



Mali's Fourth National Communication within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10495

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

☐ CBIT

Project Title

Mali's Fourth National Communication within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change

Countries

Mali

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Environment and sustainable development Agency (AEDD), under the Ministry of environment sanitation and sustainable development

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC National Communications (NC)	6/8/2020	8/20/2020	8/20/2024	12/31/2023
Duration				
48in Months				
Agency Fee(\$)				
47,500				

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	500,000	400,000
		Total Project Cost(\$)	500,000
			400,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist Mali in the preparation and submission of its fourth National Communication and for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. National circumstances, Institutional arrangements, Constraints, Gaps, Needs and Other relevant Information updated	1. 1 National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis updated and described 1.2. Other relevant information is described (including research/ systematic observation, technology transfer, education, public awareness, capacity building), constraints, gaps and support needs compiled	1.1.1 Features of the country, its population, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect the country's ability to deal with climate change mitigation and adaptation, described, with gender disaggregated data on women's and men's role in resources use; men's and women's education and literacy; women's and men's representation in decision- making on resource issues and in political	55,000	35,000
		1.1.2 Specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change analysed		
		1.1.3. National development objectives, priorities and circumstances impacted by climate risks described and mainstreaming progress into policy frameworks assessed		
		1.2.1 Stock-take of all awareness raising, education, and research on climate change that has been carried out within different programmes and projects, including donor-funded interventions conducted;		
		1.2.2 Public awareness campaigns on climate change at the national level conducted;		
		1.2.3 Constraints and gaps identified; financial, technology, policy and capacity building needs		

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. National greenhouse gas inventory	2.1 National GHG inventory updated up to 2017 using 2006 IPCC guidelines and capacity to collect this information on an ongoing basis enhanced	<p>2.1.1 GHG inventory updated up to 2019 year in key sectors, namely: Agriculture (including livestock); Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF); Energy; Industrial processes; Waste management; and Use of solvents, using 2006 IPCC guidelines</p> <p>2.1.2 Summary tables on the greenhouse gas inventory of previous national communications presented</p> <p>2.1.3 Quality assurance and quality control (QA / QC) procedures revised, updated and implemented in a systematic way</p> <p>2.1.4 Capacity of the National GHGI team been built in the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines</p> <p>2.1.5 National Environmental Information System is strengthened by incorporating GHG emission data</p> <p>2.1.6 Studies to establish local factors of GHG emission in key sectors (agriculture, forestry and energy) realized</p> <p>2.1.7 National GHG inventory report prepared.</p>	153,141	110,000

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Analysis of GHG emissions mitigation policies and measures	3.1. Mitigation analysis and policy measures updated	3.1.1 National Capacity on mitigation analysis and modelling enhanced;	94,700	60,000
		3.1.2 Mitigation potential assessed in key development sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, forestry, ...) and abatement measures proposed in alignment with the NDC;		
		3.1.3 Mitigation scenarios to model possible trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions by key-sectors (agriculture, forestry, energy, waste and industrial proceed) up to 2050 developed;		
		3.1.4 Progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG at national, and local levels as well as the progress towards NDC targets assessed;		
		3.1.5 Describe methodologies for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of GHG mitigation to ensure quality assessment and quality control of reported data.		
		3.1.6 Chapter on Mitigation analysis prepared.		

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Climate scenarios, vulnerability and adaptation are reviewed and updated and the Programme/action plan containing measures to facilitate appropriate adaptation to climate change is implemented.	4.1 In-depth vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors of socio-economic development and natural environment conducted; including risks of climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events developed	<p>4.1.1 Stocktaking exercise of vulnerability and sensitivity to climate risks conducted regarding women and men</p> <p>4.1.2 National Capacity on vulnerability and adaptation analysis, modelling and assessment enhanced, which will include assessment of vulnerability and recommendations for greater resilience of women and men to climate changes and natural disasters caused by climate change</p> <p>4.1.3 In-depth vulnerability and adaptation assessment conducted on key socio-economic sectors namely: Agriculture, Livestock, Water Resources, Forestry and Health climate impacts; including risks of worsening of situation of women in areas incorporated in the gender analyses (socio-economic factors influencing vulnerability and resilience of women and men – access to education, employment, health, information, technologies, landownership, finances, etc.);</p> <p>4.1.4 Chapter on Vulnerability and adaptation assessment prepared.</p>	114,705	92,000

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
5. Compilation of the 4NC report, knowledge management and M&E	5.1 4NC compiled, endorsed by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC	5.1.1 4NC compiled, translated, approved, disseminated and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2023.	37,000	15,000
	5.2 Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted, and lessons learned compiled	5.2.1 Inception workshop, project board meetings and validation workshop held		
		5.2.2 Gender Analysis and Action Plan		
		5.2.3 Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted.		
		5.2.4 End of Project report and lessons learned compiled		
Sub Total (\$)			454,546	312,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			45,454	88,000
Sub Total(\$)			45,454	88,000

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Total Project Cost(\$)	500,000	400,000
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C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000
Government	Government of Mali	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)				400,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The source of identified UNDP grant co-financing is UNDP TRAC fund. The resources will cover costs related to the in-country travel, office equipment, rental of premises for workshops and, project management.

