



Save the Children®

Intensification of Agriculture and Agroforestry Technologies (IAAT) for Climate Resilient Food and Nutrition Security: Tombouctou, Gao, Mopti, Koulikoro and Segou Regions of Mali

Annex 7: Summary of Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

1. Stakeholder engagement is a core element and a key enabler in the design and implementation of the GCF Intensification of Agriculture and Agroforestry Techniques (IAAT) project. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan highlights the strategy to engage key stakeholders, including (i) how they were selected and approached, (ii) the key insights that stemmed from the conversations and how they were integrated in project design, and (iii) how interactions will be carried out and leveraged during implementation. The project will emphasize ongoing stakeholder engagement during implementation to ensure that the wealth of knowledge generated by key stakeholders is efficiently captured and capitalized on and that the design of activities remains flexible and keeps adapting to the beneficiaries' needs. The project will adopt a collaborative approach with the communities to effectively incorporate their view in the implementation of activities.
2. During the project design phase, stakeholder engagement specifically allowed to:
 - Enable a collaborative approach to project design; including across those being supported and those delivering the project.
 - Support understanding of and consideration of a broad variety of beneficiary needs, with a particular focus on climate vulnerable and other marginalized groups
 - Ensure the project is effective at supporting beneficiaries.
 - Ensure the project is additive to existing work in the region
 - Obtain support to identify other relevant stakeholders and engage to further support during implementation.

During the implementation phase stakeholder engagement will also be used to:

 - Obtain updates on project progress.
 - Understand changes in the project context (e.g., changes to security risks in regions)
 - Inform the Executing Entities and implementing partners on challenges related to project implementation.
 - Iterate project implementation in line with stakeholder feedback.

Responsibility and resources

3. This project will have two EEs: Save the Children Federation, Inc. (SCUS), and Save the Children International Mali (SCI Mali). Both will work closely with the implementing partner Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD) under the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation. SCUS will serve as an EE responsible for channeling funds internationally and provide technical support in designing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting. SCI Mali will serve as EE channelling funds in Mali and will be responsible for the project implementation in collaboration with the GoM. As project implementers AEDD and SCI Mali will be responsible for the execution and supervision of technical and minor infrastructure activities (e.g. solar irrigation system, biodigesters, etc). The project will be implemented in close consultations with the GoM's ME&S, which acts as Mali's NDA to the GCF. SC Australia (SCA), the Accredited Entity (AE), will maintain reporting channels to the GCF to ensure compliance with the fiduciary, environmental, social, and other relevant standards. SCI Mali will maintain reporting channels to ME&E to maintain and increase the country's project ownership. SCUS will provide account

management support to SCI Mali through the account management system employed by the wider Save the Children movement to ensure compliance and high-quality delivery of the project and financial management and reporting.

4. All field-level activities that need direct engagement with farmers and communities, local government and civil society organizations, and the private sector will be implemented by the local NGOs. Implementing partners (local NGOs) will be procured through the open bid process. SCI Mali will be the procuring entity and the procurement will be done by the requirements under the AMA. For, technology supply (i.e solar irrigation, biodigesters, and other CSA technologies) SCI Mali will follow an open bid process to purchase from private suppliers/companies.
5. A high-level Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be responsible for the project's strategic direction and oversee activity implementation, including steering activities implemented by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which will manage day-to-day operations. Representatives of SCI Mali and the AEDD will co-chair the PSC, which will also include representation of senior officials from ME&S. No financial flows will take place between SCI Mali and the PSC; the working relationship will be solely based on reporting and consultation. The PSC will also consult with and report to ME&S as the Mali NDA.
6. The PIU chaired by SCI Mali will manage project implementation, support implementing entities, and be supported by a technical supervisory team, including a Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader, Finance Director, Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor, Technical Leads, and support staff. It will work directly with the technical implementing teams of the AEDD, SCI Mali, and local NGOs, and directly manage the implementation of the project at circle and commune levels. The PIU will draw on technical expertise from the broader SC movement (specifically climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture and NRM) as well as from executing and implementing entities.
7. The PIU will monitor and oversee technical and financial implementation, fiduciary processes, auditing, measurement reporting and verification system, and internal evaluation of the project. The PSC will oversee the PIU and provide it with guidance and direction while receiving regular reports on project implementation. The PIU will receive funds (both GCF and co-financing) distributed according to the Subsidiary Agreements with the EEs and procurement contracts for the provision of goods and services.
8. To meet the fiduciary requirements and standards of the GCF, legal and management oversight of the PIU will be held by SCI Mali, which has the legal standing necessary to implement GCF activities in Mali. It is also legally and organizationally bound to SCA, which acts as AE and holds the AMA with the GCF on behalf of the SC movement.
9. The PIU will deliver results through a combination of direct and indirect interactions with the 48 communities in 12 circles across 5 regions. While the PIU will deliver technical and project assistance directly to the beneficiary communities, it will rely on

the AEDD, SCI Mali, and local NGOs for the delivery of specific outputs (as depicted in Figure B 4.1).

10. All activities will be implemented in line with the project's Gender Assessment and Action Plan (see Annex 8), which is aligned with the GCF's Gender Policy and SC's gender, inclusive development, and child safeguarding policies and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy and guidelines. Per the Gender Action Plan, all project activities prioritize building the resilience of the most vulnerable community members (e.g., women, children, ethnic minorities). Activities will contribute to gender transformation and ensure community participation (See Annex 08: Gender Assessment and Action Plan and Full proposal E.3 target for gender).

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PROJECT DESIGN

Stakeholder mapping

Strategy to identify and prioritize key stakeholders.

11. Stakeholder segments and sub-segments were selected because they would provide valuable inputs into the following topics: i) understanding of the macro-context of the project, including market, climatic, and social context in Mali ii) insights on the experiences and challenges faced by beneficiaries, and iii) implementation considerations for the project. These stakeholder segments are also considered critical to engage to obtain support for the project amongst those implementing and working with the project.
12. IAAT implemented intensive consultations with regional and communal councils, community beneficiaries (i.e. farming cooperatives and unions, community leaders, youth and women, community committees, and local farmers in the targeted circles of the IAAT project. The 5 key stakeholder segments that have been identified include government; NGOs; community/beneficiaries; research institutes; and the private sector. Within these macro segments, 17 further sub-segments have been identified as critical to the design and implementation of the project. These include National Government & Ministries; Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc.; NDA / EE; Universities / Agricultural institutes; Other Information platforms and Research Organisations (e.g., labs, weather agencies, innovation platforms, etc.); International NGOs; Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental/social orgs); Private Sector Extension Services; CSA Technology Businesses; Private Sector Finance Providers; Other businesses in the agricultural value chain Priority representatives of stakeholder sub-segments were identified during project design to collect and collectively incorporate their insights. The selection resulted from a prioritization process based on several criteria including:
 - Government institutions: scope of work in relevant project topics and locations
 - NGOs: synergies between existing initiatives and GCF IAAT, in terms of activities, location, etc.
 - Community/beneficiaries: legitimacy and representativity
 - Research institutes: contribution to key findings during desk research
 - Private sector: relevance of service offering and potential reach in target regions.

13. Table 1 illustrates the segments and sub-segments targeted during project design. The final list of stakeholders engaged is referenced in the Appendix.

