

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
SANITATION**

REPUBLIC OF MALI

**Environment and Sustainable
Development Agency (AEDD)**

GEF Operational Focal Point

Bamako, April 9, 2011

**Ms. Monique Barbut
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson
Global Environment Facility
1818 H Street, NW,
MSN G 6-602 Washington, DC 20433 USA**

No. /AEDD/PFO

**Subject: List of priority projects from Mali for submission to the Global Environment Facility
(GEF-5)**

Dear Ms. Barbut

As part of the exercise to identify its portfolio of projects to be submitted for funding under GEF-5 (NPFE), Mali organized a series of consultations, including a national workshop held from April 4–5, 2011. This workshop brought together more than 60 participants representing all national actors involved in environmental management in Mali.

I am pleased to hereby submit to you the report on this portfolio formulation exercise.

The priority project ideas selected at the conclusion of these meetings are as follows:

Biodiversity

1. The project entitled “Promotion of Ecotourism in Gourma, the Interior Delta of the Niger River, the Dogon Plateau, and Akle-Azouad” (US\$1.56 million with the World Bank); and
2. The “Regional Project to Build Capacity and Strengthen Implementation, in the WAEMU Countries and Sub-Region, of National and Sub-Regional Frameworks on Access to Genetic Resources and the Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Use—ABS-WAEMU” (US\$0.40 million with UNEP).

Climate Change

1. Promote the Local Production of Renewable Sources of Energy in the Great Green Wall (US\$2 million with the World Bank)
2. The project entitled “Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in the Mopti and Timbuktu Regions” (US\$ 2.14 million with UNDP); and
3. The regional project entitled “Stabilizing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Road Transport Through Doubling of Global Vehicle Fuel Economy by 2050: the Global Fuel Efficiency Initiative - Phase II” (US\$0.400 million with UNEP).

Sustainable Land Management

1. The project entitled “Promotion of Sustainable Land Management Best Practices: Restoration of Degraded Land, Maintenance of Soil Fertility, and Management of Brush Fires” (US\$2.04 million with the World Bank);
2. The regional project entitled “Integration of Sustainable Land Management into the Development Plans for the Sikasso, Mopti, and Timbuktu Regions” (US\$1.240 million with UNDP); and
3. “Community Actions for Sustainable Land Management” (US\$0.8 million with UNDP for the SGP/GEF).

I would also like to inform you that given Mali’s deep interest in the programmatic approach, discussions were held with the World Bank and UNDP, with a view to integrating some of these project ideas into two programs, namely:

1. The Great Green Wall Initiative program (World Bank); and
2. The Capacity-Building Program for the Sustainable Management of Mali’s Natural Resources and Environment (UNDP).

This will enable us to receive additional resources provided for this purpose. Both institutions were asked to prepare the requisite concept notes, which will be forwarded to you shortly.

As you can see, our country intends to contribute to two regional projects in collaboration with UNEP, and it is our hope that these projects will capture the attention of the other countries in question.

Mali is also requesting the support of the World Bank, UNDP, and the FAO to help it leverage financial resources from the adaptation funds (LDCF and SCCF), through the following projects, respectively:

1. Development of a Technology Package for Training Populations in Simple Adaptation to Climate Change Practices (US\$2 million with the World Bank);
2. “Adaptation to Climate Change Capacity Building for the Poorest Populations in the Communities in the Mopti and Timbuktu Regions” (US\$1.5 million with UNDP); and
3. “Resilience Building in the face of Climate Change through the Integrated Management of Agriculture and Livestock Production under the ‘Sustainable Land Management’ Approach in the Sahelian Zone in Mali” (US\$1.5 million with the FAO).

Very truly yours,

/s/

[STAMP]

Dr. Alamir Sinna Touré

GEF Operational Focal Point



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
SANITATION
Environment and Sustainable
Development Agency
[*Agence de l'Environnement et
du Développement Durable AEDD*]

REPUBLIC OF MALI



REPORT ON THE NATIONAL PORTFOLIO FORMULATION EXERCISE
FOR THE FIFTH PHASE OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

April 2011

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS

After the 5th replenishment of the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Trust Fund, the GEF Operational Focal Point in Mali coordinated a national exercise to establish national priorities for the use of GEF-5 resources. This exercise seeks to provide Mali with a framework document, which would serve as the basis for the programming of GEF-5 resources through a consultation process between the technical departments of the Government and the other stakeholders involved in the management of the environment. This exercise incorporated all stakeholders involved in the protection of the environment, including the focal points for environmental conventions, representatives from ministries, NGOs, civil society, the private sector, and the GEF Implementing Agencies.

