

Multi-stakeholder dialogues supporting the scaling of inclusive and sustainable agricultural water management in Mali

Kick-Start Meeting Report



Submitted to:

The Feed the Future Innovation Laboratory for Small Scale Irrigation (ILSSI) and Safeguarding Sahelian Wetlands for Food Security (SAWEL)

June 2021

This Report is made possible by the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Small Scale Irrigation and the Safeguarding Sahelian Wetlands for Food Security through support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and a consortium of Wetlands International, Caritas Switzerland, International Water Management Institute (IWM) and Hydro solutions GmbH, respectively. The contents are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

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1. Introduction

Agricultural Innovation scaling is essential for achieving sustainable transformation in agricultural systems. Woltering et al. (2019) state that meaningful impact at scale rarely occurs within a project lifetime or context but emerges as new ways of working are accepted by a critical mass of actors in the society. To achieve this, scholars propose empirical and participatory scaling approaches that take into account the complex realities of ‘softer elements’ such as people, supply chains, markets, financing mechanisms, policies and regulations, professional knowledge, power relations, incentives and history (Minh et al., 2020).

The multi-stakeholder dialogues (MSD) processes and platform targeting across-sectors’ stakeholders is part of that participatory scaling approach. It aims at contributing to the institutionalization of the inclusive scaling pathways identified and their capacity development to build and enhance trust as well as to foster sustainable network across sectors. The multi-stakeholder and cross-sector dialogues contribute also to a resilient agricultural innovation system whilst building a sustainable culture of innovation in the irrigation sub-sector that will continue after the project exit. The lessons learned from the multi-stakeholders’ processes emphasize some key issues that include the sustainability of the functionality and the commitment of stakeholders beyond the lifetime of the supporting project. They also stress the hosting arrangement, the capacity strengthening and the funding conditions to achieve sustainability (Drechsel et al., 2008; Amerasinghe et al., 2013; Shut et al., 2017).

There is a consensus that MSD is an inclusive way to target stakeholders across sectors to seek to institutionalize inclusive and sustainable scaling based on evidence from the programmes. This approach also develops capacity to build and enhance trust, while fostering a sustainable network across sectors. The multi-stakeholder and inter-sector dialogues accelerate the scaling of inclusive and sustainable agricultural water management (ISAWM) whilst triggering system transformation in the agricultural water management that will continue after the programme’s exit.

Against that background, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) through the Safeguarding Sahelian Wetlands for Food Security (SAWEL) and the Feed the Future [Innovation Laboratory for Small Scale Irrigation \(ILSSI\)](#) projects have initiated a multi-stakeholder dialogue (MSD) to bring together various actors across the agricultural water management sector to promote ISAWM in Mali. The first ‘kick start’ meeting was organized on June 1, 2021 in Bamako, Mali by the International Water Management Institute with the following objectives ([Annex 1](#)):

- Exchange experiences and expertise in agricultural water management and small scale irrigation across private, public and research sectors;
- Share experiences in multi-stakeholder processes and existing platforms in Mali that relate to agricultural water management;
- Establish stakeholders’ interests and commitments in a multi-stakeholder dialogue process toward supporting the ISAWM scaling;
- Agree on common goals and functioning of the ISAWM multi-stakeholder dialogues; and
- Explore the potential pathways for scaling environmentally sustainable agricultural water management interventions and small scale, farmer-led irrigation technologies, practices and services.

2. Activities and participants

The MSD kick start meeting brought together 35 participants out of over 47 invited at the national level (Figure 1, [Annex 2](#)). Financing institutions had the lowest representation whereas government officers were well represented at the MSD. About 74% attendance rate reflects the interest of stakeholders in such a multi-stakeholder dialogue space. The interest was also reflected during the discussions following the presentations. Some key issues that emerged from these preliminary discussions reflect the importance of the MSD as convenient space for thoughts and knowledge sharing besides problem solving around issues of common interest for stakeholders as reflected in the highlights below.

