

Meeting the differing needs of farmers in a given lowland area: local-level agreements and conventions ()

Processus de satisfaction des intérêts multiples des exploitants d'un bas-fond: accords et conventions au niveau local (French)

This practice makes it possible to bring actors with differing interests around the same table to discuss the ways in which the scheme's facilities and lands will be accessed and exploited.

This practice aims to establish a consensual agreement on the access to and management of schemes and developed lands among the farmers of a given site. Through the facilitation process, it is possible to transfer management responsibility and ensure the peaceful farming of schemes. The social engineering approach focuses on developing the diversifying potential of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems by involving all actors concerned, guarantees the sustainability of investments and prevents farming-related conflicts from arising on scheme sites. The establishment and support of multi-stakeholder platforms fosters a collective dynamic in hydro-agricultural schemes. The multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) brings stakeholders together and involves them in analysing the location assessment and determining any changes required to respond to environmental constraints and needs.

The approach centres on creating MSPs and then strengthening their organisational and institutional capacities to ensure that collaborative and best-fit infrastructure management is delivered by the different user groups, whose interests in the scheme's easement area may diverge. The management standards and regulations and the roles and responsibilities of all social and user groups are determined by the actors collectively. The first stage involves initiating an internal and critical reflection and discussion process with the different scheme user groups. In the second stage, a consensual agreement is reached on accessing and managing the scheme and lands developed under it. Associations or cooperative structures are set up for each economic sector involved in the scheme's easement area.

Workshops are prepared for drawing up agreements on the management and exploitation of resources in the scheme's easement area. It is important to ensure information is provided in a timely manner and that it reaches the widest possible audience. Workshops for drawing up agreements on the management and exploitation of the scheme's easement area are held, involving: a workshop of at least two days; a general meeting to open the event held in plenary (delivered in the local language); an initial round of sub-group workshops; a second round of group work mixing two or three Groups to tease out potentially conflicting interests; the provision of clear instructions in plenary prior to the group work sessions and of spatial support materials (maps and current and future occupancy charts); clarification of the rights of former occupants and the plot allocation quota for women; summarising proceedings during the general meeting. Organisational structures are formalised. The management/development plan for the scheme is drawn up. The agreements and rules settled upon are formalised (in writing) and then deliberated by the commune council. A mid-term evaluation of the implementation of local agreements on scheme management and exploitation is carried out along with an assessment of the implementation of the management/development plan for the scheme easement area.

: Yorosso, Sikasso, Kadiolo, Yanfolila, Bougouni, Kolondiéba, Mali,

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: 2010

: 2012

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Farmers and village authorities participate in workshops and express their interests and they set out the traditional rules and social mechanisms that should be considered. The commune organises the workshop and participates in the diagnostic exercise by taking part in the discussions. It also deliberates the final agreements established by the actors. Service providers and technical services facilitate the process of drawing up an agreement on the access to and management of the scheme easement area and on the scheme development plan. They organise users into formal associations and support the formalisation of collaboration between the association, users and commune in terms of management delegation. The programme establishes the approach and trains service providers. It contributes to developing the visual aids required for communicating information and for spatial visualisation, and co-funds development action plans by sector.

This practice aims to establish a consensual agreement on the access to and management of schemes and developed lands among the farmers of a given site. Through the facilitation process, it is possible to transfer management responsibility and ensure the peaceful farming of schemes. This practice makes it possible to bring actors with differing interests around the same table to discuss the ways in which the scheme's facilities and lands will be accessed and exploited. The different scheme user groups discuss the delivery of the process and determine the different roles and responsibilities

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: no consensual agreement on the access to and management of schemes and developed lands among the farmers, conflicts on land resources

- : no consensual agreement on the access to and management of schemes and developed lands among the farmers
Treatment through the SLM Approach: Through the facilitation process, it is possible to transfer management responsibility and ensure the peaceful farming of schemes. Creating MSPs and then strengthening their organisational and institutional capacities to ensure that collaborative and best-fit infrastructure management is delivered by the different user groups, whose interests in the scheme's easement area may diverge.
- (): The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights moderately hindered the approach implementation

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Research

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Name of method used for advisory service: bring actors with differing interests around the same table; Key elements: different scheme user groups discuss the delivery of the process and determine the different roles and responsibilities
Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities

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bio-physical aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff through measurements technical aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff, land users through observations socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff, land users through observations management of Approach aspects were regular 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

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 < 2,000
 2,000-10,000
 10,000-100,000
 100,000-1,000,000
 > 1,000,000
 Precise annual budget:

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

The programme contributes to developing the visual aids required for communicating information and for spatial visualisation, and co-funds development action plans by sector.