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	500,000	47,500
Total Gef Resources(\$)					500,000	47,500

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

Recognizing that the response to the adverse effects of climate change must be collective, Mali adhered to the dynamics of the international community 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, several political, legislative and institutional milestones have been laid. This includes, among others:

- the signing of the Kyoto Protocol on January 27, 1999 and its ratification on March 28, 2002;
- the development of the National Adaptation Action Program (NAPA) to the adverse effects of climate change in 2007;
- development of a national climate change policy and strategy with a climate action plan;
- the creation of the Mali climate fund;
- submission of three National Communications to the UNFCCC (2000, 2012, 2018);
- the ongoing preparation of the country's first biennial report (BUR);
- ratification of the Paris Agreement on Sep 23, 2016

Along with the negotiation of the Paris climate agreement, Mali has developed its nationally determined contribution. In line with article 3 of the agreement, the Mali NDC commits the country 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, at 31% reduction in energy, 29% for agriculture and 21% for land and forest allocation changes. To show its commitments Mali was among the first countries to ratify the Paris agreement on the 23 September 2016. After the Paris agreement entered into force, Mali is engaged to fulfil its commitment by implementing its NDC. The country has developed an investment plan for the roadmap and the implementation of the NDC. Mali plans to submit its revised NDC by October 2020

As a Non-Annex I country, Mali is obliged to prepare and submit national communications and biennial update reports., To assist countries in fulfilling the reporting requirements, provisions of financial and technical support have been made available under the Convention. The financial support for reporting is currently channeled through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as an operation entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. Thus, thanks to the international financial support mobilized by the country, the first national communication (INC), the second national communication (SNC) and the third national communication (TNC) were presented respectively in 2000, 2012 and 2017. The first biennial update report of the country under finalization will be presented to the UNFCCC in December 2020.

Within the meaning of the UNFCCC, a national communication is the main vehicle through which all parties to the Convention notify the measures taken to implement the Convention. As a result, it is a document that presents the efforts of a signatory State of the UNFCCC to combat climate change. The national communication contains the following essential information:

- country-specific conditions having an impact on greenhouse gas emissions;
- data from greenhouse gas emission inventories;
- GHG mitigation policies and measures;
- assessment of the vulnerability of climate change impacts and adaptation measures;
- other information deemed relevant to the objective of the UNFCCC.

The emissions profile of the gas calculated at previous communications reveals three main greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). The analysis of the inventory of emissions of GHG in Mali work highlights the existence of a significant potential for mitigation of GHG emissions, firstly through the reduction of GHG emissions in the main emitting sectors, namely agriculture and the agricultural use of the land as well as energy, and other hand by the capacity-building of GHG absorption by forests. In vulnerability and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, the previous national communications in Mali have identified a number of high-priority areas are: agriculture, health, forest, resources water, livestock.

The Fourth NC project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA process for BUR once finalized. It will focus on the needs to make efforts to: institutionalize periodic development of GHG; build capacity for monitoring and implementation of NCs, strengthen the mechanisms for collecting, processing, archiving and disseminating data and information, strengthen education, information and public awareness, develop mechanisms for the formulation of appropriate and integrated responses to address CC.

The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement builds on the current, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system. Reporting under the existing MRV framework including NCs, BURs and ICA form part of the experience drawn upon and contributes to continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the ETF. The current framework provides timeframes for improvements of capacity constraints and prepare roadmap to becoming ETF ready. It is an opportunity to learn by doing, analyze gaps and needs, and to build the necessary institutions and processes for complying with the ETF.

The First BUR is planned to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2020. The preparation of the BUR report has been delayed due to capacity building and training of experts at different ministries for GHG inventory data collection, use of 2006 IPCC guidelines, establishment of QA/QC procedures, etc. The delay in BUR submission will not affect timeline and data collection under the 4NC project. The overlap period with the BUR will be used for project inception activities.

The NC and BUR are complementary processes and often run in parallel sharing same institutional and management structures to maximize efficiencies and enhance synergies. The aim of each new report is to increase quality of data and reporting through continuous institutional strengthening, wider stakeholders' involvement and capacity building. The BUR project is yet to be completed and the lessons learnt from its implementation compiled. Within 6 months of its submission to the UNFCCC, the BUR will undergo the ICA process and the recommendations of the Team of Technical Experts will be carefully reviewed and taken into considerations for the 4NC activities as applicable.

In the framework of this project, the capacity of the experts will be enhanced in activities cited above. New experts will be trained as well. Through various capacity-building methods such as learning-by-doing approaches, online platforms, networks, workshops, and training of trainers seminars the project will aim to strengthen in-country human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity to undertake a GHG inventory, climate modelling, mitigation scenarios, V&A assessments, development and implementation of the MRV system.

The Fourth NC report is anticipated to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2023.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

This project is prepared in line with the GEF7 climate change mitigation objective CCM-3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies and following goals and objectives:

- integrate CC considerations into the national and development policies
- strengthen institutional and technical capacity in the areas of CC and UNFCCC reporting on continuous and sustainable manner
- mainstream mitigation action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs
- assist the process of national planning and policy-making

The immediate objective of the project is to assist the country in the preparation and submission of its Fourth National Communication (4NC) on Climate Change to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC for the fulfilment of its obligations to the Convention. The preparation of NCs is mandated by Article 4, paragraph 1 and Article 12, paragraph 1. At COP 8 (New Delhi, 2002) Parties adopted the revised guidelines. (decision 17/CP.8).

The project expected outcomes are:

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis updated and described;
- Other relevant information is described (including research/ systematic observation, technology transfer, education, public awareness, capacity building), constraints and gaps and support needs compiled;
- National GHG inventory updated up to 2019 using 2006 IPCC guidelines and capacity to collect this information on an ongoing basis enhanced;
- Mitigation analysis and policy measures updated;

- In-depth vulnerability assessment, including recommended adaptation measures for priority sectors of socio-economic development and natural environment conducted; including risks of climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events developed;
- 4NC compiled endorsed by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC;
- Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted, and lessons learned compiled.