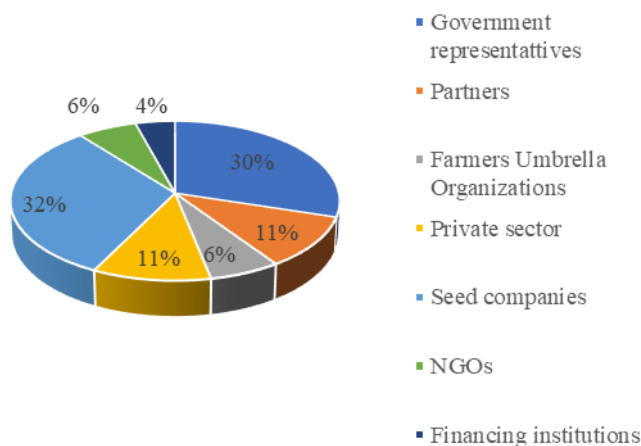


Figure 1a. Invited participants

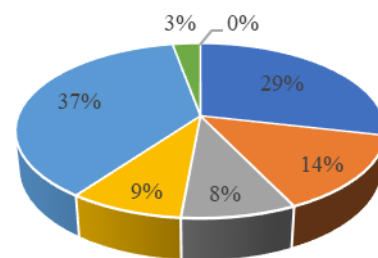


Figure 1b. Actual attendance

The meeting started with the welcome address by Dr. Karounga Keïta, Director of Wetlands International Mali, the lead partner of the SAWEL project. Dr. Keïta stressed three key words to highlight the importance of such an MSD meeting. Dialogue, sharing and convergence of views and objectives to serve the interest of different stakeholders are the key words he considers to be the important building blocks. Three presentations shared by the SAWEL included a general overview, an overview on the Sourou Basin and Lac Wegna projects and the fourth presentation gave an overview of the ILSSI project. It was followed by two breakout group discussions to visualize the ISAWM multi-stakeholder dialogues and investigate scaling pathways for ISAWM.

3. Highlights

Overview of the SAWEL and ILSSI projects

SAWEL programme is working towards environmentally sustainable food production in Lac Wegnia and the Sourou Basin in Mali through the financial support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and co-leveraging from parallel programmes and other donors' contributions. SAWEL is carried out by a consortium of Wetlands International, Caritas Switzerland, IWMI and Hydro solutions GmbH. SAWEL aims to address challenges in making the wetland ecosystems healthy while creating economically resilient and inclusive smallholder livelihoods in wetlands in the typical contexts of Sahel. SAWEL vision is to improve food security, livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers in Sahelian wetlands by scaling up sustainable agricultural water management, ecosystem management and creating access to market systems¹.

SAWEL applies the landscape approach as a conceptual framework through which landscape stakeholders focus on reconciling social, economic, and environmental objectives. In addition, SAWEL applies the market approach to develop sustainable market systems with particular focus on those in poverty. It combines the contextual analysis of the impoverished in market systems and develops a framework to guide action with systemic change that goes beyond individual actors.

The *Sourou* basin is a Mali-Burkina Faso transboundary Ramsar site which covers 56,500 ha in Mali; 800,000 inhabitants; 29 municipalities in the circles of Bankass, Koro and Douentza. The 29 municipalities are organized in the inter-communality which has initiated an Integrated and Sustainable Development Programme (PDIDS). The SAWEL projects are part of that programme. The transboundary management of water resources is done through different committees. At the regional level, the transboundary committee gets together annually, while at the national level, the joint Mali-Burkina Faso technical committee for the integrated management of Water Resources of Sourou meets twice a year. Along with these meetings, the coordination meeting of focal points liaises the project with communities. Its tasks include disseminating project information; escalating information on the implementation of activities at the sites to the level of the implementing partner; contributing to the process of monitoring and preparing the quarterly project activity report by providing information from the field². In *Lac Wegnia*, the synergy among Wetlands International, IWMI and CaCH aims to achieve the ecological, social and economic sustainability of natural resources. Three pathways necessary to achieve sustainability include promoting integrated water resources management, strengthening livelihoods and income as well as integration and scaling. The higher price for the products labelled bio and the interest of the private sector such as Elephant Vert which supplies organic inputs are some of the achievements of the SAWEL project in the Lac Wegnia³.

