PRESENTATION ON MALI NAMAs

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MAIN POINTS

1. Introduction
2. Mitigation potential of GHG emissions
3. Country experience in the Clean Development mechanism (CDM)
4. Mali NAMAs proposed for the registry

1. Introduction

- NAMAs proposed frameworks for Mali fit perfectly into the policy framework and national strategy. Indeed, beyond the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (CSCRP) 2012-2017, in which the "mainstreaming" of climate change has a prominent place, Mali has developed crossectoral strategic policy frameworks in order to ensure the consideration of environmental issues and climate change, namely:
  (i) National Policy for the Fight against Climate Change (2011),
  (ii)The National Strategy for the Fight against Climate Change and the National Action Plan for the Fight against Climate Change (2011),

- iii) The National Policy for the environmental Protection 1998).

  In addition to these general policy and strategic frameworks exist a number of sectoral policies and strategies that are important for mitigation of GHG emissions, these include:

  - National Energy Policy and the National Strategy for the Renewable Energy Development ;
  - National Strategy for Biofuels Development,
- - Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management,
  - National Forest Policy.

- 2. mitigation potential of GHG emissions

2.1. Potential GHG emissions

The analysis of synthesis tables of GHG emissions in Mali helps in determining firstly the main sources of GHG emissions, and secondly the main sinks of carbon sequestration (see tables below) from second national communication,

Tableau 1 : Main sources of GHG émissions in Mali (– Second National Communication)

SOURCES	CO_2		CH_4		CO	
	$TECO_2$	%	$TECO_2$	%	Gg	%
Conversion of forests through clearing	19877,04	40			390,5	24
Agricultural use of land	16397,33	33				
Energy Sector	13411,37	27			571,72	35
Bushfires					586,00	36
irrigated rice cultivation			1988,5	20		
domestic livestock			5 406,9	54		

Unité : Gg (Giga gramme

- **Tableau 2 : Main sinks of carbon séquestration in Mali (Seconde National Communication)**

SOURCES	CO_2	
	Gg	%
Forests and reforestation	**- 65 542,15**	64,31
Land abandoned rebuilding biomass	**-36 378,37**	35,69

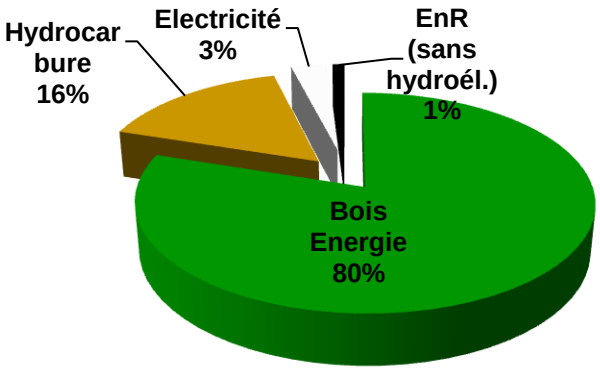
- The balance of emissions and removals of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2-TE) for the year 2000 shows that Mali is a carbon sink with a sequestration capacity of 42 318.5 Gg.
  The analysis of the inventory of GHG emissions from Mali in 2000 highlights the existence of a large mitigation potential of GHG emissions, related to GHG emissions reduction in the major emitting sectors, namely agriculture and agricultural land use and energy, and the capacity of absorption of greenhouse gases by forests, reforestation and the restoration of land biomass. These measures will constitute the basis of the mitigation program.

- To these we can add some other actions:
  - Promotion of renewable energies through the National Centre for Solar Energy and Renewable Energy (CNESOLER);
  - Promotion of hydro-electricity with the construction of the Taoussa dam ;
  - The import of electricity from neighboring countries such as interconnection with Côte d'Ivoire;
  - Valorisation of residues and agricultural by-products for the production of fuels;
  - Promotion of biofuels through the creation of the National Agency for Biofuels Development

- The energy sector in Mali is very inefficient in terms of its key indicators such as:
  - Energy balance dominated by nearly 90% woodfuel (firewood and charcoal), resulting in high pressure on forest use at national level
  - Deforestation rate of is about 400,000 ha / year compared to wood energy demand of 6,000,000 tons / year;
  - An annual electricity consumption of approximately 300 kWh / capita;
  - Electricity access rate of 15% (2005) at the national level, and less than 1% in rural areas.

- The distribution of energy consumption was established in 2008 at 80% for fuelwood, 16% for oil, 3% for electricity and 1% for RE .

