

ICAT Final Country Report

MALI

Project Title: Système national MNV et de suivi de la CDN

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BACKGROUND

Aware that the response to the harmful effects of climate change must be collective, Mali joined the international community's efforts in this area by signing and ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 22 September 1992 and 28 September 1994 respectively. Since then, a number of political, legislative and institutional milestones have been reached. These include :

- the signing of the Kyoto Protocol on 27 January 1999 and its ratification on 28 March 2002;
- the development of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2007;
- the development of a national climate change policy and strategy, together with a climate action plan;
- the creation of the Mali Climate Fund;
- the submission of three national communications to the UNFCCC (2000, 2012, 2017);
- Ratification of the Paris Agreement on 23 September 2016;
- Completion of the country's first biennial report (FBUR) in 2021.

As a non-Annex I country, Mali is obliged to prepare and submit national communications and biennial update reports. To help countries meet their reporting obligations, financial and technical support arrangements have been made available under the Convention. Financial support for reporting is currently channelled through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as an operating entity of the Convention's financial mechanism. Thanks to the international financial support mobilised by the country, the first national communication (CNI), the second national communication (SNC) and the third national communication (TNC) were submitted in 2000, 2012 and 2017 respectively. The country's first biennial update report (BUR) is currently being finalised and will be submitted to the UNFCCC in October 2021.

The Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) builds on the existing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system. Reporting under the existing MRV framework, including NCs, BURs and ICAs, is part of the experience gained and contributes to the ongoing building of capacity and expertise in preparation for the ETF. The current framework provides deadlines for improving capacity constraints and prepares a roadmap for ETF readiness. This is an opportunity to learn by doing, to analyse gaps and needs, and to put in place the institutions and processes required to comply with the ETF.

NDC PRIORITIES AND TARGETS

To demonstrate its commitments, Mali was among the first countries to ratify the Paris Agreement on 23 September 2016. After the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, Mali pledged to meet its commitment by implementing its NDC. The country has developed an investment plan for the roadmap and implementation of the NDC and is committed to ambitious adaptation and mitigation actions by 2030. Mali's NDC is based on the reduction of

greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to a baseline scenario, with a 31% reduction in energy, 29% in agriculture and 21% in land use change and forestry. The reduction in emissions from the waste sector was added when the NDC was revised in 2020-2021.

As part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, one of the objectives is to increase the transparency of climate communications, whether in terms of GHG inventories, monitoring the implementation of the NDC or tracking the support needed and received.

It is therefore urgent for Mali to set up its transparency system in an operational manner so as to be able to collect, organise, process and report the data required for the national inventory of GHG emissions and for the evaluation and monitoring of the mitigation actions provided for in the NDC and implemented at national level. This system will make it possible to clarify and formalise the tasks, tools, data and indicators needed to ensure that Mali is able to monitor the implementation and impacts of mitigation actions, particularly in preparation for the compilation and reporting of its future Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) for 2024.

The objectives of this project were (i) to set up an information system to compile the national inventory of GHG emissions and the assessment/monitoring of mitigation measures, (ii) to begin assessing the impact of measures in terms of sustainable development on the basis of the appropriate ICAT methodology, (iii) to study the possibilities of setting up a web platform on transparency at the level of the GCF Technical Secretariat and (iv) to share knowledge and lessons learned.

The technical support provided to the country has contributed to the following results:

- Recommendations are made for the establishment of institutional arrangements for regular and sustainable national reporting;
- Mali is able to report the national inventory of GHG emissions and the monitoring of mitigation actions as part of its BTR and is operationalising its national transparency system to make these actions sustainable;
- Update the national GHG inventory up to 2020 using IPCC methods and build capacity to collect information on an ongoing basis;
- Updating the analysis of mitigation measures for the 4 sectors (Agriculture, Forestry, Energy and Waste) of the NDC using GACMO;
- Mali applies ICAT methods to assess the impacts of certain NDC mitigation policies and measures in terms of 'sustainable development';
- Mali has technical elements for comparison in order to launch the development of a web platform on transparency at national level;
- Knowledge and lessons learned are shared among identified experts participating in the national transparency framework and at international level and with all stakeholders.

Project outcomes.

SUMMARY

The technical support provided to the country should contribute to the following results:

- Continuous updating and description of national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications;
- Description of relevant information (including research/systematic observation, technology transfer, education, public awareness, capacity building) by compiling constraints and gaps and support needs;
- Updating the national GHG inventory up to 2020 using ICAT methods and strengthening the capacity to collect this information on an ongoing basis;
- Updating the analysis of mitigation measures and policy measures;
- Operationalising the transparency system on the inventory aspects of Mali's GHG emissions and communicating this nationally and internationally;
- Application of ICAT methods to estimate the impacts of NDC measures in terms of 'sustainable development';
- Provision by Mali of technical elements for comparison in order to launch the development of a web platform on transparency at national level;
- Sharing knowledge and lessons learned.

