

Project title	Better school reforestation to Mitigate climate change through land use measures in the agriculture and forestry sectors in Mali "A pupil a tree"
Organization	SOLIDARITY SUPPORT FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF DEVELOPMENT AID (ASRAD - MALI) - IN WEST AFRICA -
Country	Mali
Duration	Three years 2024 -2026
Project cost	907 895 US \$
Participation of Mali ASRAD	US \$ 125,000
<p><i>Brief description:</i> The findings of the populations as well as the analysis of climatological data indicate a clear increase in temperatures and a decrease in rainfall. Climate trends through the use of climate models and climate change scenarios reflect an increase in average temperatures of 0.8 ° C by 2025 and 1.7 ° C by 2050, a decrease of rainfall of -3.4% in 2025 and -7.3% in 2050. In 2025, the projection indicates a decrease in the annual volume of water flowing from Mali compared to the 1961-1990 normal. On the other hand, the annual volumes of water in the Nakanbé and Niger basins will increase due to the decrease in infiltration in favor of runoff following the increased degradation of the plant cover. In 2050, the phenomena observed in 2025 will tend to worsen and the consequences of climate change extend to ecological refugees, conflicts and increased environmental degradation, well beyond agriculture. .</p> <p>The assessment of the country's vulnerability to climate change, carried out in 2006, as part of the development of the National Adaptation Action Program (PANA) to climate variability and change, identified the most vulnerable sectors water, agriculture, livestock and forestry. These sectors, which are the foundations of Mali's economy, are further compromised by acidification and climate change.</p> <p>The project of the "Mali National Drought Plan 2021-2025" which aims to provide the country with effective institutional and legal tools to better cope with natural hazards in order to reduce the country's vulnerability to drought in order to put in place a integrated drought detection and management system using all the skills required to ensure gender equality and gender equity, mainly consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inform and sensitize the populations and the various key actors of public life to the harmful effects of climate change 2. Establish a critical mass of human resources, tools and approaches for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems. 3. Adapt to the harmful effects of climate change with a view to the sustainable improvement of the living conditions of local authorities and their local user communities. 	

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1. SUMMARY

Since the pre-colonial period, crises have been experienced by populations who have developed response strategies according to their realities. It was from the major droughts of the 1970s that the international community became aware of the extent of the phenomenon leading to the creation of CILSS. In Mali, with the recurrence of droughts, the Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MEADD) with the support of the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification through the Initiative Sécheresse instructed the development of a National Drought Plan for Mali (PNS-MALI).

Mali's drought management plan aims to put in place an integrated drought detection and management system using all the skills required without leaving anyone behind, including gender. It will help to take stock of the phenomenon with its impacts and prepare response strategies accordingly.

The specific objectives of PNS-MALI are, among others, to: a) identify the key triggers of drought; b) identify the impacts and consequences of the phenomenon; c) inventory the most vulnerable socio-economic sectors; d) propose prevention and / or adaptation measures; e) propose measures to build adaptation and resilience capacities at all levels; f) propose an appropriate political and institutional framework for effective drought management. To achieve these objectives, the preparation of the Plan adopts a proactive and participatory approach which consists in anticipating warning measures to better contain the effects of drought and improve resilience at the communal, local, regional and national levels.

From a methodological point of view, a participatory approach was adopted to take into account all sensitivities and their concerns, taking into account gender. The structures operating in the field were met to collect the required information relating to their specific skills.

Particular attention was paid to the proper consideration of the issue of gender and the representativeness of all stakeholders, including the NGO ASRAD.

Thus, the main missions of the working group consisted of:

- supervise / coordinate the development process of the national "drought" plan by mobilizing and integrating the necessary resources from the various services in order to develop said plan;

- coordinate the implementation of the national "drought" plan at all levels and activate the various elements of said plan during periods of drought;

2. BACKGROUND

Given the pilot nature of the project, it will make it possible to share the concept of human insecurity linked to natural resources and ecosystems. There are links between

climate change and security in the region. Empirical evidence shows that the effects of climate change have already been associated with conflicts in West Africa. However, little research has succeeded in establishing empirical links between climate change and conflict in the region (or elsewhere for that matter). This is not to say that such a link will not emerge in the future, but the drivers of conflict and instability are complex. *"Assessment of the consequences of climate change on security in West Africa, DANIDA 2007"*

The implementation of this project will make it possible to sensitize the future actors of the sustainable development of the country such as (Government, populations, civil society, private sector, etc.) to respond to the environmental challenge facing climate change.

