Pro-ARIDES

Programme Agroalimentaire pour la Résilience Intégrée et le Développement Economique du Sahel

Good Practice Capitalization Sheets Pro-ARIDES Program

MALI - 2024

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
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Introduction

Context

As part of the implementation of the Agri-Food Program for Integrated Resilience and Economic Development of the Sahel (Pro-ARIDES) in Mali, a range of strategic interventions have been undertaken in close collaboration with rural communities, local authorities, and grassroots organizations.

Purpose of the Capitalization

This capitalization effort aims to:

- Document best practices that have emerged from program interventions in Mali;
- Showcase key achievements and lessons learned from their implementation.
- Facilitate the replication of successful approaches across other target areas or comparable initiatives.
- It serves as a knowledge-sharing tool designed to strengthen learning, disseminate local know-how, and continuously improve the effectiveness of rural development programs.

Target Audiences

His capitalization is intended primarily for:

- Pro-ARIDES technical teams (consortium members, local NGO partners, field agents);
- Rural municipalities and their elected representatives (mayors, municipal councilors);
- Community-based organizations (producer associations, women's and youth groups, land management and natural resource surveillance committees);
- Decentralized technical services (agriculture, livestock, environment);
- The program's technical and financial partners.
- Other programs or projects working in the fields of rural resilience, sustainable natural resource management, food security, and local governance.

THEME 1

COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH TO NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN MALI

Preparatifs à la realisation des parefeux dans le village de Sanekuy à Tominian

Preparatifs à la realisation des parefeux dans le village de Sourountouna, cercle de San

PRACTICE 1 :
Establishment of Firebreaks to Safeguard Natural Resources

Overview of Practice

Community-led firebreak creation is a preventative strategy aimed at mitigating the impact of bushfires in fire-prone rural areas. It actively engages local populations, men, women, and youth—in the design, demarcation, and maintenance of strategic firebreak corridors.

The approach is grounded in strong community ownership, supported by the establishment of forest protection committees and the provision of technical assistance from local partner NGOs and **decentralized technical services**—particularly the Local Service for Animal Production Industries (SLPIA).

These activities are embedded within broader Natural Resource Management (NRM) strategies to promote sustainability and foster local accountability in wildfire prevention.

Key Success Factors

- **Robust community engagement:** Active involvement of youth and women through a Labor-Intensive Public Works (HIMO) approach;
- **Capacity building:** Practical training sessions on firebreak development and maintenance, followed by ongoing support from field technicians and NGO advisors;
- **Local ownership:** Communities are engaged at every stage—from site identification to planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- **Multi-stakeholder collaboration:** Effective coordination with municipalities, village chiefs, NRM committees, and local institutions ensures strong social and institutional anchoring.
- **Provision of appropriate tools:** Distribution of essential materials (e.g., machetes, hoes, rakes, wheelbarrows) to facilitate physical implementation.

Challenges

- **Sustaining community surveillance:** Risk of disengagement among monitoring committee members without continued technical support or motivation.
- **Limited financial autonomy:** Challenges for municipalities to allocate recurring budgets for these activities in their local development plans (PDESC);
- **Climate variability:** Shifting dry seasons and increasing climate-related risks require continuous adaptation of fire prevention strategies;
- **Community cohesion risks:** Occasional internal tensions (e.g., generational divides, conflicting interests) may hinder collective action.

Lessons Learned

- Strong initial investments in community mobilization and training are essential for long-term ownership and sustainability.
- Integrating firebreak initiatives into local NRM frameworks (such as PDESC or municipal NRM plans) reinforces institutional legitimacy and continuity.
- Involving a diverse range of actors—including women, youth, traditional authorities, and technicians—enhances social acceptance and implementation success.
- Collective accountability mechanisms (via NRM structures and local surveillance committees) help sustain engagement over time.

Potential for Replication

This approach is highly replicable in other rural areas facing similar bushfire risks, especially within the Sahel. However, success depends on:

- A minimum level of community cohesion and mobilization.
- Initial investments in training, materials, and community facilitation.
- Strong institutional support from municipalities and technical services.