ILSSI, a United State Agency for International Development (USAID) sponsored project supported by partners, including Texas A&M University (TAMU), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), International Livestock Research institute (ILRI), and IWMI aims to address Small Scale Irrigation (SSI) challenges. ILSSI's vision is to increase profitable, sustainable and gender-sensitive irrigation to support inclusive agricultural growth, resilient food systems, and nutrition and health outcomes, particularly for vulnerable populations. ILSSI's research through 2023 will generate evidence for effective scaling and increasing inclusive access to and benefits from sustainable small-scale irrigation (SSI). ILSSI remains committed to identifying and partnering with the private sector who are major actors in the irrigation technology supply chain. Engagement and collaboration with stakeholders involved in SSI is crucial to

¹ SAWEL project presentation, Mme Diallo Rhamatou, the SAWEL project manager under Wetlands International Mali

² Overview of the SAWEL Sourou Basin presentation, Mme Diallo Rhamatou, SAWEL.

³ Overview of the SAWEL Lac Wegnia project presentation, Ron Delnoije, Caritas Suisse.

improving the enabling environment for and uptake of appropriate technologies and practices which will enhance inclusive pathways for SSI scaling⁴.

The ILSSI project contributes to the development of irrigated vegetable seed systems in Mali. It was noted that only 4% of vegetable fields are currently irrigated and only 3% are owned by women. WorldVeg reported about the training provided to private companies on seed production. In this regard, 44 companies were trained including 21 trainers in November 2020 and 23 in February 2021.

Importance of facilitating community involvement and multi-stakeholder dialogues

Community involvement in the resource management in the Sourou basin is one of the key issues that emerged from the discussions. Participants' experience shows that the limited involvement and buy-in by the communities in the projects explain most of the failure of different initiatives and projects. Further, several irrigation initiatives and schemes hardly sustain beyond the lifetime of the project that funded them. Most initiatives are being abandoned despite the investments and potential benefits of the projects. One of the reasons is that some private technicians involved in the maintenance of irrigation equipment are not qualified for the tasks. The technicians tend to be plumbers rather than well trained specialists of irrigation facilities. These highlight the importance of the best-fit support to farmers' investment and maintenance of irrigation equipment. One example of the best-fit supports is that the training provided to private companies should have been extended to seed producers. The relevance of the inclusive training of vegetable value chain actors is substantiated for instance by their limited know-how in relation to the production of good quality seeds. That explains, on one side, the prevalence of local seeds distributed informally and, on the other side, the reliance on imported seeds with no guarantee of quality because of unreliable certification systems.

These issues point to the need for more efforts and strategies from multi-stakeholder dialogues to achieve the success and sustainability of ISAWM scaling. SAWEL and ILSSI work with various stakeholders to operate at different scales which allows multiple pathways to ISAWM scaling to balance competing land and water use demands and to integrate policies, technologies, practices and investments within the project areas. SAWEL and ILSSI seek to change the way that markets and policy work toward social and gender inclusion through MSD that offer a convenient space to address common issues to better serve stakeholders' interests.

Existing multi-stakeholder platforms and their characteristics

Some multi-stakeholder dialogues, processes and platforms toward supporting agricultural innovation scaling in Mali have been documented. They include the national science policy dialogue platform for climate smart agriculture (NSPDP-CSA) supported by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). NSPDP-CSA was created to use scientific evidence to create awareness on climate change impacts on agriculture and make recommendations on the mainstreaming of climate change and CSA into agricultural development plans (Zougmoré et al., 2019). Other research-driven multi-stakeholders' processes and platforms are supported by the research programmes to strengthen innovation systems and institutional change in the shea sector and livestock-crop integration (Essegbey et al., 2017; Sidibé et al., 2017).