Mali is faced with many challenges and environmental problems, the main ones of which are due to growing demography, poverty, the mismatch between the consumption of resources and their rate of renewal and the poor consideration of the environmental dimension in policies, development strategies, plans and programs.

The most visible manifestations of environmental disturbances are the drying up of the climate, the decline in forest cover, land degradation and the extension of erosion in all its forms, the sedimentation of river beds which poses a problem. problem of availability of water resources and salinization of the water table of the continental terminal of the sedimentary basin.

As a result, the country has suffered for several consecutive years a number of major risks of natural and anthropogenic origin, among which the drought is in a good position.

Mali, like the countries of the sub-region, is characterized by high variability, both spatial and temporal, in climatic parameters, particularly rainfall.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts an increase in temperature (more than 1.5 times the expected increases globally), a decrease in rainfall systems (IPCC report) and an increase the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events.

Climate change is expected to further limit water availability due to increased frequency of droughts, increased water evaporation and changes in precipitation and runoff patterns.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1. Target beneficiaries of the project and their location

The main beneficiaries of the project are the main actors in the sustainable development of Mali. These are in particular local communities and their local communities who use the natural resources and ecosystems of the intervention areas, in particular vulnerable groups such as women, children and migrants (or non-natives). The project will enable them to have information on the effects of climate change in the pilot NAPA implementation sites in Mali. These are the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti, Gao and Kidal. It will also provide the required qualifications (instruments and tools for sustainable management and technical expertise) and the means for a sustainable management of

resources and natural ecosystems for the contribution of their human security. As for government actors, civil society and the private sector, because they will provide their services for the implementation of the project, they will benefit from the capitalization of the project experience for its duplication or the definition of national policies.

3.2. Project site for objective 2



3.2.1. National policies and strategies supporting the prospects for adaptation in Mali

Policies or Strategies	Goals
National Environmental Protection Policy	Ensure a healthy environment and sustainable development, combat desertification, ensure food security, prevent and combat pollution and reduce poverty.
National climate change policy, supplemented by its strategy and action plan	Reference and steering framework for all projects and programs implemented in Mali relating to the fight against climate change.

National Forest Policy	Ensure integrated and sustainable management of renewable natural resources: forests, terrestrial and aquatic fauna, land resources and biodiversity.
Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Great Green Wall of Mali	Improve the means of subsistence of local communities in the Sahelo-Saharan zone through sound management of biodiversity between 100 mm isohyets in the North and 400 mm in the South, development of existing natural resources, the fight against desertization and the poverty of local populations .
Meteorological Strategic Development Plan 2018-2027	Develop meteorological and climate services to meet policy needs for forecasting, disaster risk management and adaptation to climate variability and change to contribute to the economic and social development agenda through the transformation of meteorological information practical advice to help users make decisions.
National strategy for adapting the forestry sector in Mali to the impacts of climate change	Anticipate the potential impacts of climate change on the forestry sector in Mali and analyze the vulnerabilities.
National Gender Policy	Improve the involvement of women in the country management process .

https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/country_profile_documents/PLAN%20SECHERESSE%20DU%20MALI%20VERSION%20FINALE.pdf

The main actors of the Strategy are:

- The General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC);
- The National Meteorological Agency (MALI-METEO);
- The Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD);
- The National Directorate of Hydraulics (DNH);
- The National Directorate of Development Planning (DNPD);
- The National Desert Locust Control Center (CNLCP);
- The Food Security Commission (CSA);
- The Early Warning System (SAP),
- The National Directorate of Regional Planning (DNAT);
- Government agencies and Directorates;
- Civil society including NGOs and associations working in the field of disaster risk management;
- Industries and firms potentially vulnerable to disaster risks.

4. Objective

4.1. Overall objective

NGO ASRAD Mali aims to provide the country with effective institutional and legal tools to better cope with natural hazards in order to reduce the country's vulnerability to climate change with a view to setting up an integrated system for detecting and managing change using

all the skills required while ensuring gender equality and gender equity. It will help to take stock of the phenomenon and its impacts and prepare response strategies accordingly.

