



Presenting the results (PACT)

Establishment and support of coordination platforms for commune and private sector collaboration (Mali)

Mise en place et accompagnement des cadres de concertation entre la commune et le secteur privé

DESCRIPTION

Facilitate dialogue between commune representatives and sector players in order to direct investments and commune services towards the real needs of professionals.

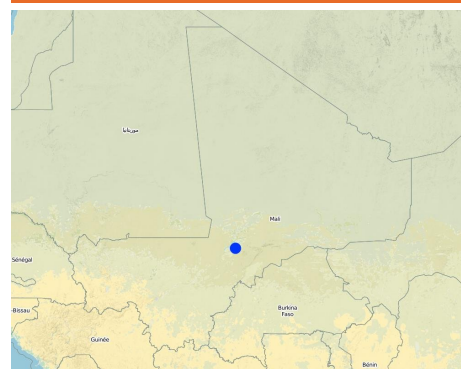
Consultation frameworks aim to facilitate dialogue between commune representatives and sector players in order to direct investments and commune services towards the real needs of professionals in the sectors in question.

The approach involves instituting a consultation framework for local authority actors and professionals from economic sectors in order to identify these economic actors' needs vis-à-vis community investments, to factor these needs into local and regional authority planning, and to promote trust and collaboration between actors.

The commune identifies two or three high-growth sectors that are a priority for the commune and also identifies the actors (groups, cooperatives, associations) operating in these sectors. It then puts a consultation framework in place that brings together the municipality, sector actors, local technical services, representatives from technical and funding partners, and NGOs appropriate to or operating in the sectors in question. The decision to establish a framework is made on the back of commune council deliberations. Prior to the first consultation framework meeting, sector professionals identify their needs in terms of investments and measures to improve the business environment. During these periodic meetings, attendees negotiate and agree on priority actions and write these up in a very short-term (three-month) action plan. The consultation framework group then moves to install an inclusive monitoring committee to oversee the implementation of the action plan. The committee's mandate is defined and evolves in accordance with the results that are achieved over time and with new needs arising. The successive nature of the consultation framework meetings means that progress can be measured, required adjustments made and new activities programmed to move the sectors forward.

PACT provides technical support (methods and tools for work, moderation and training) and contributes financially to consultation workshops. The commune formalises the framework, organises the logistics of meetings (invites, meeting rooms, chair hire, accommodation), contributes to implementing the action plan (registering its designated actions with PDESC, financing), provides incentives (supporting the training of cooperatives; land access; linking up actors; acting as intermediary in negotiations among cooperatives, technical and financial partners and NGOs). Professional organisations mobilise and train their members, cover the costs of their designated activities (radio reports, member travel arrangements, opening accounts, etc.), identify and negotiate within each individual profession the required actions for inclusion in the action plan, and contribute to the cost of building infrastructure. Technical services provide technical support to the two main parties (municipality and professional organisations). The monitoring committee helps ensure the action plan is implemented on

LOCATION



Location: regions of Ségo and Koulikoro , Mali , Mali

Geo-reference of selected sites

• -4.19919, 15.01713

Initiation date: 2007

Year of termination: n.a.

Type of Approach

- ☐ traditional/ indigenous
- ☐ recent local initiative/ innovative
- ☒ project/ programme based

schedule, identifies obstacles to implementation and communicates these to consultation framework actors so they can find solutions and move forward with a new action plan.



Consultation meeting of actors (PACT)

APPROACH AIMS AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Main aims / objectives of the approach

Consultation frameworks aim to facilitate dialogue between commune representatives and sector players in order to direct investments and commune services towards the real needs of professionals in the sectors in question.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: lack of dialogue between commune representatives and sector players

Conditions enabling the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

Conditions hindering the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

- **Institutional setting:** lack of dialogue between commune representatives and sector players Treatment through the SLM Approach: instituting a consultation framework for local authority actors and professionals from economic sectors in order to identify economic actors' needs and to factor these needs into local and regional authority planning, to promote trust and collaboration between actors.

PARTICIPATION AND ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

Stakeholders involved in the Approach and their roles

| What stakeholders / implementing bodies were involved in the Approach? | Specify stakeholders | Describe roles of stakeholders |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| local land users/ local communities | | |
| SLM specialists/ agricultural advisers | | |
| local government | | |
| national government (planners, decision-makers) | | |
| international organization | | |

Involvement of local land users/ local communities in the different phases of the Approach

| | none | passive | external support | interactive | self-mobilization |
|------------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| initiation/ motivation | | ✓ | | | |
| planning | | | ✓ | | |
| implementation | | | | ✓ | |
| monitoring/ evaluation | | | | ✓ | |
| Research | | ✓ | | | |

The monitoring committee helps ensure the action plan is implemented on schedule, identifies obstacles to implementation and communicates these to consultation framework actors so they can find solutions and move forward with a new action plan

Flow chart

Decision-making on the selection of SLM Technology

Decisions were taken by

- ☐ land users alone (self-initiative)
- ☐ mainly land users, supported by SLM specialists
- ☐ all relevant actors, as part of a participatory approach
- ☒ mainly SLM specialists, following consultation with land users
- ☐ SLM specialists alone
- ☐ politicians/ leaders

Decisions were made based on

- ☐ evaluation of well-documented SLM knowledge (evidence-based decision-making)
- ☐ research findings
- ☐ personal experience and opinions (undocumented)

TECHNICAL SUPPORT, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The following activities or services have been part of the approach

- ☒ Capacity building/ training
- ☒ Advisory service
- ☒ Institution strengthening (organizational development)
- ☒ Monitoring and evaluation
- ☒ Research

Capacity building/ training

Training was provided to the following stakeholders

- ☒ land users
- ☐ field staff/ advisers

Form of training

- ☐ on-the-job
- ☐ farmer-to-farmer
- ☐ demonstration areas
- ☒ public meetings
- ☐ courses

Subjects covered

Advisory service

Advisory service was provided

- ☐ on land users' fields
- ☐ at permanent centres

Name of method used for advisory service: technical support (methods and tools for work, moderation and training), financial contribution

Institution strengthening

Institutions have been strengthened / established

- ☐ no
- ☐ yes, a little
- ☐ yes, moderately
- ☒ yes, greatly

at the following level

- ☒ local
- ☐ regional
- ☐ national

Describe institution, roles and responsibilities, members, etc.

