

**NETHERLANDS CLIMATE
ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
(NCAP)**

**MALI WORKPLAN
–edited summary–**

9 September 2004

Background :

1. Mali signed the Convention Centres Nations United on the Climatic Changes (CCNUCC) in Rio de Janeiro to the summit of the Earth in June 1992 and ratified it December 25, 1994.
2. As part to the Convention Mali prepared and submitted his/her/its first national communication to the sixth conference of parts (COP6) September 13, 2000 in the Hague (Low Country) with a financing of the Fund for the World environment.
3. The preparation and the regular submissiveness of the national communication to the conference of parts (COP) makes part of liabilities of all parts to the Convention. In this objective Mali is going to prepare his/her/its second national communication in accordance with instructions of preparation of the national communications of countries non appendix 1 adopted by the COP to his/her/its eighth session (Decision - 17/CP8). results of the phase 1 and the phase 2 of the Dutch program will contribute to the preparation of this second communication.

Objectives

4. Under the NCCSAP2, the emphasis of the programme is on studies in the area of adaptation, with a specific focus on examining the linkages between poverty and climate change and the consequences of climate change on the livelihood systems of poor communities. The ultimate objective of the Malian proposal is to formulate climate change policies that are consistent with the Mali poverty reduction strategy, thus facilitating the mainstreaming of these policies into district as well national development plans.

Purpose

5. The broad purpose of NCCSAP2 is to:
 - Identify, through investigations of the bio-physical and socio-cultural-economic environments, a range of methods by which Mali may improve its capacity to respond effectively, efficiently and sustainable to future climate change.
 - Incorporate experience gained from the critical examination of present climate-related problems in the design of appropriate responses to anticipated but, as yet unquantifiable, future climate change.
 - Identify transferable models of good practice in response to present climate-related hazards.
 - Involve a wide range of stakeholders from governmental institutions and civil society in these investigations, in the knowledge that appropriate responses will involve the whole of society.
 - Examine the plight of the most vulnerable members of society in relation to climate-related threats, with particular reference to livelihood strategies.
 - Raise awareness of the threat of climate change among policy-makers, the private sector and civil society.
6. The specific purpose of this Part I of the NCCSAP2 is to strengthen the knowledge base at the national level, on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the areas of human health, fisheries, agriculture and land management. Part I of

NCCSAP2 will also focus on capacity building, dissemination of the outcomes of the first national communication and sensitisation of policymakers, especially parliamentarians and chief directors of relevant government ministries, on the implication of the climate change convention and its attendant Kyoto Protocol.

7. While the Executive Strategic of struggle against the poverty addresses environmental and poverty linkages through strategic environmental assessment carried out on the Executive Strategic of struggle against the poverty the Executive Strategic of struggle against the poverty, there is no reflection upon the potential impacts of climate change and climate variability –particularly rising temperature and reduced rainfall on vulnerable communities. A paper linking climate change adaptation and poverty, including gender and governance issues, will be prepared to address this gap in the GPRS, and is central to the NCCSAP2 effort.

Problem Description

8. Mainstreaming climate change policies into national development plans has been a Herculean task facing many countries. Efforts to integrate climate change mitigations measures into national development plans and programmes have been successful, the integration of climate change adaptation measures has seen very little success, partly because adaptation has not had the attention it deserves.
9. The Third Assessment Report (TAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has contributed to the understanding of both the science and impacts of climate change by bringing to the attention of governments from developed and developing countries the need to give more serious consideration to adaptation to climate change.
 10. Problems bound to the adaptation to the climate change adaptation are essentially felt at the level local with little or not impact at the level global. The mobilization of financings for the stake in implementation of adaptation programs was always competitive with programs of attenuation for the always limited resources.
11. The NCCSAP2 constitutes a good opportunity for Mali to take in account some essential aspects of understanding of the adaptation and inventory of knowledge local all indispensable things to the development and the stake in future implementation of NAPA.

