almost doubled.



 **Using new techniques, compost can be made in just 30 days**

Garibou Poudiougou:

Compost-making saved me £740.00 as I did not have to buy millet.

Yamono Kassogue, Moh-leye:

Every year I grow okra, groundnuts and sorrel. Since I made compost my peanut harvest has quadrupled, and the okra and sorrel have more than doubled. In all I have earned £54. With this I bought two sacks of baobab leaves for £18 and the rest of the money was used to buy dried and smoked fish, salt, oil, dried onions and soap for the family.

Hassana Togo:

I was born and raised in Balaguina, I sold 2 large rams every year to buy fertilizer for my plot. It was during Joliba's awareness sessions that I understood that fertilizer depletes the soil in the long run. I immediately opted for composting and put 120 loads on my land. I collected 11 loads of millet against 8 loads with fertilizer. I also collected 3 bags of sorrel. Not only did I not have to sell my sheep, but also I collected 3 more loads.



 **Distributing compost on field areas**

TREE PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

We are restoring tree cover in four ways: through tree planting, through promoting natural regeneration, through rewilding and by managing existing tree resources.

Tree planting from nursery grown trees

In the last 7 years we have trained 80 nursery managers in 15 districts. In that time 1,620,458 nursery saplings of 65 different species have been successfully grown.

Yakoundia Guindo, Nurseryman in Bereli:
Almost every day people come to buy seedlings and I now have a permanent source of income. Thanks to this income we now have two ploughing oxen, a plough, a donkey and twenty goats. This has made me an important person in the neighborhood.

Allaye Guindo, Nurseryman in Goro:
I was the poorest person of my village. I could not feed my family and we suffered a lot. I

left the village to be a Gold Miner but it did not work. Since I became a Nurseryman all my problems are over. I have been able to buy a donkey cart and two ploughing oxen. We now have sheep, goats and 10 oxen, all earned through the nursery. I have paid for my daughter's education. I will be eternally grateful to Joliba who trained and equipped me. My clients who buy the trees are World Vision, Joliba, and many local people.

Fatoumata Togo, Goro:

In our area there were almost no baobab trees left. We had to buy the leaves at Derou market at £7.50 a bag. Thanks to Joliba we no longer have to buy baobab leaves and consume the leaves of our own trees.

Salimata Dama, Enè:

Four years ago we planted 2,500 baobab seedlings in my village. Thanks to this planting, our problem with finding the money to buy baobab leaves is over. In our family, we needed 20 bags which cost £150-180 a

year. Now we have fresh leaves for 3 months and dried leaves for 9 months. The whole village is supplied with baobab leaves. This is a very successful project that meets our needs.

The trees people planted were chosen for the following purposes:

- To increase crop yields in field plots; to stabilise dunes; to assist rewilding; and to provide shade in schools, well areas, markets, and village squares
- Fruit trees have been grown to improve nutrition and household income. These include grafted jujube, pomegranate, sugar apple, papaya and guava. These species are fast-growing and undemanding.
- To introduce valuable new species and to improve biodiversity
- To provide species that can be sustainably harvested for firewood

 ***This year 156,802 saplings were grown and planted from nurseries in Central Mali. The seedlings are grown from local seeds in beds of home-made, peat-free compost, and are sold in recycled bags.***





 **Baobab leaves provide a staple food resource that is eaten with millet. The fruit is used as a healing herb and the fibres are used for making ropes. 88,786 people already consume the baobab leaves from the trees they have planted**

Tree Regeneration

A count of 228,302 new trees were grown in fields using natural regeneration methods during the year. Our staff estimate that over 300,000 new trees were grown as not all areas were counted.

In the last 10 years, activities to promote tree regeneration have taken place in 80 villages in the districts of Bondo, Dioungani, Kopro-pen, Kani-bonzon, Madougou, Youdiou, and Barapireli. 1,590 volunteers were trained in identification and protection of seedling germination and in pruning techniques. This has resulted in the growth of over 2,318,666 new trees.