The activities and deliverables corresponding to the objectives defined above are presented in the table below:

Activities	Deliverables
Activity 0: Launch workshop	Deliverable A : Workshop report
Objective 1: Carry out an analysis of the existing MRV system and develop an operational system for GHG inventory and quantification of the impact of mitigation measures.	
Activity 1.1: Review of the existing system in terms of : Institutional system Organisational system Data collected for the inventory Data collected for the last NDC Methods applied	Deliverable B : Assessment of the national MRV system and recommendations
Objective 2: Stakeholder capacity-building workshops on GHG inventory methods and quantifying the impact of selected measures.	

Activities	Deliverables
Activity 2.1. Capacity building for GHG inventory experts	Deliverable C : Training materials Stakeholder training
Activity 2.2: Compilation of GHG inventory for all sectors	Deliverable D: Data collection template Deliverable E: Calculation files and inventory report Deliverable F : Sectoral methodological guides
Activity 2.3: Capacity building at GACMO modelling	Deliverable G : Training materials Stakeholder training
Activity 2.4: Implementation of GACMO for defined P&Ms	Deliverable H : GACMO results for identified actions and definition of monitoring indicators
Objective 3: Evaluation of policies in the priority sectors of CDN-Mali in terms of sustainable development	
Activity 3.1: Estimating the 'sustainable development' impacts of mitigation measures using the SCAN tool	Deliverable I: Data collection template Deliverable J : Methodological report on the use of the SCAN tool
Objective 4: Evaluation of existing Transparency Platform solutions in order to prepare Mali to implement one at national level.	
Activity 4.1. Exchanges with Costa Rica and comparison with one or more other technical solutions (e.g. Kenya, France)	Deliverable K : Assessment and definition of specific needs in Mali
Objective 5: Share knowledge and lessons learned	
Activity 5.1: Final validation workshop	Deliverable L : Workshop report
Activity 5.2: Final report	Deliverable M : Report presenting the main results and lessons learned

The table below lists all the deliverables produced as part of the project work plan:

Work Plan Expected Outcomes	Status (e.g., achieved, partially achieved, too early to say)	Provide a narrative of observed outcomes; include any challenges, future opportunities, and signs of project sustainability; provide recommendations for future actions if objectives were partially achieved
Deliverable A : Workshop Report Report of the kick-off meeting	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>No particular challenges. This report was used to inform national stakeholders about the project and the next steps.</i>
Deliverable B: Assessment of the data collected to produce the inventory and the NDC	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Data collection is not an easy task in Mali due to the lack of a data collection system and the number of sectors</i>

<p>This product covers the state of the art of the data collected as part of the previous GHG inventory and the 2021 NDC, as well as the list of data to be collected for the project.</p>		<p><i>involved, as it is a large country and data has to be collected on site in some cases.</i></p>
<p>Deliverables C and G: Training Report</p> <p>Training session (April to May 2024) for stakeholders on GHG inventory and NDC monitoring, including evaluation of policies and measures (P&M) and NDC monitoring via GACMO.</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<p><i>The workshops enabled participants to deepen their knowledge of climate transparency.</i></p> <p><i>The recommendations underline the need for continued collaboration, information, increased awareness and financial mobilisation to advance climate change efforts in Mali. In addition, experts working on the preparation of the RBT and stakeholders worked on the GHG inventory and the follow-up of the NDC.</i></p>
<p>Deliverables D/E/F :</p> <p>Set of data to be collected (data collection models)</p> <p>Calculation files</p> <p>Methodological guides</p> <p>Report on the data collected by the national consultants and methods for calculating GHG emissions applied to the various sectors.</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<p><i>The project has helped national experts to collect new data on waste. These are essential elements for improving data time series.</i></p>
<p>Deliverable H: Results for CDN actions</p> <p>This document presents the results obtained by using GACMO as a NDC monitoring tool. These results have been used in Common Tabular Format (CTF) 5 [Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation measures and economic diversification plans, related to the implementation and delivery of an NDC</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<p><i>It has not been possible to monitor all the P&Ms, as not all the data on activities is available and is not always easy to monitor (for example, in AFOLU).</i></p> <p><i>A link between the tools was also discussed, as Mali used GACMO to draw up its NDC.</i></p>
<p>Deliverables I and J :</p> <p>Implementation of the SCAN tool</p> <p>A report presenting the SCAN tool has been developed.</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<p><i>The methods and data to be collected are too complicated to implement for a country such as Mali, which has little data.</i></p> <p><i>The methods have not been implemented.</i></p>
<p>Deliverable K :</p> <p>Assessment and definition of specific needs in Mali</p> <p>A note presenting existing tools and identifying Mali's needs has been prepared.</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<p><i>Costa Rica could not be contacted for this purpose. A transparency platform would be a useful tool for Mali in fulfilling its obligations.</i></p>
<p>Deliverables L and M :</p> <p>Rapports finaux</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	

