



JOINT
SDG
FUND

Joint Program
Document:

*Mali's Energy
Transition
Acceleration
Programme*



Joint Programme Document Just Energy Transition Seed Funding Track

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Quantum)</i>
Country	Mali
Region	Africa
Joint programme title:	Mali's Energy Transition Acceleration Program
Duration:	12 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	01/11/2024 to 31/10/2025
Short description:	This project aims to accelerate Mali's energy transition through changes in policy and regulatory frameworks and large-scale capacity building. It emanates from the flagship project on Renewable Energies in Mali currently under development. The project aims to revise the energy efficiency policies and its action plan. It will provide technical and financial support to deploy solar photovoltaic solutions to target communities. The project will invest in feasibility studies and the promotion of innovative business models for service-based lighting and refrigeration. Finally, women's and youth cooperatives will be strengthened for agricultural transformation and the viability of value chains. The project will contribute to the improvement of SDGs 1,5,7,8, 13 and 17.
Joint Programme team:	UNDP, UNOPS, UN WOMEN
Resident Coordinator	Khassim DIAGNE, khassim.diagne@un.org
Joint Program RCO focal point	Isidore KAHOUI, kahoui@un.org
Lead PUNO 1 JP Focal point	UNDP, Mr. Maleye DIOP, Resident Representative, maleye.diop@undp.org
PUNO 2 JP Focal point	UNOPS, Mr. Michael DEUTSCHMANN, Country coordinator, michaeld@unops.org
PUNO 3 JP Focal point	UN Women, Ms. Marie Goreth NIZIGAMA, Resident Representative, mariegoreth.nizigama@unwomen.org
Total budget:	\$ 350,000
Source of funds:	Joint SDG Fund
UN Joint SDG Fund	\$ 250,,000
PUNO 1 co-funding	\$100,000
Legal context	This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements that form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government of Mali and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example, the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP signed in 1978 and revised June 3 rd , 1980, the Basic Agreement of UNOPS and UNWOMEN as well as the Country Programme where they exist. In addition, The legal basis for the joint programme is the Legal Annex 3 for the signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020-2024) in which UN agencies country programme (

UNDP, UNOPS and UN Women) are aligned. The energy transition falls under the second outcome on “Inclusive growth, resilience and environmental sustainability”.

Joint Programme Profile

Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)	<p>Outcome 2.2: By 2024, communities are sustainable and equitable stewards of natural resources and the environment and are more resilient to the adverse effects of climate change</p> <p>Output 2.2.3: The capacities of national and local actors and institutions are strengthened for the adoption of new sustainable modes of production and consumption and the living environment of populations</p> <p>Output 2.2.4: Institutions, and Communities, SMEs led by women and young people, have the capacities for increased provision to access affordable and reliable renewable energies.</p>
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDGs 5, 7,13
Expected key results of the Joint Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity of public institutions on the regulatory framework for private investment in renewable energy is strengthened. 2. Technical and financial support is provided for scaling up sustainable solar solutions. 3. Community is empowered to scale up the solar energy solutions.
Anticipated direct beneficiaries	275,000
Anticipated financial leverage	250,000
Localization marker score	2

<p>The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP. <i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Transforming Education <input type="checkbox"/> Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution
<p>Main engine room actions that the JP supports. <i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> XCapacity building at scale <input type="checkbox"/> Deal room (financing mix) <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation analysis

Mali is among the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change according to the 2022 Climate Vulnerability Index¹. Poverty and the country's low level of economic development, added to the effects of climate change, have a negative impact on the resilience of communities. Water constraints, the effects of desertification, declining agricultural yields, land deterioration, food insecurity, rising food prices, rapid population growth and increased pressure on arable land are worsening the socio-economic situation of the country, which has been weakened by decades of political and security crises.

In the energy sector, 76% of Mali's primary energy consumption is biomass, followed by 20% for hydrocarbon imports and 4% for electricity. Biomass (wood and charcoal) is mainly used as cooking or heating fuel in the residential sector, putting significant pressure on the country's forests and contributing to land degradation.

Electricity production is mainly produced by hydroelectric power plants, including the Manantali dam (of which 104 MW out of a total of 200 MW belong to Mali) and the Sélingué dam (46 MW), and thermal power plants². Over 10 years, from 2005 to 2015, the share of hydropower in the energy mix fell from 80% to 45%, while the share of thermal power plants doubled to 41%. This is partly due to hydrological changes and a gradual decrease in rainfall that have negatively impacted hydropower production, leading to greater reliance on oil-based production.

Off-grid electricity is generated by local energy service providers in rural areas. In 2015, there were 160 diesel-powered isolated mini-grids in Mali. Out of a total installed capacity of 23 MW, 2 MWp was supplied by solar photovoltaics. The tariffs applied by mini-grid operators are generally inadequate for households, as they reflect the high price of fossil fuels and their transport to rural areas³.

In 2022, the national electrification rate was 57.4% (98% in urban areas versus 26.94% in rural areas) Socio-economic inequalities are more evident in energy poverty through access to electricity, since less than 5% of the poorest households are connected to the national electricity grid, compared to 50% of the richest. This gap negatively impacts the functioning of basic socio-economic sectors such as Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), as well as public health and education institutions across the country. The relatively low level of access to electricity in rural and peri-urban areas is also a constraint to the reduction of unpaid work and care time, carried out largely by women and girls and reducing their ability to develop income-generating activities.

More recently, for the past two years, the country has been experiencing an energy crisis aggravated by a set of cyclical and structural factors, including the fluctuation of hydrocarbon prices on the international market and the difficulties in the production of Energie De Mali (EDM), which has led to a severe level of energy rationing. The reform of the energy sector appears to be an imperative for the government and reforms are underway.

According to IRENA, Mali has a broad spectrum of renewable energy, including sustainable biomass if properly managed⁴. Hydropower also has considerable untapped potential, subject to further study, but it is more vulnerable to the impacts of

¹ <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

² <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp102-boad-mali.pdf>

³ <https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/country/mali>

⁴ Source: <https://www.irena.org/publications/2019/Sep/Renewables-Readiness-Assessment-Mali>

climate change. Solar energy, especially solar photovoltaics, has the greatest potential, with an estimated average solar radiation of 5-7 kWh/m²/day for a daily sunshine duration of 7 to 10 hours. Thus, the production potential of solar photovoltaic is estimated at 7906 TWh/year.

The country has developed the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development 2019-2023, aiming at "a well-governed Mali, where the harmonious coexistence of the different components of society is restored, peace is consolidated and collective and individual security is ensured in unity, cohesion and diversity, where the process of wealth creation is inclusive and respectful of the environment and where human capital is valued for the benefit of young people and women in particular"⁵. This national strategy is based on five (5) main pillars: (i) the consolidation of democracy and better governance, (ii) the restoration of peace, security and the strengthening of living together, (iii) inclusive growth and structural transformation of the economy, (iv) protection of the environment and the strengthening of resilience to climate change, and (v) human capital development. Directly and indirectly, the project will participate in the achievement of each of these five (5) pillars. In addition, Mali has drawn up a National Action Plan for Renewable Energy aimed, inter alia, at increasing the share of renewable energy in energy production and promoting rural electrification through renewable energy. The Plan's goal is to serve 66.64% of the rural population by 2030 with off-grid systems (mini-grids and stand-alone systems) of electricity services based on renewable energy⁶.

The project aims to accelerate the country's energy transition by scaling up the solar solutions advocated in these plans and reconfirmed in the country's commitments in the second revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021⁷ and which prioritizes renewable energy among the four prioritized sectors (Energy, Waste, Agriculture and Agroforestry). The results of the evaluation of the implementation of the initial NDC and the lessons learned will contribute to increasing the country's ambition through the development of NDC 3.0 to which this project aims to make a significant contribution.

Programme Strategy and theory of change

Mali's energy sector suffers from underfunding resulting from an unattractive business environment. The systematic approach proposed in this program aims to promote the emergence of a complementary and attractive sector for the private sector and for investors. The project will foster forming the partnerships with solar energy companies and financial institutions to ensure long-term project viability.

If the political commitment of the Government and its technical and financial partners to accelerate universal access to energy/renewable energy continues.

If the energy transition is better considered in planning and budgeting at national, regional and local level.

If the capacities of public structures specialized in the field of renewable energies to generate and analyze information are continuously strengthened.

If there is a financial mechanism through which the partnerships with solar energy companies are fostered with local financial institutions and banks, and IFI for long-term viability.

If communities, local authorities and technical services adopt best practices for the productive use of energy services.

If communities and authorities commit to more equitable and inclusive access to energy resources.

Then the resilience of communities through the energy transition driven by renewable energies will be strengthened.