Implementation Recommendations

- Engage local government and traditional authorities early on to secure local legitimacy.
- Allocate a dedicated budget for equipment and ongoing community awareness campaigns.
- Train a core group of community-based facilitators to ensure annual firebreak maintenance and lead prevention efforts.
- Establish a monitoring mechanism (e.g., Forest Surveillance Committees) that includes annual evaluations of firebreak effectiveness.
- Advocate for the integration of firebreak activities into municipal development plans (PDESC) to ensure financial sustainability.
- Highlight tangible benefits (e.g., protection of livestock, forage availability, biodiversity conservation) to encourage community-led action.

Testimonial

Niéné Mounkoro, youth representative from Daga village:

"Pro-ARIDES provided us with a comprehensive technical package that enabled us to protect forest resources from bushfires. We received equipment and formed a group of young people to implement firebreaks during the dry season using the HIMO approach. We were trained in effective firebreak techniques, which have proven extremely useful. In the past, our area experienced frequent fires that destroyed everything—grasses, dry wood, trees. Now, our animals have access to pasture all year round, and we can collect dry wood for cooking. It's made a real différence."

PRACTICE 2 :
Community-Based Soil and Water Conservation and Restoration (CES/DRS)

Application des techniques DRS et CES à Tominian par les cibles

Overview of the Practice

This practice involves the widespread adoption of Soil and Water Conservation and Restoration (CES/DRS) techniques by farming households, with a focus on traditional, locally adapted methods. These include zaï pits, half-moons, stone bunds, small earth embankments, and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR). The primary objective is to rehabilitate degraded soils, boost agricultural productivity, and strengthen the climate resilience of family farms.

The initiative is built on a participatory training model, reinforced by community mobilization and grassroots dissemination led by trained local extension agents.

Key Success Factors

- Widespread capacity building: In 2024, 218 community facilitators and local elected officials were trained—including 96 women and 122 men;
- Participatory implementation: Beneficiary households themselves identified degraded plots, planned interventions, and executed the restoration work;
- Strong community mobilization: Over 4,690 households were directly engaged (2,671 men and 922 women);
- Specialized technical support: Close collaboration with agricultural services and forestry departments ensured quality implementation;
- Ongoing field-based support: Local facilitators and field advisors provided consistent follow-up throughout the process.

Challenges

- **Economic constraints:** Some techniques, such as stone bunds and embankments, require material inputs and labor that the most vulnerable farmers may not afford;
- **Lack of suitable equipment:** Many households face difficulties accessing tools appropriate for CES/DRS work;
- **Sustaining long-term engagement:** Without continued support, motivation to maintain or scale up CES/DRS practices can wane;
- **Persistent climate risks:** Droughts, erosion, and increasing competition over land can undermine the long-term viability of restoration efforts.

Lessons Learned

- **Tangible impact on yields:** Restored plots showed yield increases averaging 40%.

  For example:

  - o Millet: from 611 kg/ha to 800 kg/ha (+189 kg)
  - o Sorghum: from 630 kg/ha to 730 kg/ha (+100 kg)
  - o Groundnuts: from 810 kg/ha to 1,000 kg/ha (+190 kg)

- **Inclusive participation is key:** The active involvement of women and youth contributed significantly to the success and sustainability of the initiative;
- **Local facilitators are essential:** Community-based extension agents played a critical role in promoting adoption and supporting knowledge transfer;
- **ANR as a low-cost option:** Assisted Natural Regeneration emerged as a cost-effective strategy to complement physical soil restoration and revive local ecosystems.

Potential for Replication

This practice is well-suited to Sahelian and semi-arid regions experiencing severe land degradation. Replication is feasible under the following conditions:

- Initial support with equipment and capacity building;
- Strong community commitment to land restoration;
- Ongoing technical assistance and field support mechanisms.

Implementation Recommendations

- Provide intensive training to community facilitators on CES/DRS techniques and equip them with basic agricultural tools;
- Identify and engage highly motivated households to serve as demonstration sites for peer learning;
- Establish Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to promote rapid, visible replication of techniques;
- Promote low-cost options like ANR in resource-constrained areas;
- Mainstream CES/DRS into communal agricultural development plans and food security strategies to ensure long-term sustainability.