Une note de présentation des outils existants ainsi que d'identification des besoins du Mali a été préparée.

IMPACT

In terms of the main achievements/results, from the point of view of impact, and the implications of these results for the country's transparency and climate action on a wider scale, we can summarise several points, including:

✓ Data collection

The project has made it possible to collect long series of data on the various CDN sectors. This data will certainly have a positive impact on future initiatives (CDN 3.0; BTR, CBIT). In addition, it has enabled the establishment of a regulated and strengthened data collection framework.

In addition, the capacity of data-providing departments has been strengthened to enable them to collect missing data from the various sectors concerned.

Data problems are a bottleneck in developing countries and have a negative impact on climate transparency. The data sets will help to raise the level of transparency in future initiatives.

✓ Monitoring and measuring the implementation of the NDC and climate policies

The project made it possible to evaluate the policies of the priority sectors of the CDN-Mali in terms of sustainable development, with strong recommendations for the formulation of the CDN3.0;

✓ Evaluation of existing Transparency Platform solutions in order to prepare Mali to implement one at national level.

The assessment of the current situation has so far enabled provisions to be put in place to link these national platforms around the National Environmental Information Management System (SNGIE). It has also enabled Mali to launch the process of introducing integrated climate MRV.

THE USE AND APPLICABILITY OF ICAT TOOLBOX AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT'S CAPACITY BUILDING PLANS

Several ICAT tools and methodologies were applied as part of this project.

- GACMO has been used to monitor the implementation and impact of several NDC P&Ms, including the revised 2021 NDC;
- The SCAN tool was presented in a deliverable but was not applied due to the difficulty of implementation for a country with limited data;
- The SINAMECC tool was to be analysed during a discussion with Costa Rica. As this meeting could not be organised, other platforms were presented in order to define Mali's needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT STEPS

With regard to the GHG inventory and the enhanced transparency framework, although Mali has taken a number of national initiatives (national communications, the first biennial update report, contribution by developing a network of focal points), it has to be said that the AEDD, which is responsible for the report, is facing a number of constraints.

These are :

- irregularity in data collection,
- low reliability of data collected and produced by sectoral structures
- difficult access to environmental data and information
- the non-functioning of certain consultative and validation bodies
- the non-institutionalisation of GHG inventories;
- insufficient national expertise in GHG inventories for certain sectors
- insufficient national expertise to assess the impact of policies and actions on GHG emissions;
- Insufficient and mobile national staff with sufficient expertise in MRV;
- the lack of appropriate data collection equipment
- insufficient financial resources allocated to environmental information management;
- Failure to define the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in QA/QC activities;
- Weak capacity in quality control procedures for GHG inventory and emission reduction estimation, quality assurance procedures and external review procedure: need to develop QA/QC procedures.

These constraints lead to a heavy reliance on international data sources, extrapolations and expert opinions, which increases the level of uncertainty.

For phase II, several activities are of interest to

Mali. These include applying the remaining stages of the ICAT climate finance monitoring methodology, monitoring the implementation of integrated MRV (Adaptation, Mitigation, Climate Finance) in relation to Article 6, which is currently being put in place (this includes training stakeholders on the carbon market mechanism, taking stock of carbon market opportunities in Mali, the national roadmap for access to the carbon market).

To reflect the country's priorities, the Phase II work plan will probably focus on Using ICAT tools to monitor climate financing.

To build the capacity of stakeholders in ICAT's robust systems for the continuous collection and sustainable management of climate data in Mali.