Table 1: Segments and sub-segments targeted during project design

Stakeholder Segment	Stakeholder Sub-Segments
Government	National Government & Ministries
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc
Government	ME&S - NDA
Government	AEDD – Implementing Partner
Community/beneficiaries	Farming Cooperatives and Unions
Community/beneficiaries	Community leaders (incl. faith leaders)
Community/beneficiaries	Youth – incl. youth organizations
Community/beneficiaries	Women – incl. women's organization
Community/beneficiaries	Community committees e.g. CACs implemented by Albarka
Community/beneficiaries	Farmers
Research Institutes	Universities / Agricultural institutes
Research Institutes	Other Information platforms and Research Organisations (e.g., labs, weather agencies, innovation platforms, etc.)
NGOs	International NGOs
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental/social orgs)
Private Sector	Private Sector Extension Services
Private Sector	CSA Technology Businesses
Private Sector	Private Sector Finance Providers
Private Sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain

Stakeholder groups and objective of engagement

14. The stakeholders in each of the sub-segments selected are expected to bring specific value to project design and implementation. Table 2 highlights the interest and influence relevant to the project as well as the objectives of engagement for each stakeholder group:

Table 2: Stakeholder groups and engagement objectives

Stakeholder group	Interest and influence relevant to the project	Objectives of engagement during project design
National Government & Ministries	National government & ministries are critical stakeholders for project design and implementation in Mali. They define and oversee the implementation of policies and national strategies at the highest level and set the direction of national priorities in key sectors including agriculture, agroforestry, climate, and environment. National government and ministries are key coordination points between stakeholders (development partners, local governments, etc.) and represent the main point of reference for all activities undertaken by the government (national and local) within relevant sectors. The development and adoption of CSA technologies is a key priority for the government, which has developed a Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan to support its vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of national priorities and confirm alignment of GCF IAAT's vision and activities accordingly • Draw learnings from their experience and knowledge and identify potential risks and mitigation strategies • Identify key challenges faced and institutional strengthening needs • Explore potential areas of collaboration for project implementation, including with interventions led/funded by other NGOs
Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc.	In Mali, regional government institutions heavily collaborate with the national government & ministries and serve as a vehicle to implement and coordinate government actions at a local level. Government support is channeled through regional governments, which have better proximity to communities. This positions them as strategic partners to develop a good understanding of the context, realities, and key dynamics related to agriculture, agroforestry, and climate (ongoing projects, potential partners, existing needs, etc.) in specific locations. Regional governments are interested in enhancing the adaptation and resilience capacity of farmers and raising awareness of communities on risks related to climate change and have a strong endeavor to foster the creation of revenue-generating activities for women and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of their contribution to the definition and implementation of national priorities and mechanisms of collaboration with the national government • Understand priorities specific to each of the five regions targeted by GCF IAAT • Draw learnings from their experience and knowledge and identify potential risks and mitigation strategies • Identify key challenges faced and institutional strengthening needs • Explore potential areas of collaboration for project implementation, including with interventions led/funded by other NGOs
Implementing Partner	The National Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD) is the National Designated Authority in Mali. AEDD sits in the Ministry of Environment and coordinates the implementation of all activities and policies for environmental protection and mitigation of climate change. AEDD (i) provides capacity building to all stakeholders involved in environmental management, the fight against desertification, climate change and sustainable development through the development of modules, information, education and communication media, training, information and awareness-raising sessions, (ii) help ensure integration of environmental considerations into the design of development programs, projects and land-use planning schemes, (iii) collect data and produce statistics on the environment and sustainable development, among others Several synergies exist between AEDD's mission and the GCF IAAT project and close collaboration will be mutually beneficial to AEDD and GCF IAAT. AEDD (implementing partner) along with Save the Children Mali,(executing entity) and plays a crucial role in the design and implementation of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect insights to collaboratively design projects and seek validation at each milestone • Identify key areas of collaboration and best organization to reach project objectives • Improve understanding of government activities, including government priorities and governance

Farming Cooperatives and Unions	<p>Farming Cooperatives and Unions are direct beneficiaries of the project. Each cooperative or union regroups several farmers involved in various value chains.</p> <p>Farming cooperatives and unions support their members for the implementation of implementation of climate mitigation strategies. However, the adaptation and mitigation capacity is limited among farmers. Agriculture in Mali is extremely vulnerable to climate change and several losses are observed due to droughts, floods, erosion, pests, and other natural hazards related to climate change. This threatens food security and livelihood of farmers and communities in general</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of resilience and adaptation capacity and gaps • Test the relevance of GCF IAAT's activities with respect to the existing needs • Identify additional areas of support required and potential solutions
Community leaders (incl. faith leaders)	<p>Community leaders have a strong influence on communities and are trusted to provide guidance and advice. Their contribution to the project is critical to building ownership of communities and developing a better understanding of the most pressing needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of key elements of context in project locations • Draw learnings from their experience and knowledge and identify potential risks and mitigation strategies • Test the relevance of GCF IAAT's activities with respect to the existing needs
Youth – incl. youth organizations	<p>Youth have been identified to be strongly affected by unemployment in Mali. The project aims to create tangible opportunities for youth in agriculture and agroforestry through capacity building and the development of an ecosystem prone to entrepreneurship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test the relevance of GCF IAAT's activities with respect to the existing needs • Identify additional areas of support required and potential solutions
Women – incl. women's organization	<p>Women are highly vulnerable in Mali and usually do not practice revenue-generating activities. Despite significantly contributing to on-farm activities, they often do not receive monetary compensation. They have limited access to land and livelihood resources. The project has a strong focus on women empowerment and aims to create conditions for women to thrive in their communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test the relevance of GCF IAAT's activities with respect to the existing needs • Identify additional areas of support required and potential solutions
Community committees e.g., CACs implemented by Albarka	<p>Communities are often organized into committees to enhance their participation in planning and implementing activities in their villages. The committees regroup several community members and represent an important decision-making platform, tasked with the mission to identify, prioritize, and act upon outstanding issues. Committees play a strategic role in community engagement and will be instrumental to the success of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of key elements of context in project locations • Draw learnings from their experience and knowledge and identify potential risks and mitigation strategies • Test the relevance of GCF IAAT's activities with respect to the existing needs
Farmers	<p>Farmers are highly vulnerable to climate change in Mali. They have limited access to information and means to enhance their adaptive and resilience capacity to climate change. Farmers are at the center of the project design, being direct beneficiaries of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test the relevance of GCF IAAT's activities with respect to the existing needs • Identify additional areas of support required and potential solutions
Universities / Agricultural institutes	<p>Universities and agricultural institutes play a key role in the development of human capital in agriculture and agroforestry in Mali, including extension agents. They have a good understanding of capacity-building needs and have expertise developing and disseminating modules that are specifically adapted to the Malian context. Universities also generate significant knowledge in the project's areas of interest, notably agriculture, agroforestry, and climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of main capacity building needs among communities and extension agents • Leverage their expertise on the latest research regarding the climatic trends in Mali, and how interventions such as climate smart agriculture can

	Discussing with universities is critical to collect insights on key areas of project design. Similarly, the GCF IAAT can bring positive value addition to the work of universities and agricultural institutes by generating data and gathering additional information on the ground through its close collaboration with agents, communities, and other stakeholders	be deployed to mitigation and adaptation goals in Mali
Other Information platforms and Research Organisations (e.g., labs, weather agencies, innovation platforms, etc.)	<p>Research institutes generate significant knowledge in agriculture and conduct extensive community engagement, providing them with a good understanding of existing needs. The research conducted adopts a holistic approach to the fields of interest, including agriculture (including CSA), agroforestry, climate, etc.</p> <p>The innovation platforms provide tailored solutions to enhance understanding and uptake of CSA and agroforestry practices amongst smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Conversations with research institutes and innovation platforms allow to collect insights on the entire ecosystem (value chain, enabling environment, external factors, etc.), bringing significant added value to project design.</p> <p>Research institutes are often interested in finding organizations able to provide sustainability to the activities that they initiate on the ground</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage their expertise on the latest research regarding the climatic trends in Mali, and how interventions such as climate-smart agriculture can be deployed to mitigation and adaptation goals in Mali
International NGOs	Several initiatives are implemented/funded by international NGOs to promote CSA in Mali. Key synergies and opportunities for collaboration have been identified with ongoing initiatives and planned initiatives in the agricultural space in Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm initial findings from desk research and improve understanding of existing interventions • Identify potential synergies and how to avoid duplication with these interventions • Identify lessons learned • Identify potential areas of collaboration
Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental/social orgs)	The local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations boast significant experience in project design and implementation in Mali and have a good understanding of the political, socio-economic, and cultural context, working closely with local governments and communities on initiatives related to agriculture, agroforestry, and climate. Their wealth of experience is an important resource that can help inform project design. Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations are potential implementation partners, each relevant to their own area of expertise. The GCF IAAT project platform can provide a platform to scale up their interventions and generate economies of scale by leveraging geographic synergies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of local context, needs and support required to improve livelihood, especially through the enhancement of adaptation and resilience capacities to climate change • Draw learnings from their experience and knowledge and identify potential risks and mitigation strategies • Identify potential areas of collaboration
Private Sector	The private sector is critical to the development of a sustainable market for CSA and agroforestry technologies, which is one of the main objectives of the project. Increasing adoption of CSA and agroforestry technologies will ineluctably require a strong and autonomous private sector. Conversations with the private sector are critical to identify the support that private companies, especially small businesses in CSA and agroforestry, need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a deeper understanding of the existing market context for each business area • Identify key areas of support for private sector development • Engage businesses on refining project activities that will directly impact their markets, • Understand their perspectives on how best to strengthen institutional capacities • Identify opportunities to work collaboratively on solutions to accelerate market development