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maintenance of soil fertility, along with the prevention of environmental degradation; this practice makes it possible to bring actors with differing interests around the same table to discuss the ways in which the scheme's facilities and lands will be accessed and exploited; enables the relevant actors to assess the overall management of the lowland scheme in a way which takes each stakeholder into account.		
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The commune ensures the participation of the whole population in analysing the existing situation.		
	SLM?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The commune ensures the participation of the whole population in analysing the existing situation. Social groups begin thinking about the modes of accessing lowland plots and study the relationships between different groups; they consider practices that are detrimental to the sustainability of the scheme and those that could trigger conflict among farmers; they think about ways to prevent and manage conflicts among farmers and about the practices that need to be regulated; clarification of the rights of former occupants and the plot allocation quota for women;		
	Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
This approach has been used in all 30 of the agropastoral scheme sites that the AVAL Programme has been supporting in the Yorosso, Sikasso and Kadiolo circles. The same process has been rolled out in 14 APEL Programme sites in the Yanfolila, Bougouni and Kolondiéba circles. At the AVAL programme level, 50 associations and/or cooperatives have been set up for the 30 sites in question. It has been possible to reach more than 6,500 producers through the user organisations (rice growers, market gardeners, fishers, livestock farmers, etc.). The area of farmland developed and governed by local agreements is estimated at nearly 2,500 hectares for both programmes. The approach was developed between 2006 and 2009 and implemented from 2010 to 2012.		

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- The commune ensures the participation of the whole population in analysing the existing situation. Social groups begin thinking about the modes of accessing lowland plots and study the relationships between different groups; they consider practices that are detrimental to the sustainability of the scheme and those that could trigger conflict among farmers; they think about ways to prevent and manage conflicts among farmers and about the practices that need to be regulated; and so on. In this way, the instrument enables the relevant actors to assess the overall management of the lowland scheme in a way which takes each stakeholder into account.
- promotion of local government and the good management of scheme easement area resources.
- reduction of site-related conflicts and the setting of a benchmark for the local resolution of such issues
(How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The level to which farmers' objectives for the scheme are satisfied engenders strong interest in the process, so the facilitator must be constantly
- Covering the consultation and meeting costs can be an issue. However, these costs are relatively low (750,000 to 900,000 CFA francs per site (1712 Dollar)) considering the benefits.
- Social divides within village communities can cause major problems. Land tenure, authority and governance issues must be considered and analysed throughout the process to ensure that the resulting propositions are relevant.

available to listen to and deal with individual requirements and constraints.)

- development and strengthening of a spirit of partnership among MSP members
- increased participation in activities that contribute to the area's socio-economic development. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Involving actors from different sectors of society can lend the project a strong dynamic. Setting up formal relationships between the commune and professional groups helps ensure the sustainability of public-private partnerships. Agreements must, however, be closely monitored; indeed, it is essential to review their implementation and functioning regularly. Agreements can be challenged and modified so that they adapt to changing contexts.)
- maintenance of soil fertility, along with the prevention of environmental degradation (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The facilitation plan must take into account local people's agricultural calendar (June, July, August and September are not recommended for process facilitation activities). Carrying out initial processes of reflection in interest groups serves to enhance future negotiations. This method enables the specific issues for each type of use to be clarified. The subsequent process of finding consensus is made possible through the involvement of local and traditional authorities, in addition to Moderation.)
- This practice makes it possible to bring actors with differing interests around the same table to discuss the ways in which the scheme's facilities and lands will be accessed and exploited. The different scheme user groups discuss the delivery of the process and determine the different roles and responsibilities (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: In light of the issues and sensitivities involved (land tenure, authority and governance issues, etc.), the commune must ensure that delivery is strategic and that operational duties are delegated to the MSP, which is, itself, governed by the traditional village authority. A facilitator leads the process.)



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https://qcat.wocat.net/km/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2506/

SLM

- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (GIZ) -
- HELVETAS (Swiss Intercooperation)
-

- 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>
- HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation/BACIL, Rapports de prestation de services et d'accompagnement [Reports on service provision and support activities] 2010, 2011, 2012:
- HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation/CADEL, Rapports de prestation de services et d'accompagnement [Reports on service provision and support activities] 2010, 2011, 2012:

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