



**REQUEST FOR CEO APPROVAL**  
**PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZE PROJECT**  
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND**

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**PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

|  |   |                              |               |
|--|---|------------------------------|---------------|
| Project Title:                         | Scaling up and replicating successful sustainable land management (SLM) and agroforestry practices in the Koulikoro region of Mali. |                              |               |
| Country(ies):                          | Mali  | GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup> | 5746          |
| GEF Agency(ies):                       | UNEP  | GEF Agency Project ID:       | 01263         |
| Other Executing Partner(s):            | African Sustainability Centre - ASCENT in collaboration the Agence de l'Environnement et du Developpement Durable (AEDD)            | Re-Submission Date:          | June 13, 2016 |
| GEF Focal Area (s):                    | Multi-Focal Area (MFA)  | Project Duration (Months)    | 48            |
| Name of parent program (if applicable) | N/A   | Project Agency Fee (\$):     | 146,665       |

**A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>**

| Focal Area Objectives                                 | Expected FA Outcomes  | Expected FA Outputs   | Trust Fund | Grant Amount (\$) | Cofinancing (\$) |
|---|---|---|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| LD-1: Sustainable flows of services in agroecosystems | Outcome 1.2 – Improved agricultural practices                                       | Output 1.2 – Types of innovative SL/WM at field level                                   | GEF TF     | 397,648           | 1,475,000        |
|   | Outcome 1.3 – Sustainable flow of services in agroecosystems                        | Output 1.3. Suitable SL/WM interventions to increase vegetative cover in agroecosystems | GEF TF     | 400,000           | 2,000,000        |
| LD-3: Integrated landscapes management                | Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities | Output 3.2: INRM tools and methodologies developed and tested and 3.4:                  | GEF TF     | 425,890           | 2,505,000        |

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

|   |  |   |        |                  |                  |
|---|--|---|--------|------------------|------------------|
| practices   |  | Information on INRM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated  |        |                  |                  |
| BD-2: Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in production landscape | Outcome 2.1 : Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation. | Output 2: National and sub-national land-use plans (number) that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation. | GEF TF | 320,297          | 1,805,000        |
| <b>Total project costs</b>  |  |   |        | <b>1,543,835</b> | <b>7,785,000</b> |

## B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

**Project Objective:** to upscale sustainable land management to combat land degradation and biodiversity loss while strengthening the capacity of local communities for replicating the SLM and good agroforestry practices in the semi-arid areas of Koulikoro region, Mali

| Project Component  | Grant Type | Expected Outcomes  | Expected Outputs  | Trust Fund | Grant Amount (\$) | Confirmed Cofinancing (\$) |
|--|------------|--|---|------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Up scaling of SL/WM on agricultural and rangeland systems (GDT) | Inv        | Reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agro-ecosystems | <p>1.1.1. Training and awareness raising targeting 2500 farmers including 1,000 women and 1,000 breeders including 600 women have are conducted to ensure adoption of good SLM practices and agroforestry through use of appropriate species for afforestation / reforestation</p> <p>1.1.2. SLM activities are conducted to manage 50,000 ha of degraded agricultural land to provide increased services through productivity</p> <p>1.1.3. SLM activities are</p> | GEF TF     | 600,000           | 2,100,000                  |

|  |    |   |  |           |         |           |
|--|----|---|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
|  |    |   | <p>conducted to manage 50,000 hectares of rangeland to ensure adequate ecosystem services</p> <p>1.1.4. SLM practices and conservation of indigenous food crop varieties are promoted and are mainstreamed in local land use planning</p>  |           |         |           |
| 2. Diversifying livelihoods and improving community living standards (AGR) | TA | 2.1. Improved land productivity, biodiversity conservation and community living standards | <p>2.1.1. A pastoral production program adapted to the climate (including the distribution of new races, good nutrition and manure management to support women and generate income for youths people) is developed and implemented</p> <p>2.1.2. Agroforestry, manure management are conducted by at least 25 groups, including 15 of women and 10 of youths people to diversify their income and increase productivity</p> <p>2.1.3. Six (6) alternative income generating activities (3 agricultural and 3 breeding) are identified and implemented with 300 households of which</p> | GEF<br>TF | 482,200 | 2,236,500 |

|   |    |   |   |               |         |           |
|---|----|---|---|---------------|---------|-----------|
|   |    |   | 50% women<br><br>2.1.4. Rehabilitation and Valorization of Ecosystem services of Diedenia and Niamana landscape are integrated in Communal Development Plans  |               |         |           |
| 3. Capacity building (ONG, local communities) to enhance resilience to climate change to increased understanding of GHE and the need for climate mitigation measures. | TA | 3.1. Resilience capacities of all stakeholders enhanced and/or strengthened<br><br>3.2. Enhanced awareness capacity of local and national stakeholders, including communities and institutions, to sustainably manage natural resources and to resolve land use conflicts | 3.1.1. SLM practices and agroforestry activities are conducted with twenty (20) local producer groups<br><br>3.2.1. A awareness program on practical land management and sustainable agroforestry is implemented;<br><br>3.2.2. A conflict resolution mechanism including 30% of women is established and become operational;<br><br>3.2.3. Training on preservation native varieties of food crops is conducted with 50 groups in which 25 of women and 25 of youths | GEF<br><br>TF | 225,000 | 1,858,500 |
| 4. Knowledge Management & M&E   | TA | The conditions required for effective scaling of project outcomes are met.  | 4.1.1. The guidelines on good SLM practices and agroforestry are developed and reproduced for small producers, tested and widely disseminated   | GEF<br><br>TF | 96,286  | 870,000   |

|  |  |  |   |        |                  |                  |
|--|--|--|---|--------|------------------|------------------|
|  |  |  | 4.1.2. The Participatory monitoring of SLM and agroforestry practices' impact assessment system is developed and integrated into the local land use monitoring                              |        |                  |                  |
|  |  |  | 4.1.3. Successful experiences of SLM and agroforestry are widely disseminated through a newsletter designed and published regularly and widely accessible to all levels, including schools. |        |                  |                  |
| Subtotal                                   |  |  |   | GEF TF | 1,403,486        | 7,065,000        |
| Project management Cost (PMC) <sup>3</sup> |  |  |   | GEF TF | 140,349          | 720,000          |
| <b>Total project costs</b>                 |  |  |   |        | <b>1,543,835</b> | <b>7,785,000</b> |

### C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier   | Type of Co-financing | Amount (\$) |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------|
| National Government     | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development                                    | In- kind             | 1,000,000   |
| National Government     | AEDD (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development) ()                          | Cash                 | 2,000,000   |
| National Government     | AEDD (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development)                             | In-kind              | 1,000,000   |
| National Government     | National Department of Forestry (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development ) | Cash                 | 2,000,000   |

<sup>3</sup> PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

|                          |   |         |                  |
|--------------------------|---|---------|------------------|
| National Government      | National Department of Forestry<br>(Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development ) | In-kind | 1,000,000        |
| CSO/(ONG)                | ASCENT  | Cash    | 85,000           |
| CSO/(ONG)                | ASCENT  | In-Kind | 700,000          |
| <b>Total Cofinancing</b> |   |         | <b>7,785,000</b> |

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

| GEF Agency                   | Type of Trust Fund | Focal Area                           | Country Name/Glob al | Grant Amount (\$) (a) | Agency Fee (\$) (b) <sup>2</sup> | Total (\$) c=a+b |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| UNEP                         | GEF TF             | Land Degradation                     | Mali                 | 1,050,890             | 99,835                           | 1,150,725        |
| UNEP                         | GEF TF             | Biodiversity                         | Mali                 | 320,297               | 30,428                           | 350,725          |
| UNEP                         | GEF TF             | Climate Change (Marginal Adjustment) | Mali                 | 172,648               | 16,402                           | 189,050          |
| <b>Total Grant Resources</b> |                    |                                      |                      | <b>1,543,835</b>      | <b>146,665</b>                   | <b>1,690,500</b> |

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

**F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:**

| Component                  | Grant Amount (\$) | Cofinancing (\$) | Project Total (\$) |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| International Consultants  | 201000            | 600000           | 801000             |
| National/Local Consultants | 15000             | 60000            | 75000              |

**G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? N/A**

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

## A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF<sup>4</sup>

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update I etc.

The PPG phase has been an opportunity to build the linkage of the project with national policy, legal, regulatory and institution frameworks. Key relevant one includes:

- **The 1992 Constitution:** It is the foundation of all environmental texts, particularly through its preamble and Article 15. The preamble to the Constitution states: "The sovereign people of Mali are committed to improving the quality of life, Environmental Protection ". Article 15 states: "Everyone has the right to a healthy environment. Protecting the environment, safeguarding and promoting the quality of life are a duty for all and for the state. "

- **Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (2012-2017 CSCR)**: It is the national policy document of reference with the medium and long-term aim of: «Making Mali an emerging and powerful agro-forestry-pastoral country, with a good quality of life for people: men and women». The overall objective: is to «Accelerate the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through inclusive development through reducing of poverty and inequalities». To achieve this objective, CSCR has defined 3 strategic goals that set out in several specific objectives: The strategic Objective No. 1: «Build a transformed economy and fully integrated into regional and International trade ». One of the strengths of CSCR 2012-2017 is its "greening" mapped as a process of integrating all aspects and components of poverty-environment's links and aims to: i) promote sustainability in development programs, ii) incorporate specific objectives and resource conservation activities and environmental quality in all programs; iii) anticipate the externalities and reflect ecological costs of strategic options in the GPRSP. The project contributes to CSCR 2012-2017 with which it is consistent. The various project results and expected outputs will contribute in the achievement of the greening objectives of CSCR 2012-2017.

- **National Environment Protection Policy (PNPE) / 1998:** The National Environment Protection Policy objective is to "contribute to economic and social sustainable development of the country through the struggle against all forms of pollution or nuisance as well as the natural resource degradation process and desertification and to the search for food security". To achieve the PNE objective, the policy is divided in five (5) global goals, which are associated with several specific objectives in four thematic areas such as (i) the management of natural resources in rural areas, (ii) environmental protection in urban areas, (iii) the institutional and legislative measures, (iv) international cooperation. The project includes several outputs that contribute to the achievement of PNPE these include food security through sustainable management of natural resources and employment's promotion in environmental sector. The PNPE is the process of being updated to adopt it with the current environmental and institutional context and to strengthen its consistency with other policies and / or subsectoral and / or sectoral strategies including in environmental sector.

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<sup>4</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

• **National Forestry Policy:** Adopted in 1995, the National Forestry Policy is to "ensure the effective and sustainable management of forest resources, fish and wildlife". It is structured around the following six strategic directions, in line with the political objectives of decentralization and sustainable development. The six strategic directions are: i) encourage private initiative and partnership; ii) Specify mode of resource management at different scales; iii) Improve the intervention capabilities of different partners by an efficient training support package; iv) Encourage investment in the various stages of sectors; v) Define the management of resources at different organizational and spatial scales and; vi) Preserve biodiversity and restore ecosystems. The project focus contributes to the achievement of the overall objective of the National Forestry Policy. More specifically, agro forestry actions prescribed in the sustainable management of forest resources targeted by this policy. The policy is being updated.

• **Strategic Framework for Investment in Mali:** Mali's vision for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) is: «By 2025, the strong political commitment of Mali allowed the reversal of trends in continuing land degradation in the country, improvement of the population living environment and poverty reduction, thereby making Mali a country of reference in SLM». The overall objective is to sustainably reverse trends in land degradation with the involvement of all stakeholders. The specific objectives are : i) Enhance SLM's good practices in the fight against land degradation and loss of biodiversity and adapt to climate changes; ii) Strengthen technical and financial institutional capacity of stakeholders for the purpose of integrating SLM into national development policies.