In order to effectively conduct the exercise, Mali requested financial support of US\$30,000, set aside by the GEF for this purpose. Once the initial support was received, through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding, the Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD) had to pre-finance certain consultation activities before this sum was made available for its use.

This report summarizes and gives an account of the main results of the activities conducted.

II. CONSULTATIONS

The organizational approach is divided into several stages, based on a consultation process led by the department responsible for the environment and the GEF Implementing Agencies (the World Bank, UNDP, and FAO), and the organization of a national consultation workshop for the consolidation and prioritization of ideas according to national strategies. The workshop brought together all national actors represented on the National Environmental Council (CNE). The Council constitutes the space for consultation that provides strategic and policy guidelines for the protection of the environment. It brings together ministries and institutions as well as actors from civil society and the private sector. It is chaired by the Minister of Environment and Sanitation and has 67 members (cf. decree No.10-390/PM-RM of July 26, 2010, on the creation and operational modalities of the National Environmental Council). The list of participants in the various consultations is provided in Annex 1. To publicize GEF's activities in Mali, the press (ORTM) was invited to cover the national workshop.

2.1 Preliminary Consultations with GEF Agencies and Focal Structures

In preparing for the national workshop, a series of preliminary working meetings were held with convention focal structures within the environmental department and with the GEF Implementing Agencies, which sought to have more in-depth exchanges on the first ideas recorded. The various consultations are summarized below:

December 20, 2010: working meeting with the structures within the environmental department, including the focal points for the GEF focal areas. The meeting allowed for the recording of the first project ideas and their prioritization. An initial list of projects was drawn up. This served as the basis for exchanges during the national workshop.

- January 12, 2011: working meeting with FAO. The AEDD held one working meeting with Jean Marie Laurent from FAO on the project idea “Resilience Building in the face of Climate Change through the Integrated Management of Agriculture and Livestock Production under the Sustainable Land Management Approach in the Sahelian Zone.”
- March 2, 2011: working meeting with the World Bank. The AEDD had to have dialogue with Ms. Paola Agostini (TerraAfrica and GEF Regional Coordinator, AFTEN-World Bank, Washington) and Mr. Taoufiq Bennouna (World Bank Office, Bamako) on the concept note for a regional program on the Great Green Wall. The working meeting followed the ministerial consultation on the subject, held on February 19 in Bonn, and exchanges that the Malian delegation had with World Bank colleagues. The program provides a flexible framework that facilitates a response to the priorities of each country impacted by the Great Green Wall Initiative. The exchanges focused on the objective of the program, which seeks to promote the adoption of sustainable land and water management to improve the livelihoods that are dependent on natural resources and the operation of the ecosystem, and on Mali’s potential contribution to the Initiative. Mali intends to set aside a portion of its individual allocations from the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) for more than two different focal areas, in order to receive the additional allocation under the window for sustainable forest management. When combined with Least Developed Country (LDC) funds, this amounts to a total envelope of US\$12 million, which is in keeping with GEF’s strategic preferences.
- March 31, 2011: working meeting with the UNDP on the inclusion of two project ideas in a national capacity-building program for the management of natural resources and the environment. Such a program could receive cofinancing from the United Nations system valued at US\$14 million.

2.2 National Workshop

The consultation workshop on the priority project portfolio to be submitted to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was held from April 4–5, 2011 at the Mande Hotel in Bamako. Organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation, through the Environment and Sustainable Development Agency, this workshop brought together over sixty (60) participants representing national and local elected officials, technical units, civil society, and development partners. The workshop forms part of the exercise that Mali has undertaken for the formulation of the project portfolio to be submitted for GEF-5 funding.

The general aim is to provide Mali with a project portfolio that will serve as the basis for the programming of GEF-5 resources, through a consultation process between the technical departments of the Government and the other stakeholders involved in environmental management. Specifically, this means:

- Informing participants about GEF opportunities and its mechanism, the STAR;
- Drawing up an indicative list of projects, which could be developed and submitted for GEF-5 funding with a cost estimate; and
- Identifying the priority areas for the submission of the request for financing to the GEF for the period 2010–2014, by giving an outline of how the implementation of these projects will help fulfill the obligations to the Conventions (CBD, CCD, UNFCCC).

The opening ceremony was chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and

Sanitation, Mr. Abdoulaye Berthe. The proceedings were conducted by Mr. Souleymane Cisse (Technical Adviser/MES) and Adideye Mai'ga (Chairman of the Rural Development Committee of the National Assembly).