4.2. Specific objectives

- 1) Inform and sensitize the populations and the various key actors of public life, on the harmful effects of climate change.
- 2) Establish a critical mass of human resources, tools and approaches for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems in the pilot sites for the implementation of the NAPA in Mali, in this case the “Reinforcement” project. capacities for adaptation and reduction of vulnerability to climate change”;
- 3) Adapt to the harmful effects of climate change with a view to the sustainable improvement of the living conditions of local authorities and their local user communities.

4.3. Expected results and / or deliverables for each of the objectives

Specific (see table on the logic frame)

- The illustrated and simplified NAPA document is made available to the populations, technical and financial partners, local administrations and municipalities, the private sector and NGOs;
- The PANA document is translated into 8 national languages (Bambara, Soninké, Peul e, Senoufo , Songhay , Tamasheq , Bomu, Minianka);
- Best agricultural practices, technologies, and existing traditional conventions in the management of natural resources at the population level are capitalized;
- The execution team as well as the project management framework are operational;
- Local development plans (municipal and regional) and land use planning integrating the principles of sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems in the project intervention area are updated and implemented with project support;
- Technical standards (procedural manuals, methodological guides for drawing up local development plans and planning tools for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, communication and information materials in national languages) are established and implemented. artwork.
- The required means of training on the use of the tools / benchmarks developed are made available to representatives of stakeholders (including other NGOs).

4.4. Logical context

Project title : Reforestation for better schooling to Mitigate climate change through land use measures in the agriculture and forestry sectors in Mali " A pupil a tree "	
Objective 1 ; Awareness of the environmental challenges as well as the harmful effects of climate change to key players for the sustainable development of Mali	
Expected Products	Planned activities
Simplification of NAPA documents to be made available to the populations of local and common administrations and private sectors and NGOs	1.1.1. Distribute the simplified documents of the PANA at least 1000 copies and make available at national, regional and local levels
1.2. Translation of PANA into 8 national languages (Bambara, Soninké, Peule, Senoufo, Songhay, Tamasheq, Bomu, Minianka)	1.2. 1. Translate the PANA document and the simplified version of the PANA into the national language (Bambara, Soninké, Peule, Senoufo, Songhay, Tamasheq, Bomu, Minianka) 1.2.2. Provision of 3000 versions translated into the national language at all levels, at national, regional and local level
Multiplication of the NAPA document to be made available to decentralized administrations and technical partners and any other partner	1.3.1. Multiply 4,000 simplified PANA documents and versions translated into national languages 1.3.2. Make the PANA available to decentralized administrations and technical partners and any other partner
Organization of awareness-raising workshops on climate change for the benefit of the various stakeholders (Government, communities, local communities, private sector, cooperation partner)	1.4.1. Organize awareness workshops on the Changes Climate at all levels 1.4.2. Strengthen / energize the existing network on Climate Change 1.4.3. Train the trainers of Climate Change at the sub-regional level as well as the central level 1.4.4. Organize specific training on Climate Change for the various development actors and future actors (private sectors, journalists, cooperation partners , schools)
Objective 2 ; Improving the operational and managerial capacity of structures (deconcentrated, decentralized) and actors (grassroots communities) involved in the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems	

<p>. Adapted tools for decentralized planning and management of natural resources and ecosystems have been developed and made available to local authorities.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Inform / sensitize local actors on the effects of Climate Change at the national level as well as the particular effects in their localities in situ 2.1.2. Develop 6 local development and land use plans with the emphasis on generating benefits (ecological and socioeconomic) beneficial to local user communities 2.1.3. Develop and implement a human resources management strategy for the sustainable management of natural ecosystems 2.1.4. Develop municipal development plans integrating systemic responses to climate change as well as the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems</p>
<p>2.2. Inclusive mechanisms for dialogue between the different grassroots actors are revitalized</p>	<p>2.2.1. Train local actors 2.2.2. Boost existing consultation frameworks 2.2.3. Promote inter-community and inter-municipal cooperation initiatives</p>
<p>2.3. The best customary practices and / or local practices in terms of regulation of the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems are promoted</p>	<p>2.3.1. Capitalize and popularize best practices and local knowledge 2.3.2. Make available documents inventoried on best practices at sub-regional levels 2.3.3. Train negotiators / mediators on conflict resolution (based on the traditional system) in intervention sites 2.3.4. Build capacity for conflict prevention management related to access to natural resources and ecosystems in intervention sites</p>
<p>2.4. The resources (expertise, financial and material) to support the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems are made available to local communities and their user communities.</p>	<p>2.4.1. Set up the project management structure in the intervention site 2.4.2. Install the project's equipment and operating resources in the intervention site 2.4.3. Train / strengthen local resource people</p>
<p>3. Project management</p>	
<p>3.1. Project management team is set up</p>	<p>3.1.1. Project team establishment 3.1.2. Install the project's equipment and operating resources 3.1.3. Organize the project launch workshop 3.1.4. Sign a support agreement with the Territorial Collectivities and decentralized structures</p>