List of products:

12. The principal produces of the NCCSAP2 for Mali will be a consisting report on the adaptation for the CCNUCC and a better backing of national capacity for the development of politics and programs in the climate change domain with a particular accent on the struggle against poverty.
13. The NCSSAP2 is planned for a length of 3 years subdivided in two phases. The part 1 will include several products among whom:

- a) A document of assessment of the socio-economic impacts of options of NCCSAP1 and their costs of adaptations and including ties with the strategic setting of struggle against poverty;
- b) An updating of greenhouse gas inventory in the energy sector ;
- c) A selection of techniques and domestic technologies of middle and small scales based on the experiences convenient of adaptation to the climatic change in the domain of water resources ;
- d) A selection of techniques and small and middle scale technologies for agriculture for the adaptation to resources in water in the climate change domain;
- e) The description of a strategy on the implication of the private sector in climate change activities ;
- f) A activities contributing to the development of the second national communication of Mali ;
- g) A document on perceptions (on behalf of the farming women) of the vulnerability and the risks in relation to the climatic changes including analyses of adaptation options;
- h) Reports (reports, audio, or video) on strategies of community awareness non alphabetiser either alphabetiser in the local languages.
- i) A report on the adaptation for the conference of parts (COP).

14. In addition, the part 1 will contribute to the backing of capacity, to the awareness of the public, to the awareness on the climate change and to the diffusion of results of NCCSAP1 and the initial communication.

15. Mainstreaming climate change policies into the strategic setting of struggle against poverty is a crucial aspect for the NCCSAP2 in Mali. While knowing that this objective can be reached fully during the part 2 of NCCSAP2, a preliminary work in this sense will start during the Part 1. It is also foreseen that the part 2 of NCCSAP2 will pursue the setting up of a national policy of adaptation in domains of agriculture and water resources and to the stake in concrete project implementation identified for the adaptation in the domain of water resource during the phase 1 and of which appropriate conditions of implementation have been refined during the part 1 of NCCSAP2. Results of parts 1 and 2 of NCCSAP2 will be used in the second communication of Mali.

Justification of planned outputs and Activities :

A. Generalities:

16. The project document of NAPA of Mali has been elaborated under the tutelage of the Ministry of the environment (STP/CIGQE). The document has been adopted but the stake in implementation of activities foreseen began not first. The document of the NCCSAP2 is also in the process of to be elaborated under the tutelage of (STP/CIGQE) Ministry of the environment.

17. It makes that since the identification of two program activities a particular attention has been carried on the complementarities of the two projects. In addition, it is practically the same actors that are going to intervene in the two projects what permits advantage to encourage this complementarities and the synergism between the two projects.

18. Indeed, the foreseen activities in the NAPA concern the identification of the most vulnerable ecological zones especially, the assessment of the vulnerability of the main sectors of activity and the main resources at the level national as well as the proposition of activities allowing an adaptation of the country at the climate change in the important sectors.

19. However, most criterias of assessment in the NAPA are based on the physical aspects and in the NCCSAP2 the accent will be put on the socio-economic and political aspects of the adaptation to climate change effects with a particular accent for the socio-economic impact assessment on the most poor communities notably women.

20. The impacts translation in term of growth of poverty will constitute a good reference mark for the development of NAPA in relation to measures of adaptation to foresee. The restraint of water resources constitutes a priority for Mali. It is why, the major part of the money of the part 1 of NCCSAP2 will be dedicated to water resources.

B. Assessment of costs of adaptation and the socio-economic impacts of options of NCCSAP1 :

21. While the document of the strategic setting of struggle against poverty recognizes links between environment and poverty, there is not any reflection on the socio-economic potential impacts of the climatic change (in individuals for an increase of temperature and for a reduction of rainfall) on the vulnerable communities.

22. It is however foreseeable that the most resource less populations (as the farming populations and women in particular) are most vulnerable because their main activities based on the use of resources in water are going to know, a lot of losses because of a possible reduction of the rainfall. The analysis of costs of adaptation of options of the phase 1 and the assessment of their socio-economic impacts will be made to establish ties with the struggle against poverty. **A capacity building workshop with an international technical assistance will be need before this study.** This survey will come to fill this gap in the document of the strategic setting of struggle against poverty of Mali.

