



# Analysis of Policies Relevant to the Great Green Wall Initiative in **Mali**

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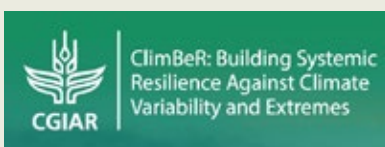
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## ClimBeR

ClimBeR seeks to address challenges to adaptation by small-holder farmers through science and innovation aimed at transforming the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems, working closely with partners at the local, national, regional, and global levels. ClimBeR focuses on generating knowledge to unlock public and private finance, foster climate- and peace-sensitive policies and backstop the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI), Africa's flagship programme to address climate change and desertification.

<https://www.cgiar.org/research/publication/initiative-overview-climber-building-systemic-resilience-against-climate-variability-and-extremes/>



## Knowledge series



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# 1 National Development Policies

## Mali Vision 2025 (1999)

This national document articulates the country's 2025 development vision, which is to 'combine wisdom, authenticity and dynamism to make Mali a prosperous, efficient and modern nation whose people will know how to resolutely invent their own future, remain a people united in its rich diversity, focused on a common goal with unwavering faith in its future'. Specifically, the country envisions i) a nation united based on diversified and rehabilitated cultures, where ii) the political and institutional infrastructure guarantees development and social peace, and iii) democracy is part of the State's and citizen's daily life and represents a real force for progress; iv) the quest for sustained economic growth is made with concern for the protection and preservation of natural resources and the improvement of the people's living environment; and v) good economic performance boosts real social progress. This national development vision will be achieved through five strategic objectives, amongst which objectives 3 and 4 focus on various agricultural and environmental issues.

## Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD), 2019-2023

CREDD is Mali's new national development strategy that seeks to consolidate and amplify the results achieved in the main implementation areas and sectors of CREDD 2016-2018. Its vision is to achieve, by 2040, 'a well-governed Mali, where harmonious cohabitation of the different components of society is restored, peace consolidated, and collective and individual security ensured in unity, cohesion and diversity, where wealth creation is inclusive and respectful of the environment and where human capital is valued for the benefit of young people and women in particular'. CREDD contributes to achieving the 2030 SDGs and is articulated around five strategic directions, including 1) governance, and political and institutional reforms, 2) promotion of inclusive growth, 3) development of human capital and social inclusion, 4) environment, climate change and sustainable development, and 5) diplomacy, international cooperation, and partnership.

The strategic objective 3 on inclusive growth and structural transformation of the economy which aims to create an environment conducive to economic diversification and strong and inclusive growth, while promoting a sustainable, modern and competitive agricultural sector. Strategic objective 4 on building resilience to climate change focuses on environmental protection and on strengthening Mali's population to the effects of climate change. Specifically, interventions aim to a) build capacities for risk and natural disaster prevention and management, and b) improve populations' capacity to adapt and ecological, economic and social systems' resilience to climate change effects.

## Decentralisation Law 96-050 on the Principles of Constitution and Management of Local Authorities (1996)

This law outlines local authorities' prerogatives in decentralised natural resources management. The law is made up of 40 articles divided into 2 parts: 1) the constitution, definition and description of the public and private domains of local authorities; and 2) the management provision extending to the management of the agricultural, forestry, pastoral, fish-farming, wildlife, habitat and mining domains, on the guidance of a development plan. The pastoral domain of local authorities includes grazing areas; fallow land more than 10 years old; pastoral routes; and water points. The pisciculture domain of the territorial collectivities includes the hydraulic and pisciculture installations as well as the public waters conceded to them by the State.

## Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in Mali (2020)

Between 2000 and 2018, Mali's land degradation rate was estimated to be 10%, contributing to the decline in productivity that affected more than 22 000 km<sup>2</sup> of land between 2000 and 2013, as well as its ability to halt 570,000 tons of carbon loss between 2000 and 2015. To reverse these trends, the country committed to achieving land degradation neutrality by 2030 through the restoration of 10 million hectares (ha) of degraded land and the prevention of degradation of non-degraded land. Specifically, by 2030, LDN targets aim to: 1) reduce by 35-20% the 2000-2015 land coverage conversion rate causing forest, pasture and cropland degradation, 2) reduce annual deforestation by 25%

(i.e. 125 000 ha), 3) increase forest area by 10% (i.e. 200 000 ha) through reforestation and afforestation, 4) reduce forest, cultivated land and pasture area affected by a decline in land productivity by 50% (i.e. 1 million ha), and 5) preserve wetlands from further degradation.

These voluntary targets envision to increase forest area to 26% of the national territory, reduce the proportion of land converted annually for agriculture and affected by erosion and decline in productivity by approximately 2.5 million ha, reduce the annual loss of forest area by at least 25% (i.e. approximately 125,000 ha) and ultimately improve agricultural production, preserve ecosystems and improve land vegetation coverage by 10%.

The guiding principles of neutrality are based on a hierarchy of responses to degradation already observed or assessed during the reference period 2000-2015. These principles are further based on indicators related to the country's percentage of land cover, net productivity and level of soil organic carbon.

## Mali National Drought Plan, 2021-2025 (2020)

Mali's National Drought Plan (PNS-Mali) aims to provide the country with an effective institutional and legal tool to respond and manage natural hazards, through an integrated system for the detection and management of drought while ensuring gender equality and gender equity. The plan will contribute to taking stock of the phenomenon and its impacts and to preparing response strategies accordingly. The specific objectives of the plan are threefold: to set up drought monitoring and early warning systems; assess drought vulnerability and risk; and implement measures to better respond to drought and limit its impacts.

Actions suggested to achieve these goals include i) the identification of key drought triggers, ii) drought impacts assessment; iii) an inventory of the most vulnerable socio-economic sectors; iv) prevention and/or adaptation measures; v) measures to strengthen adaptation and resilience capacities at all levels; and vi) appropriate policy and institutional framework for effective drought management. Actions are prioritized according to their urgency, feasibility and effectiveness, as well as their relations to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).



## Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of Mali's Great Green Wall (2012)

Mali's Great Green Wall (GGW) implementation strategy aims at strengthening agricultural, forestry, pastoral, fisheries and wildlife production to increase people's resilience to recurrent episodes of famine and food insecurity. It revolves around five strategic directions: 1) strengthened stakeholders' institutional, technical and financial capacities to cope with the impact of climate change on sustainable land management, particularly at the local level; 2) research, communication/ knowledge management, capitalisation and dissemination of successful experiences; 3) protection, rehabilitation and sustainable use of land according to national priorities and international environmental conventions; 4) development of support/investment activities, including credits and subsidies, and promotion of income-generating activities; and 5) coordination, monitoring/evaluation and management of the GGW programme. Each strategic domain is implemented through various programmes, including the promotion of good governance and sustainable management of natural resources at the local level; the mainstreaming of climate change into local (municipal) development planning and building of local authorities and communities' capacity to adapt to the adverse impact of climate change; the improvement of agroforestry production and food security by restoring degraded land, developing agricultural and pastoral production systems, and mobilising groundwater and runoff drainage water for use; the promotion of new agricultural, pastoral and wildlife farms and the strengthening of traditional production systems; the development of non-timber products and the promotion of income-generating activities for the benefit of women, as well as the development of savings/credit activities.

