« AFRICAN REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON TR G MITIGATION ACTIONS IN AFRICA, A SHARING AND MUTUAL EXCHANGE EVENT »

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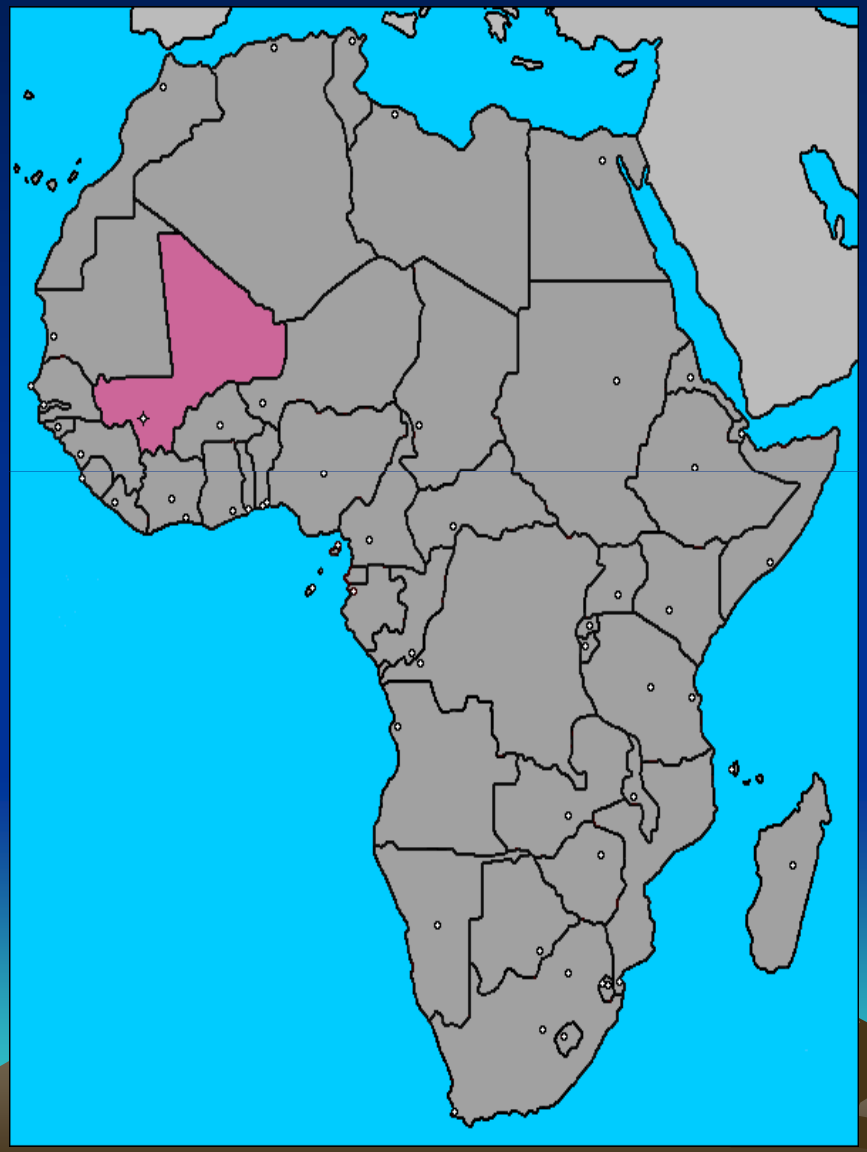
CONTENT

I. I. MALI POSITION IN AFRICA
II. II. GHG EMISSIONS
III. NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS / BIENNAL REPORT
IV. NEEDS OF FINANCIAL, TECHNONOLOGICAL CAPACITY BUILDING
V. NAMAS FRAMEWORK IN MALI

I. MALI POSITION IN AFRICA

Mali is at the heart of West Africa. Some of caracteristics of country are given bellow:

MALI



Country : Mali
Capital : Bamako
Currency : Francs CFA
Language: Français
Indépendance date : 22 september 1960
Surface : 1 241 238 sq km

local hour: GMT

Inhabitant: 14.517 176 millions (2009)

The economy is essentially based on natural resources.

Critères	2000
Densité (habitant/km^2)	7,65
Taux de croissance moyen (%)	2,97
Population de moins de 15 ans (en %)	47,2
Population urbaine (en % de la population totale)	24
PIB (milliards F CFA)	1105,4
PIB par habitant (F CFA)	116.360
Estimation de la part du secteur informel dans l'économie (% du PIB)	25
Part de l'Industrie dans le PIB (%)	18
Part des services dans le PIB (%)	35
Part de l'agriculture dans le PIB (%)	47
Taux de croissance du PIB (en %)	6
Superficie utilisée à des fins agricoles (millions d'hectares)	12
Superficie forestière (millions d'hectares)	100
Taux d'alphabétisation de la population totale (%)	31
Taux d'alphabétisation des hommes (%)	39,4

Source: Direction Nationale de la Planification

Mali has shown his commitment in combating climate change through a number of actions among which we can cite:

- The elaboration of it's National Adaptation Programme of (NAPA) in 2007.
- the creation of the National Agency of the Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD) in 2010
- The creation of a National Climate Change Commitee (CNCC) and the National Council of Environment (CNE) – in 2010

- The elaboration of a National policy and strategy on climate change with it’s action plan in 2010/2011
- The elaboration of a policy statement on Green economy and climate change resilience (EVRCC) – 2011
- the creation of climate fund in Mali - 2012
- The elaboration of a porte folio of more than 40 project ideas in the framework of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

II. GHG EMISSIONS

The GHG emissions are given in the tables below:

	carbone (Gg)	(Gg)	Azoteux (Gg)	de carbone (Gg)	d'azote (Gg)	organique (Gg)	Sulfurous (Gg)	Hydrochlofluorocarbone (Gg)
	CO2	**CH4**	**N2O**	**CO**	**NOx**	**NMVOC**	**SO2**	**HCFC**
MODULE 1 : ENERGIE								
Energies conventionnelles	**1517,92**	**0,156**	**0,013**	**9,009**	**9,405**	**7,531**		
Transformation	397,85	0,016	0,003	0,081	1,085	0,027		
Consommation finale	1120,07	0,140	0,010	8,928	8,320	7,503		
Biomasse énergie	**11893,45**	**32,068**	**0,415**	**562,715**	**11,335**	**6,828**		
Transformation	417,89	0,770	0,004	26,951	0,774	0,385		
Consommation finale	11475,56	31,298	0,411	535,764	10,561	6,443		
Sous-total Module 1	**13411,37**	**32,22**	**0,43**	**571,72**	**20,74**	**14,359**		

MODULE 2 : PROCEDES INDUSTRIELS								
CO2 émis lors de la production de ciment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Usage du calcaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sous-total module 2	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0,0567**

MODULE 3 : DECHETS								
Emission nettes de méthane générées par les déchets solides municipales et indus	47,97	10,27	0	0	0	0		
Emissions nettes de méthane générées par les eaux usées municipales et industrielles	0	0,11	0	0	0	0		
Défections humaines	0	0	0,26	0	0	0		
Sous-total module 3	**47,97**	**10,38**	**0,26**	**0**	**0**	**0**		

MODULE 4 : AGRICULTURE							
Emissions de méthane des animaux et du fumier animal	0	257,47	0	0	0	0	
Sols agricoles et gestion du fumier (utilisation d'engrains chimiques et fumier	0	0	4,7	0	0	0	
Emissions de méthane générées par la Riziculture	0	94,69	0	0	0	0	
Incinération de la savane	0	22,35	0,28	586,75	0,15	0	
Incinération ouverte des résidus agricoles	0	1,74	0,01	61,18	0,12	0	
Sous-total module 4	**0**	**396,25**	**4,99**	**647,93**	**0,27**	**0**	

MODULE 5 : CHANGEMENT D'EXPLOI- **TATION DES TERRES ET FORESTERIE**								
Emissions annuelles générées par la conversion des forêts et prairies	+19877,04	44,63	0,31	390,5	11,09	0		
Forêts exploitées (variation dans le stock de biomasse)	-65542,15	0	0	0	0	0		
Abandon des terres	-36378,27	0	0	0	0	0		
Sols minéraliers (variation de carbone lors de l'utilisation agricole des sols minéraliers)	+16397,33	0	0	0	0	0		
Sous-total module 5	**-65646,05**	**44,63**	**0,31**	**390,5**	**11,09**	**0,00**		
TOTAL	**-52186,71**	**383,49**	**5,99**	**1609,15**	**32,10**	**14,359**		**0,056**

III. COMMUNICATIONS NATIONALES/ RAPPORT BIENNAUX

- Mali has elaborated two national communications, one in 2000 and the second in 2011

The full documents can be found in the unfccc web site.

- No Biennal report so far.

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IV. BESOINS FINANCIERS, TECNLOGIQ
ET DE RENFORCEMENT DE CAPACIT

The main needs of capacity building and priority actions identified are the following:

- Increasing of sensitization and understanding at all level on climate change knowledge;
- Resources Mobilisation in favour of climate change projects specially in the field of research
- Mastering of financial mechanisms and procedures of multi and bilateral partners;

- Mastering of carbon market tools and mechanisms
- More technical and financial support to the Climate change Focal Point
- Capacity building of scientific research Institutions in the field of climate change.
- getting reliable data for the elaboration of climate change scenarios
- Capacity building of technical staff to carry out in good conditions vulnerability assessments
- Making synergy between the interventions of NGOs, technical services and private sector

- Dissemination of legal and reglementory texts
- Taking advantage of the Kyoto Protocole opportunities.