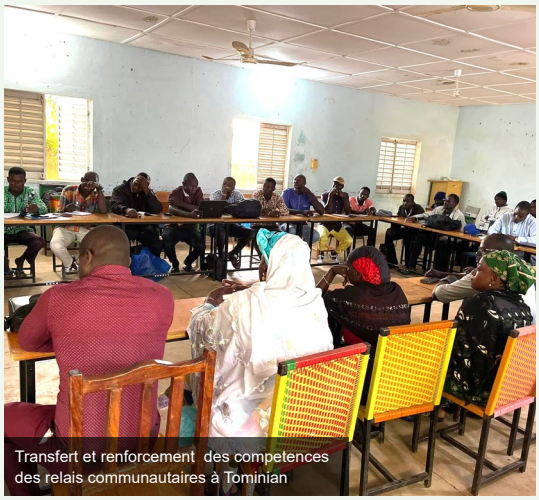
Testimonial

Mazawa KONE, community facilitator in Bogossoni village:

> Before adopting CES/DRS practices, our community lost about 40% of our annual harvest due to poor and degraded soils. Since introducing techniques like zaï pits, half-moons, and bunds, we've seen cereal production rise by 60% in just two seasons. Improved water retention in the soil has also helped crops withstand dry spells. These results show that integrating such practices has not only revitalized our land but also provided a more secure future for our families.

PRACTICE 3 :
Establishment and Strengthening of Village Land Commissions (COFOVs)

Transfert et renforcement des competences des relais communautaires etape de San


Transfert et renforcement des competences des relais communautaires à Tominian

Overview of Practice

This initiative focused on structuring, training, and activating Village Land Commissions (COFOVs) to enhance local land governance, promote equitable land access, and prevent conflicts.

Each COFOV is composed of representatives from key local stakeholders, including village chiefs, farmer organizations, women's groups, youth associations, forestry operators, and other socio-professional categories.

Pro-ARIDES promoted a participatory, community-driven approach that strengthened the legal, technical, and organizational capacities of these commissions, ensuring they function as inclusive and legitimate land governance bodies at the village level.

Key Success Factors

- **Inclusive representation:** COFOVs systematically included women, youth, farmers, herders, and forestry operators to reflect the full spectrum of community interests;
- **Technical and institutional capacity building:** Members were trained in land rights, land conflict mediation, and administrative land management procedures;
- **Practical tools and methodologies:** Simple and accessible tools were developed to support land registry management, decision-making records, and internal regulations;
- **Institutional anchoring:** COFOVs received official recognition from municipalities and were integrated into local land governance frameworks.

Challenges

- **Limited financial and logistical resources:** Most COFOVs operate without dedicated budgets, making it difficult to organize regular meetings or conduct field-level mediation;
- **Insufficient equipment:** Lack of essential materials (e.g., registers, communication tools) hinders day-to-day operations;
- **Risks of politicization:** Without proper oversight, there is a risk that COFOVs could be used for partisan or personal interests.

Lessons Learned

- **Legitimacy stems from inclusivity:** Broad-based representation within COFOVs enhances their credibility and effectiveness in resolving land disputes;
- **Municipal support is essential:** Active backing from local authorities reinforces the authority and enforceability of COFOV decisions;
- **Ongoing training is vital:** Regular capacity-building sessions are necessary to maintain a high level of competence in land governance and conflict resolution;
- **Collaboration with formal institutions:** Strategic linkages with administrative and judicial bodies enhance the recognition and legal standing of COFOVs.

Potential for Replication

The COFOV model is replicable in all rural areas facing land tenure challenges, particularly in contexts of growing land pressure or where customary and statutory systems intersect. Successful replication requires:

- Strong commitment from local authorities;
- Minimum operational resources for regular functioning;
- Prior community sensitization on the importance of participatory land governance.

Implementation Recommendations

- Ensure social balance in COFOV composition by systematically involving women, youth, farmer organizations, and customary authorities;
- Develop clear internal regulations to guide operations, decision-making processes, and conflict resolution procedures;
- Organize periodic training on land laws, mediation techniques, and documentation tools;
- Mobilize local resources to support the commissions' routine activities (e.g., small grants for materials, transport allowances);
- Establish formal communication channels between COFOVs, municipalities, and state land services to validate and secure local land decisions.