Key stakeholders

The Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development is responsible for implementing the Convention through the Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD) which constitutes the focal point to the Convention and with a coordination role that seeks to promote the full integration of environmental issues into different national development programs, policies and strategies. AEDD also coordinates and monitors the implementation of the different Conventions and international treaties ratified by Mali with respect to environmental sustainability issues such as combating desertification, addressing climate change and preserving biodiversity.

In the past decades, Mali faced serious environmental problems such as severe drought, desertification, rainfall variability and more which affected a lot the living environment and natural resources. In this context the Government of Mali has adopted a National Policy of Environmental Protection, followed by the creation of AEDD for better coordination amongst the different policies and strategies on climate changes and related issues.

The AEDD is working in implementing different national policies on climate change by strengthening the capacities of stakeholders involved in the management of the natural resources management, also by taking actions against desertification, climate change and sustainable development through the development of modules, information media, education and communication, sessions of training, information and awareness.

Besides the AEDD, Mali has the National Council of Environment, created in July 2010, which is an advisory body that mainly advises and makes proposals and recommendations on issues related to the environment.

Moreover, the national climate change committee was created in 2011, to function as a new forum for cross-sectorial issues and actions to be undertaken by public and private institutions in the field of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. It is also the body that validates the different reports produced by AEDD on climate changes.

The non-government sectors such as civil society, private sector as well as representatives of women and youth association intervene in the inventory process through the supervisory body. In Mali, all climate change activities are undertaken under the supervision of national climate change committee. This committee has representatives from different government technical sectors, representatives of civil society, universities, private sector, women and youth.

Local authorities and local communities' involvement in the process is that they are consulted and validate all the studies performed at local level. The consultative bodies at local level are CROCSAD (Regional Committee for Orientation, Coordination and Monitoring of Development Actions) and CLOCSAD (Local Committee for Orientation, Coordination and Monitoring of Development Actions).

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes is critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders is envisaged during project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Mali. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

The following table presents these stakeholders and their roles.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Responsible, inter alia, of the management and monitoring of the national environmental information system · Propose elements of national policy for environmental preservation and management; · Implement ratified international legal instruments on the environment and encourage accession to other international instruments; · Work with the planning department to take environmental concerns into account in programs, projects and development actions 	They will host and coordinate the project execution and ensure its overall management
National Directorate of Energy (DNE)	Responsible of development and implementation of Mali Energy policy	Sectoral focal point/Data provider
AMADER	Responsible of development renewable energy in Mali	Sectoral focal point/Data provider
National Directorate of Water and Forest (DNEF)	Responsible of development and implementation of Mali's Forestry policy	Sectoral focal point/Data provider

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
National Directorate of Industry (DNI)	Responsible of development and implementation of Mali's Industrial policy	Sectoral focal point/Data provider
National Directorate of Sanitation (DNS)	Responsible of development and implementation of Mali's Sanitation policy	Sectoral focal point/Data provider
National Directorate of Terrestrial transport	Responsible of development and implementation of Mali's Transportation policy	Sectoral focal point/Data provider
National Directorate of Hydraulics (DNH)	Responsible of development and implementation of Mali's Water policy	Sectoral focal point/Data provider
National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA)	Responsible of development and implementation of Mali's Agricultural policy	Sectoral focal point/Data provider
National Directorate of Animal Productions and industries (DNPIA)	Responsible of development and implementation of Mali's Livestock policy	Sectoral focal point/Data provider
National Directorate of Geology and Mining (DNGM)	Responsible of development and implementation of Mali's Mining policy	Sectoral focal point/Data provider
Representative of Mining private sector	Mining operations	Technical partners: contribute to validation of activities and data provider
Representative of Industrial private sector	Processing/manufacturing operations	Technical partners: contribute to validation of activities and data provider
Representative of NGOs	Project development, implementation and evaluation	Technical partners: contribute to validation of activities and data provider

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
Representative of women and youth associations, media	Project development, implementation and evaluation	Beneficiary: make profit about strengthening capacity on climate change, participate in the process by intervention via National Climate Change Committee
Representative of Universities	Knowledge generation	Technical partners: contribute to validation of activities and data provider
Local authorities and communities and local level consultative bodies (CROCSAD, CLOCSAD)	Consultation and validation of studies at local level.	Technical partners: contribute to validation of activities and data provided at local level

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses
- Individual meetings with sector representatives
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking

Gender Dimension

While the TNC recognizes the correlation among climate change, gender, poverty and sustainable development at national, sectoral and local level as well as the need for the availability of data and capacity building, the integration of gender issues into the third NC and first BUR work has been limited. In this sense, the fourth NC represents an opportunity to come out of a merely technic and gender-neutral vision, set up basis and build capacity for gender-responsive NC (BUR) reporting.

Based on the National Monitoring of SDG Implementation report, the female literacy rate, increased from 21.60% in 2016 to 29.6% in 2017 and then to 62.96% in 2018. However, the percentage of central director posts held by women, despite the adoption of Law n°2015052/PRM of 18 December 2015 instituting measures to promote gender in access to nominative and elective functions, remains low with 13.07% in 2018 against 15.98% in 2017.

Across all stocktaking areas, the 4NC project will aim to collect gender-disaggregated data and research done to date on gender issues in relation to socio-cultural and economic aspects, resource use, natural resource management and women's and men's roles in each area of the economy from national statistical agency and internationally approved sources.

The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures, technical team and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). In this sense, the management and monitoring of the project will be gender sensitive, including indicators disaggregated by sex showing who is involved and whose opinions are represented.

In short, gender considerations will be transversal in this project, in terms of its products and processes. In fact, by focusing on transparency, illuminating the way in which women and men participate in decision-making related to climate change, the project will contribute to equal participation of women and to action in favour of climate change.

In 2010, through the Ministry of women and children, Mali has developed a gender policy to promote gender mainstreaming in all initiatives. The FNC project will build on this policy framework on gender issues to ensure gender mainstreaming in the GHG inventory and in the assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change as well as during training and information sessions. The project will examine how women and men are differentially engaged in supporting or reducing greenhouse gases and how including gender analysis into greenhouse gas inventory reporting can contribute to reducing emissions.

The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied.

During its inception phase, the project will develop its own Gender action plan following the guidelines of national gender policy and the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs

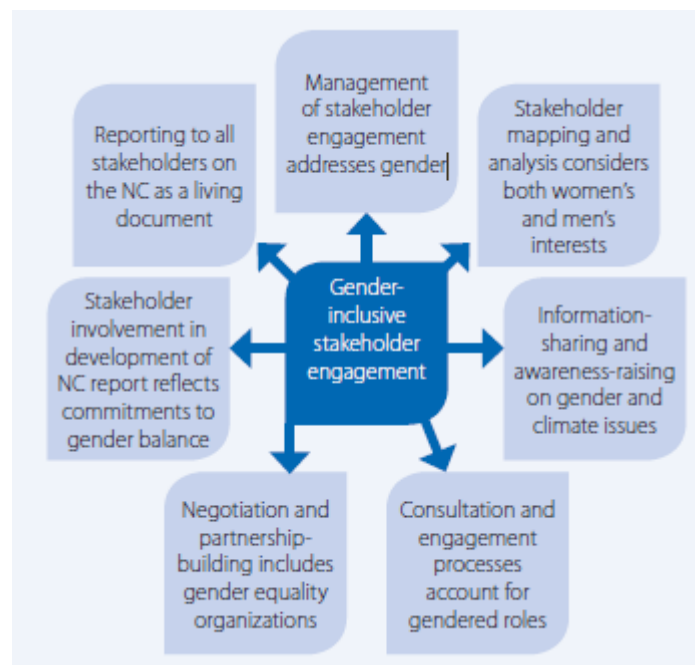
A gender specialist will be engaged to complete Gender Analysis and prepare Gender Action Plan; provide a capacity-building in relation to NC purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BUR processes; identify where data and information on gender and climate change is unavailable and what steps are needed to fill gaps; establish criteria for working group membership to ensure gender expertise is represented in each group.

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation

- Monitoring and reporting.

The Gender Action Plan will define mechanism for gender responsive stakeholder consultation and engagement process:



The Gender Action Plan will be elaborated in coherence and response to the Gender Analysis, by this it will permit to:

- Address any gender inequalities real or potential within the scope of the project
- Ensure the needs and vulnerabilities of women and men are addressed in project activities Ensure women's and men's distinct capacities and skills are considered and utilized
- Ensure women and men have equal access to project resources, services and capacity-building
- Ensure equal participation of women and men in both the project management arrangements and as beneficiaries, partners and key stakeholders of the project
- Ensure equal voice among women and men in the decision-making processes of the project
- Ensure women and men equally benefit from the trainings and all other services offered by the project
- Collect and analyse sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information to monitor and evaluate the real gender impacts of the project
- Ensure coordination among key development actors to further enhance gender mainstreaming and promote gender equality and/or the empowerment of women

Mainstreaming gender in the process will enable the country to better sense how climate change affect women and men differently and what are the best options available to respond to the change.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

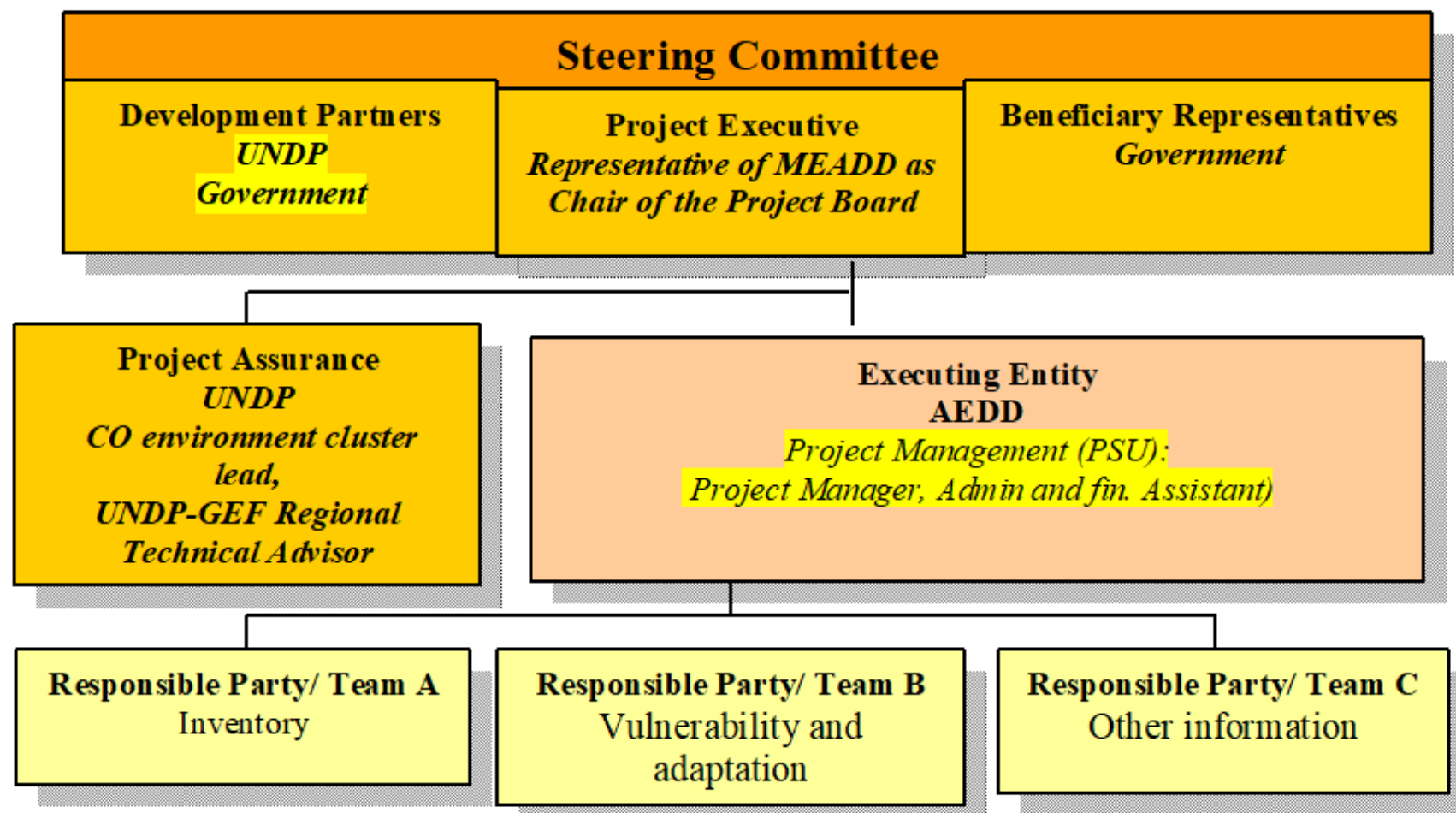
Institutional Framework

The project will be implemented through UNDP Mali as the GEF Implementing Agency under the National Implementation (NIM) modality. The Ministry of environment sanitation and sustainable development (MEADD) and AEDD, as an institution roofed by the Ministry, will be an execution entity.

The Government will provide support to the project via providing of equipment and premises for conferences and meetings.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on existing institutional arrangements. Under the supervision of the Ministry, AEDD, as the leading Agency for climate change in Mali, will execute the project. The AEDD already has experience in executing different projects with UNDP as implementing entity (TNC, enhancing women resilience to climate change project, etc). It will further facilitate the institutionalisation of the results initiated by the national communications projects and the country's first biennial update report.

Project Organisation Structure



The project will be implemented in accordance with the institutional framework shown in the figure above:

1) The Steering Committee is the decision-making body of the project: it is responsible in particular for:

- the validation of annual work plans;
- the validation of the terms of reference of consultants, workshops;
- the validation of the results of the sector studies and the achievement of the project results; and
- the guidance of project activities.

2) Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD): It is the institution responsible for the project and represents the Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable development. It acts as a link between the project and other partners. It organizes project meetings and workshops and provides the secretariat of the Steering Committee. The Director of AEDD is the Project Director.

The Project Support Unit (PSU) consisting of project manager and admin and finance assistant, will be located in and operate from the premises of AEDD.

3) Project Coordinator: He or she is responsible for the day-to-day management of project activities and has primary responsibility for ensuring their proper execution. It prepares the work plan and prepares quarterly and annual reports. He/she prepares the terms of reference for the recruitment of consultants and supervises the studies, acts as a link between the National Party (AEDD) and the UNDP Country Office.

4) Administrative and Financial Assistant: He/she supports the implementation of the project in general and the administrative and financial aspects in particular. He/she prepares financial reports, monitors payments and submits requests for advances to UNDP.

5) Thematic working groups on greenhouse gas emission inventories, vulnerability/adaptation studies and other relevant information. These teams include national experts from the various technical departments, representatives of NGOs, civil society and the private sector according to their expertise. They are the core bodies of the project and serve as a link between their parent institutions and the project. They represent the national environmental information management system focal points. As such, they ensure, in particular, the collection of data at the level of their institutions, as well as the processing and analysis of data and information on project activities.

UNDP will act as the GEF Implementing Agency and will monitor and support implementation of project activities in line with UNDP-GEF standard procedures. UNDP will provide a three-tier (Country Office, regional and HQ levels) supervision, oversight and quality assurance role and will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project. The quality assurance role supports the Steering Committee and Project Support Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

Narrative description of project activities

1. National circumstances, Institutional arrangements, Constraints, Gaps, Needs and Other relevant Information updated

Relevant information provided on the socio-economic and environmental conditions that provide an overall understanding of climate change concerns in the context of national development priorities will be updated considering new development and elements. The TNC and FBUR focused on related information:

- geographical, anthropogenic and climatic conditions and cultural considerations;
- current natural resources;
- imports, exports; and
- national GDP

Under the Fourth NC, the following activities will be carried out:

- Review and update all the elements that characterize the national circumstances foreseen in the 1st BUR and the TNC, taking into account new emerging issues in the country;
- Review the reports of mitigation and adaptation measures in Mali and ensure that the sections on the national situation cover all areas considered priority for mitigation and adaptation;
- Collect and analyse gender-specific data in relation to climate change; gender roles, access to information, funding and decision-making and identify gender gaps, needs assessment and vulnerability to climate change, and develop recommendations to achieve gender equity in terms of cultural sensitivities; **These data will be collected from scratch, as TNC and BUR projects did not include disaggregation for gender specific data.**
- Drafting and disseminating the national circumstances section of the **4NC** in accordance with the NC guidelines for Non-Annex I countries to receive comments and incorporate them into the report.

Information on research and systematic observations will be provided in accordance with the Doha program on article 6 of the UNFCCC. Any other information considered relevant will be included.

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Assess the state of progress of meteorological and environmental monitoring in different landscapes of Mali;
- **Update information from 1BUR** on the transfer of GHG mitigation technologies, access to information, education, capacity building and public awareness and engagement on climate change issues;
- Analyse climate change considerations in Malian public policy;
- Analyse the research needs and priorities of government agencies, research institutions, the public sector, the private sector and NGOs;
- Report on **updated** constraints and gaps, as well as financial, technical and related capacity needs, and measures that could be taken to overcome these constraints;
- Carry out a **new** study on the process of capacity building of local authorities for the implementation of environmental and climate change legislation and prepared capacity-building programs;
- Organize information sessions of NGOs and other civil society actors on community and sectoral initiatives on adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its effects;

- Organize awareness and technical training sessions for government institutions and relevant national consultants.

Issues related to climate change has been traditionally managed at the ministry of environment, sanitation and sustainable development, its agencies and directorates. Climate change being a cross-cutting issues must be integrated into actions of all ministries. However, the other ministries seem not to be sufficiently informed about climate challenges nor UNFCCC process. For this reason, the project plans to undertake several capacity building and awareness raising activities. Mali has taken the bottom-up approach towards decentralization of its climate actions. To this end, local authorities play a central role in the implementation and require capacities to assess climate data, translate it into usable information for climate informed decision making. The capacity building program will allow the country to have a capacity building curriculum to fill gaps and needs identified in the gaps' assessment study, and to build necessary institutional framework and processes for complying with current requirements as well as to prepare for the ETF. The added value of public awareness campaign is in mainstreaming climate change concerns, accelerating understanding and climate action at different levels in society; and to make the implementation of mitigation measures more attractive to not only policy makers but to the public as well.

2. National greenhouse gas inventory

Under this component, Mali will refine and update the national inventory of GHG emissions by sources and removal by sinks. It will focus on the analysis of greenhouse gas emissions (including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆) in the following sectors: energy (transport, fugitive emissions), industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry, land use, land-use change and waste - all these areas are included in the IPCC methodologies and in the IPCC best practice guide. Mali has benefited a grant from climate and clean air coalition to assess short- lived climate pollutants to emission. In this grant they develop methodologies to estimate the gas emissions. Those methodologies will be used in 4NC framework.

The component will also create and define the fundamentals of quality control and the validation data of the activities will be reviewed. The current institutional structure and the basis for cooperation and the exchange of future information with other national institutions will be identified. GHG inventories in INC, SNC and TCN were based on the 1996 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories, while the FBUR modified the calculations using the 2006 IPCC guidelines that will continue with the 4NC. The reference year of the TNC was 2010, FBUR will be published in 2020 for the year 2016. Thus, the 4NC will aim to update the national GHG inventory to 2019. To this end, the project will benefit from the GHG emissions database developed under the auspices of the TNC, further refined and institutionalised by the FBUR preparation project.

The main gaps and needs identified to be addressed by the Fourth NC project are:

- The lack of national system to archive, collect, and process GHG emissions inventory data;
- Insufficient institutionalization of the GHG emission national inventory work;
- Insufficient knowledge of tools and methods and proficiency of the national GHG emissions inventory system.

The following activities will be carried out:

- Identify specific needs for training of structures and focal points in data collection;
- Ensure and implement the training of data collection structures, as necessary;
- Realize studies to establish local factors of GHG emissions in key sectors (agriculture, forestry and energy);

- Evaluate the current GHG emission inventory estimates as provided in the FBUR, identify shortcomings and gaps of previous GHG Inventory and identify any changes/recalculating needs to present consistent time series;
- Collect data for key sectors, namely: Agriculture (including livestock); Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF); Energy; Industrial processes; Waste management; and Use of solvents, carry out calculations and prepare draft national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all applicable greenhouse gases updated to 2019 year, using the IPCC 2006 software, following the guidelines adopted by the COP;
- Report and elaborate a chronological series;
- Develop an analysis of the main source categories and sensitivity analysis in accordance with IPCC guidelines 2006 and using IPCC 2006 software;
- Identify uncertainties and undertake uncertainty assessment in accordance with IPCC guidelines 2006 and using IPCC 2006 software;
- Submit the inventory for internal review as part of the QA/QC plan alongside QA/QC procedures being revised, updated and implemented in a systematic way;
- Order a technical peer review as part of the QA/QC plan and incorporate its recommendations into the inventory;
- Organize a national workshop to present the results of the GHG inventory exercise to obtain additional comments;
- Finalize the inventory to be submitted as part of the Mali's 4NC;
- Strengthen National Environmental Information System by incorporating GHG emissions data, identifying shortcomings and recommendations on areas to improve future inventories and to suggest ways for addressing data gaps;

In line with the guidelines for the preparation of the BUR, the first BUR (to be submitted by Dec 2020) will present GHG inventory for a calendar year (2016) that does not precede the submission date by more than four years. The 4NC seeks to update GHGI data to 2019, with 2017 and 2018 years included and thus present consistent time series and the pathway of GHG emissions in Mali.

Furthermore, considering the requirement of the MPGs under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Mali will consider submit 4NC with a more recent reporting year, e.g. x-3, if information is available.