Along with the documented multi-stakeholder processes, the first group work consisted of presenting state of the art existing multi-stakeholder platforms, networks and processes in Mali that are relevant to agricultural water management ([Annex 3](#)). The existing multi-stakeholder platforms share some key characteristics. First, the existing platforms are mostly project driven and embedded on government

⁴ Overview of the ILSSI project presentation, Dr. Jean Baptiste, the director of World Veg WCA.

structures at local and national levels. Second, research and academic institutions and private companies are less represented in the existing platforms and processes while government (administrative and technical) offices are the main participants and host all the existing multi-stakeholder platforms. That explains why the same organizations and participants are members of several platforms at the same time. Third, the top-down administrative governance seems to be predominant which might dilute some of the platforms' activities into the daily routines of the member organizations while losing focus and jeopardizing efficiency. In that context, the decision making is also likely to reflect all the shortcomings associated with the centralized administrative governance. Thus, the lack of flexibility in terms of membership and agenda of the existing platforms may also limit the diversity of views and perspectives.

Some of the challenges voiced in the Lac Wegna presentation illustrate the difficulty to operationalize the platforms in the current forms. The challenges include the difficulties associated with the setting up of the steering committee; the complexity of adding another district (Kati) to the process; the implementation of the PSAG and the slowness in the formalization and partnerships as well as the challenges in the collaboration with technical services. These challenges are compounded by the fact that the government members of the platforms have no focal points who can regularly follow upon the communications and queries from partners. Participants also emphasized that required membership fees are hardly paid in platforms.

Ecologically sustainable agricultural water management interventions

The MSD participants collectively identified interventions, practices and services that can be scaled. Anti-erosion measures such stony cords, dikes, half-moons, Zaï, mulching and grassed strips are the identified practices. Some irrigation techniques are also listed as part of ecological sustainable agricultural water management (ESAWM) interventions. Among the irrigation interventions and practices identified are drip irrigation, gabions, weir, sprinkling, perforated pipe, micro-jet, pastoral hydraulics, and watering regime. Other practices such as the use of bio-pesticides, cultivation techniques, crop rotation, live hedge, use of organic fertilizers, zero tillage, assisted natural regeneration and intercropping are also mentioned.

The challenge for scaling these ecological sustainable water management interventions is the lack of resources for the implementation of the techniques and the insufficient geographical coverage by extension staff. The lack of communication among stakeholders is also one of the challenges. Some opportunities offered by private companies in terms of payment modalities are unknown by farmers. However, the availability of water and land resources for agriculture development; as well as farmers' and extension officers' knowledge of traditional techniques are considered to be opportunities for scaling.

Research institutions, technical government offices, municipalities, farmer organizations, individual producers, NGOs and design offices are listed as the main actors for the scaling pathway. The different roles such as design, the diffusion and adoption of technologies, practices and services as well as collaboration and interaction among these actors is essential for a successful scaling pathway. Water, land, local materials, human resources, and financial resources are identified as the available resources for scaling.

Small-scale/farmer-led irrigation's technologies, practices and services

The identified small-scale/farmer-led irrigation (FLI) technologies, practices and services that can be scaled include drip irrigation, mulching, watering can and gourds. The challenges for scaling of small-scale/farmer-led irrigation are the high investment cost, the complexity of technologies, the insufficient training and skill on handling new technologies and the phenomenon of drip nozzle clogging that goes back to the maintenance issue raised earlier.