V. NAMAS FRAMEWORK IN MALI

- 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
  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)

	CO_2		CH_4		CO	
	$TECO_2$	%	$TECO_2$	%	Gg	%
Conversion des forêts à travers des défrichements	19877,04	40			390,5	24
Utilisation agricole des terres	16397,33	33				
Secteur de l'Énergie	13411,37	27			571,72	35
Feux de brousse					586,00	36
Riziculture irriguée			1988,5	20		
Élevage domestique			5 406,9	54		

Unité : Gg (Giga gramme

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

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

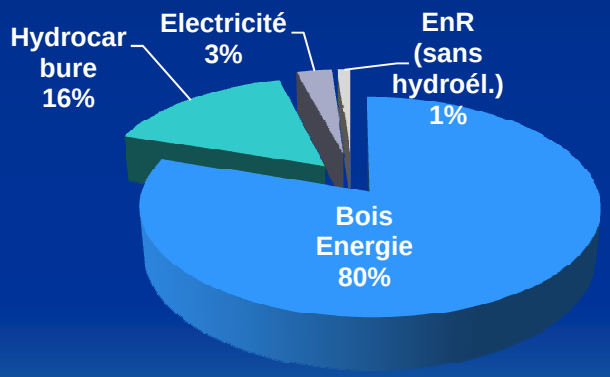
- The balance of emissions and removals of greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2-TE) for the year 2000 shows that Mali is a carbon sink with a sequestration capacity of 42 318.5 Gg. The analysis of the inventory of GHG emissions from Mali in 2000 highlights the existence of a large mitigation potential of GHG 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 i
  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



. Country experience with the Clean Development Mec n (CDM)

In terms 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 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 p

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 (carbo
portefolio - Mali)

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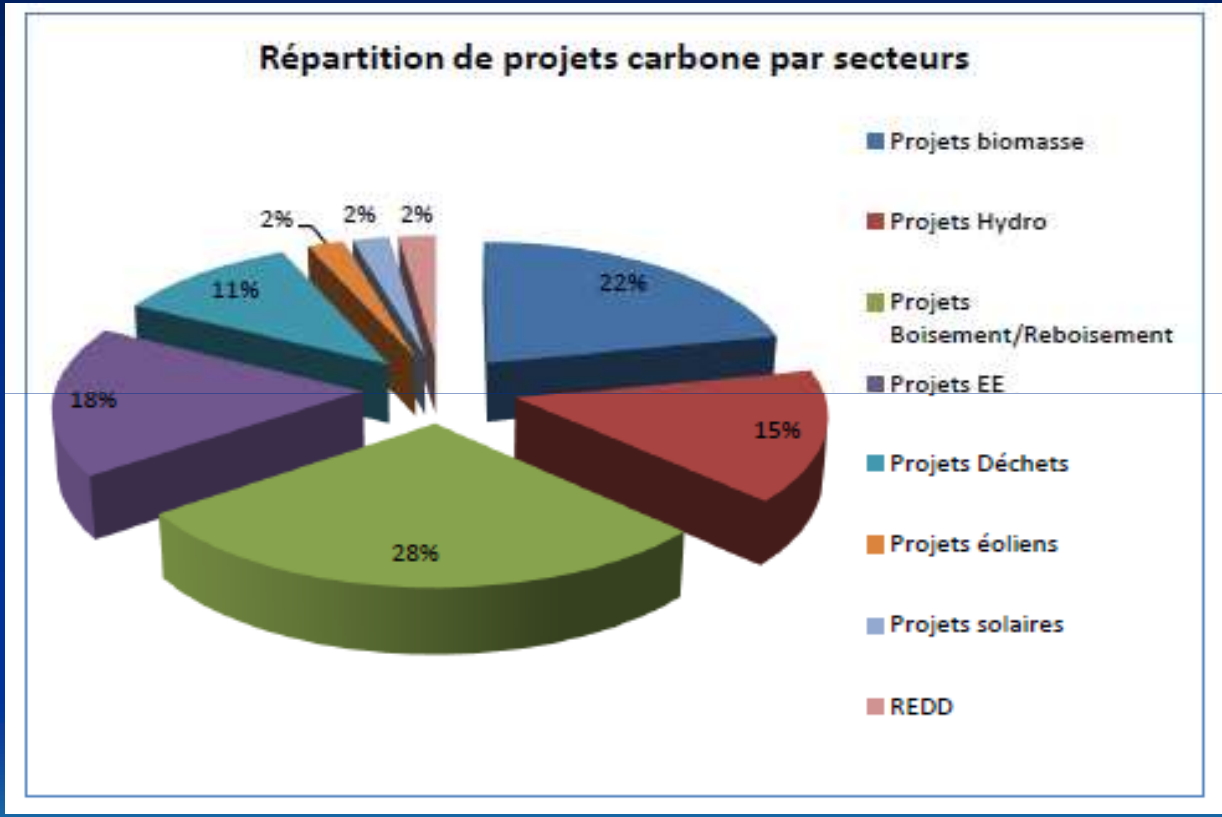

The portfolio of carbon projects in Mali, is expected to gen
according to available data, annual reductions estimated
15,330,709 ETCO2/year of which only 260,394 ETCO2/year
from projects registered and 13,614,697 TECO2/an from
projects that have letters of non objection

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

- **<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

END OF THE PRESENTATION

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POUR VOTRE AIMABLE ATTENTION !

- THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION