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GREEN CLIMATE FUND

United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for NAP/Readiness project financed by the Green Climate Fund

Project title: Strengthening climate adaptation in key sectors of Mali to contribute to a climate resilient green economy		
Implementing Partner (GCF Executing Entity): UNDP		**Execution Modality:** Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: By 2024, communities manage sustainably and equitably natural resources and the environment and are more resilient to the adverse effects of climate change.		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: 3.1 Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate		**UNDP Gender Marker:** 2
Quantum Project ID: 01004671		**Quantum Award ID: 1394458**
UNDP- PIMS ID number: 9698		**GCF ID number: MLI-RS-008**
Planned start date: 28 April 2025		**Planned end date:** 28 July 2029 (includes an additional grace period of three months)
PAC meeting date: TBC		

Brief project description:

As a landlocked country, Mali is particularly vulnerable to climate stress because of its socio-economic status, its geographical location and its climate-sensitive economy. The country is already experiencing increasingly unpredictable climate patterns, including irregular rainfall, frequent flooding, and strong winds. Climate projections show that temperature increase could range from 2.0°C to 2.2°C by 2030, with projected decrease of 10mm in annual precipitation by 2080 and more frequent and extreme dry and wet spells. Mali has demonstrated strong commitment to addressing climate change, with the recent formulation of a NAP in 2023/2024, including several milestones aimed at strengthening climate resilience. This first NAP (2024-2033), formulated in 2023-2024, aimed to amplify and consolidate the identification and prioritization of short and medium-term adaptation

measures identified through the NDC and its investment plan, strengthen visibility and the impacts of adaptation actions, and communicate support needs. However, this first NAP is considered preliminary as it faces several challenges, including the absence of a long-term vision and comprehensive coverage of all key sectors; weak coordination of climate governance and insufficient capacity at both national and local levels; the limited availability of downscaled climate scenarios; risk assessments too limited in scope and scale, and inadequate and fragmented financing.

The 'Strengthening climate adaptation in key sectors of Mali to contribute to a climate resilient green economy' project aims to provide a comprehensive adaptation planning framework, with sectoral adaptation plans, while enhancing associated coordination mechanisms and capacities. It will build on the first NAP that has been developed using existing data and baseline information. It does so by providing a more in-depth characterization of adaptation needs in key sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, energy, waste, transport infrastructure, and health). It also ensures a more comprehensive consideration of cross-sectoral issues critical to Mali's context, including gender, social inclusion and protection, peace and security, and human mobility. With this focus, the NAP readiness project seeks to contribute to establishing a clear pathway towards resilient development within and across sectors. This project would do so through strengthening adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination (Outcome 3.1) by developing sectoral adaptation plans and revising the first NAP, enhancing institutional capacities, and ensuring effective decision-making through improved coordination frameworks across sectors and national and subnational administrative levels. It would produce evidence-based adaptation solutions (Outcome 3.2) by supporting the production of downscale climate scenarios and conducting detailed climate vulnerability assessments at the sectoral level and supporting monitoring and reporting efforts feeding into reporting under the UNFCCC. Additionally, it would increase adaptation finance (Outcome 3.4) by conducting more rigorous appraisal and prioritization of adaptation options, exploring funding sources for the NAP and supporting the development of a concept note. By addressing barriers related to governance, capacity, information availability, and financing, the project intends to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient future for Mali.

FINANCING PLAN	
GCF grant	USD 1,993,000 (without DP fee)
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 1,993,000 (without DP fee)**

SIGNATURES		
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** 12/11/2025

Disbursement. The UNDP CO is aware of the conditions of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding as specified in the FWA (and in particular Clause 4 of the FWA). To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of UNDP, UNDP must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance, as well as understanding that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting all conditions listed in the FA.

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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Country's background and context

Socio-economic context

1. Mali is a landlocked nation in Western Africa situated in the Sahel and Sahara regions. Its population was approximately 20 million in 2020, which is anticipated to double by 2035. The country experiences numerous development challenges, including a high population growth rate of over 3% and entrenched poverty, with an estimated 68.3% living with multidimensional poverty, inadequate access to basic social services, limited infrastructure, low literacy rates, low per capita income, slow economic growth, and environmental degradation,1 considering the current annual demographic growth rate of 3%. The country ranks among the poorest nations globally and is classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC).

2. The agricultural sector leads Mali's economy, accounting for 36.8% of the GDP in 2023, followed by the services sector at 36.2% in 2022 and industry at 19.4% in 2023[2]. Approximately 80% of the population relies on smallholder farming, which is crucial for their food security and livelihoods.

[1] UNDP (2023) Human Development Report
[2] Mali | Data (worldbank.org). Accessed in June 2024

3. Since 2012, Mali has been undergoing a phase of political transition, with initiatives underway to restore institutional stability and build resilience in the face of security and socio-economic challenges.

4. Mali's economy showed resilience despite challenges like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) sanctions, high food inflation, and pest-related issues affecting cotton production. As the country is regaining stability, GDP growth has accelerated to 5.2% in 2023, driven by agricultural recovery, strong performance in gold and telecommunications, and an average annual inflation rate increase to 9.7% in 2022, mainly due to rising food prices[3].

Climate change context

5. Mali is experiencing increasingly unpredictable climate patterns, including irregular rainfall, frequent flooding and strong winds. Between 1980 and 2014, over 7 million people were affected by 28 drought and flood events, leading to food insecurity, poverty, and job losses, with an annual economic impact of around US$140 million. The country is also faced with recurring droughts, including five major ones from 1987 to 2007, a significant drought in 2012 affecting 4.6 million people, and an ongoing severe drought causing millions to require emergency food aid. Roughly 90% of the impoverished population in rural areas rely on rain-fed agriculture and agro-pastoralism, making them highly vulnerable to climate-related shocks like flooding and drought. These challenges have also driven urbanization, with an urban growth rate of 4.7% driven by rural-urban migration, mainly due to successive droughts and conflict in the northern region (World Bank Hydromet).

6. Since 1960, Mali's average annual temperature has risen by 0.7°C, with an average increase of 0.15°C per decade. This warming trend is particularly pronounced during the hot and dry season (April to June), leading to more frequent droughts, especially in northern regions, which has fueled an increase in migration, primarily internal. While the frequency of hot days has remained relatively stable, the number of hot nights has significantly increased.

7. Since 1960, Mali's average annual temperature has risen by 0.7°C, with an average increase of 0.15°C per decade. This warming trend is particularly pronounced during the hot and dry season (April to June), leading to more frequent droughts, especially in northern regions, which have fueled an increase in migration, primarily internal. While the frequency of hot days has remained relatively stable, the number of hot nights has significantly increased.

8. Additionally, a noticeable decline in rainfall has been observed alongside the rising annual temperatures. This reduction in precipitation may shift rainfall patterns southward, with temperatures expected to rise across all regions of Mali.

9. Air temperatures over Mali are projected to increase by 2.0 to 4.6°C by 2080, relative to 1876, depending on future GHG emissions scenarios. Compared to pre-industrial levels, median climate model projections suggest temperature increases of approximately 2.2°C by 2030, 2.6°C by 2050, and 2.7°C by 2080 under the low emissions scenario RCP2.6. Under the medium/high emissions scenario RCP6.0, the projected temperature increases are about 2.2°C by 2030, 2.8°C by 2050, and 4.0°C by 2080. Precipitation projections are unclear with wide regional variations, with the predicted decrease in rainfall that could be up to 10mm by 2080. Precipitation is expected to become more erratic with more frequent and extreme dry and wet spells[4].

10. The Potsdam Institute, in collaboration with GIZ and Kfw, along with the World Bank, have produced climate profiles for Mali, highlighting observed impacts, projections, and climate risks and vulnerabilities. The Potsdam Institute profile provides an overview of the country's vulnerabilities in key sectors such as agriculture, water, health, ecosystems, and infrastructure, focusing mostly on the southern regions of Mali.

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[3] Mali Economic Outlook | African Development Bank Group (afdb.org)
[4] GIZ (2020). Mali Climate Risk Profile

11. Agriculture, engaging 80% of the workforce and contributing 45% to the GDP, is the sector most affected by climate change in Mali. Other vulnerable sectors include water resources and sanitation, health, forestry, energy, transport, infrastructure and waste.

12. **Agriculture**. The economy's vulnerability to climate risks stems primarily from its heavy dependence on agriculture, livestock farming, and fishing. This sector, marked by growth fluctuations, features agro-ecological diversity but grapples with environmental challenges such as land clearing and soil degradation. Traditional pastoral systems within this sector are particularly vulnerable to climate hazards and contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

13. Mali is anticipated to witness increased climate variability and more extreme weather occurrences in the forthcoming decade. Mali's climate indicates a potential rise in average annual temperatures from 2.0 to 4.6°C by 2080, relative to 1876, depending on future GHG emissions scenarios. Compared to pre-industrial levels, median climate model projections suggest temperature increases of approximately 2.2°C by 2030, 2.6°C by 2050, and 2.7°C by 2080 under the low emissions scenario RCP2.6. Under the medium/high emissions scenario RCP6.0, the projected temperature increases are about 2.2°C by 2030, 2.8°C by 2050, and 4.0°C by 2080. Precipitation projections are unclear with wide regional variations, with the predicted decrease in rainfall that could be up to 10mm by 2080. Precipitation is expected to become more erratic with more frequent and extreme dry and wet spells[5].

14. The likelihood of hot days and nights is also expected to surge by 23-40% by 2060, particularly in the southern regions. While changes in rainfall patterns are less definite, there is a tendency toward amplified rainfall in the South, potentially leading to more intense rainfall events and reduced rainfall in the North. Furthermore, an increased probability of frequent El Niño events could exacerbate droughts in Mali. Consequently, the country will continue to grapple with irregular and inadequate rainfall while facing a heightened risk of floods.

15. The agriculture sector is vulnerable to these shifts, with projected decreases in crop yields for essential crops such as maize, rice, cotton, millet, and sorghum. This exacerbates concerns regarding food security in Mali.

16. **Water resources and sanitation**. The Niger and Senegal Rivers, crucial sources of surface water in southern Mali, contribute a total annual flow of 56 billion m3, supplying most of the country's irrigation and drinking water. These basins cover nearly 48 per cent of Mali's surface area and heavily rely on precipitation for sustenance.

17. Near Bamako, aquifer groundwater caters to much of the city's water needs. However, access to clean drinking water remains a significant issue across Mali, reaching only half of the population. The inconsistent supply and compromised quality, including heightened salinity and contamination, pose significant challenges currently and will be exacerbated by a changing climate.

18. Water scarcity, driven by climate change and the resulting increase in the costs of water could deepen inequalities in access. While 80% of Mali's population has accessed to improved sources of drinking water, this figure drops to 70% in rural areas[6].

19. By 2080, per capita water availability is expected to decrease primarily due to population growth. Model forecasts suggest that water conservation efforts will be especially critical after 2050 in the southwestern region of Mali. Besides, the substandard water quality in Mali exposes inhabitants to a heightened risk of waterborne infectious diseases, a risk compounded by the effects of climate change.

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[5] GIZ (2020). Mali Climate Risk Profile

[6] Available at: https://www.unicef.org/mali/en/water-sanitation-and-hygiene#:~:text=While%2080%25%20of%20Mali's%20population,to%20clean%20water%20and%20sanitation.

20. In addition, the increasing risk of flooding could accelerate the spread of pathogens and contaminate shallow aquifers, the main source of drinking water in Mali, due to inadequate sanitation systems. The irregular supply and compromised quality of drinking water, characterized by increased salinity and contamination, are major public health problems that will be exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Furthermore, degraded water quality also threatens fragile ecosystems and undermines local livelihoods. Even in the capital city, sewer networks are almost nonexistent, and 98 percent of the population still relies on on-site sanitation facilities. Bamako has no regulated sewage sludge treatment facilities, owing in part to the challenges associated with securing sites.

21. **Health**. Rising temperatures and more frequent heatwaves increase exposure to heat stress, directly impacting human health through conditions such as heat-related strokes and skin rashes. Combined with increased flooding risks, these climate conditions can also accelerate pathogen transmission and the spread of diseases, particularly diarrheal diseases. Climate stress also results in decreased agricultural production and reduced livestock productivity, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition, in a context where 25% of Mali's households are considered to be moderately to severely food insecure, and one in three children under the age of five suffers from stunted growth. Rising temperatures in Mali may shorten the malaria season but increase heat-related illnesses, food insecurity, and malnutrition. Limited sanitation and clean water access keep diarrheal diseases high, with climate change worsening risks. Southern Mali faces seasonal meningitis outbreaks, potentially intensified by drier conditions.

22. **Forests**. Forests in Mali are shrinking due to deforestation for energy purposes, the expansion of agriculture, mining, and bushfires. Domestic wood consumption is high, and overexploitation threatens forest resources. Furthermore, rising temperatures and intensified droughts disrupt forest succession and increase the risk of invasive species, further compromising ecosystem stability.

23. **Energy**. Access to electricity has improved, but rural areas still face low electrification rates, primarily relying on biomass resources for energy. Mali has untapped potential for renewable energy, such as hydro, solar, and wind power. Mali draws 60% of its energy from hydropower. Variability in precipitation and climate-related conditions, particularly flooding and droughts, could severely disrupt hydropower generation.

24. **Transport infrastructure**. Transport infrastructure is vital for social, economic, and agricultural activities, particularly in remote areas. Mali's low road density and limited access to all-season roads underscore the urgent need for climate-resilient networks. Besides, aging rail infrastructure limits rail transport capacity, and river transport is limited by seasonal navigability. Climate change will significantly impact Mali's infrastructure, with extreme weather events like flooding and droughts posing major challenges. High precipitation can lead to road flooding, while elevated temperatures may accelerate the degradation of roads, bridges, and protective structures.

25. **Waste**. The waste disposal and treatment sector faces challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, uncoordinated efforts, and low waste collection rates. These issues contribute to environmental degradation in both urban and rural areas and are further aggravated by climate change and related extreme weather events. Around 77% of the population currently enjoys access to clean drinking water, yet less than a quarter have adequate waste disposal facilities.

26. **Climate peace and security** is a major concern in Mali. Since 2012, insecurity in Mali has deprived communities of essential services, worsened poverty, and displaced thousands. Women are particularly affected by violence. Despite a 2015 peace agreement, conflict continues to weaken the economy, agriculture, and livestock. In addition, Mali faces environmental migration driven by droughts, floods, and land degradation, impacting livelihoods and causing displacement. In 2023, 77% of surveyed migrants cited these changes as a key factor in their migration, worsening tensions and living conditions for displaced populations. Conflicts could be exacerbated further as climate change changes migratory livestock routes and herders move to areas with

natural resources that are already under pressure and have unclear land rights. Increasing pressure on water resources, due to prolonged drought periods and shorter rainy seasons, threatens agricultural activities and disrupts traditional farming cycles[7]. The depletion of resources like land and water can therefore lead to loss of livelihoods and displacement of people migrating for better living conditions, intensifying competition for resources in the areas where alternative livelihood strategies are limited. For instance, water resources in the inner Niger Delta have diminished due to factors such as intensive upstream water use and drought, increasing out-migration and conflicts between herders and famer over access to water and pasture[8]. Inequalities also shape how climate change impacts individuals and communities. Women are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change and arising conflicts, as they represent less than 10% of landowners and often lack the assets, alternative income sources, and access to services that would help them adapt to rapidly evolving climatic conditions[9]. This makes them more vulnerable to both climate impacts and insecurity.

27. **Climate finance.** Mali receives 43% of multilateral or bilateral climate financing in the form of loans and other debt instruments. The country experiences a shortfall in adaptation funding in relation to the needs expressed in the revised NDC (2021). One hundred and fourteen million USD funded out of the $800 million required.

28. Mali established a climate fund in 2011 to support integrated and ambitious solutions—in line with the national strategy for disaster risk reduction and management—that mitigate the impact of climate change, improve biodiversity, reduce poverty, and achieve a resilient, green climate economy for all. The two contributors thus far are Sweden and Norway for a total of USD 21 million (as of 31 December 2022). These resources are pooled and channeled to participating organizations to promote joint action and multi-stakeholder partnerships. A roadmap for activating the national window is being developed but has not yet been finalized.

29. Eleven projects are being financed through the GCF for $185.6 million. In addition, seven readiness activities amount to $2.2 million, of which $1.0 million has been disbursed. The National Agency for Territorial Authorities' Investments (ANICT) has been nominated by the National Designated Authority as the country's first prospective National Implementing Entity.

30. Under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), there are two national/regional projects with a total funding of $11,937,125, reflecting a disbursement ratio of 7.75. Additionally, under the START GEF-8 initiative, a total of USD 2 million has been allocated, with USD 1.3 million already utilized, leaving an available balance of USD 671,000.

31. Private sector financial flows for climate and green growth are weak, amounting to $33.3 million on average from 2019-2020 (8.9% of total climate financing).

2. Institutional and Policy Framework

Policy Framework

32. Mali has demonstrated a strong commitment to addressing climate change, first by becoming a signatory to both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol. In 2007, Mali established a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)[10] to identify and address the country's urgent and immediate adaptation needs.

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[7] Alliance Biodiversity – CIAT, 2024. Available at: https://alliancebioversityciat.org/stories/crisis-crossroads-climate-peace-security-sahel

[8] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2021. Available at: 210526_Final Mali Climate_Peace_Security_Fact Sheet_EN.pdf

[9] Ibid.

[10] Mali PANA, 2007. Available at: https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/mli01f.pdf.

33. This readiness proposal builds on Mali's existing climate change institutional and regulatory framework. The country commenced its NAP formulation process in August 2016, with support from GIZ. A comprehensive NAP roadmap was developed, synergizing with the roadmap for implementing the NDC process, but it did not lead to the formulation of NAP until the recent formulation in 2023/2024. This roadmap covered the period 2016 to 2021 and included several key milestones aimed at strengthening climate resilience. An action plan for NAP implementation was adopted, followed by regulatory measures, including decrees issued by the Council of Ministers in late 2018 that established mandatory environmental audits. In early 2020, a national climate finance workshop was held to align Mali's financial needs with donor priorities, enhancing access to climate finance. Additionally, a political guide for integrating climate change into sectoral policies was developed and adopted during a national workshop on 20 February 2020. Climate adaptation considerations were also incorporated into development plans for selected regions, and Mali's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) was elaborated and revised into an NDC.

34. More specifically, this readiness proposal draws on Mali's first NAP (2024-2033), which aims to amplify and consolidate the identification and prioritization of short and medium-term adaptation measures identified through the NDC and its investment plan, strengthen visibility and the impacts of adaptation actions, and communicate support needs. The NAP contains an analysis of existing climate related information and also describes the regulatory framework and existing policies that support Mali's NAP process. Finally, it provides information on adaptation priorities and an initial implementation strategy. As such, it presents a list of adaptation measures, derived from the NDC aimed at strengthening planning and implementation, and priority thematic and operational programmes. This NAP was reviewed by the UNFCCC Secretariat and is pending political validation and should be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2025.

35. This first NAP is, however, considered preliminary. It builds on existing climate-related information, which is not always updated, lacks gender integration in the risk and vulnerability assessments, excludes the northern regions of Mali, and includes limited economic analyses. Due to limited resources, stakeholder consultations were also restricted to the validation workshops. These gaps and challenges are identified in the NAP, and recommendations are made to strengthen the enabling environment for NAP implementation. Addressing these recommendations, the NAP readiness proposal provides an opportunity to support the implementation of enabling activities and facilitate the development of project proposals to implement priority programmes identified in the NAP. It also addresses the NAP's limitations by overcoming the data constraints encountered during its formulation, enabling more comprehensive sectoral assessments that encompass the entire territory of Mali, including all agro-ecological zones, and facilitating more robust economic appraisals of existing and new adaptation measures The proposal also ensures the systematic integration of cross-cutting considerations such as gender, peace and security, social protection and inclusion, and human mobility, supported by a more extensive consultation process than was conducted during the formulation of the First NAP.

36. The NAP readiness proposal will also closely align with Mali's development agenda, notably Vision 2063 and the medium-term National Strategy for Emergence and Sustainable Development in the medium term (SNEDD 2024 - 2033). In both the National Vision and Strategy, climate change adaptation is acknowledged as a critical priority, particularly prioritizing adaptation projects. The SNEDD views climate change as a major obstacle to development and advocates a green economy based on sustainable resource management and the use of multi-hazard early warning systems. It also promotes integrating gender, youth employment, and climate adaptation into public policies to support inclusive development aligned with the SDGs.

37. Similarly, the NAP Readiness proposal aligns with existing climate policies. The Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD), founded in 2010 spearheaded the development of the national Climate Change Policy (PNCC)[11] to address climate change but also to contribute to poverty alleviation and the creation of a socio-economically favorable environment for Mali by 2025. AEDD has also played a crucial role in the

[11] Mali SNCCC, 2011. Available at: https://ees.kuleuven.be/eng/klimos/toolkit/documents/400_strat_nat_CC_mali.pdf.

formulation of the National Climate Change Strategy (SNCC), the National Climate Action Policy (NAPP)[12] and the Strategic Framework for a Green and Climate Resilient Economy (CS-EVRCC), all crafted in 2011. These initiatives are designed to facilitate the implementation of the PNCC and enhance Mali's resilience across key sectors, including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water, health, transport, mining, land territory, meteorology, disaster management, forest, and energy.

