ADAPTATION

BLENDED

Project Name	**Complementing Agricultural Policies through the Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP)**[1]
Country/Region	Mali
Sector	Agriculture
Project/Investment Amount	Grant amount not available
Development Partner(s)/Stakeholders	World Bank, Alliance of Biodiversity International, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), World Agroforestry, Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) of the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres (CGIAR)
Beneficiary Ministry/ Institution	Ministry of Agriculture
Investor(s) and Funders	World Bank
GUIDEBOOK TAXONOMY FINANCIAL SYSTEM ACTORs	Bilateral, Multilateral & Development Finance Institutions
Project Overall Goal	Develop a Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP)
Project Outcomes	The completed plan is intended to help the country tap into the climate finance landscape and unlock public, private and donor funding and financing for CSA.
Alignment with Country Identified Climate Strategies, NDCs, etc. (if applicable)	CSAIP is based on Mali's agriculture and climate change policies, strategies and plans, including its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and national agriculture investment plan (NAIP)
Contribution of the Project to the UN SDGs	• SDG 1: No Poverty • SDG 2: Zero Hunger • SDG 5: Gender Equality • SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth • SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities • SDG 13: Climate Action • SDG 15: Life on Land
Socioeconomic Impact	Support 1.8 million beneficiaries adapt to climate change, boost crop resilience, enhance yields
Environmental Impact (on climate mitigation and/or adaptation)	CSAIP identifies four investments at the national level, six commodity-specific investments and two restoration projects, for a total value of USD 300-500 million.
Enabling Environment (Supporting Policies)	The plan builds on both the higher-level objectives and specific adaptation activities identified in Mali's first NDC.
Technical Assistance (If Provided)	The project is a technical assistance project. Technical assistance supported multi-stakeholder consultations (governmental institutions, civil society, research institutions) and scientific consultations from a range of research institutions (see "Development Partners/Stakeholders" above).
Financing model/approach (ex: Blended finance)	Concessional finance

[1] This case was provided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as a contribution to the Sharm El-Sheikh Guidebook for Just Financing

Rationale for financing model/approach	Technical assistance efforts are typically supported by grants
Financial instrument(s) (loans (commercial/ concessional), equity, guarantee)	Grant
Diagram of the financing structure	N/A

Executive Summary:

The 2019 Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP) for Mali is the result of a consultation process led by Mali's Ministry of Agriculture and supported by a grant from the World Bank. The goal of the CSAIP is to identify a pipeline of investments conforming to Mali's NDC goals and to attract and channel financial resources towards those investments. It is based on scientific evidence and developed with technical assistance from a range of institutions.

The CSAIP identifies 12 key CSA investment areas with project concepts and supports the development of an M&E framework. The 12 key areas were identified as a result of stakeholder consultation and based on climate change scenarios and policy-related agricultural and economic analysis. The plan identifies four national-level investments, six commodity-specific investments, and two restoration projects for a value of 300-500 million that will support 1.8 million beneficiaries. The CSAIP leverages CSA investment to support national policies, including at least 13 policies or programmes that address climate change or adaptation.

The CSA is a multisectoral approach that focuses on improving agriculture, enhancing livelihoods, ensuring food security, building resilience and strengthening the economy in a sustainable way. Given agriculture employs over 80% of Mali's workforce, this is an important contribution to the livelihoods of Mali's population.

Analysis

What made this project successful?	• A strong analytical and stakeholder consultation foundation allowed authors of the plan to prioritize investments and identify potential barriers and opportunities related to those investments • Using the NDC as a starting point and ensuring the plan conforms to other national and sectoral plans and targets helps ensure it is a cohesive part of the country's policy and implementation process
To what extent is this model scalable?	This work builds on World Bank's prior work with Climate Smart Agriculture Profiles that help countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America understand the climate challenges their food systems face
What are the necessary conditions to make it replicable in other countries/regions?	The plan was developed under the World Bank's Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA)initiative, which supports other African countries as well. The World Bank supports CSAIP work in non-African developing countries as well. The policy development process is easily replicable across contexts.
Constraints/Drawbacks of Financing Model	The model is grants-based, but this is appropriate for the type of work conducted.
Lessons Learnt	• Combining analytical work and consultations with diverse stakeholders is an important part of building the evidence base for CSA