Testimonial

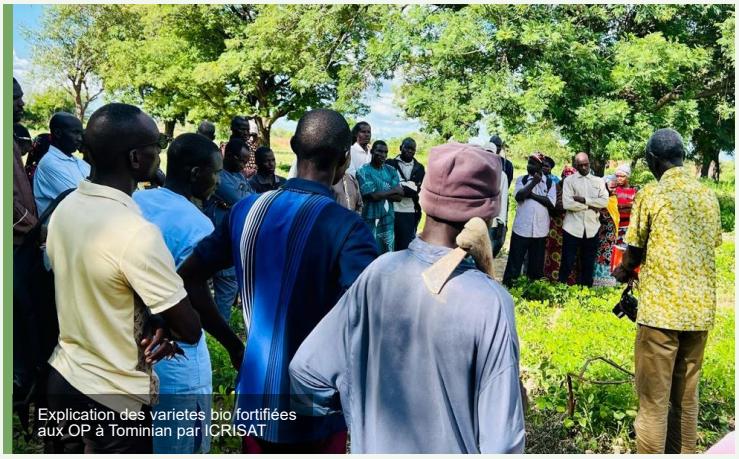
Siriman Coulibaly, President of the COFOV in Bogossoni (San Municipality)

"Our COFOV has played a crucial role in preventing and managing land conflicts, thanks in large part to its inclusive composition. Village leaders, their advisors, youth, women, RECOTRAD, farmers, and herders are all represented. We received extensive training and technical support from Pro-ARIDES and community facilitators.

The women members of the COFOV have also been instrumental in resolving disputes within and between women's organizations. Previously, land conflicts sometimes escalated into violence, and we had no effective local mechanisms to address them. Now that the COFOV is fully functional, it is well-known and respected throughout the village. We've resolved many cases without having to go to court, which has significantly reduced tensions in our community."

THEME 2

INTEGRATED PROXIMITY SUPPORT TO HOUSEHOLDS THROUGH FAMILY FARM ADVISORY SERVICES IN MALI



Explication des varietes bio fortifiées aux OP à Tominian par ICRISAT

Un relai communautaire qui ensemence la Variété bio fortifiée Arachide à San

PRACTICE 4 : Knowledge Transfer and Strengthening of Community-Based Facilitators

Overview of Practice

This practice focuses on establishing a structured system for training and mentoring community-based facilitators to provide sustained, localized support to farming and pastoral households. These facilitators are trained across three strategic areas:

- **Family Farm Advisory Services (CEF):** including rainfed crops, market gardening, and cattle fattening;
- **Natural Resource Management (NRM):** including soil conservation techniques, firebreaks, and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR);
- **Herd Management Advisory Services (CGT).**

In parallel, Pro-ARIDES introduced the gradual digitalization of data collection tools to enhance facilitators' capacities in data monitoring, analysis, and community feedback.

Key Success Factors

- Intensive training of versatile facilitators: In 2024, 218 community-based facilitators were trained, covering approximately 40% of intervention villages.
- Promotion of multidisciplinary skills: Facilitators are able to provide integrated support across agricultural production, natural resource management, and livestock development;
- Introduction of digital tools: A promising innovation initiated with 40 facilitators (18%) involved in digital data collection. While adoption remains limited, initial results indicate strong potential to improve monitoring and evaluation systems;
- Close field support: Facilitators receive hands-on coaching from program advisors and decentralized technical service agents

Challenges

- **Sustaining motivation:** The absence of a permanent compensation system limits long-term commitment, as most facilitators work on a voluntary basis;
- **Weak organizational structures:** There is a lack of formal networks or associations for community-based facilitators to share experiences and scale best practices;
- **Limited digital access:** Many facilitators lack the equipment or internet connectivity needed to adopt digital tools;
- **Need for ongoing training:** Particularly in specialized areas such as market gardening and livestock management.

Lessons Learned

- **Community-based facilitators are key agents of change:** They play a crucial role in ensuring household-level adoption of improved agricultural and NRM practices;
- **Digital tools improve data quality:** When properly supported, digital data collection enhances analysis and feedback loops between communities and support services;
- **Cross-sectoral skills maximize impact:** Facilitators with expertise across agriculture, environment, and livestock add value through integrated service delivery;
- **Voluntary engagement must be valued:** Lack of formal recognition or incentives can undermine facilitator retention and long-term sustainability.

Potential for Replication

This model is highly relevant in rural settings where technical support for family farms is limited. For effective replication, key prerequisites include:

- Mechanisms to incentivize and formally recognize facilitators (financial or non-financial);
- Regular, context-specific capacity building tailored to evolving local needs.