Energy balance in 2008



- 2.2. Projection in the use mitigation potential

  a) Energy sector

-The implementation of energy efficiency in production systems, supply and consumption of energy, for example through the Support Project for
- The Energy Sector (PASE) ongoing;
the Promotion of efficient fossil energy equipment through AMADER;

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- In order to better exploit the immense possibilities offered by these energy resources, the Government of Mali has elaborated a RE development strategy and a Biofuel strategy as well.

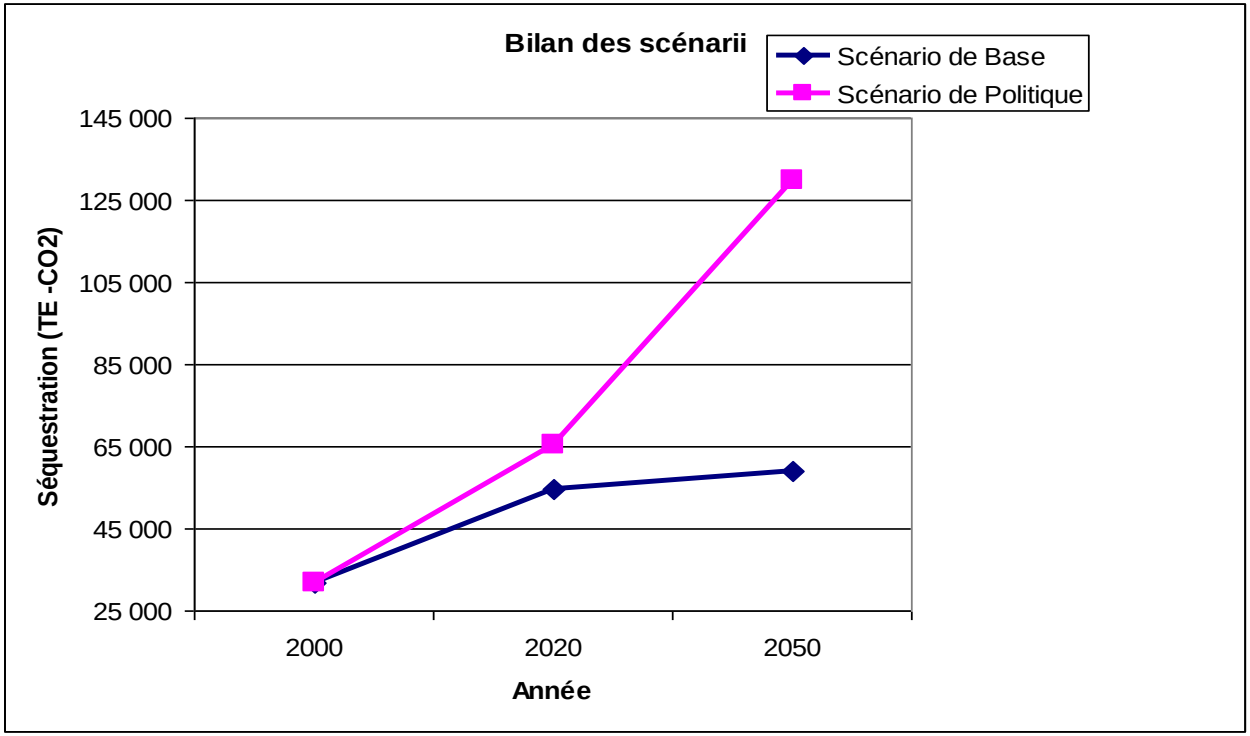
- b) Forestry Sector:

  - Total coverage estimated to 32 million ha in 2004 (Source, DNCN: State of the Environment 2007);
  - Clearings are estimated between 300 000 and 400 000 ha per year, or an average of 350 000 ha per year and 594 450 ha for the year 2007 (DNCN, 2007).

Table 3: Areas reforested from 2004 to 2007

Années	Superficie (ha)
2004	3628,31
2005	5987,50
2006	7548,46
2007	9079,37
TOTAL	26543,64

Source : DNCN, 2007



Séquestration projection in case of Baseline and mitigation scenarios from 2000 to 2050

3. Country experience with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

In trems of mitigating Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, and despite the low level of emissions of the country, scattered efforts have been provided since 2003 to take advantage of the CDM and the carbon market and to develop clean and sustainable projects

the Project entitled " Projet de Promotion des Opportunities liées au marché carbone" (PO MC / CDM-Mali) came in 2010 to give more visibility to the carbon potential in Mali, to the opportunities in this field and also organize the governance of carbon in Mali.