38. The GCF readiness support will directly benefit various governmental entities, including the Ministry of Environment Sanitation and Sustainable Development of Mali, notably the Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD) and the National Sanitation and Pollution Control Department. Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Energy and Water, and the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure will also benefit. Furthermore, local authorities will be direct support recipients.

39. The project aims to empower communities by making them indirect beneficiaries. Within each region, professional organizations (Chambers, Trade Federations, Trade Unions, Cooperatives, Associations, etc.) representing groups such as farmers, sheep herders, owners of micro-, small - and medium enterprises, civil society organizations, craftsmen and other individuals whose livelihoods depend on natural resources vulnerable to climate change and land degradation will be included. Priority assistance will be given to them and other highly vulnerable segments of the population, including women, children and youth, conflict affected and displaced people. Social accountability will be enhanced through their active involvement throughout the entire process.

40. The following provides further details on Mali's climate policies and framework, as well as their alignment with the readiness proposal:

    - The **National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC), the National Climate Change Strategy (SNCC) and a National Climate Action Plan (PNC) (2011).** Mali's PNCC aims, by 2025, to establish a sustainable development framework that integrates climate issues into all sectors, in order to improve the well-being of the population. This vision is based on eight policy guidelines, including anticipatory governance, integration of climate into national policies, adaptation to climate impacts, and international cooperation. In addition, ten sectoral guidelines are targeted, covering the areas of rural development (agriculture, water, forests), infrastructure (energy, transport, planning), the living environment (health, sanitation) and industry. The SNCC and NAPP facilitate the implementation of the PNCC. This readiness is aligned with the objective of these instruments.

    - The **first National Adaptation Plan (NAP).** At time of writing this proposal, the NAP was at an advanced stage of preparation. This First NAP relies on existing studies and consultations. It aims to amplify and consolidate the identification and prioritization of short- and medium-term adaptation measures carried out through the NDC and its investment plan, in order to enhance the visibility and impact of adaptation actions and highlight needs. The NAP includes a list of enabling activities to be implemented to strengthen Mali´s adaptation planning process. This includes capacity-building for meteorological services, local authorities, and all key stakeholders involved in the NAP process, along with activities aimed at better integrating gender considerations and enhancing social inclusion and operational adaptation measures related to some key sectors. Key programmes include: the Security, Peace, Social Cohesion, and Climate Change Adaptation Programme; the National Programme for Scaling Up the Intensive Rice-growing System (PN-SRI); the Resilient Development Program for Gum Arabic Production; the Waste Transformation and Community Resilience Programme; and the Multi-Energy Project for Integrated Territorial Resilience and Management (MERIT). The NAP readiness proposal will build on the foundation of the First NAP, facilitating the development of sectoral NAPs informed by updated and more extensive vulnerability and risk assessments. It will also support and, where necessary, enhance implementation efforts while scaling up identified priorities across all outputs.

[12]NAPP; 2011. Available at: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mli201852.pdf

- A **Strategic Framework for a Green and Climate Resilient Economy (CS-EVRCC).** CS-EVRCC stresses the need for adaptation efforts in key sectors (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water, health, transport, mining, land territory, meteorology, disaster management, forest, energy). EVRCCC is the development framework for Mali and its objective constitute the overarching objective of the Readiness.

- **Mali's revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021).** Mali's revised NDC focuses on key vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, water resources and sanitation, and waste, identifying measures to enhance resilience and adaptability within these sectors. An NDC investment plan was developed at the end of 2023. It outlines financing priorities, reflecting the country's specific needs. The adaptation priorities it identifies are now also integrated in the first NAP. This Readiness initiative will capitalize on the NDC investment plan by offering an extended and enhanced version of the adaptation measures it contains (Outputs 3.1.1, 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).

- **The Mali Climate Fund (2012).** To maximize its ability to finance its national priorities, the Government of Mali established a national climate fund to combine financing from bilateral and multilateral sources as well as from the public and private sectors. With an initial contribution from Sweden in 2013, the Mali Climate Fund is one of the first national climate funds operational on the African Continent. It aims to (i) facilitate the mobilization of financial resources (domestic and international) for the fight against CC in Mali, (ii) identify financial mechanisms for the scaling up of adaptation measures (public-private partnership); and (iii) secure national funding for capacity building of national structures and through partnerships with Technical and Financial Partners. Since its creation, the Fund has had two contributors (Norway and Sweden) who are in the process of withdrawing. From December 2024, the Mali Climate Fund will no longer have resources to support community-based adaptation initiatives. The readiness initiative aims to contribute to addressing these gaps in the operationalization of the Fund, including through enhancing its institutional arrangements and leveraging ongoing efforts to mobilize financial resources (Output 3.4.1).

- **International climate reporting** Mali, in accordance with its commitments under the UNFCCC, has developed three national communications on climate change (INC, 2000; SNC, 2011; TNC, 2017) and is in the process of developing a fourth one. In addition, the country has produced its first biennial report (FBUR), which mostly updates the SNC on the basis of the relevant elements of the third national communication.

41. In addition, the readiness proposal aligns with existing sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and plans. The most relevant of which are indicated in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of key sector policy instrument in Mali.

Policy instrument	Summary	Alignment of GCF Readiness NAP
The ***National Policy for the Protection of the Environment (PNPE)*** [13] ***(1998)***	The PNPE is a transversal policy with the main objective "to guarantee a healthy environment and sustainable development, by taking into account the environmental dimension in any decision affecting the design, planning and implementation of development policies, programs and activities, through the empowerment of all actors ". The PNPE focuses on capacity building of actors / institutions in urban and	The readiness will build upon these opportunities when integrating the priorities of the national adaptation plan (NAP) into regional and communal plans, including the Economic, Social and Cultural Development Programme (PDESC) (Output 3.1.2), strengthening regions where integration is already underway and expanding efforts to facilitate it in uncovered areas.

[13] Mali PNPE, 1998. Available at : https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mli145846.pdf.

Policy instrument	Summary	Alignment of GCF Readiness NAP
	rural areas. The current NPEP update offers opportunities for better integration of climate change adaptation into environmental planning in Mali.	Since 2010, efforts have been underway to integrate climate adaptation into local authorities' PDESCs. A pilot project by Mali's Environment Ministry and GIZ tested a framework for this integration in six rural municipalities (Banamba, Koussané, Macina, Sanankorodjitoumou, N'Gassola, and Dandoli), enhancing resilience for climate-dependent activities like agriculture and livestock. Building on these efforts, another project supported adaptation integration into Bamako's PDESC. More recently, through the World Bank´s project to "Restore Degraded Land in Mali", 84 additional municipalities are being supported in integrated land degradation and climate resilience in their PDESC in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Segou et Mopti. Additionally, the the Dutch-funded 'Benkadi' Programme is expanding this integration to 24 additional municipalities across four Cercles in the regions of Bougouni, Dioïla, and Koulikoro.
Integrated environmental assessment (2022)[14]	This integrated environmental assessment of Mali takes stock of the state of the country's environment in the light of the social, economic, security and governance trends that affect it. It focuses on the negative impacts of climate change in Mali and provides useful data and information on Mali's risks and vulnerability to climate change.	Information related to this assessment will feed into and complement the risk and vulnerability analysis to be carried out as part of the readiness project (Output 3.2.2).
Mali's national drought plan (2021-2025) [15]	This plan provides useful legal and institutional tools for addressing drought through the NAP process, including this readiness proposal.	The sectoral NAPs being developed in this readiness (Output 3.1.1.) will be designed to align with this plan.
Agricultural Development Policy[16] ***(2013)***	This policy advocates for the need to intensify and modernize agriculture in a context marked by climate change. It aims to strengthen the capacities of the actors of the agricultural sector to address climate	The adaptation measures identified for the agricultural sector in the related sectoral NAP through this Readiness, will align with the objectives of the

[14] Mali´s Integrated environmental assessment is available at: https://www.unep.org/fr/resources/rapport/evaluation-environnementale-integree-du-mali.

[15] Mali´s national drought plan is available at: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mli201850.pdf.

[16] Mali´s Agricultural Development Policy is available at: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mli145852.pdf.

Policy instrument	Summary	Alignment of GCF Readiness NAP
	change. It also seeks to promote widespread adoption of best agricultural practices and the sustainable management of natural resources to facilitate climate adaptation.	Agriculture Policy (Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.2.2)
National Policy on Decentralization [17] ***(2015-2024)***	This policy supports local initiatives for climate change adaptation and natural resource preservation. Between 2012 and 2023 Mali's decentralization process has advanced significantly, with the number of regions increasing from 10 to 20 (including Bamako) and communes from 703 to 819. Key achievements include the establishment of a legal and institutional framework, the initiation of power transfers to 56 local authorities, the creation of a computerized database for local authorities, and the establishment of a basic fiscal framework albeit in deficit. Several central government responsibilities, such as education, health, sanitation, and natural resource management, have been delegated to local authorities, bringing governance closer to the people and promoting citizen participation in public debates. A new policy is under development to cover the period 2025-2034.	The Readiness will build upon this policy to strengthen the NAP process coordination across different governance levels and ensure the integration of the NAP into regional plans and PDESC (Output 3.1.1 and 3.1.2).
The ***Ten-Year Plan for Health and Social Development*** [18] ***(PDDSS 2014-2023)*** and the ***Program for Social and Health Development 2014-2018 (PRODESS III)***	The PDDSS and PRODESS III establish a clear link between climate change and health in Mali. The NAP process is part of focus area 4 of this programme, which deals with health and the environment, and more specifically 4.3, which aims to ensure that the harmful effects of climate change on health are better known and controlled. The NAPs process can help strengthen the monitoring capacities and research of climate change impacts on the health sector, as well as the adaptation of the sector. This plan was still valid at the time of writing this proposal. Le process.	This Readiness will make it possible to identify adaptation measures in the health sector. These will take into account the priorities of the health action PDDSS and PRODESS III (Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.2.2)

[17] Mali's National policy on Decentralization is available at: https://adrmopti.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/DCPND-2015-2024.pdf.

[18] Mali PDDSS is available at: http://www.sante.gov.ml/docs/PDDSS_2014-2023.pdf.

Institutional Framework

42. Mali's Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MEADD) leads climate policy development and implementation. This includes hosting the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and overseeing the NAP process through the Agency for Sustainable Development and the Environment (AEDD). The Agency was founded in 2010 to ensure the implementation of national policies on the environment and sustainable development, to coordinate and monitor Mali's international commitments on climate change under the UNFCCC, and to prepare and implement Mali's NDC. It is also responsible for mobilizing climate finance and supporting national and local stakeholders in the implementation of environmental policies.

43. It also serves as the Secretariat for the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), which was established a year later. The NCCC is a consultative body that aims to monitor and implement Mali's commitments in the fight against climate change. It ensures that sectoral policies are consistent with national and international climate objectives, identifies climate finance opportunities and oversees Mali's access to international climate funds. It includes thematic groups on adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, capacity building and finance.

44. In addition, the National Council for the Environment (CNE) is a consultative and strategic guidance body responsible for ensuring better coordination of environmental policies and initiatives in Mali, including validating and proposing national environmental strategies, advising the government on environmental issues and assessing the state of the environment at national level. It is formed of representatives of public institutions, members of civil society and private sector stakeholders.

45. Other key entities engaged in the NAP process in Mali include:

- The Technical and Scientific Committee for the Biennial Update Report (CT-BUR) to the UNFCCC.

- The National Climate Services Framework (CNSC), coordinated by MALI-METEO, and initiated in 2012, aims to develop the transmission of weather and climate date to local communities to improve food security, water management, and disaster prevention.

- The C-CASA platform, led by the National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA) and coordinated by AMEDD, integrates climate change into rural development policies. It is a dialogue platform created to coordinate actions to help agriculture adapt to climate change, promote research and innovation for resilient agriculture, and facilitate farmers' access to climate finance. It is a consultative framework that brings together key stakeholders in the agricultural sector, researchers and development partners. It also ensures that monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are put in place to measure the impact of climate policies on the agricultural sector.

- The National Climate Fund is a financial mechanism set up by the Malian government in 2012 to mobilize and manage financial resources dedicated to the fight against climate change. It aims to collect funds from national and international sources and to finance climate initiatives by civil society, the private sector and technical services, particularly in the areas of climate change adaptation and mitigation. By 2024, it had mobilized resources for 29 projects for a total of approximately 29 million USD. Lack of new funding is currently hindering the ability of the Fund to approve new projects.

- The General Directorate for Water and Forests (DGEF) and the National Directorate of Hydraulics (DNE) coordinate the NAP and provide adaptation project indicators. The DGEF is responsible for the management and protection of Mali's forest and wildlife resources. It formulates and implements national policies on sustainable forest management, reforestation and biodiversity conservation. It oversees the regulation and control of the use of forest and wildlife resources to prevent overexploitation and the degradation of ecosystems. The DNE is responsible for formulating and implementing strategies for water resource mobilization and management, developing standards for

the water sector and ensuring that they are applied, and carrying out inventories and monitoring of water resources and hydraulic works. Climate change focal points have also been designated.

- The National Platform for Risk Prevention and Reduction (PN-PRRC), a consultative framework that aims to strengthen the country's resilience to natural and man-made disasters. It gathers stakeholders from the government, civil society, the private sector and technical and financial partners. It designs and implements national risk and disaster reduction strategies, coordinates responses to crises and establishes early warning mechanisms

- The Civil Protection Directorate is responsible for disaster prevention and management in Mali. It implements policies and strategies to protect the population against natural and man-made risks, and coordinates relief and humanitarian assistance operations in the event of a crisis. It works in collaboration with other government departments, local authorities and international organizations to ensure an effective response to emergency situations.

- The National Coordination and Monitoring Committee of the NDC was created by Decree 2017-0320/P-RM. It is chaired by the MAEDD, with the Ministry of Energy and Water and Ministry of Agriculture serving as the Vice Chairs. Its role is to draft, disseminate and update the NDCs, facilitate its implementation, identify actions to be undertaken by sectors, promote resilient and low-carbon development, mobilize financial resources, ensure the alignment of NDCs, NAPs, National Communications and SDGs, and guarantee the monitoring and evaluation of NDC implementation. It includes a wide range of government institutions and civil society including the Ministry of Economy and Finance, National Directorate for Development Planning, and General Directorate for Budget, line ministries and directorates (National Directorate for Agriculture, National Directorate for Water and Forests, Ministry of Energy and Water, National Directorate for Energy, National Directorate for Geology and Mines, National Directorate for Hydraulics, National Directorate for Road, Sea and River Transport, National Directorate for Roads, National Directorate for Health, National Directorate for Sanitation and Pollution Control) , the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Civil Protection Directorate and Ministry for Women, Children and Family. It also mentions the inclusion of private sector and civil society representatives.

III. STRATEGY

Gaps and barriers

46. The First NAP, currently being finalized, was developed to urgently address the needs outlined in the NDC and its associated investment plan and leverage adequate support for adaptation implementation. It is deemed necessary for Mali to signal political priority to adaptation. This responded to the U.N Secretary General's Initiative, partly funded by the Government of Germany, on the Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator which supported countries in turning the set of adaptation priorities in the NAP and/or NDCs into investment plans and pipelines. The NAP also provides an opportunity to align with a key target of the Global Goal on Adaptation, which calls for NAPs to be submitted by 2025.

47. The first NAP contains several recommendations, including for more in-depth risk and vulnerability assessments, in particular at the sectoral level, which could be further compiled in a revised NAP or sectoral NAPs as appropriate, strengthening the institutional and cooperation framework, strengthening capacities, addressing technology needs and mobilizing financing. This document also acknowledges that its implementation will only partially address the gaps and needs identified, as its primary focus is on restructuring adaptation priorities outlined in the revised NDC and that not implemented yet, particularly those considered no-regrets measures in the peacebuilding, agriculture, forestry, waste and energy sectors.

48. This NAP readiness proposal aims to build on the recommendations presented in the First NAP. It supports the implementation of the enabling activities identified and facilitates the implementation of priority programmes.

It will deepen the evidence base to improve the identification and appraisal of sectoral priorities and second-tier options in the First NAP through gender-sensitive and more comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments and socio-economic analyses at sectoral level.

49. The readiness project will contribute to building a sustainable and resilient future for Mali by addressing the following gaps and barriers:

50. **Barrier 1**: The NAP and NDCs only cover urgent priorities for adaptation but lack a long-term vision and several key sectors for the country's resilience. Mali faces significant challenges in establishing climate plans that are robust enough for effective adaptation. There is a need for a more comprehensive characterization of sectoral adaptation needs. The insufficient identification of sector-specific adaptation measures, in particular in the agriculture, health, transport infrastructure sectors and the absence of mechanisms to support their implementation at the local level undermine ongoing adaptation efforts, including through the NDC and the formulation of a first NAP, and contradicts Mali's decentralization efforts, which aim to empower local authorities and communities to take action.

51. The existing plans also fail to adequately address important cross-sectoral considerations. Key dimensions such as gender equality, children and youth engagement, peace and security, and human mobility are not systematically integrated, leaving critical socio-economic and political factors unaddressed. This gap weakens the inclusiveness and equity of adaptation efforts and limits their effectiveness in tackling interconnected challenges. Correlated with this is the limited stakeholder engagement from a diverse range of actors—including government institutions, civil society, academia, the private sector, and local communities, which restricts the integration of needs and priorities of those most affected by climate impacts.

52. **Barrier 2**: Limited coordination on climate adaptation and insufficient capacity within national and local governments for long-term adaptation planning and implementation. Mali's NAP highlights significant capacity gaps. There are problems of fragmentation and lack of coordination in the governance of adaptation to climate change. There is a lack of clarity and coordination among various climate-focused groups and committees, including the National Environment Council (CNE), the National Climate Change Committee and other entities listed in section 2.2.ii) above, leading to overlapping mandates and non-optimization of comparative advantage. For instance, existing coordination structures, such as the national disaster risk reduction platform and key players such as the DGEF and the Civil Protection Directorate are underutilized, which weakens the development and implementation of adaptation actions. Data sharing and intersectoral processes remain insufficiently streamlined. Finally, the lack of effective alignment of sectoral and thematic mechanisms with the existing institutional framework, combined with dispersed monitoring and reporting processes, complicates the management of adaptation priorities at national and international level and further complicate informed decision-making. Capacity constraints are also reported at the subnational level. Despite some progress, decentralization in Mali faces significant challenges, including the financial and human resource constraints of many municipalities, low community involvement in local governance bodies, and the lack of skills and training among elected officials. These challenges are compounded by weak intermunicipal cooperation and limited resources for state representatives, hindering their ability to coordinate and oversee local authorities. Given the role played by local authorities in the management of activities related to education, health, sanitation and natural resource management, it is imperative to further support local governments engaged in decentralization processes and integrate climate adaptation into local plans such as the Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plans (PDESC).

53. **Barrier 3**: Limited availability of downscaled climate scenarios, and risk and vulnerability data, along with lack of information, analysis on social, environmental and economic evidence for the rigorous appraisal and prioritization of adaptation options. The climate risk profiles, and climate information produced with support of the Postdam Institute and the World Bank have been useful to assess major climate risks and vulnerabilities in most of Mali's regions. However, sparse weather stations, gaps in historical climate records, and limited resources for climate modeling, infrastructure, and skilled personnel reduce the accuracy of climate projections

and hinder effective climate data generation in Mali. Additionally, these assessments do not cover all agro-climatic areas of the country, particularly in the conflict-affected northern regions of the country. The First NAP also identifies a shortage of quantified information on the socio-economic impacts of climate change on different sectors and a dearth of localized and recent vulnerability analysis that would allow better understanding of the specific risks faced by different regions and communities. Furthermore, the NAP acknowledges the need for more comprehensive economic appraisal of the adaptation measures outlined in the plan, and this readiness project will address these recommendations particularly by deepening this analysis at the sectoral level for both existing and new sectors. Additionally, gender considerations must also be integrated to capture the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women, and the intersection of climate, peace, and security necessitates improved data collection and awareness-building for climate adaptation. Therefore, expanding these assessments to cover the entire territory and analyzing projected impacts on ecological, economic, and social systems using sex-disaggregated data is urgently needed. It is equally important to build human capacity to ensure the effective use of climate-relevant data for decision-making and risk management. Strengthening applied research through collaboration between Mali's universities, research institutes, and policymakers is also important, particularly to address the country's unique challenges, such as drought and security issues.

54. **Barrier 4**: Inadequate financing for adaptation. Mali faces challenges in securing adequate financial resources to support adaptation planning and implementation. Limited access to funding mechanisms, competing development priorities, and uncertainties around climate finance channels constrain efforts to scale up adaptation actions. The fragmentation of procedures and limited synergy among public, private, and international actors further hinders the effective mobilization of funds. Furthermore, a SWOT analysis reveals an inadequacy in the national budget allocation for climate adaptation, with only 1.076% of the total budget (CFAF 37,016,585) allocated for natural resource management and climate change mitigation in the medium-term budgetary framework for 2016-2018. There is a need for an integrated financing strategy, including navigating the various requirements of the financing funds and other financing mechanisms.