To Build the capacity of stakeholders on the ICAT tools used to monitor progress in the implementation and achievement of the NDCs in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Also on building the capacity of stakeholders in terms of QA/QC for GHG inventory and emission reduction. Defining the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in QA/QC activities for GHG inventories.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POTENTIAL PHASE II PROJECT ACTIVITIES

LESSONS LEARNED

In terms of lessons learnt from phase 1 of the ICAT project, these include:

- ✓ An inventory of the national MRV system and recommendations in terms of the institutional system, the data collected for the inventory, the data collected for the latest revised NDC and the methods applied;
- ✓ Capacity-building workshops for stakeholders on GHG inventory methods and quantifying the impact of the measures chosen;
- ✓ Training on ICAT tools (GACMO) and description of the SCAN tool;
- ✓ Evaluation of policies in the priority sectors of CDN-Mali in terms of sustainable development, with strong recommendations for the formulation of CDN3.0;
- ✓ Evaluation of existing Transparency platform solutions in order to prepare Mali to implement one at national level.

In conclusion, the data collected and methods put in place will certainly help to develop the TBR currently being implemented, CDN3.0, and support the CBIT project currently being prepared.

In addition, this assessment has enabled efforts to be pooled to achieve synergy of action.

The feasibility study for linking all the databases in the various NDC sectors.

As a result of these efforts, in February Mali launched the implementation of its integrated MRV system in line with Article 6.

Appendix

DELIVERABLES

In this section, provide more detail about project activities implemented to help achieve project goals.

Work Plan Deliverables	Deliverable description	Comments on challenges, opportunities, and/or recommended next steps for future related activities and outputs
<i>Deliverable A : Workshop Report</i>	<i>Report on the kick-off meeting</i>	<i>No particular challenges. This report was used to inform national stakeholders about the project and the next steps.</i>
<i>Deliverable B: Assessment of the data collected to produce the inventory and the NDC</i>	<i>This product covers the state of the art of the data collected as part of the previous GHG inventory and the 2021 NDC, as well as the list of data to be collected for the project.</i>	<i>Data collection is not an easy task in Mali due to the lack of a data collection system and the number of sectors involved, as it is a large country and data has to be collected on site in some cases.</i>
<i>Deliverables C and G: Training Report</i>	<i>Training session (April to May 2024,) for stakeholders on GHG inventory and NDC monitoring, including policy and measure evaluation (P&M) and NDC monitoring via GACMO. Training materials and a report have been prepared.</i>	<i>The workshops enabled participants to deepen their knowledge of climate transparency. The recommendations underline the need for continued collaboration, information, increased awareness and financial mobilisation to advance climate change efforts in Mali. In addition, experts working on the preparation of the RBT and stakeholders worked on the GHG inventory and the follow-up of the NDC.</i>
<i>Deliverables D/E/F : Set of data to be collected (data collection models) Calculation files Methodological guides</i>	<i>Report on the data collected by the national consultants and methods of calculating GHG emissions applied to the various sectors.</i>	<i>The project has helped national experts to collect new data on waste. These are essential elements for improving data time series.</i>
<i>Deliverable H: Results for CDN actions</i>	<i>This document presents the results obtained using GACMO as a monitoring tool for the NDC. These results have been used in Common Tabular Format (CTF) 5 [Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation measures and economic diversification plans, related to the implementation and delivery of an NDC.</i>	<i>It has not been possible to monitor all the P&Ms, as not all the data on activities is available and is not always easy to monitor (for example, in AFOLU). A link between the tools was also discussed, as Mali used GACMO to draw up its NDC.</i>
<i>Product G: Report on NDC monitoring indicators and monitoring tools</i>	<i>Report describing the indicators used to monitor progress in implementing the NDC.</i>	<i>The identification of indicators based on international recommendations underlines the importance of aligning national efforts with global standards. In addition, the introduction of a monitoring and evaluation system strengthens Mali's ability to assess the progress made towards achieving the objectives of the NDC and to adjust its actions in line with the results.</i>
<i>Deliverables I and J : Implementation of the SCAN tool</i>	<i>A report presenting the SCAN tool has been developed.</i>	<i>The methods and data to be collected are too complicated to implement for a country such as Mali, which has little data. The methods have not been implemented.</i>
<i>Deliverable K : Assessment and definition of specific needs in Mali</i>	<i>A note presenting existing tools and identifying Mali's needs has been prepared.</i>	<i>Costa Rica could not be contacted for this purpose. A transparency platform would be a useful tool for Mali in fulfilling its obligations.</i>
<i>Deliverables L and M : Final reports</i>	<i>Two reports have been prepared. The first on the lessons learned workshop and the second on the lessons learned.</i>	

PHOTOS AND GRAPHICS



Présidium : Madame le Maire de la Commune III du District de Bamako et Monsieur le Ministre de l'Environnement, Crédits photo AEDD



Interview du Coordinateur du projet ICAT par l'ORTM. Crédits photo : AEDD



Participants à l'atelier de ICAT- Crédits photo : AEDD



Photo de Groupe