The portfolio of carbon project in Mali contains about 46 projects. These projects could generate significant reductions in GHG emissions in Mali. They have been identified mainly in the following areas: afforestation / reforestation, biomass, energy efficiency, hydropower, waste, renewable energies (wind , solar), REDD).

On this portfolio (Figure 1 below)

- Hydro projects, biomass, afforestation / reforestation and energy efficiency are predominant, representing more than 83% of the overall portfolio of projects;
- The field of waste is in turn 11% of the portfolio;
- Wind, solar and REDD are very few and represent less than 6% of the portfolio

- Figure 1: Sectoral distribution of carbon projects (carbon portefolio - Mali)

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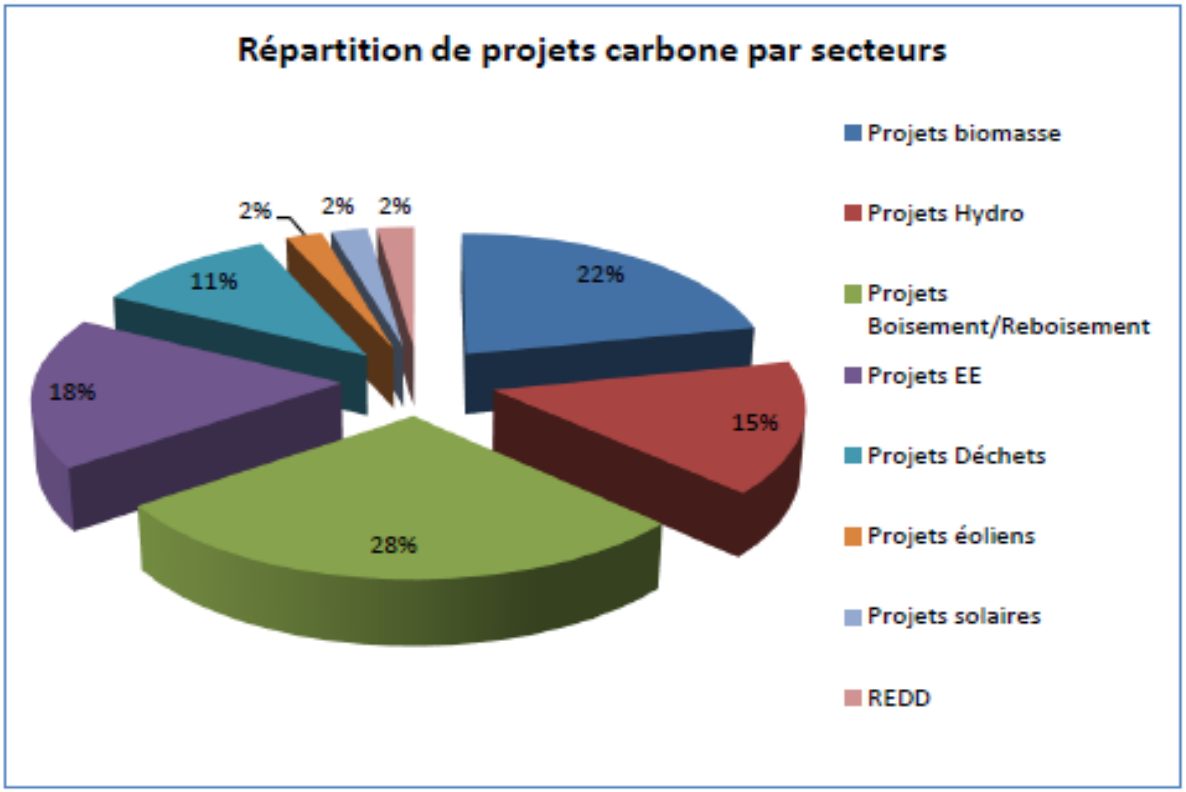

The portfolio of carbon projects in Mali, is expected to generate , according to available data, annual reductions estimated 15,330,709 ETCO2/year of which only 260,394 ETCO2/year from projects registered and 13,614,697 TECO2/an from projects that have letters of non objection

4. NAMAs Proposed to the Registry

Mitigation measures:

1. <NAMA in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency >

<A list of 14 activities across the country with a total abatement potential of 1 285 034 TCo2/Year in sectors such as small hydro and wind, biomass, solar PV, etc.>

Estimated full cost of preparation US Dollars: 840,000.00

- **2. <NAMA in the Forestry sector>**
- <A list of 10 activities comprising afforestation, reafforestation, carbon sequestration, etc. with a total abatement potential of 12 000 000 TECO2/year >

- Estimated full cost of preparation US Dollars: 200,000.00

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