C. Identification and selection of techniques and technologies of adaptation in the domain of in water resources in relation to agriculture and to the domestic uses:

24. The adaptation to the climate changes in the domain of resources in water constitutes principals segments of the budget and will be cantered on three specific domains.

a) The major part of water problems to Mali concerns the domestic need satisfaction in drinking water in surroundings farming and semi urban and the satisfaction of needs in water in farming environment for agriculture livestock and fishery. For it an example of follow-up of water uses in a farming environment will be developed to illustrate the demand in water. This tirvey of case will include problems of availability in drinking water, problems appropriate in value of resources in water of the locality, problems of health especially bound to water for the most poor communities.

b) The part inventory and classificavion of technologies will be based for example on techniques and traditional or indigenou technologies to small scale in the domain of agriculture (agriculture counts for at least for 90% of needs in water in Mali). studies will be localized within the farming communities and will be based on the convenient aspects with peasants or inhabitants in relation with the local knowledge to sequence techniques and the most suitable technologies in a locality or in a given sector. These studies can already lean on works existing in the locality in the domain of the water management for the different needs. They will be coordinated with the national programs of lasting management of resources in

water in order to bring a complementarity to these programs and no a duplication of these programs.

It is also desirable that this added value concerns opportunities and constraints at the level local to define convenient manner what are strategies of water management most feasible (in opposition with the theory) in relation to the adaptation to the climate change. Women will especially be implied in this survey. Results of identification and the classification of technologies to small and medium scales will also contribute to improve the content of messages addressed to the farming populations.

c) The management of the demand centered on the adaptation in the domain of resources in water will be based on results of studies of end uses follow-up. Work will make himself in collaboration with the national institutions and the others institutions concerned by water to adopt (to an institutional level appropriate) the strategies realistic of lasting management of water and improvement of health.

25. Three sites will be identified to act as pilot sites to the initiation of a strategy of adoption of adaptation measures to the climate changes in farming environment in the domain of resources in water. These sites will be chosen because of a necessity of adaptation in the sector of water resources following the climate change.

26. Activities on each sites include :

- a) Investigation and dialogue by populations for the identification of the local solutions (by an ONG and a local technical service)
- b) Ranking of local options choices during a local workshop with précis terms of reference
- c) Formation and support to the local populations in view of their full involvement in the implementation of the retained options during a local workshop by a technical structure.
- d) Confection of a guide for the adaptation (in local language) in the domain of water resources.
- e) Designation of a local association of populations for the follow-up of the implementation of options (choice of a technical structure of support and accompaniment on the site).
- f) Mission of follow-up and assessment by the national committee of piloting on sites.
- g) Diffusion of the guide through associations and organizations peasants.

E. Initiation of policies in the climate change domain :

The initiation of a national policy in the climate change domain notably in the domain of the adaptation to the climatic changes will be made through certain activities including :

- a) identification of the good local traditional practices census having ties with the adaptation to the climate changes (investigations and local consultations)
- b) information and the awareness on reasons and climate change impacts (local workshop)
- c) the formation to the practical method of adaptation and attenuation of climate change impacts at the level local (local workshop)
- d) the initiation to the introduction of adaptation measures in the formulation of development activities (local workshops);
- e) the support to the constitution of a permanent national network of collection of information on the climate change and to the constitution of a data basis (network of

- collection formed by the technical services, the ONGS and local and national associations);
- f) preparation of supports of information and awareness of decision-makers with propositions of concrete solutions of adaptation and appropriate implementation strategy including explanation and diffusion of the National action Plan of adaptation to the climate change (NAPA).
 - g) Initiation of a round table of partners to the development around the adaptation to the climate change in relation with NAPA.

F. Information, awareness and sensitisation of the public and dissemination:

27. Manuals of information and **sensitisation** will be elaborated in the local languages as well as the documentary movies and the audiovisual cassettes to increase information and the sensitisation in relation to the adaptation in the climate change domain. The diffusion of results of the phase 1 of NCCSAP will also be pursued through these channels. The Ministry of the environment (STP/CIGQE), the Ministry of the Territorial administration and the local collectivities, the Ministry of agriculture, livestock and the fishing, the Ministry of the promotion of the woman of the child and the family will be parts taking of this phase.

28. The translation of results of NCCSAP1 will be made in a simple and comprehensible language by populations and their diffusion will be pursued

G. Perception of risks and climate change impacts by the women :

29. A survey will have started learning on perceptions of risks the climatic changes for the farming populations and in particular for women. This survey will be made on the social bases and will identify the risks, the impacts of climate change for the women and the existing strategies to reduce these. It will also formulate recommendations for the feasibility of adaptation options that could improve the existing strategies at the level local also.