A third of the women in these districts have developed small businesses selling *Acacia raddiana*, *Zizyphus*, and *Acacia albida* fruits.



 **Balanites tree fruits being sold as cattle fodder**

 **5-10 year old regenerated trees. These trees greatly increase agricultural yields and prevent desertification**

Rewilding

In an extraordinary act of faith in this project, Herders and Farmers have given a vast area of 5,195,582 hectares (12,838,563 acres) to rewilding to regenerate the tree and pasture resources they need. This is in 39 sites in the districts of Dioungani, Pignari, Barassara, Bondo and Madougou.

These areas are protected from grazing and from harvesting of wood and natural resources. The results of the rewilding have been extraordinary. Within ten years, each hectare now has diverse pasture, and between 500-2000 new trees per hectare are growing. The rewilding is allowing a recovery of over 250 million new trees



 ***Bare land which is beginning to recover in just a few months in a protected area***

a year in the set aside areas! The recovery of the land and its tree cover with such speed is extraordinary and provides tremendous hope. I think Nature is the most powerful of all in Africa.

Herders now have pasture to feed their livestock throughout the year, and important species are recovering. In the words of one of the beneficiaries *“... thanks to this activity we have understood that it is humans that are the greatest destroyers of nature. In less than 10 years we have wild animals again. People have seen hyenas and even antelopes.”*

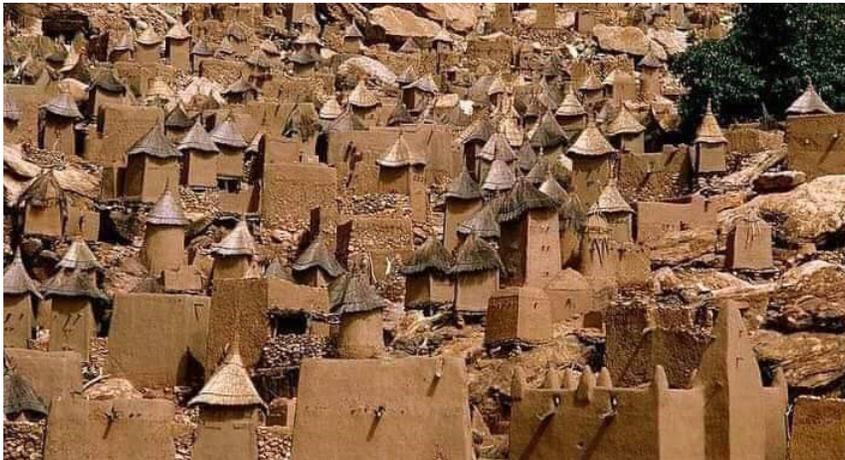


 **Old trees are protected and allowed to fruit**

Please support Tree Planting!

People would like to plant a lot more trees. They would like to increase the numbers of trees planted in agroforestry and community schemes, and many more people would like to set up fruit and nut orchards.

It costs just 15p to plant and maintain a tree that will improve crop yields, prevent desertification, and provide livestock fodder and food resources to people. It costs just 75p to provide a grafted fruit tree to provide significant income for women and young people!



 **Yendouma, a beautiful Dogon village. The thatched buildings are granaries.**

Beekeeping

280 new Beekeepers were trained and provided with equipment during the year. As there was no rainfall in many areas, many trees and plants did not flower, which meant that there was less nectar for the bees, and honey harvests were down. Nevertheless, people were able to harvest a modest amount of honey and, even in their first year, the new beekeepers raised over £10,000 in honey sales.

Beekeepers were trained in bee and hive management and sustainable honey harvesting methods. The hives were made by local Blacksmiths and local Tailors have been trained to make the beekeeping suits.

Amadou Pamatek from Saldimi:

I am a traditional beekeeper. I like the practice of modern beekeeping without the use of fire and no bee stings. The honey harvested is very clean, and it is beautiful to see.

Mariam Tapily from Komegou:

Harvesting honey is very easy with a beekeeping suit and a smoker and we harvested without problem. We have pure, clean honey and sold all of it in the village.

