



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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**MALI**



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Mali		
Year Started	1994		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	436	24	460
Grant amount committed	11,750,797	468,111	12,218,908
Project level co-financing in cash	8,973,997	128,218	9,102,215
Project level co-financing in kind	6,854,781	108,645	6,963,426
Total co-financing *	16,533,752		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed			

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>								
Biodiversity	1	14	-	-	-	2	1	18
Climate Change	1	2	-	-	8	3	-	14
Land Degradation	2	5	10	20	3	4	-	44
Capacity Development	2	-	1	3	-	1	2	9
Chemicals and Waste	3	3	-	2	-	2	-	10
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>95</b>

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>								
<b>Biodiversity</b>								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	1	14	-	-	-	2	1	18
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hectares of ICCAs	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	10
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	7	3	-	-	-	5	-	15
Number of significant species conserved	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	10
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	7	1	-	-	-	2	-	10
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	5	3	-	-	-	16	-	24
<b>Climate Change</b>								
Number of climate change projects completed	1	2	-	-	8	3	-	14
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	30	-	-	-	68	21	-	119
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	4

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Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	50	-	-	-	500	123	-	673
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>								
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Land Degradation</b>								
Number of land degradation projects completed	2	5	10	20	3	4	-	44
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	500	1,250	-	1,850	-	585	-	4,185
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	400	1,250	1,500	1,850	-	585	-	5,585
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	45	50	55	1,020	-	2,925	-	4,095
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	35	125	130	170	-	585	-	1,045
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	35	15	15	34	-	6	-	105
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	3	3	-	2	-	2	-	10
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	600	580	600	-	-	300	-	2,080
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	800	325	350	-	-	300	-	1,775
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	500	300	200	-	-	500	-	1,500

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E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	100	-	-	-	-	300	-	400
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	120	-	680	-	-	375	-	1,175
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>								
Sustainable pesticide management	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	2
Organic farming	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	2
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
<b>Capacity Development</b>								
Number of capacity development projects completed	2	-	1	3	-	1	2	9
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	8	8	5	-	10	11	42
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	17	15	10	-	22	3	67
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	1,225	25	105	-	32	167	1,554
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>								
<b>CSO-Government Dialogue</b>								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	50	-	-	102	-	-	-	152

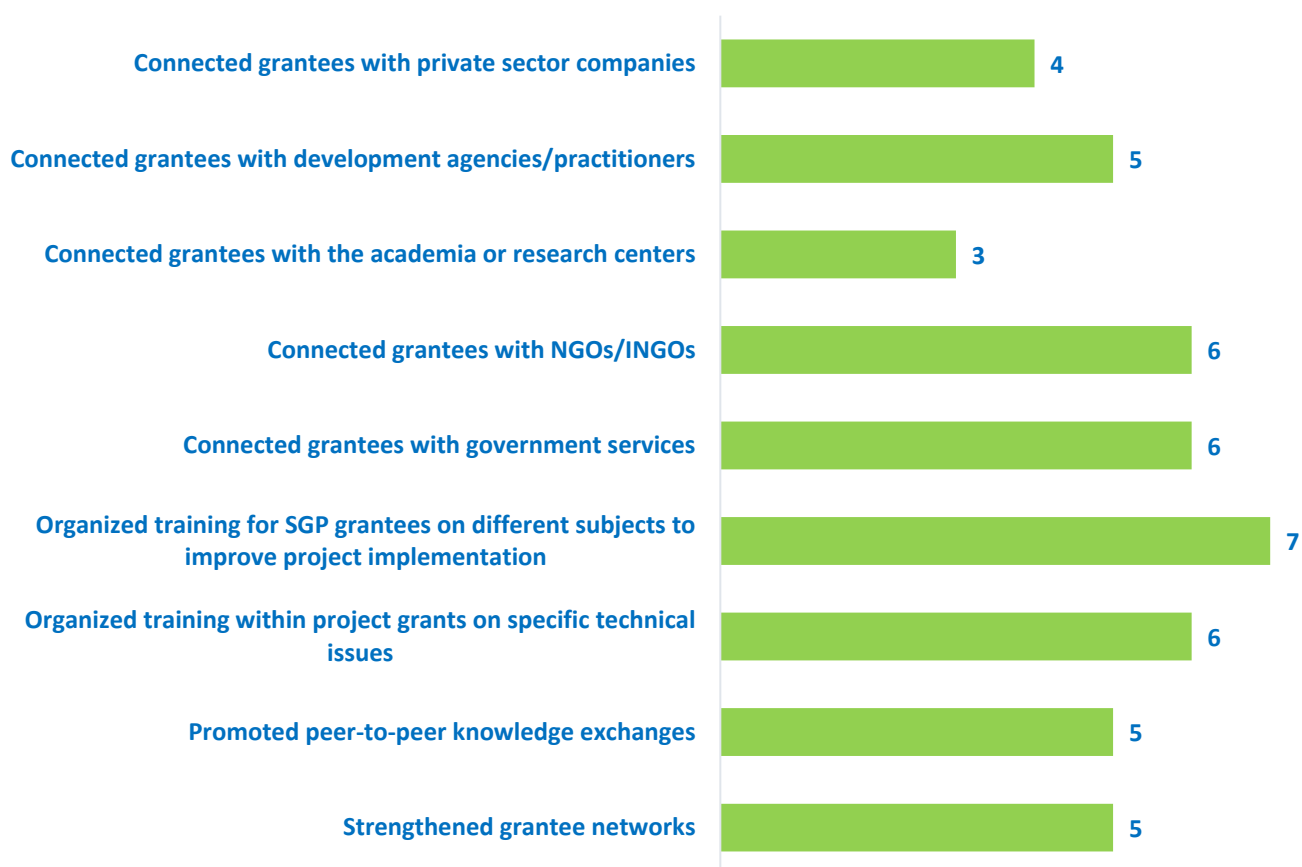


	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>Persons with Disability</b>								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	7	275	-	-	282
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	11	20	5	5	-	41
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	20	7	5	1	33
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	14	11	30	11	11	-	77
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	6
Community-level trainings conducted	2	2	-	-	5	-	-	9
Number of projects monitored through field visits	10	16	12	21	14	9	12	94
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>National Steering Committee</b>								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	5	6	5	4	4	5	31
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	9	6	6	6	6	9	11	8

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

### Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

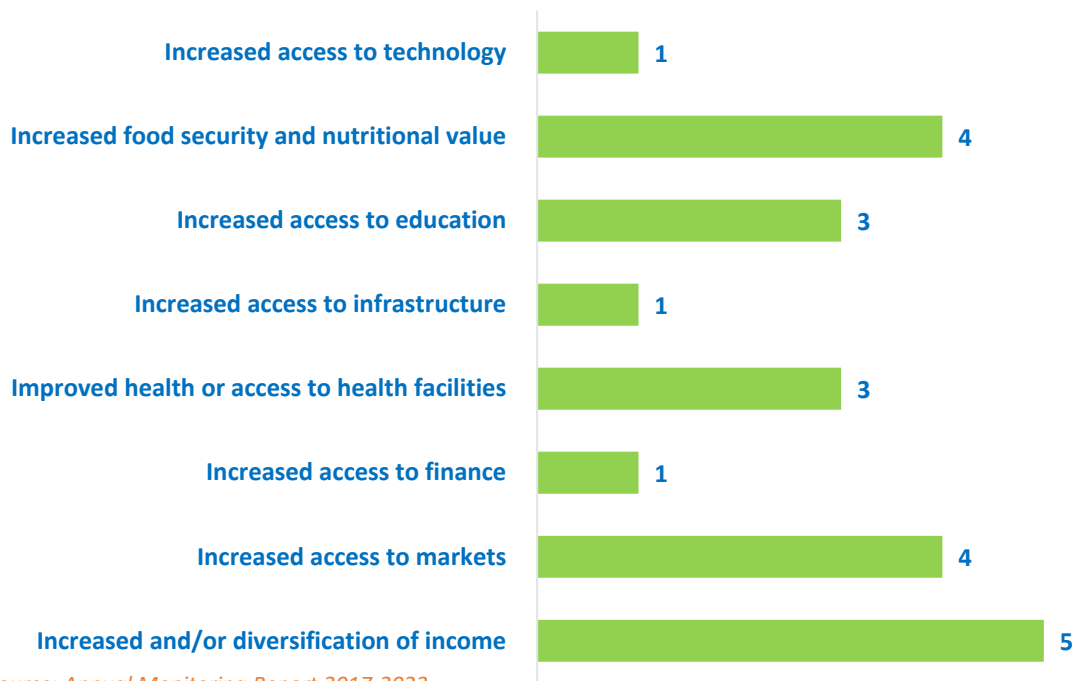


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



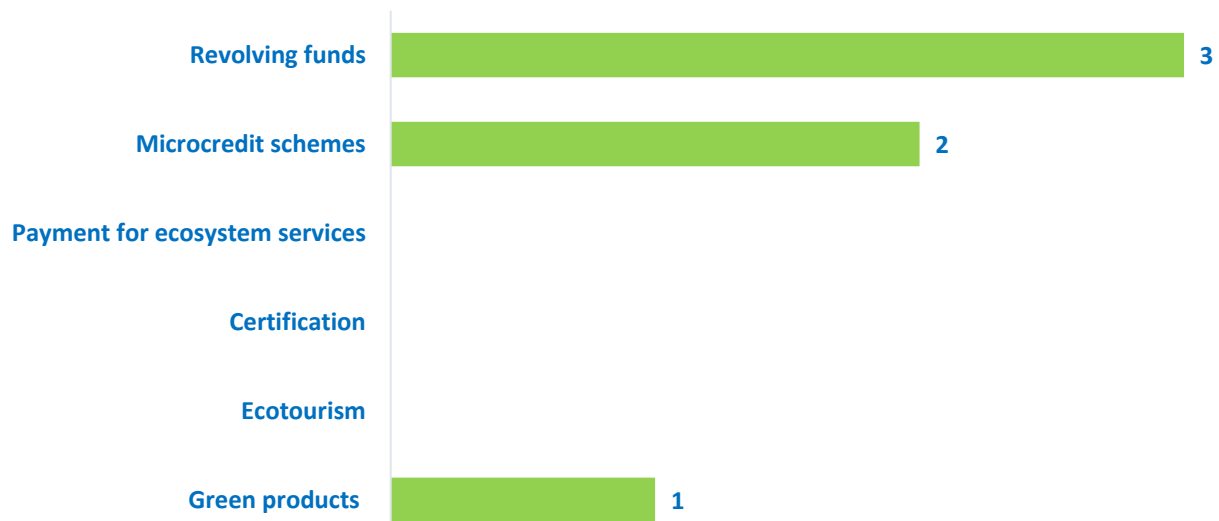
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



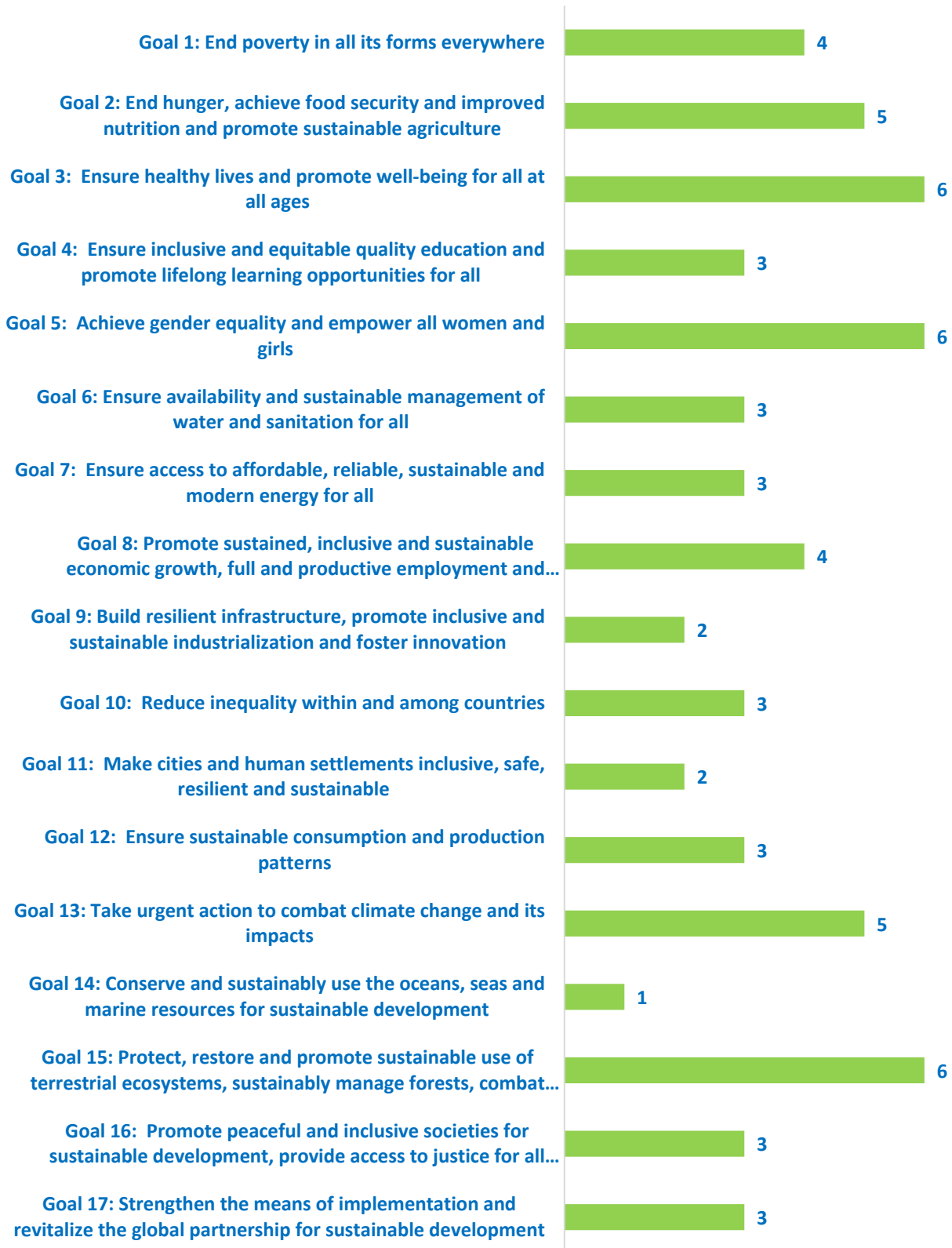
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

## EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

### Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Mali**, SGP supported grantee, *Groupe d'Action de Recherche d'Etude et de formation* in the implementation of capacity building for adaptation, resilience and support in the socio-economic inclusion of SOS Albino members who have been challenged by the effects of climate change. While already being negatively impacted by discrimination, abandonment and poverty due to harmful beliefs, people with Albinism are severely threatened by global warming due to the absence of melanin in their body. Direct exposure to the ultraviolet rays can cause severe damage to the skin increasing their chances of suffering from skin cancer. Through the implementation of this project, more than 430 people with Albinism and parents of Albino babies were sensitized and informed on the risks of sun ray exposure. They also learnt about the importance of wearing headgear such as kepi and hats as well as sunglasses to protect their eyes. 430 people with Albinism have also received free sun kits to ensure their protection and 30 young Albino graduates were trained on climate change. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Conventions + cadres de planification nationaux	Date de ratification / d'achèvement
Dialogues nationaux GEF-7	La Mali a tenu son dialogue national sur le GEF-7 les 8 et 9 Décembre 2018.
Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB)	Décret N°94-222 –P-RM du 24 juin 1994
Stratégie et Plan d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité de la CDB (SPANB)	Adoption par le Gouvernement en Conseil de Ministres le 10 mai 2001, révisée en 2015
Protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques	Il a été signé et ratifié par le Mali, respectivement le 20 janvier 2001 et le 04 juin 2002 pour entrer en vigueur le 11 Septembre 2003.
Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès aux ressources génétiques et le partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de leur utilisation (APA)	La Loi n°2014-042 du 25 août 2014 et le décret n°2016-0576/P-RM du 11 août 2016 ont autorisé la ratification du Protocole de Nagoya
Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques (CCNUCC)	Signature : 22/09/1992 Ratification : 28/12/1994 Décret N°94-447-P-RM du 28 décembre 1994
Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (1 <sup>ère</sup> , 2 <sup>ème</sup> , 3 <sup>ème</sup> )	La première Communication Nationale a été faite en 2000, la seconde en 2011 et la troisième en 2017
Mesures d'atténuation appropriées au niveau national (NAMA) de la CCNUCC	Le Mali a élaboré et déposé son NAMA en 2009
Plans d'action nationaux d'adaptation (PANA) de la CCNUCC	Le Mali a élaboré et déposé son PANA en 2007 lors de la Conférence des Parties à Bali
Contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) pour l'Accord de Paris	Le Mali a élaboré son document de CDN en 2015 s'apprête à l'évaluer courant 2020
Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification (CNULD)	Ratifiée par la loi n°95-023 et le décret n°95-166/P-RM du 14 avril 1995
Programmes d'action nationaux au titre de la CCNUCC (PAN)	Le Mali a élaboré une Politique Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement adoptée en 1998 assortie de 9 programmes nationaux de lutte contre la désertification,
Convention de Stockholm (CS) sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP)	Décret N°03-201-P-RM du 21 Mai 2003
Plan national de mise en œuvre (PNMO) de la CS	Mai 2006
Convention de Minamata (CM) sur le mercure	27 mai 2016
Objectifs de développement durable (ODD) - Agenda 2030 de l'ONU	Date de lancement de la mise en œuvre : Février 2016

Examens nationaux volontaires (VNR) pour les ODD des Nations Unies	
Programmes d'action stratégique (PAS) pour les masses d'eau internationales partagées (IW)	Le Mali dispose d'une Politique Nationale d'Assainissement élaborée en janvier 2009, d'un Plan National de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau élaboré en décembre 2007 et d'un code de l'eau adopté par la loi N°02 -006 du 31 janvier 2002. Politique nationale de l'eau Le PAS du Fleuve Niger a été adopté le 22 novembre 2010 à Abuja par le 29 <sup>e</sup> Conseil des Ministres par la Résolution N°14. Le PAS du fleuve Senegal
Accord International des Bois Tropicaux (AIBT)	L'Accord a été ratifié par la loi n°2011-008 du 18 Mai 2011 et le décret n°10-412/P-RM du 03 Août 2010
Accord sur la conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrateurs d'Afrique-Eurasie (AEWA)	Le Mali a ratifié l'accord en 2000.

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

## METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
  - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
  - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.