## Sustainable Land Management Action Plan and Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (2007)

The Sustainable Land Management Action Plan and Strategic Investment Framework (CSI-GDT) follows a multisectoral approach to achieve its vision: "By 2025, Mali's strong political commitment has enabled the reversal of the continuous trends of land degradation, the improvement of people's living environment, and poverty reduction, thus making Mali a model country in terms of sustainable land

management (SLM)". The SLM Action Plan promotes various sustainable agricultural practices, such as assisted natural regeneration and agroforestry, to sustainably reverse land degradation trends, fight desertification, promote climate change adaptation and agricultural sector development. In addition, the action plan pursues specific objectives of scaling up good SLM practices to combat land degradation and biodiversity loss, and adapt to climate change as well as to strengthen the actors' technical and financial institutional capacities to mainstream SLM into the country's development policies. CSI-GDT is implemented through six strategic investment areas: 1) Support for the activities of scaling up the framework; 2) Strengthening of the enabling environment for SLM; 3) Strengthening of advisory and business services in support of SLM; 4) Development of effective SLM knowledge acquisition and management, monitoring and evaluation, and information dissemination systems; 5) Implementation of a communication strategy to support SLM ownership and adoption of best practices, as well as 6) Building of stakeholders' capacity to promote SLM implementation.

## National Environmental Protection Policy (1998)

The National Environmental Protection Policy (PNAE) is a comprehensive and multisectoral policy framework for effective and sustainable environmental management and planning. It aims to mainstream sustainable natural resources and environmental management into any decision that affects the design, planning and implementation of development policies and programmes. PNAE is based on principles of equity, participation, prevention and precaution. PNAE seeks to contribute to the country's sustainable economic and social development, and food security, and to fight against pollution, natural resource degradation and desertification. PNAE is implemented through regional, national and local programmes and projects. Amongst its 7 strategic priority areas are the prevention of further resource degradation (area no. 3), the promotion of land restoration and recovery of degraded sites (area no. 4), the strengthening of national capacities for environmental protection (area no. 6) and the establishment of an environmental control, monitoring and surveillance system (area no. 7).

## National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity, 2015-2020

Mali's National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity aims to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The strategy's vision is to ensure that development activities preserve its biodiversity and the originality and beauty of its landscapes for present and future generations. The strategy stands on four guiding principles: 1) biological diversity considered as a national and global heritage; 2) equity in sharing costs and benefits of biodiversity conservation; 3) participation and partnership in biodiversity conservation, and 4) long-term understanding and monitoring of ecological systems and biodiversity.

The strategy plans to map agricultural lands, protected areas and important ecosystems as well as pastoral lands for sustainable and equitable management, and to apply the ecosystem approach in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture when developing high biological potential areas. Regarding livelihood resilience strengthening, the strategy encourages local people, including women, to design and implement remedial measures in degraded areas and where biodiversity has been depleted through afforestation and agroforestry.

## National Forest Policy (1995)

Mali's National Forestry Policy (PNF) and its action plan for 2018-2022 aim at contributing to social, economic and ecological sustainable resource management. The social dimension aims to empower rural people for sustainable management of forest, wildlife and fish resources. The economic dimension aims to promote and guarantee land investment by co-financing initial investment with resource managers, securing investments, mobilising funding for national, regional and local programmes. The ecological dimension aims to preserve biological diversity and to restore ecosystems.

PNF seeks to improve the resilience of livelihoods in the face of threats and crises affecting agriculture, nutrition and food security, through a biodiversity conservation strategy and the restoration of ecosystems. In addition, it intends to undertake actions to combat desertification as well as climate change. PNF recognizes landholders' rights with regard to the management of the trees in the agricultural sector.

Rural people will have all decision-making powers concerning the exploitation (felling or pruning) and conservation (assisted natural regeneration, planting, pruning, etc.) of trees, including protected species.

For inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems, PNF plans to promote and guarantee land investment by co-financing the initial investment with resource managers; securing investments; and mobilizing funding for national, regional and local Programmes. For sustainability purposes, PNF seeks to set-up a co-managed subsidy fund within the framework as a partnership between a state-local authority and external sources of funding, to finance the initial costs of the forest management plans.

## Law 10-028 Regulating the Management of National Natural Resources (2010)

This law determines the fundamental principles relating to the management of Mali's national forest resources. It defines the conditions for the conservation, protection, exploitation, transport, marketing, development and sustainable use of national forest resources. In 7 sections, the law states that:

- The national forest estate is made of classified forest estate and protected forest estate. Both are divided into state forest estate, belonging to territorial collectivities, and individual forest estate, belonging to individuals.
- Populations can declare user rights over state and territorial collectivities as well as over private urban and peri-urban forests. User rights relate to the forest canopy, fruits and products from the natural forest, grazing and domestic animals' pastoral areas.
- Commercial exploitation can be established under the management of forest services through the issuance of cutting, harvesting or collection permits. Movement and storage of products and international trade in forest products is subject to a CITES permit or certificate.
- Advisory bodies (a national council for forests and forest products and professional loggers' organisations) have been established.
- Procedures, offenses and penalties for non-compliance exist.





## 2 Agricultural and Food Systems' Policies

Mali's Agricultural Development Policy (PDA) summarises the evolution of Mali's agricultural and food systems policy frameworks into major time periods, categorised by major events.

- **From independence (1960) to 1980:** Agricultural policies were characterised by the promotion of communal/collective land use and the agricultural production system. There was a focus on export crops and centralised governmental advisory services' provision and trade management.
- **1980 - 1987:** IMF structural adjustments led to the privatisation of agricultural products, production and marketing (agricultural inputs provision, crops' pricing, etc.), the end of the state control over agricultural and food systems, and the re-organisation of rural agricultural actors and schemes.
- **1988 - 1993:** Macro-economic and sectoral reforms led to the withdrawal of the state from production and marketing activities, and the strengthening of the role of the private sector.
- **1994 - 2006:** The CFA franc devalued significantly; the Common External Tariff was established. Agriculture faced a great cotton sector crisis in 2000-2002. The government

subsequently established the Reinforced Food Security System to reduce food risk by improving the operating conditions of staple food markets. In addition, in December 2001 Mali adopted the Agricultural Policy of the West African Economic and Monetary Union. In 2006 the Agricultural Orientation Law (LOA) was adopted. There was renewed political will to unify all the legislative and regulatory mechanisms relating to agriculture, livestock, fishing and forests. LOA emphasizes a new distribution of stakeholders' roles, including from civil society organisations, and promotes the professionalisation of the sector. Mali's Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (CSCR, 2007-2011) and its Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD) integrate this political orientation to make agriculture the country's accelerated growth engine. The global financial crisis occurred during this period and had negative effects on the agricultural sector.

This overall sector development was also marked by the droughts that occurred during the agricultural campaigns (1982-83, 1985-86, 1992-93, 1995-96, 2000-2001 and 2004-2005) and the 2004-2005 locust invasion in the entire Sahel region. During these various developments, an important place was given to agriculture in the budgetary allocations (particularly from the CSCRPII), attaining 10% of the state budget in some years, as per the Maputo Declaration recommendations. However, these policy reforms were not able to effectively address structural difficulties such as vulnerability to climatic factors, natural resource degradation, weak development of agricultural industries, and rural poverty. A major reason for such mixed results relates to political instability characterised by discontinuity in policy measures when regimes and governments change, thus posing the challenge of coherent and sustainable agricultural policy.

Below are more details on key policy documents:

### Agricultural Development Policy (2013)

The Agricultural Development Policy (PDA) was adopted in 2013. The implementation strategy for this policy provides for two major areas:

- Support for the resilience of small-scale producers through the AGIR initiative and the country resilience priorities, and
- The "Agropoles" agricultural growth pole approach. It aims to promote a sustainable, modern and competitive agriculture based primarily on family farms and recognised professional agricultural organisations, as well as agricultural enterprise development.

Its objective is to increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector and to limit food dependency, while generating jobs. Specifically, PDA aims to ensure food security, rational management of natural resources and the environment, taking into account climate change; to modernise agricultural production systems and improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector; to ensure technological innovation through agricultural research and vocational training; to promote the status of farmers and build stakeholder capacity; and to reduce rural poverty.

### Agricultural Orientation Law (2006)

The Agricultural Orientation Law (LOA) constitutes the guiding and unifying basis for all legislative or regulatory provisions affecting the agricultural and peri-agricultural sector, notably agriculture, livestock, fishing and fish farming, aquaculture, beekeeping, hunting, forestry, harvesting, processing, transportation, trade, distribution and other agricultural services, as well as their social and environmental functions. LOA also aims to secure land tenure for farmers and to adopt a social protection system for rural producers, adapted to the country's needs and capacities. It has included these elements in the formulation of Mali's PDA.

### National Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (2015-2025)

Mali's National Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (PNISA) is a sectoral document with a national scope. Its main objective is to make the rural sector the national economy's driving force, ensuring food and nutritional security for urban and rural populations, and generating jobs and significant income for sustainable development. PNISA takes root in the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and reaffirms Mali's commitment to the 2003 Maputo Declaration to dedicate at least 10% of total public expenditure to agricultural development and to achieve agricultural productivity growth of at least 6% per year.

PNISA is structured around five components, namely capacity building, investment, production and competitiveness, training and research, and food security. The programme is hosted by the Ministry of Rural Development, and includes the following interventions:

- Social protection against short-term food and nutritional insecurity and resilience-building to food and nutrition crises;
- Enhancing of sustainable productivity through the preservation of biodiversity, water and soil conservation, development and preservation of forests and wildlife reserves;



- Enhancing of economic competitiveness of agricultural, agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery sectors through support to programmes for Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection (PDCARPPE), integration of sustainable agriculture into local development plans (PDSEC), support for gender activities, land security and mechanisation of agriculture, and
- Improving of livelihood resilience through strengthened climate mitigation and adaptation activities (i.e. promotion of reforestation), operationalisation of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, through assisted natural regeneration of degraded forests and development of community forests.

## Climate-Smart Agricultural Investment Plan (2019)

The Climate-Smart Agricultural (CSA) Plan identifies specific priority intervention areas and actions that are aligned with Mali's climate and agricultural strategies. CSA objectives are three-fold, namely to increase agricultural productivity, to adapt and build resilience to climate risks and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (the triple wins of sustainability, resilience and emission reductions). CSA is the culmination of the country's engagement with the UNFCCC Paris Agreement, the elaboration of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), support from the Adaptation of African Agriculture Initiative, the World Bank, as well as technical assistance from the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, the World Agroforestry Centre and the CGIAR Agriculture Research Programme, CCAFS and other partners.

This plan provides priority interventions for climate-smart agriculture in Mali through the development of an investment plan (PIAIC). The plan aims to provide a fundamental technological base for the agricultural system, with real-time monitoring of weather conditions, improved soil information, ecological extension service, restoration of degraded land and promotion of a range of climate-smart key value chains. The CSA portfolio is clustered into twelve investment areas and includes a roadmap to create a coherent monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. This mechanism allows for a country-wide assessment of needs, systems and opportunities.



# 3 Climate Change Policies

## Nationally Determined Contribution, 2021

Mali's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2016 was revised and strengthened in 2021 by the Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development. The revised NDC now includes a roadmap for its implementation. This policy document focuses on mitigation and adaptation measures in the forestry, agriculture, livestock and energy sectors. Climate change mitigation measures focus on three agricultural sectors, which are irrigated rice cultivation, fertiliser management and livestock farming. For the livestock and chemical fertiliser sub-sectors, the mitigation measure focus on the substitution of urea with high-nitrogen organic manure. In the forestry and land use change sector, actions are based on existing policies, plans and programmes such as the National Policy on Climate Change, PDA, PNF

and PNAE, as well as Mali's other national climate change strategies and action plans. Within the NDC, various adaptation measures are suggested, including the development and dissemination of climate-resilient varieties of crops, animals and fodder species; the promotion of cereal banks; income-generating activities; small-scale agricultural developments and land conservation; the use of meteorological products and information; support of vulnerable municipalities' adaptation; pastoral management; and strengthening of climate change resilience of women producer groups and vulnerable communities. Mali's NDC also envisions technology transfer, market mechanism incentives, research and capacity building.



## National Climate Change Policy, 2011-2025

Mali's National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC) vision is to define, by 2025, a framework for sustainable development that integrates the challenges of climate change in all sectors to improve the populations' well-being. The overall objective is the fight against poverty and the promotion of sustainable development by providing appropriate solutions to climate change-related challenges that could limit socio-economic development efforts.

PNCC is structured around ten sectoral orientations related to rural development (agriculture, water resources, forests), infrastructure (energy, transport, regional planning), environment (health, sanitation), industry and mining. For the agriculture sector, mitigation and adaptation interventions will revolve around the development of modern and diversified sustainable agriculture and the promotion of SLM. In the forestry sector, the strategic orientations concern promotion of reforestation for wood energy, conservation of plant and animal diversity, promotion of income-generating activities, and restoration of degraded ecosystems.

PNCC's specific objectives are to facilitate better integration of climate challenges into sectoral policies and strategies for socio-economic development and into planning processes at national and territorial level; to strengthen the adaptive capacity of populations and the resilience of ecological, economic and social systems in the face of climate change by integrating adaptation measures primarily in the most vulnerable sectors; to strengthen capacities for risks and natural disaster prevention and management; to contribute to the stabilisation of global greenhouse gas emissions, and to promote international and regional cooperation; to promote national research and technology transfer on climate change, as well as to build national capacity on climate change.

## National Adaptation Programme of Action, 2007

The National Adaptation Programme of Action (PANA) is Mali's overall framework for climate change adaptation. Its general objective is to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication through the mitigation of the adverse effects of climate variability and change on the most vulnerable populations. The PANA priority programmes are the improvement of fodder and main food crop production (rice, millet, sorghum and maize), as well as aquaculture facilities' development. PANA also has the ambition to improve food availability, early warning systems, and prevention and response to climate-sensitive diseases. Adaptation measures include the use of meteorological information to improve agricultural production, new and diversified cropping systems, development of improved, drought-resistant and adapted crops as well as innovation capacity building. It also includes the development of market gardening activities for women, the creation of local savings and loan funds to improve women and young people's access to loans and their economic capacities. Likewise, it also focuses on the strengthening of sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources through participatory prevention and fight against bush fires to improve the resilience of peoples' livelihoods.

At the local level, the PANA priority activities will be under the supervision of the state sectoral technical services, and at the national level under the National Directorate of Meteorology, which is Mali's focal point for climate change. The plan's effectiveness will be monitored through programme implementation's indicators and field reports.



# 4 Land Policies

## Law on Agricultural Land Tenure (2017)

This law (no. 2017-001) on agricultural land applies to all national agricultural land and spaces. In six chapters, the law defines the agricultural land tenure system which includes state, municipal, community and private agricultural land. It specifies the terms and conditions of access to these agricultural lands for individuals and rural communities through transactions that can take the form of donation, loan, rental, sharecropping, ordinary or emphyteutic lease, lease with promise of sale or assignment. It creates agricultural land management bodies for land security and conflict litigation. Land registers are kept with national and municipal level land management officers. Any customary agricultural land right holder can request legal recognition of his/her rights and the issuance of a certificate of customary land possession. Transhumance (moving livestock from one grazing area to another) is authorised in compliance with the rangelands' capacities and local arrangement between the different resource users.

The agricultural land management bodies include the village land commissions and bodies responsible for consultation, management and monitoring of agricultural land. The National Agricultural Land Observatory is responsible for contributing to the documentation and monitoring of the Agricultural Land Tenure Law and land practices in rural areas. Finally, the law provides guidance for agricultural land litigation which includes the prevention of conflicts and prior conciliation, and the distribution

of powers between judicial and administrative jurisdictions.

## National Agricultural Land Policy (2014)

The objective of Mali's Agricultural Land Policy is to ensure equitable access for all Malian producers and other users to well-managed and secure farmland, in an environment of good land governance, in order to promote controlled public, community, individual and private investments that are likely to make the various forms of exploitation more efficient and viable in a perspective of sustainable food sovereignty.

## National Plan for the Integrated Management of Soil Fertility (2002)

The objective of this plan is to support farmers in managing their land fertility and to promote sustainable and economically profitable production systems. It seeks to promote sustainable production systems by restoring, maintaining and improving soil productivity and by adequately managing water resources; to create and develop favourable markets for the supply of inputs, in particular fertilisers; and to build stakeholder capacity. The plan aims for a holistic approach to soil productivity issues in relation to water through support for national institutions and farmer organisations, and through strengthening of private sector engagement and implementation of regional action plans.



# 5 Other Relevant Policy Frameworks

## National Gender Policy (PNG), 2009

PNG is a sectoral policy of national scope which aims to build a democratic society, accelerate economic growth, reduce poverty and improve the well-being of its entire population. The policy reference to food and nutritional insecurity includes plans to implement a rolling ten-year health and social development Programme which should reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. The Programme also aims to fight against rural poverty through the improvement of rural women's work profit in key sectors (agriculture, livestock, fishing), informal, and entrepreneurship; through the expansion support services to women to increase their income (microfinance, access to training, technical inputs and technologies and access to information technologies); through the integration of women into productive circuits and equal access to employment opportunities and productive inputs. To promote more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems, the policy envisages improving rural transport to better connect production and consumption areas and ensure women' access to basic social services.

## National Responses Plan (2016)

This plan aims to respond to the immediate food and nutritional needs of vulnerable populations, to strengthen populations' livelihoods through recovery and resilience-building activities, to reinforce the stakeholder mechanism for coordinating, monitoring and assessing the vulnerability of food and nutritionally insecure populations.





DOCUMENT NAME (in full)	TOPIC (climate, agricultural, environmental, gender and social inclusion policy or other - describe)	DOCUMENT TYPE (policy, strategy, plan, other)	DATE OF ADOPTION/ UNDER DEVELOPMENT	LINK TO THE DOCUMENT ONLINE	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	KEY THEMES EMERGING FROM THE NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW related to land degradation and restoration as a primary focus, but looking at linkages to climate change, agriculture/ food security and land management as outlined in overall development frameworks	GAPS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES, especially in relation to climate change
Étude nationale prospective Mali 2025	Development, peace, social cohesion	Policy	1999	<a href="#">Mali Vision 2025 (1999)</a>	The policy envisions i) a nation united on a diversified and rehabilitated cultural base, where ii) the political and institutional infrastructure guarantees development and social peace, and iii) democracy has become part of the State's and the citizens' daily life, and represents a real force for progress; iv) the quest for sustained economic growth is made with concern for the protection, preservation of natural resources and the improvement of the people's living environment, and v) good economic performance has boosted real social progress.	Objectives 3 and 4 focus on various agricultural and environmental issues: "In the environmental field, Malians wish to have a <b>healthy environment</b> with abundant natural resources, clean cities, <b>reduced pollution</b> , particularly in the capital, a significant <b>decline of the desert</b> , a greener Mali that is less dependent on changing weather conditions. Fauna and flora will be preserved, rivers cleared completely (from sediments) and protected."(p. 17); "peoples' <b>participation</b> in agro-silvo-pastoral resource management through the <b>decentralisation</b> policy has produced important results in terms of protection of natural resources, <b>water control</b> , development of <b>renewable energies</b> and combating desertification. Increasing households in cities use <b>alternative energies</b> such as gas, solar and oil, thus saving significant forest areas (p. 61)	The vision document was made in 1999, prior to the country's signature of climate change (CC) conventions, commitments to CC adaptation and mitigation, including NDC, NAPA, Paris agreement, etc. Therefore, this document does not cover the country's CC priorities and targets.
Cadre stratégique pour la relance économique et le développement durable (CREDD 2019-2023)	Vision for peace, and socio-economic development	Strategy	2019	<a href="#">CREDD 2019</a>	CREDD's vision is to achieve by 2040 'a well-governed Mali, where the harmonious cohabitation of the different components of society is restored, peace consolidated, and collective and individual security ensured in unity, cohesion and diversity, where wealth creation is inclusive and respectful of the environment and where human capital is valued for the benefit of young people and women in particular'. CREDD contributes to achieving the 2030 SDGs and is articulated around five strategic orientations, including: i) governance, and political and institutional reforms, ii) promotion of inclusive growth, iii) development of human capital and social inclusion, iv) environment, climate change and sustainable development, and v) diplomacy, international cooperation and partnership.	Strategic objectives 3 and 4 focus on the environment with the following key themes: 'create an environment conducive to the diversification of the economy and a strong and <b>inclusive growth</b> , while promoting a <b>sustainable, modern and competitive agricultural sector, green growth</b> (the process of wealth creation is inclusive and respectful of the environment); gender and inclusion of women and youth (human capital is valued for the benefit of young people and women in particular) (Strategic Objective 3). Building resilience to climate change, environmental protection and strengthening of populations' resilience to climate change. Specifically, interventions aim to: a) build capacities for risk and natural disaster prevention and management, and b) improve populations' capacity to adapt and ecological, economic and social systems' resilience to climate change (Strategic objective 4). Furthermore, preserve <b>biodiversity</b> and <b>combat pollution</b> through the construction and rehabilitation of collective sanitation work.	Environmental management, climate change and resilience under strategic objective 4 has the smallest budget allocation compared to all other sectors: 2.3% of total budget allocation in the baseline scenario and 2.2% in the optimistic scenario, with an expected average annual growth of 10.5% and 10.8% respectively. (p. 126)
Loi n° 96-050 portant sur les principes de constitution et de gestion du domaine des collectivités territoriales.	Decentralisation and roles of local authorities in decentralised public affairs' management	Regulatory/law	1996	<a href="#">Decentralisation law 96-050 on the principles of constitution and management of local authorities' domain</a>	The law lays down local authorities' prerogatives in decentralised natural resource management. The law is made up of 40 articles divided into 2 parts: i) constitution, definition and description of public and private domains of local authorities; and ii) management provision extending to the management of the agricultural, forestry, pastoral, fish-farming, wildlife, habitat and mining domains, on the guidance of a development plan	Key themes include: <b>decentralisation</b> as a means to bring administrators closer to the administered, both physically and in term of their needs; decentralisation to promote local democracy and local populations' participation to development, management of community forests, pasture, livestock, water use, pastoralism, fishery management and conservation. Land tenure, public lands, traditional/customary rights as well as land planification as land security tool als transpire.	This law lacks a clear connection to climate change, both adaptation and mitigation. It also lacks a decree of application that will explain how local authorities should manage agroforestry parklands.



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Rapport national « NDT » Mali	Land degradation neutrality (LDN) targets and implementation strategy.	Strategy	2020	<a href="#">Land Degradation Neutrality in Mali</a>	The objectives are to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030 through the restoration of 10 million hectares of degraded land and the prevention of degradation of non-degraded land. Specifically, by 2030, LDN targets aim to i) reduce by 35-20% the 2000-2015 land coverage conversion rate causing degradation in forests, pastures and croplands, ii) reduce annual deforestation by 25%, i.e. 125 000 ha, iii) increase forest area by 10%, i.e. 200 000 ha through reforestation and afforestation, iv) reduce by 50%, i.e. 1 million ha, the area of forests, cultivated land, pastures, affected by a decline in land productivity, v) preserve wetlands from degradation.	Key themes: LDN for sustainable growth in agricultural productivity, food security, poverty alleviation, unemployment, adaptation to climate change, reduction of migration flows (p. 13); agroforestry as a viable solution to CC, land restoration in Mali. Agroforestry should make it possible to improve net land productivity, preserve biodiversity and increase soil organic carbon (p. 42).	LDN has the potential to contribute to CC mitigation and adaptation; climate change policy frameworks such as NDC are expected to help reach LDN. However, there is a gap on how these dual dynamics work in practice.
Stratégie et plan d'actions de mise en œuvre de la grande muraille verte du Mali	Environment, land restoration and development	Strategy	2012	<a href="#">Strategy and Action Plan for the implementation of the Great Green Wall in Mali</a>	Mali's strategy and action plan for the implementation of the Great Green Wall is aimed at strengthening agricultural, forestry, pastoral, fisheries and wildlife production to increase peoples' resilience to recurrent episodes of famine and food insecurity. The plan is structured around five (5) strategic areas: 1) Strengthening of actors' institutional, technical and financial capacities to deal with the impact of climate change on sustainable land management (SLM), particularly at the local level; 2) Knowledge management, capitalisation and dissemination of experiences, including accompanying research and communication; 3) Development of actions for the protection, rehabilitation and use of land in accordance with national priorities and international environmental conventions; 4) Development of accompanying investment activities: credits, subsidies, promotion of income-generating actions; 5) Coordination, monitoring/ evaluation and management of the Great Green Wall programme.	(i) biodiversity conservation and enhancement; (ii) restoration and conservation of degraded lands; (iii) diversification of systems of production, exploitation and development of natural resources; (iv) meeting domestic product needs of timber and non-timber, and promotion of renewable energies; creation of basic socio-economic infrastructure and promotion of income-generating activities; and, finally, (v) improvement of carbon sequestration in vegetation and soils.	The document states that the Great Green Wall (GGW) could be an opportunity to mobilise more funding for environmental intervention and thus contribute to the country's CC commitments. The strategic areas make reference to SLM and climate change. However, it is unclear how GGW is making a concrete contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation, what the scale of the contribution is and how the contribution is accounted for.
Plan d'action pour la gestion durable des terres (GDT) et cadre d'investissement stratégique pour la gestion durable des terres (CSI-GDT) (2007)	Land restoration (agriculture, environment, financing)	Strategy and action plan	2007	<a href="#">Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Action Plan and Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (CSI-GDT) (2007)</a>	Mali's vision: "By 2025, Mali's strong political commitment has enabled the reversal of continuous land degradation trends, improvement of people's living environment, and poverty reduction, thus making Mali a model country in terms of SLM". The SLM action plan promotes various sustainable agricultural practices such as assisted natural regeneration (ANR) and agroforestry. The action plan's objective is to sustainably reverse the trends of land degradation, fight against desertification, promote climate change adaptation and agricultural sector development. In addition, the plan pursues the specific objectives of i) scaling up good SLM practices to combat land degradation and biodiversity loss, and adapt to climate change; ii) strengthen stakeholders' technical, financial and institutional capacities to mainstream SLM into the country's development policies.	Key themes: (i) Support for SLM scaling up activities; (ii) Strengthening of SLM enabling environment; (iii) Strengthening of advisory and business services in support of SLM; (iv) Development of effective SLM knowledge acquisition and management, monitoring, evaluation and information dissemination systems; v) Implementation of a communication strategy to support SLM ownership and adoption of best practices; (vi) Stakeholders' capacity building to promote CSI-GDT implementation.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation are stressed in the document. Although the document does not set clear targets for climate change adaptation and mitigation, it recognizes it, and restoration actions will contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives.



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Politique nationale de protection de l'environnement (PNAE)		Policy	1998	<a href="#">Environmental Protection National Policy (PNAE)</a>	PNAE aims to mainstream sustainable natural resources and environmental management into any decision that affects the design, planning and implementation of development policies and programmes. PNAE is based on principles of equity, participation, prevention and precaution. PNAE seeks to contribute to sustainable economic and social development of the country, food security and fight against pollution, natural resources' degradation and desertification.	PNAE raises barriers to sustainable forest resources management: disconnect between legality, legitimacy and practice. It recognises decentralised and participatory natural resource management as its objective. The 7 strategic priority areas are prevention of further resource degradation (area no. 3), promotion of land restoration and recovery of degraded sites (area no. 4), strengthening of national capacities for environmental protection (area no. 6) and establishment of an environmental control, monitoring and surveillance system (area no. 7).	Climate change is not mentioned in the policy document.
Stratégie nationale et plan d'action pour la diversité biologique.	Environmental (biodiversity conservation)	Strategy	2011	<a href="#">National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity (2015-2020)</a>	The national strategy aims to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The strategy includes a vision, guiding principles, national priorities and objectives. The vision is to ensure a development that preserve biodiversity resources, originality and beauty of Mali's landscapes for present and future generations.	i) biodiversity considered as a national and global heritage; ii) equity in cost- and benefit-sharing of biodiversity conservation; iii) participation and partnership in biodiversity conservation, and iv) long-term understanding and monitoring of ecological systems and biodiversity. It also plans to map agricultural land, protected areas and important ecosystems as well as pastoral land for sustainable and equitable management, and to apply the ecosystem approach to agriculture, forestry and aquaculture in the development of areas with high biological potential. Regarding improving livelihood resilience, the strategy encourages local people, including women, to design and implement remedial measures in degraded areas and where biodiversity has been depleted through private afforestation and agroforestry.	Links to climate change and biodiversity are highlighted and actions suggested.
Politique nationale forestière	Overall forestry policy	Policy	1995	<a href="#">Politique nationale forestière</a>	The National Forest Policy aims, on the one hand, to preserve biodiversity in its components (genetic diversity, diversity of products and diversity of landscapes) and, on the other hand, to restore ecosystems as part of the fight against desertification. The social objective of the National Forest Policy aims to empower rural people for sustainable management of forest resources, wildlife and fisheries. The economic dimension aims to create a more favourable economic and social environment, and to make the rural development sector the engine of economic growth.	States the importance of agroforestry parklands and trees outside of forests for preserving land health, livelihoods. Recognises farmers' rights of use of their trees.	Climate change is mentioned once, as part of global context and concern.
Loi n°10-028 du 12 juillet 2010 déterminant les principes fondamentaux relatifs à la gestion des ressources du domaine forestier national.	Forestry resources management law	Law	2010	<a href="#">Law 10-028 regulating the management of national natural resources (2010)</a>	This law is to determine basic principles of national forest estate management. It defines the conditions of conservation, protection, operation, transportation, marketing, transfer and sustainable use of forest resources.	It determines the fundamental principles relating to forest resource management. It defines the conditions of conservation, protection, exploitation, transport, marketing, development and sustainable use of forest resources.	Climate hazards are mentioned once, as a contextual element.



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Loi d'orientation agricole (LOA)	Agricultural, and agricultural land law	Law	2006	<a href="#">Agricultural Orientation Law (LOA)</a>	LOA aims to secure land tenure for farmers and to adopt a social protection system for rural producers, adapted to the country's needs and capacities; in its first article it includes the formulation of the country's Agricultural Development Policy (PDA).	Agricultural and peri-agricultural sector, notably agriculture, livestock, fishing and fish farming, aquaculture, beekeeping, hunting forestry, harvesting, processing, transportation, trade, distribution and other agricultural and other agricultural services.	Climatic factors are recognised as constraints for water management and land fertility. Clear linkages and targets for addressing these climatic constraints are lacking.
Politique de développement agricole du Mali (PDA)	Agricultural policy	Policy	2013	<a href="#">Agricultural Development Policy (PDA)</a>	PDA aims to promote a sustainable, modern and competitive agriculture based primarily on family farms and recognised professional agricultural organisations (PAOs), as well as the development of agricultural enterprises (AEs). The objective is to increase the competitiveness of agricultural sectors and limit food dependency, while generating jobs.	To ensure food security, rational management of natural resources and the environment taking into account climate change; to modernise agricultural production systems and improve the competitiveness of agricultural sectors; to ensure the development of technological innovations through agricultural research and vocational training; to promote the status of farmers and build stakeholder capacity, and to reduce rural poverty.	Climate change is referred to as a challenge to the development of the agricultural sector. Hence one of the policy aims is to develop strategies that help reduce the effects of climate change and ensure that the intensification and modernisation of agriculture are compatible with the preservation of environment and natural resources for future generations. (p.13). Climate change adaptation is also mentioned, but no clear targets or concrete actions are specified to realise the resilience foreseen in the policy document.
Plan national d'investissement dans le secteur agricole (PNISA)	Agriculture	Plan	2014	<a href="#">Plan national d'investissement dans le secteur agricole (PNISA)</a>	The main objective is to make the rural sector the driving force of the national economy, ensuring food and nutritional security for urban and rural populations as well as generating jobs and significant income for sustainable development. PNISA is structured around five components: i) capacity building, ii) investment, iii) production and competitiveness; (iv) training and research, and v) food security	Climate change adaptation, assisted natural regeneration (ANR) and community forest management are recognised as ways to address desertification; investment cost estimates for reforestation, nurseries and other agroforestry inputs (Under Action 6). Forests, land management and the environmental sector forms the core of Mali's development strategies. Agriculture is cited among the major causes of natural resource degradation and climate change through conversion of forest land to agriculture and unsustainable agricultural practices such as overgrazing and inefficient use of agrochemicals. Infrastructure development and technology are seen as the engine of agricultural growth.	Climate change adaptation (Action 6) and mitigation are well addressed in the document with sections aiming at implementing specific actions. However, it remains unclear how these actions contribute to and are accounted for in the country's overall climate commitment.
Plan d'Investissement d'une agriculture intelligente face au climat au Mali	Climate resilient agricultural strategy	Plan	2019	<a href="#">Investment Plan for Smart Agriculture in the face of climate in Mali 2019</a>	The objective of these actions is to increase agricultural productivity, thus supporting farmers, herders and fishermen to adapt and build resilience to climate risks and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (the triple win concept of sustainability, resilience and emission reductions). The plan aims to provide a fundamental technological base for the agricultural system with real-time monitoring of weather conditions, improved soil information, ecological extension service, restoration of degraded lands and promotion of a range of climate-smart key value chains. The climate smart agricultural portfolio is identified.	The plan helps in achieving Mali's commitment to the UNFCCC Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).	Climate change adaptation and mitigation are well considered in the document, especially with regard to agricultural development.



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Contribution déterminée au niveau national (CDN)	Climate change policy framework	Strategy	2016	<a href="#">Contribution déterminée au niveau national, mars 2016.</a>	CDN focuses on mitigation and adaptation measures in the forestry, agriculture, livestock and energy sectors. Climate change mitigation measures focus on three agricultural sectors which are irrigated rice cultivation, fertiliser management and livestock farming. For the livestock and chemical fertiliser sub-sectors, the mitigation measure focus on the substitution of high nitrogen content urea by organic manure. In the forestry and land use change sector, actions are based on existing policies, plans and programmes.	Development and dissemination of climate-resilient varieties, crops, animals and fodder species; promotion of cereal banks; income-generating activities (IGA); small-scale agricultural developments and land conservation; use of meteorological products and information; supporting vulnerable municipalities' adaptation; pastoral management; strengthening of resilience of women producer groups and vulnerable communities to climate change. CDN also envisions technology transfer, market mechanism incentives, research and capacity building.	Focus is on climate change mitigation and adaptation with specific targets for each sector.
Politique nationale sur les changements climatiques (PNCC)	Climate Change	Policy	2011	<a href="#">Politique nationale sur les changements climatiques.</a>	The objective is to define by 2025 a sustainable socio-economic development framework that integrates the challenges of climate change in all sectors of development to improve the population's well-being. Specifically, it aims to fight against poverty, promote sustainable development by providing appropriate solutions to climate change-related challenges that could limit socio-economic development efforts.	Mainstreaming climate change into all development sectors for people's welfare: adaptation and resilience of ecological systems and climate mitigation are areas of priorities. Political orientations include reversing deforestation and soil erosion; facilitating better integration of climate challenges into sectoral policies and strategies for socio-economic development, and into planning processes at national and territorial level; strengthening the populations' capacity to adapt and resilience of ecological, economic and social systems in the face of climate change by integrating adaptation measures primarily in the most vulnerable sectors; strengthening capacities for risk and natural disaster prevention and management; contributing to the global effort to stabilise greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere, and promote international and regional cooperation; promoting national research and technology transfer on climate change; and building national capacity on climate change.	Climate change is the focus. Existing projects and programmes are to contribute to the national climate committees, however it is unclear how the synergy is made between them.
Programme d'action national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques (PANA).	Climate, agriculture, food security, natural resources, livestock, forestry	Policy	2007	<a href="#">Programme d'action national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques (PANA).</a>	The general objective is to promote sustainable development and fight against poverty through the mitigation of the adverse effects of climate variability and change on the most vulnerable populations. Its priority programmes are the improvement of fodder and main food crops' production (rice, millet, sorghum and maize) as well as aquaculture facilities' development. The plan also has the ambition to improve food availability, early warning systems, as well as prevention and response to climate-sensitive diseases.	Land restoration and agroforestry projects are cited among priority actions for adaptation to climate change. Suggested adaptation measures include the use of meteorological information to improve agricultural production, new and diversified cropping systems, the development of improved, drought resistant and adapted crops as well as the strengthening of innovation capacities. The development of market gardening and fattening activities for women, the creation of local savings and loan funds to improve women and young people's access to loans, and their economic capacities.	Focus is on climate change adaptation with a view to align the suggested adaptation measures with the Rio convention. However, clear synergy is needed with the climate change policies that were elaborated afterwards, and the land degradation neutrality which all share similar concerns.

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Politique foncière agricole du Mali	Food security, equity, agriculture, land security	Policy	2014	<a href="#">Politique foncière agricole du Mali.</a>	The general objective is to ensure equitable access for all Malian producers (men and women) and other users to well-managed and secure farmland in an environment of good land governance in order to promote controlled public, community, individual and private investments that are likely to make the various forms of exploitation more efficient and viable in a perspective of sustainable food sovereignty.	The policy includes mechanisms of recognition of the rights of family agricultural, pastoral, forestry and fishing lands; systematising of land domains of the state, the decentralized units, and communal customary land rights; creation of village and sub-national land management committees for management and litigation of land conflicts; identification and recognition of women, youth and vulnerable groups' land rights; regulate land sales;	Climate change is cited among the risks to the implementation of the agricultural land policy, and as a constraint to agricultural development and driver of population migration. No clear reference is made to the climate change policy or targets, or adaptation/mitigation tools.
Plan national pour la gestion intégrée de la fertilité des sols au Mali	Land degradation and soil fertility plan	Plan	2002	<a href="#">Plan national pour la gestion intégrée de la fertilité des sols au Mali.</a>	The overall objective is to support farmers to effectively manage their land fertility and promote sustainable and economically profitable production systems.	: i) the establishment of a national policy for the sustainable management of soil fertility; ii) the promotion of sustainable production systems by restoring, maintaining and improving soil productivity and by the adequate management of water resources; iii) the creation and development of favorable markets for the supply of inputs, in particular fertilizers; iv) stakeholders' capacity building. The plan aims for a holistic approach to soil productivity issues in relation to water through the following activities: i) support for national institutions, ii) support for farmers' organizations, iii) strengthening of the private sector, and iv) implementation of regional action plans.	Climate factors are mentioned as contextual elements, with no clear link to how to address them, neither through adaptation nor mitigation actions.
Politique nationale sur le genre du Mali (PNG)	Gender policy framework	Policy	2010	<a href="#">Politique nationale sur le genre du Mali.</a>	PNG aims to build a democratic society, accelerate economic growth, reduce poverty and improve the well-being of Mali's population to establish itself as an emerging country.	Fight against food and nutritional insecurity, through the implementation of a rolling ten-year health and social development programme which should reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality; fight against rural poverty through i) the improvement of rural women's work profit in key sectors (agriculture, livestock, fishing), informal, and entrepreneurship; (ii) expansion of support services to women to increase their income (microfinance, access to training, technical inputs and technologies); iii) integration of women into production chains and equal access to employment opportunities and production inputs; promotion of more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems. The policy envisages improving rural transport to better connect production and consumption areas, and ensure women' access to basic social services.	No clear mention of climate change or its gendered impact.
Plan national de la sécheresse du Mali 2012-2025	Resilience, vulnerability, food security	Plan	2016	<a href="#">Plan national de réponses 2016</a>	The plan aims to respond to the immediate food and nutritional assistance needs of vulnerable populations; to strengthen the livelihoods of populations through recovery and resilience-building activities; to strengthen the mechanism for coordinating actors, monitoring and assessing the vulnerability of food and nutritionally insecure populations.	Stakeholders' capacity building; strengthening of food and nutrition security analysis and survey systems; food assistance; support to the intervention to strengthen resilience and livelihoods; support for school canteens; interventions in the prevention and fight against malnutrition; monitoring and evaluation of the National Response Plan implementation.	Climate factors are mentioned as contextual elements that impact food insecurity. Clear links to adaptation and/or mitigation are lacking.



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Plan national des réponses	Resilience, gender equality and equity, environment	Plan	2020	<a href="#">Plan national de la sécheresse du Mali 2021-2025</a>	The National Drought Plan of Mali aims at providing the country with effective institutional and legal tools to better cope with natural hazards to reduce the country's vulnerability to drought, through putting in place an integrated drought detection and management system involving all the required competences while ensuring gender equality and equity. The plan stands on 3 pillars which are: 1) establishing drought monitoring and early warning systems; 2) assessing drought vulnerability and risk; and 3) implementing measures to better respond to drought and limit its impacts.	Identification of key drought triggers, drought impact assessment; inventory of most vulnerable socio-economic sectors; proposal of prevention and/ or adaptation measures; proposal of measures to strengthen adaptation and resilience capacities at all levels; proposal of an appropriate policy and institutional framework for effective drought management. Actions are prioritised according to their urgency, feasibility and effectiveness as well as their relations to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). In addition, it provides a proactive, gender-sensitive approach to better circumscribe the effects of drought and improve resilience at municipal, local, regional and national levels.	Reference is made to the overall policy context of addressing climate change in the country but no strong link is made to how the actions intended in the drought plan contribute to national CC policy, targets. Numerous stakeholders are involved in drought management, yet there is a lack of procedures that clearly show the roles and synergies between these parties in drought management, as well as a coherent funding mechanism that helps mutualise resources among them.
Politique nationale de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (PoN-SAN) et plan d'actions 2019- 2028 de la Politique nationale de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (PoN-SAN), 2019	Food security, agriculture, climate change adaptation and mitigation, equity and inclusion, governance	Policy	2019	<a href="#">Politique nationale de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ;</a>	By 2030, the policy aims to guarantee equitable access to quality, balanced, sufficient and healthy food at all times and in all places for all Malians, enabling them to satisfy their energy needs as well as food and nutritional preferences, including for the most vulnerable population groups; and to improve their resilience in relation to the Cadre stratégique pour la relance économique et le développement durable (CREDD 2019- 2023) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	Identifies 2 dimensions of food insecurity: cyclical and structural food and nutrition insecurity. Includes 4 strategic areas: 1) Improve the impact of agricultural production on the availability, stability, accessibility and use of food for sustainable food supply and demand; 2) prevent shocks and crises, and reduce or mitigate their effects on vulnerable populations and facilitate food accessibility to vulnerable food insecure households; 3) contribute to the prevention and reduction of all forms of malnutrition, 4) improve institutional and financial governance of food and nutrition security. Actions include: a) developing specific programmes for the nutrition of pregnant women, children under 5, breastfeeding women, elderly and people with disabilities, and ensure the employment of women and young people as well as improve the governance of the Dispositif national de sécurité alimentaire (DNSA) policy and institutional framework; b) strengthening institutional, technical, human and material capacities in agricultural, livestock and fisheries investment, c) reorganising the national system, integrating environmental management for better management of natural resources, and d) strengthening coordination between the various actors involved in improving population nutrition.	Climatic change is recognised among the risks of food and nutritional insecurity, and references are made to national climate change policy. However, the policy contents lack strong articulation with the national strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, including in the agricultural sector.
Plan national de mise en œuvre de la convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants, 2006.	Action plan for the implementation of the international policy framework on pollutants	Action plan	2006	<a href="#">Plan national de mise en œuvre de la convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants, 2006.</a>	The main objective is to contribute to the implementation of the national policy for the preservation of the environment and health.	Pollution control, waste management, waste disposal, pesticides, data collection/reporting, certification, international trade, international agreement implementation.	Mention is made of climate change in relation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The fight against pollutants is expected to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help communities adapt more effectively to the effects of CC.

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Politique nationale d'aménagement du territoire.	Territorial management policy framework	Policy	2016	<a href="#">Politique nationale d'aménagement du territoire.</a>	The aim is to contribute to the realisation of the vision of the National Prospective Study "Mali 2025"; consolidate decentralisation which is at the centre of the country's development policies, contribute to reducing disparities in levels of development and ensure perfect control of space.	Consolidation of national unity, intra- and inter-regional solidarity, and regional and sub-regional integration; support for economic activities modulated according to territorial space; environmental protection and development of national ecological heritage; promotion and creation of a national database on wetlands.	Environmental protection, biodiversity and the fight against the effects of climate change feature in strategic area 8. However, the actions suggested relate to traditional forest resource management, thus lacking clear reference and alignment with the country's climate targets.
Plan décennal de développement sanitaire et social (PDDSS) 2014-2023	Health, Women promotion	Plan	2014	<a href="#">Plan décennal de développement sanitaire et social (PDDSS).</a>	Promote a healthy environment by addressing social determinants of health; reduce the health consequences of emergencies linked to disasters, crises and conflicts, and minimise their social and economic impact; increase the supply and use of quality health services, equitably distributed and meeting the needs of the populations.	This ten-year health and social development plan provides guidelines for health, social development and the promotion of women, the family and children, in order to achieve common results. It is a sectoral plan of national scope that was based on a participatory and iterative approach that involved all key actors in the field. Addressing food and nutrition insecurity; improving livelihood resilience; ensuring effective prevention and response to health emergencies linked to disasters to minimise morbidity and mortality related to epidemics and disasters.	Climate change is said to induce negative effects on human health. Therefore, suggestions are made to study and monitor its effects on human health. The plan relies on the adaptation measures identified in the national adaptation plan (PANA).
Politique de décentralisation	Governance	Policy	2015	<a href="#">Cadre politique nationale de décentralisation 2015-2024</a>	The decentralisation policy provides for the transfer of expanded powers to decentralized communities in terms of environmental protection and natural resource management. Thus, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Authorities Code (Law No. 95-034 of 12/4/95) and Law No. 96-050 (of 16/10/1996) on the principles of constitution and management of local authorities, local authorities are responsible for the management, development, conservation and safeguarding of ecological balance on their territories.	<p>rebalancing of the urban development process by promoting secondary support centres likely to slow down the expansion of large cities;</p> <p>concentration of industrial activities in a limited number of urban centres, with a view to promoting better control of pollution phenomena;</p> <p>strengthening the regional integration process by setting up connecting infrastructures and by interconnecting regional urban systems;</p> <p>safeguarding the natural environment and threatened ecosystems.</p>	Climate change is mentioned as a contextual element that will impact the effectiveness of the decentralisation process. Areas are identified to help address the effect of climate change, however, technical and budget restrictions are likely to limit the implementation and impact of these actions.
Stratégie nationale de développement de la riziculture (SNDR), 2009.	Agricultural, rice farming development strategy	Strategy	2009	<a href="#">Stratégie nationale de développement de la riziculture (SNDR), 2009.</a>	The objective of the rice development strategy is to develop high-intensity rice farming systems and increase its production potential, through the strengthening of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water control mechanisms;</li> <li>• development of rainfed rice farming with high-yielding varieties such as Nerica 4;</li> <li>• other production systems, in particular controlled flooding, lowlands and free submersion.</li> </ul>	The strategy aims to ensure the improvement of the productivity and competitiveness of rice farming through: (i) construction of irrigation schemes; (ii) access to agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilisers, herbicides, insecticides); (iii) access to rural land; (iv) mechanisation of agricultural production; (v) building research capacity and supervision as well as the transfer of technological innovations; (vi) improvement of the quality of products by modernising post-harvest operations and organising marketing products and events; (vii) management of natural resources and the environment, and (viii) equitable access to agricultural input and managed land, especially for women and youth who get 10-20% of the managed farming land.	Reference to climate change is made to describe the challenging climatic context in which rice farming is taking place. No other clear connexion is made to climate change policy and strategy framework although reducing greenhouse gas emission in the agricultural sectors and especially in rice farming is among the major objectives of the LDN and the climate change policy in the country.



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Politique nationale de développement du secteur minier et pétrolier	Mining and oil development policy framework	Policy	2019	<a href="#">Politique de développement du secteur minier et pétrolier 2019-2023.</a>	The policy aims to substantially increase the share of mining products in the country's GDP and to improve Malian social well-being through a fair distribution of income from the sector. Specifically, it aims at: strengthening and adaptation of the regulatory framework for the country's mining and oil sector; optimising the exploitation of Mali's mining potential in space and time; meeting infrastructure needs for the development of the mining and petroleum sectors; better compliance with regulations and standards as well as preservation of the well-being of local actors and populations; development of synergies between the mining sector and the rest of the economy. The mining sector will ensure the protection and preservation of the environment.	While ensuring the protection and preservation of the environment, the mining policy aims to substantially increase the share of mining products in the country's GDP to improve the social well-being of the Malian people through a fair distribution of revenue from the sector and to promote sustainable development for the communities living around the mines.	Environmental preservation is a major theme in the policy. Climate change is not mentioned, while this sector is part of the targets for LDN and climate change mitigation and adaptation in NDC and NAPA.
Politique nationale de l'eau, 2007 (PNE)	Water	Policy	2007	<a href="#">Politique nationale de l'eau du Mali, 2006</a>	Meet water needs, in quantity and quality, of a growing population, as well as those of the various sectors of the developing national economy; Contribute to the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral activities by securing them against climate hazards, in order to take an active part in the fight against poverty and the achievement of food security; Ensure the protection of people and property against the aggressive action of water and ensure the protection of water resources against various forms of pollution; Reduce the burden of the water sector on public finances, through joint burden-sharing between public authorities, local authorities and users; Promote regional cooperation for trans-boundary water management in order to prevent conflicts related to the use of water resources, and against aggressive water actions, and ensure the protection of water resources against various elements of pollution.	Implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) Establishment of a water information system, Strengthening of capacities in monitoring and evaluation of water resources and their uses, Reduction of water-related risks.	No mention of the role of forests and trees for watershed protection and prevention of erosion. Recognition of climate change impact on water resources, but lack of integrated view and strategy for addressing climate change through the water sector.
Politique nationale de développement de l'élevage (Cadre d'orientation politique)	Livestock	Policy	2004	<a href="#">Politique nationale de développement de l'élevage, 2004</a>	This policy aims to ensure the development of the livestock sub-sector for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.	Increase in animal feed; Improved animal health; Improved zootechnical performance; Development of marketing and processing infrastructure and equipment; Stakeholder capacity building, and Rational national resource management.	Climate change is mentioned as a constraint for livestock development including food and water availability. However, the strategies for the sector's development do not consider climate-resilient practices found in the agricultural and forestry sector, hence illustrating the siloed approach which misses synergy and policy effectiveness.

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Politique énergétique nationale (PEN)	Energy sector	Policy	2006	<a href="#">Politique nationale énergétique du Mali, 2006</a>	<p>The overall objective is to contribute to country's sustainable development, through the provision of affordable energy services to the greatest number of people and the promotion of income-generating activities. The objectives defined by PEN for the different energy sub-sectors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the country's electricity coverage from 14% in 2004 to 45% in 2010 and 55% in 2015;</li> <li>• Increase the rural electrification rate from 1% in 2005 to 12% in 2010 and 55% in 2015,</li> <li>• Sustainably manage the traditional energy supply by increasing community management from 321,100 hectares currently to 1.5 million hectares in 2010 and 3 million in 2015;</li> <li>• Reduce the contribution of wood fuel in the country's overall energy consumption from 81% in 2004 to 70% in 2010 and 60% in 2015;</li> <li>• Increase the share of renewable energies in national electricity production from less than 1% in 2004 to 6% in 2010 and 10% in 2015;</li> <li>• Develop the biofuel sector, in particular jatropha, for various uses (electricity production, transport, agricultural motorisation, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p>Improve efficiency and implementation of energy policy; Establish a better relationship between energy availability and national socio-economic development; Promote the synergy of the activities of the main players in the energy sector; Effectively guide the interventions of public, semi-public and private actors in the energy sector for the country's rapid, balanced and sustainable development; Ensure a better match between energy supply and demand, improve the energy coverage rate and reduce distortions between the areas covered.</p>	<p>Access to clean energy is seen as a means to reduce greenhouse gas emission, and help communities adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. However, how these actions contribute to the country's climate targets remains unclear.</p>





ClimBeR: Building Systemic Resilience Against Climate Variability and Extremes

Alliance