H. Collaboration with other countries and regional canterers :

30. In collaboration with other countries and regional canterers as the CILSS, Agrhymet, ACMAD there is an opportunity to share the experience in the optics of the production of a regional document for the CCNUCC and for the NEPAD and also to exchange the best practices in the new and renewable energy domain, the improvement of the awareness of the public and methods of research. It include the familiarisation with the suitable numeric models. There will be a strategy on the manner to imply the private sector in questions of climatic change in a regional context

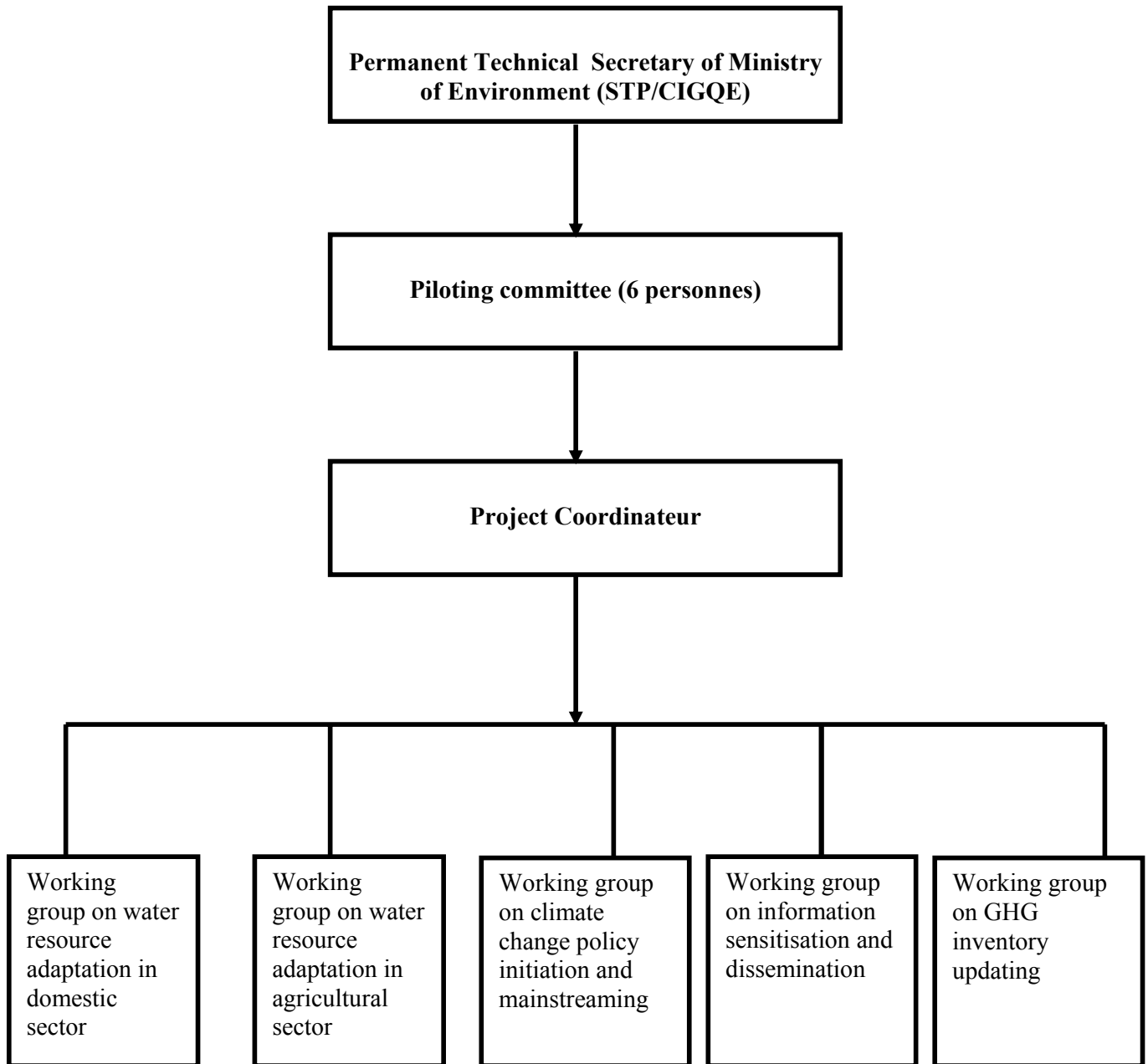
I. Backing of capacities :

31. The part 1 of NCCSAP2 will include a big part of capacity backing. This activity will continue during the part 2 of NCCSAP2. Among these activities one can note:

32. The constitution of a data base and the spatial integration of data in a geographical information system (GIS) will require a technical support. The assessment of costs of adaptation and the socio-economic impacts will be made with an international technical support (workshop).