Implementation Recommendations

- Develop a phased capacity-building plan covering all facilitators across the core thematic areas (CEF, NRM, CGT);
- Establish an official network or local platform for community-based facilitators to share experiences and access peer-to-peer learning;
- Introduce a motivation scheme—such as facilitation fees, performance bonuses, or municipal recognition—to sustain commitment;
- Expand digitalization by equipping more facilitators and providing continuous digital literacy training;
- Integrate facilitators into municipal agricultural support systems to institutionalize their role and ensure long-term sustainability.

Testimonial

Drissa DIARRA, community-based facilitator from Sadian (Tominian Municipality)

"We are local youth who chose to support producer organizations and households in applying new technologies. Thanks to the training sessions we received on CEF and demonstration plots, we have gained solid knowledge—especially in preparing liquid compost and soilless cultivation. We've also benefited from guidance throughout the production cycle, both from advisors and partner institutions.

Today, we are recognized as resources for promoting good agricultural practices and raising awareness within our communities."

PRACTICE 5 :
Dissemination of Biofortified Varieties and Support for Seed Certification

Overview of Practice

This initiative promotes the development of community seed production plots, the dissemination of biofortified crop varieties (sorghum, millet, cowpea, and groundnut), and technical support to farmers for seed certification in rural municipalities. The overall aim is to improve food and nutrition security and to strengthen local seed self-sufficiency by making climate-adapted, high-quality seeds more accessible to smallholder producers.

Activities included:

- Establishing seed plots in partnership with producer organizations (POs);
- Training farmers in seed production norms and quality standards;
- Supporting the certification process in collaboration with relevant state agencies;
- Promoting certified seeds through local radio broadcasts and agricultural fairs.

Key Success Factors

- **Technical training of seed producers:** Over 100 producers, 40% of whom were women, were trained in good seed production practices;
- **Proximity to seed sources:** Seed production plots were established in 10 communes, reducing dependence on distant markets;
- **Effective community outreach:** Eight sensitization programs were broadcast on local radio stations, reaching an estimated 25,000 listeners;
- **Institutional collaboration:** Agricultural services provided technical support throughout the seed certification process.

Challenges

- **Limited market access:** Despite successful production, certified seed producers often struggle to sell their stock due to the lack of structured local markets;
- **Inadequate storage facilities:** The absence of appropriate storage units hampers proper preservation of certified seeds;
- **Unequal access to information:** Some farmers, especially women, face barriers in accessing advanced training or advisory services;
- **Climate variability:** Unpredictable rainfall patterns negatively affect the quality and yield of seed crops.

Lessons Learned

- **Localized seed production builds resilience**: Producing certified seeds at the community level reduces reliance on external supply chains and increases local adaptation;
- **Proximity communication is critical:** Local radio and fairs are effective tools for raising awareness and encouraging adoption of biofortified seeds;
- **Certification requires sustained support:** Navigating the certification process is complex and demands continuous technical guidance, particularly for small-scale farmers;
- **Women's involvement adds value:** Engaging women in seed production promotes economic empowerment and enhances household dietary diversity.

Potential for Replication

This practice can be successfully replicated in rural areas characterized by:

- High levels of food and nutrition insecurity;
- Limited local availability of quality seeds;
- Presence of agricultural extension services or development programs capable of supporting the certification process.

Implementation Recommendations

- Establish a core group of seed producers early on, with deliberate inclusion of women and youth;
- Develop appropriate seed storage infrastructure to ensure post-harvest quality;
- Assist producers in identifying market opportunities (e.g., linkages with agricultural projects, local fairs, or institutional buyers);
- Raise awareness in communities about the nutritional benefits of biofortified varieties to stimulate demand;
- Provide both technical and administrative support throughout the seed certification process to build farmers' confidence and compliance.

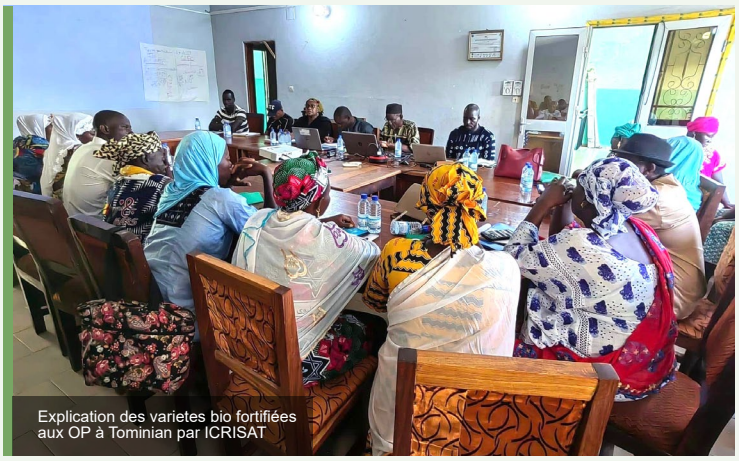
Testimonial

Moise MOUNKORO, President of UACT:

"In the past, we had to travel over 50 kilometers to buy quality seeds. Today, thanks to the training and seed plots established in our municipality, we produce our own certified seeds. This year, my biofortified sorghum yield increased by 35%, and I was able to sell some of my seeds to other farmers in the area. It's a major achievement and a source of pride for our community."

THEME 3

MECHANISMS TO IMPROVE THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF MUNICIPAL ELECTED OFFICIALS FOR BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY IN MALI



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PRACTICE 6 :
Strengthening Local Governance and Citizen Participation

Overview of Practice

This initiative focused on enhancing participatory local governance by organizing structured public dialogues between elected officials and citizens, and by revitalizing mechanisms for social accountability. These public forums served as platforms for direct interaction, enabling citizens to engage with local authorities, improving transparency in public affairs, and mobilizing communities around local development priorities.

Key activities included:

- Training municipal elected officials and technical staff on inclusive governance and accountability;
- Organizing citizen-elected official dialogues in each partner commune;
- Supporting the development or revision of strategic planning tools, such as PTAT (Annual Operational Work Plans) and PDESC (Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plans).

Key Success Factors

- **Capacity building for local actors:** 120 elected officials and 30 municipal staff were trained in participatory governance and local planning;
- **Structured citizen engagement:** Ten public dialogue sessions were organized in 2024, with direct participation from over 2,000 citizens;
- **Improved strategic planning:** Eight communes revised and adopted updated PDESCs, incorporating citizen-identified priorities;
- **Technical support from regional development agencies (ADR):** These agencies provided facilitation and methodological guidance throughout the process.

Challenges

- **Uneven community mobilization:** Reaching all social groups—particularly women, youth, and minorities—during public sessions remains a challenge;
- **Partial implementation of plans:** Limited financial resources often hinder the execution of identified priorities;
- **Weak institutionalization of dialogue spaces:** Without formal mechanisms for continuity, public dialogue sessions risk becoming sporadic and ineffective.

Lessons Learned

- **Regular public dialogues foster trust:** Consistent engagement between elected officials and citizens strengthens transparency and mutual confidence;
- **Participatory planning enhances relevance:** Involving citizens in defining priorities improves the alignment of development actions with real community needs;
- **Training is essential:** Elected officials require dedicated training in communication, facilitation, and inclusive governance to effectively engage their constituents;
- **Accountability must be institutionalized:** Embedding accountability practices (e.g., biannual reporting to the public) within governance structures ensures sustainability and legitimacy.

Potential for Replication

This approach can be replicated in any municipality aiming to strengthen participatory governance—particularly in rural and semi-urban settings—provided that:

- Elected officials are committed to transparency and citizen dialogue;
- Methodological and logistical support is available to organize inclusive public consultations;
- Citizens are sensitized to their rights, responsibilities, and the importance of civic participation.

Implementation Recommendations

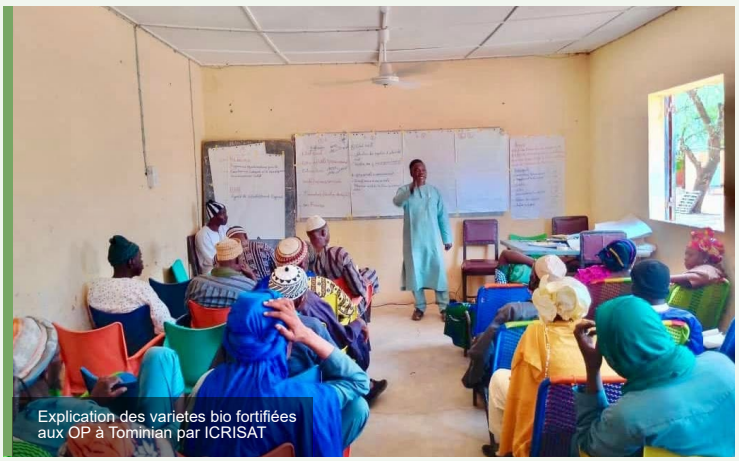
- Systematically train local elected officials on participatory governance, public communication, and facilitation of community debates;
- Institutionalize a minimum of two public dialogues per year through local regulatory frameworks;
- Use community radio to widely disseminate information about the timing, location, and topics of public dialogues;
- Establish citizen oversight committees to monitor the implementation of commitments made during the dialogues;
- Ensure systematic documentation of public forums (e.g., minutes, reports) to guarantee transparency and traceability of decisions and follow-up actions.