55. Other barriers are identified in the NAP and relate to the limited observation network, monitoring and evaluation, and private sector engagement, and the operationality of the Mali Climate Funds. These are addressed through other GCF Readiness projects, and the present proposal will complement these efforts.

Problem statement

56. Mali is already experiencing increasingly unpredictable climate patterns, including irregular rainfall, frequent flooding and strong winds. Climate projections show that temperature increase could range from 2.0°C to 2.2°C by 2030 and 2.6°C to 2.8°C by 2050, with projected decrease of 10mm in annual precipitation by 2080 and more frequent and extreme dry and wet spells. The impacts of climate change would be mostly felt in agriculture, which is predominantly rainfed, thus further impairing the country's sustainable development. Risks of conflicts could also be exacerbated due to changes in migratory livestock routes and further pressure on natural resources in certain areas which can escalate local resource disputes and civil, ethnic and religious conflicts.

57. Mali suffers from institutional fragmentation and the limited adaptation framework, insufficient capacity for adaptation planning, and inadequate financing, which impairs its ability to adapt effectively to climate change impacts. The lack of a systematic framework for data collection and analysis makes it challenging to conduct evidence-based adaptation planning. It also makes it difficult to evaluate the success of adaptation measures and adjust strategies accordingly. Inadequate resources and limited capacity inhibit the development of comprehensive adaptation plans tailored to the country's specific climatic vulnerabilities. This, in turn, further impedes the integration of climate adaptation into policy frameworks and development agendas. These barriers, already identified in Mali's first NAP, pose a significant threat to the country's sustainable development trajectory. While the first NAP highlights these barriers, its primary focus will be on supporting the implementation of the priorities outlined in the NDC. Without more robust evidence-based sector priorities, a wider coverage of the NAP, and streamlined coordination and clear mandates, adaptation efforts may be

ineffective due to misallocation of resources and duplication of efforts, undermining the country's long-term ability to properly adapt to current and future climate change impacts.

58. This readiness proposal will facilitate the revision of the NAP to integrate the results of comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments in all key sectors, ensuring also that all regions are covered, with special attention to the under-analyzed northern areas affected by security challenges, The proposal will further appraise adaptation options identified in the first NAP and NDC, as well as those emerging from new assessments. In this process, it will seek to address cross-cutting issues such as gender, human mobility, climate-linked conflicts, and social marginalization. It will also build on ongoing efforts by partners like UNDP, GIZ, and the World Bank to identify complementary measures for regions like Sikasso, Mopti, and Segou, which are vital for food security and ecosystem services in Mali but face significant population density and poverty challenges Additionally, the proposal will address capacity gaps, strengthen reporting and facilitate the mobilization of financing for climate adaptation.

59. The First NAP also identifies additional barriers, including limited observation networks, weak monitoring and evaluation systems, inadequate private sector engagement, and challenges in the operationalization of the Mali Climate Funds. While these issues are being addressed, in particular through other GCF readiness projects, the current proposal is designed to complement and enhance these ongoing efforts.

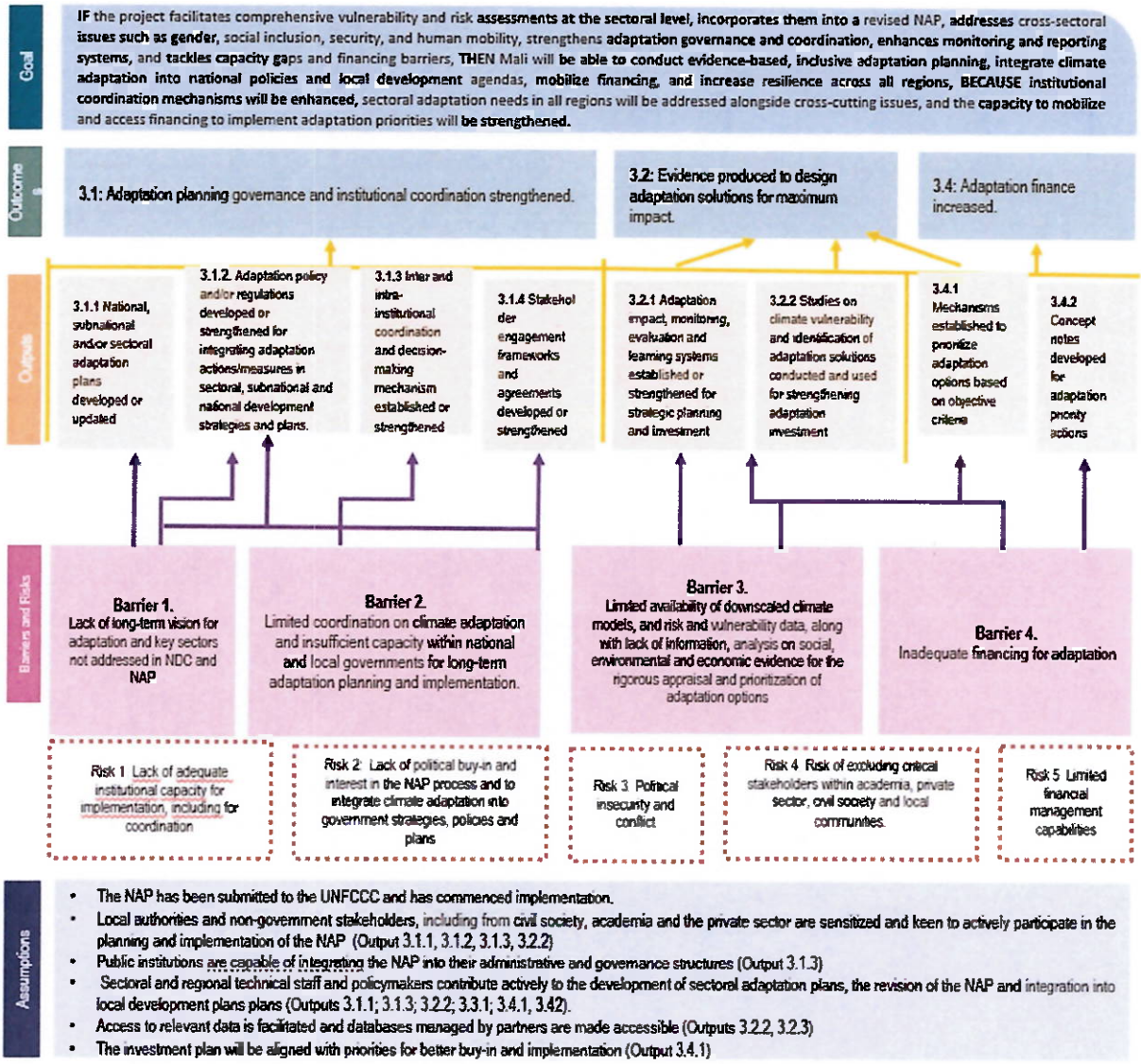
Objective

60. The NAP readiness project in Mali aims to complement and enhance the impact of the NAP currently being finalized. It does so by providing a more in-depth characterization of adaptation needs in key sectors (agriculture, forestry, water, energy, waste, infrastructure, and transport). It also ensures a more comprehensive consideration of cross-sectoral issues critical to Mali's context, including gender, social inclusion and protection, peace and security, and human mobility. With this focus, the NAP readiness project seeks to contribute to establishing a clear pathway towards resilient development within and across sectors. This project would do so through strengthening adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination (Outcome 3.1) by developing sectoral adaptation plans and revising the first NAP, enhancing institutional capacities, and ensuring effective decision-making through improved coordination frameworks across sectors and at national and subnational administrative levels. It would produce evidence-based adaptation solutions (Outcome 3.2) by conducting detailed climate vulnerability assessments at the sectoral level. Additionally, it would increase adaptation finance (Outcome 3.4) by costing and conducting more rigorous appraisal and prioritization of adaptation options exploring funding sources for the NAP and supporting the development of a concept note. By addressing barriers related to governance, capacity, information availability and financing, the project intends to contribute to building a sustainable and resilient future for Mali.

Goal statement

61. IF the project facilitates comprehensive vulnerability and risk assessments at the sectoral level, and supports the drafting of sectoral adaptation plans while addressing cross-sectoral issues such as gender, social inclusion, security, and human mobility, strengthens adaptation governance and coordination, and tackles capacity gaps and financing barriers, THEN Mali will be able to conduct evidence-based, inclusive adaptation planning, integrate climate adaptation into national policies and local development agendas, mobilize financing, and increase resilience across all regions, BECAUSE institutional coordination mechanisms will be enhanced, sectoral adaptation needs in all regions will be addressed alongside cross-cutting issues, and the capacity to mobilize and access financing to implement adaptation priorities will be strengthened.

Figure 1: Theory of Change Diagramme



Risks:

62. The risks include:

63. **Risk 1**. Lack of adequate institutional capacity for implementation, including for coordination. To mitigate this risk, the proposal will focus strengthening existing coordination mechanisms within the NAP process. Additionally, it will support capacity building on the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) system to capture lessons learned and foster improvement. Furthermore, training initiatives will extend to universities and technical vocational institutions to equip youth with the skills needed for a climate-resilient workforce.

64. **Risk 2**. Lack of political buy-in and interest in the NAP process and to integrate climate adaptation into government strategies, policies, plans and programmes. To mitigate this risk, the proposal will prioritize raising awareness of key decision-makers at the highest level, including the Permanent Secretary Board, the highest decision-making level after the Ministers. This will help ensure that changes in leadership or senior appointments do not disrupt the continuous integration of climate adaptation into government frameworks. The political buy-in and long-term commitment to the NAP process will also be reinforced through a high-level validation

workshop presided by NDA and a senior politician figure, who will publicly emphasize the importance of the NAP.

65. **Risk 3.** Political insecurity and conflict. To mitigate the risks posed by conflict and political instability, the readiness project will engage local communities and stakeholders to foster trust, enhance cooperation, and ensure inclusive participation. It will also establish strong partnerships with local organizations to improve access, gain valuable insights and incorporate flexible project design to adapt to evolving conditions. The Directorate General for Civil Protection will play a key role in the activities, leveraging their well-trained security personnel, their expertise and necessary equipment to protect the project staff and assets effectively.

66. **Risk 4.** Risk of excluding critical stakeholders within academia, private sector, civil society and local communities. To mitigate this risk, stakeholder engagement and communication strategies will be developed. In addition, targeted interventions and communication with beneficiaries will be conducted.

67. **Risk 5.** Limited financial management capabilities and limited control measures leading to money laundering and/or terrorist financing risks. To mitigate this risk, the project will be directly implemented by UNDP with 3 layers of oversight.

68. **Assumptions**

- The NAP will have been submitted to the UNFCCC and have commenced implementation
- Stakeholders from the private sector and civil society are sensitized and keen to actively participate in the planning and implementation of the NAP (3.1.1; 3.1.3; 3.1.4; 3.2.2; 3.4.1 and 3.42).
- Public institutions are capable of integrating the NAP into their administrative and governance structures (3.1.4).
- Sectoral and regional technical staff and policymakers contribute actively to the formulation of the NAP and integration into regional plans (3.1.1; 3.1.4; 3.2.2; 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).
- Access to relevant data is facilitated and databases managed by partners are made accessible (3.2.2, 3.2.3)
- The investment plan will be aligned with priorities for better buy-in and implementation (3.4.1)
- There is sufficient political stability so that countries do not divert funds to more urgent needs (3.1.4)

Beneficiaries

69. The GCF readiness support will directly benefit various governmental entities, including the Ministry of Environment Sanitation and Sustainable Development of Mali, notably the Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD) and the National Directorate for Sanitation, Pollution and Nuisance Control (DNACPN). Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Energy and Water, and the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure will also benefit. Furthermore, local authorities will be direct support recipients.

70. The project aims to empower communities by making them indirect beneficiaries. Within each region, professional organizations (Chambers, Trade Federations, Trade Unions, Cooperatives, Associations, etc.) representing groups such as farmers, sheep herders, owners of micro-, small - and medium enterprises, civil society organizations, craftsmen and other individuals whose livelihoods depend on natural resources vulnerable to climate change and land degradation will be included. Priority assistance will be given to them and other highly vulnerable segments of the population, including women, children and youth, conflict affected and displaced people. Social accountability will be enhanced through their active involvement throughout the entire process.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

71. The proposal is designed to contribute to the achievement of Outcomes 3.1, 3.2, and 3.4 through seven interrelated outputs that are expected to deliver transformational change by aligning and increasing climate resilience at national and sectoral levels and providing a clear pathway towards resilient development for Mali. The project activities are described here:

Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened

72. Outcome 3.1 addresses gaps in long-term vision, sectoral integration, and data availability by developing and updating national, subnational, and sectoral adaptation plans (output 3.1.1), integrating climate adaptation into policies and regulations (output 3.1.2), strengthening intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms (output 3.1.3) and strengthening stakeholder engagement and coordination mechanisms (output 3.1.4). These efforts ensure a more inclusive, data-driven, and well-coordinated approach to resilience-building, particularly at the subnational level, where adaptation plans will be linked to existing local development planning systems such as Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plans (PDESCs). This outcome enables more targeted and context-specific adaptation strategies at the sub-national level by integrating climate risk assessments into local planning processes while ensuring alignment with existing governance structures. It also contributes to strengthening the capacity of local governments—key actors in service delivery, land use planning, and disaster risk management, enhancing their ability to incorporate adaptation strategies and respond more effectively to localized climate impacts.

Output 3.1.1: National, subnational and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated

73. Output 3.1.1 strengthens Mali's adaptation planning by addressing the critical gap in the NAP and NDCs, which currently focus only on urgent priorities. The First NAP was compiled using existing information, including existing climate risks and vulnerability assessments and through a limited consultation process. It was primarily geared towards supporting the implementation of key priorities under the NDC and enhancing the enabling environment for adaptation planning and implementation. This narrow scope prevents the development of a long-term vision and comprehensive sectoral coverage necessary to build the country's resilience (barrier 1). While supporting the implementation of the enabling activities identified in the NAP, the readiness project will focus on strengthening sectoral adaptation planning, which in turn will support the updating of the NAP. Output 3.1.1 will thus address the lack of downscaled climate models, risk data, and socio-economic analysis needed for rigorous adaptation planning (barrier 3). By integrating climate risk and vulnerability assessment results into sectoral adaptation planning, it provides a strong evidence base for risk-informed decision-making. The priority sectors of the NAP are aligned with those defined in the CREDD and the revised NDC, ensuring coherence with national development and climate strategies.

74. The First NAP was compiled using existing information, including existing climate risks and vulnerability assessments and through a limited consultation process. It was primarily geared towards supporting the implementation of key priorities under the NDC and enhancing the enabling environment for adaptation planning and implementation. While supporting the implementation of the enabling activities identified in the NAP, the readiness will also provide an opportunity to review initial progress in the implementation of the NAP. By identifying implementation gaps and their underlying causes, this effort will help address barrier 1 (lack of a long-term vision and sectoral gaps) by enabling more-effective long-term and sectoral planning. It will also assess the availability and usability of climate data and vulnerability assessments, helping to address barrier 3 (lack of downscaled climate data and socio-economic analysis) by identifying data gaps and opportunities for improving climate information systems and their use.

75. A stakeholder workshop will be conducted to assess the status of implementation, identify remaining gaps and emerging needs since the formulation of this first NAP, and further strengthen, characterize or complement the gaps presented in this proposal. The workshop will also present recommendations to address these gaps. The workshops will involve around 40-60 national and local government institutions, civil society, academia, the private sector, and local communities, with a view to broad and inclusive participation, directly addressing part of barrier 1 (limited stakeholder engagement). The participants will be members of the National Monitoring Committee for the NDCs which serves as the Technical Advisory Group of this project. The members of the

Committee will be reviewed as the Terms of Reference of the Committee will be revised before the start of the project.

76. This initial review will serve as a foundational analysis to inform the revision of the NAP in activity 3.1.1.1.3, ensuring that updates reflect real implementation gaps, challenges and evolving climate risks.

Activity 3.1.1.3.1: Building on activities under Output 3.2.2, and activity 3.4.1.1.2, formulate and validate 7 sectoral adaptation plans

77. The formulation and validation of seven sectoral adaptation plans will build on activities 3.2.2.1.4, and 3.4.1.1.2. The activity will directly address barrier 1 (lack of a long-term vision and sectoral gaps) by supporting the development of sector-specific adaptation strategies covering all key sectors and looking beyond urgent priorities. The sectoral plans will focus on Mali's key vulnerable sectors, including agriculture, water and sanitation, health, forestry, transport infrastructure, waste, and energy. They will incorporate climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted under earlier activities, with particular attention to identified hotspots to address barrier 3 (insufficient climate data and economic evidence for adaptation decisions), ensuring that adaptation measures are based on robust, data-driven decision-making. Adaptation measures will be tailored for each sector and aligned with the unique needs of agro-climatic zones and other geographies. Cross-cutting considerations such as gender, social inclusion, peace and security, and human mobility will be integrated to ensure inclusive and comprehensive responses to climate challenges. Specifically, regarding gender equality, the sectoral plans will incorporate gender-responsive risk assessments.

78. The sectoral NAPs will also provide updated costing for existing adaptation measures that remain unimplemented and propose new measures based on a robust economic appraisal carried out under activity 3.4.1.1.2. These plans will establish clear linkages to subnational and local actions, ensuring alignment with on-the-ground priorities and fostering engagement at all levels of governance.

79. For each sector, at least four brief workshops will be held for each sector to engage key stakeholders within and across sectors, including national and local government representatives, civil society members, the academia, and private sector stakeholders. These workshops will ensure that the priority and needs of sectoral stakeholders are reflected, directly addressing part of barrier 1 (limited stakeholder engagement). Specifically, for each sector, the first workshop will review climate risks and vulnerabilities based on reports produced under 3.2.2.1.5 and 3.4.1.1.2. The third workshop will refine these measures with stakeholder input to ensure feasibility and policy alignment, and the fourth will finalize and disseminate the plans for endorsement. Activity 3.2.2.1.5 and 3.4.1.1.2 will provide technical support, ensuring the integration of climate data and economic assessments. These workshops will aim to enhance synergies and complementarity, gather critical information, validate the sectoral plan, and disseminate its content effectively. They will engage the leading institutions for the sectors, as well as most relevant stakeholders for each sector from academia, civil society and private sector. Youth and women's coordination networks, associations of displaced persons and other women's organizations will also be invited to ensure their contribution to the development of these adaptation plans. They will contribute to strengthening coordination mechanisms, thereof addressing barrier 2 (limited coordination and capacity gaps) by fostering inter-agency collaboration and improving alignment between national and subnational adaptation efforts.

80. A workshop will also be organized to present the NAP and its content to 40-60 key stakeholders at both national and sub-national levels, including government representatives, civil society members, the academia, and private sector stakeholders which are members of the TAG. It will also serve as a platform to establish a consensus on an implementation roadmap, outlining key milestones and timelines. The finalized roadmap will be included in the final NAP document.

81. The finalized sectoral adaptation plans will directly contribute to activity 3.1.1.1.3 by providing updated sectoral priorities and implementation strategies that will be synthesized into the revised NAP.

82. As part of this effort, a cross-sectoral workshop will be held to review the sectoral plans with a view to highlighting synergies and addressing intersectionality considerations. A final workshop will also be organized to present the NAP and its content to 40-60 key stakeholders at both national and sub-national levels, including government representatives, civil society members, the academia, and private sector stakeholders which are members of the TAG. This final workshop will also serve as a platform to establish a consensus on an implementation roadmap, outlining key milestones and timelines. The finalized roadmap will be included in the final NAP document.

Output 3.1.2: Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational and national development strategies and plans.

83. Output 3.1.2 enhances the integration of climate adaptation into Mali's development strategies at the sectoral, subnational, and national levels by tackling the limited long-term vision and lack of sectoral coverage of the NAP and NDCs (barrier 1), while improving coordination and capacity within national and local governments (barrier 2). To overcome these challenges, Activity 3.1.2.1.1 updates guidelines for integrating adaptation into local development plans, ensuring a structured, long-term approach to resilience-building. Activity 3.1.2.1.2 facilitates the integration of priority adaptation actions into 10 municipal PDESCs through participatory regional workshops, enhancing local government capacity and coordination for climate-responsive planning. Activity 3.1.2.1.3 develops a cross-sectoral strategy linking climate adaptation with peacebuilding, human mobility, and social protection, fostering a more integrated and coordinated approach across sectors. This data-driven approach enhances risk management and adaptation implementation, ensuring that local communities, especially the most vulnerable, are equipped to respond to evolving climate threats.