• **National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC):** The National Policy on Climate Change is the reference framework for operations in the area of climate change in Mali, with the objective to «Ensure by the year 2025 to provide an effective framework for sustainable socio-economic development that integrates the climate change challenges in all development sectors to improve the well-being of populations». Its purpose is to "contribute to the fight against poverty and sustainable development by providing appropriate solutions to the climate change challenges so that they do not become limiting factors of socio-economic development." The National Policy on Climate Change has eight (8) Political guidelines for the establishment of good governance, the integration of climate change into sectoral policies and strategies, promoting adaptation's actions to the climate changes' impacts and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, prevention and management of natural hazards and disasters, research, information, public awareness, training and capacity building and of international cooperation. Through agro forestry activities, sustainable land management and rangeland which, among others contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change and resilience of populations, the project is consistent with this policy to which its implementation contribute significantly, at least at the local level.

• **National Gender Policy in Mali:** The National Gender Policy of Mali targets: «A democratic society that guarantees the fulfilment of all women and all men through the full exercise of their basic equal rights, to the active citizenship and participatory and equitable access to resources to make Mali an emerging country with strong growth and pride in its values of justice, peace, solidarity and social cohesion». It contains six (6) strategic guidelines on various aspects of gender equity, the women's contribution to economic and social development and the consideration of gender in governance. The project contributes to the implementation of this policy, including through its components 1: "Intensification of sustainable management of land and water resources in agricultural and pastoral systems" and 2 "Diversify livelihoods and improve the standard of living



of the community. These two components take into account gender through support addressed to groups of women to diversify their activities and their income.

- **Agricultural Development Policy of Mali (PDA):** Adopted in 1992 the Agricultural Development Policy objective is to "promote sustainable, modern and competitive agriculture, based primarily on family Farms recognized, secure, through the maximum enhancement of agro-ecological potential and the country's Agricultural skills and the creation of an environment conducive to the development of a structured Agriculture sector. Its general purpose is to «contribute to make Mali an emerging country where the agricultural sector is a driving force of the national economy and guarantee food sovereignty in line sustainable development principles. Among the eight strategic orientations defined by the PDA, the directive 3 intends to preserve the environment and better manage natural resources through: i) equitable and secure access to land; ii) protection, conservation and soil restoration; iii) the rehabilitation of desert farmland; iv) assessment and periodic monitoring of natural resources; v) safeguarding biodiversity and genetic resources; vi) developing adjustment mechanisms to climate change; vii) exploitation of water resources in accordance with an integrated and equitable management; and viii) promoting renewable energies. The project, by its objective, components, outcomes and outputs will contribute to the implementation of the PDA. The project is consistent with the content of the strategic direction 3: preservation and better management of natural resources.

- **National Investment Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PNISA):** The PNISA is the implementing tool of the Agricultural Development Policy, based on the strategic guidelines and sub-sectoral strategies thereof. Its objective is to «make rural sector the driving force of the national economy, ensuring food and nutritional security of rural and urban populations and generating jobs and significant revenue in a logic of sustainable development». The PNISA is based on five (5) programs; including the program on "Production and competitiveness of the agricultural sectors" includes actions to develop the sectors of environment and sanitation and to promote adaptation to climate change. The current project is in synergy with the PNISA which will contribute through its actions of afforestation and reforestation, agroforestry, sustainable management of rangelands, etc.

- **National Strategy on Climate Change (SNCC):** The National Strategy for Climate Changes aims to implement the National Policy on Climate Changes. It has eight (8) strategic guidelines. Given that the project complies with the PNCC, it cannot be otherwise for the National Strategy on Climate Changes considered like one of the implementation of the policy tools. Compliance and the project's contribution to this strategy can be easily noted from the project components 'analysis to the operational priorities of the strategy, including strategic priorities 4, 6 and 7 respectively on (i) strengthening of information and awareness on Climate Changes, (ii) the incentive to take account of Climate Changes in sectoral policies, (iii) the incentive to take account of Climate Changes on a territorial level.

- **National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA):** The National Action Plan for Adaptation to the adverse effects of Climate Changes has as general purpose to contribute to the mitigation of adverse effects of climate variability and changes on the most vulnerable populations in the prospect of sustainable development. Its development objective is to contribute to mitigating the adverse effects of climate changes on the most vulnerable populations in the context of sustainable development and fight against poverty in Mali. The project is in line with the PANA's priorities particularly its components 2 and 3 which respectively aim to

"diversify livelihoods and improve the community's living standards "and "capability building (NGOs, local authorities) to improve resilience to climate change.

• **Act No. 06-045 of 5 September 2006 concerning Agricultural Orientation Law:** Adopted by the National Assembly on 16 August 2006 and promulgated September 5, 2006, this law covers "all economic activities of the Agriculture and Agricultural related sectors including agriculture, livestock, fisheries and fish farming, aquaculture, beekeeping, hunting, forestry, harvesting, transformation, transportation, trade, distribution and other Agricultural services and their social and environmental functions. ". The Agricultural Orientation Act broadly addresses issues relating to environmental protection and climate change. This makes it a reference text for the project.

• **Act No. 01-004 / AN-RM of 27 February 2001 Pastoral Charter in the Republic of Mali:** It defines the basic principles and general rules governing the practice of pastoral activities in the Republic of Mali. This law takes into account the environmental aspect in several articles that define, among others, the main obligations of shepherds in the preservation of the environment, the need for sustainable exploitation of pastoral resources, etc. The project includes livestock activities, particularly fattening, rangeland management, therefore the Act provides legal basis.

• **Decree No. 06-258 / P-RM of 22 June 2008 laying down the forest classification procedures, perimeters of reforestation and protection zones in the forest area of the state.** Afforestation / reforestation actions promoted by the project make it consistent with this legal framework in accordance with current legal provisions.

**International MEA:** The International Legal Framework in which Mali is signatory consists of essentially many Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) which the country signed and / or ratified. These include: The Convention on Biological Diversity, The Biosafety Protocol, The UN Framework Convention on Climate Changes, The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes, The Declaration on the United Nations Environment Conference, The United Nations Convention on the Fight Against Desertification in Countries Seriously Affected by Drought and / or Desertification, particularly in Africa, The Rio Declaration on Environment and Sustainable Development.

**UNDAF 2015 - 2019:** The Axes strategic No 4 « Economy and Environment » the UN System will support the country on its way to sustainable development. The UN intervention will focus on the implementation of SDG in Mali. The project, based in its planned activities will contribute to many SDGs and the main ones are SDG 15, 1, 2, 5, 12, 13 and 17.

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Goal 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss and its indicator 15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world highlight the action to be undertaken by the countries to address land degradation. By support activities related to land, pasture and agroforestry sustainable practices, the project support the GoM to contribute to the achievement of target 15.3 of SDG

**A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities. No change from the PIF.**

The project is in line with UNEP ecosystem management sub-program which objective is to promote a transition to integrating the management of land, water and living resources, with a view to maintaining biodiversity and providing ecosystem services sustainably and equitably among countries. The project is particularly in line with the Expected Accomplishments (EA) related to (i) **Production:** Increased use is made of the ecosystem approach in countries, with a view to maintaining ecosystem services and the sustainable productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems; (iii) **Enabling environment:** Services and benefits derived from ecosystems are integrated with development planning and accounting, particularly in relation to wider landscapes and seascapes and the implementation of biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements.

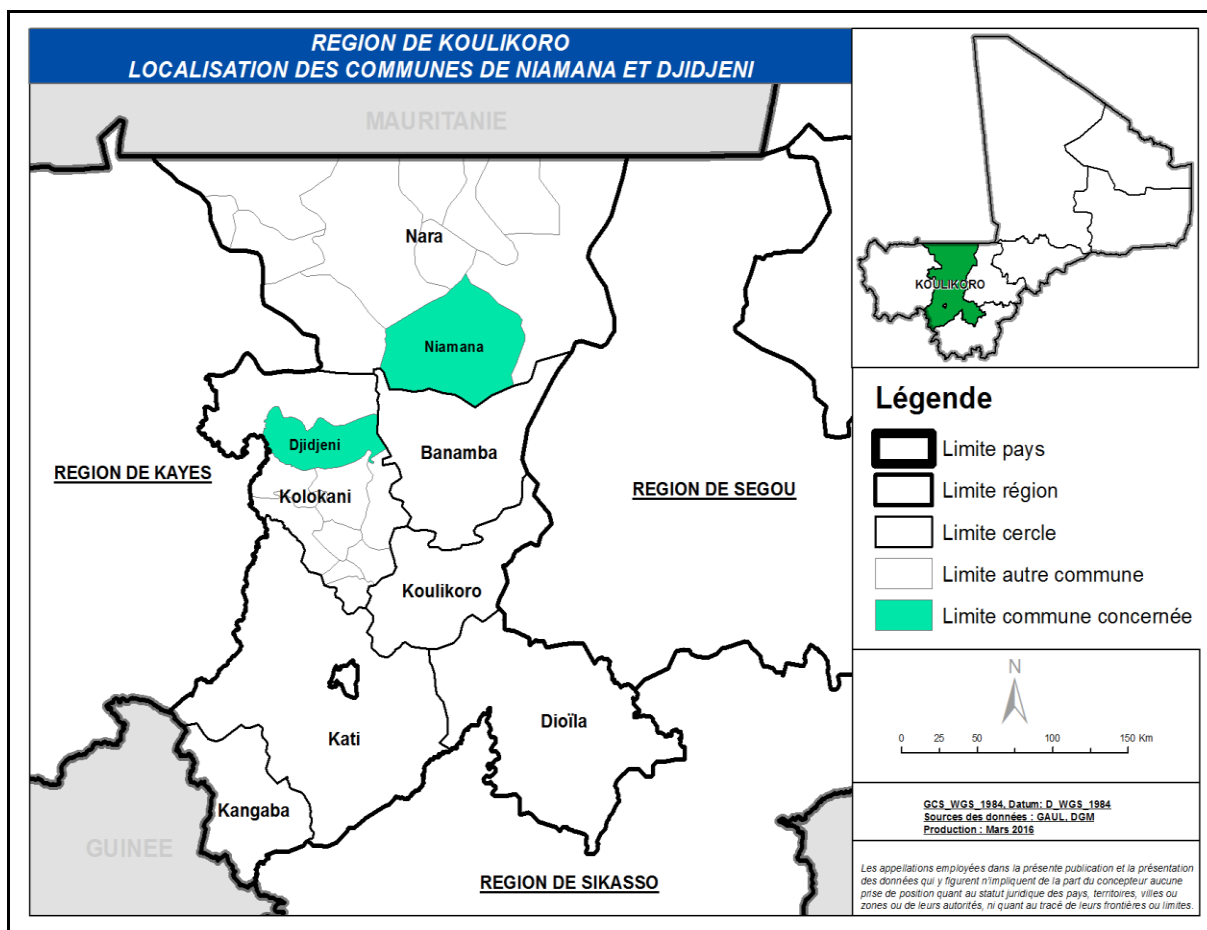
### **A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:**

No major change from the PIF. However, since 2015 UNEP has opened a Subregional Office in Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire) to service the West Africa Sub-region. This will be a good opportunity for closer supervision and linking the project with relevant subregional initiatives of interest.