In order to ensure that the participants were fully apprised, the workshop provided communications on:

- the GEF and Mali's project portfolio;
- strategic guidelines in the areas of biodiversity, international waters, POPs, climate change and land degradation, through the Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management;
- the Great Green Wall Initiative; and
- the Small Grants Programme.

Subsequently, three (3) working groups were established around the GEF focal areas. These are:

1. Biodiversity and Biosecurity;
2. Climate Change and International Waters; and
3. Land Degradation and POPs.

Each group was mandated to add to the list of projects initially drafted and select priority projects in the GEF focal areas for the period 2010–2014.

III. MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND POLICY GUIDELINES IN THE GEF FOCAL AREAS

The country's economic activities are based essentially on the exploitation of natural resources (soil, plant cover, water, and aquatic and land fauna). The already high demand for these resources is expected to increase, owing to population growth and diverse needs for agricultural, livestock, and forest products. This trend is likely to continue and may end up accelerating the degradation and desertification process.

Compared to the average for the period 1961-1990, rainfall has been low. The ensuing phenomenon is drought, the harmful effects of which are, among others, insufficient water resources, the destruction of forest resources, the premature drying up of ponds and lakes, the decline in fish stocks, and the degradation of ecosystems.

An analysis of the problem of managing these natural resources shows the continued use of agricultural systems that are for the most part extensive and unsuitable, and unfavorable climate conditions, with successive periods of drought and the reduction in rainfall, resulting in significant degradation of natural resources and the environment.

In several places, this situation has resulted in a weakening of the natural ecosystems and a disruption of the balance between uses to meet the needs of humans and animals, and the conservation of natural resources.

More than 100,000 hectares of forest disappear each year after land clearing for agricultural use. Some 400,000 hectares were cleared to produce an overall estimated five million metric tons of fuel wood and charcoal; this level is projected to exceed seven million metric tons in 2010,

which is equivalent to 560,000 hectares.

In the North of the country, in the Sahelian and sub-Saharan zone (more than 2/3 of the surface area), there is an alarming progression of the desertification process over a vast sparsely populated area, with a major risk of silting of communication infrastructures and human settlements, as well as the Niger river, and the Delta system, comprising ponds and lakes. In the South, and more particularly around urban centers, in the vicinity of the Niger office, in the cotton and mining basin, the pressure on available resources is increasing at an alarming rate, since these are the resources that currently help meet food and energy needs.

In light of this degradation, Mali has developed sectoral strategies covering the GEF focal areas. They are summarized below:

3.1 Policy Guidelines for Biodiversity/Biosecurity

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan developed in 2001, as well as the National Meetings on the Environment, held in 2009, provided the policy guidelines for biodiversity conservation in Mali:

Knowledge Improvement:

- Have a national knowledge (general ecology, taxonomy, meteorology, genetic engineering, etc.) and research bank on biological diversity;
- Have a register of areas that are of interest because of specific flora, fauna, and ecosystems;
- Improve knowledge on the operation of ecosystems and plant and animal species of ecological or economic interest;
- Improve knowledge on the national genetic pool of plants cultivated, related wildlife species, races of domestic animals, and wild species;
- Have a national monitoring and surveillance system for biodiversity resources; and
- Have a record of traditional knowledge and practices on biological diversity.

Conservation of Resources

- Promote the establishment and maintenance of an integrated and representative network of protected areas (parks, fauna reserves, fish reserves, protected forests, etc.), covering 15 percent of the country's total surface area;
- Promote the sustainable use of flora and fauna;
- Ensure the preservation, or even the restoration, in a localized manner, of wild flora and fauna at risk of extinction;
- Ensure the *in situ* conservation of cultivated local plants and races of animals at risk of disappearing; and
- Promote *ex situ* conservation of local species.

Development

- Promote experimentation and the implementation of sustainable development models integrating the conservation of biological diversity;
- Promote ecological tourism at sites with a high potential in terms of biological resources; and
- Guarantee access to genetic resources and the equitable distribution of the benefits arising from their use.

Biotechnology

- Promote the use of biotechnologies in the development of biological resources and the preservation of endangered species;
- Ensure biosecurity; and
- Prevent and manage risks related to the handling, stocking, and transfer of living organisms modified by biotechnology.