3.2. A monitoring and evaluation mechanism is put in place	3.2.1. Plan and anticipate tripartite reviews 3.2.2. Have the quarterly project progress report, the financial report, and the final evaluation report 3.2.3. Organize field missions and evaluation mission 3.2.4. Perform financial and accounting audits
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4.5. Budget 20 22 in US \$

RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	Unit cost	Amount	BUDGET 2024
ACT.1	1.1.1. Distribute the simplified NAPA documents at least 1000 copies and make available at national, regional, and local level (integrated in 1.4.1)	-	-	-
	1.2.1. Translate the documents of the PANA and the simplified version of the PANA into the national language (Bambara, Soninké, Peule, Senoufo, Songhay, Tamasheq, Bomu, Minianka)	4000	8 (tongue)	32 , 000
	1.2.2. Provision of 3000 versions translated into the national language at all levels, at national, regional and local level	10	3000	30,000
	1.3.1. Multiply 4,000 simplified documents from PANA and versions translated into national languages	20	4000	80,000
	1.3.2. Make the PANA available to decentralized administrations and technical partners and any other partner	5	500	2500
	1.4.1. Organize the 3 awareness-raising workshops on Climate Change at municipal levels (participants 30 people per workshop)	6000	3	18,000
	1.4.1. Organize 5 awareness-raising workshops on Climate Change at regional levels (participants 60 people per workshop)	20,000	5	100,000
	1.4.1. Organize the 3 awareness-raising workshops on Climate Change at national Bamako (participants 50 people per workshop)	20,000	3	60,000
	1.4.2. Strengthen / energize the existing network on Climate Change (by the national expert)	3000	8 (month)	24,000
	1.4.3. Train the trainers of Climate Change at the sub-regional level as well as the central level (by the national expert)			
1.4.4. Organize specific training on Climate Change for the various development actors (private sectors, journalists, cooperation partners and schools) (by the national expert)				
Subtotal A.1				346,500

RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	Unit cost	Amount	BUDGET 2024
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ACT.2	2.1.1. Inform / sensitize local actors on the effects of Climate Change at the national level as well as the particular effects in their localities in situ (by the national expert)	-	-	-
	2.1.2. Draw up 6 local development and land use plans with the emphasis on the generation of benefits (ecological and socioeconomic) beneficial to local user communities by the expert (10 days fee + DSA)	8000	6	48,000
	2.1.3. Develop and implement a human resources management strategy for the sustainable management of natural ecosystems (10 days of honorary + DSA)			
	2.1.4. Develop municipal development plans integrating systemic responses to climate change as well as the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems (10 days fee + DSA)			
	2.2.1. Train local actors (by the national expert)	-	-	-
	2.2.2. Boost existing consultation frameworks (by the national expert)			
	2.2.3. Promote inter-community and inter-municipal cooperation initiatives (by the national expert)			
	2.3.1. Capitalize and popularize best practices and local knowledge (by the national expert)	5	1000	5000
	2.3.2. Provide inventoried documents on best practices at sub-regional levels (20 copies per village)			
	2.3.3. Train negotiators / mediators on conflict resolution (based on the traditional system) in intervention sites (by the national expert)			
	2.3.4. Build capacities for conflict prevention management related to access to natural resources and ecosystems in intervention sites (by the national expert)			
	2.4.1. Set up the project management structure in the intervention site (10,000 per region)	10,000	7	7 0.000
	2.4.2. Install the project's equipment and operating resources in the intervention site			
	2.4.3. Train / strengthen local resource people			
Various			3000	
Sub-total A.2			1 2 6.0 00	
GMS 7%			33, 075	

TOTAL				505 , 575
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4.6. Budget 2025 in US \$

RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	Unit cost	Amount	BUDGET 2025
ACT.1	1.1.1. Distribute the simplified NAPA documents at least 1000 copies and make available at national, regional, and local level (integrated in 1.4.1)	-	-	-
	1.2.1 Translate the PANA documents and the simplified version of the PANA into the national language (Bambara, Soninké, Peule, Senoufo, Songhay, Tamasheq, Bomu, Minianka)	-	-	-
	1.2.2. Provision of 3000 versions translated into the national language at all levels, at national, regional and local level	-	-	-
	1.3.1. Multiply 4,000 simplified documents from PANA and versions translated into national languages	20	2000	40,000
	1.3.2. Make the PANA available to decentralized administrations and technical partners and any other partner	-	-	-
	1.4.1. Organize the 3 awareness-raising workshops on Climate Change at municipal levels (participants 30 people per workshop)	6000	3	18,000
	1.4.1. Organize 8 awareness-raising workshops on Climate Change at regional levels (participants 60 people per workshop)	20,000	8	160,000
	1.4.1. Organize 1 awareness-raising workshop on Climate change at national level at Ouagadougou (participants 50 people)	20,000	1	20,000
	1.4.2. Strengthen / energize the existing network on Climate Change (by the national expert)	3000	12 (month)	36,000
	1.4.3. Train the trainers of Climate Change at the sub-regional level as well as the central level (by the national expert)			
	1.4.4. Organize specific training on Climate Change for different development actors (private sectors, journalist, cooperation partner) (by the national expert)			
Subtotal A.1				274,000

RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	Unit cost	Amount	BUDGET 2025
ACT.2	2.1.1. Inform / sensitize local actors on the effects of Climate Change at the national level as well as the particular effects in their localities in situ (by the national expert)	-	-	-
	2.1.2. Draw up 6 local development and land use plans with the emphasis on the generation of benefits (ecological and socioeconomic) beneficial to local user communities by the expert (10 days fee + DSA)	4000	6	24,000
	2.1.3. Develop and implement a human resources management strategy for the sustainable management of natural ecosystems (10 days of honorarium + DSA)			
	2.1.4. Develop municipal development plans integrating systemic responses to climate change as well as the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems (10 days fee + DSA)			
	2.2.1. Train local actors (by the national expert)	-	-	-
	2.2.2. Boost existing consultation frameworks (by the national expert)	-	-	-
	2.2.3. Promote inter-community and inter-municipal cooperation initiatives (by the national expert)	-	-	-
	2.3.1. Capitalize and popularize best practices and local knowledge (by the national expert)	-	-	-
	2.3.2. Provide inventoried documents on best practices at sub-regional levels (20 copies per village)	-	-	-
	2.3.3. Train negotiators / mediators on conflict resolution (based on the traditional system) in intervention sites (by the national expert)	-	-	-
	2.3.4. Build capacities for conflict prevention management related to access to natural resources and ecosystems in intervention sites (by the national expert)	-	-	-
	2.4.1. Set up the project management structure in the intervention site (10,000 per region)	10,000	7	7 0.000
	2.4.2. Install the project's equipment and operating resources in the intervention site			
	2.4.3. Train / strengthen local resource people			
	Various	-	-	8000
Sub-total A.2		-	-	10 2,000
	GMS 7%	-	-	2 6 , 320

TOTAL				402,320
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4.7. Total Grant

	2024	2025	2024-2025
Total budget allocated to Activity 1	346,500	274,000	620,500
Total budget allocated to Activity 2	126,000	102,000	228,000
GMS 7%	33,075	26,320	59,395
TOTAL	505,575	402,320	907,895

4.8. Total ASRAD participation

ACTIVITY	Executing agency	Funds	Budget line	2024	2025	2026
ACTIVITY 3 Project management	NEX	ASRAD	71300	20,000	20,000	-
	NEX	ASRAD	71600	10,000	10,000	-
	DEX	ASRAD	71600	5000	5,000	-
	NEX	ASRAD	72200	-	-	-
	NEX	ASRAD	72800	11,000	11,000	-
	DEX	ASRAD	73500	2500	2500	1250
	DEX	ASRAD	74100	1500	1500	23,750
Sub-Total				50,000	50,000	25,000

* NEX: National execution

* DEX: Direct Execution

5. Implementation and monitoring and evaluation

5.1. Implementation

The implementation of the said project "Reforestation **in better schooling to Mitigate climate change through land use measures in the agriculture and forestry sectors in Mali** " *A pupil a tree* " " carried out by NGO ASRAD , will be based on its past experiences, in particular those developed by UNCDF and UNDP in the center-north region through the PAPNA, PANA and ADEPAC projects. These experiences focused on, among other things, the elaboration of Communal Development Plans (PCD) according to a very participatory approach, at the level of rural and urban communes benefiting from a good experience in the field of the sensitization of the local populations on the issues. environmental.

