

GENRE++ BASELINE LEARNING & ASSESSMENT PHASE - SEGOU REGION, MALI

Identifying the inter-related causes and impacts of climate vulnerability, conflict and gender inequality and entry-points for integrated community adaptation and response

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Introduction

The Genre++ project, funded by the UK's FCDO, works with communities in the Segou Region of Mali to identify and address inter-related causes and impacts of climate vulnerability, conflict and gender inequality. In March 2023, CARE and AMAPROS undertook three assessments to inform effective delivery of the project:

- **A Conflict Assessment** was undertaken in eight communes via a household survey to assess conflict causes and dynamics, how communities respond and manage conflict in difficult times, and the barriers to working collectively;
- **A Rapid Gender Analysis on Power and Participation** was undertaken in eight communes through focus group discussions and key informant interviews to assess how the crisis has impacted on gender roles and relationships, as well as the barriers and opportunities for strengthening women/girls' participation and influence in decision-making in the response.
- **A Climate and Conflict Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CCVCA)** was delivered through an innovative rapid participatory analysis with representatives from 12 communes to assess climate-conflict-gender based vulnerabilities and adaptive management/NRM/conflict resolution capacities

This report provides summary of the finding from the three assessments. **See the individual assessment reports for more information on the context background, research methodology, evidence from the data collected and detailed recommendations from the findings.**

2. Key Findings

2.1. Climate vulnerability

The Ségou region of Mali is experiencing a steady increase in impacts from climate change, such as more erratic and reduced rainfall, increased temperatures, intensified seasonal flooding when rains do occur, and increased incidence of human and livestock diseases. These impacts interact with population pressures and natural resource management challenges to affect historical land use practices, such as agriculture and pastoralism, in the semi-urban and rural communes within the cercles of Baraouéli, Bla and Ségou.

This is in line with predicted impacts of climate change in Mali, based on global models. Under a medium emissions scenario, average temperatures in Mali are predicted to rise by 2.2 °C in 2030, 2.8 °C in 2050 and 4.0 °C in 2080, with northern Mali experiencing even higher temperature. This is quite a significant change Eg: from 1960 – 2018, the average temperature increase was only 0.7°C. Rainfall variability is difficult to predict, but in general, the models show a trend towards increased heavy rainfall and frequent floods and droughts in the south, and decreased rainfall and accelerated desertification in the north.

Through the historical chronology activity of the CCVCA, it was observed that climatic risks have become more and more frequent over the last twenty years in the project's communes of intervention. This includes :

Drought: The communes experience a prolonged dry season, which can last up to eight months. Rainfall is often irregular and insufficient, which jeopardises agricultural production. Drought is also understood by the communities to mean periods of low rainfall that lead to aridity of the soil and therefore low agricultural production. All the communes have suffered from cyclical droughts: 1955, 1973, 1984, 2002 and 2022. Historical droughts have left their mark on all communities, such as the death of livestock, reduced household production and income, rural-urban migration of able-bodied people and disease;

Flooding: Many communes have experienced floods with unexpected frequency (Baraouéli, Kalake, Konobougou, Sanando, Benguene, Bla, Touna, Konodimini and Sakoïba), and the floods of 2021 and 2022 have resulted in the destruction of crops, low crop yields, food insecurity, destruction of houses, and increased poverty in households. Following these floods as a climate risk, communities are struggling to recover due to insufficient capacity in preparedness and available adaptation plans. Communities also reported that the rainy season is now late to start. In the last 2 decades, rains have started in June and July, whereas in the 1990s and early 2000s, it would start between May and June;

High temperatures: the Segou region is located in a very hot area, where temperatures can exceed 40°C. This heat leads to heat stroke and health problems for the local population.

Desertification: the communes are subject to strong environmental pressure due to desertification. Soil degradation, overexploitation of land and deforestation are all factors that lead to a loss of biodiversity and aggravate climate risks.

Deforestation was mentioned as a risk by participants in the communes of Baraouéli, Kalake and Sanando, although it was also considered a human cause.

Some climate impacts felt by each type of stakeholder include:

- **Herders** - a lack of passage for their animals, a lack of grazing, and the loss of animals.
- **Market gardeners (usually women)** - a drop in income due to lower yields and lack of access to a market, a lack of fencing and insufficient water
- **Farmers** - decline in yield and income that is most felt; conflicts with herders who let animals roam on their land due to lack of pasture elsewhere

2.2. Gender, Power & Participation

Women are seen as 'the pillars of the community' and as 'key players in promoting peace' in Mali as they are expected to raise and educate children (SIPRI 2019).¹ However, their influence is mainly limited to the private sphere, or to participation in women-only groups. In addition, while they are heavily involved in the cultivation of land and are often affected by the consequences of resource depletion and land conflicts, women in Mali have little say in the customary allocation practices of agricultural land, their inheritance and access rights are not protected by law and they rarely have access to systems for mediating land disputes.