3.2 Policy Guidelines for Sustainable Land Management

The guidelines for sustainable land management are found in the Strategic Investment Framework on Sustainable Land Management (SIF-SLM). Mali's vision for Sustainable Land Management is as follows: *“By 2025, Mali's strong political commitment will have led to the reversal of ongoing land degradation trends in the country, the improvement in the population's quality of life, and poverty reduction, thereby making Mali a benchmark country for SLM.”* In general, the SIF-SLM seeks to “sustainably reverse land degradation trends by involving all actors.” More specifically this means:

- ✓ Scaling up the use of SLM best practices to combat land degradation and biodiversity loss, and adapting to climate change; and
- ✓ Strengthening the technical and financial institutional capacities of the relevant actors in order to incorporate SLM into the country's development policies.

The areas of intervention are:

- ✓ On-the-ground support for activities to scale up SLM
 - Assisted Natural Regeneration Program (RNA)
 - Soil Conservation and Restoration (SCR)/Water and Soil Conservation (WSC) Program for the maintenance of soil fertility and to support the development of an Intensive Rice Production System (SRI)
 - Program for the intensification of reforestation
 - Management and development program for pastoral areas
 - Rural land tenure security program
 - Management program for forests and protected areas
 - Program to combat brush fires
 - Program to combat water and soil pollution
 - Program to promote fishing and aquaculture

- ✓ Strengthening of an enabling environment for SLM
- Support program for the improvement of the institutional environment
- ✓ Strengthening of advisory and commercial services that support SLM
- Support program for the coordinated planning of national commercial priorities that support SLM
- Support program for the promotion of investment initiatives and development of products resulting from SLM best practices
- ✓ Development of effective SLM knowledge acquisition and management, monitoring and evaluation, and information dissemination systems
- SLM knowledge management program
- Program for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SIF-SLM: The evaluation mechanism
- ✓ Implementation of a communication strategy to support SLM ownership and the adoption of best practices
- National SLM information, education, and communication program
- ✓ Capacity building for all SLM actors to encourage the implementation of the SIF-SLM
- Technical capacity-building program for actors (civil society, private sector, regional and local authorities, public sector, producers' organization, etc.) involved in SLM

3.3 Climate Change (CC)

Mali is a country that is very vulnerable to CC. Climate forecast models project a significant increase in temperatures, a decrease in rainfall, and an intensification of extreme weather phenomena (droughts, floods) in Mali in the decades to come.

Cognizant of its tremendous vulnerability to CC, Mali has had a national CC adaptation plan since 2007. Mali tries to take the harmful effects of CC into account in commune-level planning and development projects through adaptation actions.

In terms of greenhouse gas emission reductions, and despite the low level of emissions from this country, little effort has been made since 2003 to take advantage of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the carbon market, and to develop clean and sustainable projects. In 2010, the PO MC/MDP Mali (Carbon Market/Clean Development Mechanism) project provided greater insight into Mali's carbon potential, the opportunities in this area, and also how to organize the governance of this aspect of carbon.

The adaptation priorities established through the National Adaptation Plan of Action exercise are:

1. Promotion of improved varieties of major food crops, adapted to climatic conditions (millet, sorghum, maize, and rice)
2. Adoption of improved varieties of crops, adapted to climatic conditions

3. Diversification of revenue sources (income-generating activities: market gardening, fish-farming, microcredit)
4. Creation of grain banks
5. Agro-meteorological advice and cloud seeding
6. Construction of micro-dams and management of plains, lowlands, lakes, and ponds
7. Drilling of boreholes equipped with solar or wind-powered pump
8. Promotion of butane gas and alternatives to fuel wood
9. Capture of runoff water and restoration of water points (marshland, ponds, and lakes)
10. Awareness building among riparian populations about the construction of houses and water pollution
11. Awareness building among, regulation, and organization of populations for natural resources preservation (drafting of local agreements for reforestation and agroforestry)
12. Combating of brush fires
13. Adoption of WSC/SCR farming techniques
14. Promotion of composting techniques
15. Promotion and regeneration of fodder crops
16. Development of a technology package for training population groups in simple adaptation to climate change practices
17. Promotion of intensive livestock production
18. Promotion of Jatropha oil
19. Observation of climate change-related health problems

3.4 International Waters

Mali's waterways and aquifers (surface and underground waters) are almost entirely international waters. In light of this reality, Mali has undertaken to use intra-basin cooperation as a framework for development.

This will entail improving the management of Mali's international waters and, above all, ensuring that Mali derives as much benefit as possible from the international nature of its waterways and aquifer systems.

Mali will provide greater support so that basin organizations can implement the frames of reference for their sustainable development (Action Plan, Investment Programs, and Water Charter). Cooperation will have to be developed around the aquifer systems identified (Oullimenden, Taoudenni, interior Delta, and Gondo) in order to optimize, in the future, the use of underground water resources. Mali will work more closely with regional and international organizations in the area of water, to improve cooperation in terms of the sustainable management of shared waters.