Testimonial

Fanta DICKO, citizen participant from Koporo–Pen

> Before these initiatives, we had no idea how the municipality functioned or how public funds were used. Thanks to the public forums organized with Pro-ARIDES' support, we were able to ask questions, express our needs, and see our priorities included in the commune's development plan. It's motivating. Now, we want to be more involved in the life of our community.

PRACTICE 7 :
Enhancing Local Government Fiscal Revenue



Explication des varietes bio fortifiées aux OP à Tominian par ICRISAT

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Overview of Practice

This practice centers on implementing Local Resource Mobilization Plans (PMRLs) to sustainably increase municipal tax revenues. It is complemented by the gradual introduction of digital systems for tax collection and community awareness campaigns aimed at fostering tax compliance. The overarching goal is to strengthen the financial autonomy of local governments, enabling them to fund their development plans (PDESCs) while improving transparency in local public finance management.

Key activities included:

- Participatory development of PMRLs in 10 communes;
- Organization of "citizen tax payment days," led by exemplary behavior from local elected officials;
- Introduction of digital tax management software in selected pilot communes.

Key Success Factors

- Realistic and inclusive planning: Ten PMRLs were developed with active participation from both technical services and local citizens;
- Promotion of tax citizenship: Ten citizen tax payment days were held, mobilizing over 2,700 local taxpayers;
- Adoption of digital tools: Three communes implemented fiscal management software to improve tracking and collection efficiency;
- Leadership by example: Public payment of taxes by mayors and municipal councilors helped restore trust and encourage compliance among citizens.

Challenges

- Low digital capacity: Inadequate digital literacy and skills among local staff limited the effective use of tax software;
- Infrastructure constraints: Many municipalities lack reliable internet access and adequate IT equipment;
- Public mistrust and low participation: Some citizens remain reluctant to pay taxes due to negative perceptions of past mismanagement;
- Outdated legal frameworks: Delays in updating tax bases and local regulatory instruments hinder accurate tax collection.

Lessons Learned

- Transparency boosts compliance: When citizens understand how their taxes are used, they are more willing to contribute;
- Digitalization improves traceability: Fiscal software enhances revenue tracking and secures funds, but must be paired with robust technical support;
- Political leadership is a game changer: When local leaders set an example, it encourages a cultural shift toward tax responsibility;
- Feasibility matters: PMRLs must be aligned with the actual administrative and technical capacities of the commune to remain credible and achievable.

Potential for Replication

This approach can be effectively replicated in any commune seeking to strengthen its own-source revenue base, provided that:

- There is political will to reform local revenue systems;
- Minimal human and technical capacity exists to support the digital transition;
- A need has been identified to finance local development priorities independently.

Implementation Recommendations

- Train municipal staff in modern fiscal management and the use of digital collection tools;
- Conduct widespread community awareness campaigns on the benefits of local tax payments using radio, posters, and public meetings;
- Institutionalize citizen tax days, involving local leaders to enhance public engagement;
- Regularly update the local tax base (e.g., lists of taxpayers, rental values) to ensure reliable and fair taxation;
- Establish local fiscal monitoring committees including citizen representatives to promote transparency and accountability in how tax revenues are used.

Testimonial

Amadou B. KODIO,
Mayor of Madougou

"With the support of Pro-ARIDES, we developed our first local resource mobilization plan. By organizing citizen tax days and publicly paying our own taxes as elected officials, we set an example. As a result, our tax collection rate increased by 28% in just one year. This allowed us to fund two new boreholes without relying on external subsidies. It's a major step forward for our municipality's self-reliance."

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Programme Agroalimentaire pour la Résilience Intégrée et le Développement Economique du Sahel

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