Gender Roles & Responsibilities: Men are primarily responsible for agricultural activities and cattle rearing, though heavily supported by women, especially in the preparation of fields, ploughing and other tasks. Women are the main actors in market gardening and sheep breeding, but also in all

¹ Hand in Hand: A Study of Insecurity and Gender in Mali, SIPRI, December 2019

household tasks including cooking, fetching firewood, collecting water, washing clothes and childcare. In all communes, without exception, women are busier than men. Men's busiest period is generally being between March and October or December, depending on the commune. Men and women make joint decisions within the household regarding health and education of children. However, household income and assets are controlled by the head of the household which, in over 90% of households in the communities surveyed, are men.

Governance & Decision-making Structures: In the 16 village research sites, several NRM and conflict management governance and decision-making structures are active. This includes state-instituted structures such as the Land Commission (COFO) and Village Chief's Councils. Non-state structures include Conflict Prevention and Management Committees; Waterpoint Management Committees, Forest Watch Committees, as well as the Coordination of Women's Associations and NGOs of Mali (CAFO) and Communal Youth Committees. The municipality of Bla was reported as best represented in terms of NRM/water/forest management committees and conflict management committees. Youth Committees and the Women's Association (CAFO) were only active in three and four of the 16 villages respectively, with a more active presence of CAFO in Segou. The Land Commission (COFO) was cited as active in 8 out of the 16 villages, as were Conflict Management Committees (CMCs). However, typically set up as part of aid project activities, parallel CMCs can be established, with no official recognition, and difficult to maintain after a project has ended.

Role of women in NRM & Conflict Management Structures: During the RGA-P interviews, respondents stated that all NRM and conflict management decision-making bodies included men, women and youth. The Land Commission (COFO), in particular, explicitly requests the inclusion of a women's representative and consultations with women. However, this is not the norm. In addition, as selection of members to all bodies is based on an individual's status, education and level of community trust in that person, this comparatively excludes more women. It is therefore unsurprising that, with the exception of CAFO, survey respondents reported that members of key decision-making bodies are predominantly male. Furthermore, the majority of interviewees from all the villages stated that **it is the men who make decisions, and that women's influence is almost negligible**. Women reported that if there is a problem affecting them, it is the leaders of women's organisations who are called. However, women leaders indicated that women do not have the opportunity to complain about decisions made without their consent.

Women's Participation & Influence in Informal Women's Groups: In the 16 villages surveyed, there is active participation of women in informal women's groups, with at least one women's group per village. The majority are women's empowerment groups (village savings and loans associations, VSLAs), which are also networked at village and communal level. Within these spaces, women appear to collectively have some influence at a community level. Headed by women leaders, their tenacity and commitment to the defence of women's rights has seen dividends. In Sakoïba, for example, one woman leader said: "*We fought to get the market garden that we currently own (as a collective) by canvassing the village chief and the wife despite the opposition of some men*".

Barriers & Risks to Women's Participation in Public Decision-making: Men believe that barriers to women's participation relate to lack of information, financial and logistical means; illiteracy and lack of understanding of the subject matter, low confidence or fear of expressing their views in public. Some even stated that women have less intellectual capacity and a lower capacity to manage complex situations than men. In comparison, women's perspectives were that it is the men who put pressure on them to not voice their views publicly.

Here women pointed mostly to issues such as needing permission from their husbands, being viewed as inferior and the burden of household chores as critical barriers, as well as to issues such as illiteracy, non-formalisation of groups, fear and lack of mastery of public speaking. Women leaders also referenced issues of GBV, forced early marriage and 'gender conflict' as barriers to women's participation and leadership. Similarly, female respondents referenced domestic violence,

separation and divorce, 'evil spells' and denigration by members of the community and the family of the spouses as risks women face when participating in public bodies and decision-making spaces.

Changes in Women's Access to Public Decision-making: The extent to which women's access to public decision-making has changed with the evolution of the crisis is a mixed picture. In CARE's 2022 RGA, some respondents felt that women's access had not changed, while others felt that women were no longer involved in decision-making where they used to. Respondents said, for example, that women are afraid to participate because of the threats they faced during the communal and legislative elections. However, the women leaders interviewed for this RGA-P reported there has been progress due to the efforts of external actors (NGOs) in development programmes that promote gender equality. Here women feel that they do have enough power in these spaces because they are better considered and involved.