Cooperation on International Waters according to the National Water Policy Document:

- The joint management of international waters will be preferred and, with this in mind, the following actions will be implemented:
- Specification of the objectives, the organization, and operational modalities of consultation bodies within countries with respect to issues related to the management of international waters
- Negotiation of international agreements for the establishment of committees for the management and protection of international waters
- Facilitation of the exchange of experiences and information on water, the harmonization of measurement methods, meetings among specialists
- Identification of priority areas for consultation on cooperation activities
- Promotion of the harmonization of measurement methods, and mechanisms for monitoring and processing information on water to facilitate the exchange of data and joint planning
- Holding of a public consultation on mechanisms to prevent and settle conflicts, and prevent damage related to floods or pollution

Mali's Commitments to the Management of International Waters

At the regional level:

- To this end, Mali is a member of all the relevant transboundary basin organizations: Niger Basin Authority (ABN), Senegal River Basin Organization (OMVS), Volta Basin Authority (ABV);
- The actions of basin organizations should help address the issues and challenges in common priority areas of development, namely:
 - the preservation of ecosystems;
 - the development of socioeconomic infrastructures;
 - capacity building and the participation of actors;
 - participation in activities of the Water Resources Coordination Center of ECOWAS, responsible for the effective implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in West Africa;
 - participation in the process underway for the establishment of a management institution for the transboundary aquifer system; and
 - participation in the activities of the African Union/New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU/NEPAD), and the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW).

At the international level, ratify and implement:

- international conventions affecting areas strongly linked to water (the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses, Conventions on Biodiversity and Climate Change, Ramsar, Desertification); and
- the statements and commitments made during major United Nations Conferences on water, the environment, and sustainable development.
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3.5 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was ratified by Mali on May 20, 2003. To protect and sustainably use the environment and, in particular, protect the health of human beings, the Government of Mali, through a long participatory process, developed the current National Implementation Plan (NIP), which includes all aspects of the concept of protecting the environment and health from Persistent Organic Pollutants. The drafting of this National Implementation Plan provided the opportunity to do a baseline study on the natural resources, ecosystems, and policies applied in these areas. This plan includes the following guidelines regarding the management of POPs:

Elimination of POP pesticides

Mali is not a pesticide-producing or importing country; however, there are large stocks of POP pesticides in several warehouses. All pesticides used in the country are imported and come from neighboring countries. Several ministries regulate the production and/or formulation of pesticides in Mali. The elimination of these POPs must be done through an action plan presented in the NIP.

Reduction of dioxins and furans

Dioxins and furans are produced involuntarily by heat sources. Slash-and-burn cultivation, brush fires, and the poor management of municipal and biomedical waste are the main sources of dioxin and furan emissions in Mali. Most of the best techniques available and the best environmental practices are not used because they are too costly. The NIP, which is a policy paper, lists as a priority the reduction in the discharge of these substances.

Ecologically sound management of PCBs

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) are chemical products formed by substituting one to ten chlorine atoms onto the biphenyl aromatic structure, and are represented by a possible collection of two hundred and nine (209) different compounds and the general formula $C_{12}H_xCl_y$, where $x = 0 - 9$ and $y = (10-x)$. In Mali, PCBs are governed by the following legislation:

- Law 01-020 of May 31, 2001 on pollution and nuisances; and
- Decree No. 2699/MICT (Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Transportation) of October 6, 2001.

The financing of the costs for the destruction of PCBs is a discussion that highlights the responsibility of several actors, including owners and manufacturers of PCBs. These products are extremely dangerous, which is why they must be managed in an ecologically sound manner.

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Comment: The translator has remained faithful to the source French text, despite the apparent contradictory sentences under this sub-heading. The author (s) may wish to revisit this paragraph.

IV. PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR SUBMISSION FOR FUNDING UNDER THE STAR

The priority projects to be submitted by Mali are as follows:

Focal area	Project idea	STAR amount	Targeted implementing agency	Observations
Biodiversity	Promotion of Ecotourism in Gourma, the Interior Delta of the Niger River, the Dogon Plateau, and Akle-Azouad	1.56	World Bank	This is the biodiversity component of Mali's contribution to the Great Green Wall Initiative program
	Regional Project to Build Capacity and Strengthen Implementation, in the WAEMU Countries and Sub-Region, of National and Sub-Regional Frameworks on Access to Genetic Resources and the Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Use - ABS-WAEMU	0.40	UNEP	Contribution to the regional project
Climate Change	Promote the Local Production of Renewable Sources of Energy in the Great Green Wall	1.0	World Bank	Mali's contribution to the Great Green Wall Initiative program
	Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in the Mopti and Timbuktu Regions	2.14	UNDP	Climate change component of the natural resource management capacity-building program
	Stabilizing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Road Transport Through Doubling of Global Vehicle Fuel Economy by 2050: the Global Fuel Efficiency Initiative - Phase II	0.40	UNEP	Contribution to a regional project
Sustainable Land Management	Promotion of Sustainable Land Management Best Practices (Restoration of Degraded Land, Maintenance of Soil Fertility, Management of Brush Fires, etc.)	2.04	World Bank	Mali's contribution to the Great Green Wall Initiative program
	Integration of Sustainable Land Management into the Development Plans for the Sikasso, Mopti, and Timbuktu Regions (US\$14 million - UNDP) (US\$1.240 million)	1.20	UNDP	The "sustainable land management" component of the natural resource and environmental management capacity-building program
	Community Actions for Sustainable Land Management (SGP/GEF)	0.80	UNDP	Contribution to the Small Grants Programme
STAR Total		9.54		

V. PRIORITY PROJECTS OUTSIDE THE STAR

5.1 International Waters

1. The project entitled “Reversing Water Degradation Trends in the Niger Basin in Mali” (CFAF 767 million).
2. *Niger River Bank Management Project in Tamani and Segou* (CFAF 800,000,000). The study has already been conducted. The bidding documents have been prepared and co-financing is possible. The study provides for mechanical and organic management.
3. The project to Protect International Waters in Faleme Against the Harmful Effects of Traditional Gold Panning (pollution and obstruction of the river bed) - Cost: CFAF 450,000,000).

5.2 Persistent Organic Pollutants

1. National Program to Eliminate POPs (US\$3 million, with a contribution expected from the national budget). The program will target:
 - capacity building in the collection and elimination of POP pesticides (US\$3 million, GEF);
 - dioxin and furan emissions reduction;
 - the updating of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention; and
 - NGO/CBO community actions (SGP/GEF).
2. The Regional Pesticide Management Capacity-Building Program for the Member States of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).
3. The project to “Build Capacity for Community Monitoring of the Impact of POPs in Mali’s Cotton-Growing Areas” (under enabling activities).

5.3 Adaptation Funds (LDCF and SCCF)

1. The Development of a Technology Package for Training Populations in Simple Adaptation to Climate Change Practices. This project, which will cost US\$2 million, will be developed with World Bank support.
2. Resilience Building in the face of Climate Change through the Integrated Management of Agriculture and Livestock Production under the “Sustainable Land Management” Approach in the Sahelian Zone in Mali. This project, which will cost US\$ 1.5 million, will be developed with FAO support.
3. Adaptation to Climate Change Capacity Building for the Poorest Populations in the Communities in the Mopti and Timbuktu Regions. This project, which will cost US\$ 1.5 million, will be developed with UNDP support.

VI. PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

Mali has a keen interest in the programmatic approach. Discussions were therefore held with the World Bank and UNDP, respectively, with a view to integrating some of these selected ideas into two programs. With respect to the World Bank, the program relates to Mali’s contribution to the Great Green Wall Initiative. As regards UNDP, the program concerns capacity building in sustainable natural resource and environmental management in Mali. Both institutions have been asked to prepare the requisite concept notes, which will be forwarded to you shortly.

VII. PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL PROJECTS

Mali intends to use its individual allocations to contribute to the following two regional projects:

1. The Regional Project to Build Capacity and Strengthen Implementation, in the WAEMU Countries and Sub-Region, of National and Sub-Regional Frameworks on Access to Genetic Resources and the Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Use — ABS-WAEMU; and
2. The “Stabilizing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Road Transport Through Doubling of Global Vehicle Fuel Economy by 2050: the Global Fuel Efficiency Initiative - Phase II” project.

VIII. ANNEXES

Other project ideas figuring under sustainable land management

- Reforestation to restore degraded land in the Sahelian Zone
- Integrated management of nuisance aquatic plants (salvinia, typha, and water hyacinth) in the river basin and their transformation into green manure for cropland fertilization
- Reversing land and water degradation trends in the Bani River Basin
- Integrated watershed management
- Management of the Mali–Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire transboundary ecosystems based on the monitoring of brush fires and management of burned areas.