Stakeholder engagement process

Format of engagement

15. The stakeholder engagement process encompassed a range of consultation approaches tailored to the type of stakeholder engaged. Each engagement approach was designed to serve a specific purpose, which together contributed to inform project design. Four main methods were leveraged to engage stakeholders and collect their insights:
- 1:1 stakeholder meeting with key informants (e.g., government agencies, civil society organizations, youth and women associations, cooperatives, private sector) to improve understanding of ongoing initiatives from relevant stakeholders, required interventions to develop the supply of CSA technologies, key context elements and lessons learned
 - Field data collection with farmers and households to improve understanding of existing resilience and adaptation needs as well as required support to enhance the livelihood of project beneficiaries.
 - Regional focus groups to share insights from field data collection and collect complementary information to inform project design.
 - National validation workshop to share progress on project design and outcomes from the feasibility study with stakeholders at the national level and obtain buy-in and validation.
16. Table 3 summarizes information on each of these means of engagement.

Table 3: Engagement format during project design

Type	Purpose of sessions	Participants	Format
Meeting	Information gathering to inform project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government• NGOs• Private sector• Research institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Virtual• In-person meeting if the organization is based in Bamako
Field data collection	Field data collection to inform project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmers• Local community committees• Agricultural cooperatives• Small businesses• Community Action Cycles (Albarka)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In-person meetings• Focus groups.• Phone calls
Regional focus groups	Share key insights from field data collection and gather additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Religious and customary authorities• Local government• Regional organizations, including agricultural bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In-person meeting in each region
National workshop	Share progress on project design and obtain buy-in and validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NDA• Regional government representatives• Key leaders, industry representatives, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In-person workshop in Bamako

Consultation conducted

17. The design of GCF IAAT has strongly relied on insights from key stakeholders in agriculture, agroforestry, and climate in Mali, as well as communities, from the initial concept to the development and finalization of all project activities. The feasibility study was deeply rooted in community engagement and integrated insights from community members of the five target regions of GCF IAAT (Gao, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, and Tombouctou) as well as stakeholders with a nationwide scope of work, identifying the most pressing

needs and designing relevant activities to enhance adaptive and resilience capacities in agriculture and agroforestry in Mali. The surveys conducted allowed to reach a diverse group of participants including 124 farmers and 220 households, distributed across 27 circles within the five target regions.

18. In addition, valuable insights were gathered through interviews conducted with 78 key stakeholders across the Malian government, private sector, communities, research institutes, civil society organizations, and local and international NGOs. See *Table 4* for more information.
19. Workshops were held at the concept note stage to guide the initial project design, with a Regional Workshop in each of the 5 regions of the project, and a National Validation Workshop held in May and June 2023 to support the finalization of the project design.

Table 4: Summary of stakeholders engaged

Stakeholder Segment	Government Organizations	Research Institutes	Private Sector	NGOs	Farmers	Households
Number Engaged	31	2	20	39	124	220
Objective	Confirm the consistency of GCF IAAT with government priorities Learn from their experience and identify potential risks Identify key challenges and areas for institutional strengthening Assess financial management capacities of key government institutions	Discuss the results of their latest research into climate trends in Mali, as well as best practices for promoting climate-smart agriculture and building capacity for adaptation and resilience	Develop a better understanding of the market for climate-smart farming solutions Identify opportunities to work collaboratively on solutions to accelerate market development	Identify and confirm potential synergies and/or areas of duplication Learn from their experience and identify potential risks Discuss potential areas of collaboration Assess the financial capacity of potential implementation partners (Local NGOs)	Develop an improved understanding of their needs and challenges Identify together the most appropriate means of providing effective solutions to the challenges faced by farmers	Develop a better understanding of the vulnerability of households and the challenges that exist regarding overall living conditions

Table 5 provides a breakdown of surveys conducted by region, gender, and age. See Appendix for detailed list of stakeholders.

Table 5: Breakdown of stakeholders by region, gender, and age

Region	Number engaged	Number of women	Number of men	Number of youth (<31)
Gao	43	10	33	5
Koulikoro	100	45	55	15
Mopti	70	21	49	11
Segou	89	34	55	14
Tombouctou	42	5	37	2

Key insights from stakeholder engagement and integration in project design

20. The main objective of the GCF IAAT project is to bring a meaningful contribution to enhanced resilience and adaptation capacities in Mali to increase the livelihood of populations. The project design aimed to accurately capture the existing needs and required support and translate them into a set of activities that collectively contribute to bringing positive change to the lives of farmers, and the Malian population in general. To achieve this, the stakeholder engagement provided a platform to collect valuable insights from players that have generated and accumulated a wealth of knowledge on agriculture, agroforestry, and climate in Mali, and are imbued with the political, socio-economic, and cultural context of the country. The insights collected through this approach directly fed into project design, to ensure that the GCF IAAT project is well-positioned to reach its objectives and maximize potential impact. Table 6 shows the key insights from conversations with key stakeholders and how they were integrated in project design.