2.3. Conflict Causes & Dynamics

The conflict assessment found that social cohesion in the communes surveyed appears, to some degree, to be an effective factor in the prevention and containment of violence in relation to resource management/conflict in Segou, demonstrated by the failure (so far) of Islamist groups to take hold in the region. Though the frequency of conflicts is high in the communes surveyed, with 60% of households reporting to have experienced two to four occurrences of conflict every year, these rarely turn violent.

This finding is also reflected in high levels of participation and satisfaction in accessing non-state conflict mediation/resolution mechanisms in the eight communes. In the household survey, 70% of respondents reported that they participated in decision-making processes relating to conflict mediation/resolution at least once a year, and nearly a half (47%) of those surveyed felt that their concerns were 'sometimes' taken into account by conflict prevention/resolution decision-making processes, while a third (32%) felt their concerns were 'often' considered. Here the role of community and religious leaders is critical, as the majority (70%) of respondents would turn to them for conflict management/mediation needs.

However, the root causes of conflict in Segou, related to scarcity of resources and disputes over access to and management of natural resources, are certainly highly prevalent, with the majority of survey respondents reporting two to four occurrences of conflict per year. Key causes of conflict reported in the household survey included:

- Conflict over private land ownership (pre-dominantly an issue for men from the Bambara and Peuhl ethnic groups).
- Refusal to share common productive resources or abide by customary agreements (e.g. related to areas for grazing livestock and use of forest products). This was more of an issue for women, as they only have access to communal land. In either private or communal land disputes, access to water does not, however, appear to be a critical cause of conflict.
- Disagreement and a lack of trust over how natural resources should be managed, as identified by 30% of survey respondents. This includes a lack of trust among village chiefs towards state water and forestry agents and wider external actors.
- Scarcity of resources and inadequate and unresponsive livelihood services (such as water, agricultural/land and financial services) to support communities to prevent and adapt to diminishing resources. Here 54% of respondents reported that they were 'unsatisfied' or 'very unsatisfied' with these services, with women reporting greater levels of dissatisfaction.
- Disparities in perceived access to conflict management mechanisms between different ethnic groups. Only respondents from the two largest ethnic groups (Bambara and Peuhl) felt that

their concerns were “always taken into account” by conflict management mechanisms and roughly 40% of minority groups reported that their concerns were “never addressed”, reflecting issues of potential ethnic-based exclusion.

Therefore, while traditional conflict management mechanisms do seem relatively effective in containing violence in Segou, there remain social disparities along ethnic and gender lines in how different respondents reported their experience of conflict and participation in community responses. As a result, conflict over NRM creates a feeling of mistrust between some community members with, for example, a quarter (25%) of participants reporting that conflict or insecurity could prevent them from working collectively with others. The causes of (or conditions for) future violent conflict through the manipulation of grievances are therefore present, reinforcing the need for investment with communities and local institutions on climate adaptation, early warning, conflict prevention and management.

Conflict Mapping

The primary types of conflict (especially related to natural resources) identified by participants in the CCVCA were :

a) **Land conflicts (all 12 communes)**

These are considered to be the most frequent and are found in all communes to varying degrees. The main actors in these conflicts are large-scale farmers, small-scale subsistence farmers, herders, village chiefs, market gardeners, women and youth. Farmers and the village chiefs tend to be the actors with the most power in these situations. Other actors involved in these conflicts, including in mediation or negotiation, are local administrative authorities, technical services, NGOs or projects.

- **Land disputes on private land** are usually related to the illegal sale or occupation of land.

The main landowners are farmers and they are the main actors in land conflicts related to private property. Disputes may arise when buyers discover that the land they have purchased has already been sold to someone else or when they lack legal ownership documents. Conflicts can also arise between illegal occupants and legitimate owners who seek to reclaim their land. There can also be conflicts that arise between farmers themselves over the delimitation of their fields, between herders and farmers over insufficient grazing sites or insufficient animal corridors, or animal roaming

- **Land conflicts on communal properties**, conflicts often arise when different parties claim the same land for different uses such as grazing livestock, building houses, or cultivating land.

