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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Mali

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines² and decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs.³
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the eighteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 62 in Bonn from 19 to 20 June 2025 for the following six non-Annex I

¹ Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 63.

² Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV.

³ Decision [2/CP.17](#), para. 58(a).

⁴ Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 3.

Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁵ by 10 April 2025: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Mali, Mozambique, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Thailand.

5. The two three-hour workshop sessions were chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Aysin Turpanci, and were open to all Parties.

6. As one of the participating Parties, Mali received four written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁶ from China, Mexico, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Mali summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,⁷ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 19 June 2025, Mali made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. Mali was represented by Amidou Goïta from the Agency for the Environment and Sustainable Development.

9. Mali presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.

10. Mali highlighted that it was a net sink in 2017 with GHG removals of approximately 231,708.06 Gg CO₂ eq, which increased between 2013 and 2017 by about 9.1 per cent, reflecting enhanced forest conservation and land-use practices. The Party's total GHG emissions without emissions and removals from LULUCF increased between 2013 and 2017 by approximately 55.0 per cent, owing mainly to the energy sector, particularly fossil fuel use for transport and in energy industries.

11. Mali presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, submitted in 2021, which is to reduce GHG emissions by 31 per cent in the energy sector, 25 per cent in the agriculture sector, 39 per cent in the LULUCF sector and 31 per cent in the waste sector by 2030 compared with 'business as usual'. Mali presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including building the Manantali II and Kénié hydroelectric power plants, rural electrification using renewable energy and a large-scale renewable energy programme. These actions are expected to reduce emissions by over 300,000 t CO₂ eq annually in the energy sector. In the LULUCF sector, Mali is implementing assisted natural regeneration, classified forest and protected area management, and reforestation programmes. In the waste sector, measures include constructing regional landfills and liquid waste treatment plants, and establishing waste-to-energy recovery systems.

12. Furthermore, Mali provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. The Party reported receiving approximately USD 361 million in financial support from international partners to implement climate-related projects. Mali identified priority areas for future international cooperation, including technology transfer, especially for renewable energy systems, waste treatment infrastructure and sustainable land-use practices.

13. Mali presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. These initiatives relate to establishing a structured national MRV system that encompasses data collection, analysis and reporting across sectors. Mali did not submit its first biennial transparency report by 31 December 2024 but is actively preparing for implementing the ETF.

⁵ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁶ As per decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 6.

⁷ [FCCC/SBI/ICA/2024/TASR.1/MLI](https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports).

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Mali on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, China, Czechia, European Union, India, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Saudi Arabia, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the emission fluctuations in the waste sector; and the significant changes in Mali's emission profile, particularly in the agriculture and energy sectors.

16. In response, Mali explained that the fluctuations in the waste sector emission estimates were due to inconsistent data availability over the time series. The Party is working to improve its MRV system and data quality for better tracking of emissions across sectors.

17. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to achievements and lessons learned in relation to rural electrification and decentralized renewable energy systems; progress and challenges in implementing improved irrigation and fertilization practices; and challenges in recovering solid and liquid waste.

18. In response, Mali explained that rural electrification efforts face financial and infrastructure challenges, though they remain a national priority. In the agriculture sector, the rice intensification programme that aims to increase the yield of rice while using fewer resources has improved productivity and helped to reduce emissions, but acquiring quality data remains difficult. While, in the waste sector, waste recovery efforts are hindered by poor management, but plans are in place to improve waste treatment infrastructure and integrate these mitigation actions into the national NDC investment plan.

19. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to the Party's reliance on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change default emission factors for estimating emissions; and institutional coordination challenges in establishing a robust MRV system, including persistent gaps in data from sectors such as waste.

20. In response, Mali explained that it faces significant data gaps in compiling its GHG inventory, particularly for the waste sector, owing to weak data management systems and limited monitoring of liquid and solid waste treatment. It relies heavily on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change default emission factors for estimating emissions, as country-specific emission factors have not yet been developed. Institutional coordination on MRV remains a challenge, with limited interministerial collaboration and technical capacity, but Mali is working to embed its MRV system within a national reporting framework and improve data collection through sectoral integration and legal reforms.

21. Other questions related to whether Mali's forest and protected area management programme includes public consultation and awareness campaigns; and successes and challenges in transitioning to a self-sufficient national MRV system aligned with the ETF requirements.

22. In response, Mali explained that its forest and protected area management programme is supported by public awareness campaigns, though widespread use of biomass for cooking continues to put pressure on forest resources. To address this, Mali is promoting cleaner cooking technologies. Mali also explained that it is working towards establishing a fully operational and self-sufficient national MRV system aligned with ETF requirements, but the Party identified ongoing challenges related to data quality, technical capacity and institutional coordination in implementing the system.

23. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁸

24. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Mali for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. She thanked Mali and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/18th-facilitative-sharing-of-views-part-i-mandated-event>.