Table 6: Key insights and integration in project design

Stakeholder segment	Key insights from engagement	Integration in project design
Government	<p>Government priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of soil management techniques Prioritizing organic fertilizers over chemical fertilizers Increasing adoption of irrigation systems and other CSA technologies <p>Collaboration with development partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main issue is the lack of skills transfer when collaborating with development partners. <p>Role of local governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness on climate change impact Developing markets Implementing government projects in their regions <p>Potential challenges for project implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing insecurity and migration of populations <p>Potential solutions to mitigate risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve local communities including agriculturists, pastoralists and Indigenous People (if present) in project implementation, working closely with village leaders Involve communes at the very beginning to ensure sustainability and efficient monitoring of activities <p>Institutional strengthening support needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical support to enhance equipment and human resources Training and awareness raising on CSA and agroforestry to improve local authorities' understanding of challenges and importance of adaptation techniques Supporting the development of strategic plans at the local level Providing capacity building on financial management <p>Recommendations for project implementation processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended financial system mechanism and flows for fund disbursement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design is rooted in national priorities and promotes adoption of several CSA practices aiming to enhance soil management techniques, use of organic fertilizers, and irrigation, among others. The prioritized CSA practices include production and use of on-farm compost, rational management of land, crop diversification, Fertilization of fields by animal corraling, drip irrigation, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component 1 aims to raise awareness and build capacity of farmers and extension services on the adoption of these techniques Component 3 especially focuses on installing solar irrigation systems and increasing smallholder farmers' adoption of landuse mapping The project aims to closely collaborate with the government for implementation, especially at the local level, and focuses on building institutional capacity to ensure sustainability of activities after implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD) is the implementing partner The project will embed resilience and adaptation planning in the 5-year local strategic plans for economic, social, and cultural development (PDESC) to enhance contribution of local governments and provide sustainability to project activities The project will use community engagement to palliate risks of conflict and build capacity at the local level. As part of Component 1, the project will establish/strengthen Community Action Cycle (CAC) groups to collaboratively manage shared resources and mitigate risks of conflict. The interest and priorities of Indigenous People, if they are residing in the project locations, will be incorporated in the project interventions through CACs platform. Component 4 aims to support institutional capacity development through several channels including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving local governments' understanding of adaptation and mitigation planning through regional training supporting national climate funding institutions (e.g., National Climate Fund) to improve their disbursement processes and impact assessment capacities to ensure funds are able to transfer from national to the local (through the development of technical guidance relating to disbursement and impact assessment)
Communities / Beneficiaries	<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to inputs is the main challenge hindering agricultural productivity (52% of farmers consulted) Access to irrigation (33% of farmers consulted) and equipment (33% of farmers consulted) are the main challenges after access to inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project activities are tailored to the needs of farmers and communities and aim to address the climate-related and not-climate related challenges hindering productivity. This support is reflected through all project components, which together aim to build a favorable environment for the development of resilience and adaptive capacities and enhancement of livelihoods. Some examples of how the project seeks to specifically address challenges faced by farmers include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other challenges include access to finance (17%), availability of arable land (16%), and lack of human resources (7%) <p>Climate hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic rainfall and floods (73% of farmers consulted) and droughts (70% of farmers consulted) are the most common climate hazards for farmers • Other climate change impacts include pest infestation (56%), soil depletion (56%), violent winds (43%), and deforestation (39%) <p>Required support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building (55% of farmers consulted) • Access to finance (30%) • Access to inputs (18%) • Access to equipment (24%) <p>Access to finance is emphasized for women and youth (71% of women and youth among farmers consulted)</p> <p>Conflict with ethnic and Indigenous People</p> <p>Stakeholders mentioned that the <i>Tuareg</i> ethnic group, also considered Indigenous People in Mali, resides in the northern part of Gao, and Tombouctou regions. This <i>Tuareg</i> are not presented in the selected 12 IAAT project circles, however, other marginalized and highly vulnerable peoples_ such as small and marginal farmers and pastoralists, women, young children, disable people and youth reside in the 12 selected circles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Component 1 will provide capacity building to farmers and extension services to improve understanding and adoption of best agricultural practices, including CSA technologies ○ Component 2 will enhance connectivity between value chains to increase access to markets and develop linkages between farmers and financial institutions to increase access to finance. VSLAs will also be created/strengthened to provide solutions for savings and micro-loans at the local level, especially for women and youth ○ Component 2 will also provide training on business and finance for VSLAs and youth and women ○ Several CSA practices are prioritized and will be promoted to enhance use for organic fertilizers, irrigation techniques, water harvesting and water conservation techniques, etc. ○ Component 3 will focus on installing solar irrigation systems to reduce dependance on rainfall and improve access to irrigation, and biodigesters to increase access to biogas and organic fertilizers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IAAT will conduct further consultations with the community members in all 12 circles during the initial planning phase of the project to integrate the interests and needs of the Indigenous People (if present), marginal and smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and climatically highly vulnerable people during the selection of 48 communes that will ensure application of free, prior and informed consent through their community members and/or their representative institutions. This process will help to establish appropriate grievance and redress mechanisms complementary to the GCF's independent redress mechanisms. Based on the needs of the communities, IAAT will establish activity-specific grievance redress mechanisms and fully implement remedial actions. ○ The selected IAAT interventions (climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry, solar pump irrigation, biodigester included in the activities 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 2.3.1) are based on the consultation with the regional and communal councils, community beneficiaries i.e. farming cooperatives and unions, community leaders, youth and women, community committees, and local farmers (also include smallholder, marginal, and vulnerable populations). One of the objectives of the consultations was to draw learnings from their experience and knowledge and identify potential risks and mitigation strategies across the IAAT interventions
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Research institutes	<p>Solar irrigation systems</p> <p>Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supply is developed, with several tailored solutions provided by different actors • Providers have limited understanding of demand and limited distribution networks • The population is already aware of existing solar-irrigation technologies. They already use solar panels even in remote rural areas • Resource-poor farmers do not really need SWPs and usually stop using them after project implementation • Institutional clients dominate the market and represent the main targets of suppliers <p>Barriers for adoption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance is the main barrier. Financial institutions could be strong enablers of market development • Local technical networks are in the middle between supply and demand but provide inaccurate information/advice to farmers, leading to inefficient investment decisions <p>Enabling environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current policy is not favorable to market development and the current political environment does not allow the government to facilitate market development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 3 aims to increase access to CSA technologies, including solar irrigation systems. 1,000 solar irrigation systems will be installed across the five regions. • Component 2 will contribute to developing a sustainable supply chain for solar irrigation systems by supporting the creation of reliable and inclusive private sector value chain. Specifically, Component 2 will develop technical guidance for private sector technology companies on inclusive business growth, including guidance on expansion of distribution channels, product model/price refinement to be affordable by smallholder farmers, and scaling and implementing relevant financing models such as leasing. Component 2 also aims to establish linkages between producer groups and service providers and financial institutions • Component 4 will focus on developing a favorable policy environment for CSA technologies, including solar irrigation systems
NGOs	<p>Market of biodigesters:</p> <p>Current status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited supply and lack of maturity of business environment with only a few NGOs providing access to the technology for farmers • Limited feasibility to provide 10,000 biodigesters in 5 years <p>Recommendations to develop market:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop supply by organizing and building capacity of local construction companies • Improve the enabling environment and organization of farmers • Strengthen the capacity of existing institutions for the promotion of biodigesters • Improve affordability by developing financing schemes <p>Women and youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access of women and youth to land and resources, leading to low capacity to benefit from technologies such as biodigesters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for irrigation systems, Component 2 aims to develop a sustainable supply chain for biodigesters by supporting the creation of an inclusive private sector value chain. The project will provide technical guidance to private sector technology companies to promote inclusive business growth, expand distribution channels, refine product models for affordability, and implement relevant financing models <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reevaluations following stakeholder consultations have led to the reduction of the target number of biodigesters. Component 3 will now aim to install 5,000 biodigesters instead of 10,000 as initially planned ○ Component 4 will focus on developing a favorable policy environment for CSA technologies, including biodigesters • The project has a specific focus on women and youth empowerment and aims increase income generating activities and access to finance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Component 2 will support financial institutions to specifically increase access to finance for women and youth. Component 2 will also enhance the business capacity of women and youth entrepreneurs and will connect them with financial institutions and private sector service providers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to develop agricultural entrepreneurship to enhance youth and women employment • Need to group women into cooperatives to facilitate access to land • Capacity to reduce time spent on household chores by 60% for women and enhance their contribution to revenue generating activities by providing biodigesters to households <p>Value chain and institutional strengthening needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on strategic planning at national and local level • Technical assistance to improve research • Support the structuring of farmers into cooperatives, unions, etc. • Strengthen the managerial capacities of cooperatives, incl. business plan development and strategic planning • Train cooperatives on quality norms (packaging and labeling) • Train municipalities on texts and laws related to land and agroforestry • Train municipalities on decentralization and transferred competencies <p>Working in conflict-affected areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult the communities and development partners living in the area to have a better understanding of ongoing dynamics • Emphasize digitization to overcome conflict • Implement activities to strengthen social cohesion and local governments to ensure project ownership and sustainability • Develop strong mechanisms to prevent and manage conflict • Collaborate closely with municipalities to receive alerts in case of risk • Regroup beneficiaries at the commune-level for some activities <p>Conflict management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish committees in communities to manage resources and manage conflicts • Rehabilitate pastures and provide herders with their own pumps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Solar irrigation systems and biodigesters installed through component 3 will enhance productivity for smallholder households and will contribute to relieving the load of work of women to allow them to focus on other income generating activities such as processing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 4 will focus on institutional capacity building, including support to improve (i) local resilience and adaptation planning through the PDESC and (ii) associated funding disbursement • The project will use community engagement to palliate risks of conflict and build capacity at the local level. As part of Component 1, the project will establish/strengthen Community Action Cycle (CAC) groups to collaboratively manage shared resources and mitigate risks of conflict • Access to finance is one of the main barriers that the project seeks to lift for communities, especially women and youth. Component 2 aims to increase access to finance by establishing/strengthening VSLAs, developing their business capacities, and improving the reach of microfinance institutions • The project aims to significantly contribute to build capacities across the agricultural and agroforestry value chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Component 1 aims to raise awareness and provide capacity building on several CSA practices aiming to improve the resilience and adaptation capacities of farmers. These practices include production and use of on-farm compost, rational management of land, crop diversification, fertilization of fields by animal corraling, drip irrigation, cultural sowing techniques, Improved varieties adapted to different agro-climatic conditions, crop diversification, aflatoxin management, etc. ○ Component 2 will develop the business and finance capacities of VSLAs and women and youth entrepreneurs ○ Component 4 will consist in strengthening institutional capacities
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness on the importance of peace through local radios and train local radio hosts on how to disseminate messages for peace • Facilitate the development of local conventions for resource management between communities <p>Lessons learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessity to develop and anchor adoption of CSA technologies on private sector and enhance enabling environment • Difficulty of shifting to contract farming due to farming practices being passed through generations for decades • Mismatch between supply and demand of financial services (e.g., interest rates too high for farmers) • Unsustainable dependence on private sector for access to seeds and finance due to the structure of new financial instruments • Lack of opportunities for revenue generating activities, especially for youth, leading to enrollment in terrorist groups <p>Capacity building needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best agricultural practices (including efficient use of fertilizers) and land management • Information on climate change and its impact • Use of mineral fertilizers • Post-harvest methods and systems • Development of business plans and loan applications • Surface and groundwater control technologies and rainwater harvesting facilities are necessary • Fertilization technologies for soils and forest landscapes - Rapid composting and rapid regeneration techniques • Dissemination of adapted seeds • Increasing knowledge of existing technologies and their functioning <p>Barriers for adoption of CSA technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness of existing technologies • Limited search for information despite existing and available sources 	
Private sector	<p>Improved seeds Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are increasing suppliers entering the market, but adoption is still low • Institutional clients are the main buyers of improved seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project aims to enhance adoption of several CSA practices including the use of improved seeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Component 1 will focus on raising awareness and building capacity of farmers and extension services on CSA technologies and agricultural best practices, including the use of improved seeds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers are not keen on buying improved seeds, but they are willing to use them when they are given to them for free <p>Barriers for adoption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness of improved seeds' benefits from farmers leading to limited willingness to change behavior Limited financial resources of farmers Mistrust towards private sector and towards the product Lack of physical proximity between supply and demand Competition of private sector with farmers producing their own seeds <p>Potential solutions to increase adoption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising and demonstrations Facilitating contracts between stakeholders Linking farmers with financial institutions Advocating to aggregators/processors to request higher quality of product <p>Women and youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and youth are the poorest and therefore have limited access to land and seeds <p>Finance: Market:</p> <p>Supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coverage of population, especially farmers, from traditional banks, which mainly focus on urban areas Bankruptcy of many microfinance institutions due to COVID-19 insecurity, leading to most of existing institutions being focused on urban areas Limited knowledge of agriculture, limited distribution network and financial resources (especially cooperatives) to reach farmers <p>Demand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of organization of value chains and limited availability of data on agricultural activity and capacity to provide liabilities Need to develop weather insurance market to reduce risks faced by financial institutions and enhance access to finance Limited access to finance, especially for women and youth, who are usually not the heads of farms and do not have access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component 2 will establish linkages between producers and private sector service providers to build sustainable supply chains for CSA technologies and products, including improved seeds, and between providers and financial institutions to increase access to finance, especially for women and youth The project will influence several mechanisms to improve access to finance through Component 2. Specifically, Component 2 will establish/strengthen VSLAs and improve their business and finance capacities, support the extension of microfinance institutions' reach, and establish linkages between producers/entrepreneurs and financial institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Component 3 will support the adoption of land use mapping from farmers to generate data that can be leverage for insurance and alternative credit scoring to enhance access to finance Component 2 will contribute to developing a sustainable supply chain for solar irrigation systems by supporting the creation of reliable and inclusive private sector value chain
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to market information, leading to lower profitability and capacity to repay debt <p>Requirements to enhance access to finance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridge the gap between farmers and financial institutions by encouraging the development of proximity services Raise awareness of financial institutions on the need to increase their focus on agriculture <p>Solar irrigation</p> <p>Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid growth of demand, mainly driven by institutional clients (e.g., NGOs) Limited formal supply with only five official providers in Mali <p>Suitability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly focus on areas with easier access to water (e.g., Koulikoro and Kayes) <p>Socio-economic benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return on investment (ROI) after one year of utilization due to reduced cost of fuel Capacity to relieve the burden on women, who are usually in charge of fuel collection 	
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STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Stakeholder mapping