These conflicts, often intra-community (*between a few households or ethnic groups within the same locality*), can be inter-community (*between the communities of two or more villages*) and even between two communes. Land management is often synonymous with discord because the traditional and communal authorities often give themselves, redistribute and determine usage of communal spaces without community consultation, and the management of conflicts between two parties by these bodies are sometimes deemed unsatisfactory or partial.

The reasons given for conflict over communal land by the various communities are diverse, and include: the extension of cultivable areas, the lack of animal crossings, animal roaming, the absence of pastoral tracks, the illegal appropriation of land, the impoverishment of the soil, and demographic pressure on resources. With a population that has increased significantly in recent decades, population growth has led to increased land use in rural areas, which has led to the loss of forest land and soil degradation. The expansion of agriculture has also led to increased soil degradation. Farmers have used traditional farming methods, such as land clearing, which have led to the destruction of forest areas and the conversion of fertile land into dry and unproductive land.

In addition, the practice of monoculture, growing the same crop over a long period of time, can deplete the soil and make it less fertile. Additionally, higher temperatures and erratic rainfall have led to a reduction in vegetation cover, which is a key factor in maintaining soil fertility.

b). Conflicts over forest resources (all communes except Baraouéli and Kalake)

These conflicts usually take place around the cutting of wood for timber sale or for charcoal, and are most frequent between the loggers themselves, but also between loggers, forestry officials, and other community members like farmers and women. These actors, with the exception of forestry officials, are all members of the resident or neighbouring communities. These conflicts or misunderstandings between actors are increasingly frequent in recent years within the communities because of the depletion of trees, a palpable effect of deforestation and unsustainable use of forest resources, which can lead to environmental degradation and damage to livelihoods. Another reason is the increase in the number of timber and charcoal harvesters in the communities, as this is a fairly profitable activity for the people concerned. A lack of trust of the village chiefs towards the water and forestry agents and often towards external actors was also of note.

c). Conflicts over Non-Timber Forest Products, NTFPs (communes of Baraouéli, Sanando, Kalake, Konodimini and Sakoïba)

The most recurrent conflicts at this level are related to the collection of mangoes and shea nuts. Communities often compete for access to these products, leading to disputes and quarrels. Women may come into conflict with other women over access to these resources, but they are also increasingly exposed to social exclusion and verbal abuse from men (farmers, loggers, herders, village councils) over harvesting practices, as shea trees have become scarce due to deforestation, and some women resort to harvesting from trees on private land. These conflicts have decreased in the last two years in these communes compared to the first year as people have become more collaborative, creating informal agreements to pick fruit only from pre-designated areas, but tensions still remain.

d). Other types of conflict

In none of the communes did the communities mention conflicts related to the management of water resources (river or marigot). We can deduce from this that these resources could either be non-existent (because irrigation systems have not been set up) or that communities are managing these resources effectively. There are Water Point Management Committees (WPCs) established in some villages, but they are set up by the communities to manage a specific community drinking water point in the village (drinking water supply, borehole, castle, etc.).

3. Adaptive capacity & entry points for strengthening climate resilience, gender equality and social cohesion in Segou

3.1. Climate, conflict & gender: Adaptive capacity

In all 12 communes, the CCVCA identified community capacity to anticipate risks, absorb shocks, and adapt as necessary. Special attention was given to existing governance mechanisms for climate adaptation, conflict resolution and women's empowerment, and complementary enabling factors. Using the Climate and Conflict Adaptation Tree Tool, workshop participants described what they are doing or have already done (with the support of technical and financial partners) to address the challenges:

- There are existing spaces for dialogue and mediation within the community (vestibule of the village chief) for conflicts related to resource management or of any other nature;

- Communities have set up land commissions (COFOs) governed by legislation to facilitate the management of land conflicts;
- Women in the communities have formed groups called "MJTs" to cope with poverty and declining incomes, and these function similarly to Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs);
- Communities have set up market gardens with the support of NGO partners to support the economy of households, especially women;
- Communities have started to plant trees to demarcate fields and reduce conflicts between farmers;
- Communities use organic fertilisers to improve their crops and reduce the cost of buying chemical fertilisers;
- Communities have agreed to mark the passage of animals in order to reduce conflicts between herders and farmers;
- Communities have set up systems of punishment by sending animals to the pound and punishing the owners of animals who trespass on the fields;
- Communities, through farmers' organisations, have set up grain banks with the support of NGO partners to cope with periods of crop failure and to strengthen community self-help;
- With the support of partners, communities are using improved seeds to cope with the effects of climate change, particularly low rainfall and drought;
- Communities, especially women, engage in fattening sheep or small ruminants to improve their economic status and be more resilient in the community.