Annex

List of Participants at the Meeting of Officials from the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation (MES)

No.	Name	Entity	Address	
			Tel.	E-mail
1.	Souleymane Cissé	TA/MES		souleymanecisse2002@yahoo.fr
2.	Alassane B. Maïga	DNEF		albonmaïga@yahoo.fr
3.	Mamadou Gakou	AEDD		mgkou@yahoo.fr
4.	Alfousseini Siméga	ABFN		Alfousseinisemega0@gmail.com
5.	Oumar Katilé	DAF		oumar_katile@yahoo.fr
6.	Aboubacrine Cissé	AEDD		cisséNo1@yahoo.fr
7.	Alamir Sinna Touré	OFP/GEF		astoure@hotmail.com
8.	Ousmane Sogoré	DNAPCPN		
9.	Mamdou Doumbia	ANGSEM		

List of Participants at the Working Session with UNDP

No.	Name	Entity	Address	
			Tel.	E-mail
1.	Mamadou Gakou	AEDD		mgkou@yahoo.fr
2.	Aïda Nbo Keïta	UNDP		aida.mbo-keita@undp.org
3.	Abdoulaye Bayoko	UNDP		abdoulaye.bayoko@undp.org
4.	Alamir Sinna Touré	OFP/GEF		astoure@hoimail.com

List of Participants at the Working Session with the FAO

No.	Name	Entity	Address	
			Tel.	E-mail
1.	Jean Marie Laurent	FAO Consultant		jmlaurent@eurohonduras.com
2.	Mamadou Gakou	AEDD		mgkou@yahoo.fr
3.	Mohamed Soumaré	FAO Project Coordinator		
4.	Alamir Sinna Touré	OFP/GEF		astoure@hotmail.com

List of Participants at the Working Session with the World Bank

No.	Name	Entity	Address	
			Tel.	E-mail
1.	Paola Agostini	World Bank, Washington		Pagostini@worldbank.org
2.	Taoufiq Bennouna	World Bank, Bamako		tbennouna@worldbank.org
3.	Mamadou Gakou	AEDD		mgkou@yahoo.fi
4.	Alamir Sinna Touré	OFP/GEF		astoure@hotmail.com

List of participants at the consultative workshop on the priority projects portfolio to be submitted for GEF-5 funding (April 4–5, 2011)

No.	Name	Entity	Address	
			Telephone (land line/cellular)	E-mail
1.	Barou Mamadou Coulibaly	STOP-SAHEL	20 23 33 80	stopsahel@orangemali.net
2.	Abdourahamane Diop	NEF-MALI	21 20 45 24	adiop@neareast.org
3.	Ibrahima Diakité	AEDD	76 45 43 22	ibrahima_diakite@yahoo.fr
4.	Cdt Abdoulaye Tamboura	DREF Timbuktu	21 92 11 80	Tam_abdoulaye@yahoo.fr
5.	Mohamed Ag Hamaty	NFP/CBD-DNEF	66 98 25 50	
6.	Balla Sissoko	DNACPN	20 29 24 10	balsissouko@yahoo.fr
7.	Sekou N'Faly Sissoko	DN Météo	76 13 86 64	Sekou_bonfaly@yahoo.fr
8.	Ibrim I Maiga	TA/PRSP	76 18 14 78	Ibrahim_issoufi@yahoo.fr
9.	Bassaro Silimana	UICN	77 35 12 03	Bassaro-silimana@iucn.org
10.	Moussa Kone	DRACPN Sikasso	66 85 28 18	dracpn/sik@yahoo.fr
11.	Ms. Toure Hawa Minta	AEDD	76 45 77 63	hawaminta@yahoo.fr
12.	Ms. Toure Zahiatou Maiga	ABFN	76 47 3 1 20	zalihatoumaiga@yahoo.fr
13.	Housseini Amadou Maiga	SFN/ABN/DNH	66 72 28 48	housseiniamaiga@yahoo.fr
14.	Ousmane S Samassekou	CCA-NGO	76 41 77 00	
15.	Boubakar Traore	AEDD	75 20 20 40	
16.	Dr Allassane Ba	AEDD	66 73 73 64	padelia.mali@gmail.com
17.	Dr Mahamadou Traore	AEDD	76 45 08 93	Traoremouha2@yahoo.fr
18.	Mori M Konate	SECO-NGO	76 41 43 56	secoong@orangemali.net
19.	Oucinatou Kante	DNPIA	76 41 39 82	oucinatoukante@yahoo.fr
20.	Moriba Nomoko	SEKO-GRAINE	76 41 93 40	
21.	Yaya S Djire	DNGM	76 04 10 70	jireymk@yahoo.fr
22.	Yacouba Traore	A M M (Sikasso)	66 98 6682	Yatraore63@yahoo.fr
23.	Alassane Kanoute	PAPE	66 75 50 38	kanoutealassane@yahoo.fr
24.	Aida M'Bo Keita	PNVD	20 70 00 13	aida.mbo-keita@undp.org
25.	Mamadou Gakou	AEDD	20 23 58 67	mgkou@yahoo.fr
26.	Souleymane Cisse	TA/MES	66 89 70 24	souleymanecisse2002@yahoo.fr
27.	Mohamed Abideye	A.N.	76 43 63 17	abideye@yahoo.fr
28.	Bourama Niagate	OPNBB Directorate	76 46 14 98	niagate@yahoo.fr
29.	Thierno Seydou Diarra	HCC	76 33 54 15	tiernodiarra@yahoo.fr
30.	Melamie Mechel	PACINDHA	64 57 26 32	melahie_mechel@yahoo.com
31.	Noel Diarra	PACINDHA	66 53 55 31	nldiarra@yahoo.fr
32.	Toumani Diallo	AGCC-Mali	76 12 30 57	diallotoumani@yahoo.fr
33.	Oumar Diallo	DNACPN	76 18 3561	Odiallo47@yahoo.fr
34.	Abdoulaye Traore	DNACPN	66 71 72 90	aotraore@yahoo.fr
35.	Ms. Goundo Sissoko	CAFFO	66 78 00 81	cafo@afribonemali.net
36.	Kouboutan Coulibaly	DNEF	66 98 09 60	kouboutan@yahoo.fr
37.	Dr Abdou Y. Maiga	I E R	76 44 95 83	Maiga_abdou54@yahoo.fr