Despite these challenges, numerous opportunities are identified. They include the availability of technologies and evidence-based encouraging results. The enabling environment created by the strategic documents and regulatory frameworks in the agriculture sector such as the Law of Agricultural Orientation

(LOA); the National Programme for Agricultural Investment (PNISA), the National Strategy for Irrigation Development (SNDI) and the National Programme for Small-Scale irrigation (PNIP) is seen as an opportunity. The potential concealed in the use of digital technologies in irrigation for better management of agricultural water; the government subsidies; the local production of equipment, and different possibilities provided by private sectors such as price exemption and payment by instalment ‘pay-as-you-go’ are the other opportunities available to stakeholders.

The private companies supplying irrigation equipment and services, financial institutions (Banks, and micro finance organizations); farmers and support organizations are the key actors involved in the scaling pathway. Their roles of technology supply, financial services provision, and farmers’ adoption, as well as collaboration and interaction will be determinant in the successful scaling pathway of the technologies. Like the scaling of ESAWM interventions, water, land, local materials, human resources, financial resources are identified as the available resources for the FLI scaling.

Potential contribution of the ISAWM MSD to scaling of ESAWM and FLI

The above insights suggest that the ISAWM MSDs have the potential to make up the shortcomings and the operationalization challenges of the existing platforms and processes. In that regard, the limited representation of researchers and private companies in existing platforms will be addressed in the ISAWM MSDs. The loose focus associated with the wide varieties of issues that the existing platforms claim to address will inspire more focused ISAWM MSDs activities on scaling technologies, practices and services. By stressing the diversity of views and perspectives while featuring the interest of stakeholders, the ISAWM MSDs have the potential to speed up decision-making. It also has the potential to address the rigidity as visible in the patterns of statutory annual or quarterly meetings that make it challenging to convene existing platforms for discussing issues that deserve urgent thoughts and solutions.

By bringing together government representatives including technical, academics and researchers, project partners, farmers’ organizations, private companies and seed producers, the ISAWM MSDs are likely to be more focused on solving problems to achieve the inclusive and ecologically sustainable agricultural water management in Mali. By keeping the door open to other stakeholders like donors, financial institutions and the private sector, whose participation to the MSD at time and point would be deemed relevant to the dialogues, the ISAWM has the potential to be more flexible and to add value to the existing platforms.

The potential contribution of the MSD to the scaling of ESAWM and FLI technologies, practices and services will consist of facilitating the reflection on the scaling pathways on one side but also on the scaling bottlenecks and opportunities on the other side. The MSD also has the potential to create space for finding the right and sustainable mechanisms to accommodate and conciliate the interests of stakeholders as well as suggesting corrective measures should conflict of interests arise. Bringing together financial organizations, private companies and farmers’ organizations, along with other stakeholders, the MSDs have the potential to create an appropriate space for reflection on the way to accelerate and sustain funding for scaling.

4. Conclusion

Learning from the existing platforms and processes structured around and hosted by the government representatives, the ISAWM MSDs have the potential to innovate by flexibly enlarging the dialogue space to the diversity of stakeholders including research structures and private sectors. The success of the ISAWM MSDs would be defined by the diversity of stakeholders geared towards solving specific problems pertaining to scaling ISAWM technologies, practices and services while finding the right mechanisms to conciliate the interests of different stakeholders.

Additional insights from the coming fieldworks are likely to add to our understanding of the landscape to define more clearly with stakeholders what the ISAWM MSD is likely to be in terms of its shape. This will

also help to determine the success and the function. However, it could be anticipated that it would be different from the existing multi-stakeholder platforms and processes in terms of flexibility, the diversity of perspectives and interests and the orientation to solving problems related to scaling ISAWM technologies, practices and services in Mali. The way the ISAWM MSDs will be shaped to reflect these characteristics is likely to determine the successful operationalization and contribution of the dialogue space in scaling the ISAWM while avoiding the business-as-usual type of platforms established along the top-down government hierarchical decision line which is difficult to operationalize.