3.2. Entry points for strengthening climate resilience, gender equality and social cohesion

Through the three assessments (CCVCA, conflict assessment and RGAP), communities identified further solutions to increase climate resilience, gender equality and social cohesion :

Build community awareness and respect for NRM legal and customary frameworks

- Build the capacity of communities, especially women, on the laws relating to NRM and the use of harvested products,
- Raise awareness of communities on the reservation and respect of animal crossings, and the need to respect agricultural calendars (among farmers and livestock breeders)
- Raise awareness of the existing NRM/conflict management mechanisms and how to access them.

Strengthen natural resource/conflict management bodies

- Increase transparency of resource management processes to build trust;
- Strengthen the capacity of land commissions or create conflict prevention and resolution commissions for each type of conflict identified;
- Establish community forest monitoring committees;
- Support communities in setting up and training community-based conflict prevention and management committees if they do not exist;
- Build on and strengthen inclusive participation in traditional conflict resolution processes by strengthening dialogue and mediation mechanisms at community level, with a focus on community social cohesion initiatives.
- Establish a dialogue between women and men in order to raise awareness of women's full participation in decision-making in general and in NRM.

Participants generally felt that village chiefs and their advisors are best placed to manage conflicts, given the role they play and the place they occupy in their respective villages, and that this needed to be prioritised before the winter season, when tensions intensify. To do this, these actors must inform their population beforehand and set up or strengthen commissions for the prevention and resolution of NRM conflict.

Build capacity and invest in adaptation of agricultural practices to build resilience to climate vulnerability

- Raise awareness of communities on the use of weather information to better prepare and adapt;
- Plant and maintain fruit trees to ensure the sustainability of the forest product harvest;
- Establish pastoral sites within communes to reduce conflicts between farmers and herders;
- Support communities in expanding fodder crops for animals;
- Intensify reforestation in the localities of the commune in order to stop the advance of the desert and therefore of the drought;
- Facilitate community access to improved seeds.
- Support communities to increase composting activities;
- Support existing water tower market gardens to reduce women's suffering;
- Support women in the processing of local market garden produce.

Strengthen participation of women in dialogue, mediation and NRM decision-making processes.

Address the barriers to women's participation in decision-making by:

- Raising women's awareness of the existence and functioning of decision-making bodies related to NRM and conflict management;
- Providing training on critical NRM issues build women's confidence and capacity to engage in decision-making spaces;
- Training women in public speaking so that they can fully participate in NRM-related decision-making and raise their awareness so that they are free from socio-cultural constraints;
- Formalising women's groups and strengthening capacities of existing women's organisations e.g. by working with respected women leaders in women's associations such as the MJT (VSLA) and CAFO to serve as examples for women's community groups and other women in the community;
- Engaging with men as allies to raise awareness among men of the role women can play in NRM in the context of climate change and conflict, to reduce women's vulnerability and promote their access to decision-making, and to help men and boys reflect on their own perceptions of changing public and private gender roles,
- Sensitise community leaders on the involvement of women in decision making, including village chiefs and councillors, elected officials, religious leaders, community leaders, NGOs, communal and administrative authorities.

Support women's groups to take direct action to address their needs by influencing local responses to build climate resilience and social cohesion.

Working with established women's VSLA networks at village and communal level and with CAFO to create a platform for women's engagement with decision-making bodies, such as COFO or communal councils, on critical NRM and social cohesion issues. It is for women to decide their priorities, however, this might include advocating with relevant agencies for:

- Financial assistance and start-up grant initiatives for small businesses to support adaptation (e.g. related to market gardening, petty trade, VSLAs, the establishment of IGAs, such as soap making, and the sale of NTFPs. IGAs must be carefully set up and governed so as not to escalate deforestation, such as exploitation of forests for wood and charcoal.
- Provision of safe spaces for women/girls to report climate and conflict-related threats (including GBV), access justice and mediation services;
- Reforming discriminatory customary or legal frameworks around land inheritance.

4. Gaps in Knowledge: Issues for further exploration

- **Greater focus on inclusion:** Data from the Conflict Assessment Baseline Survey mainly represents the views of (majority Bambara) male heads of household (95% of respondents). The remaining 5% of respondents were female heads of household. The small numbers of female respondents, therefore, has meant that disaggregating the data by gender will not be meaningful. This gap in gender and ethnic-disaggregation of data, is therefore a key gap in baseline data and in understanding the how these dimensions of identity influence conflict dynamics.