Strategy to identify and prioritize key stakeholders

21. The process of identifying pertinent stakeholders for active involvement in project implementation is significantly informed by the substantive discussions held during the design phase. Through these dialogues, a deepened comprehension of the relevance and prospective value that each organization can contribute to project implementation can be attained, facilitating the application of an additional tier of prioritization. Engaging stakeholders during the design phase not only provides heightened clarity on the specific subjects, locations, and activities wherein each organization holds the utmost pertinence but also enables an assessment of their suitability for continued collaboration in this phase. Furthermore, the conversations held during the design phase catalyze the recognizing other potential stakeholders whose participation may prove meaningful during the implementation stage.
22. Stakeholders' engagement during implementation will be essential to ensure smooth delivery of project activities, leveraging partnerships with various institutional partners, NGOs, and private sector actors, and collaborating closely with communities to bring tailored and constantly improved support to project beneficiaries. Stakeholders engaged during implementation will demonstrate a strong capacity to provide support on key success enablers, including awareness raising, activity design, thought leadership, and community engagement.
23. Table 7 describes the proposed role in project and engagement strategy for each group of stakeholders.

Stakeholder groups, role in project, and engagement strategy

Table 7: Stakeholder groups, role in project, and engagement strategy

Stakeholder group	Interest and influence relevant to the project	Proposed role in project	Engagement strategy
National Government & Ministries	National government & ministries are critical stakeholders for project design and implementation. They define and oversee the implementation of policies and national strategies at the highest level and set the direction of national priorities in key sectors including agriculture, agroforestry, climate, and environment. National government & Ministries are key coordination points between stakeholders (development partners, local governments, etc.) and represent the main point of reference for all activities undertaken by the government (national and local) within relevant sectors. The development and adoption of CSA technologies is a key priority for the government, which has developed a Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan to support its vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in project oversight as part of the Project Steering Committee (PSC): Ministry of Environment and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development (including agriculture, livestock, and fisheries), Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and Families • Financial management (i.e., leveraging financial mechanisms to convey project funds to beneficiaries) 	<p>Engagement through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project implementation, including coordination with partners, raising awareness, fostering development of key value chains, etc. • Project oversight, contributing to the identification and resolution of key challenges, supporting strategic direction setting, and participating to bi-monthly PSC meetings • Contribution to the management of project funds • Workshops to continuously identify key areas requiring institutional strengthening and monitoring results of implemented activities • Participation in multistakeholder dialogue to improve CSA policy environment
Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc.	Regional government institutions heavily collaborate with national government & ministries and serve as a vehicle to implement and coordinate government actions at a local level. Government support is channeled through regional governments, which have better proximity with communities. This positions them as strategic partners to develop a good understanding of the context, realities, and key dynamics related to agriculture, agroforestry, and climate (ongoing projects, potential partners, existing needs, etc.) in specific locations. Regional governments are interested in enhancing the adaptation and resilience capacity of farmers and raising awareness of communities on risks related to climate change and have a strong endeavor to foster the creation of revenue-generating activities for women and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key enabler of community engagement and implementation of activities relevant to respective regions • Execution of specific activities to promote CSA, especially through awareness-raising • Beneficiary of the institutional strengthening program on CSA practices and planning of resilience and adaptation activities through PDESC • Coordination of existing projects at the regional level 	<p>Engagement through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in awareness-raising • Contribution to the promotion of youth- and women-led businesses in agriculture and agroforestry • Facilitation of community-engagement activities and on-going collaboration with communities to ensure sustainability of implemented activities, even beyond project implementation • Support to develop understanding of CSA technologies and practices and integrate resilience and adaptation planning in the PDESC • Collaboration with other development partners and coordination of existing project/programs at the regional level
NDA	The National Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development is the government (AEDD) is the National Designated Authority in Mali. AEDD sits in the Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Entity (in parallel w/ Save the Children Mali) 	<p>Engagement through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close collaboration for project design and implementation