Taking into consideration the existing multi-stakeholder platforms and processes, the aim of one breakout group discussion was to visualize the ISAWM multi-stakeholder dialogues by defining interests from different stakeholders, common interests, goals and agendas; how the dialogue space around small-scale irrigation needs to be run; and perception on what success and failure look like. However, it was not possible to visualize the MSDs during this first dialogue as participants seemed interested to tailor the MSD according to what it wants to achieve. One of the questions raised by participants was who is going to facilitate the MSDs? That question may suggest that despite the existing platforms, the facilitation of the MSDs is still an issue as most platforms are hosted by government or centralized structures with less flexibility in the agendas. The answer given by the consortium to that question was that the facilitation role is likely to be handled by IWMI at least over this first year. That first year could be seen a transition period before an appropriate existing platform is identified and agreed upon to host the MSDs and sustain the facilitation role. Some of the characteristics given here would be discussed further among stakeholders in the coming dialogues as guiding principles for the visualization of the ISAWM-MSD.

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Annex 1. Agenda of the Kick Start Meeting

Venue: Azalai Grand Hotel Bamako; **Date:** 1st June 2021

Time	Activity	Remarks
08.30	Arrival registration	Moderators
08.45 – 08.55	Welcome by Wetlands International	Dr Karounga Keïta
08.55 – 09.10	Round table introduction	All participants
09.10 – 09.25	Overview of the SAWEL project (Sourou basin and Lac Wegna) by Lead Partners WIM and CaCH followed by Q&A	Mme Rhamatou and M. Ron Delnoije
09.25 – 09.40	Overview of the Feed the Future ILSSI project by Lead World Vegetable Center followed by Q&A	Dr Jean Baptiste Tignegré
09.40 – 09.50	Instructions for the group discussion	Amadou Sidibé
09.50 – 11.00	Breakout group discussion 1 on the existing multi-stakeholder platforms, networks and processes in Mali that are relevant to agricultural water management. <i>Participants work in groups of 5 to six members to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the existing and relevant multi-stakeholder platforms, networks and processes; and - Capture stakeholders, issues, operational level, objectives and activities in each platform/network/process identified 	All participants
11.00 – 11.20	Coffee break & Photo Section	
11.20 – 11.30	Synthesis of the group discussion	All participants
11.30 – 12.20	Breakout group discussion 1 (continued) on visualizing the ISAWM multi-stakeholder dialogues with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interests from different stakeholders; - common interests, goals, and agenda; - how the Dialogue Space around SSI needs to be run; and - perception on what success and failure look like 	All participants
12.20-13.00	Reporting back/synthesizing	All participants
13.00-14.00	Networking snacks/lunch	
14.00-15.00	Breakout group discussion 2 to investigate scaling pathways for 1) ecologically sustainable agricultural water management interventions and 2) small-scale/farmer-led irrigation technologies, practices and services: <i>Participants work in groups of 5 to six members to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify ecologically sustainable agricultural water management interventions OR small-scale/farmer-led irrigation technologies, practices and services that can be scaled (inclusive and sustainable agricultural water management intervention – ISAWM interventions); - Challenges and opportunities for scaling of SAWM identified above; - Propose actors involved in the scaling pathway and their roles, as well as collaboration and interaction among actors; and - Identify available resources for the scaling. 	All participants
15.00-15.30	Reporting back/synthesizing	All participants
15.30-16.00	Reflection and closure	IWMI