While the CCVCA data does provide qualitative data with which to triangulate other data sources, gaps still remain. For example: *We know that male heads of household from the majority ethnic group (who are also likely the key landowners and decision-makers in the community) feel free from violence, and fairly satisfied with their access to conflict management/mediation services. However, do women/minority groups (who are likely to be most excluded from access to resources and decision-making) have the same experience?* The CCAAP and WLiE Action Planning processes will therefore need to draw out these inclusion issues in more disaggregated detail to ensure all perspectives are heard and addressed to prevent future conflict.

- **Link between conflict and violence/harm:** In the household survey, the vast majority of households reported that conflicts have not led to violence, nor have they suffered any harm or loss of assets as a result of tensions. This needs to be validated with different community members through safe dialogue spaces to provide a clearer assessment of the impact of conflicts on different parts of the community.
- **Impact of governance structures on conflict prevention:** The Land Commission (COFO) and local water/NRM/conflict management committees are present in half of the villages surveyed (see Annex 1). However, because the three assessments only collected data in three of the same villages, it has not been possible to identify any correlation between presence of these committees and frequency/intensity of conflict over natural resources in communities. During the action planning process, it would be useful to dig into what impact these structures have, what functions they play and what the gaps are in performance. It would also be interesting to learn whether different committees/groups have impact on each other and with what impact. For example, are there examples of where women's groups (e.g MTJ network) have been able to influence decision making bodies in their communities?
- **Gaps/weaknesses in traditional conflict management mechanisms:** Traditional conflict management mechanisms are perceived to better address community concerns. Further exploration is needed to assess:
 - Gaps in current dialogue and mediation mechanisms at community level, and how to strengthen them (e.g. who is currently excluded, who makes decisions etc)
 - What community social cohesion initiatives look like in practice for different communities

Annex : Data by Village

Table 1 Type of resource-based conflicts by commune

Key: Villages

- **Baroueli municipality:** 1. Baroueli, 2. Kalake, 3. Kono Bougou, 4. Sanando
- **Bla municipality:** 5. Benguere. 6. Bla, 7. Kemeni, 8. Touna
- **Segou Municipality:** 9. Cinzana, 10. Konodimini, 11. Sakoiba, 12. Samire

Type of women's group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Land	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Forest Resources			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Non-timber Forest Products	X			X						X	X	
Water												

Table 2. Frequency of resource-based conflicts per year by commune

Key: Villages

- **Baroueli municipality:** 1. Baroueli,
- **Bla municipality:** 2. Benguene, 3. Bla, 4. Kemeni, 5. Touna
- **Segou Municipality:** 6. Cinzana, 7. Konodimini, 8. Sakoiba

Frequency of Conflict (per year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	27%	44%	52%	80%	14%	42%	25%	45.5 %
2 – 4 times	73%	56%	48%	20%	74%	58%	67%	45.5 %
5 times of more					12%		8%	9%

Table 3. Active NRM and Conflict Management Bodies, identified by village

Key: Villages

- **Baroueli municipality:** 1. Koni, 2. Tomi,
- **Bla municipality:** 3. Bla, 4. Djina, 5. Kanouala, 6. Kompere, 7. Pingala, 8. Soke, 9. Toukoro, 10. Touna
- **Segou Municipality:** 11. Diaseboubou, 12.Fambougou, 13.Kondogola, 14. Quedenbougou, 15. Sakoiba, 16. Siribougou

Bodies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total #
Communal Council	X												X				1
Land Commission (COFO)			X	X		X				X			X	X	X	X	8
NRM Committee				X				X									2
Water Management Committee	X		X	X			X		X							X	6
Forest Management Committee	X	X			X		X		X								5
Conflict Management Committee			X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			8
Land Perimeter Committee									X								1
Women's Association (CAFO)										X		X	X		X		4
Youth Committee					X			X		X							3
Religious Committee for Conflict Resolution	X																1

Committee for the Fight Against GBV					X			X	X					X				4
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Table 4. Active women's organisations or associations by village

Type of women's group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total #
CAFO			X			X				X		X			X	X	6
Association des Femmes du Village	X	X				X	X		X		X	X		X	X		9
MJTs (individual VSLA)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	16
MJT Village Network			X	X								X					3
MJT Communal Network	X															X	2
GBV Protection Committee			X														1
Organisation of women market gardeners and farmers			X														1
Soap Manufacturing Group											X						1
Women shea butter processors												X					1
Women's rights organisation																X	1
Young women and girls' centre										X							1
Health Committee																X	1