### **A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:**

The major environmental problem in Mali is the increasing desertification of the country. Soil erosion, deforestation, and loss of pastureland pose additional problems for the environment. Mali also has an inadequate water supply: only 74% of city dwellers and 61% of people living in rural areas have access to pure water. Deforestation is an especially serious and growing problem. According to the Ministry of the Environment, Mali's population consumes 6 million tons of wood per year for timber and fuel. To meet this demand, 4,000 square kilometres of tree cover are lost annually, virtually ensuring destruction of the country's savannah woodlands. One of Mali's major environmental issues is the desertification. According to FAO, 10.2% or about 12,490,000 ha of Mali are forested. Mali had 530,000 ha of planted forest. Change in forest cover: Between 1990 and 2010, Mali lost an average of 79,100 ha or 0.56% per year. In total, between 1990 and 2010, the country lost 11.2% of its forest cover or around 1,582,000 ha

The project will be implemented in circles of Kolokani (rural commune of Didiéni) and Nara (Niamana rural commune) all located in the Koulikoro region. Koulikoro region covers 90 210 km<sup>2</sup>, or 7.27% of national territory. It has 7 circles and 108 municipalities including 3 urban (Act No. 96-059 / ANRM of March 4, 1996). Its population was 2,418,305 inhabitants in 2009 (RGPH 2009), estimated in 2016 at about 3,058,001 residents based on the 3.8% growth rate. It consists of 1,516,384 or about 49.6% men and 1,541,617 women (about 50.4%) (Source: National Directorate of population). The major ethnic groups are the Bambara, Malinke, Sarakolé, Moorish, Fulani and Soumono. The main activities are agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining, forestry, trade and crafts



The environmental problem facing this area is the degradation of its natural resources (soil, forests, water) under the combined effects of natural and anthropogenic factors. This degradation leads to lower production and productivity of agricultural and pastoral duties for survival and income earning for populations.

*The state of forest resources in the region:* The forest resources of the region are divided into five main categories namely: classified forests, village forests, wildlife reserves, sacred groves and protected forests.

Table 1 below provides an update of the relative importance of each of these categories.

**Table 1: Current state of forest resources in the region of Koulikoro**

| Name                        | Number | Area (ha) |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Classified forests          | 10     | 146 991   |
| villagers forests With SMIP | 138    | 588       |
| Wildlife Reserves           | 2      | 10 4500   |
| Sacred groves               | 740    | 1130      |

|  |    |         |
|--|----|---------|
| Protected area (common in agriculture, livestock and water- and- forests | -- | 63 1470 |
|--|----|---------|

**Source:** Regional Directorate of Waters and Forests

**Table 2:** Human actions on forest resources

| <b>Nature pressures</b>    | <b>Units</b>    | <b>Total 3 years<br/>(2013, 2014 and 2015)</b> | <b>Annual average</b> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Levy firewood cubic meters | steres          | 297 526.5 9917.5                               | 9917.5                |
| charcoal operating         | qm              | 14,146,566                                     | 48 855.63             |
| Clearing                   | Ha              | 368.25   | 122, 75               |
| Bushfires                  | Ha              | 7579   | 2526.33               |
| Wood harvesting Service    | feet N Ha umber | 6 172  | 2057                  |
| timber harvesting          | feet Number     | 128 985  | 42995                 |
| pharmacopeia levy          | tone            | 1034.04  | 344.68                |
| feed sample                | tone            | 875.75   | 291.91                |

**Source:** Regional Directorate of Waters and Forests

**Table 3:** Operation NTFPs

| <b>Products</b>                    | <b>Units</b> | <b>Year 2015</b> |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Shea Vitellariaparadoxa)           | Tonnes       | 46212            |
| Zaban (landolfia senegalensis)     | Tonnes       | 13 004           |
| acacia (Acacia senegalensis)       | Tonnes       | 11               |
| Jujube (Ziziphusmauritiana)        | Tonnes       | 42590            |
| Baobab (fruit) (Adansoniadigitata) | Tonnes       | 424              |

|                                   |        |      |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------|
|                                   |        |      |
| Baobab (leaf) (Adansoniadigitata) | Tonnes | 232  |
| Nere ((Parkiabiglobosa)           | Tonnes | 2136 |
| Palmyra nuts (Borassusaethiopium) | Tonnes | 5219 |
| wild date (desert date)           | Tonnes | 25   |

**Source:** Regional Directorate of Waters and Forests Koulikoro

The statistics of reforestation action give:

- Plantations: 75.500 ha (all plantations)
- Hedges: 256.000 ml
- Wind Breaks: 120,000 ml

***Status of Biodiversity in project areas:***

More specifically, the Diedenia and Niamana municipalities of Koulikoro region are rich in biodiversity. These include the Diedeni Classified Forest (2,600 ha) exceptionally protected because of its important Borassus massif; the Kangossambougou Wildlife Reserve; Village Forest Massif, Sacred Forests (each village has its sacred forest) and important agroforestry park composed of Vitellaria, Adansonia and Parkia species. These species are source of significant income generation for local communities. However, even though, there are Management Plans for the Classified Forest and Village Forest massif, the biodiversity is degraded and there is risk that endemic and important medicinal plants particularly in village sacred forest will disappear with the consequent loss in these genetic resources and impact on local communities livelihood. The PA and village forest massifs have Management Plan which are either old and need to be updated and/or lack resources for implementation.

***State of soil resources:*** Koulikoro region covers an area of 90,210 km<sup>2</sup>. Arable land 52 321 km<sup>2</sup> or 58%, and the remaining 35 061 km<sup>2</sup> (39%) is considered non-arable. Unfortunately, there is no current reliable statistics on the level of degradation. The soils are mainly distributed between the agricultural, pastoral and forestry outside residential areas. In general the soils of the region are under tremendous pressure among which are:

- Agricultural expansion (uncontrolled land clearing)
- The expansion of cities, villages and camps:
- Unsustainable agricultural practices, (cultivation on slopes, insufficient fertilization, etc.)

**Table 4:** Agricultural data for the year 2015

| Designation   | Year 2015 (Ha) |
|---|----------------|
| exploitable areas   | 2923338        |
| harvested areas (all speculations, dry and irrigated crops) | 109 755        |

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Areas (market garden and orchard) | 253500 |
| Jatropha program                  | 382    |

**Source:** Regional Directorate of Agriculture Koulikoro

**Table 5:** Key anti erosive action taken in the regional

| <b>Designation</b> | <b>Realization under support / agricultural advice (year 2015)</b> | <b>Implementation in the forest setting: 2013.2014 and 2015 averages</b> |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Zai                | 20 ha  | 61 ha  |
| Weirs              | 1152 ha  | 1250 ha  |
| Half-moons         | -  | 12 ha  |
| filter bunds       | 5212 ha  | 5573.3 linear meters stones  |
| Earth bunds        | 201 ha   |  |

**Sources:** Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Regional Directorate of Waters and Forests Koulikoro

**Major constraints in the agriculture sector include:**

- ☐ Drought, including insufficient structural irregularity and low flood rains
- ☐ Over exploitation of land
- ☐ Rural exodus especially the rush of youths to the gold mining and urban cities,
- ☐ Many land disputes,
- ☐ Shifting cultivation,
- ☐ Silting of rivers
- ☐ Soil erosion.

*State of the Livestock in the region:* Two main farming systems exist in the region, namely, pastorals and agro-pastorals with its variations depending on the area and the dominance of agriculture on farming or vice versa. Pastoralism is mainly concentrated in the border area with Mauritania, in the northern region of Hodh. It is based on transhumance in search of suitable areas for livestock feed while agro-pastoralism is based on sedentary or semi sedentary animals (box animals, working animals, animals for milk production, etc. . .).

**Table 6:** Pastoral data as of 31 December 2015

| <b>DESIGNATION</b> | <b>UNITS</b> | <b>QUANTITIES</b> |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
|                    |              |                   |

|                      |        |           |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| pastoral space       | Ha     | 1990454.5 |
| pastoral perimeter   | Ha     | 223800    |
| Number of cattle     |        | 1485230   |
| Number of sheep      | Number | 15173     |
| Number of goats      | Number | 3900      |
| Number of pigs       | Number | 1090      |
| <b>Draft animals</b> |        |           |
| Oxen                 | Number | 1659      |
| Asins                | Number | 7636      |
| Equines              | Number | 5940      |

**Sources:** Regional Directorate of Production and Animal Industries

#### **Major difficulties in the livestock sector**

- ☐ Drought, including insufficient and irregular rainfall;
- ☐ Drying up of water sources,
- ☐ Recurring conflicts between herders and farmers;
- ☐ Restriction of pastoral areas,
- ☐ Overgrazing,
- ☐ Ignorance and / or inadequacy of legislation and regulations

*State of water resources:* Surface waters consist of rivers, lakes, ponds and a network of rivers and swamps for which the water level is dependent on rainfall.

**Table 7:** State of Water Resources in the Region of Koulikoro

| <b>Water sources</b> | <b>Sections in the Region of Koulikoro</b> |
|----------------------|--|
| Niger:               | 250 km                                     |
| Baoule:              | 108 km                                     |
| Bani:                | 20 km                                      |
| Bagoué :             | 150 km                                     |
| Banifing :           | 70 km                                      |
| Sakarani :           | 40 km                                      |
| Lac Wégnan :         | 10 km <sup>2</sup>                         |



|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Vallée du serpent | more than 150 km |
| Ponds             | 176 ponds        |

**Sources:** Regional Directorate of hydraulic Koulikoro

**Note:** To these resources must be added the groundwater potential rising of

Main impacting factors on water resources in the project area

- ☐ Silting and / or filling of streams;
- ☐ Low rainfall (see Table 1 on Climate Data)
- ☐ High evapotranspiration (see Table 1 on Climate Data)

*State of fisheries resources:* The water sources contain more than 40 kinds of fish including more than 100 species. In terms of fisheries, 30 fish ponds exist with 2 modern examples. In addition, 37 municipalities (216 villages) are considered as fishing towns for their fishing potential.

**Main limiting fisheries factor are:**

- ☐ Silting and / or filling of streams;
- ☐ Low flooding
- ☐ Overexploitation,
- ☐ Disappearance of many species.

*Gender situation in the project area:* The rural women analysis in Mali and the region of Koulikoro has proven that, despite their strong participation in the domestic satisfaction, agricultural and pastoral needs, they are still poor. The workload of women are tedious: they must go far away to fetch wood, the main source of domestic energy, draw drinking water, pick vegetables and fruits involved in the family nutrition, ensure hygiene and sanitation, etc. All these increase their working hours and physical stress. Moreover, women and girls are more vulnerable in project areas because they have less access to education and vocational training, thus limiting their technical capacity to lead constructive dialogues for solving their problems. The natural resources degradation has an obvious impact on the financial capacities of both men and women in project area. However, it is more disastrous for women voice which is often considered in decisions making and access to land and basic services.

Thus, rural gender equity is still affected by the practices and customs. The daily actions of men tend to minimize the social imbalances of gender and women family workloads. Rural women in the project are increasingly concentrated in the informal sector and their work is for the most part self- employed. Economic power and land management are generally held by men.

**Key barriers to be addressed:** To address the above environmental issues, there are key barriers to be addressed. These include

**Poor management of agricultural and pastoral systems:** The region suffers from shifting agriculture, the increase in bush fires, unsustainable farming practices, destruction of forests and natural factors (desertification, poor rainfall, droughts) which caused the decline in productivity, loss of biodiversity,

migration and loss of labour in the project area (rural exodus). The soils of agricultural parcels and rangeland have deteriorated under the combined effect of climatic factors and poor agricultural and pastoral practices. Over-exploitation of timber and non-timber products has contributed to the degradation of forests and ecosystems of the area, like overfishing and the use of unauthorized/ unconventional fishing nets.

***Lack of economic opportunities has lowered the standard of community life:*** The environmental problems are interlinked and constitute serious threats to socioeconomic activities. In lack of access to credit, financial decentralized mechanisms and technical support and market opportunities, problems are accentuated and will constitute barriers to trade-off options

***The low capacity of local stakeholders hampers understanding of good SLM practices:*** the lack of control of good SLM practices, agro forestry, and preservation of local varieties of food crops to rangeland management by producers is a handicap in the fight against land degradation and forests. This is further compounded by the multiplicity of conflicts related to the use of natural resources.

***Lack of knowledge management and monitoring of impacts hamper the extent of best SLM practices and agro forestry:*** Basically, the stakeholders are not sufficiently active in the management of knowledge (lack of training or involvement's strategy default), in monitoring and impact assessment, an assessment in the absence of relevant baselines (information difficulties of impact indicators). Furthermore, the dissemination of knowledge is done through traditional networks such as agricultural extension officers and some NGOs, limiting the field of ownership and extension of the outcome.

***National and local level efforts to address the environmental issues:*** The Government of Mali and communities conducted several actions either within the normal missions of the administration of local authorities or through programs and projects to stop the rate of degradation of natural resources in order to safeguard or improve the condition of the remaining resources. Among these actions include:

- Adoption of numerous laws and regulations ;
- Signing, ratification and implementation of several international agreements and treaties relating to the protection and management of natural resources;
- Development of enabling policies environment and local extension support
- **The development and implementation of the project "Integrated Management of Production and Pest Management (IPM)»** The decline in soil fertility, stagnant or declining crop yields, pollution and biodiversity loss, have necessitated the adoption in the agricultural production process, an approach based both on restoration of soil fertility and the rational management of crop pests and pesticides. This is why the project management of the Integrated Production and Pest Management (GIPD) were created based on technical ability strengthening of producers and extension agents, development of resources and the gradual transfer of responsibilities to producers, Peasant Organizations and NGOs.
- **The adoption of a Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management in Mali:** To address land degradation and biodiversity loss Mali adopted the Strategic Framework for Investment in sustainable land management with the joint support of the World Bank, GTZ, and the

Global Mechanism of the Convention for the fight against desertification and UNDP. They enhance the good practices achieved by specific projects to fight against these scourges.

- **Reforestation actions:** Since the early years of its independence, Mali has annual reforestation campaigns to offset in part the effects of drought and alleviate the various strains on forest resources. Especially during the 2010 campaign, the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Mali was the setting for the launch of a nationwide reforestation campaign which helped reforest 60 137.74 ha on a forecast of 100,000 Ha. The forestry sector's projects and programs efforts continue to incite strong interest in forestry by the private sector, resulting in a noticeable increase of economic species plantations (gum, eucalyptus and jatropha and others). Besides the current reforestation strategy is focused on the transfer of reforestation activities to civil society (women and youth organizations, NGOs, GIE, etc.) on a contractual basis.
- **The process of transferring the management of natural resources to local authorities:** To ensure sustainable forest management, the Government has initiated a process to empower communities in the exploitation, development and protection of their forests. To do this a program called Decentralized Forest Management (GEDEFOR) was developed and implemented. The program currently operates in two sub-districts and 15 municipalities in the Koulikoro region.
- **The establishment of a Forest Information System (SIFOR):** The SIFOR (Forest Information System), responsible for the collection, processing data on forest and wildlife resources, covering the entire national territory. The SIFOR will be an opportunity for the project to have the statistics that can power the monitoring and evaluation of the project. It is financed from Malian state budget.
- **The classification / development of forests:** To preserve forest resources, the government has classified forests and developed arrangement and management plans. In this context, ten (10) forests with a total area of 146 9991 ha were classified in the Koulikoro region. All these forests have simplified management plans. As well 138 villager forest sites amounting 588 ha , with simplified management plans are noticed. In addition, two wildlife reserves with a total area of 104,500 ha were delineated on which fourteen (14) development plans were developed for fourteen (14) municipalities.
- **The fight against bush fires:** Given the persistence and severity of bushfires, several actions were taken by the Department in charge of the environment for the entire country. The activities related to bush firefighting include: (i) The fixing of periods for setting fires in different sub-districts in collaboration with the Technical Service, the Administration, communities and NGOs, (ii) The broadcasting of radio programs in national and local languages to raise awareness among the populations; (iii) The holding of awareness meetings at a village level by local authorities; (iv) The establishment and sensitizing of bush fire monitoring village committees and firefighting brigades; (v) The building and maintenance of firebreaks as well as the organization and conduct; (vi) The organization of socio-professional groups around the interests sharpening their perception compared to the dramatic consequences of bushfires; and (vii) Material support to village resources management committees as part of the fight against bushfires.

*Donors supported Initiatives: projects, programs relevant to the project:* Many initiatives are being implemented by local communities, NGOs and government institutions in the region with financial supports from multilateral and bilateral donors. The initiatives include:

- **UNDP/GEF Project << strengthening the Resilience of Women Producer Groups and Vulnerable Communities in Mali >>.** The project objective is to enhance women producer groups' adaptive capacities to secure livelihoods production from climate impacts and increase socio-economic resilience in Malian vulnerable communes (Kayes, Koulikoro and Sikasso). While the UNEP/GEF project will ensure that there will be no duplication of efforts particularly in the Koulikoro region, the experience of UNDP/GEF project in the area of building the capacity of communities and the systems will support project activities.
- **WB/GEF Project <<GGW Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate in Mali>>.** The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to expand the adoption of sustainable land and water management practices in targeted climate vulnerable communes in Mali. The WB project experience will support implementation of targeted activities within this project.
- **UNDP/GEF Project <<Flood Hazard and Climate Risk Management to Secure Lives and Assets in Mali>>.** The project aims at preparing municipalities and local governments to manage flood hazards and climate risks and secure lives and assets in Mali. The experience of this project will be used to strengthen the communities and the system by considering hazard in the project execution.
- **AfDB/GEF Project <<Integrated Development for Increased Rural Climate Resilience in the Niger Basin>>.** The project aims at increasing water security, climate resilience and natural resources management at regional, sub-basin and community levels in the Niger Basin by contributing to SAP/SDAP implementation and outcomes of NBAs Strategic Plan. Synergy and complementarity will be built with the project.
- **The Decentralized Management Program of Forests (GEDEFOR):** This program is a transfer of forest management of forest resources to decentralized communities. In the Koulikoro region, the program currently operates in two circles and 15 municipalities, including 4 in the fight against climate change. The program is funded by Sweden for € 3492 million CFA francs in two stages. The second current stage covers the period 2014-2018. The experience of this project will serve as our project including the transfer of forest resources to communities.
- **The National Recovery Program Jatropha Plant (PNDP)** is an agro industrial program to promote the culture of jatropha plant to feed the bio fuel production plants. This program operates 382 ha in the Koulikoro region. Which will contribute to soil restoration and production of biofuels? His experience will serve as inspiration to the project, particularly in terms of income opportunities offered by this sector.
- **The SIFOR (Forest Information System),** responsible for the collection, processing data on forest and wildlife resources, covering the entire national territory. The SIFOR allow the project to have the statistics that can power the monitoring and evaluation of the project. It is financed from the budget of the Malian Government.

- **Strengthening Project of Food and Nutrition Security in the Koulikoro Region (PRESAN-KL).** It aims to contribute to improving food security and reducing poverty. At an overall cost of 27 987 million CFA francs, the project is jointly funded by ADB and Mali Government.
- **Strengthening Project Resilience in the Sahel (P2RS).** It aims to improve the resilience of populations on a sustainable basis through sustained investment in the long term. At a total cost of 32 000 million CFA francs, this project is funded by ADB (ADF) and the Government of Mali for the period 2016-2020.
- **Strengthening Project Youth Employment and Skills (PROCEJ).** It aims to improve education and training for employability and job opportunities created by the private sector for youths in Mali. At a total cost of 32 000 million CFA francs, the project is funded by the World Bank through IDA. The project will also contribute to the formation and education of youth, while providing job opportunities in the field of sustainable land management, agroforestry, etc. where convergence with the PROCEJ.

A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

As indicated in the PIF, Mali, through various processes, including the Country Strategic Investment Framework, have developed proven SLM good practices which have scientific foundation in terms of achieving land restoration and improving soil fertilities. However, there is lack of adequate funding to ensure large scale dissemination to ensure food security and fighting rural perversity. In relation to climate change mitigation, even though the country is vulnerable to climate change and has developed its NAPA which highlighted the key priorities including alternative livelihood for local communities as mitigation measures, no sufficient financing is available for the country.

The GEF project will help the country to extend the capacity building for large scale dissemination of the proven SLM practices, to local communities (component 3) to ensure land restoration, carbon sequestration and improved productivity of agricultural and pastoral landscapes. The local community capacitated within component 3, will be giving opportunities to implement concrete SLM practices to increase productivity by ensuring conservation of landscape services and at the same time generate revenue as alternative income (component 2). The implementation of the alternative livelihood will be linked to Integrated Natural Resources Management through up scaling the good SLM practices to a wider landscape (component 1) including measures to increase soil fertility thereby increasing productivity and reducing rural poverty in linkage with component 2. The GEF support will also help the country to address the issues of deforestation as result of agricultural expansion as a consequence of loss of soil fertility.

The project plans to tackle land degradation and turning it into an opportunity for employment and income for rural youth and a springboard for the reduction of gender inequalities. Therefore, the project will not only popularize good sustainable land management practices but also it will integrate it into a package consisting of approaches to both:

- Mobilize the potential of human resources, including the active population (men and women) through actions capable of motivating (incomes at least up to the challenges of rural exodus) to perform at the same time restoring degraded lands as well the sustainable management of natural resources with

proven technologies, such as agroforestry, good fertilization of agricultural land (organic fertilizer, micro-dose) and CES / DRS practices);

- Promote genuine integration of beneficial farming-agriculture combination in the area through the flow of materials and energy; agriculture feeding livestock by-products agro-pastoralists and livestock fertilizing the soil by its droppings. The social dimension that results is strengthening partnership and the consequent reduction of conflict between these two actors in rural development. The economic fallout will flow valuation opportunities different products and by-products, generate employment and income for the vulnerable segments of the population such as women and youth.
- Ensure better management of rangelands, reducing pressure on forest and range resources in particular and ecosystems in general and contributing among other to improve milk production likely to offer employment opportunities and revenue through strengthening of this sector (packaging, processing, etc.)
- Contribute to biodiversity conservation by (i) conservation / local seed management to avoid losses of genes adapted to the local ecosystem, (ii) Effective management of the Boucle Baoulé National Park and adjacent protected areas likely to promote the development of ecotourism and generate employment income. La Boucle du Baoulé National Park adjacent to the project area is currently undergoing strong anthropogenic pressures that threaten existence (illegal logging and collection of non-timber forest products, poaching, bush fires, overgrazing, etc.) The project can help conserve this Key Biodiversity Area in this hardship environment by reducing the above mentioned pressures through income substitution opportunities, training, awareness raising, environmental education and other incentives that encourage the stakeholders to protect the reserve.
- It is important at this point to emphasize that the conservation or enhancement of biodiversity in the project area may have an impact on socio health through the development of traditional medicine which is much more accessible to the poor.
- Ensure wide dissemination of successful experiences of SLM and agro forestry project through effective communication system based on the one hand, the communal media, local and regional (radios) and secondly, on the regular publication newsletters and organizing experience exchange visits. Specifically, the publication of newsletters in local languages on the experiences of the project will be a new experience in the project area.

**Objective of the project:** to upscale sustainable land management to combat land degradation and biodiversity loss while strengthening the capacity of local communities for replicating the SLM and good agroforestry practices in the semi-arid areas of Koulikoro region, Mali. The rangelands' management, the market gardens are all activities that use surface or underground water depending on the availability. The project will ensure proper impact assessment of these activities are conducted before these activities are conducted so that the possible impact mitigation measures are included.

#### **Project Components**

**Component 1:** Up scaling of SL/WM on agricultural and rangeland systems (SLM).

Through the adoption of good techniques of sustainable land management related to technical routes of different cultures, the implementation of this component will reduce the extent of degradation of soil, improve

soil health and contribute to the increasing the productivity of agricultural systems and consequently curb the expansion of farmland at the expense of forests. This component will help the conservation of indigenous food crops varieties adapted to the local environment in order to integrate them in local planning for SLM. The conservation of these native species will be introduced into the communal development plans so that communities sustainably mainstream biodiversity conservation. Also rangeland management takes into account the need to maintain high biodiversity conservation value areas.

