



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

for the project:

Building and strengthening Madagascar's National capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement.
(CBIT Madagascar)

FY23

July 1, 2022– June 30, 2023
(Year 4)

Executing Partners

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Madagascar (The Bureau National of Climate Change (BNCC) REDD-plus



Project Information			
Project Title:	Building and strengthening Madagascar's national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT Madagascar)		
Country(ies):	Madagascar	GEF ID:	9948
GEF Agency(ies):	Conservation International	Duration In Months:	68
Executing Agency(ies):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Madagascar (National Bureau of Climate Change (BNCC))	Actual Implementation Start Date:	7/01/2019
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate change	Expected Project Completion Date:	2/28/2025
GEF Grant Amount:	US\$ 1,344,495	Expected Financial Closure Date:	8/31/2025
Expected Co-financing:	US\$ 180,590	Date of Last Steering Committee Meeting:	10/05/2022
Co-financing Realized as of June 30, 2023:	US\$ 170,202	Mid-Term Review-Planned Date:	n/a
Date of First Disbursement:	7/01/2019	Mid-Term Review-Actual Date:	n/a
Cumulative disbursement as of June 30, 2023	US\$ 1,777,532	Terminal Evaluation-Planned Date:	1/01/2024
PIR Prepared by:	Michele Andrianarisata	Terminal Evaluation-Actual Date:	TBD
CI-GEF Project Manager:	Charity Nalyanya	CI-GEF Finance Lead:	Elizabeth Mast

Minor Amendment Categories	Minor Amendment Justification
	Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have a significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5%. Please select the box that is most applicable for FY23 and include an explanation for the minor amendment request.
Results Framework <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Components and cost <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Financial management <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Implementation schedule <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project duration at CEO approval was 24 months. The project duration has been extended thrice with the current duration being 68 months (inclusive of Terminal Evaluation). Cumulatively, the reasons for these extensions are delays caused by the ripple effects of the Coronavirus pandemic and the lack of bidders/applicants which resulted in constant re-advertisement of consultancies.
Executing Entity <input type="checkbox"/>	No

Executing Entity Category <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Minor project objective change <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Safeguards <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Risk analysis <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Co-financing <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Location of project activity <input type="checkbox"/>	No
Other <input type="checkbox"/>	

MINOR AMENDMENT RESPONSE FROM CI-GEF

All the minor amendments have been approved by CI-GEF

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The CI-GEF Project Agency Project Implementation Report (PIR) is composed of six sections:

- Section I: Project Implementation Progress Status Summary:** provides a brief summary of the project as well as the implementation status and rating of the previous and current fiscal years;
- Section II: Project Results Implementation Progress Status and Rating:** describes the progress made towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance, when needed;
- Section III: Project Risks Status and Rating:** describes the progress made towards managing and mitigating project risks, the project risks mitigation rating reassessment as needed, as well as recommendations to improve the management of project risks;
- Section IV: Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation Status and Rating:** describes the progress made towards complying with the Environmental & Social Safeguards and the Plans prepared during the PPG phase, the safeguard plans implementation rating, as well as recommendations to improve the project safeguards;
- Section V: Project Implementation Experiences and Lessons Learned:** describes the experiences learned by the project managers and the lessons learned through the process of implementing the project; and
- Section VI: Project Geocoding:** documents the precise and specific geographic location(s) of activities supported by GEF investments based on information available in project documentation.

SECTION I: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS SUMMARY

PROJECT SUMMARY

The building and strengthening of Madagascar's National capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement Project (CBIT Madagascar) was approved by the GEF in June 2019. The project commenced implementation in July 2019 and the current end date is February 2025.

The CBIT Madagascar project seeks to strengthen the national capacity to fulfill Madagascar's reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, in line with Madagascar's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The specific objectives of the project are: (a) to establish the necessary framework tools to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement; (b) to bridge technology gaps required for Green House Gas (GHG) emission inventories and monitoring as well as relevant means of implementation and finally; (c) to strengthen the capacities of sectoral and other relevant stakeholders on transparency activities.

The objectives of the CBIT Madagascar project will be achieved through the implementation of the following three components: (1) Strengthen institutional arrangements, national policies, and measures, and coordination within national institutions and all relevant sectors to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement; (2) Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant tools; and (3) Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.

PRIOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (FY22)

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS: FY22 (1st July 2021 – 30th June 2022).

Outcome 1.1: Completed in FY20

Outcome 1.2.: In FY22 67% of this outcome's output indicators were achieved whereas 33% were under implementation. Madagascar's NDC was updated and the development of NDC implementation and monitoring plans were being implemented (Output Indicator 1.2.3). The plan would allow monitoring of the NDC and will be completed in FY23.

Outcome 1.3.: In FY22, 50% of this outcome's output indicators were completed and 50% were under implementation. Specifically, five (5) methodological guidelines for sectoral adaptation actions were developed for the Coastal zones, Public health, Infrastructure, Agriculture, and Water sectors. Eight (8) climate change sectoral strategies were developed. The BNCC added a new activity: The establishment of the Gender and Climate Change Strategy for Madagascar.

Outcome 2.1: In FY22, 60% of this outcome's output indicators were completed and 40% were under implementation. After developing one online database management system in FY21, it was planned that in FY22, the contents and functionalities of the web portal would be updated, and its management transferred to the Communication and Information Department (DCSI) within the Ministry of Environment (MEDD). This did not take place since updating the portal was still ongoing. The transfer of the system to DCSI was pushed to FY23. In addition, in comparison to FY21, this outcome reported a 64% increase in the number of documents produced and uploaded on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Notably, 1 National Metadata system and 10 sectoral metadata systems were completed for five (5) Adaptation sectors and five (5) Mitigation sectors, and 143 specific emission factors were completed for 5 sectors.

Outcome 2.2: In FY22, 100% of this outcome's output indicators were completed. One national MRV system and sectoral MRV systems for the following subsectors were established in FY21: Electricity (Energy), Rice cultivation and forestry (AFOLU), and Lime production (Industrial processes). The following subsectors were established in FY22: Energy (commercial and institutional, residential), AFOLU (enteric fermentation), Industrial processes (Solvents, and cement production), Waste (solid and liquid waste), and Transportation (road and rail transport sectors). MRV equipment was also provided to MEDD and NDC sectors.

Outcome 3.1: The execution of this outcome's activities commenced in FY22 and, 67% of the outcome's output indicators were ongoing and 33% were reported delayed due to challenges in procuring the consultant who would conduct the technical

trainings. In addition, the distribution of equipment and software for the analysis of mitigation and adaptation measures for 4 mitigation sectors (Waste, Industry, Energy, Transportation) and 4 adaptation sectors (Water, Public health, Fisheries, and Forest/Biodiversity) was completed except for the Ministry of Agriculture and livestock.

Outcome 3.2.: The execution of this outcome's activities commenced in FY22 and 100% of activities were delayed due to the lack of bidders in procuring the consultant who will prepare the training modules and conduct trainings.

RISKS:

Risk 1: Lingering ripple effects of the Corona Virus in FY21: In FY22, Coronavirus did not have a direct impact on activities however, the project struggled to pick up from the delays caused by the pandemic in FY21.

Risk 2: Change of key personnel within Ministries: A change of key personnel within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and other Ministries occurred and affected, for example, the signature of the MoUs with other sectors. In FY22, particularly, due to the change of the General Secretary of the MEDD, the project faced difficulties due to delays in receiving Government guidance and approvals. The PMU tackled these challenges by reinforcing collaboration with MEDD through BNCC for the monthly planning of activities.

Risk 3: Project sustainability: lack of funding beyond the project. The main challenge was linking the project to national activities and budgets as well as other resources including financial mechanisms under UNFCCC. The project is constantly looking out for ongoing transparency initiatives

CURRENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (FY23)

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS:

The CBIT Madagascar project is in the last year of implementation and the project team is completing the remaining activities of Components 1 and 2 and implementing the main activities under Component 3.

There were delays in the achievement of some objectives and outcome indicators because the BNCC took time to decide on the sector that would benefit from the sectoral greenhouse gas inventory activity. In addition, some activities could not be completed on time due to coordination and organizational problems which led to delays in the process of developing the ToRs and hiring consultants to carry out the activities.

A project extension was granted to enable the project's pending activities to be completed. **The updated project duration is 68 Months (1st July 2019 – 28th February 2025).**

Outcome 1.2.: In FY23, 100% of this outcome's outputs were completed. The validation workshop of the NDC 2 Implementation Plan was held on October 7, 2022. The NDC2 and the project management office (PMO) were validated by the Council of Ministers and the Government Council in early November 2022. In May 2023, the development of the synthesis documents of the NDC 2 of Madagascar and its implementation plan was completed. This document will serve as an executive summary for decision-makers.

Outcome 1.3.: In FY23, 100% of this outcome's outputs were completed. The first Gender and Climate Change Strategy for Madagascar has been developed and the final version of the strategy was validated by the Project Management Unit on January 6, 2023.

Outcome 2.1.: In FY23, 54% of this outcome's output indicators are completed and 46% are under implementation. After the development of a database management system, the contents and functionalities of the web portal were updated, and its management was transferred to the communication and information department (DCSI) within the Ministry of Environment (MEDD) completed. Moreover, BNCC staff and representatives of sectors were trained in web portal management. The CBIT project also supported the participation of 4 technicians (1 Woman and 3 Men) from BNCC in COP27, two members of the Project Management Unit, and Two technicians from BNCC. The BNCC proposed developing GHGI for public health only. GHGI for the attenuation sectors (energy, transportation, agriculture, waste, AFOLU) will be done under the Biennial Update Report as recommended by the Climate Change Focal Point. Preparation of the sectoral Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) for the Public Health Sector began in FY23.

Outcome 2.2.: In FY23, 50% of this outcome's outputs are completed and 50% are under implementation. After the development of an MRV system in FY22, the national MRV system within the BNCCREDD+/MEDD and the MRV system at each sector level are functioning (Waste within the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Transport within the Ministry of Transport, Tourism, and Madagascar; AFAT within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Energy within the Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons; and Industrial processes within the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and

Consumption). A powerful server was purchased for the national MRV system, and each IT equipment at the sector level was configured to access this server located at the BNCC office. Capacity building on how to access and interact with the server began in FY23.

Outcome 3.1.: 100% of this outcome’s outputs were achieved in FY23. International consultants were hired to develop training modules on greenhouse gas inventories and articles 4, 6, 7, and 9 to 13 of the Paris Agreement. A total of 192 (80 women and 112 men) people were trained in series on the GHG Inventory, articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, mitigation measures and their effects, and Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV). In addition, equipment were provided to mitigation and adaptation sectors as follows; 34 equipment and 33 software and 26 connections for 5 Adaptation sectors (Water, Public health, Fisheries, and Forest/Biodiversity) and 9 equipment, 9 software, and 4 connections acquired for 4 Mitigation sectors (Waste, Industry, Energy, Transportation). MOUs were signed between the Ministry of Environment (MEDD) and the respective adaptation and mitigation sectors.

Outcome 3.2.: 100% of this outcome’s outputs were achieved in FY23. Overall, 25 sectoral training modules were developed, and 2 Technical Workshops took place. A total of 13 (**4 Men and 9 women**) **members of the National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) were trained.** In the beginning, the CNCC membership was 40 (33% women and 67% men) which informed the target number of members to be trained. This changed to 15 (33% women and 67% men) during implementation since the list was updated, currently, there are only 15 members.

RISKS:

Risk 1: Change of key personnel within Ministries: A change of key personnel within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and other Ministries occurred and were affected. For instance, The Director General and the Permanent Secretaries changed. The project invited new staff from ministries during the consultative workshops and training as they were appointed. The technicians who participated in the consultation workshops and training for each sector did not change much.

Risk 2: Project sustainability: lack of funding beyond the project cycle: The main challenge is linking the project to national activities and budgets as well as other resources including financial mechanisms under UNFCCC. The project is constantly looking out for ongoing transparency initiatives.

SUMMARY: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS

PROJECT PART	PRIOR FY22 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	CURRENT FY23 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING ¹	RATING TREND ²
OBJECTIVE	S	S	Unchanged.
COMPONENTS AND OUTCOMES	MS	S	Improving.
ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	HS	S	Decreasing.

PROJECT RISK RATING

RISKS	High	Low	Improving.
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¹ **Implementation Progress (IP) Rating:** Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more details about IP rating, please see the Appendix I of this report

² **Rating trend:** Improving, Unchanged, or Decreasing

³ **Risk Rating:** Low (L), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (H)

SECTION II: PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS AND RATING

This section describes the progress made since the start of the project towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation progress rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance. This section is composed four parts:

- a. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective: this section measures the likelihood of achieving the objective of the project
- b. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component)
- c. Overall Project Results Progress Rating, and
- d. Recommendations for improvement

a. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective:

This section of the report assesses the progress in achieving the objective of the project.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	Building and strengthening Madagascar’s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement
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OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Indicator a: Number of operational plans for NDC implementation and monitoring developed	1 plan for NDC implementation and monitoring developed	CA	<p>One NDC implementation and monitoring developed.</p> <p>The NDC of Madagascar was updated before establishing the operational plan for implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>Both documents were validated respectively by representatives of each sector and the MEDD and by the Council of Ministers and the Government Council in early November 2022.</p> <p>An executive summary of the NDC2 of Madagascar and its implementation plan has been prepared for decision-makers.</p>
Indicator b. Number of sectoral policies for each sector included in the updated NDC	<p>Eight (8) climate change sectoral strategies developed.</p> <p>One (1) Gender and Climate Change Strategy developed.</p>	CA	<p>Eight (8) climate change sectoral strategies have been developed: Forests and biodiversity, Water, Waste, Public health, IPPU, Agriculture and livestock, Transport, and Energy sectors.</p> <p>One (1) Gender and Climate Change Strategy developed. Stakeholders from sectoral departments were consulted and involved from the</p>

⁴ **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
			establishment to the validation of the strategy document.
<p>Indicator c. Number of sectoral monitoring systems - national MRV frameworks and sectoral MRV frameworks established for each NDC sector</p>	<p>One national MRV system has been developed.</p> <p>Five (5) MRV systems for the sub-sectors listed below have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy: Electricity subsector for the first phase and other subsectors (commercial and institutional, residential) for the second phase. - AFOLU: Rice cultivation and forestry subsector for the first phase, and enteric fermentation subsector for the second phase - Industrial processes: Lime production subsector for the first phase, Solvents, and cement production subsectors for the second phase - Waste: solid and liquid waste sectors for the second phase - Transportation: road and rail transport sectors for the second phase <p>The MRV system is not yet operational. No data collection has been launched.</p>	IS	<p>The sectoral MRV systems were developed. A national MRV system is in place.</p> <p>Even though all required materials and equipment, furniture, software and licenses including internet connection intended for operating the MRV systems were purchased and endowed to the MRV Unit under BNCC and the NDC sectors, the system is not yet operational. No data collection has been launched.</p> <p>To ensure the operationalization of established MRV systems, the centralization of data at BNCCREDD+ level, and data collection by the sectors, one consultant on networking and system administrator, was hired to conduct the computer networking of the developed systems.</p> <p>A powerful server was purchased for the national MRV system, and IT equipment at sector level were configured to access the server located at BNCC office. The sectors have received a short training on how to access the server. Another training will be held in FY24 Q1 to strengthen their capacity on data entry on the MRV system.</p>
<p>Indicator d. Web portal of climate actions established</p>	<p>1 web portal established</p>	CA	<p>The web portal was developed. A communication strategy of the web portal was elaborated. In May 2023, the web portal contents were updated, and its functionalities were improved. A presentation workshop and training for the MEDD and other sectors were organized. The DCSI team participated in this workshop. The web portal is to be featured on the MEDD website.</p>
<p>Indicator e. Number of key stakeholders trained, and persons involved in decision making processes trained</p>	<p>192 key stakeholders trained (80 women and 112 men), including 13 CNCC members (4 Men and 9 women).</p>	CA	<p>25 sectoral training modules have been developed and 2 Technical Workshops (10 days each) have taken place.</p>

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
			<p>Stakeholders from Energy, LULUF, Industrial Processes, Transportation, Agriculture and Livestock, and Waste sectors have benefited from the trainings.</p> <p>Additionally, 12 national experts (4 women and 8 men) from the sectors mentioned above, benefited from the training.</p>

OBJECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION
S	<p>This section's rating is Satisfactory (S) because 80% of the indicators have been completed/achieved and 20% are under implementation/schedule. The justification for this rating is provided below:</p> <p>There is a 60% improvement in FY23 as compared to FY22 since 80% and 20% of objective indicators were completed respectively. Notably, there is no delayed objective indicator in FY23 as compared to FY22 where 20% were delayed. The improvement in FY23 is attributed to the recruitment of consultants who worked on the development of the synthesis documents of the NDC 2 and implementation plan, developed the web portal, and conducted sectoral trainings. The 20% of objective indicators that are under implementation/schedule are on track. The operationalization of established and networked MRV systems will be completed in FY24.</p>

b. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component).

This part of the report assesses the progress towards achieving the outcomes of the project.

COMPONENT 1	Strengthen institutional arrangements, national policies and measures and coordination within national institutions and all relevant sectors to meet transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement
Outcome 1.1.:	Institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement assessed and recommendations developed
Outcome 1.2.:	Policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency are developed and deployed through a collaborative process between the National Bureau on Climate Change Coordination and all relevant stakeholders (Parliament, Ministries, other relevant stakeholders)
Outcome 1.3.:	Guidelines and policies for the implementation of transparency-related activities developed such as for calculating baselines and references levels for all emissions and removals and for developing MRV frameworks and institutional infrastructures

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Outcome indicator 1.1.1: Number of recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements developed</p>	<p>One report with recommendations for strengthening institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement (with recommendations related to - among others - coordination, financing, regulatory frameworks)</p>	<p>Policy briefs with 41 recommendations for each of the 8 NDC sectors (8 policy briefs each with at least 4 recommendations)</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Completed in FY21</p> <p>A Policy brief capturing at least 4 recommendations for each of the eight NDC sectors to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement (PA). These were: 1) recommendations for raising awareness and sensitization of stakeholders concerned by the NDC, on climate change 2) recommendations for policymakers on improving the institutional arrangement for PA transparency reporting and 3) recommendations for improving sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms that consider transparency for each of the 8 NDC sectors. 4) Strategic recommendations on the funding of actions and support, quality assurance, and validation procedures for the eight NDC sectors.</p> <p>Additional recommendations were provided in FY23</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 1.2.1: <i>Number of sectors that deploy recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency for the Paris Agreement</i></p>	<p>Recommendations for policies, strategies and programs that enhance climate accounting are deployed for each of the eight NDC sectors</p>	<p>Policy briefs with 24 recommendations for each of the 8 NDC sectors (8 policy briefs each with 3 recommendations)</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Completed in FY21</p> <p>Refer to the justification above</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 1.3.1: Number of protocols for data collection, processing and transfer developed for each of the following sectors: Agriculture, Water Resources, Coastal zones, Forestry and biodiversity, Public health, and Infrastructures</p>	<p>At least one climate change policy for each of the 8 sectors developed or updated.</p>	<p>8 climate change strategies for each sectoral department developed or updated.</p> <p>One (1) Gender and Climate Change Strategy developed.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Task completed in FY23.</p> <p>Eight (8) climate change sectoral strategies have been developed: Forests and biodiversity, Water, Waste, Public health, IPPU, Agriculture and livestock, Transport, and Energy sectors.</p> <p>One (1) Gender and Climate Change Strategy has been developed. Stakeholders from sectoral departments have been consulted and involved from the elaboration to the validation of the strategy document.</p>

^{5 5} O= Overdue; D= Delayed; NS= Not started on schedule; IS= Under implementation on schedule; and CA= Completed/Achieved

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Revised text: Outcome indicator 1.3.2.: Number of protocols for data collection, processing, and transfer developed for each of the following sectors: Adaptation: Water resources, Agriculture, public health, coastal zones, Forestry, and biodiversity.</p> <p>Original text in the ProDoc: Outcome indicator 1.3.2.: Number of protocols for data collection, processing, and transfer developed for each of the following sectors: AFOLU, Energy, Waste, and Industrial processes</p>	<p>Revised text: Outcome indicator 1.3.2.: At least one protocol for data collection, processing, and transfer developed for each of the following sectors: Agriculture, water resources, forestry/biodiversity, public health, and coastal zones.</p> <p>Original text in the ProDoc: Outcome indicator 1.3.2.: At least one protocol for data collection, processing, and transfer developed for each of the following sectors: AFOLU, Energy, Waste, and Industrial Processes.</p>	5 Protocol for data collection for the following adaptation sectors: Agriculture, water resources, forestry/biodiversity, public health, and coastal zones	CA	<p>Completed in FY22</p> <p>In the ProDoc, this outcome indicator focuses on 4 mitigation sectors. It was modified during the implementation phase to focus on 5 adaptation sectors hence only methodological guidelines for sectoral adaptation actions were developed.</p> <p>The mitigation sectors AFOLU, Energy, IPPU, and Waste are addressed under output 2.1.4. Activity completed in FY21 Q2.</p>

COMPONENT 1 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	<p>The rating for <u>Component 1</u> is Highly Satisfactory because 100% of the outcome indicators have been completed. The development of the NDC 2 Implementation Plan was completed and validated by key stakeholders of the project. The first Gender and Climate Change Strategy for Madagascar was developed, and the final version of the strategy was validated by the Project Management Unit.</p> <p>In FY23, the project recorded a 25% improvement toward achieving the outcome targets under Component 1. For instance, in FY23, 100% of outcome targets/indicators have been completed whereas in FY22, 75% were completed. The improved performance is attributed to the execution of tasks by consultants whose recruitment was initially hindered by the lingering impact of COVID-19 in FY22.</p>	Increasing.

COMPONENT 2	Address key technology gaps for monitoring GHG emissions and results of climate interventions through the development and dissemination of relevant Tools
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Outcome 2.1.:	Transparent management system developed to monitor GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC related activities
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Outcome 2.2.:	Existing initiatives used as basis for building national MRV frameworks.
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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁶	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome indicator 2.1.1.: Number of transparent management systems established	One database management system developed to collect GHG emissions and removals, and mitigation and adaptation activities related to the NDC	1 web portal developed and updated.	CA	<p>One web portal hosted within the Bureau National for Climate Change centralizing all sectoral climate change information was developed. Updates of its contents and improvement of the portal's functionalities have been carried out during FY23.</p> <p>The updated web portal was presented to the stakeholders during a workshop in May 2023.</p> <p>Sectors as contributors received training on how to access the portal web. They will contribute to the replenishment and updating of the portal contents according to their respective sector. BNCCREDD+ as the portal administrators and DCSI were also trained on the management of the website.</p>
Outcome indicator 2.1.2: Number of sectoral carbon registries in place	One national carbon registry and at least 4 sectoral carbon registries adjusted, expanded, and incorporated into web portal	<p>Development of the national and sectoral carbon registries completed.</p> <p>Publication of sectoral and national carbon registries will be considered under CBIT II.</p>	O	<p>Preparation of the sectoral and national carbon registries completed in FY21 and templates available.</p> <p>It was said in the FY23 Work Plan that the preparation and publication of the sectoral and national carbon registries will be done during the development of National and sectoral GHGI for Madagascar. Finally, only the GHGI of the public health sector will be done as part of the project. The UNFCC Focal Point advised that the GHG inventory for the mitigation sectors will be done as part of the BUR and national communication. Sectoral Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) for the Public Health Sector is ongoing.</p>

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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁶	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Outcome indicator 2.1.3 Number of mitigation sectors with specific emissions factors</p>	<p>At least four sectors with specific emission factors reflecting national circumstances</p>	<p>Specific emission factors were established for five (5) mitigation sectors: AFOLU, Energy Waste, Transportation, and Industry</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Completed in FY22 Surpassed target The project established specific emission factors for five (5) mitigation sectors: AFOLU, Energy Waste, Transportation, and Industry</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 2.1.4 Number of climate change metadata systems for sectors listed in NDC and in national communications</p>	<p>Seven Operational metadata systems developed for mitigation sectors listed in NDC and national communications and operational metadata systems for adaptation sectors</p>	<p>Ten (10) metadata systems developed. (One for each NDC sector) and improved by considering new categories</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Completed in FY22 10 metadata systems for each sector included in the NDC and developed the Protocols of data collection, data treatment, and data transfer by sector. Listed below are the sub-sectors, categories, and sub-categories concerned with the developed metadata:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy (Electricity production, and road transportation), - Waste (solid waste), - Industrial processes (cement production, lime production, and solvents utilization), - Transportation (road transportation, navigation, civil aviation and railways) - AFOLU (rice cultivation and enteric fermentation), - Agriculture, - Forest and Biodiversity, - Public Health, and - Water resources - Coastal zones
<p>Outcome indicator 2.2.1: Number of national MRV frameworks developed</p>	<p>National MRV framework developed considering the MRV scope of UNFCCC guidelines and UNFCCC COP 24 outcome</p>	<p>A national MRV system containing data sources, information management schema, and roles and responsibilities of sectors, and stakeholders have been developed. 5 Sectoral MRV systems for the following subsectors: Electricity (Energy), Rice cultivation and forestry (AFOLU), Waste,</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>The National MRV Unit is hosted by the BNCC-REDD+/MEDD and will stock and publish information on national greenhouse gas inventories and national NDC progress tracking. The purchase of equipment for the MRV Unit within the Ministry of Environment and for sectors completed: Computers, servers, office supplies, and software. The sectoral MRV systems were developed. A national MRV system is in place. Even though all required materials and equipment, furniture, software and licenses including internet connection intended for operating the MRV systems were endowed to the MRV</p>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁶	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
		<p>Transportation and Lime production (Industrial processes) are established.</p> <p>The system is not yet operational. No data collection has been launched.</p>		<p>Unit under BNCC and the NDC sectors, the system is not yet operational. No data collection has been launched.</p> <p>To ensure the operationalization of established MRV systems, the centralization of data at BNCCREDD+ level, and data collection by the sectors, a consultant on networking and system administrator, was hired to conduct the computer networking of the developed systems.</p> <p>A powerful server was purchased for the national MRV system, and IT equipment at sector level were configured to access the server located at BNCC office. The sectors have received a short training on how to access the server. Another training will be held in FY24 Q1 to strengthen their capacity on data entry on the MRV system.</p>

COMPONENT 2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
S	<p>The rating for <u>Component 2</u> is Satisfactory because 80% of the outcome indicators have been: completed/achieved (60%), and some are under implementation/on schedule (20%) whereas 20% are overdue.</p> <p>Similar to FY22, in FY23, 40% of outcome indicators are still pending completion. This is attributed to delays in procuring consultants which picked up towards the end of FY23 and a longer time required to develop the Sectoral Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) for the Public Health Sector.</p> <p>Specifically, in FY23, 20% of the outcome indicators are under implementation/schedule, this is similar to what was reported in FY22. There has been no improvement because, despite the development of a national MRV system in FY22, data collection has not been launched yet resulting in system operation delays. A consultant has been hired to conduct the computer networking of the developed systems and conduct follow-up trainings on data entry into the system.</p> <p>Lastly, in FY23, 20% of the outcome indicators are overdue, which is similar to what was reported in FY22. There were challenges in decision-making on the GHGI sectors by the BNCC. As a result of this, only the GHGI of the public health sector will be done as part of the project.</p>	Unchanged

COMPONENT 3	Capacity building for relevant national agencies and stakeholders on transparency activities.
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Outcome 3.1.:	Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, NatComs and BURs, procedures for tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections
Outcome 3.2.:	National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome indicator 3.1.1: Number of key stakeholders trained on the use of climate action monitoring tools	At least 58 ministerial staff + relevant stakeholders (including CSOs, private sector, universities; 28 men, 30 women), 22 Regional Focal Points and BNCC staff (2 men, 3 women) trained to effectively monitor activities and report toward key climate targets. At least 25 relevant ministerial technicians (13 women, 12 men) + 5 BNCCC staff (2 women, 3 men) trained in operations/maintenance of equipment during one training workshop session. At least 12 trainers (6 men + 6 women) trained to support long-term climate monitoring sustainability.	192 key stakeholders trained (80 women and 112 men) 103 (62 men and 41 women) stakeholders have been trained on Equipment and the 2006 IPCC software. 12 national experts from sectors (4 women and 8 men) trained	CA	During this capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 sectoral training modules have been developed, - 2 ToT Technical workshops (@10 days each) have taken place. - 192 (80 women and 112 men) Stakeholders from Energy, LULUF, Industrial Processes, Transportation, Agriculture and Livestock, and Waste sectors have benefited from the trainings. - 12 national experts from mitigation sectors (4 women and 8 men) trained. - 103 (62 men and 41 women) stakeholders have been trained on Equipment and the 2006 IPCC software.
Outcome indicator 3.2.1: Number of persons involved in decision-making processes trained	At least 40 CNCC members (19 men, 21 women) trained on climate change monitoring and on Paris Agreement Transparency requirements, to boost climate change mainstreaming in their respective sector and to have the capacity to validate and comment on national reports	13 CNCC members (4 Men and 9 women) trained	CA	CNCC members participated in the second training workshops on Articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, mitigation measures and their effects and finally on measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) with the 15 training modules developed. They were trained in order to strengthen their capacities with the transparency activities of the Paris Agreement and climate change monitoring and the validation and review of national reports. The number of CNCC trained is below the target of 40 set in the programming phase, this is because the updated list of active

⁷ **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				CNCC is currently 33, from 14 institutions. Only 13 members were available for the training.

COMPONENT 3 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	<p>The rating for <u>Component 3</u> is Highly Satisfactory because 100% of the indicators have been completed. The justification is provided below.</p> <p>In FY22, 100% of outcome indicators under Component 3 were reported as delayed whereas, in FY23, 100% of the outcome indicators are reported as complete. This improvement is attributed to the procurement of consultants who successfully prepared the training modules and conducted the trainings. Notably, the current roster of active CNCC members stands at 33. However, only 13 individuals (4 men and 9 women) were trained due to their availability.</p>	Increasing

c. Overall Project Results Rating

OVERALL PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION RATING

OVERALL RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND ⁸
S	<p>The overall project rating is Satisfactory (S) because of 81% of the of the outcome indicators have been completed, resulting to a 37% increase from FY22 where 44% of the outcome indicators were completed. Detailed justification is provided below:</p> <p>On average, based on the FY23 progress update of Components 1, 2, and 3 in section b above and summarized below: only 9% of the outcome indicators are delayed/overdue, while in FY22, 40% of the outcome indicators were delayed/overdue. This is a 31% improvement because of successful recruitment of consultants which had stalled in FY22. Most of the activities caught up with delays in FY23, however, there were delays in decision making of the GHGI sectors by the BNCCC. Only the GHGI of the public health sector will be done as part of the project and this takes time. A no cost extension to December 2023 has been granted to allow time to finalize this.</p> <p>On average, based on the FY23 progress update of Components 1, 2, and 3 in section b above and summarized below: 73% of the outcome indicators have been completed and 18% are pending completion. This is a 31% improvement in project progress, in FY22, only 45% of activities were completed. This improvement is as a result of resumption of normal working operations resuming after the stringent restrictions that were put in place due to the Coronavirus were lifted in Madagascar and globally. This led to recruitment of consultants who supported the implementation of activities.</p>	Increasing

⁸ Rating trend: Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

	<p><u>Summary of the FY23 performance by component</u></p> <p><i>FY23: percentage of outcome indicators delayed/overdue.</i> Component 1: 0% of outcome indicators are delayed/overdue. Component 2: 20% of outcome indicators are delayed/overdue. Component 3: 0% of outcome indicators are delayed/overdue.</p> <p><i>FY23: percentage of outcome indicators completed and pending completion.</i> Component 1: 100% of outcome indicators are completed. Component 2: 60% of outcome indicators are completed and 20% are pending completion. Component 3: 100% of outcome indicators are completed.</p>	
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d. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
Since the project is nearing its end, the government of Madagascar should start identifying and devising sustainable measures towards utilizing the developed national MRV system, such as routine capacity-building sessions to ensure that the built capacity is continued especially under component 3.	CI Madagascar/BNCCC	31 st December 2023
As indicated in the FY23 update, the preparation of the public health sector GHGI is ongoing and this activity takes time. The team should be cognizant of this and plan accordingly to avoid another no-cost extension which likely focus on ensuring one activity is finalized.	CI Madagascar/BNCCC	31 st December 2023
This project is nearing its end, hence, need to start pinpointing entry points for the next phase of the CBIT Project.	CI Madagascar/BNCCC	30 th August 2024

SECTION III: PROJECT RISKS STATUS AND RATING

a. Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation Plan

This section describes the activities implemented to manage and reduce high, substantial, modest, and low risks of the project. This section has three parts:

- a. Ratings for the progress towards implementing measures to mitigate project risks and a project risks annual reassessment
- b. Recommendations for improving project risks management.

Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation and Plan Project Risks Annual Reassessment

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY23 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
Risk 1: Change of key personnel within Ministries	Ongoing dialogue with stakeholders will increase awareness and ensure minimal impacts of any changes. Furthermore, it was suggested during the consultations that training should focus mainly on sectoral technicians. For the sake of frequent changes by departmental managers, Outcome 3.2 targets will also be at the technician level.	Continuous dialogue, consultation, training, and involvement of sectoral technicians during the implementation of activities.	IS	<p>During FY23, the project invited new staff from ministries during the consultative workshops and trainings as they were appointed. We have noticed lately that the technicians who participated in the consultation workshops and training for each sector did not change much. The director General and the Permanent Secretaries changed.</p> <p>Stakeholders within ministries have benefited from capacity building workshops organized by the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 78 relevant ministerial technicians (45 men, 33 women) have received training on Green House Gas Inventory. - 87 relevant ministerial technicians (48 men, 39 women) have received training on articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, mitigation measures and their effects and 	High	High	Unchanged

⁹ **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

¹⁰ **Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY23 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
				finally on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).			
Risk 2: Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners and poor cooperation between participating institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation, and management decisions. A steering committee will be set up to discuss difficult issues such as the sectoral stakeholder level of involvement and other issues such as data confidentiality. Roles and responsibilities will be explicit. An awareness campaign at all levels that promote the national transparency framework ownership will be conducted from the official launch of the project. Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgment of efforts and achievements by each institution. 	<p>Participation of stakeholders and representatives of each sector from the beginning of the project and throughout the project implementation phase</p> <p>Project Steering committee set up and meets Annually.</p> <p>Information on roles and responsibilities of the steering committee shared with stakeholders.</p>	IS	<p>During FY23, the project involved all stakeholders and the new staff from ministries during the consultative, presentative, and validation workshops.</p> <p>Regarding cooperation, it was noted that the representatives of each sector cooperated well in the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The 4th PSC meeting was held on October 5, 2022, to discuss the project implementation progress, the workplan for fiscal year 2023.</p> <p>A co-financing report from the Ministry of Public Health in the amount of \$10,000, materialized as of June 2022, was received during Q1FY23.</p> <p>A co-financing report from Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons in the amount of \$47,990 materialized as of June 2022 was received during Q2FY23.</p>	High	Low	Decreasing
Risk 3: Unavailability of skill sets	During the PPG phase, sectoral consultations showed that the country has a huge need for the	A capacity needs assessment was conducted to identify the	IS	To date, 192 people (80 women and 112 men) have received training on GHGI and MRV, Mitigation measures and Paris agreement: 26 BNCC staff (17	High	Moderate	Decreasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY23 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
	<p>ETF elements. These needs concern GHG inventories, the identification of mitigation options, the assessment of climate risks, and the identification of adaptation options, reporting, and database management systems. QA/QC, etc. CBIT Madagascar provides capacity building regarding the needed skills</p>	<p>technical and institutional gaps and pinpoint the CBIT Madagascar entry points.</p> <p>Training to stakeholders organized.</p> <p>Link the project to national activities and budgets as well as other resources including financial mechanisms under UNFCCC.</p>		<p>men, 9 women) and 166 people from other ministerial and other relevant stakeholders (95 men and 71 women).</p> <p>MOUs between MEDD and Agriculture and Livestock sector were signed, and a ceremony of computer equipment and office supplies endowment took place on July 12, 2022.</p> <p>The development of the NDC implementation plan (PMO) made possible to link the project to national activities.</p> <p>There was also a link between the project and long-term national low-carbon strategies. Another project funded by UNDP oversees the development of the long-term national low carbon strategies. The group of consultants working on the update of NDC considered the directions from the long-term national low carbon strategies document.</p> <p>In addition, the national gender and climate change strategy was developed. The strategy is to promote gender mainstreaming, gender equality in all activities related to adaptation, mitigation; to promote gender equality and gender empowerment in the implementation of the UNFCCC, AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT; and to implement the Lima Enhanced Gender Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan.</p>			

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY23 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
Risk 4: Inadequate and inaccurate data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National technicians at the central and decentralized level, involved in the collection, processing, and transfer of data identified and then trained in database management systems. Data collection equipment and tools granted to the ministerial departments, including user manual. Data collection using easily usable templates 	Data collection equipment and tools were granted to the ministerial departments	IS	<p>Computers, Microsoft licenses, Antivirus, internet connection, and office supplies purchased and provided to the MEDD (forest/biodiversity sector and 20 Regional Focal Points), Public health, Energy, Water, Waste, Transportation, Fisheries, and Industry sectors in FY22 and Agriculture and livestock sector in FY23 (July 2022).</p> <p>The total number of sectors that received support is 9.</p> <p>In FY23, the project provided to the BNCC a more powerful server for the National MRV system.</p>	High	Moderate	Decreasing
Risk 5: Data sharing and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement of stakeholders to collect and hand over required data and information. Sectoral stakeholders' involvement will be governed by regulations that anticipate issues of participation and cooperation. A series of Memorandum of Understanding or sub-contracts between the MEEF and departments responsible for the coordination of sectoral activities will materialize the entry into force of the regulation on sectoral data collection, processing, and sharing 	Signature of MOU between MEDD and departments responsible for the coordination of sectoral activities.	IS	Signature of MOU between MEDD and 8 departments responsible for the coordination of sectoral activities.	Substantial	Moderate	Decreasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY23 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
Risk 6: Problem with high-level political will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dialogue with the Government of Madagascar will be maintained and strengthened to enable guidance, support, and endorsement of program activities. Awareness-raising amongst key ministries and decision-makers, coupled with a strong stakeholder involvement plan. 	Dialogue with representatives of the Government was initiated and maintained.	IS	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the previous Secretary-general participated to the validation of the implementation plan of the NDC. The NDC and the implementation plan were validated by the government council in November 2022.</p> <p>Representatives from key ministries and decision-makers participated in the consultation workshops, validation workshops, and training on GHG Inventory.</p>	Substantial	Low	Decreasing
Risk 7: Problem of coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation, and management decisions. Explicit roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in sectoral monitoring systems, considering potential responsibilities overlap while sharing regular updates on the progress. Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgment of efforts and achievements by each institution. 	Stakeholders' participation involved from the beginning in design and implementation.	IS	<p>The project continues to engage stakeholders in the project implementation.</p> <p>The roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in the sectoral monitoring system are explained during the signature of the MOU with each sector. Signature of MOUs with sectors are completed.</p> <p>Regular reporting and monitoring of progress will be done by the BNCCREDD+ Team.</p> <p>A steering committee meeting was organized on October 5, 2022, to report the realization during FY22, monitoring of progress, and validate the annual budget and activities for the current fiscal year 23.</p>	Substantial	Low	Decreasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY23 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
	Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held.						
Risk 8: Project sustainability: lack of funding beyond the project cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project will be linked to baseline national activities and budgets, as well as other resources including financial mechanisms under UNFCCC. The project should also benefit from the support of the Climate Change Foundation established by the “Sustainable Landscapes of Eastern Madagascar” project funded by the Green Climate Fund. 	The Director National of the Project oversees the coordination of the CBIT project with other national activities and budgets.	IS	<p>It is acknowledged that there are factors beyond the team’s control that might affect the sustainability of project results e.g., high turnover of Government personnel and getting trainees to dedicate more time to the trainings remains a challenge since their job descriptions are broader than climate change. In the meantime, the following is being undertaken to enhance the sustainability of project results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that the trainees are selected from Government institutions and the National Steering Committee on Climate Change. Training young people since most experts are retiring. Incentivizing people to attend the training e.g., a certificate will be provided after completing the training and encouraging them to contribute to other projects such as the preparation of Biennial Update Reports (BURs) <p>GEF8 will fund a follow-up CBIT Project that will build on the results of this project.</p>	High	High	Unchanged
Risk 9: Impacts of COVID-19 Baseline risk rating: High	N/A	N/A as cases of COVID-19 have subsided in Madagascar and globally.	IS	As cases of COVID-19 have subsided in Madagascar and globally.	High	Low	Decreasing

OVERALL RATING OF PROJECT RISKS	JUSTIFICATION	RISK RATING TREND ¹¹
Low	<p>The Risk Rating for FY23 is Low</p> <p>In FY23, 22% of the identified risks are rated high and 44%% are rated Low. On this basis, the risk rating trend has improved in FY23. This improvement is attributed to the fact that the project is nearing completion hence there are very few activities under implementation.</p> <p>In this fiscal year, the two risks identified in FY22 have persisted. The change of key personnel within Ministries and the lack of funding beyond the project cycle threaten project sustainability. However, the mitigation measures to reduce the impact, more specifically, continuous dialogue and engagement with key stakeholders have been steady, especially in the consultation workshops and training. The continuity of the project will be considered in the upcoming GEF cycles.</p>	Decreasing

b. Recommendations

MITIGATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
Since the project is nearing its end, the project team should start identifying areas that need additional support in preparation for CBIT II if funding is secured.	CI-Madagascar/BNCC	30th August 2024
Monitor the implementation of GHGI for the attenuation sectors (energy, transportation, agriculture, waste, AFOLU) which will be done under the Biennial Update Report as recommended by Climate Change Focal Point.	CI-Madagascar/BNCC	30th December 2023

¹¹ **Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

SECTION IV: PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND RATING

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESMF plans, as well as recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESMF plans, when needed. This section is divided into seven parts:

- a. Progress towards complying with the CI-GEF Agency’s ESMF
- b. Information on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement
- c. Information on the progress towards achieving gender sensitive measures/targets.
- d. Information on the implementation of the accountability and grievance mechanism
- e. ESMF lessons learned, and Knowledge Management Products developed and disseminated.
- f. Overall project ESMF implementation rating
- g. Recommendations

a. Progress towards complying with the CI-GEF Agency’s ESMF

MINIMUM ESMF INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR STATUS	CUMULATIVE STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹²	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM					
1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project’s Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	4 types of complaints received from 10 groups of stakeholders.	No complaints received to date	No complaints received to date	IS	<p>The CBIT team had a meeting with ESMF team at CI-GEF on January 25, 2023, to discuss the evolution of the effort on the AGM in the project.</p> <p>Despite all the AGM activities carried out since the beginning of the project (poster, Ad hoc Committee AGM, focal point, meetings, sensitizations at National and Regional level), no complaints have been received so far.</p> <p>The following recommendations have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to communicate the existence of the AGM on a regular basis. Display the poster.

¹² **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

MINIMUM ESMF INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR STATUS	CUMULATIVE STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹²	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let people know that there will be no retaliation, so they do not have to be afraid to launch grievances. • Find other ways, better suited to the context, to collect grievances, for example through meetings or workshops. • Possibility to receive anonymous grievances even if there is a risk of not finding a solution.
2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved	100% of conflict and complaint cases received are resolved.	No complaints received to date	No complaints received to date	IS	The Ad-hoc Grievance Committee is in place. All members trained are still part of the project.
GENDER MAINSTREAMING					
1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations)	Men 136 Women 144	Men 188 Women 174	Men 632 Women 536	IS	<p>The cumulative number to date is 1,156 people (620 men, 536 women)</p> <p>FY20: 121 people (61 men, 60 women)</p> <p>FY21: 415 new people (209 men, 206 women)</p> <p>FY22: 258 new people (162 men, 96 women)</p> <p>FY23: 362 new people (188 men, 174 women)</p> <p>NOTE: The numbers that were provided for FY20, FY21, and FY22 double-counted individuals, and this has now been rectified.</p>
2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g., employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights,	Men 68 Women 72	Men 71 Women 49	Men 170 Women 115	IS	<p>The main benefits of this project are capacity building in Paris Agreement transparency activities.</p> <p>To date: 285 people were trained (170 men (60%) and 115 women (40%)). The number of people who received benefits per year:</p>

MINIMUM ESMF INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR STATUS	CUMULATIVE STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹²	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
equipment, leadership roles) from the project.					<p>FY20: 21 people (7 men and 14 women) FY21: 82 new people (52 men, 30 women) FY22: 62 new people (40 men, 22 women). FY23: 120 new people (71 men, 49 women)</p> <p>NOTE: The numbers that were provided for FY20, FY21, and FY22 double-counted individuals, and this has now been rectified.</p>
3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g., management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects)	7 Strategies (at least the next sectors: Energy, Industrial processes, Waste, Water resources, Forestry and biodiversity, public health, and Agriculture	1 strategy developed: The Gender and Climate change Strategy was validated at national level on December 14, 2022.	2 strategies developed: - The National Climate Change Strategy for Forest and Biodiversity sector which includes gender considerations. - The Gender and Climate change Strategy for Madagascar.	CA	<p>To-date: 2 strategies that include gender considerations have been developed: The National Climate Change Strategy for Forest and Biodiversity sector which includes gender considerations and The Gender and Climate change Strategy for Madagascar.</p> <p>See the breakdown below: FY20: (0) No new strategies, plans, or policies derived from the project that had included gender considerations. FY21: (1) The National climate change strategy for the Forest and biodiversity sector includes gender consideration. FY22: (0) No new strategies, plans, or policies derived from the project that had included gender considerations. FY23: (1) strategy: The Gender and Climate change Strategy for Madagascar</p>
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT					

MINIMUM ESMF INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR STATUS	CUMULATIVE STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹²	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION												
1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis.	11	11	105	IS	<p>105 institutions engaged to date: 28 government agencies, 59 civil society organizations, 18 Private Sector involved in the project implementation phase.</p> <p>Stakeholder groups engaged to-date (FY20,21,22,23): Three (3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • CSOs • Private sector <p>NOTE: The numbers that were provided for FY20, FY21, and FY22 double-counted institutions, and this has now been rectified hence the reduction in numbers.</p>												
2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>Women</td> </tr> <tr> <td>139</td> <td>125</td> </tr> </table>	Men	Women	139	125	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>Women</td> </tr> <tr> <td>188</td> <td>174</td> </tr> </table>	Men	Women	188	174	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>Women</td> </tr> <tr> <td>620</td> <td>536</td> </tr> </table>	Men	Women	620	536	IS	<p>To date 1,156 people (620 men, 536 women)</p> <p>FY20: 121 people (61 men, 60 women)</p> <p>FY21: 415 new people (209 men, 206 women)</p> <p>FY22: 258 new people (162 men, 96 women)</p> <p>FY23: 362 new people (188 men, 174 women)</p> <p>NOTE: The numbers that were provided for FY20, FY21, and FY22 double-counted individuals, and this has now been rectified.</p>
Men	Women																
139	125																
Men	Women																
188	174																
Men	Women																
620	536																
3. Number of engagement (e.g., meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	40	15	75	IS	<p>To date (FY21, FY22, FY23): 75 engagements. See the breakdown below:</p> <p>FY20: 04 engagements</p> <p>FY21: 31 engagements:</p> <p>FY22: 25 engagements</p> <p>FY23: 15 engagements</p> <p>NOTE: The number of engagement in FY22 is 25, and not 20 as captured in FY22 PIR. This was an error in counting the numbers</p>												

b. Information on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement

The number of people (sex-disaggregated) that have been involved in the project implementation phase including workshops, trainings to date is 1,156 (620 men, 536 women) while the target is 264.

The number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase to date is 105. So far, 28 government agencies, 59 civil society organizations, and 18 Private Sector were involved in the project implementation phase while the target is 11.

The number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc.) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase to date is 75 while the target is 40.

In brief, the target was surpassed in number as well as in type of group of stakeholders. Although the numbers reported in FY21 & 22 cumulated the number of stakeholders and double-counted them, this was rectified in FY23, and it can be concluded that the project involved more stakeholders than expected. The team focused its effort on including all stakeholders identified and listed in the stakeholder engagement plan. It could also be due to the frequent change of key personnel within Ministries and sectors, the increase in number of engagements with stakeholders, and the new stakeholders that participated in the project implementation such as Television, radio station, journalists, and other national and non-governmental organization working in the field of climate change.

The BNCCREDD+ within the ministry of the environment has requested the project of inviting journalists and TV for major events honored by the minister, or for endowment ceremonies. They provided CBIT with a list of journalists and TV channels working with the ministry.

Thanks to the involvement of journalists and television, public awareness of climate change transparency activities was raised, and the project was promoted nationally through local newspapers and television news.

Good practices in engaging with all necessary stakeholders:

Working in collaboration with BNCC within the Ministry of Environment facilitated the effectiveness of the engagement of the stakeholders from the sectors involved by NDC.

During the implementation of project activities, considering the following points as major recommendations:

- Ensuring the project intervention activities met national objectives and project scope.
- Prioritization of country needs that are relevant to the context of the project.

Sharing information with all stakeholders is among the CBIT Project strategy to raise awareness and help create enthusiasm in combatting climate change in Madagascar. Thus, many documents elaborated during the Project have been shared through different channels: CBIT Global Coordination Platform, CIGEF website, workshops/meetings/trainings organized by the project.

Continuous dialogue, consultation, training, and involvement of sectoral technicians since the beginning of the project and during the implementation of phase contributed to the raise of stakeholder engagement.

c. Information on the progress towards achieving gender sensitive measures/targets.

All the activities anticipated by the GMP were implemented and were monitored on time according to the gender indicators validated in the project document. During this reporting period (FY23), the project has been gender mainstreamed at all levels. The project considers 3 key gender mainstreaming indicators. First, the project reports the number of men and women who participated in project activities, second, the number of men and women that received benefits monitored, and last, the number of strategies, plans, and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations.

Regarding the integration of gender in the project activities, to date, 115 women (40%) have received benefits (e.g.: trainings) offered by the project, and 536 (46%) women participated in the project activities in workshops, meetings, and consultations. The project has exceeded the targets set in the stakeholder engagement plan in terms of the number of people involved in the project implementation phase and those receiving benefits.

So far, the participation rate of women in the project implementation phase is approximately about 46%. The percentage is almost the same as initially planned (47%). An increase in numbers compared with previous years has been noted. The number of women that received benefits (e.g., trainings) offer by the project is 115 (40%). The percentage is under the initially planned (51%) because we overestimated the proportion in the target. During the consultation of the stakeholders in the PPG phase, we thought that women's participation would be higher whereas this is not the case. The majority of technicians working in each sector were men.

Compared to the initial target approved in GMP, the project did not reach the proportion of participation of women vs men set at the programming phase. However, the project has surpassed the target in terms of number and implicated more women and men than planned.

Unintended result:

Development and validation of the Gender and Climate Change Strategy for Madagascar in order to:

- Strengthen gender mainstreaming, gender equality in all activities related to adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation (Financing, Technology Transfer and Capacity Building)
- Promote gender equality, consider gender empowerment in the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement
- Implement the enhanced Lima Gender Work Programme and its gender action plan

The second NDC of Madagascar was developed and included gender dimension. The implementation and monitoring plan of this NDC2 has also taken gender actions into account in the funding schemes.

In order to improve the decision-making participation of women in their capacity to validate and comment on national reports and to strengthen their capacities with the transparency activities of the Paris Agreement and climate change monitoring, 9 women out of 13 CNCC members were trained on articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, mitigation measures and their effects and finally on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

Recommendations to continue advancing towards gender sensitive targets:

Strengthen the government institutions to implement the strategy. Sectors that formally adopt the strategy will estimate costs of its implementation and plans to dedicate budget.

d. Information on the implementation of the accountability and grievance mechanism

AGM

The project team disclosed the AGM to stakeholders from the project inception workshop in September 2019.

The Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Ad Hoc committee was in place in FY 20. The members were appointed during the first workshop on AGM, organized by the Project management Unit, in October 2020. The committee members are also members of the Project Steering committee and composed by the representatives of government officials, private sector and collectivity organization.

The ToRs of the AGM ad hoc committee describing their roles and responsibilities were shared and presented during the 1st meeting. Posters on AGM were distributed to the representative of each sector for display purposes, and it was also dispatched at regional level.

A meeting was also held in March 2022, to present again the AGM and collect challenges in collecting griefs. During steering committee meetings, the team presented results on grief management and discussed with them the challenges of collecting grievances, and together find ways to improve the mechanism.

Despite efforts of Project management Unit in raising awareness of the existing AGM, no complaints have been received so far.

The project team continued to communicate the AGM during workshops and meetings. A meeting with CI-GEF ESMF team was organized in January 2023 in order to overcome challenges. The following recommendations have been made:

- Continue to communicate the existence of the AGM on a regular basis.
- Display the poster.
- Let people know that there will be no retaliation, so they don't have to be afraid.
- Find other ways to collect grievances, for example through meetings or workshops.
- Possibility to receive anonymous grievances even if there is a risk to find a solution.

CBIT continues to communicate the existence of AGM. The AGM Focal point contacted each member of the Ad-hoc Grievance Committee at the end of January 2023 regarding the existence of the AGM. And the poster was shared electronically.

The project team will inform stakeholders at the next workshop about the possibility of sending anonymous grievances even if there is a risk of finding a solution.

e. ESMF lessons learned and Knowledge Management Products (KMPs)¹³ developed and disseminated.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

So far, the project has reached more stakeholders than planned in the stakeholder engagement plan during the implementation phase. The number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase to date is: 28 government agencies, 59 civil society organizations, and 18 Private Sectors while the target is 11. The implementation of the project's activities has always involved stakeholders from different sectors and institutions whether through consultations, validation workshops, awareness-raising, or training. This is to ensure their continued engagement and future appropriation of processes. The establishment of MOU with each sector is also very important. The roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in the sectoral monitoring system are explained in the MOU. At the very start of the project, involving the private sector was a major challenge. Today, 18 private sectors are involved, mainly in workshops and training courses.

The numbers may not be entirely accurate due to the double counting of stakeholders in FY21 & 22, but they are rectified in FY23.

GENDER

At the end of the project, the objective concerning the number of women that received benefits (e.g.: trainings) offer by the project (+51%) was not reached. It was difficult to have equal gender representation in the implementation of the project activities. As lessons learned on the Gender Mainstreaming Plan, we must be careful about the estimation of the proportion in the target. We thought that women's participation would be higher during the preparation of the PRODOC, but this is not the case during the implementation phase. The majority of technicians working in each sector were men.

The decision to put in place a gender and climate change strategy helped in assessing Madagascar progress towards the implementation of the "Lima work Programme on gender" and its gender equality action plan, and in identifying gaps and proposing recommendations to achieve the National Gender and Climate Change strategy.

AGM

AGM aims to collect and resolve complaints related to the development and implementation of the national Transparency framework. No complaints were received. Zero complaints could be attributed to a lack of awareness towards stakeholders or lack of monitoring from the AGM focal point. It could also be interpreted as an absence of potential conflicts from external stakeholders that might affect or hinder the implementation of sectoral policies, programs and action plans. The CBIT project management unit continued to raise awareness on the main objectives of the AGM. Outreach and communication sessions have been conducted to achieve the objectives during meetings, workshops, even during field mission. The electronic versions of the report of the establishment of the ad-hoc committee, the poster and the complaints/grievances collection template have been shared with the relevant sectors.

KM

- A web portal www.cbit-madagascar.mg was created to manage all NDC transparency information and data, including publicly accessible information. The web portal contents were updated, and new functionalities were added. National and international documents as well as the documents produced by the project are available on the website in French.
- 5 documents developed under the project implementation were uploaded to the Global Coordination platform for Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). They are still inaccessible to the public because the platform is currently being revamped.
- Several Knowledge Management (KM) products related to the project have been produced by the PMU:
 - 1 brochure: The products were printed and shared with the public and stakeholders.

¹³ Knowledge Management Products are those that are both intended to transmit knowledge but at the same time enable action by their audiences. For example, a lesson learned report, compilation of good practices and recommendations, etc.

- 6 executive summaries of Adaptation methodological guidelines were printed and will be shared to sectors.
- 1 factsheet was developed and validated by BNCC.
- One informative day was organized in the Ihorombe, region of Madagascar to share information on climate change/environmental issues.

f. Overall project ESMF implementation rating *(To be completed by the CI-GEF Agency)*

SUMMARY: PROJECT ESMF IMPLEMENTATION RATING BY TYPE OF PLAN		
ESMF PLAN REQUIRED BY THE PROJECT	CURRENT FY23 IMPLEMENTATION RATING	RATING TREND
Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	S	Increasing
Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)	S	Decreasing
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	HS	Unchanged

OVERALL PROJECT ESMF IMPLEMENTATION RATING

RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
S	During this period the project took a more active approach to disseminating their grievance mechanism among stakeholders, by resharing the posters and communicating on the mechanism in project activities, such as workshops. Despite this, the project has not received any grievances. In relation to the GMP, with the review of the past data to avoid double counting, the project increased in gender parity both in participants (48% women during this FY) and beneficiaries (40%) for this PIR. Despite the project has overachieved their numeric target for both men and women, it still hasn't achieved its percentage target (which anticipated more women than men). On the policies, plans or strategies that incorporate gender considerations, the project achieved an important outcome by completing the country's "Gender and Climate Change Strategy" that was officially adopted. Despite this outstanding achievement, the project team confirmed that they do not have plans to develop any other plans or strategies (at sectoral levels) that incorporate gender considerations, and this will mean that target will not be met. For the SEP, the project has exceeded all targets set.	Decreasing

g. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
The project team should re-evaluate if there are any opportunities to incorporate gender considerations in any of the strategies/plans that are still under development.	PMU	June 2024
The project should share their experience in developing the "Gender and Climate Change Strategy" with other CI-GEF projects teams as part of a peer-to-peer exchange exercise, especially relevant for CBIT projects. The project is also encouraged to share their ESMF experiences and lessons learned with other projects at CI-Madagascar.	PMU (with support of the CI-GEF Agency)	June 2024

SECTION V: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LESSONS LEARNED

Required topics.

1. Knowledge activities/products (when applicable), as outlined in the knowledge management plan approved at CEO endorsement/approval.

The project knowledge management activities involve monitoring activities, reporting and data dissemination and sharing activities.

Sharing information with all stakeholders is among the CBIT Project strategies to raise awareness and to create enthusiasm in combatting climate change in Madagascar. Thus, many documents elaborated during the Project have been shared through different channels: CBIT Global Coordination Platform, CIGEF website, CBIT Madagascar portal web, workshops/meetings/trainings organized by the project.

- A web portal www.cbit-madagascar.mg was created to manage all NDC transparency information and data, including information available to the public. The web portal will ensure a constant and effective exchange among stakeholders and to share information. Sectoral stakeholders were trained to facilitate data sharing.
- Design and operationalization of a network of Madagascar's MRV systems to ensure that the national MRV system within the BNCCREDD+/MEDD and the sectorial MRV system (Waste within the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Transport within the Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Madagascar; AFOLU within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Energy within the Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons; and Industrial processes within the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumption).
- Upload and publication of project reports and documents to the Global Coordination platform for Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).
- Publication of articles on the project results and achievements on local newspapers.
- Several Knowledge Management (KM) products related to the project have been produced by the PMU such as factsheets, brochures. The products were published and shared with the sectoral departments and stakeholders.
- Participation of the CBIT Project Management Unit within NCC in 2 COPs (COP26 and COP27). The total number of beneficiaries is 9 (3 women and 6 men).
- Two informative days were organized in two Regions of Madagascar: Menabe and Ihorombe, to share information on climate change/environmental issues.

Additional topics (please choose two)

2. Engagement of the private sector

The involvement of the private sector during the project implementation was a real challenge. Several private sectors were identified during the PPG phase.

At the inception workshop of the CBIT project, which took place on September 25, 2019, only 1 representative from the private sector out of 40 participants contributed.

Only private operators working in hydrocarbon subsectors identified during the PPG phase participated to consultation workshops. The same for promoters working in the development of waste management. The team continued to involve them during the consultation, validation workshops and training. The project team has closely monitored the involvement of the private sector in the implementation of the project by:

- Maintaining a continuous dialogue with them through consultation, workshops, and training.
- Involving private sectors to the improvement of the Madagascar climate change monitoring system to ensure their continued engagement and future appropriation of processes.

To date 18 Private Sectors were involved in the project implementation phase.

3. Scientific and technological issues
4. Interpretation and application of GEF guidelines
5. Financial management and co-financing
6. Project institutional arrangements, including project governance.
7. Capacity building

One of the objectives of the CBIT Madagascar project is to strengthen the capacities of sectoral and other relevant stakeholders on transparency activities. Under component 3, international consultants were hired to develop training modules on greenhouse gas inventories and articles 4, 6, 7, and 9 to 13 of the Paris Agreement.

- 25 modules were developed.
- A series of training sessions were organized for the sectors. 2 Technical Workshops (@10 days each) have taken place to train stakeholders using the developed modules.
- The number of persons trained was 192 (80 women and 112 men). They were from the following sectors Energy, LULUF, Industrial Processes, Transportation, Agriculture and Livestock, and Waste sector.
- 78 technicians (45 men and 33 women) and 14 BNCC staff (8 men and 6 women) were trained on Equipment and the 2006 IPCC software.
- 13 CNCC members (4 Men and 9 women) were trained on articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, mitigation measures and their effects and finally on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

PHASE I TRAINING:

The general objective of the first training workshops was to: (i) build the capacity of national experts on the five (5) volumes of the 2006 IPCC methodology and its software for all sectors, the collection, analysis, and archiving of all data and information necessary for the realization of greenhouse gas inventories and the compilation of the national inventory; and (ii) improve the quality of GHG inventories within the framework of the NCs and the RBT on CC.

The training workshop was divided into twenty (20) sessions composed of ten (10) modules.

The training workshops, conducted through individual consultation, involved resource persons, and saw the participation of 147 persons (88 men and 59 women).

To achieve the objectives of the project in terms of GHG emissions estimation, recommendations were formulated by the training consultant to facilitate the work of greenhouse gas inventories.

PHASE II TRAINING:

The overall objective of the second training workshop was to:

- Strengthen the capacities of public institutions, national agencies and stakeholders concerned with the NDC, the market mechanisms of Article 6.2, 6.4 and 6.8 and the transparency activities of the Paris Agreement.
- Provide stakeholders with the tools to operationalize the developed mechanisms such as metadata systems, MRV system.

The training workshop was divided into 19 sessions composed of 15 modules. The training workshops, conducted through individual consultation, involved resource persons, and saw the participation of 121 persons (67 men and 54 women).

To achieve the objectives of the project in terms of building the capacity of national experts on Articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, (ii) building the capacity of national experts on the assessment of mitigation actions and their effects and (iii) building the capacity of national experts on the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, recommendations were formulated by the training consultants.

8. Implementation of safeguard policies, including gender mainstreaming, accountability and grievance mechanisms, stakeholder consultations
9. Factors that improve likelihood of long-term sustainability of project impacts

The CBIT Madagascar Project is well aligned with the Country's National priorities and is contributing towards the enhancement of climate transparency as envisioned The Madagascar UNFCCC Focal Point noted that the results of this project are feeding into the preparation of the National Communications, Biennial Update Report (BUR), and the Sectoral Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI). The UNFCCC Focal point is also keen on pursuing a CBIT Phase II project in GEF8 by building on the results of this project.

There is strong project ownership by stakeholders which is demonstrated through the active involvement of key stakeholders and buy-in from the Government. For instance:

- The Government of Madagascar (through the BNCCC Team, and the UNFCCC Focal Point) understand the importance of the CBIT and are committed to fulfilling the UNFCCC requirements. This is demonstrated through the extra effort the BNCCC team and UNFCCC Focal point put in to ensure the delivery of quality reports, recruitment of competent consultants, and the technical guidance they provide on a day-to-day basis to the Consultants. Overall, it is impactful and efficient to work with a team that is self-driven and understands the long-term impact of the CBIT.
- All the key stakeholders representing institutions from the priority Green House Gas (GHG) emitting sectors are participating in the technical trainings being offered by the CBIT Project. The Madagascar UNFCCC Focal Point noted that the trainings being offered by this Project are Madagascar's first technical training of this kind where technicians and all GHG Sector representatives are involved.
- The Madagascar UNFCCC Focal Point is hands-on and involved heavily in guiding and providing technical assistance to this project. This demonstrates buy-in from the Government and is key in ensuring that the results of the CBIT Project truly support Madagascar to meet the UNFCCC requirements.

To enhance the sustainability of project results:

- a. Ensuring that the trainees are selected from Government institutions and the National Steering Committee on Climate Change.
- b. Training young people since most experts are retiring.
- c. Incentivizing people to attend the training e.g., a certificate will be provided after completing the training and encouraging them to contribute to other projects such as the preparation of Biennial Update Reports (BURs)
- d. The international consultant undertaking the technical trainings recommended the following ways of enhancing the sustainability of results of future CBIT.

Projects in Madagascar - which CIGEF will factor into the design of the GEF8 CBIT II Project:

- Need for a working network between the BNCCC and the key institutions from the GHG emitting sectors: a GHG data sharing MoU between the BNCCC and key institutions from the GHG emitting sectors is one way of achieving this. The MoU should also stipulate the roles and responsibilities of each institution in data collection and sharing etc.
- A GHG data archive needs to be developed for Madagascar since currently, there is no archiving system.
- Empower government personnel through a learning-by-doing approach. For example, the Consultant's role should be to train, guide, and oversee the work while the Government personnel should undertake the actual tasks e.g., during the development of transparency systems such as MRVs, GHGIs, and the preparation of the reports such as the BURs, National Communications, etc.

10. Factors that encourage replication, including outreach, dissemination of lessons learned, and communications strategies.

SECTION VI: PROJECT GEOCODING

This section of the PIR documents the precise and specific geographic location(s) of activities supported by GEF investments based on information provided in the Project Document. The following information should be contained in this section:

- a. Geo Location Information of Project Location(s) for the current fiscal year
- b. Project Map and Coordinates from Project Document

Geo Location Information of Project Location(s) for the current fiscal year (add additional columns as needed)

Geo Location Information	Location No. 1	Location No. 2	Location No. 3
<p>CLASSIFICATION <i>Indicate whether the site is NEW (for new sites this FY23), EXISTING (already existing in the previous PIR) or CEO Endorsed/Approved (indicate whether the site is included at CEO Endorsement/Approval). Please add more columns for projects with more than 3 locations. Note: if the site is NEW, provide a justification in the box after this table</i></p>	Existing		
<p>GEO NAME ID <i>Provide the location's Geo Name ID in a numerical format. IDs are available in the GeoNames' geographical database covering all countries and containing millions of placenames with free access at: http://www.geonames.org.</i></p>	1070940		
<p>LOCATION NAME <i>Name of the geographic locations in which the activity is taking place. In instance when a GeoNames ID is provided above, the name of the said ID should be reflected. Otherwise, the location name provided will be considered as an exact location.</i></p>	Antananarivo		
<p>LATITUDE <i>Provide locations in Decimal Degrees WGS84 format, a notation expressing geographic coordinates as decimal fractions of a degree. Include at least four decimal points.</i></p>	-18.91368		
<p>LONGITUDE <i>Provide locations in Decimal Degrees WGS84 format, a notation expressing geographic coordinates as decimal fractions of a degree. Include at least four decimal points.</i></p>	47.53613		
<p>LOCATION DESCRIPTION <i>(Optional field) Text description that qualifies in a sentence or so the location in which an activity is taking place, such as for example "mini-grid energy system" or "park ranger site".</i></p>			
<p>ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION <i>(Optional field) Text description that qualifies in a sentence or so the activity taking place at the location, for example, "Installing a mini-grid energy system".</i></p>			

Please provide a justification regarding changes in location during implementation. Justifications should also be provided in the event the geographic location of key project activities cannot be provided at CEO Endorsement/Approval stage.

(Geo Name ID: Location Name)

Justification: Not Applicable

Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and image map where the project interventions took place. If available, please provide attachments as appropriate such as in the case of locations presented along geometric shapes in popular formats like shapefiles, KML and GeoJSON.

(Geo Name ID: Location Name)

Map:



APPENDIX I: PROJECT ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING

Rating		Overdue (O)	Delayed (D)	Not started on schedule (NS)	Under implementation on schedule (IS)	Completed/Achieved (CA)
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	HS					100%
Satisfactory (S)	S	20%				80%
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	MS	40%				60%
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	MU	60%				40%
Unsatisfactory (U)	U	80%				20%
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	HU	100%				0%

- **Highly Satisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project. The project can be presented as an example of “good practice” project,
- **Satisfactory:** 80% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; except for only 20% that are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Satisfactory:** 60% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 40% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Unsatisfactory:** 40% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 60% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Unsatisfactory:** only 20% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 80% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action, and
- **Highly Unsatisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) are overdue, and/or b) delayed in their implementation, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project.

APPENDIX II: RISK RATINGS

Rating	
Low (L)	L
Moderate (M)	M
Substantial (S)	S
High (H)	H

- **Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
- **Moderate Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
- **Substantial Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
- **High Risk:** There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

APPENDIX III: PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT EXPECTED OUTPUTS

INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome 1.1 Institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement assessed and recommendations developed				
Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of assessments of the current institutional arrangements to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement	One assessment of the current institutional arrangements to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement	One assessment of the current institutional arrangements was conducted.	CA	Task completed in FY20
Outcome 1.2 Policies, strategies, and programs that enhance climate accounting transparency are developed and deployed through a collaborative process between the National Bureau on Climate Change and all relevant stakeholders (Parliament, Ministries, and other relevant stakeholders)				
Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms assessed	At least eight sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms assessed	8 sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms assessed. The policies are for the following 8 sectors: Forests and biodiversity, Water, Waste, Public health, IPPU, Agriculture and livestock, Transport, and Energy sectors.	CA	Task completed in FY20.
Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of recommendations for policies, strategies, and programs for each of the eight NDC sectors targeted by the project, merged in one compilation report with a summary note to decision-makers developed	At least three recommendations for policies, strategies, and programs developed for each of the eight NDC sectors to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement.	Policy brief capturing at least 4 recommendations for each of the eight NDC sectors to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement (PA). These were: 1) recommendations for raising awareness and sensitization of stakeholders concerned by the NDC, on climate change 2) recommendations for policymakers on improving the institutional	CA	Task completed in FY21.

¹⁴ **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
		<p>arrangement for PA transparency reporting and 3) recommendations for improving sectoral data management policies and reporting mechanisms that consider transparency for each of the 8 NDC sectors. 4) Strategic recommendations on the funding of actions and support, quality assurance, and validation procedures for the eight NDC sectors</p>		
<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3: Number of operational plans for NDC implementation and monitoring, including strategic, regulatory, and operational recommendations developed and employed</p>	<p>1 operational plan for NDC implementation and monitoring developed and employed.</p>	<p>1 operational implementation plan and monitoring of the NDC2 developed</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Task completed in FY23 The NDC of Madagascar was updated before establishing the operational implementation and monitoring plan.</p> <p>Both documents were validated by sectors, the MEDD, and the Council of Ministers and the Government Council in early November 2022.</p> <p>A synthesis document of the NDC2 of Madagascar and its implementation plan was developed to serve as an executive summary for decision-makers.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 Guidelines and policies for the implementation of transparency-related activities developed such as calculating baselines and references levels for all emissions and removals and for developing MRV frameworks and institutional infrastructures</p>				
<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1: Guidelines and methodologies for the calculation of baselines and reference levels are developed and adapted to the national context</p>	<p>At least 4 methodological guidelines - for AFOLU, Energy, Industrial Processes, and Waste developed.</p>	<p>6 methodological guidelines for sectoral adaptation actions were developed for each of the following sectors: Coastal zones, public health, Infrastructure, Agriculture, Forest and Biodiversity, and Water.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Task completed in FY22.</p> <p>NOTE: In output 1.3.1, methodological guidelines for 6 sectoral adaptation sectors were developed. The mitigation sectors AFOLU, Energy, IPPU, and Waste were addressed in 2.1.4. Activity completed in FY21 Q2.</p>

INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of sectoral policies (NDC adaptation and mitigation sectors) considering the monitoring guidelines for the Transparency framework elements	At least 8 climate change sectoral policies developed or updated.	Eight (8) climate change sectoral strategies have been developed: Forests and biodiversity, Water, Waste, Public health, IPPU, Agriculture and livestock, Transport, and Energy sectors.	CA	Task completed in FY23. BNCC added a new activity: <i>The establishment of the Gender and Climate Change Strategy for Madagascar.</i> The first Gender and Climate Change Strategy for Madagascar was developed during Q2 FY23. It was validated by stakeholders at the national level during a workshop organized on December 14, 2022. 2022. It is available in French and English versions.
Outcome 2.1 Transparent management system developed to monitor GHG emissions and removals associated with NDC-related activities				
Output Indicator 2.1.1.1: Number of web portals for managing all climate change data, including NDC-related activities information and data, developed	1 national web portal of climate actions developed.	1 national web portal of climate actions developed.	CA	Task completed in FY23. One web portal managed by Bureau National for Climate Change and integrating all sectoral climate change information was developed. An update of contents and improvement of the portal's functionalities were completed. A training workshop for sectoral contributors was held to operationalize the website.
Output Indicator 2.1.1.2: Number of communication strategies on the utilization of the web portal developed	1 Project Communication strategy on the utilization of the web portal developed.	1 Project Communication strategy on the utilization of the web portal developed.	CA	Task completed in FY21. A communication strategy presenting the different communication channels of the CBIT web portal was developed.
Output Indicator 2.1.2: Number of documents produced during the project such as methodological guidelines, strategic and operational recommendations, reports, syntheses of best practices shared to	Documents related to the project uploaded to the Global Coordination platform.	To date, 23 documents were produced during project implementation and uploaded on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.	IS	The project appointed Mr. Mandimby Andrianarisoa Jaona, staff from BNCC, to be the Madagascar CBIT Focal Point. He is responsible for uploading and sharing the CBIT project documents, project progress, and country information such as the third national communication, NDC through the CBIT website. He

INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
the Global Coordination Platform				<p>also participates in meetings, events, and workshops hosted by the CBIT Global Coordination Project.</p> <p>The 5 newly developed documents have been uploaded to the CBIT Global platform by the project focal point but are not yet accessible to the public because the site manager is unreachable. We are looking for ways to reach the site manager.</p>
Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of metadata systems developed	1 metadata system for each of the 7 NDC target sectors developed.	1 National Metadata system and 10 sectoral metadata systems were developed: 5 for Adaptation sectors (Coastal Zones, Public Health, Agriculture, Water Resources, and Forest and biodiversity), and 5 for Mitigation sectors (Industrial Processes, Transportation, Waste, Energy, and AFOLU)	CA	Task completed in FY22.
Output Indicator 2.1.4: Number of specific emission factors for each mitigation NDC sector	At least 6 specific emission factors for each mitigation NDC sector established.	143 Specific emission factors were developed for AFOLU, Energy, transportation, waste, and industry sectors.	CA	<p>FY21: Specific emission factors of 3 sectors established in FY21: 67 emission factors for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use/ AFOLU) and energy .</p> <p>FY22: Specific emission factors of 3 other sectors established in FY22: Transportation, waste, Industry. 76 emission factors for Waste, Transportation and Industrial Processes sectors were proposed for Madagascar: - Industrial Processes: 20 emission factors</p>

INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				-TRANSPORT: 42 emission factors (Air, Road, Rail and Water Transport) - WASTE: 14 emission factors (solid and liquid)
Outcome 2.2 Existing initiatives used as a basis for building national MRV frameworks.				
Output Indicator 2.2.1.1: Number of reports on the analysis of existing MRV systems prepared	1 report with the analysis of existing MRV systems prepared.	1 report with the analysis of existing MRV systems prepared.	CA	Task completed in FY21.
Output Indicator 2.2.2.1: Number of MRV systems for national wide reporting launched	1 national MRV system for national-wide reporting launched.	1 national MRV system containing data sources, information management schema, roles and responsibilities of sectors and stakeholders developed. Sectoral MRV systems for the following subsectors: - Energy: commercial and institutional, residential for the second phase. - AFOLU: enteric fermentation subsector for the second phase - Industrial processes: Solvents, and cement production subsectors for the second phase - Waste: solid and liquid waste sectors for the second phase - Transportation: road and rail transport sectors for the second phase The purchase of equipment for the MRV Unit within the Ministry of	CA	Task completed in FY22. PHASE 1: The MRV system was developed during the first phase in FY21. PHASE 2: During the second phase, in FY22 Q2, consultants worked on the Regulatory frameworks necessary for the operationalization of MRV systems. The CBIT project provided support to the design and implementation of a network of Madagascar's MRV systems. The purpose of this activity is to ensure the networking of the national MRV system within the BNCCREDD+/MEDD and the sectoral MRV systems (Waste within the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Transport within the Ministry of Transport, Tourism, and Madagascar; AFOLU within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Energy within the Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons; and Industrial processes within the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumption). In addition to the networking, the purpose was also the

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		Environment, Ecology, and Forests and for sectors completed: Computers, servers, office supplies, and software.		design and implementation of a physical architecture of the computer network for the operationalization of the established MRV systems. A powerful server was purchased for the national MRV system, and IT equipment at sector level were configured to access the server located at BNCC office. The sectors have received a short training on how to access the server. Another training will be held in FY24 Q1 to strengthen their capacity for data entry on the MRV system.
Outcome 3.1 Key stakeholders trained on the new domestic Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems, NatComs and BURs, procedures for tracking Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), enhancement of Green House Gas (GHG) Inventories, and economic and emissions projections				
Output Indicator 3.1.1: Number of Training of Trainers modules and workshops developed and launched	At least 6 training workshops, based on the number of modules and details for each sector developed.	2 ToT Technical training workshops were held and 25 sectoral training modules were developed.	CA	<p>Task completed in FY23.</p> <p>2 ToT Technical workshops (@10 days each) have taken place to train stakeholders using the 25 modules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 modules on GHG inventory - 2 modules on Paris Agreement sections 6 and 13 - 8 modules on Mitigation Measures and their Effects - 5 modules on MRV <p>12 experts (8 Men and 4 Women) in the different sectors (Energy, LULUF, Industrial Processes, Transportation, Agriculture and Livestock, and Waste) were trained.</p> <p>192 (80 women and 112 men) key stakeholders (technicians, BNCC, regional focal points) have received trainings.</p>

INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Output Indicator 3.1.2: Number of equipment and software obtained and used by trained stakeholders to produce National Climate change reports	At least one equipment and software for the analysis of mitigation measures for each of the NDC mitigation sectors.	Acquisition of 13 equipment, 13 software and 6 internet connection for 5 Mitigation sectors completed.	CA	Task completed in FY23. In total, 6 institutions under 4 mitigation sectors have received equipment and software, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Energy (1 number of institutions) ii. Waste (1 number of institutions), iii. Transport (1 number of institutions) iv. Industry (1 number of institutions) v. Agriculture &livestock (2 number of institutions)
	At least one equipment and software for the analysis of climate change impacts and adaptation options for each of the NDC adaptation sectors.	Acquisition of the 34 equipment, 34 software, and 27 internet connection for 4 Adaptation sectors completed	CA	Task completed in FY23. In total, 25 institutions under 4 Adaptation sectors have received equipment and software, namely: WATER, FISHERIES, HEALTH, FOREST, AND BIODIVERSITY
Outcome 3.2 National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) strengthened to ensure collaboration and strategic implementation				
Output Indicator 3.2.1.1: Number of training modules for the CNCC members developed	At least 6 training modules developed.	15 sectoral training modules were developed	CA	Task completed in FY23. 15 sectoral training modules were developed for the second part of the training. Members of CNCC participated in the second training workshop on articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, mitigation measures, and their effects, and finally Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV). 13 CNCC members (4 Men and 9 women) were trained on articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, mitigation measures, and their effects, and finally on Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) to strengthen their

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				<p>capacities with the transparency activities of the Paris Agreement and climate change monitoring and to have the capacity to validate and comment on national reports.</p> <p>At the beginning, the CNCC membership was 40. The updated list of CNCC members the project received from BNCC was 33. So, 13 (33% women and 67% men) out of 33 members were trained on the developed modules.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1.2: At least two training workshops conducted</p>	<p>At least two training workshops conducted.</p>	<p>2 Technical Workshops conducted</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Task completed in FY23.</p> <p>Overall: 25 sectoral training modules have been developed and 2 Technical Workshops (@10 days each) have taken place.</p>