3. Analysis of GHG emissions mitigation policies and measures

This component assesses and analyses short, medium and long-term GHG emissions for Mali, mitigation measures, policies and actions needed and their impact on national GDP. Policies and measures will involve different actors in the Malian economy, local authorities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and all other entities/bodies that have a direct and indirect link with the reducing greenhouse gas emissions or increasing carbon sinks. This component will focus not only on institutional and human capacity building, but also on prioritisation of economic and environmental programmes and the use of environmental programmes to stimulate economic programmes. The TNC and FBUR reports included proposed mitigation measures. The analysis of mitigation measures and the projections of the Fourth NC will be based on the economic stimulus and sustainable development framework (CREDD). The Fourth NC will work on prioritizing mitigation opportunities and evaluating the implementation potential through a consultative process, in alignment with the NDC.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified for mitigation actions are:

- Insufficiency of data, information and tools to analyse Greenhouse Gas (GHG) mitigation policies and measures;
- Insufficiency of the evidence concerning the use of expert judgment in analyses;
- Insufficiency of national capacities in modelling and forecasting on climate change (human resources, models, IT equipment, research and teaching and other tools, appropriate for studies to be undertaken at national and local, sub-regional and regional levels ... etc.).

Under this component, the following activities will be carried out:

- Collect all relevant macroeconomic data and make assumptions for the development of emissions and mitigation scenarios. This data should include data from the new energy balance sheet and from all recent sectoral economic plans;
- Identify any difference/change in relation to the scenario of business as usual (BAU) developed in the framework of the 1st BUR and the TNC of Mali and explain the reasons for these differences;
- Process the collected data, format it for input according to the needs of the software that will be used to generate the scenarios. Include updated forecasts of energy production and mitigation measures using new Government projections and modelling software that is well suited to the situation in Mali.
- Assess the status of mitigation policies and measures reported in the NDC, TNC and 1st BUR and add any other policies relevant;
- Integrate any information and comments from experts provided to identify mitigation scenarios with current and future measures up to 2050 for the reduction of GHG emissions-taking into account socio-economic status. The developed and the proposed mitigation scenarios, and the recommendations of the strategic framework for the mitigation strategies described.
- Integrate the updated information in the section of the chapter on mitigation policies and measures and in the data of the scenarios;
- Review the mitigation policies and measures chapter, including a summary comparison of mitigation policies and measures and a final sub-section that identifies priorities for action, in alignment with NDC.
- Describe methodologies for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of GHG mitigation to ensure quality assessment and quality control of reported data.

4. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment (V&A) to climate change

Under the TNC work, Mali has updated the CC scenarios prepared in 2003, and undertaken the vulnerability assessment to drought, bushfires and floods, and to the CC effects in Forestry and Livestock sectors. Analysis of CC adaptation measures and opportunities in the LUCF sector have been compiled.

The Fourth NC will include updated assessments of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation measures already underway and those that are to be applied in the short and long term based on the scenarios in the fifth assessment report of IPCC (2014), which predicted higher Sea Level Rise (SLR) scenarios. The variability, extreme hydrometeorological events for thirty-year climatological periods, centred in 2020, 2050 and 2080, in priority sectors (agriculture, forestry, livestock, fishing, health) with a focus on the most vulnerable areas, should be addressed.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified for V&A are:

- Lack of tools and methodologies knowledge for developing studies to be carried out as part of the V & A assessment to climate change;
- Lack of data, information and tools to assess Vulnerability and Adaptation (V & A) to Climate Change (software and other climate change modelling materials adapted to the national context);
- Low density of the data and information collection network for climate risk studies, given the vastness of the country;
- Lack of data on exposure units / indicators for certain sectors vulnerable to climate risks, notably: forestry, fishing, wildlife);
- Lack of gender-disaggregated data in vulnerability and adaptation (V & A) to climate change.

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Compile updated climate information for the period after the date of the TNC, including all factors related to climate change and variability such as temperature and precipitation data, and conduct an analysis of trends for this data;
- Update the section of the national communication on extreme weather changes and events;
- Integrate the updated information in the section of the FNC chapter on V&A and the recommendations on adaptation;
- Assess vulnerability in all sectors (heat waves, scarcity or flooding of water resources, rural areas, biodiversity, agriculture and forestry, public health), including various gender-specific analysis and impacts assessment socio-economic factors influencing vulnerability and resilience of women and men – access to education, employment, health, information, technologies, landownership, finances, etc.);
- Review information on vulnerability and impacts provided by the TNC and reconfirm gaps in data collection and analysis for all areas, with emphasis on priority areas identified and explore new areas that were not covered by the TNC;
- Construct a V&A map illustrating the proposed vulnerability and adaptation measures. Provide a list of potential adaptation measures and adaptation measures underway in Mali;
- Assess the priority of these measures and make recommendations on the most priority measures to be taken to adapt to climate change;
- Review the timelines and external limits for the medium and long-term scenarios of all sections and research in the priority areas of the V&A chapter, verify and adjust comparability to the extent possible, cross-cut and adjust to other long-term forecasts.

5. Compilation of the 4NC reports, Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation

4NC compiled, endorsed by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC

This result concerns: the preparation, translation, editing, dissemination, adoption of the 4NC, its submission and presentation to the UNFCCC and its popularization at the national level. Upon completion of all planned analyses and reports, the GHG inventory, mitigation actions and V&A, the 4NC document shall be compiled in accordance with the relevant guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat by December 2023.

In order to ensure that the results of the 4NC will result and be taken into account in the decision-making process, the project team will develop a brief summary of the 4NC. This summary and the synthesis report of the 4NC will serve as the basis for a series of high-level briefings/meetings with decision-makers, technical and financial partners.

Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted, and lessons learned compiled

The activities under this outcome include:

- Inception workshop, project board/Steering Committee meetings and validation workshop held;
- Gender Analysis and Gender Action plan
- Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted;
- End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The 4NC project build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work. The institutional arrangements will be based on and will enhance the institutional structure and technical capacities built under TNC and BUR.