	and coordinates the implementation of all activities and policies for environment protection and mitigation of climate change. AEDD (i) provides capacity building to all stakeholders involved in environmental management, the fight against desertification, climate change and sustainable development through the development of modules, information, education and communication media, training, information and awareness-raising sessions, (ii) help ensure integration of environmental considerations into the design of development programs, projects and land-use planning schemes, (iii) collect data and produce statistics on the environment and sustainable development, among others Several synergies exist between AEDD's mission and the GCF IAAT project and close collaboration will be mutually beneficial to AEDD and GCF IAAT		
Farming Cooperatives and Unions	Farming Cooperatives and Unions are direct beneficiaries of the project. Each cooperative or union regroups several farmers involved in various value chains. Agriculture in Mali is extremely vulnerable to climate change and several losses are observed due to droughts, floods, erosion, pests, and other natural hazards related to climate change. This threatens food security and livelihood of farmers and communities in general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct project beneficiaries • Contribution to project design updates and prioritization of activities • Centralization of knowledge generated through capacity building and dissemination to farmers • Focal points for community engagement 	Engagement through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in awareness-raising • Capacity-building in a train the trainer framework to provide advice to farmers and ensure that best practices are adopted beyond project implementation • Consultation on the design of community engagement plans • On-going consultation to monitor project impact and identify main challenges • Consultation to identify required resilience and adaptation activities to integrate in the PDESC
Community leaders (incl. faith leaders)	Community leaders have a strong influence on communities and are trusted to provide guidance and advice. Their contribution to the project is critical to build ownership of communities and develop a better understanding of the most pressing needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal points for community engagement 	Engagement through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in awareness-raising • Consultation on the design of community engagement plans • Participation to Community Action Cycles, contributing to the identification, reporting, and resolution of key climate change issues • Consultation to identify required resilience and adaptation activities to integrate in the PDESC
Youth – incl. youth organizations	Youth have been identified to be strongly affected by unemployment in Mali. The project aims to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct project beneficiaries 	Engagement through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in awareness-raising

	create tangible opportunities for youth in agriculture and agroforestry through capacity building and the development of an ecosystem prone to entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to project design updates and prioritization of activities • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation to Community Action Cycles, contributing to the identification, reporting, and resolution of key climate change issues • Consultation on the design and update of project activities • Participation to business and finance capacity building program • On-going consultation to monitor project impact and identify main challenges • Consultation to identify required resilience and adaptation activities to integrate in the PDESC
Women – incl. women's organization	Women are highly vulnerable in Mali and usually do not practice revenue-generating activities. Despite significantly contributing to on-farm activities, they often do not receive monetary compensation. They have limited access to land and livelihood resources. The project has a strong focus on women empowerment and aims to create conditions for women to thrive in their communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct project beneficiaries • Contribution to project design updates and prioritization of activities 	<p>Engagement through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation to awareness-raising • Participation to Community Action Cycles, contributing to the identification, reporting, and resolution of key climate change issues • Consultation on the design and update of project activities • Participation to business and finance capacity building program • Contribution to VSLAs • On-going consultation to monitor project impact and identify main challenges • Consultation to identify required resilience and adaptation activities to integrate in the PDESC
Community committees e.g., CACs implemented by Albarka	Communities are often organized into committees to enhance their participation in planning and implementing activities in their villages. The committees regroup several community members and represent an important decision-making platform, tasked with the mission to identify, prioritize, and act upon outstanding issues. Committees play a strategic role in community engagement and will be instrumental to the success of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal points for community engagement • Contribution to project design updates and prioritization of activities • Mechanism to identify potential climate threats and conflicts between beneficiaries (e.g., farmers and pastoralists) 	<p>Engagement through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation to awareness-raising • Consultation on the design of community engagement plans • Consultation on the design and update of project activities • Contribution to the identification, reporting, and resolution of key climate change issues • Identification and resolution of potential sources of conflict between beneficiaries (e.g., farmers and pastoralists) • Contribution to the management of shared resources • Consultation to identify required resilience and adaptation activities to integrate in the PDESC
Farmers	Farmers are highly vulnerable to climate change in Mali. They have limited access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct project beneficiaries 	<p>Engagement through:</p>

	and means to enhance their adaptive and resilience capacity to climate change. Farmers are at the center of the project design, being direct beneficiaries of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to project design updates and prioritization of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on the design and update of project activities • On-going consultation to monitor project impact and identify main challenges • Consultation to identify required resilience and adaptation activities to integrate in the PDESC
Universities / Agricultural institutes	<p>Universities and agricultural institutes play a key role in the development of human capital in agriculture and agroforestry, including extension agents. They have a good understanding of capacity building needs and have expertise developing and disseminating modules that are specifically adapted to the Malian context. Universities also generate significant knowledge in the project's areas of interest, notably agriculture, agroforestry, and climate change. Discussing with universities is critical to collect insights on key areas of project design. Similarly, the GCF IAAT can bring positive value addition to the work of universities and agricultural institutes by generating data and gathering additional information on the ground through its close collaboration with agents, communities, and other stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners for the development and dissemination of capacity building modules 	<p>Engagement through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration to identify capacity building needs and develop and disseminate modules • Access to project database to facilitate future research • Participation in awareness-raising
Other Information platforms and Research Organisations (e.g., labs, weather agencies, innovation platforms, etc.)	<p>Research institutes generate significant knowledge in agriculture and conduct extensive community engagement, providing them with a good understanding of existing needs. The research conducted adopts a holistic approach to the fields of interest, including agriculture (including CSA), agroforestry, climate, etc. The innovation platforms provide tailored solutions to enhance understanding and uptake of CSA and agroforestry practices amongst smallholder farmers. Conversations with research institutes and innovation platforms allow to collect insights on the entire ecosystem (value chain, enabling environment, external factors, etc.), bringing significant added value to project design. Research institutes are often interested in finding organizations able to provide sustainability to the activities that they initiate on-the-ground</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thought leadership • Contribution to project design updates and prioritization of activities • Support to generate and leverage land-use mapping data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation to identify key areas of support and potential interventions to overcome bottlenecks • Consultation on the design and update of project activities • Collaboration on activities presenting synergies • Access to project database to facilitate future research

International NGOs	Several initiatives are implemented/funded by international NGOs to promote CSA in Mali. Key synergies and opportunities for collaboration have been identified with on-going initiatives and planned initiatives in the agricultural space in Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation to awareness-raising • Ongoing consultation to identify potential areas of collaboration and avoid risks of duplication • Collaboration on relevant activities to harness synergies and generate economies of scale • Participation to stakeholder convening events for experience-sharing
Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental/social orgs)	The local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations boast significant experience in project design and implementation in Mali and have a good understanding of the political, socio-economic, and cultural context, working closely with local governments and communities on initiatives related to agriculture, agroforestry, and climate. Their wealth of experience is an important resource that can help inform project design. Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations are potential implementation partners, each relevant to their own area of expertise. The GCF IAAT project platform can provide a platform to scale up their interventions and generate economies of scale by leveraging geographic synergies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation partners • Contribution to project design updates and prioritization of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in awareness-raising • Ongoing consultation to identify potential areas of collaboration and avoid risks of duplication • Collaboration on relevant activities to harness synergies and generate economies of scale • Participation in stakeholder convening events for experience-sharing • Consultation on the design and update of project activities • Consultation to improve understanding of the context in project locations
Private sector	The private sector is critical to the development of a sustainable market for CSA and agroforestry technologies, which is one of the main objectives of the project. Increasing adoption of CSA and agroforestry technologies will ineluctably require a strong and autonomous private sector. Conversations with the private sector are critical to identify the support that private companies, especially small businesses in CSA and agroforestry, need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners for market development for CSA technologies and access to finance • Contribution to project design updates and prioritization of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation to awareness-raising • Support to develop local supply for specific CSA technologies • Linkage with producers to enhance access to CSA technologies and finance • Support to design inclusive service offering, considering the specific needs of women and youth • Consultation to identify needs and provide support accordingly • Adoption and dissemination of CSA technologies