33. The formation of the local populations by the technical services and the competent NGOs through seminaries and local workshops to permit them to actively participate in the implementation of retained adaptation options.

J. Executive institutional framework of NCCSAP2 :



Elements of work groups are chosen by the coordinator and the STP according to criteria's of expertise of every activity.

35. The project is under the tutelage of the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of the environment (STP/CIGQE). The contracting part in Mali is this institution.

36. The Coordination is achieved by a national coordinator whose missions are:

- The coordination of the study execution and the organization of shops and seminars,
- The administrative and financial management of activities of NCCSAP2,
- information,
- The production of reports of activity and all other documents of NCCSAP2 to ETC International (in Netherlands) and to the Low Country embassy in Mali.

37. The Committee of piloting will be composed of six members of which:

1. representative of the Government;
2. technical service representatives;
- 1 representative of the private sector;
- 1 representative of the Low Country embassy.

All members of the piloting committee should have a good knowledge in the climatic change domain. The committee has for tasks of:

- to provide advices on propositions of activities of the project,
- to produce advices in progress on activities,
- to facilitate exchanges with the other activities of active development in the same sense that activities of the project to Mali or in the under - region. It must be made in narrow collaboration with the group of experts of NCCSAP2.

The committee could be put in place by co-option and could be approved positively by the STP/CIGQE or by the Ministry of the environment.

K. Stakeholders :

38. Several multidisciplinary stakeholders will be consulted during NCCSAP2. These partners will be of the governmental Institutions, of the private sector, of the civil society, of the ONGS, of the university, of the Big Schools, of Institutions of research of the technical services of the state, of the organizations as well as associations and organizations peasants. Among these partners one can mention:

- a) the Ministry of the environment,
- b) the Ministry of Mines of water and the energy,
- c) the Ministry of the agriculture of raising and the Fishing,
- d) the National Centre of the Scientific and Technological Research,
- e) the National school of engineer of Bamako,
- f) the Farming Polytechnic institute of Katibougou,
- g) the university of Mali,
- h) the Ministry of the social Development and the aged people,
- i) the Ministry of the Territorial administration,
- j) the Farming economy institute
- k) the Ministry of the economy and finances
- l) the Ministry of the Trade and the industry,
- m) the Ministry of health,
- n) the Ministry of the Plan and the statistical,
- o) the National Direction of the Meteorology.
- e) the Netherlands Embassy

Activities Months	Discrete Events	Programme Interventions	Ongoing (Management)	Mali Effort	Technical Assistance	
1	Socio economical analyse of NCSSAP1 adoption option assesment	Capacity building of working group socio economic analyse of NCSSAP 1 option Public awareness raising, sensitisation, dissemination and mainstreaming	↓	X	X	
2						
3						
4	Water resource adaptation assesment and scooping a centralized database	End use sure very, Identification and technology ranking demand site management and implementation strategy elaboration, public awareness raising, sensitisation , dissemination and mainstreaming			X	X
5						
6						
7						
8						
9	Gender paper on the perception of climate change risks and vulnerability	Women dialogue and listening and elaboration of a paper based on women perception of adaptation and risks, public awareness raising, sensitisation, dissemination and main streaming.			X	
10						
11						
12	Development of a climate change policy	Collecte of the existing experiences data and information in the adaptation framework public awareness raising, sensitisation, dissemination and mainstreaming.			X	X
13						
14						
15						
16	Information awareness raising awareness	Report (audio, video, paper) public awareness raising, sensitisation, dissemination and mainstreaming			X	
17						
18	Regional linkage and contingency (transversal through all the others activities)	International collaboration and exchange, and final report writing			X	

Figure 2 : Timeline of NCAP

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