**The Expected Outcome of the component will be** reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agro-ecosystems. The project will support 2,500 farmers including 1,000 women and 1,000 farmers including 600 women for the adoption of good practices of sustainable land management and agroforestry using appropriate species for afforestation / reforestation activities. This should lead to increased agricultural productivity on 50,000 ha of degraded land and retrieved through SLM and enhancing ecosystem services on 50,000 hectares of rangeland. Through these actions, the pressure on forest resources including land clearing in the conquest of new agricultural land will be significantly reduced

. At the end of the project the expected outputs will include (i) 2,500 farmers including 1,000 women and 1,000 breeders including 600 women have adopted good SLM practices and agroforestry using appropriate species for afforestation / reforestation activities, (ii) 50,000 ha of degraded farm managed according using SLM to provide increased services through productivity, (iii) 50,000 ha of rangelands will be managed using SLM practices to ensure adequate ecosystem services (iv) practices and conservation varieties of local food crops are adopted and integrated into the framework of the exploitation of local land through SLM.

## **Component 2: Diversify livelihoods and improving the living standards of the community (AGR)**

This component will lead in terms of outcome on improving land productivity and consequently the community living in the project area. The two municipalities' landscapes have important Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) in terms of Protected Areas (Didieni Classified Forest, Kagossanbougou Wildlife Reserve), Village Forest Massifs, Sacred Forests and important agroforestry park composed of *Adansonia*, *Borassus*, *Vitellaria* and *parkia* species. These resources are subjected to serious degradation and the project will support their rehabilitation and conservation through mainstreaming in municipal development plans. The project will develop and implement a breeding program based on the diffusion of new breeds of animals, good crop and the best manure management to support women and provide income opportunities to rural youth. The expected outcome will be improved land productivity, conservation of biodiversity and community living standards. To achieve this, the project will identify, train and support 25 groups, including 15 women and 10 Youths to diversify their income through agroforestry, manure management, which in turn will contribute to increase the productivity. . The project will ensure rehabilitation and conservation of the KBA in the 2 municipalities' landscapes through consideration of the ecosystem services of these landscapes in municipal plans. In order to achieve this, the project will help the 2 municipalities and technical forestry services to: i) conduct the assessment of the status of biodiversity and PA; ii) update the management plans of the PA and the village forest massif and sacred forest; iii) mainstream the conservation and valorization of the ecosystem services of the landscapes in the 2 municipalities development plans; iv) local technical capacity development for the management natural resources. Also, within this component, the project envisages the identification and implementing with 300 households of six (6) substitution income generating activities (3 agricultural and 3 livestock). Therefore the expected outputs of the component will be (I) A pastoral production program adapted to the climate (including the distribution of new varieties, good nutrition and manure management to support women and generate income for youths) is

developed and implemented; (ii) at least 25 groups, including 15 women and 10 youths diversify their income through agroforestry, manure management to increase productivity and (iii) six (6) substitution income generating activities (3 agricultural and 3 livestock) are identified and implemented with 300 households and v) Rehabilitation and Valorization of Ecosystem services of Diedenia and Niamana landscape are integrated in Communal Development Plans. In order to achieve the later output, the project will help the 2 municipalities and technical forestry services to : i) conduct the assessment of the status of biodiversity and PA; ii) update the management plans of the PA and the village forest massif and sacred forest; iii) mainstream the conservation and valorization of the ecosystem services of the landscapes in the 2 municipalities development plans; iv) local technical capacity development for the management natural resources.

**Component 3: Support to local level capacity building to increase understanding of good SLM practices.** The component aims the amelioration of the capacity of communities to master the SLM and agroforestry technologies and practices for their broader adoption. The expected outcomes are: The resilience of all stakeholders is improved and / or reinforced and the awareness of local and national stakeholders, communities and institutions is increased to sustainably manage natural resources and resolve conflicts of usage. The project will identify, train and support 20 local producer groups including 8 women's groups committed to undertake SLM practices and agroforestry. In addition, 50 groups, including 25 women and 25 youths also identified and trained on the conservation of local varieties of food crops. An awareness program on land management practices and sustainable agroforestry will be implemented. Moreover A conflict resolution mechanism including 30% women as members is in place and functional. This consideration of women set at less than 50% is not a sign of discrimination to women but related to women socio-economic conditions in the project area and elsewhere in Mali ( less or non-accessible to land to equipment and agricultural input, less in the decision making process, etc.).

The expected outputs from the component will include: (i) 20 local producer groups including 8 women groups supported to undertake SLM practices and agroforestry, (ii) an awareness program on land management practices and sustainable agroforestry is implemented, (iii) a conflict resolution mechanism up and running and (iv) 50 groups, including 25 women and 25 youths are trained on conservation varieties of native food crops.

#### **Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation**

The need to disseminate best SLM practices from the experience of the project, based on the results of monitoring and evaluation requires the development of dissemination tools and a participatory monitoring device. Through this component, the project will ensure that the conditions required for effective scaling of project outcomes are met and success stories from SLM will benefit from wider distribution through a newsletter designed and published regularly by the Ministry of Environment through its relevant departments and in collaboration with other partners. The project will develop, replicate, test and widely disseminate to the small producers, the guidelines on best practices for SLM and agroforestry. A participatory monitoring and evaluation of SLM practices and agroforestry will be developed and integrated into the monitoring of local land use to identify the impacts of SLM and agroforestry practices in the project area. The expected outputs are (i) Guidelines on best practices for SLM and agro forestry are developed and reproduced for small producers, tested and widely disseminated; (ii) Participatory monitoring of the impact assessment system



SLM and agro forestry practices is developed and integrated into the monitoring of local land use and (iii) Success Stories from SLM and agro forestry is widely disseminated through a newsletter designed and published regularly and widely accessible to all levels, including school.

**Table 8: Changes from the PIF to CEO Endorsement**

| <b>PIF</b>  | <b>CEO ENDORSEMENT</b>  | <b>JUSTIFICATION FOR CHANGE</b>  |
|---|---|--|
| Component 3: Capacity building (ONG, local communities) to enhance resilience to climate change to increased understanding of GHE and the need for climate mitigation measures. | Component 3: Support to local level capacity building to increase understanding of good SLM practices   | Correct component description included in framework  |
| Formulation of the bellow outputs in the PIF<br><br>Output 1.1.1<br>Output 2.1.2<br>-<br><br>Output 3.1.1<br>Output 3.2.3<br>Output 2.1.1                                       | New formulation of the bellow outputs in the CEO endorsement<br><br>Output 1.1.1<br>Output 2.1.2<br>Output 2.1.4 New Output<br><br>Output 3.1.1<br>Output 3.2.3<br>Output 2.1.1 | Consideration of the gender equity in the new output formulation<br><br><br>To consider the biodiversity GEB |

**Table 9: Analysis of project's incremental costs**

| <b>Components</b>  | <b>Baseline</b>  | <b>The project</b>  | <b>Key environmental benefits</b>  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <b>1. Sustainable management intensification of land and water resources in agricultural and</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor farming practices leading to land degradation</li> <li>- Extensive rearing, overgrazing, mutilation of tree species to feed</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate in cropping systems, the right techniques of sustainable land management</li> <li>- Develop perimeters / rangeland;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Slowing effects of land degradation and loss of biodiversity on 50 000ha;</li> <li>-Reduced Ecosystem degradation, due to the</li> </ul> |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| <b>pastoral systems.</b>   | animals  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduce and improve cattle breeds livestock feed;</li> <li>- Achieving integration farming / agriculture</li> <li>- Ensure effective management of the National Park of the Loop of Baoule and adjacent protected areas</li> </ul>  | <p>Breeding sector on 50 000ha sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved soil fertility on 50 000ha;</li> <li>- Conservation of biodiversity (50 000ha in the Loop of Baoule);</li> </ul>  |
| 2. Diversified livelihoods and improve the living standards of the community (AGR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over-exploitation of timber and non-timber products whose sale generates income;</li> <li>- Degradation of the KBA in the 2 municipalities</li> <li>-</li> <li>- Youth exodus to urban centers and gold panning areas.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diversifying income-generating activities targeting women</li> </ul> <p>Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in local land use plans and ecosystem valuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting forestry companies of small producers and sustainable use of biodiversity</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation of the Boucle Baole (National Park), Rehabilitation and conservation of Didine classified forest, Kangossambougou Reserve, as KBA</li> <li>Conservation of biodiversity in Village Forest, Sacred Forests</li> <li>Rehabilitation, conservation of KBA and ecosystem valuation through mainstreaming in Municipal Development Plans in 2 municipalities and</li> <li>Conservation of Biodiversity and Non Timber Forest species outside forest (Borassus, Adansonia, Vitellaria, Parkia etc) of socioeconomic importance</li> <li>- Rational and sustainable exploitation of forests on 50 000 ha, including forest</li> </ul> |

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   |  |  | <p>operators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of soils and improving their fertility and their productivity on 50 000ha.</li> <li>- Improved earnings and economic self-promotion for vulnerable groups of 25 groups, including 15 women and 10 youth.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. Ability strengthening at the local level to increase the understanding of good SLM practices.</b> | <p>Mass - dissemination of SLM techniques and agroforestry through technical subjects addressed to producers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved techniques of traditional food crops varieties conservation are not controlled by producers;</li> <li>- Multiplicity of conflicts related to the use of natural resources</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of producer groups, youth and women as well as administrative staff, NGOs on good SLM practices, agroforestry and ecosystem restoration;</li> <li>- Form groups of women and youth on native food crops varieties conservation</li> <li>-Set Up a functional mechanism of conflict resolution</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better control and dissemination of good practices and technologies of SLM, agroforestry and ecosystem restoration by key actors at the base such as assisted natural regeneration, micro-dose soil fertility, protection of forest ecosystems, improving livestock feed, integration farming / agriculture and improved pasture management, etc.</li> <li>- Access to land is regulated on the basis of a mechanism agreed by all stakeholders.</li> </ul> |
| <b>4. Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and evaluation are often made in the absence of relevant baselines (information difficulties of impact indicators).</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and reproduced and for small producers, repositories of best SLM practices and agroforestry;</li> <li>- Establish a participatory mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wider adoption of best practices by the actors because of their effective ownership;</li> <li>- Application of these good SLM'S practices and Agroforestry at</li> </ul>  |

|  |   |  |                                     |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The primary stakeholders are not taking an active part in the management of knowledge (lack of training or involvement strategy default).</li> <li>- The dissemination of knowledge through traditional channels such as agricultural extension officers and some NGOs.</li> </ul> | <p>interventions impacts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure wide dissemination of SLM's successful experiences and agroforestry through newsletters in local languages and the media.</li> </ul> | <p>regional and national level.</p> |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|

**A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:**

**Table n° 11:** Risks and means of mitigation

| <b>RISKS</b>   | <b>LEVEL</b>  | <b>MITIGATION MEASURES</b>   |
|--|---------------|--|
| Climate change and climate variability hamper the project achievements. The main threat to the climate is drought.   | <b>Medium</b> | <p>The project will carry out several actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation, such as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good SLM practices and agro forestry;</li> <li>- the recovery of degraded lands ;</li> <li>- support good animal feed.</li> </ul> |
| Land issues hamper the project interventions. Land policy is a major problem in the project area as it is in the rest of Mali. The unstable land policy can hamper the improved land management. | <b>Medium</b> | <p>The project will work with all stakeholders to identify and implement land use strategies that are attractive in the long term.</p> <p>The project strategy is to avoid in so far as possible the challenges caused by inadequate land policy.</p>                                |
| The conflict in the use of resources can hamper partnership relations in the implementation of the project.  | <b>Medium</b> | <p>The project will support the implementation and the operating of the land use conflicts resolution mechanism in the intervention area.</p>  |
| Coordination structures are not working regularly or stop working once the financing of the project is completed.  | <b>Medium</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project will enhance collaboration and synergy with related initiatives underway in the</li> </ul>  |

|  |               |  |
|--|---------------|--|
|  |               | <p>region or nationally ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The effective ownership of the project by various stakeholders through the approach and ability strengthening ;</li> <li>- will focus on the links between the project and other regional coordination bodies called upon to play an important role in the long term viability of the project.</li> </ul>   |
| In production sectors such as livestock and agriculture, local communities may be reluctant to adopt new zoning of land and the creating of non-development areas and forest rehabilitation. | <b>Medium</b> | An effective communication strategy and a plan for stakeholder involvement will be developed and implemented to obtain the support of stakeholders.  |
| Community resistance to the designation of conservation areas for fear of losing access to and the benefits of the State.  | <b>Medium</b> | The project will work closely with communities in the selection and establishment of forest reserves, will ensure that the community concerns are duly taken into account and compensated by the government system. This will include a careful selection of tree species for reforestation (including fruit tree species where possible), providing irrigation facilities for cattle and men in compensation for loss of access watershed |
| Financial risk: lack of co-financing provided, delay the availability of funds, lack of additional resources.  | <b>Medium</b> | rigorous technical and financial planning with clear and precise definition of priorities in terms of timing in the implementation of the project  |
| security risks, including residual banditry resulting from rebellion or other factors of instability   | <b>Medium</b> | Project Information and collaboration with the administrative authorities for taking in account the project in the security policy in the area.  |

#### **A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives**

The project will work with key related initiatives in the country and the region. Some of these initiatives of importance with which a coordination mechanism will be put in place include the GEF project portfolio in the countries which include:

FAO / GEF: Project: Building resilience to climate change through integrated agricultural and pastoral management in the Sahel as part of the approach to sustainable land management. The project objective is to

"strengthen the capacity of agro-pastoral areas of Mali to address climate change (CC), integrating climate change adaptation (CCA) strategies, practices and technology adoption in agro-pastoral and agricultural development initiatives underway across national approach to sustainable land management (SLM) and the program (SIF- SLM)

FAO / GEF: Integrating climate resilience in agricultural production for food security in rural areas. The aim is "to strengthen the capacity of Mali's agricultural sector to deal successfully with climate change, incorporating climate change adaptation (CCA) concerns and strategies in the course of agricultural development initiatives and ACC integration issues in agricultural policies and programs"

UNDP / GEF: Strengthening the resilience of women producers groups and vulnerable communities in Mali. The project objective is "to strengthen the adaptability of women producers groups to ensure the production of livelihoods of climate impacts and increase social and economic resilience in vulnerable municipalities in Mali (Kayes, Koulikoro and Sikasso)"

UNDP / GEF: Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agricultural sector in Mali. The project objective is to "strengthen the adaptive capacities of vulnerable rural populations to additional risks posed by climate change on agricultural production and food security in Mali" These projects developed / develop adaptive technologies that will adapt and used within the framework of this project.

WB/GEF: GGW Natural Resources Management in a Changing Climate in Mali>. See section on baseline projects.

WB/GEF: The Support Program for the Agricultural Productivity in Mali (PAPAM) aims to increase the productivity of family farms and rural agro-entrepreneurs in the targeted production systems in project areas. This program is jointly funded by the World Bank (IDA), IFAD and the GEF over the period of 2011-2018. The project will address the problem of land degradation, forests and biodiversity in an integrated manner, creating employment opportunities and income to improve the living conditions of communities.

Among the non-GEF projects, we can mention:

The Capacity Building Project of the Food and Nutrition Security in the Koulikoro Region (PRESAN-KL). It aims to contribute to improving food security and reducing poverty. The project will develop a participatory and sustainable way, agricultural infrastructure, especially in the areas of water control, integrating the issue of land, road infrastructure (rural roads) and social infrastructure (education, health, drinking water) from a total cost of 27 987 million CFA francs, the project is jointly funded by ADB and Malian state.

**Strengthening Project Resilience in the Sahel (PRRS).** It aims to improve the resilience of populations on a sustainable basis through sustained investment in the long term. At a total cost of 32 000 million CFA francs, this project is funded by AfDB and the Government of Mali for the period 2016-2020.

**The Youth Employment and Skills (PROCEJ project).** It aims to improve education and training for employability and job opportunities created by the private sector for youths in Mali. At a total cost of 32 000 million CFA francs, the project is funded by the World Bank through IDA. The project will also contribute to the formation and education of youth, while providing job opportunities in the field of sustainable land management, agroforestry, etc. where convergence with the PROCEJ.

## **B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:**

### **B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.**

| <b>Stakeholders</b>                               | <b>Role in the implementation of the project</b>   |
|---|--|
| <b>National Directorate of Waters and Forests</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Insure good implementation of the project ;</li><li>- Provide guidance of national policy ;</li><li>- Coordinate the implementation of the project with ASCENT;</li><li>- Ensure Synergy with other processes;</li><li>- Ensure Monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the project in collaboration with UNEP</li></ul>  |
| <b>ASCENT</b>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Run the project in accordance with agreements with UNEP and MEADD;</li><li>- Develop and propose to the steering committee, regular programs of technical and financial implementation of the project;</li><li>- Run the project on site, according to the activities' program;</li><li>- Manage human resources, material and financial resources available to the project for the activities' implementation;</li><li>- Facilitate relationships between the project and other structures or development stakeholders (government, NGOs, etc.)</li><li>- Support the financial resources mobilization.</li></ul> |
| <b>Community Based Organizations (OCB)</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To facilitate project implementation in their respective localities offering the project a framework for dialogue and exchange of community;</li><li>- To contribute to the conflicts resolution within the project implementation framework;</li><li>- Assist the project beneficiaries in decision-making on activities.</li></ul>   |
| <b>Organized women groups</b>                     | <p>These group will be important in ensure that the activities design for women of properly carried out and the expected results are fully achieved. Their role will be specifically to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contribute to activities for women by ensuring equitable membership and participation of women in organised groups and the participation of these groups the activities to be performed.</li></ul>  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stimulate and encourage the participation of women in capacity-building sessions. For this purpose women's groups will participate in the diagnosis leading to the identification and evaluation of their training needs in order to effectively design appropriate capacity-building programmes.</li> <li>• Participate in the follow-up of the activities of the project through their availability to collect and provide the necessary information related to women and the project activities in which they are involved</li> <li>• The management of goods, equitable access to community facilities acquired with the project. These groups of women will be adequately trained to do so.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Municipalities</b>   | <p>These are local governance structures situated at local level of the decentralized administration and whose role is important in the social balance of the communities. Under the project, their role will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bring together the social conditions for the execution of the project in their respective localities and offer to draft a framework for dialogue and Community Exchange.</li> <li>• Contribute to the resolution of possible conflicts in the context of the implementation of the project</li> <li>• Help the beneficiaries of the project in decision-making process in relation to project activities.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Youth groups</b>   | <p>These groups will play an important role in project activities. They will specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the planning of activities targeting the youths by encouraging the equal membership and equal participation of members of groups to the activities to be performed in line with the project</li> <li>• Stimulate and encourage the participation of youth in capacity-building sessions. For this purpose youth groups will participate in the assessment which will lead to the identification and evaluation of their training needs in order to effectively identify appropriate capacity-building programmes.</li> <li>• Participate in the follow-up of the activities of the project and collection of necessary information related to youth involvement in the project</li> </ul> <p>The management of goods, equitable access to community facilities acquired with the project. These groups of youth will be adequately trained to do so</p> |
| <b>The technical ministries and their decentralized representations</b> | <p>- Contribute to the implementation of the project through their representation and participation in Steering Committee sessions and / or monitoring</p>  |



|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | - Participate in project monitoring.  |
| <b>Community based organizations (OCB)</b> | <p>These are various traditional organizations whose role is important in the social balance of the communities. Under the project, their role will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring together the social conditions for the execution of the project in their respective localities and offer to draft a framework for dialogue and Community Exchange.</li> <li>• Contribute to the resolution of possible conflicts in the context of the implementation of the project</li> <li>• Help the beneficiaries of the project in decision-making activities.</li> </ul> |

**B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):**

The project will improve the productivity of agricultural and pastoral production systems through good practices of sustainable land management and agro-forestry, rangeland management, etc. Thus contributing to the revenue increase of at least 2,500 farmers including 1,000 women and 1,000 breeders including 600 women.

Moreover, support for 25 groups, including 15 women and 10 youth to diversify their activities will impact not only increased revenue from these groups considered vulnerable, but also the reduction of the rural exodus of youth. Finally, the implementation of conflict resolution resource use mechanisms will be of great socio-economic importance, especially through the peaceful environment necessary for the implementation of activities that generate income.

*Gender consideration:* The gender analysis conducted during the PPG reveals that female population is very organized and dynamic. Indeed on both project sites (communes Didiéni and Niamina), there are 2 women cooperatives, 26 women's associations and One NGO. These women's structures are involved in agricultural activities, processing of local products, environmental, erosion control and sanitation.

Environmental activities account for about 50% of the activities of women's organizations in the project area, demonstrating the strong commitment of women in the fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity protection at local level. The two municipalities have important biodiversity landscape which offer important opportunities for women in collection and transformation of non- timber forest products some of which present a significant weight in local economy and are even subjected to exportation to other regions and the capital. Worth to note the importance of the *Adansonia* powder use to produce a local delicious juice; the *Vitellaria* and *Parkia biglobosa*. The project in its approach will create better visibility of the role of women in sustainable land management, agro-forestry, ecosystem management, etc. The gender inequality will be specifically addressed by a study in Year 1 on gender inequality and base on the study outcome, indicators and targets will be reviewed accordingly to consider addressing gender inequality.

The consideration of gender is effective through project activities that generate revenue and improve socio-economic conditions of women, namely;

- ☐ Agro forestry;
- ☐ Collection of Non – Timber Forest Products
- ☐ The manure management;
- ☐ The conservation of crop varieties;
- ☐ Market gardening
- ☐ The sheep or cattle fattening

### **B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:**

The project is made to switch from unsustainable management for sustainable land management in the Koulikoro region of Mali while improving revenues and conditions of the population, particularly the most vulnerable segments namely: women and youths. This option addresses the fundamental issue of development of the project area namely extreme poverty of the people due to the degradation of natural resources which further accentuates poverty. This will be seen in the component 2 of the project "Diversifying livelihoods and improve the community's standard of living (AGR)" which provides support to several women's groups and youths to diversify their income through the agroforestry, manure management, which in turn contribute to increased productivity. Such concrete actions are likely to motivate the actors / beneficiaries that largely determine the level of achievement of project purposes.

***Project innovativeness:*** Local communities in the project intervention area are familiar with sustainable management practices of land to have been in the past and still the target of numerous technology dissemination actions in this area such as micro dosing, mulching, land restoration of infrastructure, fodder banks, etc. However, given population growth and unfavourable weather conditions that exacerbated the poverty of people of country, these practices require greater investments to mitigate soil erosion and increase agricultural and livestock productivity. According to research works this will record a gain of over 60%.

The main activities envisaged by the project are:

- ☐ Support for the adoption of good SLM practices and agroforestry with integrated activity afforestation / reforestation;
- ☐ The recovery of degraded agricultural land;
- ☐ The development of rangeland
- ☐ Conservation practices of local varieties of food crops
- ☐ The spread of new breeds of animals,

- Support for good animal feed;
- Support for better utilization of manure.
- Development and tested (with and for small producers) guidelines on best practices for SLM and agroforestry;
- Participatory monitoring of the impact assessment system SLM and agroforestry practices
- The wide dissemination of successful experiments SLM and agroforestry through a newsletter designed and published regularly.

All these activities are more or less known in the project area, given the multitude of stakeholders (state structures, NGOs, community projects, etc.). The innovation of the project is to look rather in the approach seen in three ways namely:

- **The integrated angle:** Rather than wearing the emphasis on environmental issues, the project integrates all aspects of rural development could harm natural resources while doing them real employment opportunities for rural youth, improving women's income and increased agricultural and livestock productivity. Moreover, not only this project will support the intensification of good practices, it will also ensure the establishment of long-term capacity to both systemic and individual levels to support the implementation of good measures SLM. It is important to note here that the project has paid special attention to social peace by supporting the establishment and operation of dispute settlement mechanisms.
- **The angle of ownership by stakeholders / beneficiaries:** The role of passive receptors of knowledge, the project intends to make its actors / beneficiaries of genuine co-producers to know and know-how in natural resource management, the base their perfect knowledge of the environment. This will be further reinforced by the monitoring and evaluation process which will be very participatory.

Also in its approach, the project includes six (6) agricultural and pastoral activities of substitution, giving the stakeholders / beneficiaries possible adjustment opportunity if needed.

- **The angle of the results dissemination:** The wide regular distribution successful experiences SLM and agroforestry through a newsletter designed and published regularly constitute a real innovation in the project area and an important asset for the scaling up of project results.

**Project sustainability:** The technical and financial sustainability of the project will result in the first place not only on ownership by stakeholders / beneficiaries on the ground, but also by supporting stakeholders (municipalities, administrative and technical structures, NGOs, etc.) whose effective involvement will be crucial in continuing some actions after outside funding. These aspects are taken into account in the approach described above. Note that under the ownership of the focus project was put on the need to contribute to the short-term resolution of priority problems such as increased production and food security.

Sustainability will be secured through the ability of local operators, national experts and local communities and the process of capacity building of local producers, community organizations, technicians of the local administration and local NGOs. In other words, the National Directorate of Waters

and Forests will not intervene locally, but will strengthen the capacity of NGOs and CBOs to support the implementation at the local level, ensuring the technical sustainability.

By making sustainable land management and agro-forestry job creation opportunities and income generation, the project is a significant act for its ownership and sustainability.

***Scaling up opportunities:*** The scaling of project results has enormous potential in terms of zonal coverage. Indeed, the degradation of natural resources in general and land in particular is an evil nationwide. However, of the four agro climatic zones of Mali, the Sahel region (26% of the territory) alone offers a huge scaling up potential due to its physical characteristics (climate, soil, vegetation, etc.) and socio- economic similar to the project home environment (Municipality of Didiéni and Mourdiah) it encompasses elsewhere.

In terms of content, the relevance of actions and the approach advocated by the project are important assets.

The existence of numerous technical training organizations (state, private, decentralized, etc.) offers a potential support / local advice for broader adoption. As an indication, the Koulikoro region alone has 53 NGOs working in the field of natural resource management in municipalities that covers the region.

For its part, the project envisages the wide dissemination of successful experiences SLM and agroforestry through a newsletter designed and published regularly which is necessary but not sufficient to ensure the scaling up of its achievements. Other necessary complementary actions such as:

- The proper targeting of areas with similar environmental problems as "experimental" area of the project (current zone). To do this, diagnostic studies are needed in order to provide information to enable better targeting of actions.
- Exchange visits between communities experience technically well supervised through specific protocols and good animation. They should be organized to attract interest from other communities for successful actions.
- Strengthening the partnership between structures (state, private, decentralized, etc.) leading to other zones similar actions. This strengthening will be done through study tours to share experiences and formal consultation frameworks and / or informal to convey and share other information helpful to the last scale of the project results.
- Support to the process of municipal, local and regional planning of the target areas for the effective integration of actions to bring to scale.
- The development of effective educational materials for the technical agents (state structures, private, decentralized, etc.) easily disseminates the contents of the shares as part of their support / advice.

***Communication and awareness raising:*** The successful communication of the SLM and agroforestry practices, experiences and lessons learn will allow the project to disseminate and bring to scale its important results. This will be done through an effective communication system based on the one hand, the municipal media, local and regional (radio, press) and secondly, the regular publication of newsletters,

animation web sites and organizing experience exchange visits. Specifically, the publication of newsletters in local languages on the experiences of the project which will be an innovation in the project area. In addition to the tools, the project also will communicate various outcome of technical findings and proven techniques of SLM. Awareness raising toward various stakeholders / beneficiaries of the project will be in the heart of information and project ownership process. It will focus on land degradation, forests, rangeland and biodiversity by highlighting the risks in case of inaction

### **C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:**

#### **Costed M&E Workplan (to be inserted in the CEO endorsement template)**

| <b>Type of M&amp;E activity</b>   | <b>Responsible Parties</b>  | <b>Budget from GEF</b>               | <b>Budget co-financ e</b> | <b>Time Frame</b>   |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Inception Meeting   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Management Unit (PMU)</li> <li>• UNEP</li> </ul>     | \$10,000                             |                           | Within 2 months of project start-up   |
| Inception Report  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMU</li> <li>• UNEP</li> </ul>                               | None                                 |                           | 1 month after project inception meeting   |
| Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF tracking tools) at national and global level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMU</li> <li>• Executing agencies and consultants</li> </ul> | None (included in management budget) |                           | Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project Progress/perfor m. Indicators: annually |
| Semi-annual Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMU</li> </ul>   | None                                 |                           | Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 30 September and 31 March |
| Project Steering Committee meetings   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMU</li> <li>• UNEP</li> <li>• National partners</li> </ul>  | \$8,000                              |                           | Once a year minimum   |
| Reports of PSC meetings   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMU</li> </ul>   | None                                 |                           | Annually  |
| PIR   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMU</li> </ul>   | None                                 |                           | Annually, part of reporting   |

| Type of M&E activity                                      | Responsible Parties                       | Budget from GEF                           | Budget co-financ e | Time Frame   |
|---|---|---|--------------------|--|
|   | • UNEP                                    |   |                    | routine  |
| Monitoring visits to field sites                          | • PMU<br>• UNEP<br>• National partners    | None – covered by field costs of project. |                    | As appropriate   |
| Mid Term Review/Evaluation                                | • PMU<br>• UNEP<br>• External consultants | \$5,000                                   |                    | At mid-point of project implementation                                     |
| Terminal Evaluation                                       | • PMU<br>• UNEP<br>• External consultants | \$18,000                                  |                    | Within 6 months of end of project implementation                           |
| Audit   | • UNEP                                    | \$15,000                                  |                    | Annually   |
| Project Final Report                                      | • PMU<br>• UNEP                           | None                                      |                    | Within 2 months of the project completion date                             |
| Co-financing report                                       | • PMU                                     | None                                      |                    | Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 30 September |
| Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents | • PMU<br>• UNEP                           | \$15,000                                  |                    | Annually, part of Semi-annual reports & Project Final Report               |
| <b>Total M&amp;E Plan Budget</b>                          |   | <b>\$71,000</b>                           |                    |  |

### **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) :** (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this form. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

| NAME | POSITION | MINISTRY | DATE (MM/dd/yyyy) |
|------|----------|----------|-------------------|
|------|----------|----------|-------------------|

|            |         |   |                      |
|------------|---------|---|----------------------|
| Sékou KONE | GEF OFP | <b>MINISTRY OF<br/>ENVIRONMENT &amp;<br/>SANITATION</b> | <b>18 APRIL 2014</b> |
|            |         |   |                      |
|            |         |   |                      |

#### **B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

| <b>Agency<br/>Coordinator,<br/>Agency Name</b>                        | <b>Signature</b>  | <b>Date<br/>(Month,<br/>day,<br/>year)</b> | <b>Project Contact<br/>Person</b>                                       | <b>Telephone</b>  | <b>Email Address</b>        |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Brennan Van<br>Dyke, Director,<br>GEF<br>Coordination<br>Office, UNEP |  | June 13,<br>2016                           | Adamou Bouhari,<br><br>Task Manager<br>Biodiversity/Land<br>Degradation | +2542076238<br>60 | Adamou.Bouhari@un<br>ep.org |

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

**Project Logical Framework**

| Objectives, components, outcome,  | key indicators  | baseline / base   | midterm targets and end of the project   | Means of Verification  | Risks and Hypotheses   |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Project objectives:<br><br>to upscale sustainable land management to combat land degradation and biodiversity loss while strengthening the capacity of local communities for replicating the SLM and good agroforestry practices in the semi-arid areas of Koulikoro region, Mali | % of managed farmland and rangeland following good SLM practices and agroforestry.<br><br>Extend to which biodiversity preservation is consider in PDSEC and rural infrastructure including rangeland | Shifting cultivation, bush fires, unsustainable agricultural practices and forest destruction, as well as natural phenomena (desertification, poor rainfall and drought) have brought the productivity decrease, loss of biodiversity, migration and loss of labor in the project area. | <b>Mid-term (MT):</b> Land areas and degraded rangelands, biodiversity high value preservation areas have been identified and mapped.<br><br>Stakeholders are identified and the strategy of their involvement is defined and accepted by all.<br><br><b>End of Project (EP):</b> 20% increase from the base line of farmland and rangeland have increased their productivity with best SLM practices and agroforestry<br><br>The two municipalities' PDSEC and 50 000 ha of rangeland integrate | Project's evaluation reports (midterm and term)<br><br>municipalities' PDSEC | <b>risks:</b><br><br>1. Climate shocks undermine the achievements of the project.<br><br>2. security Risk<br><br><b>Hypotheses:</b><br>The rainfall is sufficient and well distributed in space and time |



|  |  |   |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |   | biodiversity conservation.   |   |   |
| <b>Component 1: Up scaling of SL/WM on agricultural and rangeland systems</b>                                    |  |   |  |   |   |
| <b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agro-ecosystems | <p>1. Number of hectares' of land recovered through good SLM practices</p> <p>2. Number of hectares' of forest and rangeland restored through good agroforestry practices and afforestation / reforestation</p> <p>3. Number of species reappeared in rangelands</p> | <p>Soils, forests and rangelands are degraded under the combined effect of climatic factors and poor agricultural and pastoral practices.</p> | <p><b>Mid-term (MT):</b></p> <p>2500 farmers identified, informed and trained to adopt good SLM's techniques and agroforestry;</p> <p>- 1,000 farmers identified, informed and trained to adopt the right rangeland management techniques</p> <p><b>End of Project (EP):</b></p> <p>50 000 ha of degraded agricultural lands are restored by 2,500 farmers following SLM and agroforestry.</p> <p>50,000 ha of rangelands are managed by 1,000 farmers following good technical agroforestry and afforestation / reforestation.</p> <p>- At least 5 species of forage species have reappeared or have been introduced into the rangelands.</p> | <p>Project Monitoring Reports</p> <p>Reports of the regional technical structures, local and municipal</p> <p>floristic inventories</p> | <p><b>Risks: 1.</b> Land issues undermine project interventions</p> <p>2. The conflicts from the use of resources can hamper partnership approaches in the project implementation context.</p> <p>3. Drought, locust invasion</p> <p><b>Hypotheses :</b></p> <p>- The social climate is peaceful in the project area, because of the mechanisms' dynamism of conflict</p> |

|   |  |   |   |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
|   |  |   |   |   | resolution<br><br>- Producers have the necessary and sufficient equipment to apply the right techniques      |
|   | 1.1.1.Training and awareness raising targeting 2500 farmers including 1,000 women and 1,000 breeders including 600 women have are conducted to ensure adoption of good SLM practices and agroforestry through use of appropriate species for afforestation / reforestation |   |   |   |  |
|   | 1.1.2. SLM activities are conducted to manage 50,000 ha of degraded agricultural land to provide increased services through productivity   |   |   |   |  |
|   | 1.1.3. SLM activities are conducted to manage 50,000 hectares of rangeland to ensure adequate ecosystem service  |   |   |   |  |
|   | 1.1.4. SLM practices and conservation of indigenous food crop varieties are promoted and are mainstreamed in local land use planning   |   |   |   |  |
| <b>Component 2: Diversify livelihoods and improving the community’s living standards (AGR).</b>                           |  |   |   |   |  |
| <b>Outcome 2.1:</b><br><br>Improved land productivity , biodiversity conservation and standard of living of the community | 2.1. Number of sustainable land management activities and agroforestry that induce income generation in local communities.   | - overexploitation of timber and non-timber products whose sale generates income;<br><br>- Overfishing and use of unauthorized fishing nets / | <b>Mid-term (MT):</b><br><br>25 groups, including 15 of women and 10 of youths people and 300 households with 50% of women have been identified, sensitized and trained to diversify their income generating activities | Project Monitoring Reports<br><br>Reports of the regional technical structures, | <b>Risks:</b> In production sectors such as livestock and agriculture, local communities may be reluctant to |

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|  | <p>2.2. Number of women's and youths groups beneficiaries of income generating activities initiated under the project.</p> <p>2.3 Number of Municipal Development Plan in which biodiversity and ecosystem valuation is included</p>       | <p>unconventional;</p> <p>- Youth exodus towards urban centers and gold panning areas.</p> <p>Existence of old management plan of 2 PA and village Forest Massif</p> | <p><b>End of Project (EP):</b></p> <p>25 groups, including 15 of women and 10 of youth's people and 300 households have diversified and increased their income through project's activities.</p> <p>MT: Assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services status in 2 communes</p> <p>End of Project:</p> <p>The 2 PA and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are included in the 2 municipal development plans</p> | <p>local and municipal</p> <p>evaluation reports (midterm and term) project</p> <p>Updated Management Plans</p> <p>Plan de Development Communaux</p> | <p>adopt new zoning of land and the creation of Non-development zones and forest rehabilitation.</p> <p><b>Hypotheses :</b></p> <p>1. Good rainfall</p> |
|  | <p><b>Output 2.1.</b> A pastoral production program adapted to the climate (including the distribution of new races, good nutrition and manure management to support women and generate income for youth) is developed and implemented</p> |  |   |  |   |
|  | <p>2.1.2. Agroforestry, manure management are conducted by at least 25 groups, including 15 of women and 10 of youths people to diversify their income and increase productivity</p>   |  |   |  |   |
|  | <p>2.1.3. Six (6) alternative income generating activities (3 agricultural and 3 breeding) are identified and implemented with 300 households of which 50% women</p>   |  |   |  |   |
|  | <p>2.1.4. Rehabilitation and Valorization of Ecosystem services of Diedenia and Niamana landscape are integrated in Communal Development Plans</p>   |  |   |  |   |

| <b>Component 3: Capacity building (ONG, local communities) at the local level to increase the understanding of good SLM practices</b> |  |  |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Outcome 3.1 :</b> The resilience capacities of all stakeholders are improved and / or reinforced                                   | <p>3.1.1. Number of Rural producers applying correctly good SLM practices and agroforestry in the project area.</p> <p>Number of women and youths groups applying good techniques of preservation varieties of native food crops</p> | <p>SLM techniques and agroforestry are not adequately controlled by producers;</p> <p>Farmers do not have sufficient technical improved conservation of local varieties of food crops.</p> | <p>Mid-term (MT):</p> <p>20 local producer groups including 8 women's groups and regional technical structures, local and municipal as well as NGOs operating in the project area are informed and aware to the</p> <p>Capacity building program through various channels such as workshops, media, meetings, etc.</p> <p>- 50 groups, in which 25 of women and 25 of youth's people are identified, informed and awarded on the training program of local varieties of food crops conservation.</p> <p><b>End of Project (EP):</b></p> <p>- At least 90% of rural producers in the project area apply correctly good SLM practices and agroforestry</p> <p>- 50 groups including 25 of women and 25 of youths</p> | <p>Project Monitoring Reports</p> <p>Reports of the regional technical structures , local and municipal</p> | <p><b>risk:</b></p> <p>The conflicts in the use of resources can hamper partnership approaches in the context of the project implementation</p> <p><b>Hypotheses :</b></p> <p>1. Producers have the necessary and sufficient equipment to apply the techniques</p> <p>2.The various stakeholders have truly appropriate the conflict management mechanisms</p> |

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| <b>Outcome 3.2:</b> The awareness of local and national stakeholders , communities and institutions has increased to sustainably manage natural resources and resolve conflicts of use |   |   | people apply the right techniques of local varieties of food crops' conservation  |  |  |
|  | <p>3.2.1. Number of Initiatives' by local, national communities and institutions for the sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>3.2.2. Conflicts of use number registered over a year in the project area</p> | Multiplicity of conflicts related to the use of natural resources | <p><b>Mid-term (MT):</b></p> <p>20 local producer groups including 8 of women's groups and regional technical structures, local and municipal and NGOs operating in the project area are informed and awarded on the sustainable management of natural resources through various channels such as workshops, media, meetings, etc.</p> <p><b>End of Project (EP):</b></p> <p>At least 25% of rural producers in the project area correctly apply good practices of sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>Use conflicts' number reduced by half</p> | <p>Project Monitoring Reports</p> <p>Reports of the regional technical structures, local and municipal</p> | <p><b>risk:</b></p> <p>The conflicts in the use of resources can hampered partnership approaches in the context of the project implementation</p> <p><b>Hypotheses :</b></p> <p>1. Producers have the necessary and sufficient equipment to apply the techniques</p> <p>2. The various stakeholders have truly</p> |

|  |  |   |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|
|  |  |   |  |  | appropriate the<br><br>conflict<br>management<br>mechanisms   |
|  | <b>Output 3.1.1.</b> SLM practices and agroforestry activities are conducted with twenty (20) local producer groups ;                          |   |  |  |   |
|  | <b>Output 3.2.1.</b> A awareness program on practical land management and sustainable agroforestry is implemented;                             |   |  |  |   |
|  | <b>Output 3.2.2.</b> A conflict resolution mechanism including 30% of women is established and become operational;                             |   |  |  |   |
|  | <b>Output 3.2.3.</b> Training on preservation native varieties of food crops is conducted with 50 groups in which 25 of women and 25 of youths |   |  |  |   |
| <b>Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation</b>                         |  |   |  |  |   |
| <b>Outcome 4.1:</b> The conditions required for effective scaling of project outcomes are met. | <b>4.1.1.</b> Number of SLM and Agroforestry extension tools developed and disseminated  | - Monitoring and evaluation are often made without relevant baselines (difficulties of impact indicators’ information).                     | <b>Midterm (MT):</b><br><br>The guidelines on good SLM practices and agroforestry are identified | Project Monitoring Reports                                 | <b>risk:</b><br><br>- Coordination structures do not work regularly or stop working once the financing of the project is completed. |
|  | 4.1.2. Number of scaling up mechanisms of project results.   | - The primary stakeholders are not taking an active part in the management of knowledge (lack of training or involvement strategy default). | participatory monitoring indicators are developed and adopted                                    | Technical reports regional structures, local and municipal |   |
|  | 4.1.3. Number of inter-community exchange visits   | - Dissemination of information through traditional channels   | Successful experiences of SLM and agroforestry are identified                                    | Evaluation reports (midterm and                            | - Insufficient of expected cofinancing, delay the availability of   |
|  |  |   | <b>End of Project (EP):</b>  |  |   |

|  |   |  |   |               |                                      |
|--|---|--|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|
|  |   | such as agricultural extension officers and some NGOs. | <p>The guidelines on SLM practices and agroforestry are developed and disseminated</p> <p>participatory monitoring indicators are applied in a participatory manner;</p> <p>Successful experiences of SLM and agroforestry are developed and disseminated</p> | term) project | funds, lack of additional resources. |
|  | <b>Output 4.1.1.</b> The guidelines on good SLM practices and agroforestry are developed and reproduced for small producers, tested and widely disseminated   |  |   |               |                                      |
|  | <b>Output 4.1.2.</b> The Participatory monitoring of SLM and agroforestry practices' impact assessment system is developed and integrated into the local land use monitoring                              |  |   |               |                                      |
|  | <b>Output 4.1.3.</b> Successful experiences of SLM and agroforestry are widely disseminated through a newsletter designed and published regularly and widely accessible to all levels, including schools. |  |   |               |                                      |

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

**REPONSE TO GEF at PIF**

| <b>GEF COMMENTS</b>   | <b>Reponses/how this is taken into account (Briefly)</b>  | <b>Reference or how this can be checked</b> |
|---|---|---|
| <p>The BD resources are limited, but clarifications will be needed at CEO approval about the way to use them.</p> <p>At CEO approval, please explain the use of BD resources (BD1 or BD2).</p>  | <p>Take into account biodiversity in pastoral corridors, municipality development plans and also deforestation reduction by increasing soil fertility are now well reflected</p>                      | <p>Project component 1</p>                  |
| <p>At CEO endorsement, please improve the whole section to better explain how the project fits into the different national strategies that are considered.</p>  | <p>A comprehensive policies and regulatory framework linked with project is now developed</p>   |   |
| <p>We will expect a more detailed problem analysis during the PPG.</p>  | <p>Done and taken into account</p>  | <p>(see document section )</p>              |
| <p>It will be recommended during the PPG to include a monitoring programme and appropriate indicators to capture these multiple benefits, and notably the causal relationships between the enhancement of vegetation cover and livelihoods (social and economical benefits), with a particular interest to vulnerable groups.</p> | <p>Addressed; have defined monitoring indicators of environmental benefits related to increased vegetation and improving people's living conditions with a particular focus on vulnerable groups.</p> | <p>Project component 2 and Logframe</p>     |
| <p>Please, include a Comprehensive risk analysis</p>  | <p>Addressed. A risk analysis table is provided in CEO ER</p>   | <p>Section A.6. Risks table</p>             |



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| at CEO approval  |  |   |
| Please, at CEO approval, detail the coordination modes with these other initiatives (or new initiatives identified during the PPG).  | <p>Addressed, Coordination with GEF projects and other initiatives is clearly articulated in CEO endorsement</p> <p>Coordination mechanism define in the Implementation arrangement</p>          | <p>Section 7 on Coordination with other initiatives</p> <p>See Annex H1&amp;2</p> |
| Please confirm the cofinancing at CEO approval. If possible, improve it.   | Cofinancing letters provided.  |   |
| During PPG, please check there is no double counting with other GEF projects (see SAWAP for instance). Please note that cofinancing can be in kind or in cash, but not both together. You have to provide the breakdown for each line of cofinancing | Proper control done to avoid double counting.  |   |
| Management costs reach 10 percent. It can be acceptable for a MSP, but please at CEO approval, provide and justify the budget  | Addressed. The project is operating in the region where Government support to projects management is not adequate particularly due to the conflict situation in the northern part of the country |   |
| Detail the Monitoring & Evaluation Program.  | Noted  | See appendix G  |

## ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>5</sup>

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

| PPG Grant Approved at PIF: <b>\$100,000</b>              |  |                                    |                                |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b><i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i></b> | <b><i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i></b> |                                    |                                |
|  | <b><i>Budgeted Amount</i></b>                | <b><i>Amount Spent To date</i></b> | <b><i>Amount Committed</i></b> |
| Consultants  | 55000  | 55000                              | 0                              |
| Travels  | 15000  | 15000                              | 0                              |
| Meetings/stakeholders consultations                      | 25000  | 25000                              | 0                              |
| Bank charges, communication, Offices supplies and        | 5000   | 5000                               | 0                              |
| <b>Total</b>   | 100000                                       | 100000                             | 0                              |

<sup>5</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS** (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A