⁵ [Source: Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development 2019-2023](#)

⁶ [Source: Mali National Action Plan for Renewable Energies](#)

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/MALI%20First%20NDC%20update.pdf>

Because access to clean energy for households, social infrastructure, small and medium-sized enterprises for consumption and production needs is improved through: i) Capacity building of public institutions on the regulatory framework and private investment in rural electrification., ii) Technical and financial support for the installation of mini-grids, with co-financing from the private sector, for the distribution of electricity to multifunctional platforms, community establishments, and small and medium-sized enterprises iii) Facilitating access to electricity for isolated households through the sale of solar kits that meet the quality standards of the sector and promoting clean cooking, IV) Piloting an economic model for the deployment of improved stove models, Development of workshops for the production of improved cookstoves and modern fuels and strengthening, raising awareness among villagers, and supporting companies involved in the wood-energy chain.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups ⁸	Dedicated Output
Women and girls	Output 1, 2, 3
Children	Output 1, 2,3
Youth	Output 3

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

The Program’s primary objective is to accelerate Mali’s just energy transition. It is part of a new momentum of development actors for Sahel region where UNDP through its flagship Programme “ Africa Mini-Grid” has brought together more than 26 countries including Mali for deployment of mini-grids.. It is also building synergy with "Mission 300», World Bank and the African Development Bank initiative which aims to provide energy access for over 300 million people by 2030 including Mali. All those programmes have been designed to ensure the sustainability of the invest through technical and financial viability analysis. At the country level, JP will support UN Energy flagship programme (US\$50,000,000) on renewable energy for which it will invest on catalytic activities to ensure the scalability of the interventions and clear exit strategy for the flagship programme.

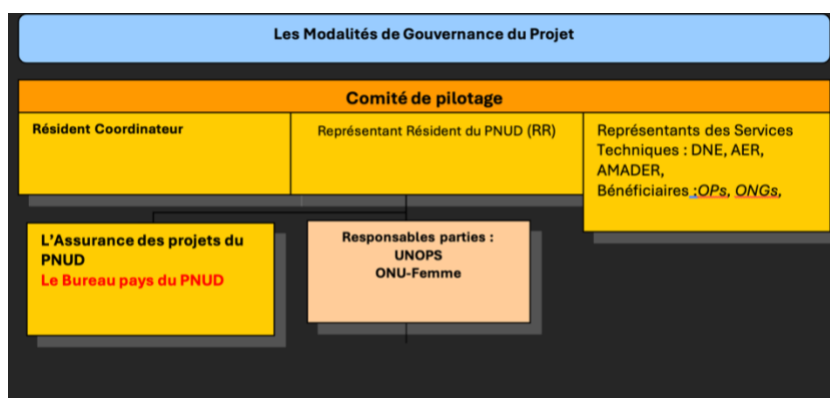
In addition, the concept of sustainability was a key factor in the design and development of this programme. The project's interventions were developed following extensive consultations with various government stakeholders at the national level, including AMDER, AER, DNE, which are departments of the Ministry of Energy. Therefore, the development priorities of the relevant sectors were taken into account in the design of the project. In addition, the focus on improved planning will strengthen the capacity of national and local administrative authorities in planning and implementing activities related to access to renewable energy. Ownership of the project by the beneficiaries will be encouraged by involving local communities in decision-making during the implementation phase of the project. This intense engagement process will ensure that the project's interventions on the ground directly meet the needs of the community. In addition, a round table to present the results and mobilize resources will be organized annually.

⁸ The other marginalized and vulnerable groups include, amongst other, minorities (incl. Ethnic, religious, linguistic...), people of African Descent, persons deprived of their liberty, peasants and rural workers, human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...), migrants, stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), persons living with (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...), persons with albinism, victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...). List as per the standard 20 LNOB groups according to the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals: https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe_y0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5ycyL%2FG%20-%20221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89.

Steering and management arrangements

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, UNDP will coordinate the implementation of the project with UNWOMEN and UNOPS who will be responsible parties for some of the interventions. They have extensive international experience in programme development and implementation. They have supported many countries in the development of flagship programs, Development and Investment Program, Emergency Development Program such as in Gabon, Central Africa and Mali.

The members of the steering committee are composed of the RCO, UNDP, UNOPS and UN-Women, the Renewable Energy Agency (AER), the National Directorate of Energy (DNE), the Malian Agency for the Development of Domestic Energy and Electrification (AMADER). The project's steering committee is set out in the diagram below;



Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead PUNO is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information upon requested. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding/financing) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the report.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and

- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%, with exception of WFP and UNHCR which should be 6,5%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