Activity 3.1.2.1.1: Review existing guidelines and update for climate change integration into PDESC

84. This activity aims to review existing guidelines for incorporating climate change adaptation into Plans de Développement Économique, Social et Culturel (PDESCs) at the municipal level. This includes an evaluation and updating of the "Climate Proofing" tool developed by GIZ in 2009 and the guidelines developed by the WAEMU, to ensure alignment with current climate realities, scientific advances, and Mali's specific socio-environmental context. In alignment with activities 3.1.1.3.1, this activity will help address barrier 1 (lack of a long-term vision) by facilitating the integration of climate risk management and adaptation priorities in sub-national planning processes. It will also contribute to addressing barrier 2 (weak local governance and coordination) by providing clear methodologies and tools for local governments to mainstream climate change adaptation into sub-national planning and budgeting processes. This will improve coordination between national and municipal levels and will strengthen local stakeholders' capacity to effectively implement adaptation priorities.

Activity 3.1.2.1.2: Integrate the prioritized adaptation actions into local development plans (PDESC) through regional workshops and focus group discussions in selected 10 municipalities

85. This activity aligns with Mali´s national decentralization policy framework for the period 2015-2024, whose implementation aims to promote balanced regional development by strengthening urban centers as growth hubs and improve public services through decentralization, including the transfer of powers and resources to local authorities. Specifically, the activity will facilitate the integration of climate risks and selected adaptation options from sectoral plans (3.1.1.3.1) into the Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan (PDESC) of 10 municipalities, addressing barrier 1 (lack of long-term vision) and barrier 2 (weak local governance and coordination). All regions of Mali will be represented, and the municipalities will be selected based on criteria which include vulnerability to climate change and having PDESC revision cycle aligned with the timeline of this readiness project. The selection of municipalities will also depend on the WAEMU Readiness project and its targeted local authorities to strengthen synergies and avoid duplication. A regional committee comprising the Communal Committee for the Orientation, Coordination and Monitoring of Development Actions (CCOCSAD) and the Regional Committee for the Orientation, Coordination and Monitoring of Development Actions (CROCSAD) will contribute to the quality assurance of the planning and the harmonization of interventions on the ground.

86. In each municipality, the following will be organized: i) one sensitization workshop engaging around 20-30 key stakeholders, including local government representatives, sectoral ministries, community leaders, civil society and local private sector stakeholders to understand the adaptation options and further characterized them based on climate risks identified in activity 3.2.2.1.5 and select main local priority adaptation actions; ii) one facilitated integration workshops to integrate these options into the PDESC, including an M&E component which will serve as a validation workshop. This effort contributes to addressing barrier 2 by providing clear, accessible background information to strengthen coordination mechanisms across administrative levels and facilitate the engagement of sectoral and subnational actors in NAP formulation and implementation.

Activity 3.1.2.1.3: Develop a cross-sectoral strategy focused on integrating climate adaptation and peacebuilding and security, human mobility and social protection in the sectoral adaptation plans and adaptation-updated PDESC

87. This activity will be informed by sectoral impact assessments conducted under activity 3.2.2.1.5, which analyze how climate change drives conflict, human mobility, and affects social protection systems in specific areas of Mali and at the sectoral level. It will contribute to addressing barrier 1 (lack of long-term vision) by fostering a more holistic, long-term and integrated approach to adaptation and barrier 3 (limited data and risk and vulnerability assessments) by providing evidence-based information on the interlinkages between climate change, conflict, and displacement, informing more targeted and effective adaptation actions. Specifically, the activity focuses on developing a cross-sectoral strategy to integrate peacebuilding and security, human mobility, and social protection into sectoral adaptation plans (developed as part of activity 3.1.1.1.2), and adaptation-updated PDESC (developed as part of activity 3.1.2.1.2). A gender lens will be applied throughout this activity too, and the cross-sectoral strategy will also address the unique adaptation challenges faced by women, particularly in conflict-affected and climate-vulnerable areas. Recommendations will be made to enhance women's resilience and participation in adaptation decision-making processes. To develop this cross-sectoral strategy, a study will be conducted and up to ten meetings, gathering around 20 stakeholders each will be organized for stakeholder mapping. A workshop, including 40-50 government representatives, civil society members, the academia, and private sector stakeholders, will be held to validate the strategy. Close coordination will take place with key technical and financial partners working on peacebuilding, human mobility and social protection, as well as gender equality issues. This strategy will promote active participation at all levels, leveraging national and sub-national consultation processes to ensure inclusiveness and coherence.

Output 3.1.3: Inter- and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanism established or strengthened

88. Several institutions, mainly the AEDD, NEC and NCCC are involved in the NAP process, but roles and responsibilities are not clearly defined. This hinders the coordination and decision-making processes on adaptation as highlighted under Barrier 2. This output will therefore aim to clarify roles and responsibilities and support the coordination on adaptation across the three institutions. It is complementary to output 3.1.4 which will build stakeholders' capacity and will build on the Coordination and Monitoring Committee of the NDC, which will serve as the Technical Advisory Group (TAG)of the proposed NAP project.

Activity 3.1.3.1.1: Strengthen NAP Coordination by clarifying roles the roles of AEED, NEC and NCCC in the NAP process, as well as responsibilities, and governance mechanisms

89. The project will contribute to strengthening the NAP coordination mechanisms through the organization of two workshops to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the AEDD, NEC and NCCC in the NAP process, promoting a common understanding among stakeholders. The two two-day workshops will involve around 50 participants from AEDD, NEC and NCCC and other institutions included in the TAG. This will also support the formulation of a decree to clarify the coordination mechanism for adaptation planning in Mali and which also include means to fund this coordination mechanism beyond the proposed project.

Activity 3.1.3.1.2: Support the NCCC, AEDD, NEC in their role in monitoring the implementation progress of adaptation related initiatives and the provision of inputs into the NAP process

90. Under this activity, the NCCC, AEDD and NEC will be supported to play a leading technical advisory role on the NAP process. This would mean, among other tasks, approving, reviewing, and validating outputs under this Readiness project, as well as reviewing other related initiatives and ensuring synergies to advance the NAP process. A comprehensive work plan and precise timetable for the next two years will also be developed. Up to 15 quarterly meetings would be organized and involve around 30 participants from AEDD, NEC and NCC, and more broadly from the Technical Advisory Group described in the Implementation Arrangement section.

Activity 3.1.3.1.3: Organize a workshop to draw lessons learnt and draft recommendations for the sustainability of adaptation planning and coordination

91. An end-of-project workshop will be organized to harvest lessons learnt from project implementation and draw lessons learned and recommendations for the sustainability of adaptation planning in Mali.

Output 3.1.4: Stakeholder engagement frameworks and agreements developed or strengthened

92. Output 3.1.4 strengthens stakeholder engagement frameworks to enhance coordination and participation in adaptation planning and implementation by addressing limited institutional capacity and weak coordination among national and local governments (barrier 2), as well as the lack of downscaled climate data, risk assessments, and socio-economic analysis needed for effective decision-making (barrier 3). activity 3.1.4.2.1 assesses the technical and operational capacities of key institutions, identifying gaps that hinder effective coordination and data-driven adaptation planning. Activity 3.1.4.2.2 builds institutional capacity through targeted training and coordination support, equipping stakeholders with the skills and knowledge to integrate climate data and evidence-based analysis into planning processes. Activity 3.1.4.2.3 promotes inclusive decision-making through outreach and advocacy campaigns, fostering collaboration between national and local actors and ensuring adaptation efforts reflect diverse perspectives.

Activity 3.1.4.2.1: Assess technical and operational capacities of existing coordination mechanisms and key stakeholders involved in adaptation planning and implementation

93. Building on the Swedish-supported project entitled "Capacity-building programme for institutions and structures responsible for coordinating environmental and climate change issues in Mali", this activity involves a thorough evaluation of the technical and operational capacities of key climate change coordination mechanisms, namely the Agency for Sustainable Development and Environment (AEDD), the National Council for the Environment (CNE), and the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC), the National Climate Services Framework (CNSC), the National Climate Fund, the C-CASA platform, and others. It will also look into the capacities of line ministries to plan and implement for adaptation to climate change: Ministry of Economy and Finance, ministry in charge of planning, and sectoral ministries in charge of agriculture, fisheries, water, health, energy, transport infrastructure, as well as the Civil Protection Directorate. By evaluating the technical and operational capacities of key climate governance institutions and coordination mechanisms, this activity contributes therefore to addressing barrier 2 (weak coordination and limited institutional capacity for adaptation planning and implementation). The assessment includes stakeholder consultations, document reviews, and capacity evaluations to identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement within these entities. The objective is to develop a capacity development plan with actionable recommendations aimed at enhancing both the effectiveness of coordination mechanisms for overseeing and implementing adaptation initiatives at the national level, and the individual capacities of key stakeholders in central and line ministries responsible for adaptation planning, mainstreaming and implementations. The plan will be integrated through capacity development activities (activity 3.1.4.2.2). Another assessment will specifically target local authorities, building on the WAEMU project, who will be responsible for revising their PDESC under activity 3.1.2.1.2 to assess their capacities to understand, plan, mainstream and implement adaptation actions. All the above assessments will use a gender-sensitive approach, identifying specific barriers and opportunities for gender-

responsive coordination in adaptation planning, thereby contributing to addressing barrier 3 (limited gender-sensitive assessments).

Activity 3.1.4.2.2: Build technical and operational capacities of existing coordination mechanisms and key sectoral and subnational stakeholders involved in adaptation planning and implementation through a series of training based on the capacity development plan, and support its operationalization

94. A tailored training programme will be developed, based on the recommendations outlined in the capacity development plan prepared under activity 3.1.4.2.1. Drawing from GIZ-supported "Provisional assessment report on national capacities for planning adaptation to climate change". The training programme will fill the identified gaps, ensuring that the content aligns the roles and responsibilities of each coordination mechanism within the NAP process. Furthermore, capacity-building will also be provided to key stakeholders, including local authorities, civil society organizations, research and academic institutions, and the private sector. With regards to CSOs, the activity will encourage broad and diverse representation, including women's and association of migrant or displaced persons. A mechanism would also be sought to ensure the provision of targeted capacity-building for children and young people, to enhance their participation in decision-making and climate planning processes at local and national levels. It will draw on best practices and lessons learned from the sub-region and globally, including best practices, lessons learned and guidance from the UNFCCC's Programme 'Action for Climate Empowerment'. In addition, up to 30 AEDD, NEC and NDCC representatives will receive specific training through three workshops based on the capacity assessment under activity 3.1.4.2.1. These workshops will aim to have a balanced representation of men and women. All trainings will track participation by gender and document gender-specific outcomes.

95. This activity will help address barriers 2 and 3 by strengthening the adaptation planning framework, ensuring it is evidence-based and involves fully capacitated stakeholders at all administrative levels. Additionally, it will support overcoming barrier 4 by facilitating the development of a comprehensive work plan and the establishment of coordination meetings, all of which enhance Mali's ability to develop high-quality, well-justified adaptation proposals.

Activity 3.1.4.2.3: Conduct an outreach and advocacy campaign to encourage local civil society, academic and decentralized participation in decision-making processes on adaptation

96. Building on activity 3.2.2.1.2, the project will conduct a gender-sensitive outreach and advocacy campaign targeting to promote active involvement of local civil society, academic, and decentralized entities in adaptation decision-making processes. This will involve engaging with stakeholders in each region through stakeholder mapping, capacity-building workshops, policy dialogues and consultations held alongside tailored awareness campaigns utilizing various communication channels such as radio broadcasting and social media. Feedback and questions gathered through this interaction will be collected and analyzed in a gender-disaggregated manner.

Outcome 3.2: Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impacts

97. Outcome 3.2 strengthens Mali's capacity to improve evidence-based decision-making and design effective adaptation solutions by addressing critical data gaps and assessments. It recognizes Mali's exposure to extreme climate events, conflict, and displacement and incorporates considerations of human mobility, security, and socio-economic vulnerabilities into adaptation planning, particularly in support of activities under outcome 3.1. Output 3.2.2 advances climate vulnerability studies and adaptation option identification by building Mali-METEO's capacity, conducting climate risk and vulnerability assessment (CVRA), and integrating socio-economic analyses into decision-making.

Output 3.2.2: Studies on climate vulnerability and identification of adaptation solutions conducted and used for strengthening adaptation investment

98. Output 3.2.2 strengthens Mali's adaptation planning by combining climate data production, risks and vulnerability assessments, and economic appraisal of selected adaptation options to guide investment decisions. It addresses the limited availability of downscaled climate models, risk and vulnerability data, and

socio-economic analysis for rigorous adaptation decision-making (barrier 3). Indeed, activities 3.2.2.1.1, 3.2.2.1.2, and 3.2.2.1.3 enhance Mali-METEO's capacity to generate high-resolution climate projections, assess sector-specific impacts, and improve data accessibility through a centralized platform, ensuring decision-makers have access to reliable climate information. Activities 3.2.2.1.4, 3.2.2.1.5, and 3.4.1.1.2 focus on conducting Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (CRVA), identifying sectoral and regional risks, and prioritizing adaptation options through stakeholder consultations and cost-benefit analyses. These two sets of activities are mutually reinforcing: climate data production (activities 3.2.2.1.1, 3.2.2.1.2, and 3.2.2.1.3) provides the scientific basis for assessing risks and vulnerability, while vulnerability and risk assessments (activities 3.2.2.1.4, and 3.2.2.1.5) contextualize this information to inform decision-making. Without high-quality climate data, the assessments lack precision and reliability, leading to suboptimal adaptation strategies. Conversely, without vulnerability and risk assessments, climate data alone does not translate into targeted, effective adaptation actions.

Activity 3.2.2.1.1: Provide training to strengthen Mali-Meteo staff capacity to run General Circulation Model (GCM) and Regional Climate Model (RCM) downscaling programmes and bias correction methods building on South-South partnership

99. The training will target technical staff of Mali-Météo and cover techniques for downscaling GCM and RCM data to provide more localized climate projections. It will also provide capacity-building on methods for bias correction to improve the accuracy of these projections. Backstopping support will be provided through WMO support services, and collaboration will be strengthened to foster ongoing South-South partnerships for climate research, including through the West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL). This will also include the purchase of workstations and conduct three training sessions to enhance the capacity of Mali Météo in presenting downscaled climate projections and their impacts (both global and regional) on the economy, environment and health. By strengthening Mali Meteo's capacity to manage and share high-quality climate data, this activity will address barrier 3, improving the accuracy of risk assessments and adaptation planning. Additionally, by enhancing evidence-based decision-making and resource mobilization, it will help address barrier 4.

Activity 3.2.2.1.2: Produce downscaling GCM and RCM climate scenarios to a 5 km resolution or finer and develop a summary document on climate model results and impacts in key sectors (agriculture and food security, forestry, energy, waste and water and sanitation, health, transport infrastructures) for public and private decision-makers

100. This includes incorporating bias correction techniques for all meteorological stations across Mali, focusing on the timeframes between 2041-2070 and 2071-2100, and including Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP 2 and SSP4). Subsequently, the generated climate scenarios will be analyzed to assess their impacts on key sectors, including agriculture and food security, forestry, energy, waste management, water resources and sanitation, health, and transport infrastructure. A comprehensive summary document will then be developed, consolidating the climate model results and their implications for public and private decision-makers. This document will serve as a valuable resource for stakeholders, providing actionable insights to inform climate adaptation strategies and investments in Mali. This activity will help overcome barrier 3 (limited risk and vulnerability assessments and socio-economic analysis) by enhancing the accuracy and availability of high-resolution climate projections providing the high-quality data needed to support the enhanced CRVA undertaken in Activity 3.2.2.1.4.

Activity 3.2.2.1.3: Improve coordination between Mali-METEO and other institutions for managing and sharing climate data and information through a data sharing platform

101. This activity aims to enhance coordination between Mali-METEO, NAP coordination mechanisms and other institutions to improve the management and sharing of climate data through a centralized data-sharing platform. Mali-METEO will play a central role by serving as the primary source of climate and meteorological data, including outputs from GCMs, RCMs, and historical climate records. It will also manage the platform's technical operations, ensure data quality and compatibility, and provide training to stakeholders on data integration and usage.

102. The NCCC and NCE will oversee the platform's alignment with Mali's adaptation objectives. As part of this activity, up to five meetings, led by the NCCC, with up to 20 participants each from ministries and institutions (including academia, research and private sector) will be organized to develop data-sharing policies, address intellectual property management, and strengthen collaboration among stakeholders.

103. Once operational, the platform's outputs will be used to guide adaptation planning and monitor progress at national and sectoral levels through alignment with the M&E and MRV efforts supported by the GEF-funded initiative "Strengthening Mali's Capacity to Meet Transparency Requirements under the Paris Agreement. Other institutions, including sectoral ministries, the platform for Crisis and Disaster Management, research and knowledge institutions such as the National Centre for Research and Technology will contribute complementary datasets and provide feedback for improving the platform.

Activity 3.2.2.1.4: Building on the ASNACC-GIZ project, provide training for AEDD and the adaptation group of the NCCC on existing Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment tools (CRVA) and integrating new information and results from climate forecasting and CRVA assessments into decision-making processes

104. Building on the ASNACC-GIZ project and drawing from the results of the FP012: Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali Country Project, this activity will enable the AEED and the NCCC adaptation group to integrate new information effectively into their frameworks, enhancing through dedicated training workshops. The new information will be grounded in gender-disaggregated data, analyzing differential exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity across genders. The activity also involves at least 5 technical meetings for 20 stakeholders of Mali Meteo, the AEED, the NCCC and sectors focal points to analyze how climate scenarios related to key sectors, including agriculture and food security, forestry, energy, waste management, water resources and sanitation, health, and transport infrastructure.

105. A comprehensive summary document will then be developed by Mali Meteo, consolidating the climate model results and their implications for public and private decision-makers. This document will serve as a valuable resource for stakeholders, providing actionable insights to inform climate adaptation strategies and investments in Mali, and contributing to overcoming barrier 3 (limited risk and vulnerability assessments and socio-economic analysis) and barrier 4 (inadequate financing for adaptation).

Activity 3.2.2.1.5: Review the priority programmes and adaptation options in the first NAP and assess the need for further risk and vulnerability assessments including for new sectors (health, transport infrastructures, water and sanitation) and crosscutting issues such as conflict prevention, mobility and gender and social inclusion, conduct additional CRVA and propose revised and additional adaptation options for each agroclimatic zone and new sectors

106. The activity will start with a desk review of the first NAP and existing data and studies. Then a stakeholders' workshop will be organized to validate the findings and identify the limitations of the first NAP and thus identify needs at sectoral levels to strengthen NAP implementation. The workshop will involve around 40-60 national and local government institutions, civil society, academia, the private sector, and local communities, with a view to broad and inclusive participation, directly addressing part of barrier 1 (limited stakeholder engagement). The participants will be members of the National Coordination and Monitoring Committee for the NDCs which serves the Technical Advisory Group of this project. The members of the Committee will be reviewed as the Terms of Reference of the Committee will be revised before the start of the project.

107. This activity will then conduct an initial national level climate risk, impact, vulnerability assessment in the seven target sectors (agriculture, forestry, waste, energy, health, transport infrastructures, water and sanitation). This will allow to identify hotspots/ agro-climatic zones for a complete/comprehensive CRVA in these zones. Specific attention will also be paid to crosscutting issues related to conflict, mobility and gender and social inclusion.

108. Comprehensive climate risks and vulnerability assessments will then be conducted in the identified hotspots of the 5 agro-economic zones. They will consider quantitative and qualitative approach to risks to connecting climate hazards, exposure, and vulnerability and compounding climate and socio-economic and environmental

factors. The results of the CRVAs will be informed by downscaled high-resolution climate scenarios (5 km or finer) and sectoral impact analyses generated through GCMs and RCMs produced under activity 3.2.2.1.2. The climate projections, covering timeframes between 2041-2070 and 2071-2100, will provide critical insights into temperature and precipitation trends, extreme weather event likelihoods, and long-term agro-climatic shifts.

109. This process will involve analyzing conflict-related data and information, integrating gender-sensitive socio-economic information pertinent to each zone and sector. It will also include 10 consultation meetings, gathering approximately 20 participants each time, including representatives of sectoral ministries and selected local authorities, civil society organizations and private sector operating in the 5 agro-climatic zones of Mali. The integration of socio-economic data will ensure a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic context within the climate risk assessment framework. This activity will result in 1 report for each zone presenting risks and vulnerabilities, and a list of potential options for each sector in the 5 zones.

110. This activity will address barrier 3 by expanding CRVAs to new sectors and agro-climatic zones while integrating cross-cutting issues. Additionally, it will help address barrier 4 by providing detailed risk assessments that support project prioritization and funding proposals. This will enhance the credibility of adaptation investments developed in output 4.3.2, making them more robust and consequently more appealing to donors. It will feed into Activity 3.1.2.1.2 on the integration of CCA into local development plans and it will serve as a basis for the identification and appraisal of adaptation options under 3.4.1.1.2.

Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased

111. Outcome 3.4 enhances adaptation finance in Mali by conducting detailed costing and appraisal of adaptation options identified under output 3.2.2 (output 3.4.1) and mobilizing resources for NAP implementation through strengthened engagement with donors, development finance institutions, banks, and the private sector (output 3.4.1) and by developing a bankable NAP project (output 3.4.1.2). By leveraging evidence-based assessments from outcome 3.2 and the planning and coordination mechanisms established in outcome 3.1, it facilitates access to climate finance that benefits vulnerable communities, including in fragile regions where resource mobilization is more challenging. Outcome 3.4 strengthens Mali's ability to secure long-term funding for climate resilience, ensuring adaptation efforts are scalable, sustainable, and effectively integrated into sectoral and local development priorities.