Responsibilities ASRAD of as agency of setting out cover has the following support:

- facilitating the implementation of the program;
- Planning and monitoring of the technical quality of the program;
- Preparation and submission of periodic progress reports and regular consultations with beneficiaries and contractors;
- The secretariat of the meetings of the Monitoring Committee
- Administration and management of project funds in close collaboration with the focal points;
- Budget monitoring
- Ensure that the funds advanced are used in accordance with the work plans and the budget of the program;
- Preparation of the terms of reference;
- Regular and fair communication with all stakeholders

5.2. Monitoring and evaluation

The system for monitoring and measuring the effectiveness of the actions and mechanisms of the program will integrate:

- Monitoring, evaluation and periodic reporting of the implementation of the program;
- Monitoring of effects (ecological and socio-economic and of the effectiveness of actions, measures and mechanisms for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems);

The monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of the program will be based on the indicators defined in the logical framework.

To do this, at the start-up activity planning meeting, a dashboard for monitoring the achievement of objectives will be established, in accordance with the targeted indicators, specifying for each indicator:

- Information needs with regard to the baseline situation,
- Target achievement rates for objectives (arrival points; ex: 65% in year 2)
- The attack rate targeted at specific stages (6 months, 12 months, 18 months after the start of activities)
- The products expected for each given period,

A quarterly self-assessment workshop will be set up to readjust indicators and / or target achievement rate and define new limits.

The execution monitoring tools will include:

- The program monitoring and evaluation plan
- Work plans and budgets (annual and quarterly)
- the start-up report
- periodic (quarterly and annual) progress reports
- budget monitoring reports (monthly, quarterly and annual)
- reviews (mid-term and final)
- external evaluation reports
- audits

The existing Steering Committee of the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change will be extended to focal points of the structures involved in the program (NGOs, local authorities and possibly the private sector), a representative of the Donor. As a reminder, the representatives of IUCN and ASRAD are already members of the PC.

This committee will provide general supervision and technical oversight of the program. Specifically, it will ensure the examination and approval of all documents relating to the execution of the program, in particular:

- work plans and budgets;
- periodic progress reports
- evaluation reports
- specific reports
- Terms of reference for consultants, evaluations and audits.

It will provide advice and guidance necessary for the successful execution of the program. The operating mode will be defined during the first meeting of the committee, as soon as the project is approved.

5.3. Fund management

The fund will be managed by ASRAD according to the ways of the procedures manual of ASRAD Mali. *(See the document)*

" MANUAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL PROCEDURES "

The ToRs of the Steering Committee will be reformulated in relation to the existing ones of the PC / PANA and appended.

APPENDIX: A STEERING COMMITTEE (PC)

Its purpose is the orientation, support and advice, monitoring and control of the implementation of the PANA project Un (e) raises a tree. The ASRAD steering committee will see its composition expand to

- three (3) representatives of local authorities, at the rate of one representative of the Municipal Council, in this case the mayor or his representative, from each of the three municipalities to which the villages selected for the project belong.
- three representatives of the beneficiaries, one member representing all the groups, farmers' organizations, professional organizations, producers, households monitored in the two villages per province covered by the project
- a representative of technical and financial partners.

The PC is responsible for:

- Validation of key project documents, including annual work plans, schedules and related budgets, as well as progress reports and other products resulting from project implementation
- Monitoring of the various stages of project implementation

The Steering Committee meets by statute twice a year in ordinary session, that is to say once a semester in July and December at the latest, on convocation of its president, namely the General Coordinator of ASRAD for the purpose of:

- Examine the project implementation plan
- Examine the various project appraisal reports
- Examine the various periodic activity and financial reports
- Examine the annual activity programs, budget and procurement plan
- Ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the Steering Committee, supervision missions and follow-up of the various audits
- Evaluate the performance of the Project Manager in accordance with his engagement letter
- Make recommendations for the attention of the Project Manager and the various partners involved in the life of the project
- Approve the financial statements of the project
- Examine any file submitted for its approval