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Report Name: Mali Overview on Climate Change Policy

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Post: Dakar

Report Category: Climate Change/Global Warming/Food Security

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Report Highlights:

Mali ratified the majority of Multilateral Agreements on the Environment (MEAs), in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in March 2002, the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol in December 2015, and the Paris Agreement in September 2016. Mali is also member of the Great Green Wall. In July 2011, Mali developed its National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) which serves as a reference for various interventions in the areas of climate change in the country. Mali 2017-2020 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is expected to be renewed and presented in September 2021 for validation and adoption. The first plan included three sectors (energy, agriculture, and forestry) and the second one should incorporate waste.

Mali has ratified the majority of Multilateral Agreements on the Environment (MEAs), in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in March 2002, the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol in December 2015, and the Paris Agreement in September 2016. Mali is also member of the Great Green Wall. Under the Paris agreement, Mali aims to implement sustainable economic development, inclusive, resilient to climate change and low greenhouse gas emissions through actions such as:

- The establishment of a monitoring committee for the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
- The development of a roadmap bringing together a series of measures to strengthen institutions in the development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of NDCs
- The development of an investment plan to achieve the reduction objectives
- The development of a private sector engagement strategy
- The organization of workshops on information, awareness, and ownership on NDC with actors from civil society, the private sector, communities, and parliamentarians.

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Mali is one of the countries most affected by climate change in the Sahelian zone. Climate variability and change affect people's livelihoods and affect all key sectors of the economy.

Mali's National Coordination

In the implementation of the Multilateral Agreements on the Environment (MEA)s, Mali took important actions, in particular the development and adoption of several laws and regulations to manage environmental issues such as climate change. At the institutional level, in addition to existing measures, a series of actions favorable to concerted management of climate change were taken in 2010 and 2011 by the Government of Mali (GoM). Among those:

- The creation of the Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD) in July 2010 which is also the Designated National Authority for the Mechanism for Clean Development (MDP)
- The creation of a National Environment Council (CNE) in July 2010
- The creation of the National Climate Change Committee (within the CNE) in March 2011

In July 2011, Mali developed its National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) which serves as a reference for various interventions in the areas of climate change in the country. The NPCC 's vision is adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, and financing, while associating in an integrated manner all programs and actors.

The Environment and Sustainable Development Agency which is under the ministry of environment, sanitation, and sustainable development coordinates the implementation of the National Environmental Protection Policy and ensure the integration of the environmental dimension into all policies.

Mali's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Mali's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is in line with the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD 2019-2023, specific objective 12: promote a green economy through the management of natural resources and an effective fight against global warming, the Plans of Economic, Social and Cultural Development (PDESC) of certain communities, as well as the objectives of sustainable development (SDGs). The Malian NDC is a five-year plan. The first plan (2017-2020) has just ended and the second is being amended. The 2017-2020 plan was based on three sectors (energy, agriculture, and forestry). The second one is expected to include waste and be presented in September 2021 for validation and adoption.

Mali's NDC 2017-2020 implementation roadmap was developed on a participatory and iterative approach with the involvement of all stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society, local authorities, technical and financial partners). It is a living document depending on the context of international climate negotiations and the availability of funding.

The 2017-2020 NDC implementation roadmap was structured around the following six components:

- Governance
- Communication / Capacity Building
- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- Monitoring of the implementation (MRV) of the NDC
- Funding

In terms of mitigation, Mali's ambition, compared to the base scenario (usual scenario), is to reduce GHG by 29 percent for agriculture, 31 percent for energy and 21 percent for change in land use and forestry. For adaptation, Mali's vision is to build a green economy that is inclusive and resilient to climate change.

The NDC revision process started in March 2020. It is expected to take into consideration at least the implementation status of the first NDC, the revision of the targets to reduce GHG emissions in key sectors: agriculture, energy and forests from the first NDC, and two new sectors (waste or transport or industries), and the mobilization of grassroots actors, civil society, private sector, and local authorities to reach the ambitions of the NDC and facilitate its implementation.

To inform stakeholders about the progress of the NDC revision process, Mali has a communication plan which include the following stages:

- Evaluation of the first NDC implementation
- Regional consultations
- Carrying out various studies
- Writing and validation of the NDC document

From September 9 - 26, 2020, regional consultation workshops on the NDC revision process took place in the District of Bamako and in the regions of Ségou, Sikasso, Mopti, Koulikoro and Kayes. These

workshops were organized by the Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MEADD) with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Mali main commercial restriction is the marketing of non-biodegradable plastic bags.

Existing USG Collaboration and Opportunities

USAID's climate change interventions tend to focus on adaptation to effects and not mitigation. In general, all of programs' intervention have an adaptation aspect to climate change. These include the introduction of adapted technologies (improved seeds, good agricultural practices, organic solutions), assisted natural regeneration, sustainable management of resources, and protection of the environment.

For the past five years, USAID implemented the Mali Climate Change Adaptation Activity project (MCCAA) in the Mopti region. The project supported the provision and use of accurate, appropriate and timely climate information to vulnerable populations, increased the inclusion of climate change considerations in governance systems at the community level, and increased uptake of local solutions to climate variability and change by communities and individual households. In this regard, MCCAA has carried out a significant number of trainings. The overall goal of MCCAA was to ensure that each beneficiary and the household in which they reside are more resilient to climate change, shocks and stresses that can arise with climate variability.

Attachments:

No Attachments.