Methodology

Key engagement principles

24. GCF IAAT aims to provide solutions to the entire ecosystem surrounding the adoption and upscaling of CSA technologies, including capacity building, private sector development, institutional strengthening, and dissemination of existing technologies. Effective collaboration with stakeholders will be a key success factor for the project and will require specific attention to the needs and capacities of each stakeholder. The project will leverage the expertise and knowledge developed in-country to design solutions aligning with the best interest of all stakeholders. Key principles will guide stakeholder engagement during implementation:

- **Co-creation:** The project will be a platform for collaboration between all stakeholder segments and will harness the expertise, knowledge, and skills of every stakeholder. Ongoing consultation will be privileged on key project design and implementation elements, leveraging the relevant capacities where necessary. The project will also rely on relevant stakeholders to support the execution of specific activities, especially to engage communities, and raise awareness of climate change impacts and existing CSA practices and technologies. Active and meaningful participation of stakeholders will be encouraged at all stages of the project, from planning to implementation and evaluation.
- **Communication in two ways:** Communities will be placed at the center of project execution and will be consulted constantly to ensure that their ideas and feedback are taken into consideration and their needs are continuously captured and integrated. Key project information will be communicated to communities and mechanisms such as Community Action Cycles will be established to facilitate surveillance and reporting of climate and security risks from communities.
- **Inclusivity:** The project will involve all layers of the population and create space for everyone to express their opinions and ensure that they are incorporated. Women and youth will be represented in all consultation sessions and youth and women-led organizations will be instrumental for stakeholder engagement. The project will provide all stakeholders the opportunity to contribute to project design and implementation with their perspectives, knowledge, and experiences.
- **Transparency:** Open and transparent communication with stakeholders will be a key factor in the success of the GCF IAAT project. This will include providing accurate and accessible information about the activities and expected outcomes. Roles, responsibilities, and expectations for all stakeholders will be discussed and agreed upon upfront.
- **Sustainable partnerships:** The project will foster partnerships among stakeholders, including government, research institutes, NGOs, communities, and the private sector by creating a platform for discussion and integrating and strengthening existing collaboration mechanisms. The project will encourage the sharing of resources, knowledge, and expertise to maximize project impact and sustainability.

- **Adaptive management:** Project implementation will rely on a flexible and adaptive approach, leveraging stakeholder feedback, changing circumstances, and lessons learned to adjust the implementation plan. Progress and impact will be monitored against specific criteria, incorporating stakeholder feedback into decision-making processes.

Engagement methods (Format, collaboration methods, etc.)

25. Project implementation will adopt a comprehensive and dynamic approach, emphasizing collaboration and adaptability, with a strong emphasis on stakeholder involvement. The project will actively seek feedback from key stakeholders and utilize their insights to continuously assess and refine the implementation plan. To ensure effectiveness, the engagement methods employed will be tailored to suit the characteristics and preferences of the target audience, considering factors such as the desired outcomes of engagement, the diverse types of stakeholders involved, the specific geographic and cultural context, and the relevant topics to be discussed. This tailored approach will enable efficient utilization of participants' capacities and maximize the potential impact generated by project activities. Their perspectives and voices will be given due consideration to ensure that their specific needs, challenges, and aspirations are adequately addressed throughout the project's implementation. To facilitate effective stakeholder engagement, the project will employ a range of methods, including:

- **Steering committee:** The steering committee, comprising the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, and Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children, and Families, will meet on a bi-monthly basis to discuss project progress, review achievements, and identify areas of improvement. This platform will allow to calibrate project implementation and ensure that the activities are constantly aligned with key objectives.
- **Consultative workshops:** Key stakeholders will be gathered in workshops to engage in interactive sessions to leverage their knowledge and experiences and collect their insights to inform specific areas of project implementation and reach common objectives. This will provide a platform for coordination and alignment on implementation strategies, especially for community engagement (e.g., awareness raising), and project monitoring and evaluation. The project will also leverage workshops to disseminate capacity-building activities, notably aimed at enhancing the understanding of local authorities regarding CSA and agroforestry technologies and practices.
- **Community surveys:** The project will leverage several survey platforms (online, calls, messages, etc.) to collect feedback from communities on project activities and their impact at key milestones. This will allow further tailored activities to capture emerging needs and continuously address potential risks. The surveys will be designed and disseminated through an inclusive approach, allowing to collection of insights from all stakeholders, including women and youth.
- **Community Action Cycles (CACs):** CACs are mechanisms based on a systematic and iterative approach to engaging communities and support

them to autonomously identify, plan, implement, and evaluate actions to address specific needs or challenges relating to their village/neighborhood. This approach allows us to empower communities and involve them in decision-making, problem-solving, and implementation of activities to improve their social, economic, and/or environmental conditions. CACs will be instrumental to the success of the project, providing solutions to mitigate risks of conflict between communities and navigate security concerns in specific locations.

- **Field visits and demonstrations:** Field visits and demonstrations will be critical to enhance the adoption of CSA technologies and ensure the efficiency of provided solutions. Farmers have a limited understanding of existing technologies and are used to specific agricultural practices passed on through generations. Demonstrations will provide evidence to farmers regarding the efficiency of CSA technologies and will create an opportunity to shift towards more adequate practices.
- **Digital platforms:** The project will rely on digital platforms to enhance access to the market for producers by establishing links between stakeholders throughout the value chain. These platforms will also streamline the market of CSA and agroforestry and enhance the adoption of innovative technologies.

26. Stakeholder engagement will mobilize several means of communication that will also be adapted to the types of stakeholders targeted. Efficient communication will be essential to the success of implementation and will require collaboration between all parties involved. Clear and transparent communication will be prioritized to avoid confusion and bottlenecks for the smooth delivery of activities. The project will leverage social media, radios, SMS, and other communication channels to enable broader stakeholder engagement and facilitate the exchange of information and ideas. This will also provide opportunities for ongoing communication and feedback, extending the reach of engagement efforts.

27. Relevant stakeholders will be continuously screened and selected to increase collaboration and enhance impact potential. The project will mobilize all resources required to reach the desired success and will rely on the contribution of all relevant stakeholders. Discussions will allow them to identify relevant organizations and assess their capacity to bring a positive value to the project as well as the best strategy to leverage their experience, knowledge, and technical capacity.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

28. IAAT will conduct further consultations with the community members in all 12 circles during the initial planning phase of the project to integrate the interests and needs of the Indigenous People (if present), marginal and smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and climatically highly vulnerable people during the selection of 48 communes that will ensure application of free, prior and informed consent through their community members and/or their representative institutions. This process will help to establish appropriate

grievance redress mechanisms complementary to the GCF's independent redress mechanisms. Based on the needs of the communities, IAAT will establish activity-specific grievance redress mechanisms and fully implement remedial actions.