Annex 2. List of participants

No	Name	Organization
1	Konimba Dembélé	EMICOM
2	Hamidou Haidara	Eco Technologies Mali Eco Tech
3	Mamédy Bruno Sidibé	3E
4	Dioncounda Camara	LABOSEM
5	Bréhima Tangara	IER
6	Soumba Kassgogué	IPR/IFRA
7	Modibo Dolo	IPR/IFRA
8	Broulaye Koné	IPR/IFRA
9	Gaoussou Dicko	IPR/IFRA
10	Mahamane Maïga	DNGR
11	Lassine Traoré	ATI
12	Seydou Coulibaly	DNGR
13	Modibo Camara	PARIIS
14	Korotoumou Sanogo	DNA
15	Ron Delnoije	Caritas Suisse
16	Karounga Keïta	Wetlands International Mali
17	Arhamatou Diallo	Wetlands International Mali
18	Beteo Zongo	Wetlands International Mali
19	Jean-Baptiste	World Vegetable Center
20	Salif Dembélé	Camara Semences
21	Moussou Keïta	Camara Semences
22	Saliou Sanou	Seed producers' organization (OPS)
23	Bintou Diarra	Seed producers' organization (OPS)
24	Yeli Diallo	Serivice semencier National
25	Djeneba Soumaré	UCAO
26	Losseni Koné	Tiendougou Distribution
27	Djibril Kayentao	Agriplus
28	Alou Konaté	SK Phytosem
29	Dano Kader	SK Phytosem
30	Laya Dolo	ASSEMA
31	Zakariya Abdou	Fermes WAHI
32	Mahamadoul Bechir	Fermes WAHI
33	Amadou Maïga	APCAM
34	Ouma Diarra	CNOP/PNPR-M
35	Oumar Coumaré	AOPP
36	Amadou Sidibé	IWMI

Annex 3. Existing multi-stakeholder platforms in relation to ISAWM

Existing MSP and stakeholders	Issues	Operational level	Objectives	Activities
Multistakeholder platform under the project Pariis (Plateforme multiacteur Pariis)				
DRGR, DRA, DRH, CRA, DRACPN, AOPP, PASSIP, Associations municipalités cercles, Conseil régional, CC, Jeunes ruraux, FNAFR, DRDSES, DRP, DREF, SFD, CR-ONG	Small scale irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual planning approved and funded by the project management unit, quarterly meeting to discuss issues coordinated by the Regional directorate of rural engineering playing the role of permanent secretary and host. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge management, and information sharing among members on small scale irrigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit and experience sharing on success stories as well as unsuccessful cases; - Identification of potential irrigation sites including lowlands, small irrigable vegetable areas, Irrigated Village Area -PIV, Plains, Office riz and du Niger, Private irrigation schemes
Regional Technical Committee for coordination CTCR (comité technique régional de coordination)				
DRGR, DRA, DRH, CRA, DRACPN, AOPP, PASSIP, Associations municipalités cercles, Conseil régional, CC, Jeunes ruraux, FNAFR, DRDSES, DRP, DREF, SFD, CRONG	Small scale irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent secretary hosted by the National Directorate of Rural engineering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information sharing among members on small scale irrigation to allow Knowledge management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and advisory services
Mali National partnership around water (Partenariat National de l'Eau)				
Water users associations, private companies, NGOs, Government offices, all stakeholders involved in the different uses of water	All issues related to the different uses of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical committee decides technical matters as needed - Steering committee that get together 2 times a year the Assembly taking place one a year - Membership is approved by the Global Water Partnership to which the PNE is affiliated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote integrated management of water resources at all levels for sustainable and inclusive growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the writing of technical documents
DRADP				
Regional Directorate of Agriculture Bamako, Regional Chamber of Agriculture farmers around 8 directions converging in Bamako production	Peri-urban production including agriculture, livestock husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The regional directorate of Agriculture of Bamako coordinates; the regional chamber of agriculture of Bamako organizes the events and producers share their experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase coverage of extension services to compensate for the limited number of extension officers for the peri-urban farmers around Bamako. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and advisory services through a WhatsApp group created among members.
The management committees under SAWEL (local and National levels)				
The head of the district (Le Préfet) is the president, the circle council, the local chamber of agriculture, the local office of hydraulics, the inter-municipality, the local CAFO, partner NGOs, the local committee of water	Improving food security and nutrition in the Sahel by safeguarding wetlands through sustainable ecological water management for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and approve the annual work plan and budget submitted by the Technical Committee - Review and approve the annual activity report submitted by the Technical Committee - Contribute to removing any institutional obstacles that the project may encounter - Highlight lessons learned and periodically follow up on recommended actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and communicate innovations relevant to agricultural systems in and around wetlands; - Contribute to local and national goals of optimizing food security and nutrition by increasing water productivity and ecological efficiency; - Improving livelihoods and restoring the ecosystem 	<p>In 20 villages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 trained relay producers, - 20 operational brigades, - 7 cooperatives engaged, 2 demo sites installed. <p>Collaboration with Eléphant Vert a private company supplying organic inputs established</p>