Output 3.4.1: Mechanisms established to prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria

112. Output 3.4.1 addresses barrier 3 on the lack of rigorous appraisal of adaptation options and barrier 4 on inadequate financing for adaptation by making adaptation options bankable and securing funding for implementation. Indeed, it will provide costing for options identified under output 3.2.2. and develop a methodology for appraisal using a set of specific quantitative and qualitative criteria, building on those used under output 3.2.2. It will also mobilize financial support through organizing a roundtable with donors, DFIs, banks, and the private sector (activity 3.4.1.1.1) and developing an investment plan to align adaptation priorities with funding sources, optimize resource allocation, and strengthen domestic financing capacity (activity 3.4.1.1.2). This plan will also support the implementation of previously unfunded projects under the Mali Climate Fund.

Activity 3.4.1.1.1: Organize a roundtable to mobilize support for NAPs from Donors, DFIs, Banks, and Private Sector

113. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment will organize and facilitate a two-day roundtable in Mali which will gather 50 participants from the donor community, DFIs, banks and private sector representatives to discuss opportunities and financial commitments to support the NAP and sectoral adaptation plans implementation. It will engage, among others, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the National Council of Employers. The gender-equality dimension of the NAP priorities will be emphasized.

114. This activity addresses barrier 4 (inadequate financing for adaptation) by engaging key financial stakeholders to mobilize funding for NAP and sectoral NAP implementation. The roundtable will facilitate discussions on

investment opportunities and commitments, while also highlighting gender-equality which should enhance the likelihood of securing funding from institutions that prioritize inclusive and equitable climate action.

Activity 3.4.1.1.2: Drawing from the identification of adaptation options under 3.2.2.1.5, appraise adaptation options for the key sectors and agro-climatic zones of Mali through extensive stakeholder consultations through regional and sectoral workshops and undertake detail costing

115. Drawing from the results of the CRVA and adaptation options proposed under activity 3.2.2.1.5 and leveraging adaptation options outlined in Mali's first NAP, the project will prioritize adaptation options related to all key vulnerable sectors (agriculture and livestock, energy, water resources, forestry, waste and infrastructure).This activity addresses barrier 3 (limited risk and vulnerability assessment and socio-economic analysis) by using the results of CRVAs and sectoral analyses to prioritize adaptation options based on climate risks. In addition, it helps identify cost-effective and high-impact measures, making them more attractive to potential funders and therefore contributing in addressing barrier 4 (inadequate financing for adaptation). Moreover, aligning adaptation priorities with national strategies like Vision Mali 2063 and the NAP enhances the credibility of proposed actions, increasing opportunities for long-term financing. This activity also entails a study to look at how the adaptation options identified under activity 3.1.1.3.1 may influence various socio-economic factors directly and indirectly, including livelihoods, employment, and community well-being. In terms of process, sectoral meetings and subnational meetings will be convened involving relevant ministries, local governments, and non-governmental organizations to identify the adaptation options for each sector and agroclimatic zones. Government institutions (Ministry of Agriculture (MINA), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MINEP), Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEE), Ministry of Health and Social Development (MSDS), Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MINTI), Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MEADD), Ministry of Reconciliation, Peace and National Cohesion, in charge of the Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation; and the Ministry of Economy and Finance) and NGOs engaged in the NAP process are expected to participate based on their sectoral expertise. It will also convene regional consultations co-led by the governor and chairman of the regional assembly under the guidance of the National Steering Committee. They will discuss alignment with national climate change priorities outlined in the first NAP, as well as national development objectives specified in the forthcoming Vision Mali 2063 and the related ten-year implementation strategy (2024-2033).

116. Following cross-sectoral and cross-regional consultations, adaptation options will be consolidated into a cohesive list to ensure consistency and prevent duplication. The process will be guided by an agreed set of criteria including effectiveness, efficiency, avoidance of maladaptation, policy coherence, political and cultural acceptability, incremental vs transformative, urgency and gender-sensitivity, supplemented by vulnerability and risk assessments and specific considerations.

117. The selected adaptation priorities proposed will be costed based on detailed assessments of required resources, implementation feasibility and expected benefits. An appraisal will then be conducted using one or several rigorous methods, including cost-benefit analysis (CBA) to compare financial returns versus costs or multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) to evaluate trade-offs among economic, social and environmental factors. The choice of appraisal method will depend on data availability, project complexity, and stakeholder priorities. This approach will help identify cost-effective high-impact measures, making them more attractive to potential funders and therefore addressing barrier 4 (inadequate financing for adaptation). Moreover, aligning these adaptation priorities with national strategies like Vision Mali 2063 and the NAP will further enhance their credibility, increasing opportunities for long-term financing.

Activity 3.4.1.1.3: Develop an adaptation investment plan, including for complementing Mali Climate Fund drawing from activity 3.4.1.1.1 and leveraging the results of the Readiness project "Accelerating the financing and implementation of low-carbon & climate-resilient priorities in agriculture and energy for agriculture in African Countries"

118. This activity addresses barrier 4 (inadequate financing for adaptation) by strengthening funding proposals. Building on the outcomes of activity 3.4.1.1.1, it involves developing an investment plan for the priorities

identified in Mali´s sectoral adaptation plans (activity 3.1.1.3.1) and the NDC 3.0 along with an implementation roadmap. The investment plan would build on the investment plan for the NDC 2.0 which was adopted in 2023, updating it to align with the NDC 3.0 to be submitted in 2025. It will also offer recommendations to enhance resource mobilization for the 15 projects submitted to the Mali Climate Fund by NGOs with support from UN organizations, which remain unimplemented due to insufficient funding. Drawing from activity 3.4.1.1.2 and leveraging the results of the Mali readiness project titled "Accelerating the financing and implementation of low-carbon & climate-resilient priorities in agriculture and energy for agriculture in African Countries,", a comprehensive analysis will be undertaken to identify diverse funding sources, including government grants, public-private partnerships, international funding bodies, impact investors, climate funds, and insurance mechanisms.

119. Subsequently, the investment plan will be prepared focusing on optimizing the effective and efficient use of resources, in alignment with clear, measurable, and time-bound goals for implementing adaptation measures. The plan will prioritize strategies for increasing domestic resource mobilization, including by leveraging entities such as the NGO Malifolkcenter Neytaa's which are being prepared for direct access accreditation under the GCF. It will also complement the ongoing development of Mali Climate Fund´s fund investment plan. This endeavor further addresses barrier 4 by helping to ensure sustainable and autonomous adaptation financing. Recommendations will also be provided to build the capacity of national and subnational governments to both generate and monitor financial resources, fostering greater autonomy and accountability in resource management. Additionally, the investment plan will incorporate gender-disaggregated data on financing gaps, successes, and challenges in resource mobilization'. This investment plan will be part of Mali's NDC/NAP roadmap.

Output 3.4.2: Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions

Output 3.4.2 builds on the momentum created under Output 3.4.1 to develop concrete concept notes (activity 3.4.2.1.1) and conduct related feasibility study (activity 3.4.2.1.2) to translate some of the adaptation priorities into fundable projects.

Activity 3.4.2.1.1: Based on priorities identified in sectoral plans, develop 1 concept note

120. The project will focus on developing one concept note based on the sectoral adaptation plans developed under 3.1.1.3.1. It will articulate clear objectives, strategies, and activities aligned with Mali's climate adaptation goals and national development plan and will therefore contribute to addressing inadequate financing for adaptation (barrier 4) by initiating the design of a bankable project. The concept note will be developed through a workshop to identify the objective and scope, looking at other projects in the GCF pipeline and submitted to the Mali Climate Fund. It will aim to promote an integrated multisectoral approach, with a potential focus on one of the agro-economic zones designated as hotspots through 3.2.2.1.5. There will also be around 10 consultation meetings including 40-50 national stakeholders among government institutions, civil society, academia and private sector representatives from one priority sector in Mali. It will incorporate adaptation options identified as part of activity 3.1.1.2.1.

121. The concept note will comply with environment and social standards and will need to go through a screening of environmental and social standards to ensure that the potential projects do not have adverse impacts on the environment, human and social rights, and the rights of minority groups.

Activity 3.4.2.1.2: Conduct feasibility studies and associated studies to establish the evidence base for the concept note

122. For the concept note developed in activity 3.4.2.1.1, the project will conduct feasibility studies and associated assessments to establish the evidence base. This includes ensuring alignment with ongoing activities, identifying optimal financial architecture, and screening environmental and social risks to feed into the development of a full-sized project proposal which will be undertaken outside the proposed readiness project. By identifying sustainable financing options and further strengthening the project's financial viability, the activity takes a

significant step toward overcoming the challenge of inadequate adaptation funding (barrier 4). Specific documents will be prepared to accompany the concept note, including a location map, a theory of change diagramme, an economic and financial model with key assumptions and potential stressed scenarios.

Partnerships:

123. The following stakeholders were involved in the development of this readiness proposal:

- The MEADD as the body overseeing the NAP process via the AEDD provided advisory guidance and further information on current and past adaptation projects lessons
- The NCE, which serves as a consultative platform, brings together representatives from various government ministries, public agencies, private sector entities, local authorities, and civil society. The NCE highlighted its operational capacity while identifying gaps and support needs.
- The CNCC provided valuable information on gaps and support needs.
- Sectoral Ministries: several government ministries were engaged, including ministries responsible for agriculture, forestry, water, energy, transport and waste. They highlighted the sectoral impacts of climate change, the degree of integration of adaptation in sectoral policies and plans and identified gaps and needs, including the need for strengthened cross-sectoral coordination.
- Private sector: stakeholders such as the Chamber of Commerce and the National Council of Employers of Mali both important partners in developing and implementing climate adaptation strategies, providing insights on relevant private sectors stakeholders, degree of climate sensitization and ways to get them involved.
- NGOs and civil society: this includes inter alia the Coordination of Women's Associations and NGOs of Mali, RESO Climate-Mali and CARE which provided substantial expertise and local knowledge and contributed to informing the NAP process and this readiness proposal on adaptation priorities.
- Research and knowledge institutions, in particular the National Centre for Research and Technology (CNRST), in collaboration with the National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM) who provided evidence-based information on climate risks, and also highlighted research, capacity and coordination gaps and needs.

124. Several of these stakeholders were interviewed to gather initial insights that informed the development of this Readiness proposal. Additionally, a workshop was convened on 27 and 28 April 2024 to engage a broader range of stakeholders, with 55 participants actively contributing to the discussions and consultations, and validating the theory of change, and logical framework.

125. The table below provides an overview of synergies and complementarity between this NAP readiness proposal and the country's other readiness proposals.

Table 2: Synergies and complementarity with other Readiness Proposals and with other projects and programmes

Details of Readiness grants in the country (date of approval and implementation status/period, DP)	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings

GCF readiness, MLIRS-002 Title: NDA strengthening and country programming support to Mali through Sahel Eco Project completed	To strengthen the capacity of the NDA to undertake its fund-related roles and responsibilities, and to distill and prioritize national climate change investments to be elaborated in Malian's GCF Country Programme	The main recommendations are related to the Private Sector and addressed through MLI-RS-006 and therefore won't be addressed through this proposal.	The country programme was developed in 2018, and the country has only been able to benefit from 8 projects, including 6 multi-country projects and two Mali-specific projects (FP012: Africa Hydromet Program - Mali Country Project, FP102: Mali solar rural electrification project,) with only one of the two focused on adaptation. The lessons learned include overcoming regulatory challenges and financial risks to incentivize private sector investment in adaptation solutions; prioritizing stakeholder collaboration and flexibility in policy design to foster successful private sector engagement in adaptation efforts.
GCF readiness, MLI-RS-003 Title: Preparing Malifolk Center (MFC) application for direct access accreditation to the GCF	To finance Mali to undertake activities toward the nomination and accreditation of the direct access entity. MFC is under consideration for accreditation as a direct access entity in Mali.	Once accredited, MFC could be one of the AE to implement the concept note developed by the NAP readiness and will certainly use the results of the climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted as part of the NAP readiness in developing the note and subsequent full project proposal.	The implementation of this readiness is completed but the MFC has not completed its accreditation process.
GCF readiness, MLI-RS-004 Title: Accelerating Mali's readiness to access climate finance Under implementation	The objectives are: 1) to strengthen the NDA to fulfil its mandate, 2) to enhance the country's engagement with the GCF, 3) mobilize the private sector and 4) support direct access to the fund.	This readiness project proposed different priority projects and programmes for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in Mali. Most of these projects and programmes were nationally driven. This readiness project also supports the establishment of an adaptation and mitigation MRV system, particularly to track climate finance.	Mobilizing the private sector is one area that requires further work, particularly for its engagement and possible financial investment in adaptation.

GCF readiness (regional) Title: Strengthen WAEMU sub-national governments' capacities to access climate finance and develop a pipeline of projects to support their countries' climate goals. Approved in 2023, under implementation	This readiness project aims to strengthen coordination and capacity-building among West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) subnational and local governments to integrate climate change into local development planning, contribute to mitigation and adaptation efforts, and advance national climate commitments. The project engages directly NDAs, decentralization ministries, and local associations of mayors to enhance climate programming at national and territorial levels. Oversight is provided by a regional steering committee comprising WAEMU, the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa, West African Development Bank, NDAs, and national focal points.	The proposed project will liaise with WAEMU to have the list of local stakeholders engaged in the project to synergize and avoid duplication in activities. In particular municipalities that are targeted through the WAEMU project could either be further supported through this proposal or avoided if support is deemed sufficient. The guidance included in the WAEMU project will be reviewed as part of activity 3.1.2.1.1 and adapted for the PSEDC guideline.	N/A
GCF readiness Title: Accelerating the financing and implementation of low-carbon & climate-resilient priorities in Mali. Approved in 2021. Completed.	This project aimed to facilitate the integration of climate risks in short to long-term sectorial and macroeconomic planning – with the ultimate objective to accelerate the resilience to climate risks of Mali's development strategies, programmes and projects on the ground. The project was implemented over one and a half years and during this period it trained national experts, and particularly those from the Government, to integrate climate risks in development investments and unlock new and at-scale investments in support of the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development.	While this readiness project focused on the development of macroeconomic tools for the integration of climate risks at national level, the proposed NAP readiness will focus on the collection of vulnerability data and risk integration at regional and local levels.	This project highlights the further strengthening of institutional arrangements and continuously supports cross-sectoral collaboration for sustained momentum and sustainability beyond the project duration.
Strengthening the integration of climate risks in development planning for implementation of low-carbon &	The project aimed to support Mali's efforts to integrate climate risks in its development planning tools, as well as tools used by the private financial sector especially. This integration was carried out by building the capacity of its key	The proposed NAP readiness project will build upon the capacity building activities, tools and resources for climate-risk informed development planning provided in this readiness,	N/As

climate-resilient priorities in Mali Approved 2019 Completed	national experts from Universities Ministries and the private sector and by providing access to state-of-the-art economic modelling tools and climate data.	particularly for activities 3.2.2.1.4 and 3.4.1.1.1.	
GCF readiness RS-MLI-006 Title: Support for Mobilizing Mali's Private Sector Access to Climate Finance Status: approved, January 2023	Aims to support the mobilization of the private sector to support low carbon and climate resilient development. This includes investigating barriers faced by the private sector in climate investment with an emphasis on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), supporting the accreditation of selected private sector entities (banks, local municipalities, informing the best strategy for investment at the regional and country levels. The focus will be on private sector operators in the agricultural, energy, industrial and transport sectors The main outcomes are as follows: I) Build capacity and foster collaboration among stakeholders (public, private, academia, NGOs) to support GCF-funded activities, including an action plan to incentivize private sector investment aligned with Mali's development goals. II) Develop one high-quality project concept note under a learning-by-doing approach III) Prepare and submit one Project Preparation Facility (PPF) application	This NAP project will not address private sector engagement but will liaise closely with RS-MLI-006 especially with regards to Outcome 3.4.	The challenges include limited access to finance for MSMEs and inadequate policy frameworks, The project highlights the importance of tailored capacity building and further advocacy for policy reforms for greater engagement of the private sector in climate adaptation.

GCF, World Bank Title: Africa Hydromet program: strengthening climate resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Mali country project Approved, March 2017 Under implementation	To improve the provision of and the access to the country's hydro-meteorological, early warning and emergency response services.	This readiness will draw on lessons learned in this project, particularly promoting synergies with its output 3.2.2.	N/A
GCF, regional Title: Climate Resilient Fund (ICRF) Approved, April 2023	The Infrastructure Climate Resilient Fund (ICRF) will serve as catalytic first loss equity to catalyze investments from private sector investors and pension funds. The ICRF will be supporting the development of climate-resilient infrastructure projects in Mali and other countries equally struggling to unlock such funding by itself.	The NAP PMU will ensure close collaboration with this project team, associating it to all consultations to ensure complementarity and synergies, especially to incorporate results of the infrastructure project into planning related work in the transport infrastructure sector.	N/A
GCF, regional Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREEFIN I): Greening agricultural banks and the financial sector to foster climate resilient low emission smallholder agriculture in the Great Green Wall countries - phase 1 Approved, May 2022	Aims to accelerate investment in the region to continue pursuing the ambition of the Great Green Wall initiative in a post-COVID 19 context	The readiness team will work in close collaboration with this project's team to ensure that the adaptation priorities identified for the sectoral plans) are complementary to the measures implemented under this project.	N/A
GCF, IFAD, Regional The Africa integrated climate risk management programme:	To build, strengthen and scale up the resilience and adaptive capacities of smallholder farmers and rural communities of Mali using an integrated risk management approach.	This readiness will draw on the results of this project and its stakeholder engagement approaches for conducting risk and vulnerability assessment and identifying adaptation	N/A

building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelien countries of the GGW Approved, April 2021 Under implementation		priorities in the agriculture sector.	
GCF, regional Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB) Under implementation	To contribute to improving the resilience of populations and ecosystems in the Niger Basin through sustainable management of natural resources by: reducing the silting process of the Niger River; enhancing the adaptability of populations to climate change; and improving natural resource management and integrated ecosystem management, the protection of biodiversity and the restoration of soil fertility	This readiness will draw on the results of this project and identify priorities that could further enhance its impact.	N/A
GEF, FAO Title: Resilient, productive and sustainable landscapes in Mali's Kayes Region Under implementation	Through the implementation of an agroecological transition approach, promote innovations in governance, production and finance in order to reduce the vulnerability of the small-holder agro-sylvo-pastoral food systems and livelihoods, reversing land degradation and halting the loss of globally significant biodiversity in fragile landscapes of the Kayes region.	The readiness will ensure close collaboration with the project team, associating it with all consultations to ensure complementarity and synergies between the two projects for interventions concerning the Kayes region.	The project was approved after some delay at the end of 2022. Lessons learned are yet to emerge.
GEF, UDNP Title: Climate security and sustainable management of natural resources in the central regions of Mali for peacebuilding	The project involves strategies that will simultaneously combat land degradation and restore land productivity, help vulnerable communities adapt to climate change, and promote peacebuilding, with the overarching goal of developing resilient rural communities in Mopti region. The main emphasis of the project is focused on activities on the	The readiness will ensure close collaboration with the project team, associating it with all consultations to ensure complementarity and synergies between the two projects for interventions concerning the Mopti region.	Given the early stage of implementation, lessons learned are yet to emerge.

Under implementation	ground involving communities and their structures, local government, and private sector actors		
GIZ Support programme for Mali's national climate change adaptation strategy Completed	To increase the resilience to the impacts of climate change of the most vulnerable regions in Mali through the formulation of innovative, integrated approaches to adaptation and improved resources and capacities among the stakeholders.	This Readiness initiative will incorporate the results and lessons learned from this project when formulating a second NAP, including insights from community-based adaptation strategies and ecosystem-based approaches that have been developed and implemented. The Readiness will also draw on the pilot measures implemented to engage the private sector.	Through this project adaptation is now integrated into the strategic regional development plans of the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou but implementation requires the channeling of climate finance at the subnational level, but this remains a challenge.
UNDP, NDC Partnership Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator (APA) initiative	The APA initiative aims to accelerate the implementation of climate action. In Mali, it supports the implementation of the revised NDC, building on the Climate Promise.	This readiness will build upon the momentum created by the APA initiative, particularly the investment plan elaborated for the revised NDC.	

Risks:

A comprehensive overview of risk management has been detailed in Annex F.

The project has been screened (i) to identify and reflect the significance of potential impacts or risks that project activities might present, and (ii) to identify opportunities to enhance benefits and to support stakeholders. The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) has been used to identify potential social and environmental risks and opportunities associated with the project. The SESP risk is considered moderate. Concept notes developed under the project for submission to GCF will be scrutinized as to its type, location, scale, sensitivity and the magnitude of its potential social and environmental impacts. Potential adverse gender impacts related to project activities will also be identified and differentiated measures will be adopted to prevent gender-based discrimination. Potential risks of gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse of men, women, girls and boys that may occur in connection with any of the designed activities will be considered.

As per standard UNDP protocols, the Project Manager will perform quarterly risk monitoring and provide status updates to the UNDP Country Office. Progress will be recorded in the UNDP Quantum risk log. Risks will be classified as critical when both their impact and probability are assessed as high. Management responses to these critical risks will be included in the Annual Project Reports. The project's overall risk level is considered moderate, as it focuses solely on providing technical assistance to build stakeholder capacities, without any field activities involved.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

126. Gender inequality in Mali is high, ranking 155th out of 170 countries on the 2021 UNDP Gender Inequality Index. Women and girls in Mali encounter significant disadvantages across various domains, including health, justice, and education. Maternal mortality rates are among the highest globally, and gender-based violence is pervasive, often compounded by social pressures and violations of rights when seeking justice. Educational attainment for women remains one of the lowest in the world, with only approximately 8 per cent of women over 25 having completed lower secondary education, compared to 15 per cent for men in the same age group. In addition, climate change impacts predominantly women, who are largely dependent on using natural resources to carry out their income-generating activities. For instance, agrarian systems in the country are often characterized by a gendered division of labour, with men concentrating on main production. At the same time, women are responsible for family caregiving tasks and activities such as market gardening. This division creates inequalities in access to agricultural resources and in the face of climate change, generating gender-differentiated vulnerability.

127. In response, the National Directorate for the Advancement of Women was established and oversees the implementation of the national policy for the advancement of women and the reinforcement of equity between men and women. The National Policy on Gender exists but does not have strong financial capacity to implement the action plan and to integrate gender issues and indicators across sectors.

128. The NAP Readiness Proposal aims to ensure the systematic integration of cross-cutting considerations such as gender, peace and security, social protection and inclusion, and human mobility, supported by a more extensive consultation process than was conducted during the formulation of the First NAP. The NAP readiness proposal will also closely align with Mali's development agenda, notably Vision 2063 and the medium-term National Development Strategy (CREDD, 2024-2028) (in preparation), which promotes integrating gender, youth employment, and climate adaptation into public policies to support inclusive development aligned with the SDGs. Specifically, the sectoral plans developed will incorporate gender-responsive risk assessments.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

129. The project will facilitate interaction, communication, and the exchange of knowledge, experiences, and best practices with other climate change adaptation initiatives implemented by UNDP and other donors, both within the region and globally. It is anticipated that representatives from other countries will have opportunities to engage during the project's implementation, enabling them to share their insights, collaborate on activities, and adopt best practices. The project's approaches and lessons learned hold significant potential for replication across the region. Additionally, the project will seek ways to involve national partners in relevant regional and global forums. Furthermore, innovative knowledge products, including enhanced methodologies for climate risk and impact assessments and lessons derived from sub-national adaptation planning pilots, will be shared through global platforms.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

130. The project will implement measures to achieve sustainability of results at outcome and impact level, as follows:

- Under Outcome 3.1, seven sectoral adaptation plans will be formulated and validated, covering all key sectors and extending beyond urgent priorities. These plans will be supported by the development or strengthening of adaptation policy and regulations for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational and national development strategies and plans. With a view to promoting institutional sustainability, inter- and intra-institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms will be established or strengthened by clearly defining stakeholders' role in the NAP process, supporting the monitoring of implementation progress, facilitating learning, and generating recommendations to sustain adaptation planning and coordination over the long term. Additionally, stakeholder engagement frameworks and agreements will be developed and reinforced, while targeted capacity-building will enhance long-term coordination and participation in adaptation planning and implementation. The efforts

will enable more effective and forward-looking sectoral planning, help identify data gaps and enhance the use and availability of climate information, all of which contribute to the durability and scalability of adaptation efforts.

- Under Outcome 3.2, climate vulnerabilities will be mapped and corresponding adaptation solutions identified. In addition, stakeholders' capacity to produce localized and accurate climate projections will be enhanced, including through fostering South-South partnerships and improving coordination among agencies responsible for managing and disseminating climate data. Further in-depth risk and vulnerability assessments will be conducted for sectors not covered by the first NAP, as well as for cross-cutting areas. These comprehensive assessments will guide the prioritization of adaptation projects and inform funding proposals. These outputs will ensure that knowledge is generated, retained, and applied within national institutions thus ensuring the project's long-term sustainability and creating opportunities to expand these efforts to additional vulnerable sectors and regions.
- Under Outcome 3.4, mechanisms will be put in place to prioritize adaptation options using objective criteria. Multistakeholder dialogues will be convened to mobilize financial support for the NAPs from bilateral donors, banks and domestic and international private sector actors. The prioritized options will be appraised, and an adaptation investment plan will be developed to ensure that the adaptation priorities identified in Mali's sectoral plans are effectively implemented. Finally, a concept note for priority adaptation actions will be prepared and accompanied by feasibility studies to establish a solid evidence base. These activities will allow overcoming the challenge of inadequate adaptation funding and ensuring that interventions are sustainable, fundable and capable of generating long-lasting impact.
- A further contribution to sustainability and scale-up is the project's collaboration with, and leveraging of, related initiatives. The project will forge connections for the implementation of the NAPs process with related initiatives, focusing on building institutional partnerships, leveraging technical studies, lessons learnt and enhance synergies with the abovementioned list of projects.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 13 Climate Action
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: By 2024, communities manage sustainably and equitably natural resources and the environment are more resilient to the effects of climate change
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: *2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict*
NOTE: Paste the GCF approved log-frame below

<table>
<tr><td>Outcome 3.1

Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Outputs</th><th>Indicators</th><th>Activities</th></tr>
<tr><td>Output 3.1.1

National, sub-national and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3.1.1.3

How many sectoral adaptation plans have been developed or updated?</td><td>7</td><td>Validated Adaptation Sectoral Plans</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Activity 3.1.1.3.1 Building on activities under Output 3.2.2, and activity 3.4.1.1.2, formulate and validate 7 sectoral adaptation plans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output 3.1.2

Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational and national development strategies and plans</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator 3.1.2.1

Have existing policies and regulations been strengthened to incentivize adaptation actions/measures?</td><td>Yes</td><td>Climate adaptation integrated in at least 10 communal development plans (2 per region)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Activity 3.1.2.1.1
Review existing guidelines and update for climate change integration into PDESC;
Activity 3.1.2.1.2
Integrate the prioritized adaptation actions into PDESC through regional workshops through focus group discussions in selected 10 municipalities;
Activity 3.1.2.1.3
Develop a cross-sectoral strategy focused on integrating climate adaptation and, peacebuilding and security, human mobility and social protection in the sectoral adaptation plans, revised NAP and adaptation-updated PDESC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output 3.1.3

Inter and intra institutional coordination and</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Activity 3.1.3.1.1: Strengthen NAP Coordination by clarifying roles the roles of AEED, NEC and NCCC in the NAP process, as well as</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

	decision making mechanisms established or strengthened	Indicator 3.1.3.1 Have inter and intra institutional coordination and decision-making mechanisms been established or strengthened?	Yes	Validated outputs. Meetings reports and paritipant list		responsibilities, and governance mechanisms Activity 3.1.3.1.2 Support the NCCC, AEDD, NEC in their role in monitoring the implementation progress of adaptation related initiatives and the provision of inputs into the NAP process Activity 3.1.3.1.3 Organize a workshop to draw lessons learnt and draft recommendations for the sustainability of adaptation planning and coordination.
	Output 3.1.4 Stakeholder engagement frameworks, agreements and awareness raising conducted or strengthened	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Mov**	**Notes**	Activity 3.1.4.2.1 - Assess technical and operational capacities of existing coordination mechanisms and key stakeholders involved in adaptation planning and implementation Activity 3.1.4.2.2 - Build technical and operational capacities of existing coordination mechanisms and key sectoral and subnational stakeholders involved in adaptation planning and implementation through a series of trainings based on the capacity development plan, and support its operationalization
		Indicator 3.1.4.2 Have capacity building and technical assistance initiatives been provided in the area of climate change adaptation?	Yes	Training reports and participants' list		

			Activity 3.1.4.2.3 - Conduct an outreach and advocacy campaign to encourage local civil society, academic and decentralized participation in decision-making processes on adaptation

Outcome 3.2

Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact

Outputs	Indicators	Activities
Output 3.2.2 Studies on climate vulnerability, and identification of adaptation solutions conducted (and used) for strengthening adaptation investment	<table><tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr><tr><td>Indicator 3.2.2.1 Have climate vulnerability studies been conducted to strengthen adaptation planning?</td><td>Yes</td><td>1.Training reports 2. IT software and hardware purchased for climate projections/models 3.Summary document on climate model results 4.Report on the results of the climate vulnerability and risk assessment 5. Validated list of appraised and prioritized options</td><td>Software equipment to include WRF, NOAA and GIS. Mali Météo is already supported through another GCF funded project, so this proposal will focus on the downscaling of climate scenarios</td></tr></table>	Activity 3.2.2.1.1 Provide training to strengthen Mali Meteo staff capacity to run GCM and RCM downscaling programmes and bias correction methods building on South-South cooperation Activity 3.2.2.1.2 Produce downscaling GCM and RCM climate scenarios to a 5 km resolution or finer and develop a summary document on climate model results and impacts in key sectors (agriculture and food security, forestry, water, energy, waste and water and sanitation, health, transport infrastructure) for public and private decision-makers; Activity 3.2.2.1.3 Improve coordination between Mali Meteo and other instutitions for managing and sharing climate data and information through a data sharing platform Activity 3.2.2.1.4 Building on the ASNACC-GIZ project and the results of activitiy 3.2.2.1.2, provide training for AEDD and the adaptation group of the NCCC on existing Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment tools (CRVA) and integrating new information and results from climate forecasting and CRVA

			assessments into decision-making processes Activity 3.2.2.1.5 Review the priority programmes and adaptation options in the first NAP and assess need for further risk and vulnerability assessments including for new sectors (health, transport infrastructure, water and sanitation) and crosscutting issues such as conflict prevention, mobility and gender and social protection, conduct additional CRVA and propose revised and additional adaptation options for each agroclimatic zone and new sectors

Outcome 3.4

Adaptation finance increased

Outputs	Indicators	Activities
Output 3.4.1 Mechanisms established to prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria	<table><tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr><tr><td>Indicator 3.4.1.1 Have mechanisms been established to identify and prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria?</td><td>Yes</td><td>1.Roundtable report 2. Costed adaptation priorities 3.Investment plan</td><td></td></tr></table>	Activity 3.4.1.1.1 Organize a roundtable to mobilize support for NAPs from Donors, DFIs, Banks, and Private Sector; Activity 3.4.1.1.2 Undertake detail costing and appraisal of adaptation priorities Activity 3.4.1.1.3 Develop an investment plan drawing from activity 3.4.1.1.1 and the NDC investment plan
Output 3.4.2 Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions	<table><tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Mov</th><th>Notes</th></tr><tr><td>Indicator 3.4.2.1 Number of concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions, disaggregated by public and private financing and sector</td><td>1</td><td>1.Concept notes 2.Feasibility studies and associated studies</td><td></td></tr></table>	Activity 3.4.2.1.1 Based on priorities identified in sectoral plans, develop 1 concept note Activity 3.4.2.1.2 Conduct pre-feasibility studies and associated studies to establish the evidence base for the concept note

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

131. The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

132. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements. The UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high-quality standards. The stakeholders will play an active role in monitoring and evaluating the progress of the project at various stages of the implementation phase: the inception workshop, the approval of deliverables, the project board meetings. Additional M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GCF initial approach to monitoring and evaluation policy and other relevant GCF policies.

133. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GCF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

134. Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project personnel maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

135. The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the Annual Project Report, and that the monitoring of risks occurs on a regular basis. The Project Manager will collect indicators to monitor the project progress and report the results to the stakeholders.

136. Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. Meetings with the Project Board will take place at least once a year. The achievements of the project and draft workplan will also be reviewed by the Technical Advisory Group which will provide recommendations to the project board. This will ensure accountability to the stakeholders who are part of the Technical Advisory Group. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.

137. Project Implementing Partner: The UNDP CO, as the Implementing Partner for the project, is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The UNDP CO will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken effectively and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

138. UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office and the project team will support GCF staff (or their designated representative) during any missions undertaken in the country and support any ad-hoc checks or ex-post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

139. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. . This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually, regularly updating the Quantum risk log and updating the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Annual Project Report and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the Project Manager. UNDP will initiate and organize key M&E activities including the Annual Project Report and the end-of-project workshop and report. UNDP will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

140. The UNDP Country Office will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country and support any ad-hoc checks or ex post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

141. The UNDP Country Office will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF.

142. UNDP - Nature, Climate and Energy Unit (UNDP-NCE): Additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-NCE Directorate as needed.

143. **Audit:** The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects. Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

Additional GCF monitoring and reporting requirements:

144. Inception Workshop and Report: The project will hold a project inception workshop within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties in order achieve the following goals:

a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities;
e) Finalize the M&E budget;
f) Identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E;
g) Identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant;
h) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log;
g) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
h) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

145. The Project Manager will prepare the inception workshop report no later than one month after the inception workshop. UNDP CO and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor will clear the inception workshop report, and the Project Board will approve the report.

146. GCF Annual Progress Report: The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual Project Report covering the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report. The B-APR will include reporting of: environmental and social risks and related management plans, gender, co-financing and financial commitments, amongst other issues. The annual project report will be due for submission to the GCF in the first quarter of each year for the duration of the project. The last project report will be due for submission within 3 months after the project completion date.

147. The Annual Progress Report submitted to the GCF will also be shared with the Project Board and signed by the National Designated Authority. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

148. UNDP and the NDA will prepare the annual project report for submission to the GCF. The PMU will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report.

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

150. Project Completion Report: At the end of the implementation period, UNDP will prepare a completion report and submit it to the GCF. It will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems resolved, and areas where results were not achieved. It will also present recommendations on any further steps to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of Readiness results. The reports (annual, completion and financial reports) to be submitted to the GCF will be those included in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement dated 22 July 2020 and will include reporting against the logical framework included in section 3.

151. End-of-project review workshop: An end-of-project review workshop to identify successes, failures, lessons learned and best practices from the NAP process will take place towards the end of the project where relevant stakeholders will gather, share and discuss the successes, failures, lessons learned and best practices.

152. Disposal of any physical assets emanating from this proposal shall be subject to and in accordance with the said Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement dated 22 July 2020 between GCF and UNDP.

Intellectual Property Rights

153. With regard to GCF logos and trademarks, in order to give proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware, subject to the terms and conditions of the said framework agreement between the GCF and the UNDP.

Mandatory GCF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[19] (US$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	5,000	None	Within three months from signing of Prodoc
Inception Report and baseline assessments	Project Manager	None	None	Within one month from completion of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Annually
Risk management (including Atlas Risk logs)	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework ***(including hiring of external experts, project surveys, data analysis etc...)***	Project Manager	None	None	Annually
GCF Annual Progress Report	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-NCE Unit	None	None	Annually as per FWA
Audit of Project as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Per year: 2,500	None	As per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	Project Manager, Knowledge Management Officer	None other than staff costs	None	Annually
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	*None*	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[20]	None	Two per year
Oversight missions	UNDP-NCE Unit	None[20]	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GCF learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-NCE Unit	None	None	To be determined.
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		*15,000*	None	

[19] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[20] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-CH Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

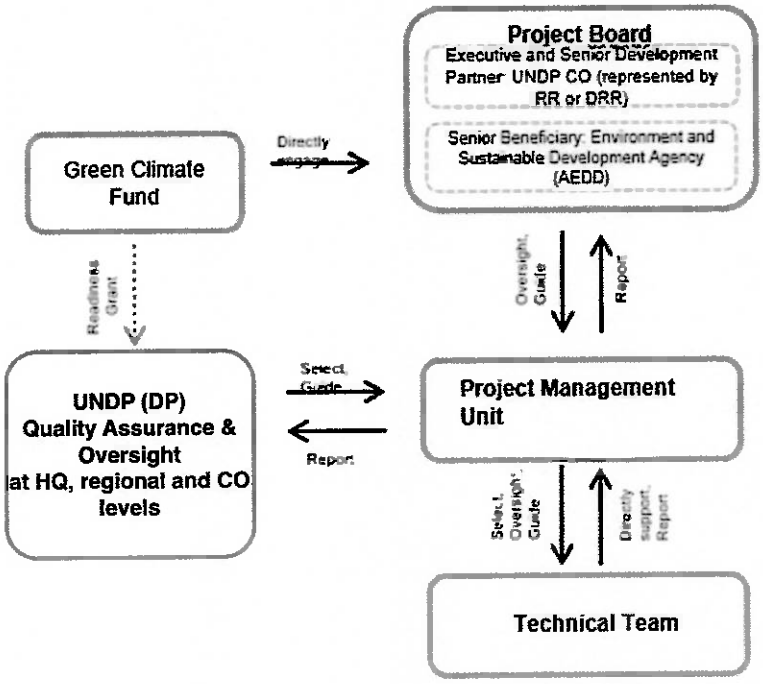
154. The project will be implemented following UNDP's direct implementation modality, in accordance with the terms of conditions set forth in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement agreed between GCF and UNDP dated 22 July 2020.

155. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is UNDP. UNDP, through the CO, is therefore responsible and accountable for the implementation of the readiness support and will carry out all fiduciary and financial oversight and management of the readiness funds, procurement of goods and services, and monitoring and reporting activities under this proposal in compliance with UNDP's policies and procedures. UNDP is responsible for:
    - Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
    - Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
    - Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

156. A strict firewall will be maintained between project oversight costs and personnel and implementation of the project costs and personnel.

157. The project organisation structure is as follows:

Figure 2: Project implementation arrangements



158. The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GCF-specific

requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

159. Project Board: The Project Board will provide overall guidance and quality assurance for the project, ensure adherence to the DIM guidelines and ensure compliance with GCF and UNDP policies and procedures. The Project Board is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager. Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. This accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project (as approved by the NDA). The Project Board will meet at least once a year. Representatives of local governments and independent third parties, such as international or national NGOs, can attend the augmented Project Board meetings as observers.

160. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

161. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

162. The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

163. Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP. The Executive is UNDP which will be ultimately accountable for the project, supported by the Senior User and Senior Supplier. UNDP will ensure that the grant gives value for money by balancing the demands of the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier.

164. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and suppler.

165. Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)
- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;

- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings.

166. Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Suppler is UNDP.

167. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

168. Senior Beneficiary (Senior User): The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Beneficiary Representative will be the Government's Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD).

169. The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

170. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)
- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

171. **Project Manager**: The Project Specialist will be the Project Manager and has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

172. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

173. Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);

- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if access is made available.
- Prepare the Annual Project Report and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the Annual Project Report and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the final evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final evaluation report to the Project Board;

174. **The AEDD**: the NDA for Mali, and as a beneficiary of the Readiness grant, it will facilitate and convene meetings of technical and administrative nature, support in gaining access to data and information, and keep all relevant stakeholders informed of the progress of the Readiness grant. The NDA is responsible for guiding the country's GCF priorities and approving GCF projects. The NDA will support the implementation of all technical activities, provide inputs for the preparation of the workshop programs, propose lists of national participants, prepare technical inputs for the preparation of the workshops' minutes and provide technical feedback on the Terms of References for the hiring of consultants, both national and international, and provide feedback about technical documents elaborated by the consultants hired by UNDP. The NDA will also provide the workstations for the national consultants and meeting rooms with the relevant stakeholders. No grant funds will be used to pay for existing staff or consultants of the government or any beneficiaries.

175. **UNDP**: The UNDP will serve as Delivery Partner vis-à-vis the PMU, providing funding and/or technical expertise to the project. As the Executive, the Deputy Country Director will serve as the Chair and representative of UNDP CO in the Project Board. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. It has the authority to commit or acquire the necessary supplier resources. The UNDP is ultimately responsible for the project and shall ensure that throughout its life cycle, the project is focused on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher-level outcomes. The UNDP Country Office has long-standing experience in providing this type of support to the government. UNDP will be directly responsible for the implementation of the proposed readiness support and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring and reporting activities as well as management and oversight of consultants under this proposal in accordance with UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and in compliance with the Framework Agreement.

176. **The Project Management Unit**: A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for implementing the project. The PMU will be based in Mali UNDP country office and will be responsible for providing daily technical, administrative and financial project management. It will establish and coordinate collaboration with technical departments involved in project implementation and with AEDD support. It shall serve as the secretariat for the

Project Board and the Project Support Group. The PMU will be comprised of a Project Manager, a Lead NAP Technical Specialist, Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist, a Gender Expert, Administrative Assistant and Operating Assistant. A brief description of roles and responsibilities of the PMU is provided in section 5.2.

The PMU will be recruited in accordance with UNDP's regulations to manage actual implementation of the project. The PMU will:

- Oversee the day-to-day implementation of project activities;
- Provide interim report including the budget & expenditure reporting and procurement plan for the project;
- Identify relevant stakeholders to participate in project activities,
- Develop and approve the TORs (technically cleared by NDA) for consultants to be hired to carry out technical assessments under the project;
- Conduct regular meetings with stakeholders and local consultants including coordination of all relevant meetings of (technical committees, working teams, stakeholders' consultations, etc.);
- Validate the project deliverables with the relevant stakeholders.

177. Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. For the Country Office level, the project assurance role will be played by the portfolio manager, with the Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP Vertical Funds Compliance Unit at regional and Headquarters levels respectively. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance must be independent of the Project Management function; the Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The project assurance role is covered by the delivery partner fee provided by the GCF. As a delivery partner, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services including: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of project completion, (iii) Oversight of project reporting.

Project Extension

178. The UNDP-VFCU Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GCF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will need to be covered by non-GCF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GCF resources.

179. As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP delivers the following GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services: (i) day to day project oversight supervision covering the start-up and implementation; (ii) oversight of project completion; and (iii) oversight of project reporting. A detailed list of the services is presented in the table below.

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Day-to-day oversight supervision	**1. Project start-up:** • In the case of readiness proposals, if needed assist the NDA and/or government partners prepare all the necessary documentation for approval of a readiness grant proposal • Prepare the Project Document with the government counterparts	70%

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
	• Technical and financial clearance for the Project Document • Organize Local Project Appraisal Committee • Project document signature • Ensure quick project start and first disbursement • Hire project management unit staff • Coordinate/prepare the project inception workshop • Oversee finalization of the project inception workshop report **2. Project implementation:** • Project Board: Coordinate/prepare/attend annual Project Board Meetings • Annual work plans: Quality assurance of annual work plans prepared by the project team; issue UNDP annual work plan; strict monitoring of the implementation of the work plan and the project timetable according to the approved readiness proposal • Prepare GCF/UNDP annual progress report: review input provided by Project Manager/team; provide specialized technical support and complete required sections • Portfolio Report (readiness): Prepare and review a Portfolio Report of all readiness activities done by UNDP in line with Clause 9.02 of the FWA. • Procurement plan: Monitor the implementation of the project procurement plan • Supervision missions: Participate in and support in-country GCF visits/learning mission/site visits; conduct annual supervision/oversight site missions • Risk management and troubleshooting: Ensure that risks are properly managed, and that the risk log in Atlas (UNDP financial management system) is regularly updated; Troubleshooting project missions from the regional technical advisors or management and programme support unit staff as and when necessary (i.e. high risk, slow performing projects) • Project budget: Provide quality assurance of project budget and financial transactions according to UNDP and GCF policies • Performance management of staff: where UNDP supervises or co-supervises project staff • Corporate level policy functions: Overall fiduciary and financial policies, accountability and oversight; Treasury Functions including banking information and arrangements and cash management; Travel services, asset management, and procurement policies and support; Management and oversight of the audit exercise for all GCF projects; Information Systems and Technology provision, maintenance and support; Legal advice and contracting/procurement support policy advice; Strategic Human Resources Management and related entitlement administration; Office of Audit and Investigations oversight/investigations into allegations of misconduct, corruption, wrongdoing and fraud; and social and environmental compliance unit and grievance mechanism.	
Oversight of project completion	• Initiate, coordinate, finalize the Project Completion Report, Final Independent Evaluation Report and management response • Quality assurance of final evaluation report and management response • Independent Evaluation Office assessment of final evaluation reports; evaluation guidance and standard setting • Quality assurance of final cumulative budget implementation and reporting to the GCF • Return of any un-spent GCF resources to the GCF	10%

Function		Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Oversight of project reporting		• Technical review of project reports: quality assurance and technical inputs in relevant project reports • Quality assurance of the GCF annual project interim progress reports and portfolio reports • Preparation and certification of UNDP annual financial statements and donor reports • Prepare and submit fund specific financial reports	20%
		TOTAL	**100%**

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 1,993,000. (without fee) This is financed through a GCF grant. UNDP, as the GCF Delivery Partner, is responsible for the oversight and quality assurance of the execution of GCF resources.

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement. The Country Office will submit an annual work plan to the UNDP-NCE Unit and comply with the GCF milestones in order for the next tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually.

Disbursement requests will be managed at portfolio level by UNDP-NCE MPSU in NY, as agreed in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement" between GCF and UNDP. Under Clause 4 of said Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement, the Delivery Partner shall be required, when submitting Requests for Disbursement, to provide confirmation or evidence that at least 70% of the aggregate amounts previously disbursed by GCF have been committed and/or expended for Eligible Expenditures.

An Indicative Disbursement Schedule is provided below for reference.

Month	*12 months*	*24 months*	*36 months*	*48 months*
Amount in USD	*314,124.25*	*635,860.25*	*580,100.25*	*462,915.25*
Total Project Outcomes in USD	***1,993,000***			
DP Fee in USD	***169,405***			
Total Project Budget in USD	***2,162,405***			

Budget Revision and Tolerance: 20% of the total overall projected costs can be reallocated among outcomes. No changes are allowed in the PMC. Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project's scope, structure, design or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF's prior written consent.

As outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP-NCE Unit.

Any over-expenditure incurred beyond the available GCF grant amount will be absorbed by the Country Office using non-GCF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Refund to GCF: Unspent GCF resources must be returned to the GCF. Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-NCE Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.[21] On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-Global Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Final Independent Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The UNDP CO through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP NCE Unit when operational closure has been completed.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[22].

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) UNDP CO has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP CO has certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project is required to be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the UNDP CO will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-NCE Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

[21] see https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx

[22] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Award ID:	1394458	Quantum Output Project ID:	01004671
Quantum Proposal or Award Title:	PIMS 9698 Mali GCF NAP Readiness		
Quantum Business Unit	MLI10		
Quantum Primary Output Project Title:	Strengthening climate adaptation in key sectors of Mali to contribute to a climate resilient green economy		
UNDP-GCF PIMS No.	9698		
Implementing Partner	UNDP		

Quantum Output (GCF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GCF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note
Outcome 3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	3.1.1 National, subnational and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated	UNDP	66001	12526	71400	Contractual Services-Individual	69,725	69,725	69,725	69,725	278,898.00	1, 2, 3
					75700	Workshop/Training	-	7,000	14,000	7,000	28,000.00	4
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	-	1,250	2,590	1,250	5,090.00	5
					71600	Travel	4,000	8,500	8,300	7,700	28,500.00	6, 7
					74500	Miscellaneous	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000.00	8
	Total Output 3.1.1						76,224.50	88,974.50	97,114.50	88,174.50	350,488.00	
	3.1.2. Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral,	UNDP	66001	12526	71300	Consultant - Individual - Local	-	-	32,000	16,000	48,000.00	9
					71400	Contractual Services-Individual	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	75,000.00	10
					75700	Workshop/Training	-	-	20,000	20,000	40,000.00	11, 12, 13

	subnational and national development strategies and plans.				71600	Travel	-	4,020	10,520	4,020	18,560.00	14, 15, 16, 17
					74500	Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000.00	18
	Total Output 3.1.2						20,000.00	29,020.00	87,520.00	65,020.00	201,560.00	
	3.1.3. Inter and intra institutional coordination and decision making mechanisms established or strengthened	UNDP	66001	12526	75700	Workshop/Training	7,000	8,000	4,000	14,000	33,000.00	19, 23, 24
					71200	Consultant - Individual - International	-	-	-	14,000	14,000.00	20
					71600	Travel	-	-	-	4,020.00	4,020.00	21, 22
	Total Output 3.1.3						7,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00	32,020.00	51,020.00	
	3.1.4: Stakeholder engagement frameworks and agreements been developed or strengthened	UNDP	66001	12526	72100	Contractual Services – Companies/Firm	50,000	169,000	85,000	-	304,000.00	25, 26
					75700	Workshop/Training	14,000	68,000	30,000	-	112,000.00	27, 28
					71400	Contractual Services-Individual	23,732	23,732	23,732	23,732	94,928.00	29
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	6,000.00	30
	Total Output 3.1.4						89,732.00	262,732.00	140,732.00	23,732.00	516,928.00	
Total Outcome 3.1							192,956.50	388,726.50	329,366.50	208,946.50	1,119,996.00	
Outcome 3.2 Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impacts	3.2.2 Studies on climate vulnerability and identification of adaptation solutions conducted and used for strengthening adaptation investment.	UNDP	66001	12526	72100	Contractual Services – Companies/Firm	70,000	120,000	100,000	100,000	390,000.00	31, 32
					71500	UN Volunteers	-	18,372	18,372	18,372	55,116.00	33
					75700	Workshop/Training	9,000	30,000	-	-	39,000.00	34, 35
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	3,000	3,000	-	-	6,000.00	36

					71600	Travel	-	10,000	5,000	-	15,000.00	37
	Total Output 3.2.2						82,000.00	181,372.00	123,372.00	118,372.00	505,116.00	
Total Outcome 3.2							82,000.00	181,372.00	123,372.00	118,372.00	505,116.00	
3.4 Adaptation finance increased	3.4.1 Mechanisms established to prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria	UNDP	66001	12526	71300	Consultant - Individual - Local	-	20,000	-	-	20,000.00	38
					71200	Consultant - Individual - International	-	0	-	21,000	21,000.00	39
					71600	Travel	-	0	-	4,020	4,020.00	40, 41
					75700	Workshop/Training	-		8,000	-	8,000.00	42
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	-	3,000	3,000	-	6,000.00	43
	Total Output 3.4.1						-	23,000.00	11,000.00	25,020.00	59,020.00	
	3.4.2 Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions	UNDP	66001	12526	72100	Contractual Services – Companies/Firm	-	-	60,000	60,000	120,000.00	44, 45
					71600	Travel	-	-	6,000	6,000	12,000.00	46, 47
					75700	Workshop/Training	-	-	13,000	5,000	18,000.00	48, 49
	Total Output 3.4.2						-	-	79,000.00	71,000.00	150,000.00	
Total Outcome 3.4							-	23,000.00	90,000.00	96,020.00	209,020.00	
Total Outcome Budget							274,957	593,099	542,739	423,339	1,834,132.00	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	**Project Management Cost (PMC)**	**UNDP**	**66001**	**12526**	71400	Contractual Services-Individual	12,485	18,679	18,679	18,679	68,522.00	50, 51
					72500	Supplies	1,200	1,600	1,200	-	4,000.00	52
					74200	Audio Visual & Printing	600	600	600	-	1,800.00	53

					72200	Equipment and Furniture	8,000	-	-	-	8,000.00	54
					71600	Travel	985	985	985	-	2,955.00	55, 56
					74100	Professional Services	-	5,000	-	5,000	10,000.00	57
					73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	9,250	9,250	9,250	9,250	37,000.00	58
					74596	Services to Projects - GOEs	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	5,200.00	59
Total PMC							33,820.00	37,414.00	32,014.00	34,229.00	137,477.00	
Contingency	***Contingency***	***UNDP***	***66001***	***12526***	***74500***	Miscellaneous	5,347.75	5,347.75	5,347.75	5,347.75	21,391.00	
Total Outcomes budget + PMC + Contingency							314,124.25	635,860.25	580,100.25	462,915.25	1,993,000.00	

Budget notes.

	3.1.1 National, subnational and/or sectoral adaptation plans developed or updated
1	One Project Manager (NPSA 11) at $27,894/year (including UN common clinic for health services) = $111,576 for 4 years for all activities of the proposal
2	One Administrative and Finance Assistance NPSA6 at $18,582/year for 3 years (including UN common clinic for health services) = $18,582 (Total of USD 74,328 over 4 years, split between Output 3.1.1 (USD 55,746) and PMC (USD 18,582) .
3	One CC Policy Expert (NPSA 11) at $27,894/year (including UN common clinic for health services) = $111,576 for 4 years for all activities of the proposal
4	Twenty-eight consultation meetings of all key NAP stakeholders at approximately $1,000 each = $28,000 for activity 3.1.1.1.1
5	Printing for workshops and reports plus multimedia support to share lessons learned at lumpsum = $5,090 (all activities of output 3.1.2)
6	DSA for Lead/NAP technical specialist, project manager and communication and knowledge management expert, 15 missions each to Mali´s region ($ 100/day/pers for 3 days each mission) = $13,500 (servicing outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2)
7	Domestic transportation costs for Lead NAP technical specialist, Project Manager and Communication and knowledge management expert (10 missions each) to Mali´s regions (missions/IC), $ 500/trip/person for 3 days each mission = $ 15,000
8	Miscellaneous: bank charges, exchange losses, transaction costs, etc. Estimated at a lumpsum of USD 10,000
	3.1.2. Adaptation policy and/or regulations developed or strengthened for integrating adaptation actions/measures in sectoral, subnational and national development strategies and plans.
9	One national consultant to review existing guidelines for CC integration in PDESC and coordinate the support for the integration of CCA into the PDESC for $400/day for a total of 80 days = $32,000 for activities 3.1.2.1.1 and 3.1.2.1.2; One national consultant to support a study and formulate a cross-sectoral strategy on climate adaptation and, peacebuilding and security, human mobility and social protection in the sectoral adaptation plans at $400day for 40 days for a total of $16,000 for activity 3.1.2.1.3
10	One international expert (IPSA 11) to lead to support a study and formulate a cross-sectoral strategy on climate adaptation and, peacebuilding and security, human mobility and social protection in the sectoral adaptation plans and ensure that these issues are integrated into the guidelines in 3.1.2, the CRVA and criteria under 3.2.2 and 3.4.1 and concept note in 3.4.2. This person would be on a retainer at max. 120 days over 4 years = 75,000 USD.
11	At least 20 consultation workshops (2 per region) on integration of adaptation priorities in LDPs in 10 regions at $1,000 per event for approximately 20-30 participants. For activity 3.1.2.1.2 totalling USD 20,000
12	At least 10 consultation meetings with communities affected by conflict and migration at $1,000 per event for approximately 20 participants for activity 3.1.2.1.3 totalling $10,000
13	One validation workshop for the strategy on cross-sectoral strategy on climate adaptation and, peacebuilding and security, human mobility and social protection in the sectoral adaptation plans with 40-50 participants for activity 3.1.2.1.3 at $10,000
14	DSA for 1 international expert ($202/day) for 3 mission of 10 days = $6,060
15	3 international flights to Bamako for international consultant on cross sectoral strategy on $2,000/flight
16	DSA for national and international consultants for 40 days in total in Mali's regions at $100/day/person (activity 3.1.1.1.3)=. USD 4,000
17	Domestic transportation costs for national and international consultants at $500 per travel for 5 trips in total (activity 3.1.1.1.3)= USD 2,500
18	Miscellaneous: bank charges, exchange losses, transaction costs, etc. Estimated at a lumpsum of USD 20,000

	3.1.3. Inter and intra institutional coordination and decision making mechanisms established or strengthened
19	Two two-day workshops at the national level at $4,000/workshop to include venue and catering for approximately 50 participants from AEDD, NEC and NCCC (activity 3.1.4.1.2) = $8,000 (Activity 3.1.3.1.1)
20	One international consultant to facilitate the end-of-project workshop and draft the report at $700/day for 20 days = $14,000
21	Travel for IC for end-of-project workshop $202 DSA*10 days totalling USD 2,020
22	Travel for IC for end-of-project workshop at a lumpsum of $2,000
23	One end-of-project workshop for 2 days at $10,000
24	Fifteen quarterly coordination meetings on NAP for $1,000/meeting = USD 15,000 (Activity 3.1.3.1.1)
	3.1.4: Stakeholder engagement frameworks and agreements been developed or strengthened
25	Contractual services with an international consultancy firm specialized in capacity development to service activities 3.1.4.2 with international and local experts, lumpsum of $280,000 including travel and local workshops
26	Contractual services - recruitment of a national company to develop sensitization materials in French and local languages at lumpsum of $24,000 for activities 3.1.4.2.2
27	Three training workshops (3.1.4.2.2) for 30 representatives of AEDD, NEC and NDCC at approximately $4,000/event = $12,000
28	At least twenty sub-national policy dialogues/workshop meetings convening local civil society, academic, and decentralized entities (activity 3.1.4.2.4) at $5,000/event on average depending on approximatively 40-60 participants per dialogue/workshop meeting = $100,000
29	One communication and knowledge management expert (NPSA 9) approx. $23,732/year for 4 years (including UN common clinic for health services) = $94,928 for all activities of the proposal
30	Printing for training workshops and reports plus multimedia support to share lessons learned at lumpsum = $6,000 (activities 3.1.4.2.2 and 3.1.3.1.4)
	3.2.2 Studies on climate vulnerability and identification of adaptation solutions conducted (and used) for strengthening adaptation investment.
31	Contractual services with research/training institutions for activities 3.2.2.1.1, 3.2.2.1.2, 3.2.2.1.4 at lump sum of $140,000 including international flights for the following services: a) Advising and design of downscaling models b) Designing training package c) Delivering training
32	One firm to review gaps in CRVA and adaptation options identification in first NAP, conduct 1 national CRVA in seven sectors, building on the hotspots identified, and up to 5 CRVA in the 5 agro-ecological zones, and provide revised list of options and conduct socio-economic impact assessment and formulate seven sectoral adaptation plans with a mix of international and national experts across activities 3.1.1.3.1, 3.2.2.1.5 and 3.4.1.1.2 for a lumpsum, including international travel of 250,000 USD
33	One national UN volunteer with expertise in gender equality and equity for (3 years) at $18,372/year/volunteer (including UN common clinic for health services) = $55,116 to support all project activities
34	Ten meetings of approximately 20 participants at approximately $1,5000 to include venue and catering (activities 3.2.2.1.3 and 3.2.2.1.4) = $15,000
35	12 consultation meetings for the V&A work with approximately 20 participants each time, including representatives of sectoral ministries and selected local authorities, civil society organizations and private sector operating in the 6 agro-climatic zones of Mali. Each consultation meeting is $2,000 to include catering = $24,000 (activity 3.2.2.1.5)

36	Printing for training workshops and reports plus multimedia support to share lessons learned at lumpsum = $6,000 (all activities of output 3.2.2)
37	Domestic transportation costs for firm consultants to Mali´s regions (30 trips in total), $ 500/trip/person for 3 days each mission = $ 15,000
	3.4.1 Mechanisms established to prioritize adaptation options based on objective criteria
38	One national finance expert to facilitate climate finance discussions at national and subnational levels to support the international expert in the development of an investment plan at $400/day for 50 days (all activities of output 3.4.1) = $20,000
39	One international finance expert to lead the drafting of an investment plan (3.4.1.1.3) at $700/day for 30 days
40	DSA for 1 international expert ($202/day) for 1 mission of 10 days = $2,020
41	1 international flights to Bamako for international consultant on the investment plan on $2,000/flight
42	Two-day roundtable with donors and private sector representatives for $8,000 to include a venue and catering and for approximately 50 participants (activity 3.4.1.1.1)
43	Printing for training workshops and reports plus multimedia support to share lessons learned at lumpsum = $6,000 (all activities of output 3.4.1)
	3.4.2 Concept notes developed for adaptation priority actions
44	One firm to formulate one concept note. They will lead project concept note development with 1 lead international project developer and include travel costs.
45	In addition, the firm will conduct the studies required for the formulation of the CN under 3.4.2 including: a map indicating the location, a diagram of the theory of change, an economic and financial model with key assumptions and potential stressed scenarios based on CRVA and, a pre-feasibility study, and the results of environmental and social risks screening (including gender). Under this Output, the lumpsum would be $80,000. (activity 3.4.2.1.2). Each proposed team should comprise at least: a) international: 1 safeguards specialist; 1 financial specialist; 1 economic specialist, 1 gender specialist; b) national: 1 climate expert, up to 5 sectoral experts in agriculture, water, forestry, transport, energy and/or waste expert
46	Travel costs for data collection and consultations for technical studies. Transportation costs at $300/trip. 15 trips in total. There will be 5 trips per CN and each trip will be made up of 3 persons= $4,500
47	DSA costs for data collection and consultations for technical studies. Average local DSA at $100/day. There will be 5 trips and each trip will be made up of 3 persons. Each trip will last for 5 days. (5 trips*3 person*5 days)=75, for a total of USD 7,500
48	Local workshop costs for consultation on the CN and studies. 4 workshops for 20-30pax at $2000 each = $8,000
49	An inception and a validation workshop for concept note formulation (2 in total) to include venue and catering and for approximately 50 participants at $5,000 each = $10,000 (activity 3.4.2.1.1)
	PMC
50	One Administrative and Finance Assistant NPSA6 at $18,582/year for 1 year (including UN common clinic for health services) = $ 18,582 (Total of USD 74,328 over 4 years, split between Output 3.1.1 (USD 55,746) and PMC (USD 18,582).
51	One operation assistant at $12,485/year (including UN common clinic for health services) = $49,940 for 4 years.
52	Office supplies for project management unit and office equipment at lumpsum = $4,000
53	Audio visual and print costs at lumpsum = $1,800

54	a) Five laptops and accessories for the Lead NAP Technical Specialist, Project Manager, 2 UNVs, 1 Administrative and Finance Assistant at $1,300 each = $6,500 b) One printer at total = $1,000 c) Ink and toner for the PMU at total = $500
55	Travel for the Financial and Administrative Assistant to support monitoring missions 3 trips/year (transportation costs at $500/trip = $1,500)
56	Travel for the Financial and Administrative Assistant to support monitoring missions 3 trips/year (Average local DSA at $97/day for 5 days each (15 days) at at total of $1,455)
57	External audit costs, audit firm to be hired competitively at lumpsum = $5,000 per year for 2 years= $10,000
58	Rental cost (PMC) for office space of project personnel at $9,250/year for 4 years = $37,000
59	Services to Project: Budget to cover costs for various functions provided by UNDP Country Office that including finance, human resources, administrative and procurement services, payroll management, payments, travel services, consultant recruitments, procurement of goods and services, etc. Costs for various project management functions will be charged based on the UNDP universal price list

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Mali and UNDP, signed on 09 June 1978. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][23] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][24] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

    a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
        i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
        ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

[23] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner
[24] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

(i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

(ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

   Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

k. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter

Annex C: Procurement plan

Annex D: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

Annex E: Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Management Unit and UNDP staff (as needed)

Annex F: UNDP Risk Log

Annex G: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system, does not need to be attached as separate document)

Annex H: Social and Environmental Screening Report

Annex A: GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

Approved proposal

Annex B: GCF notification of approval letter

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF THE AFRICA REGION

Mr. Zantigui Boua Kone
Director General
The Environment and Sustainable Development Agency
Cite Administrative – Batiment No. 7 – BP: 1634, Bamako
Republic of Mali

Date : 28 April 2025
Reference : DAFR/2025/098
Page : 1 of 1

Subject: Notification of Approval on Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme Proposal for the Green Climate Fund - [Grant Reference Number MLI-RS-008]

Dear Mr. Kone,

I am pleased to inform you that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat has approved the Readiness Proposal for Republic of Mali for "**Strengthening climate adaptation in key sectors of Mali to contribute to a climate resilient green economy** ," in accordance with the terms of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement (Framework Agreement) between the GCF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), dated 2 September 2016, as amended by the Amended and Restated Framework Agreement dated 6 March 2018, as amended by the Second Amended and Restated Framework Agreement dated 22 July 2020.

The above-mentioned proposal was approved on 18 April 2025 for the amount of **USD 2,162,405**, including eight-point five percent (8.5%) Delivery Partner Fee budget. The aggregate Delivery Partner Fee received and retained by the Delivery Partner, in relation to the Grant for the Readiness Support, shall not exceed eight-point five percent (8.5%) of the total Grant used to finance the Eligible Expenditures. A copy of the proposal is attached for your reference.

Kindly note that UNDP will send a request for disbursement to the Secretariat so you will be able to begin the implementation.

Please contact Mr. Ibrahima Bamba, Sub-region Lead at ibamba@gcfund.org or Mr. Junghwan Yoo, Regional Analyst at jyoo@gcfund.org if you have any other questions about your approved proposal or next steps.

Yours sincerely,

Catherine Koffman
Director

Enclosure: NAP Readiness Proposal of Republic of Mali

cc: Nancy Bennet, Executive Coordinator ad interim (a.i.), UNDP

Green Climate Fund
Songdo International Business District
G-Tower, 175 Art Center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea

Annex C: Procurement plan

Status

Actual	Planned	Revised1

No	Status	Item Description	Category	Estimated Cost (US$)	Procurement Method (e.g. open, limited RFP,ITB,RFQ)	Thresholds as per applicable procurement policy (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)	Name of Entity executing Procurement (DP/EE, etc.)	Date of initiating procurement (Tender Issuence)	Estimated contract start date	Remarks
1	Planned	Twenty-eight consultation meetings of all key NAP stakeholders	Non-Consulting Services	$ 28 090	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q2/Y2	Q3/Y2	BN 4
1	Revised1									
1	Actual									
2	Planned	Printing for workshops and reports	Non-Consulting Services	$ 5 090	Direct procurement	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q3/Y1	Q4/Y2	BN 5
2	Revised1									
2	Actual									

3	Planned	Domestic transportation costs for Lead NAP technical specialist, Project Manager and Communication and knowledge management expert, excluding DSA	Non-Consulting Services	$ 15 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q2/Y1	BN 7
3	Revised1									
3	Actual									
4	Planned	One national consultant to review existing guidelines for CC integration in PDESC and coordinate the support for the integration of CCA	Consulting Services (Individual Consultants)	$ 48 000	Desk Review	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q2/Y3	Q3/Y3	BN 9
4	Revised1									
4	Actual									
5	Planned	20 consultation workshops on integration of adaptation priorities in LDPs	Non-Consulting Services	$ 20 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q2/Y3	Q3/Y3	BN 11
5	Revised1									
5	Actual									
6	Planned	10 consultation meetings with communities affected by conflict and migration	Non-Consulting Services	$ 10 000	Micropurchasing	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q2/Y3	Q3/Y3	BN 12
6	Revised1									
6	Actual									
7	Planned	One validation workshop for the strategy on cross-sectoral strategy on climate adaptation	Non-Consulting Services	$ 10 000	Micropurchasing	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q3/Y3	Q4/Y3	BN 13

		and, peacebuilding and security								
7	Revised1									
7	Actual									
8	Planned	3 international flights to Bamako for cross sectoral strategy excluding DSA	Non-Consulting Services	$ 6 000	Direct procurement	<5,000	UNDP	Q3/Y3	Q3/Y3	BN 14
8	Revised1									
8	Actual									
9	Planned	Domestic transportation costs for national and international consultants excluding DSA	Non-Consulting Services	$ 2 500	Direct procurement	<5,000	UNDP	Q3/Y3	Q4/Y3	BN 17
9	Revised1									
9	Actual									
10	Planned	Contractual services with an international consultancy firm specialized in capacity development to service activities 3.1.4.2 with international and local experts	Consulting Services (Professional Firms)	$ 280 000	Request for proposals	>200,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 25
10	Revised1									
10	Actual									
11	Planned	National company to develop sensitization materials in French and local languages	Consulting Services (Professional Firms)	$ 24 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q1/Y2	Q2/Y2	BN 26
11	Revised1									
11	Actual									

12	Planned	Two two-day workshops at the national level	Non-Consulting Services	$ 8 000	Micropurchasing	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q2/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 19
12	Revised1									
12	Actual									
13	Planned	Three training workshops (3.1.3.1.2) for 30 representatives of AEDD, NEC and NDCC	Non-Consulting Services	$ 12 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q2/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 27
13	Revised1									
13	Actual									
14	Planned	Fitfteen coordination meetings on NAP	Non-Consulting Services	$ 15 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q2/Y1	BN 24
14	Revised1									
14	Actual									
15	Planned	Twenty sub-national policy dialogues/workshops meetings convening local civil society, academic, and decentralized entities	Non-Consulting Services	$ 100 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q2/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 28
15	Revised1									
15	Actual									
16	Planned	Printing for training workshops and reports plus multimedia support to share lessons learned	Non-Consulting Services	$ 6 000	Micropurchasing	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1	BN 30
16	Revised1									
16	Actual									
17	Planned	International finance expert to lead the	Consulting Services	21 000,00	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1	BN 39

		drafting of an investment plan	(Individual Consultants)							
17	Revised1									
17	Actual									
18	Planned	International flights to Bamako for international consultant on the investment plan	Non-Consulting Services	2 000,00	Micropurchasing	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1	BN 41
18	Revised1									
18	Actual									
19	Planned	Contractual services with research/training institutions for activities 3.2.2.1.1, 3.2.2.1.2, 3.2.2.1.4, and 3.2.2.1.5	Consulting Services (Professional Firms)	$ 140 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 31
19	Revised1									
19	Actual									
20	Planned	One firm to conduct the CRVA in seven sectors, provide revised list of options and conduct socio-economic impact assessment and formulate seven sectoral adaptation plans	Consulting Services (Professional Firms)	$ 250 000	Request for proposals	>200,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 32
20	Revised1									
20	Actual									
21	Planned	10 meetings to discuss data sharing and scenarios	Non-Consulting Services	$ 15 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q2/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 34
21	Revised1									
21	Actual									

22	Planned	12 consultation meetings for the V&A	Non-Consulting Services	$ 24 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1	BN 35
22	Revised1									
22	Actual									
23	Planned	Printing for training workshops and reports plus multimedia support to share lessons learned	Non-Consulting Services	$ 6 000	Direct procurement	<5,000	UNDP	Q3/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 36
23	Revised1									
23	Actual									
24	Planned	Domestic transportation costs for firm consultants to Mali's regions excluding DSA	Non-Consulting Services	$ 15 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q3/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 37
24	Revised1									
24	Actual									
25	Planned	National finance Expert	Consulting Services (Individual Consultants)	$ 20 000	Desk Review	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q4/Y1	Q1/Y2	BN38
25	Revised1									
25	Actual									
26	Planned	Two day donor roundtable	Non-Consulting Services	$ 8 000	Micropurchasing	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q1/Y2	Q3/Y2	BN42
26	Revised1									
26	Actual									
27	Planned	Printing for training workshops and reports plus multimedia support to share lessons learned	Non-Consulting Services	$ 6 000	Micropurchasing	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q3/Y2	Q3/Y2	BN 43
27	Revised1									

27	Actual									
28	Planned	One firm to formulate one concept note and to conduct the studies required for the formulation of the CN under 3.4.2	Consulting Services (Professional Firms)	$ 120 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 44-45
28	Revised1									
28	Actual									
29	Planned	Travel costs for data collection and consultations for technical studies excluding DSA	Non-Consulting Services	$ 4 500	Micropurchasing	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q3/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 46
29	Revised1									
29	Actual									
30	Planned	Local workshop costs for consultation on the CN and studies.	Non-Consulting Services	$ 8 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q3/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 48
30	Revised1									
30	Actual									
31	Planned	An inception and a validation workshops for concept note formulation (2 in total)	Non-Consulting Services	$ 10 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q3/Y1	Q3/Y1	BN 49
31	Revised1									
31	Actual									
32	Planned	End-of-project Workshop consultant	Consulting Services (Individual Consultants)	$ 14 000	Open tender/Advertisement	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q2/Y4	Q3/Y4	BN20
32	Revised1									
32	Actual									

33	Planned	A 2-day end of project workshop	Non-Consulting Services	$ 10 000	Request for quotation	10,000-200,000	UNDP	Q3/Y4	Q4/Y4	BN23
33	Revised1									
33	Actual									
34	Planned	Office supplies for project management unit and office equipment	Goods	$ 4 000	Direct procurement	<5,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1	BN52
34	Revised1									
34	Actual									
35	Planned	Audio visual and print costs	Non-Consulting Services	$ 1 800	Direct procurement	<5,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1	BN 53
35	Revised1									
35	Actual									
36	Planned	4 laptop, 1 printer, 1 ink toner	Goods	$ 8 000	Micropurchasing	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q1/Y1	Q1/Y1	BN54
36	Revised1									
36	Actual									
37	Planned	PMU Travel Cost, excluding DSA	Non-Consulting Services	1 500,00	Direct procurement	<5,000	UNDP	Q2/Y1	Q2/Y1	BN 55
37	Revised1									
37	Actual									
38	Planned	Flight international consultant	Non-Consulting Services	2 000,00	Direct procurement	<5,000	UNDP	Q3/Y4	Q3/Y4	BN22
38	Revised1									
38	Actual									
39	Planned	External Audit	Consulting Services (Professional Firms)	10 000,00	Direct procurement	5,000- 10,000	UNDP	Q4/Y1	Q1/Y2	BN57

39	Revised1									
39	Actual									
	Planned	Total $(USD)		$ 1 290 390,00						
	Revised1	Total $(USD)		$ -						
	Actual	Total $(USD)		$ -						

Breakdown per Category			
Planned Goods	Total $(USD)		$ 12 000,00
Planned Non-Consulting Services	Total $(USD)		$ 351 390,00
Planned Works	Total $(USD)		$ -
Planned Consulting Services (PS)	Total $(USD)		$ 824 000,00
Planned Consulting Services (IC)	Total $(USD)		$ 103 000,00

Annex D: Terms of Reference for Project Team

Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff

Project Manager

Background

The Project Manager (PM) will be appointed by the project implementing partner. The PM will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Manage the overall conduct of the project.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.
- Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed.
- Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation.
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.
- Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.
- Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GCF annual report submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GCF Interim Progress Reports and portfolio reports.
- Prepare the GCF annual report;
- Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-CH;
- Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
- Support the Project completion report process.

Required skills and expertise

- A university degree (MSc or PhD) in a subject related to natural resource management or environmental sciences.
- At least 5 years of demonstrable project/programme management experience.
- At least 5 years of experience working with ministries, national or provincial institutions that are concerned with natural resource and/or environmental management.

Competencies

- Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder projects, including financial and technical aspects.

- Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies.
- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project.
- Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government.
- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails.
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search.
- Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related to the Indonesian protected area system, biodiversity conservation and law enforcement at national and subnational levels.
- Excellent command of English and local languages.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the M&E Officer will have the responsibility for project monitoring and evaluation. The M&E Officer will work closely with the Communications Officer on knowledge management aspects of the project. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards;
- Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-CH; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary;
- Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan;
- Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results;
- Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products;
- Support project site M&E and learning missions;
- Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.

The Project M& E Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications

- Masters degree, preferably in the field of environmental or natural resources management;
- At least five years of relevant work experience preferably in a project management setting involving multi-lateral/ international funding agency. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;
- Significant experience in collating, analyzing and writing up results for reporting purposes;
- Very good knowledge of results-based management and project cycle management, particularly with regards to M&E approach and methods. Formal training in RBM/ PCM will be a definite asset;
- Knowledge and working experience of the application of gender mainstreaming in international projects;
- Understanding of biodiversity conservation, law enforcement, sustainable livelihoods and associated issues;
- Very good inter-personal skills;
- Proficiency in computer application and information technology.
- Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages.

Project Gender Officer

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Gender Officer will have the responsibility for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. The Gender Officer will work closely with the M&E Officer, Safeguards Officer and Communications Officers on related aspects of project implementation, reporting, monitoring, evaluation and communication. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;
- Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;
- Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;

The Project Gender Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- Master's degree in gender studies, gender and development, environment, sustainable development or closely related area.
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and sustainable development; at least 5 years of practical working experience in gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and sustainable development in relevant Country/Region/Area of Work;
- Proven experience in gender issues in Country/Region/Area of Work
- Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Demonstrated understanding of the links between sustainable development, social and gender issues;
- Experience in gender responsive capacity building;
- Experience with project development and results-based management methodologies is highly desired/required;
- Excellent analytical, writing, advocacy, presentation, and communications skills.
- Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages.

Project Assistant

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks:

- Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;
- Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management;
- Assist in the preparation of progress reports;
- Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff;
- Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.

The Project Assistant will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelors degree or an equivalent qualification;
- At least three years of work experience preferably in a project involving biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and/or sustainable livelihoods. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;
- Very good inter-personal skills;
- Proficiency in the use of computer software applications especially MS Word and MS Excel.
- Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages

Project Accountant/Finance Assistant/Finance officer

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Accountant will have the following specific responsibilities:

- Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager;
- Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures;
- Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;
- Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;
- Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);
- Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues;
- Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;
- Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.

The Project Accountant will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelors degree or an advanced diploma in accounting/ financial management;
- At least five years of relevant work experience preferably in a project management setting involving multi-lateral/ international funding agency. Previous experience with UNDP or UN project will be a definite asset;
- Proficiency in the use of computer software applications particularly MS Excel;
- Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages.

Project Communications Officer

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Communications Officer will have the responsibility for leading knowledge management outputs in Component 4 and developing the project communications strategy at the project outset and coordinating its implementation across all project components. The Communications Officer will work closely with the M&E Officer on knowledge management aspects of the project. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Develop a project communications strategy / plan, incorporate it with the annual work plans and update it annually in consultation with project stakeholders; coordinate its implementation
- Coordinate the implementation of knowledge management outputs of the project;
- Coordinate and oversee the implementation of public awareness activities across all project components;
- Facilitate the design and maintenance of the project website/webpages and ensure it is up-to-date and dynamic;
- Facilitate learning and sharing of knowledge and experiences relevant to the project;

The Project Communications Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelor's degree, preferably in the field of community development or natural resource / environmental management;
- A communications qualification (diploma, Bachelor's degree)
- At least three years of relevant work experience of communications for project or programme implementation, ideally involving international donors. Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Previous experience in developing and implementing communications strategies for organizations or projects
- Strong professional working capacity to use information and communications technology, specifically including website design and desk top publishing software

- Understanding of illegal wildlife trade, biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and associated issues;
- Very good inter-personal skills
- Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages

ANNEX E: UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Status
1	**Lack of adequate institutional capacity for implementation including coordination** Description: AEDD and the NCCC require additional capacity for effective implementation and coordination of adaptation-related initiatives. Despite strong commitment and the significant progress made by the country, institutional challenges remain to be addressed. Both institutions require technical and operational capacity building to integrate climate change adaptation into plans and budgets.		Operational	This could result in disjointed efforts and inefficient use of resources P = 1 I = 2	To mitigate this risk, the proposal will emphasize strengthening the existing coordination mechanisms of the NAP process. Capacity building is a significant part of the NAPs proposal to mitigate this risk via capacity building, training, data collection, finance mobilization and enhancement of service delivery. The NAPs will also support capacity development on the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MELs) system to capture lessons learned and improve upon them. Also, the training will work at the university and technical vocation level to capacitate youth in order to have adaptation savvy recruits.	AEDD, UNDP	

2	**Political insecurity and conflict** In relation to security concerns, conflict in the North of the country is a reality. Consequently, the project will focus on capacity building in 5 safe regions.		Political; Operational	P = 1 I = 1	To mitigate the risks of conflict and political instability, the Readiness project will engage local communities and stakeholders to build trust and ensure cooperation, establishing strong partnerships with local organizations for better access and insights, incorporating flexible project design to adapt to changing conditions, investing in security measures for personnel and infrastructure, and developing contingency plans to address disruptions. The Directorate General for Civil Protection will also be implicated in the activities due to their well-trained security personnel, with appropriate experience and the necessary equipment required to protect the project staff and assets.	UNDP	
3	Lack of political buy-in and interest in the NAP process.		Political; Operational	This could result in a low integration of climate adaptation into government strategies, policies, plans and programmes P = 1 I = 2	To mitigate this, the readiness proposal will pursue awareness of key decision-makers at the highest level, including the Permanent Secretary Board, the highest decision-making level after the Ministers to ensure that a change of mandate or new nominations of senior officers do not hinder the continuous integration of climate adaptation into relevant government frameworks. The political buy-in and long-term commitment to the NAP process will also be secured through a validation workshop of the NAP presided by NDA and a senior politician that will announce the importance of the NAPs process. Also, the NAPs include the development of a Governmental Decree which establishes the organizational and operational arrangements for the NAP process including responsibilities of AEDD, CNE and NCCC as well as critical local roles played by civil society and NGOs. The adaptation governance framework will ensure sustainability even with successive governments.	AEDD, UNDP	

4	Exclusion of critical stakeholders within academia, private sector, civil society and local communities		Stakeholder engagement	P = 2 I = 1	Due to this proposal revolving around regional and local capacity building, involvement and active, inclusive participation from non-governmental actors will be encouraged via awareness raising and advocacy radio messages. This is part of the gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement and communication strategy (to be supported by a gender expert). 10 Radio (in local languages) and 1 TV programmes (in French or Bambara) on CCA and NAP will be held. An outreach and advocacy campaign with one workshop will encourage local civil society, academic and decentralized participation in the NAP events. Also, with the NCCC and its diverse membership, participation of key non-governmental actors from civil society and private sector will ensure participatory planning and feedback. Special focus of the NAPs is given to the mobilization of private sector engagement in adaptation planning and budgeting. Finally, the involvement of the High Council of Communities (HCC) and the Association of Municipalities of Mali (AMM) in the development and implementation of the NAP process in Mali will ensure the effective involvement of local communities in the development, implementation and monitoring of CC adaptation projects.	AEDD, UNDP	
5	Limited financial management capabilities (including fiscal space)		Implementation; Money laundering, terrorist financing and prohibited practices	P=1 I=1	The capacity of the project team will be built in the areas of procurement and monitoring and reporting of expenditures.	AEDD	

6	Limited control measures leading to money laundering and/or terrorist financing risks		Implementation; Money Laundering, terrorist financing and prohibited practices	P=1 I=1	The project will be directly implemented by UNDP as the Delivery Partners in accordance with the "Framework Agreement" and UNDP's own policy framework. During project implementation vendors will be screened against the UN Consolidated Sanctions List as well as the Vendor Sanctions lists. UNDP's policies on Sourcing and Market Research and Vendor Sanction also support overall due diligence. According to these policies, UNDP is not allowed to contract or pay any sanctioned vendor regardless of the value of the transaction. UNDP uses negative screening against the vendor sanction list to approve eligibility of any new vendors. The approved vendor list is then reviewed on a quarterly basis.	UNDP	

Annex G: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Annex H: Social and Environmental Screening Report

https://pims.undp.org/attachments/9698/220982/1783651/1856301/9698%20GCF%20Readiness%20NAP%20Mali_SESP_v1.docx