38.	Mama Aissatou Diarra	DMPD/MEF	66 72 72 55	aimeediarra@hotmail.com
39.	Idrissa Sidi Maiga	DREF-GAO	76 10 77 82	drengao@yahoo.fr
40.	Hamadoun O. Sidibe	DNEF	66 79 72 76	Sidibe2003@yahoo.fr
41.	Koita Aissata Maiga	SGP/GEF	66 96 96 85	aissata@orangemali.net
42.	Oumar S.M. Kaba	SGF/GEF	66 74 53 43	Oumar.kaba@orangemali.net
43.	Samba Diallo	RECTORAT U.B	66.74 71 2.1	foulasamba@yahoo.fr
44.	Daouda Diallo	AEDD	76 32 75 77	daoudial@gmail.com
45.	Idrissa Maiga	AEDD-AdmServ	66 93 18 18	idiviliki@hotmail.com
46.	Alamir Sinna Toure	AEDD-FP-GEF	66836217	astoure@hotmail.com
47.	Assetou Bagayoko	AEDD	76 37 60 18	assetoubagayoko@yahoo.fr
48.	Alidji Hamadoun Gutteye	ADCOPS	66 71 17 47	adcop@yahoo.fr
40.	Ibrahim Dembele	DNEF/PAZU	66 05 07 56	Idem21@yahoo.fr
50.	Dosson Traore	DNA	76 05 06 22	traoredosson@yahoo.fr
51.	Amadou Maiga	AMAVT	66 71 37 24	Arboncana2003@yahoo.fr
52.	Mohmed A. Maiga	DREF/Kidal		drefkidal@yahoo.fr
53.	Moussa Traore	GRDR/Kayes	79 10 05 47	
54.	Kouneke Diarra	DRACPN/Segou		dracpnsegou@yahoo.fr
55.	Amadou Diakite	DRACPN/Koulikoro		
56.	Amadou Dembele	NGO- Mali FOLKECENTER	65 96 0143	
57.	Zoumana Diarra	ADCOPS	79 43 54 12	
58.	Ms. Sidibé Hawa Traore	AAILD		hawatraos@yahoo.fr
59.	Gouro F Diarra	Sankarani Basin		Diarra_gf@hotmail.com
60.	Ms. Diawara Fanta Doumbia	OPNBB	77 12 32 53	
61.	Sékou Ouologuem	DNPIA	63 12 89 4 1	
62.	Ms. Fily Toure	AGIR		filytoure@gmail.com
63.	Diawoye Konte	DNII	78 21 43 54	Kontediaw@yahoo.fr
64.	Moussa Keita	GMM-SA		Moussak_at@yahoo.fr
65.	Ibrahim Maiga	AEDD	66 78 15 40	

Chair

/s/

Souleymane Cissé

TA/MES

First Rapporteur

/s/

Alamir Sinna Touré

GEF Focal Point

Second Rapporteur

/s/

Mori Moussa Konaté

SECO-NGO