29. The project seeks to create meaningful value for the communities targeted and the Malian population in general. The processes established aim to emphasize the contribution of communities, prioritizing an inclusive approach, to faithfully capture their opinions and integrate them into project design and implementation. Please refer to Annex 6 for more details regarding the GRM process.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED DURING PROJECT DESIGN

Table 1: Stakeholders Consulted during project design, by segment and sub-segment

Stakeholder Segment	Stakeholder Sub-Segment	Organization	Location of Engagement
Government	National Government & Ministries	National Directorate for Development Planning (DNPDP)	National coverage
Government	National Government & Ministries	Ministry of Finance	National coverage
Government	National Government & Ministries	General Directorate of Public Accounting	National coverage
Government	National Government & Ministries	General Directorate of Public Procurement in Mali	National coverage
Government	National Government & Ministries	General Directorate of Public Debt	National coverage
Government	National Government & Ministries	General Budget Directorate	National coverage
Government	National Government & Ministries	Public Finance Reform Support Unit	National coverage
Government	National Government & Ministries	Aid harmonisation secretariat (SHA)	National coverage
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	AMM	National coverage
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Cantonement des Eaux-et-forêts de Tombouctou	Tombouctou
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Chambre de l'agriculture régionale de Tombouctou	Tombouctou
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Chambre Régional d'Agriculture	Mopti
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Commune rurale de Lafia	Tombouctou
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Commune urbaine de Koulikoro	Koulikoro
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Commune urbaine de Tombouctou	Tombouctou
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Conseil Régional de Ségou	Segou
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Direction des Eaux et Forêts	Mopti

Stakeholder Segment	Stakeholder Sub-Segment	Organization	Location of Engagement
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Direction des Eaux et Forêts-Ségou	Segou
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture de Gao	Gao
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Direction régionale de l'agriculture de Koulikoro	Koulikoro
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture de Mopti	Mopti
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture de Ségou	Segou
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Direction Régionale de l'agriculture de Tombouctou	Tombouctou
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Direction régionale du génie rural-Koulikoro	Koulikoro
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Direction Régionale Génie Rural	Gao
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Mairie de Gao	Gao
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	ODRS	Koulikoro
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Office du Niger-Ségou	Segou
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Office Riz Mopti	Mopti
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Office Riz Ségou (ORS)	Segou

Stakeholder Segment	Stakeholder Sub-Segment	Organization	Location of Engagement
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	OHVN	Koulikoro
Government	Regional Government, including regional and communal councils and their presidents, decentralized agencies, etc	Service technique régional	Tombouctou
Community/beneficiaries	Community committees e.g. CACs implemented by Albarka	Reseau des Peuples Pasteurs au Sahel (RPPS)	Tombouctou
Community/beneficiaries	Farming Cooperatives and Unions	AOPP	Mopti
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Farming Cooperatives and Unions	Association des Organisations Professionnelles Paysannes (AOPP)	Gao
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Farming Cooperatives and Unions	Cooperative agricole Amadia	Tombouctou
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Farming Cooperatives and Unions	Coopérative Albaraka	Tombouctou
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Farming Cooperatives and Unions	Coopérative Lafia	Gao
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Farming Cooperatives and Unions	PACCEM/Faso Jigi	Segou
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Farming Cooperatives and Unions	Union des producteurs de riz Mopti	Mopti
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Farming Cooperatives and Unions	Union des sociétés coopérative des Producteurs de Céréales de Diedougou (USCPCD)	Koulikoro
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Women – incl. women's organization	ASPROFER-Mopti	Mopti

Stakeholder Segment	Stakeholder Sub-Segment	Organization	Location of Engagement
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Women – incl. women's organization	Association Professionnelle des Femmes Rurales (ASPROFER)	Gao
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Women – incl. women's organization	Fédération régionale des femmes rurales (FENAFER)	Koulikoro
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Women – incl. women's organization	FENAFER/Segou	Segou
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Youth – incl. youth organizations	Association des jeunes ruraux de Gao	Gao
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Youth – incl. youth organizations	CNJ MALI (conseil communal des jeunes de Tombouctou)	Tombouctou
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Youth – incl. youth organizations	FENAJER-Koulikoro	Koulikoro
Community/beneficiaries (including agriculturists, pastoralists and ethnic people)	Youth – incl. youth organizations	FENAJER-Mopti	Mopti
NGOs	International NGOs	GIZ	Gao
NGOs	International NGOs	Inclusive Finance in Agricultural Value Chain Project - lead by IFAD	National coverage
NGOs	International NGOs	MERIT – lead by IFAD	National coverage
NGOs	International NGOs	Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project - lead by the World Bank	National coverage
NGOs	International NGOs	SNV	National coverage
NGOs	International NGOs	West Africa Food System Resilience Program - lead by the World Bank	National coverage
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	AMASSA-Afrique Verte	National coverage

Stakeholder Segment	Stakeholder Sub-Segment	Organization	Location of Engagement
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Association Malienne pour la survie en Sahel (AMSS)	Tombouctou
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Association pour la Conservation de l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (ACEDD)-Mopti	Mopti
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Association pour la paix et le développement (APDEV)	Tombouctou
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	ASG/ABS	Tombouctou
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	CAEB Mali	Koulikoro
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Ingenierie pour le Developpement au Sahel (ID Sahel)	Segou
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Initiative Malienne d'Appui au Développement Local	Koulikoro
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	IPRODI/ Programme Malinood	Tombouctou
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	ONG ADAZ	Tombouctou
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	ONG ADICOM	Tombouctou
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	ONG Tassaght	Gao
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Souba Nafa	Tombouctou
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Union pour un Avenir Écologique et Solidaire (UAVES)	Gao
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Union pour un Avenir Ecologique et Solidaire (UAVES)	Gao
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	YAG_TU	Mopti
Private sector	CSA Technology Businesses	Emicom	National coverage
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Agri Sahel SARL	Segou
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	AGris Sahel Service SARL	Tombouctou
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Al Faro	Gao
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Ali Sangho	Mopti
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Aminata Samba	Gao
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Baro Service	Gao

Stakeholder Segment	Stakeholder Sub-Segment	Organization	Location of Engagement
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Bouctou Paysan SARL	Tombouctou
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Coopérative semence	Koulikoro
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Ets Boureima Ongoiba	Mopti
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Ets Salimatou Sidibé	Mopti
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Mahamadou Sidibé	Koulikoro
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Mahamane Almoudou	Tombouctou
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Ousmane Traoré	Segou
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	SECA	Segou
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Société coopérative Nour transformation agroalimentaire	Gao
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Tinazoum Walet Mohamed	Tombouctou
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	ULPKS Yiriwasso	Koulikoro
Private sector	Other businesses in the agricultural value chain	Faso Kaba	National coverage
Private sector	Private Sector Finance Providers	Kafo Jiginew	National coverage
Research Institutes	Other Information platforms and Research Organisations (e.g., labs, weather agencies, innovation platforms, etc.)	ICRISAT -International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	National coverage
Research Institutes	Other Information platforms and Research Organisations (e.g., labs, weather agencies, innovation platforms, etc.)	IWMI	National coverage

Table 2: Attendees of National Validation Workshop, held in Bamako, Mali in June 2023

Stakeholder Segment	Stakeholder Sub-Segment	Name	Organization
Government	National Government & Ministries	Chiaca DIARRA	AER
Government	National Government & Ministries	Colonel Major Amadou DIALLO	Ministry of Environment
Government	National Government & Ministries	Kadia NOMOKO	MINISTRY FOR THE PROMOTION OF WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE FAMILY
Government	National Government & Ministries	KANOUTE Sibiry	ANICT
Government	National Government & Ministries	Marie Regina DACKOUA	CSA
Government	National Government & Ministries	SOW Koumba KONE	MALI METEO
Government	National Government & Ministries	Yehia ABDOU	Direction Nationale de la Planification et du Développement
Government	NDA	COULIBALY Brehima	AEDD
Community/beneficiaries	Farming Cooperatives and Unions	Mory dit Papa COULIBALY	APCAM
Community/beneficiaries	Women – incl. women's organization	Diallo Bintou DIALLO	CAFO
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Abdoul Aziz Ag ALWALY	TASSAGHT
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Alassane AGUILI	ADICOM
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	DIARRA Nouhoum	G FORCE
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Gaoussou TRAORE	CAEB
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Mahamadou MAIGA	IMADEL
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Mahamane BOURY	ASG
NGOs	Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (incl. environmental / social orgs)	Pierre DEMBELE	SAHEL ECO
Private sector	CSA Technology Businesses	DEMBELE Konimba	EMICOM
Private sector	CSA Technology Businesses	Nassira KONATE	EMICOM
Research Institutes	Other Information platforms and Research Organisations (e.g., labs, weather agencies, innovation platforms, etc.)	Dommo TIMBELY	IER
Research Institutes	Other Information platforms and Research Organisations (e.g., labs, weather agencies, innovation platforms, etc.)	Dr GAREKA Fatoumata	Gender consultant