Type of support

- ☒ financial
- ☒ capacity building/ training
- ☒ equipment

Further details

Monitoring and evaluation

socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff, land users through observations economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through measurements management of Approach aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff through observations There were no changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation There were no changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation

Research

Research treated the following topics

- ☒ sociology
- ☒ economics / marketing
- ☐ ecology
- ☐ technology

FINANCING AND EXTERNAL MATERIAL SUPPORT

Annual budget in USD for the SLM component

- ☐ < 2,000
- ☐ 2,000-10,000
- ☐ 10,000-100,000
- ☐ 100,000-1,000,000
- ☐ > 1,000,000

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international: 100.0%

Precise annual budget: n.a.

The following services or incentives have been provided to land users

- ☒ Financial/ material support provided to land users
- ☒ Subsidies for specific inputs
- ☐ Credit
- ☐ Other incentives or instruments

Financial/ material support provided to land users

The beneficiaries (municipality and professional organisations) contribute to covering the costs involved. It is a win-win process for the municipality and professional organisations and the costs involved are low. Progress can potentially be restricted by the low-levels of resources that both the territorial communities (rural communes) and local economic actors can invest in infrastructure and the fact that PACT cannot make capital investments. This lack of investment can sap the desire of actors to continue with the consultation process.

y financed
financed

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| equipment: machinery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | partially |
| equipment: machinery: tools | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| Labour by land users was | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> voluntary | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> food-for-work | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paid in cash | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rewarded with other material support | | |

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

Impacts of the Approach

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Did the Approach help land users to implement and maintain SLM Technologies? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | Yes, little | Yes, moderately | Yes, greatly |
| consultation framework brings together the municipality, sector actors, local technical services, representatives from technical and funding partners, and NGOs; Commune water-use planning that takes into account commercial (e.g., small-scale irrigation schemes) as well as drinking water purposes | | | | | |
| Did the Approach empower socially and economically disadvantaged groups? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Ségou Region: Ségou Circle (communes of Dioro, Sansanding, Togou, Markala and Farakou Massa) and Macina Circle (communes of Boky-Wèrè, Kokry, Souleye, Saloba and Kolongo) Implementation locations: Koulikoro Region: Koulikoro Circle (communes of Sirakorala, Koula Togouni, Nyamina and Doumba) and Kati Circle (communes of Ouélessébougou, Dialakoroba, Sanankoroba, Dio-Gare and Yélékébougou). The approach has been applied in 20 communes in two regions and four circles. On average, each commune has two cooperatives, which are professional organisations representing between 60 and 120 members. | | | | | |

Main motivation of land users to implement SLM

- ☒ increased production
- ☒ increased profit(ability), improved cost-benefit-ratio
- ☐ reduced land degradation
- ☐ reduced risk of disasters
- ☐ reduced workload
- ☒ payments/ subsidies
- ☐ rules and regulations (fines)/ enforcement
- ☐ prestige, social pressure/ social cohesion
- ☐ affiliation to movement/ project/ group/ networks
- ☐ environmental consciousness
- ☐ customs and beliefs, morals
- ☐ enhanced SLM knowledge and skills
- ☐ aesthetic improvement
- ☐ conflict mitigation

Sustainability of Approach activities

Can the land users sustain what has been implemented through the Approach (without external support)?

- ☐ no
- ☐ yes
- ☒ uncertain

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Strengths: land user's view

Strengths: compiler's or other key resource person's view

- The beneficiaries (municipality and professional organisations) contribute to covering the costs involved. It is a win-win process for the municipality and professional organisations and the costs involved are low.
- Formalisation of professional organisations and steering of these towards economic goals. Increased awareness in the municipality of the need to include economic factors in planning
- Commune water-use planning that takes into account commercial (e.g., small-scale irrigation schemes) as well as drinking water purposes
- collaborative relationship between the municipality and private sector (better mutual understanding of local authority and professional sector actors)
- embedding of community structural investments in community planning
- Greater willingness to pay taxes
- creation of new funding streams for local authorities
- empowerment of private sector actors in terms of investments
- Improved basic community services for actors operating in sectors related to small-scale irrigation
- Joint identification of needs (investments and capacity building of actors).

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: land user's view how to overcome

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: compiler's or other key resource person's view how to overcome

- Progress can potentially be restricted by the low-levels of resources that both the territorial communities (rural communes) and local economic actors can invest in infrastructure and the fact that PACT cannot make capital investments. This lack of investment can sap the desire of actors to continue with the consultation process.

REFERENCES

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Full description in the WOCAT database

https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2512/

Linked SLM data

n.a.

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Key references

- Manual of Good Practices in Small Scale Irrigation in the Sahel. Experiences from Mali. Published by GIZ in 2014.: <http://star-www.giz.de/starweb/giz/pub/servlet.starweb>

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