The technical committee under the SAWEL project (local and National levels)				
The Technical Adviser to the Minister of Agriculture, President; Representatives of the National Directorates of the Rural development; The representative of the National Hydraulics Directorate; The Representative of the Governor (Koulikoro ad Mopti); The representative of the Regional Council of (Koulikoro and Mopti); The Representative of the Regional Directorate of Agriculture; The Representative of the Regional Directorate of Hydraulics; The Representative of the inter-collectivity of lac Wegna and the Sourou basin; Le Représentant du CTGS: Le Représentant de l'ABV; Le Représentant de l'OMVS ; Le Représentant de l'APCAM; Le représentant de la CNOP; Les représentants de Wetlands International et CARITAS Suisse	Improving food security and nutrition in the Sahel by safeguarding wetlands through sustainable ecological water management for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approve the annual work plans developed by the project management teams; - Approve the semi-annual activity reports of the project; - Contribute to the resolution of technical and management problems; - Ensure the achievement of the results defined in the project document; - Serve as a technical advisor to the steering committee; - Submit the annual activity report to the Steering Committee at the end of each year. 		<p>In 20 villages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 trained relay producers, - 20 operational brigades, - 7 cooperatives engaged, 2 demo sites installed. <p>Collaboration with Eléphant Vert a private company supplying organic inputs established</p>
Plateforme, AgroEcologique				
AOPP, CNOP, Coalition des organisations pour les semences paysannes, ONG BD (Biodiversity, IRPAD, TIRPA)	Recognition of peasant seeds, agroecology, farmers' rights to land, financing, subsidies, and avenues for improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CNOP hosts the secretariat and meetings are convened when needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy for the recognition of agroecology in the agricultural policy of the country, as well as for farmers' rights. - Screening of the correct implementation of state policies such as the allocation of the 15% of the national budget to agriculture; seed subsidies, access to finances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy advocacy, - Memorandum submitted to the national directorate of agriculture few months ago with the concerns of the members and the avenues for improvement.
National science policy dialogue platform for climate smart agriculture (NSPDP-CSA)				
CCAF, AEDD, AMEDD, National Directorate of Agriculture, IER, IPR/IFRA, WASCAL	Sciences policy dialogue for promoting climate smart agriculture practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focal point chair National directorate of Agriculture and vice chair Environment and Sustainable Development Agency AEDD - Regular meetings - Planning meetings - Capacity strengthening workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide impetus to the thematic group on - adaptation to climate change including risks and disasters of the National Climate Change Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence decision-making by generating information products and knowledge that could guide policymakers' decisions - Monitor the activities defined in the annual work plan
Innovation platform in the shea sector				
Coprokazan, SIDO, Chamber of Agriculture, Soro Yiriwa micro finance organizations, IER, IPR/IFRA	Address institutional constraints in the shea sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focal point SIDO the umbrella organization of shea cooperatives at national level with the financial support by the convergence of sciences research programme. - Meetings convened when there are urgent issues to discuss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate an open-ended discussion between the shea cooperatives and micro finances organizations for women access to loan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the access to working capital by shea cooperatives - Monitor the use of the working capital - Monitor the repayment of the working capital