Fatouma Tapily from Andia:

Everyone who bought honey came back a week later for more, and it all went very quickly. We have paid some of the money into an account for the replacement of the equipment.





 **Top bar beehive which will last for many years**

We would like to establish a Beekeepers' Buying Association in the town of Bandiagara to buy and market honey from the village associations. Women would like training in bottling, so that the honey could be sold in town for double the price at £3 per litre. Women also wish to learn about wax extraction. The wax is used in leather processing and there are women who wish to learn to make soap with the beeswax.

Our support has led to a marked improvement in beekeeping practices in the area. Eighty percent of traditional Beekeepers have become part of the beekeeping project and now use smokers for harvesting honey rather than the old method of using fire. This killed bee populations, was dangerous for beekeepers, and could cause forest fires.

With the safer methods of beekeeping, greater numbers of people, including women, have been able to take up Beekeeping. This provides much-needed income in areas with few alternatives and helps to support bee populations. Bees contribute to maintaining biodiversity by assisting the pollination of crops, trees and flora; and honey is highly sought after both by Herbalists and the local population.

Please help more people to take up beekeeping in Mali! A beekeeping suit costs just £16, a top bar hive is £18.75, and a smoker is £9.

DUNE STABILISATION

Dune stabilisation took place in 14 villages in the districts of Sangha, Dourou and Kani-Bonzon. 557 volunteers worked to stabilise and plant a further 297 acres of dunes. The materials used were 6,120 cartloads of Euphorbia cuttings, 6,120 cartloads of hedgerow plants, 6,120kg of grass seeds and 32,000 nursery saplings.

Since 2013 we have stabilised over 2,000 acres of dunes in a densely populated area which is a UN World Heritage Site. We have become well known in Mali for this work.

Adama Togo, Balaguina

In Balaguina the dune was very high and was moving onto our farmland. We were struggling unsuccessfully to stabilise it until we partnered with Joliba. With the use of contour grid-planting, today our dune is stabilised. There are squirrels, hares, hedgehogs and birds now. In only three years the land has recovered and the abandoned area around the dune is growing crops again.



 **A team of dune stabilisation volunteers in Telly**

Mamadou Guindo, Wallia

The dune stabilisation has completely changed the appearance of our environment. Instead of hills of sand, in just three years work we now have pasture with trees, grasses and rodents. We have found the solution to a crucial problem. Our farming plots are protected, there is less wind, and the grass and trees are growing. We are in control of our land again and our harvests are good.

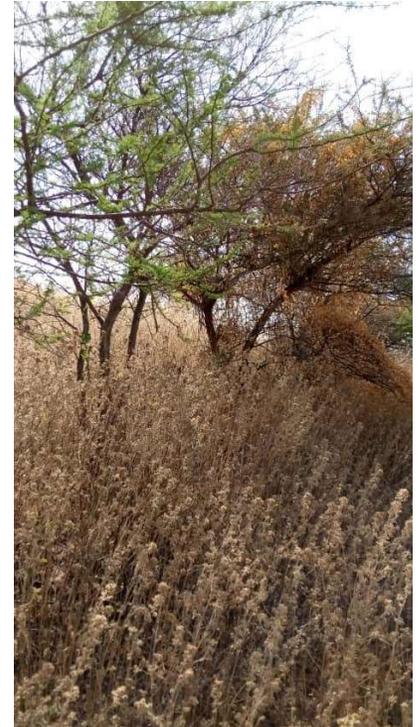
We would very much like to increase the amount of work we are doing on dune stabilisation in order to prevent the need for migration.

We are modifying our methods to plant more varied trees in the dunes. Each acre would have 4452 valuable trees at just over 4p a tree.

It costs just £188 to stabilise an acre of dunes!



 **Dune areas returning to forest**



 **Acacia trees and plant cover in the former dune area**

WELL BUILDING

Most villages are still dependent on traditional earth wells (with unsafe water) for their water supply. Unfortunately these are becoming unstable and collapsing in more violent weather and heavier monsoon rains. The loss of water supplies is causing a real emergency.