Preparation processes of NC and BUR have been and will continue to be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point and the AEDD to identify synergies and increase cost effectiveness. The biennial reporting requirements have helped bring about more continuity in terms of collaboration, exchanging information and maintaining capacities for an effective and sustainable reporting. NCs and BURs establish and maintain a standard for information gathering and archiving, institutionalizing these processes for the long-term, which will benefit future reporting and thereby aid national processes for addressing climate change.

Project will identify synergies with other on-going projects to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with several key programs and initiatives. Each of these programs and initiatives has a link to climate change. Similarly, each has important data and information needs to facilitate and serve as catalysts to improve decision-making in order to achieve the adaptation and mitigation objectives. These key programs and initiatives are also important components of a holistic approach to meeting the development challenge. They are presented in the following table.

Project title	Implementing agency	Executing Agency	Relation to the 4NC project
Preparation the First Biennial Update Report under UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (FBUR)	MALI, UNEP	AEDD	In addition to the country's third national communication, the FBUR will serve as a reference position for the 4NC

Project title	Implementing agency	Executing Agency	Relation to the 4NC project
Climate Change Adaptation Project LoCAL/UNCDF	MALI, UNCDF	AEDD	This project will provide information on adaptation measures implemented, vulnerabilities reduced, amount of funding, enhanced capacities, technologies used and whether they are imported or developed locally
Regional Integrated Development Programme for the Fouta Djallon Massif (PRAI-MFD)	UNDP, FAO, MALI	AEDD	This project will provide information on mitigation and adaptation measures implemented, vulnerabilities reduced, amount of GHGs sequestered or avoided, amount of funding, enhanced capacities, technologies used and whether they are imported or developed locally.
Natural Resources Management Project Climate Change (PGRNCC)	IDA, GEF, LDCF, MALI	AEDD	This project will provide information on mitigation and adaptation measures implemented, vulnerabilities reduced, amount of GHGs sequestered or avoided, amount of funding, enhanced capacities, technologies used and whether they are imported or developed locally.
Strengthening the Resilience of Women Producers' Groups and Communities Vulnerable to Climate Change in Mali	UNDP, MALI	AEDD	This project will provide information on adaptation measures implemented for women, their reduced vulnerabilities, the amount of funding, their enhanced capacities, the technologies used and whether they are imported or developed locally.
Support programme for adaptation to climate change in vulnerable municipalities in the Mopti and Timbuktu regions (PACV-MT)	Adaptation Fund, MALI, UNDP	AEDD	This project will provide information on adaptation measures implemented, vulnerabilities reduced, amount of funding, enhanced capacities, technologies used and whether they are imported or developed locally.
Support Project for the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change ASNaCC/ PNUD	UNDP, MALI	AEDD	This project will provide information on adaptation measures implemented, vulnerabilities reduced, amount of funding, enhanced capacities, technologies used and whether they are imported or developed locally.

Project title	Implementing agency	Executing Agency	Relation to the 4NC project
Climate Risk Management and Flooding Project in Mali to Save Lives and Property (PGRCI)	GEF, UNDP, MALI	AEDD	This project will provide information on adaptation measures implemented, vulnerabilities reduced, amount of funding, enhanced capacities, technologies used and whether they are imported or developed locally.
Sustainable Land and Water Management and Environmental Support Project to PAPAM	GEF, UNDP, MALI	AEDD	This project will provide information on mitigation and adaptation measures implemented, vulnerabilities reduced, amount of GHGs sequestered or avoided, amount of funding, enhanced capacities, technologies used and whether they are imported or developed locally.
Project Generation of global environmental benefits through the improvement of information, planning and decision-making systems in the environmental field.	GEF, UNDP	AEDD	This project should be closely linked to the FNC project insofar as it concerns the management of environmental information. These are two complementary projects. The FNC project will provide the climate dimension as well as the necessary expertise for the information management system
Upscaling sustainable land management practices in Koulikoro	GEF, UNE	DNEF	This project will provide information on mitigation and adaptation measures implemented, vulnerabilities reduced, amount of GHGs sequestered or avoided, amount of funding, enhanced capacities, technologies used and whether they are imported or developed locally.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;

- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress: Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project: During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The Project Terminal Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and estimated budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Estimated costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner PM/Coordinator/ CTA	5,000	Within 60 days of project document signature
Inception Report	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and estimated budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Estimated costs (US\$)	Time frame
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Annually prior to Annual reporting
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office PM/Coordinator/ CTA	<i>None</i>	On-going.
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	<i>Project Stakeholder Engagement Officer</i>	None	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Gender Officer	<i>4,000</i>	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Project Terminal Report (End of project report)	Project Manager	<i>None</i>	<i>3 months before operational closure</i>
TOTAL estimated COST		9,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

N/A

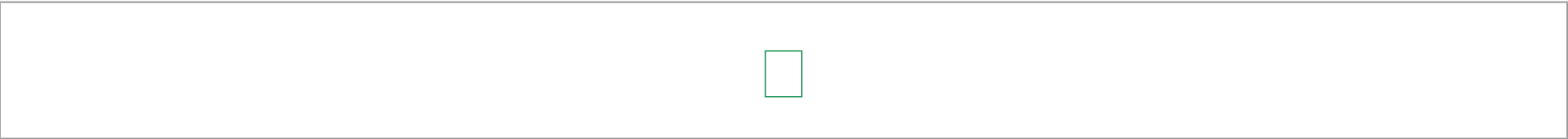
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Issa Fahiri KONE	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of the environment of sanitation and sustainable development	10/24/2019

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNCBD	3/29/1995	Ali A. Poudiougou
UNFCCC	12/28/1994	Modibo Sacko
UNCCD	3/20/1995	Kaba Diallo
Stockholm Convention	5/22/2003	Balla Sissoko
Minimata Convention	5/16/2016	Oumar Diaouré Cisse



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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