JP Outputs

Output 1: Capacity building of public institutions on the regulatory framework for private investment in renewable energy			
Output 1.1: Review of energy efficiency policies and action plan			
Output indicator 1: Energy efficiency policies and legislation and updated policy and associated plan	Baseline: Outdated Energy Efficiency Policies and Laws	Target: New Energy Efficiency Policy and Action Plan.	Means of verification: Policy Report and Action Plan
Output 1.2: Upgrade of the existing digital platform with cloud technology.			
Output indicator 1: Operationalize the AMADER server room with a digital platform.	Baseline: The AMADER server room has been built but it is not equipped to host the data of the national digital platform that is being implemented	Target: The server room and the digital platform are operational	Means of verification: The data from the digital platform is stored in the local AMADER server
Output 2: Technical and financial support for the provision of solar solutions for the electrification of a rural locality			
Output 2.1: Supply of solar photovoltaic kits for the electrification of basic social services (a community health center, a school and the local market)			
Output Indicator 1: Operationalize a 5 KWp solar kit to electrify a CSCOM and some basic social infrastructure	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	Means of verification: The handover report on solar kit to the minister of health.
Output 2.2: Feasibility study and promotion of the innovative business model for lighting and cooling (Laas, CaaS).			
Output indicator 1: Lighting of public spaces such as the market, school, main roads	Baseline:0	Target:2	Means of verification: Contract between the district and the private company.

Output 3: Community empowerment to scale up the solar energy solutions			
Output 3.1 : Provision of financial support for women’s and youth cooperatives for the processing of agricultural products and the viability of value chains through the provision of modern irrigation systems by solar pumping, solar mills and solar storage and drying systems for agricultural products			
Output indicator 1: Number of women’s cooperatives that have benefited from production kits using solar energy for the development of their income-generating activities	Baseline: 0	Target: 5	Means of verification: Project final report
Output 3.2: strengthening the capacity of women and youth-led cooperatives on solar operation and maintenance.			
Output indicator 1: Number of youth and women's cooperatives that have trained on solar system operation and maintenance	Baseline: 0	Target: 10	Means of verification: Workshop report
Output 4: Management, monitoring, evaluation and communication			

Annex 1.2 JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators

Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks			
Number of new or enhanced the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes formulated to accelerate SDGs with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	MOV: Validation report of the energy efficient policy.
Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale			
Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:0	Target:4	MOV: Final workshop report
Engine room 3. Developing market-ready pipeline of actions.			
Ratio of actions, projects, businesses or organizations securing funding and receiving investments, in relations to those identified with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:0	Target:3	MOV: Final project report

Annex 1.3 Joint Programme Workplan

Components	Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	Available Budget (US\$)
Output 1: Capacity building of public institutions on the regulatory framework for private investment in renewable energy									
	Output 1.1: Review of energy efficiency policies and action plan and upgrading the existing digital platform with cloud technology	National	01/11/2024	31/08/2025	UNDP	SDG 5 SDG 7 SDG 11, SDG 13	2	2	80,000
Output 2: Technical and financial support for the installation of a solar system for the electrification of a rural locality	Output 2.1: Solarization of a Community Health Center with an 8 Kwp solar system	A rural community	01/11/2024	31/10/2025	UNOPS	SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 13	2	2	85,000
	Output 2.2: Feasibility study and promotion of the innovative business model for service-based lighting and cooling (Laas, CaaS).	A rural locality as pilot	01/11/2024	31/10/2025	UNDP	SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 7,	2	2	15,000
		A rural locality as pilot	01/11/2024	31/10/2025	UNOPS	SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 13	2	2	10,000
Output 3: Community empowerment to scale up the	Output 3.1 : Provision of financial support for women’s and youth cooperatives for the	A rural community	01/12/2024	30/07/2025	UN Women	SDG 5,7,11	2	3	14,500

solar energy solutions	processing of agricultural products and the viability of value chains through the provision of modern irrigation systems by solar pumping, solar mills and solar storage and drying systems for agricultural products								
	Output 3.2: strengthening the capacity of women and youth-led cooperatives on solar operation and maintenance.	A rural community	01/12/2024	30/07/2025	UN Women	SDG 5, SDG 7,11	2	3	10,000
Output 4: Management, monitoring, evaluation, and communication	Output 4.1: Management, monitoring, evaluation and communication		01/11/2024	31/10/2025	UNDP		NA	NA	12 500
	Output 4.2: Project Management cost (9%)		01/12/2024	31/10/2025	UNDP		NA	NA	22 500
	Total								250 000

Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
Lack of commitment from certain actors (administrative authorities, customs, beneficiaries and decentralized services)	Organizational	9	3	3	Carrying out an information, awareness-raising and mobilization mission of all stakeholders from the start of the project	UNDP/UN-WOMEN/UNOPS
The inaccessibility or limited access of some interventions due to insecurity	Safety and security	9	3	3	Implement memoranda of understanding with local actors (local NGOs, CSOs, etc.) and the decentralized technical services for the implementation of these project activities and thus reduce risks.	UNDP/UN-WOMEN/UNOPS
Tensions and conflicts Community	Safety and security	9	3	3	Maintain a permanent and continuous dialogue between all community actors, beneficiaries and local authorities.	UNDP/UN-WOMEN/UNOPS

Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

SDG Localisation Marker

Please see refer to the detailed guidance on applying the marker here: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization? 	Yes	The project is designed to address the energy poverty and to accelerate the energy transition.	The proposed conceptual note outputs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization? 	Yes	The project activities are dedicated to enhancing the energy efficiency and increasing energy access while ensuring the right budget for M&E activities	Annex 1 on Integrated Results Framework and Workplan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase? 	Yes	National Agency for Renewable energy (AER), National Agency for rural electrification (AMADER) have been engaged for	Consultation report

			the design of this proposal.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were local service providers and/or other local actors and stakeholders actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase? 	Yes	The key national agencies in charge of renewable energy in their mandate have consulted at the design phase.	Consultation report
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication or relevant resources related to SDG localization, specifically building on local experience? 	No		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders? 	Yes	Output 3 is dedicated to Community empowerment to scale up the solar energy solutions through capacity activities.	Final report of workshop training.
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programmes, and service-delivery approaches or models by local and regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of leaving no one behind? 	Yes	Output 1 is dedicated policy review on energy efficiency and its action plan that will significantly contribute to SDG 7. During the work, the central and local government will be consulting as well as the	Validation workshop report

			NGOs, youth platform and University of Bamako.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level. 	Yes	JP has adopted an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach to implement transformative initiatives.	Final report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative include a multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organizations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global. 	Yes	JP aims to implement the catalytic activities of large programme for UN Flagship programme (50,000,000\$) on energy transition. The development of the flagship programme requires the collaboration at different level of communities, international organization, NGOS, etc.	Minute of meeting of Lead agency and the key ministries.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralized financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilization by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc. 	No		
Accountability & Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels? 	Yes	The development of output of JP is based on solid accountability framework which will be backed by UNDP accountability framework as well UNOPS and UN Women.	Annual report on UNSDCF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders? 	Yes	JP will serve as pilot for the UN energy transition flagship programme under development. It will expand the size and the scale.	Final report
<p><i>Criteria for Scoring</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes. Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes. Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes. Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes. 		Total # of Yes, 10 Marker 3		

Gender Equality Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Gender Equality marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
Output 1: Capacity building of public institutions on the regulatory framework for private investment in renewable energy	2	Mainstreaming gender equality within the new energy efficiency policies and action plan.
Output 2: Technical and financial support for the installation of a solar system for the electrification of a rural locality.	2	Women health improvement through the solarization of a Community Health Center with an 8 Kwp solar system. A Special attention will be paid to maternal care and prevention of genital mutilation as well as pregnancy in young girls.
Output 3: Community empowerment to scale up the solar energy solutions	3	JP will support the provision of financial support for women’s and youth cooperatives for the processing of agricultural products and the viability of value chains through the provision of modern irrigation systems by solar pumping, solar mills and solar storage and drying systems for agricultural products. Additionally, JP will invest on strengthening the capacity of women and youth-led cooperatives on solar operation and maintenance.

Human Rights Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Human Rights marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
Output 1: Capacity building of public institutions on the	2	Policy review on energy efficiency will contribute to the acceleration of renewable energy access while promoting the basic human right as the health, education and security

regulatory framework for private investment in renewable energy		
Output 2: Technical and financial support for the installation of a solar system for the electrification of a rural locality.	2	Health improvement through the solarization of a community health Center is critical to reduce the inequality of the vulnerable people.
Output 3: Community empowerment to scale up the solar energy solutions	2	JP will support the provision of financial support for women’s and youth cooperatives for the processing of agricultural products and the viability of value chains. JP will ensure the participation and meaningful engagement of various stakeholder.

Annex 4: Budget per UNDSG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 UNDP		PUNO 2 UNOPS		PUNO 3 UN WOMEN		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	20,000		75,000		0		95,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		4,439		0		4,439	
4. Contractual services	73,308		0		10,000		83,308	
5. Travel	15,000		0		0		15,000	

6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		12,897		12,897	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	23,000		0		0		23,000	
Total Direct Costs	131,308		79,439		22,897		233,644	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs)	9,192		5,561		1,603		16,355	
TOTAL Costs	140,500	100,000	85,000	0	24,500	0	250,000	100,000

Declaration of commitment and signatures of Joint Programme

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the results framework, work plan and budget.

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations demonstrating committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.