Abraham Saye, Health Worker, Batourou

We had a traditional well to satisfy all our water needs (drinking water, washing, brick-making, house mud plaster, livestock watering) but unfortunately for us the mud walls collapsed 7 years ago. We have sad memories of the situation. Our women were walking 10 kms to collect water on difficult footpaths at night with all the associated dangers. In the 7 years more than 10 women were killed by snake bites. There were other accidents where women fell and broke bones in the night, Today, thanks to you we have our modern well which contains enough water for us and even for our neighbours.

Fatouma Saye: Head of the women's association, Batourou

We women of Batourou warmly thank you who have freed us from the water chores. This water chore has caused us a lot of suffering, cases of loss of human life by snakebite, cases of fractures. For 7 years we have suffered with not a single day of rest. Thanks to you we don't have to go through all this anymore. I can get up at 6am and go to sleep at 8pm, whereas before I got up at 5am to sleep at 11pm.

Afiétou Karembé : Dissoroly

Our life was limited to collecting water and other household chores. The water chores alone took 9 hours time. We did not know what it was to rest. Directly after dinner we went to bed to wake up again at 5am for the regiments of the next day. We were accompanied by the men because it was so hard to carry enough water. No-one can imagine what we have endured during the 5 year water insufficiency. It is only now that we have clean water. We thank the grace of God for this beautiful gift which has saved everybody.



 An earth-dug well



We currently have over 65 villages with a severe water crisis on a waiting list for a well. This is one of our most urgent areas of funding. The cost of a well is £2000-7000 according to water table depth. The wells we build are extremely durable.

The average cost of providing a permanent free source of water to a family is just £5.82. Please help people to have water!

 **We built 14 wells during the year**

HEALTH

Maternal mortality remains high on the Dogon plateau with many women dying from preventable causes such as anemia, poor hygiene, not reaching a health centre when there are complications, or having untreated malaria when they give birth.

We provided training to 142 Village Birth Attendants from 41 villages in Wadouba (all

the village midwives in the district).

The training course covered such things as:

- The dangers of pregnancies in young girls and older women
- Identification of high-risk pregnancies and danger signs in a pregnant woman
- The importance of fast referral to a

health centre for complicated births

- The key roles of birth attendants in assisting pregnant women

Birth Attendants are highly respected members of the community who can also play a key role in improving nutrition and improving the health of women and children.



 *Women walking to collect water Halibi*

OUR WORK IN YOROSSO, SOUTH MALI

There is more rainfall in South Mali, so historically this area has always been the most productive. However, people in Yorosso have become the poorest in Mali due to many decades of cotton production. Cotton growing causes soil erosion and degradation, and it uses more insecticides and pesticides than almost any other crop. The price of cotton has fallen, and the land has become so poor that it is no longer possible to grow the former food crops. People are caught in a poverty trap of being obliged to grow cotton which can earn them less than £100 a year and being tied with debts to chemical fertiliser suppliers.

Our work in southern Mali is focused on:

- helping people to improve their land so that they can return to viable food production
- promoting income-generating activities, especially for women and young people
- restoring pasture and improving livestock nutrition
- Tree planting
-

Measures to improve the land

1596 people in 32 villages have become involved with training in agro-ecology and sustainable methods of land recovery.

This has included :

- Awareness-raising on the harmful long-term effects of chemical fertiliser use; training in new methods of rapid compost-making; and the use of green fertilisers
- Agroforestry and tree regeneration in field areas
- Building contour walls, and using herbacious boundaries to fields to prevent erosion



 ***'I received training from Joliba on field restoration techniques. What impressed me most was the technique of introducing well-produced compost into the seedling pockets. I applied compost pockets on an area of one hectare of sorghum and we harvested 12 bags of 100kg. In previous years the same plot gave only 6 bags.'*** Douba Cisse

Diolo Koita:

It used to take me 6 months to make compost. Now with the new method of rapid compost production it takes only 30 days. With more compost my millet harvest has increased from 10 to 19 sacks.

More viable seeds in a changing climate

As the rainy season is less predictable and is getting shorter, we have been experimenting with three varieties of more drought-resistant millet and sorghum crop seeds from further north in Mali. These old-fashioned seeds grow fast and crop within a shorter period. They have turned out to be well adapted to the climate and conditions in South Mali and people have been pleased with their yields. There is now a huge demand for these seeds, so 8 families in Yorosso have been involved with seed propagation and over 2.29 tons of seeds were available for planting in the 2021 agricultural season.



 **A millet field treated with compost, Tawanougou**



 **Early-ripening Sorghum**

Tree planting

In 2020 a total of 84,206 new trees were planted by volunteers in 33 villages. These included:

- 26,493 grafted fruit trees of mango, orange, jujube and cinnamon apple
- 20,877 non grafted fruit trees of cashew, moringa, lemon, and papaya.



 **Planting Baobab trees from a nursery**

- 36,136 trees were planted to improve crop fields
- 700 Gliricidia trees were planted in 5 villages as fodder for livestock. Their leaves can be harvested 4-5 times a year as forage for donkeys, sheep, goats, and cattle.

Botanical Gardens

Two botanical gardens have been set up by mens and womens associations in Benigorola and Koumbia. Rare and disappearing indigenous species that are important to people for agriculture, medicine and other purposes are being collected from all over Mali to grow in the gardens as a seed reserve and propagation resource so that people will be able to plant these trees.



 **Cashew trees were one of the most popular to be planted**

Market gardening

The women's groups of N'Gorosso and N'Gorola benefited from establishment of two 4-acre market gardens. They were trained in the propagation of vegetable seeds and rapid compost making and the preparation of organic pesticides using Neem. The gardens are growing lettuces, mint, onions, tomatoes, peppers, celery and aubergines and the two gardens brought in £10,500 revenue in the first year.



Women's Income-generation Fund

555 women in 16 womens' groups received a revolving credit fund of £35,000 in order to start small enterprises such as making peanut butter, preparing cashew nuts, cultivating rice plots, processing rice, and raising sheep, goats and poultry.



 *Preparing aubergine seed for cultivation*



 **Goat-raising in Pallasso. Hardly anyone in this area has livestock so goats are needed for their manure to help to fertilise the soil and to accelerate compost production. They also create an income for women and produce milk for a longer period than a cow.**



 **Livestock mineral licks made by the women as part of the microcredit activities**

Livestock Fodder Fund

Two livestock breeders' cooperatives each received a revolving credit funds of £7,500 for the marketing of livestock feed. This was to ensure no gaps in availability of livestock fodder during the long dry season.

ACCOUNTS TO 5 APRIL 2021

INCOME

Donations from individuals	135,575
Donations from Trusts	131,836
Legacies	10,522
Gift Aid reclaimed	24,106
Total	302,039

EXPENDITURE

Environmental work to improve livelihoods	176,926
Well Building	78,478
Food aid	13,675
Beekeeping	6,125
Monitoring and evaluation	2,087
UK support costs and fundraising	33,168
Total	310,460

REVOLVING FUNDS MANAGED BY OUR FIELD OFFICE

Women's income generating schemes	53,573
Cattle fodder credit	38,510
Total	92,083



 *Ripening mangoes*

HOW YOU CAN HELP

It is extremely sad to see Mali becoming much poorer due to the combined impacts of climate change and destabilisation. This year the annual rainy season was just 6 weeks long so crops did not have time to fully ripen. Many people will be living on just one meal a day in the coming year..

Please give everything you can to support people. With a small amount of money, so much can be done to make things better, to help people adapt to a changing climate and to prevent loss of livelihoods.

All photos in this report were taken by our staff.

If you are a new donor, please contact us if you are able to

Gift Aid your donation.

We can accept donations by cheque or BACS.

Bank Details: Triodos Bank, 16 58 10, Joliba Trust, Account number: 02059700

Please note when paying by BACS that Triodos is a small bank that is not yet part of the new payee verification system. If an error message comes up, please check the account number and sort code, but continue through.

THANK YOU!



Joliba Trust

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